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REVOLVER RESOURCES

RESOURCING REVOLUTION

21 November 2025

ASX RELEASE

Upgraded Copper Mineral Resource at Dianne

Increased confidence, in-situ grade and contained copper metal

Highlights

- Updated Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) for Dianne Copper Deposit totals 1.31 Mt @ 1.38% Cu, 0.52% Zn and 3.82 g/t Ag (containing 18.0 kt Cu, 6.8 kt Zn and 161 koz Ag).
- Incorporating the results of the recent Dianne pre-development drilling program sees a:
  - 140% increase in the Indicated MRE to 1.09 Mt (with 86% of the optimized open pit material now in the Indicated classification);
  - 26% increase in overall MRE copper grade to 1.38% Cu, and a slight increase in total contained copper metal to 18.05 kt.
- Outstanding foundation for near-term delivery of the Dianne Copper Mine Project mining restart following significant geological, geotechnical and hydrogeological de-risking.
- High-grade primary mineralization at Dianne also remains open down plunge, with strong potential for further MRE growth with additional drilling.
- Critical pre-construction earthworks activities completed and all other workstreams advancing towards a targeted Final Investment Decision (**FID**) in late 2025 / early 2026.

Emerging copper producer and explorer, **Revolver Resources Holdings Limited** (ASX:RRR) (**Revolver** or the **Company**), is pleased to announce an updated Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) for the Dianne Copper Deposit, part of its broader Dianne Project located in north Queensland.

The total Dianne MRE now stands at 1.31 Mt at 1.38% Cu for 18.05 kt contained copper, comprising:

- The **Greenhill supergene oxide open-pit mineralization** of 1.22 Mt at 1.13% Cu for 13.8 kt contained copper (0.25% Cu cut-off). This combines a near surface and outcropping high-grade primary and supergene sulphide component encompassed within a broad lower-grade halo of supergene oxide mineralization. Initial metallurgical tests have shown that the Greenhill supergene oxide mineralization is highly amenable to low-cost heap leach processing and it forms the basis of the Dianne Copper Mine Project restart planning.
- A **high-grade, below-pit component** of 86 kt @ 4.92% Cu for 4.3 kt contained copper (1.5% Cu cut-off), amenable to open pit extension and/or underground mining methods.

Revolver Managing Director, Mr Pat Williams, said

"The recent Dianne pre-development drilling program and today's Dianne MRE update have been important steps, taken in parallel with ongoing planning and site pre-development works, to provide greater geological and mining confidence ahead of the targeted restart of operations at Dianne. Successfully upgrading a much larger component of the Greenhill open pit mineralisation to Indicated status delivers us a very strong foundation from which to restart mining operations and commence heap leach plus SX-EW processing to produce copper cathode on a capital-lite basis.

"Our priority is to now finalize all residual development workstreams, including offtake and financing, in order to take a positive FID on the Dianne Copper Mine Project in the coming months. This would have us on track to deliver targeted first copper cathode output during H2 2026. Longer term, the high-grade primary lens extending beneath the modelled open pit shell delivers potential open pit extension or underground mining in the future, which could result in a significantly longer life operation than initially anticipated."

Dianne Copper Deposit Mineral Resource Estimate

An updated geological interpretation and Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) has been completed for the Dianne Copper Deposit, incorporating results from an additional 20 diamond drill holes completed between 2023 and 2025. Most of these drill holes formed part of a resource definition program aimed at converting Inferred material to an Indicated classification. A small number of drill holes were designed to purely support Dianne Copper Mine Project Feasibility Study workstreams.

The November 2025 MRE for the Dianne Deposit totals 1.31 million tonnes (**Mt**) at 1.38% copper, 0.52% zinc and 3.82 g/t silver (for 18 kt copper, or 21 kt copper equivalent; see Table 1).

As targeted from the additional drilling undertaken, the November 2025 MRE represents a substantial increase in the total Indicated MRE compared to the Diane 2022 MRE (see Table 2) and also delivers maiden estimates for zinc, silver and gold content.

A combined MRE incorporating the open pit component (at 0.25% Cu cut-off) and the below-pit zone (at 1.5% Cu cut-off) is summarised in Table 1 (with detail of the open-pit and below-pit MRE's provided in Tables 1.2 and 1.3 respectively).

Table 1: Overall Dianne Deposit MRE (open-pit and below-pit components)

Mine Domain	Category	Volume ('000 m³)	Density (g/cm3)	Mass (Kt)	Average Value					Material Content	
					Cu (%)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Zn (%)	CuEq (%)	Cu (t)	CuEq (t)
Open Pit 0.25% Cu Cutoff	IND	412.15	2.55	1051.97	0.84	0.01	1.3	0.08	0.89	8862.8	9380.73
	INF	62.08	2.74	170.09	2.89	0.04	5.46	0.5	3.14	4911.1	5345.9
	Total	**474.22**	**2.58**	**1222.05**	**1.13**	**0.01**	**1.88**	**0.14**	**1.21**	**13773.9**	**14726.62**
Below Pit 1.5% Cu Cutoff	IND	8.46	4.17	35.24	5.27	0.17	34.81	6.33	7.67	1857.79	2704.68
	INF	13.62	3.79	51.56	4.69	0.17	28.74	5.66	6.82	2415.98	3516.42
	Total	**22.08**	**3.93**	**86.80**	**4.92**	**0.17**	**31.21**	**5.93**	**7.17**	**4273.78**	**6221.10**
All Categories	IND	420.61	2.60	1087.21	0.98	0.02	2.39	0.28	1.11	10720.59	12085.41
	INF	75.70	2.98	221.65	3.31	0.07	10.88	1.70	4.00	7327.08	8862.32
	Total	**496.30**	**2.67**	**1308.85**	**1.38**	**0.02**	**3.82**	**0.52**	**1.61**	**18047.68**	**20947.72**

Cu equivalent is based solely on a USD pricing ratio from August 2025 with Cu @ $5.00/lb, Zn @ $1.22/lb, Ag @ 37.85/toz, and Au @ $3350/toz. It does not include any consideration for variable recovery and is subject to review as the project progresses.

Geological understanding of the Dianne Deposit has advanced significantly, both through the improvement in data density provided by infill drilling undertaken between 2021-25 and by significant additional geochemical and copper mineralogy analysis and characterisation across the entire deposit. Importantly, the improved geological interpretation, together with the additional drill hole data, has resulted in improved modelled copper domains used for estimation. This improved geological interpretation has seen a material increase in copper grade across the deposit and inclusion of new estimates for zinc, silver and gold content. The November 2025 MRE is classified as Indicated and Inferred, based on 102 validated drill holes including 67 historic and 35 modern diamond drillholes. The MRE extends from surface to a depth of 210m below surface and includes oxide, supergene and primary sulphide mineralisation.

The November 2025 MRE incorporates updated economic parameters for copper only and is reported using 0.25% Cu (Open Pit/Oxide) and 1.5% Cu (Underground/Primary) cut-offs, which vary depending on the mining method (open pit or underground) and processing route (heap leach or flotation). Metal price assumptions applied include a copper price of US$12,000/t and AUD:USD exchange rate of 0.682.

A significant copper sequential assay program has been completed across the Dianne Deposit, encompassing oxide, supergene (transitional) and the upper portion of fresh sulphide domains. This has led to the refinement of the spatial extent of copper speciation domains, along with a better understanding of the internal copper speciation ratios and leachability within each domain.

A reporting pit shell (RPEEE open-pit) was used to report a potential open-pit MRE. Copper oxide and supergene mineralization, reported at a 0.25% Cu cut-off, approximates the lower boundary of material that could be economically processed via heap leaching, consistent with the JORC Code (2012) requirement for Reasonable Prospects of Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE).

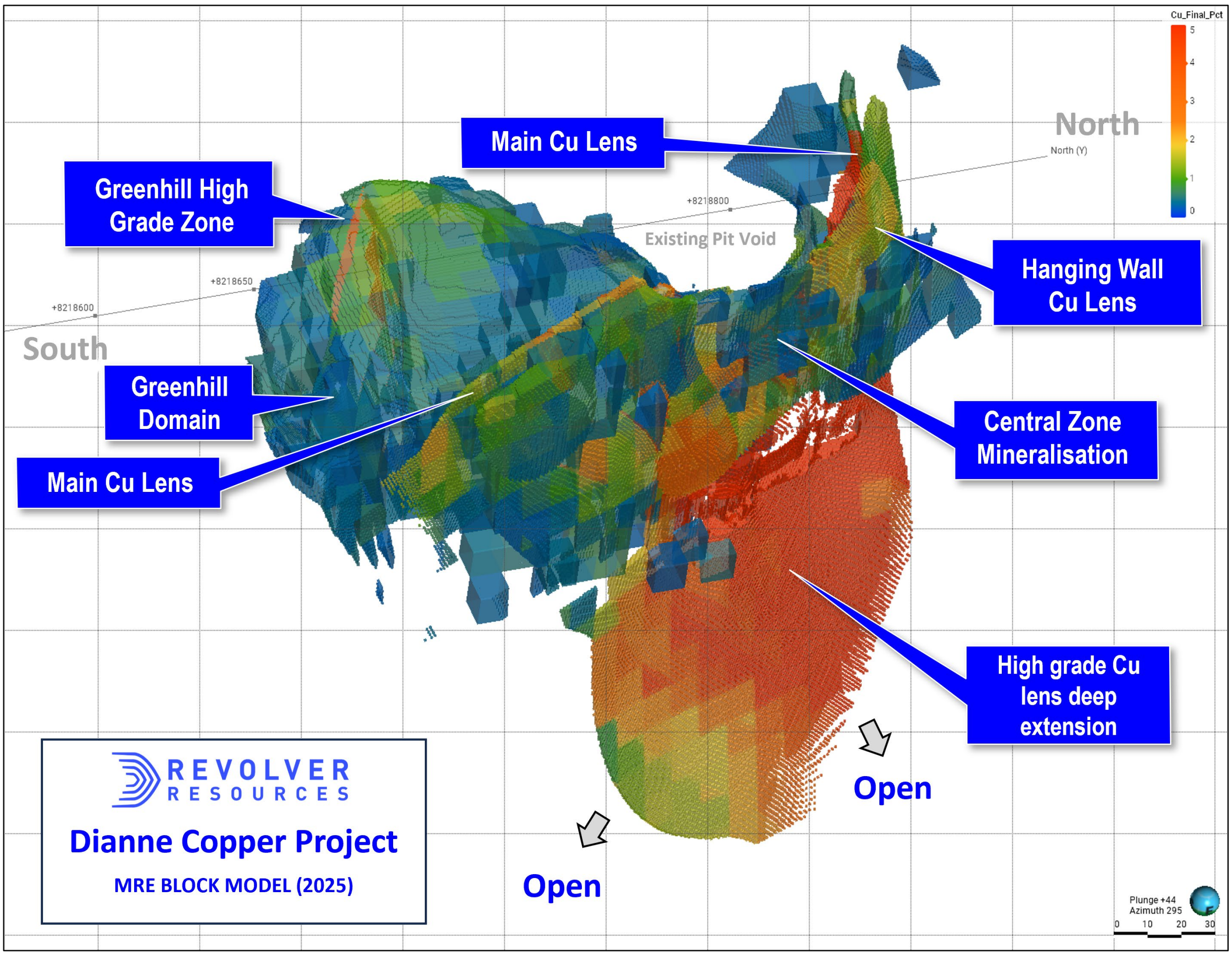

Figure 1.1: 2025 MRE Copper Grade 3D Block Model (oblique view)

Supergene and primary copper sulphides below the optimized pit are reported without stope optimization as a potential deeper pit extension or underground component using a 1.5% Cu cut-off consistent with the JORC Code (2012) requirement for Reasonable Prospects of Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE). Inferred material is primarily located in deeper, sparsely drilled portions of the deposit, beneath the Indicated MRE.

The MRE has been reported in accordance with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2012 (JORC Code). A summary of all assumptions used for reporting the MRE are included in the Appendices.

Table 1.2: MRE at Cut-off Grade 0.25% Cu as at November 2025 restricted to 2025 RPEEE Shell (Potential Open Pit Resources).

Domain	Resource Category	Mass (kt)	Average Value					Material Content	
			Cu (%)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Zn (%)	CuEq (%)	Cu (t)	CuEq (t)
Greenhill	Indicated	787	0.64	0.01	1.10	0.05	0.67	4,999	5,280
	Inferred	76	0.53	0.01	1.16	0.06	0.57	401	430
	Subtotal	**862**	**0.63**	**0.01**	**1.11**	**0.05**	**0.66**	**5,400**	**5,710**
Central_Zone	Indicated	203	0.74	0.01	0.95	0.10	0.78	1,496	1,593
	Inferred	58	0.73	0.01	0.41	0.15	0.78	422	452
	Subtotal	**261**	**0.73**	**0.01**	**0.83**	**0.11**	**0.78**	**1,918**	**2,045**
Main_Lens	Indicated	62	3.82	0.05	4.89	0.40	4.04	2,368	2,508
	Inferred	36	11.07	0.16	22.15	1.96	12.09	4,089	4,463
	Subtotal	**99**	**6.53**	**0.09**	**11.33**	**0.98**	**7.05**	**6,457**	**6,971**
All Domains	**Indicated**	**1,052**	**0.84**	**0.01**	**1.30**	**0.08**	**0.89**	**8,863**	**9,381**
	Inferred	**170**	**2.89**	**0.04**	**5.46**	**0.50**	**3.14**	**4,911**	**5,346**
	Total	**1,222**	**1.13**	**0.01**	**1.88**	**0.14**	**1.21**	**13,774**	**14,727**

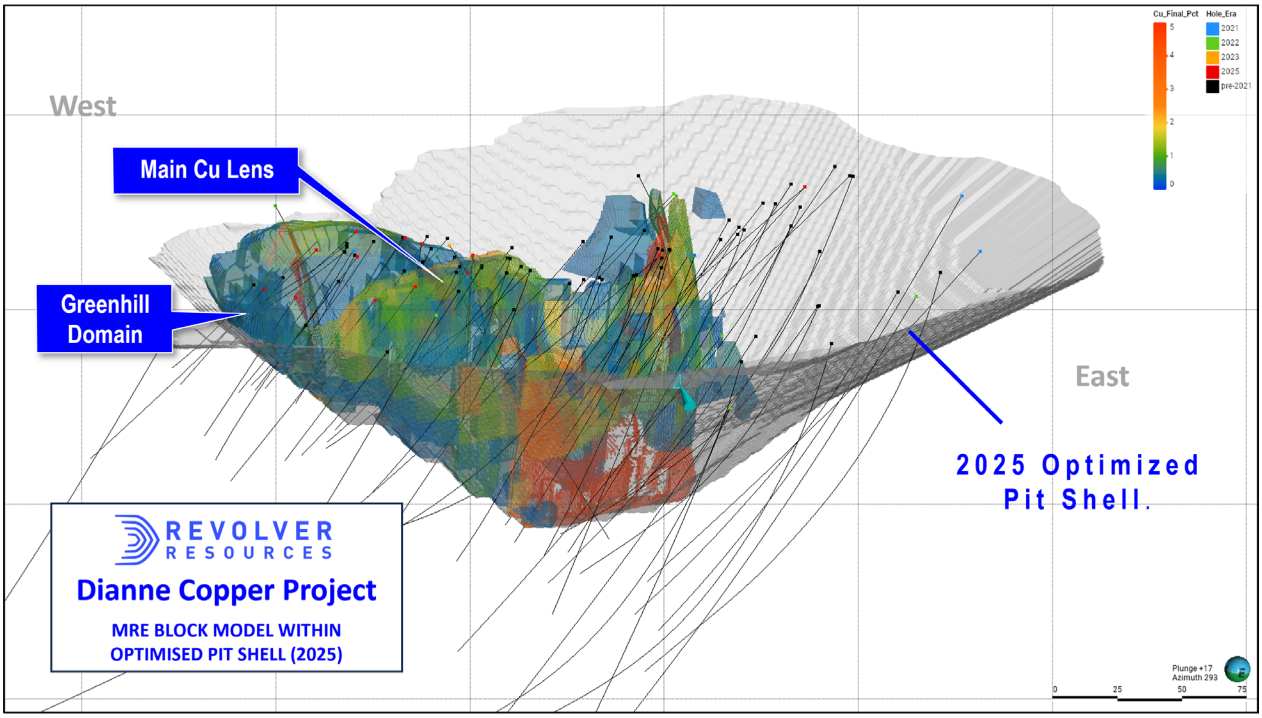

Figure 1.2: Oblique View to the northwest of MRE within 2025 Pit Shell with 0.25% cut-off

Table 1.3: Resource Below the 2025 Pit Shell With 1.5% Cu Cut-off As A Proxy For RPEEE as an Underground Extension

Domain	Resource Category	Mass (Kt)	Average Value					Material Content	
			Cu (%)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Zn (%)	CuEq (%)	Cu (t)	CuEq (t)
All Domains	Indicated	35	5.27	0.17	34.81	6.33	7.67	1,858	2,705
	Inferred	52	4.69	0.17	28.74	5.66	6.82	2,416	3,516
	Total	**87**	**4.92**	**0.17**	**31.21**	**5.93**	**7.17**	**4,274**	**6,221**

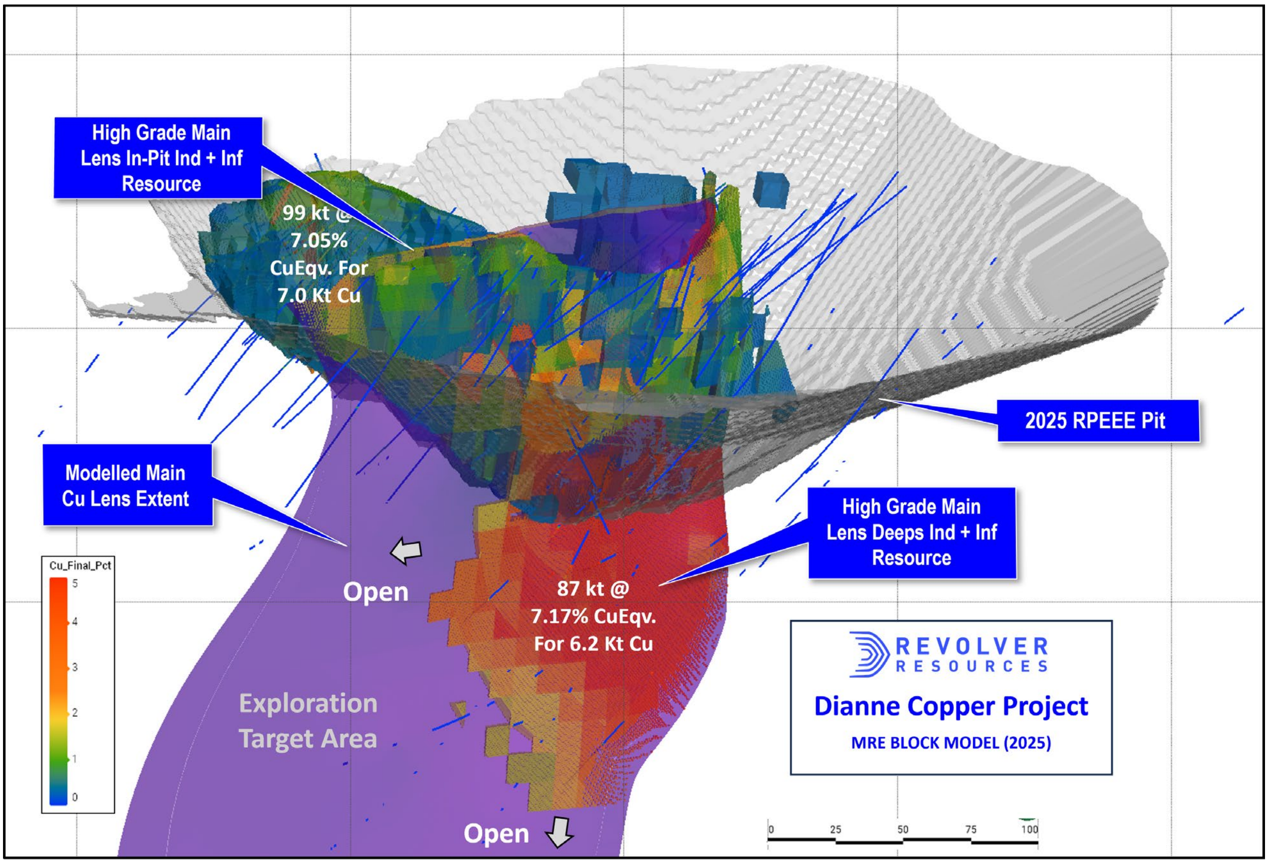

Figure 1.3: Plan and cross sections of Mineral Resource Estimate for the Dianne and Greenhill Deposit

Dianne MRE Changes

With the Dianne Copper Mine Project moving towards targeted open pit mine recommencement, additional drilling was conducted in 2025 to improve the certainty of the Greenhill oxide deposit, adjacent to the historically mined primary Dianne copper lens. The drilling served to both increase a large portion of the Greenhill material to Indicated status, improving the understanding of the local variability in the copper grade, but also as a verification of some of the older drillhole data which remained under scrutiny.

With a focus on infill, rather than extensional drilling, the updated 2025 Dianne MRE has resulted in a significant increase (140%) in material reporting to the Indicated category (Table 1.4).

In relation to the total November 2025 MRE versus the Dianne MRE reported in 2022[7], key changes contributing to this update include:

- A material reduction (-19%) in total ore tonnes, primarily due to a better understanding and refining of structural controls on copper grade distribution;
- Co-incident increase in overall copper grade (+26%);
- Relatively unchanged total copper metal (+0.3%); and
- Reporting of a new copper-equivalent MRE with defined zinc, gold and silver content within the Dianne deposit, which has resulted in a material increase (16%) on a copper-equivalent basis.

Remaining changes are associated with economic factors primarily associated with metal price assumptions, recoverable copper from sequential copper leach, and metallurgical testwork that define the optimisation limits for processing via heap leaching.

The Indicated Resource has increased materially to 1.1 Mt @ 0.98% Cu, 0.28% Zn, and 2.39 g/t Ag for a contained copper-equivalent of 12.1 kt. This represents an approximate 140% increase in tonnage and 78% (58% copper-only) increase in contained copper-equivalent tonnes compared to the 2022 Indicated MRE.

Silver and zinc grades are relatively low in the overall MRE, however they almost exclusively occur in the well-defined polymetallic Dianne copper lens in the primary zone comprising an Indicated sub-volume of 35 kt @ 5.27% Cu, 6.33% Zn and 28.74 g/t Ag.

Table 1.4 Changes to MRE between 2022 to 2025

Category	Mass Above Cutoff			Cu Grade			Contained Cu			Contained CuEq	Inc CuEq
Sub-Category	AMC (t)	M1 (t)	Change	AMC (%)	M1 (%)	Change	AMC (t)	M1 (t)	Change	M1 (t)	Change
Indicated	**453**	**1087.21**	**140%**	**1.50**	**0.98**	**-34%**	**6,800**	**10720.59**	**58%**	**12085.41**	**78%**
Inferred	1170	221.65	-81%	1.00	3.31	231%	11,000	7327.08	-33%	8862.32	-19%
Total	1623	1308.85	-19%	1.10	1.38	26%	18,000	18047.68	0%	20947.72	16%

Deposit Characteristics and Mining History

Geologically, the Dianne Deposit represents a well-preserved volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) system hosted by interbedded shales, greywackes, and volcaniclastic rocks of the Upper Devonian–Lower Carboniferous Hodgkinson Formation. The mineralisation is closely associated with a north–

south trending subvolcanic intrusive complex composed of altered micro-granodioritic dykes and sills, interpreted to be the primary hydrothermal conduit and heat source. Copper occurs predominantly as chalcopyrite and chalcocite, with minor sphalerite and silver, within steeply dipping semi-massive to massive sulphide lenses. Locally the massive sulphide lens at Dianne includes a splay to the west hosting additional structurally hosted, moderate grade Cu along with a large halo of associated oxide mineralisation forming the Greenhill domain (Figure 1.4).

The deposit was subject to development of a small-scale underground and open pit mine that operated between 1979-83. Production totalled 69,820 tonnes of high-grade direct shipping ore assaying between 18-26% Cu and approximately 359 g/t Ag.3

Drilling and sampling techniques

Drilling undertaken between 2021 and 2025 has significantly improved geological understanding of the Dianne system through both improvement in data density, but also significant additional multi-element analysis allowing geochemical characterisation (Figure 1-3). The current database incorporates 5,134 metres of modern diamond drilling, complemented by validated historical holes totalling 102 validated drillholes. Drill spacing within the Main Copper Lens and Green Hills domain averages 25 metres, supporting Indicated classification, while broader spacing defines Inferred extensions at depth and along strike. Core recovery exceeded 90% in mineralised intervals, and the use of HQ3 and NQ3 triple-tube drilling ensured representative samples and excellent core integrity. Orientation measurements and structural logging of veins and sulphide textures were integrated into the geological interpretation, providing a sound structural framework for the model.

Modelled Domains and Estimation Approach

Geological, geochemical, and oxidation domain modelling was undertaken using Leapfrog Geo, supported by statistical analysis in Snowden Supervisor. Mineralised domains were defined based on lithological, alteration, geochemical, and mineralogical characteristics, with the Main Copper Lens, Central Zone (including the Hanging-wall Copper Zone), and Greenhill volumes forming the principal mineralised domains. Grade interpolation employed inverse distance squared (ID^2) and/or ordinary kriging (OK), depending on domain geometry and data density. Compositing to one-metre intervals, coupled with top-cut analysis and declustering, ensured unbiased grade representation. Quantitative Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (QKNA) established optimal search parameters, while model validation through kriging efficiency (KE), slope of regression (SoR), and swath plots confirmed consistency between drillhole and block model grades. Specific gravity values derived from 1946 measurements were interpolated by domain using radial basis functions to reflect density variation with weathering depth and lithological contrast with subsequent 2025 measurements used for model validation.

The model has taken into account historic underground and open pit depletions. Some underground development contains a variety of fill mediums, including remnant ore, fall material, sand fill, or void space. Limited historic drill intersections of void fill infer that it is mineralised with copper, zinc, and silver (see Annexure 1, Table 1a). Drilling data for the void fill is insufficient to be used for calculation of an MRE.

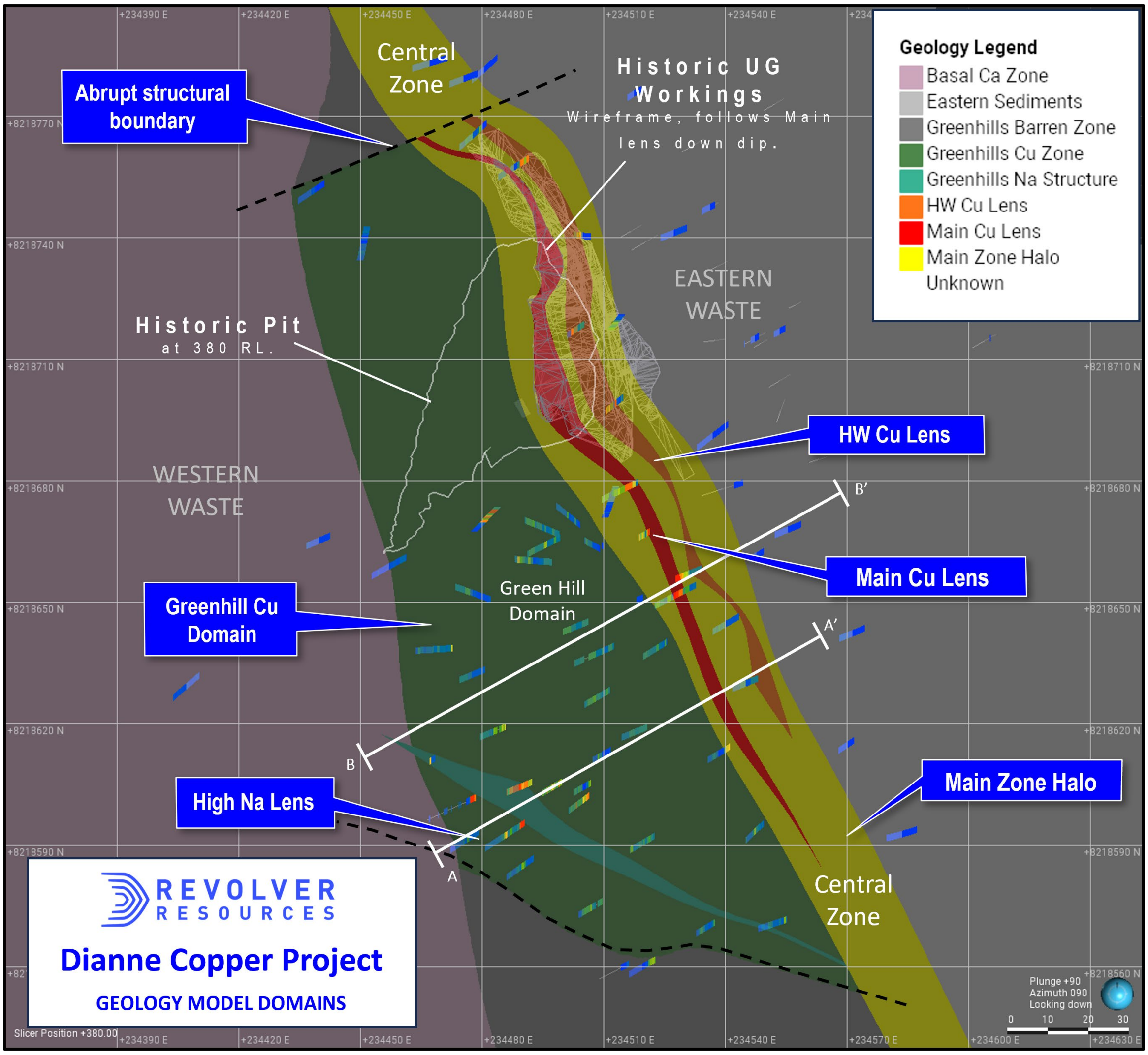

Figure 1.4: Plan view (at +380 RL) of the main geological domains and mineralisation

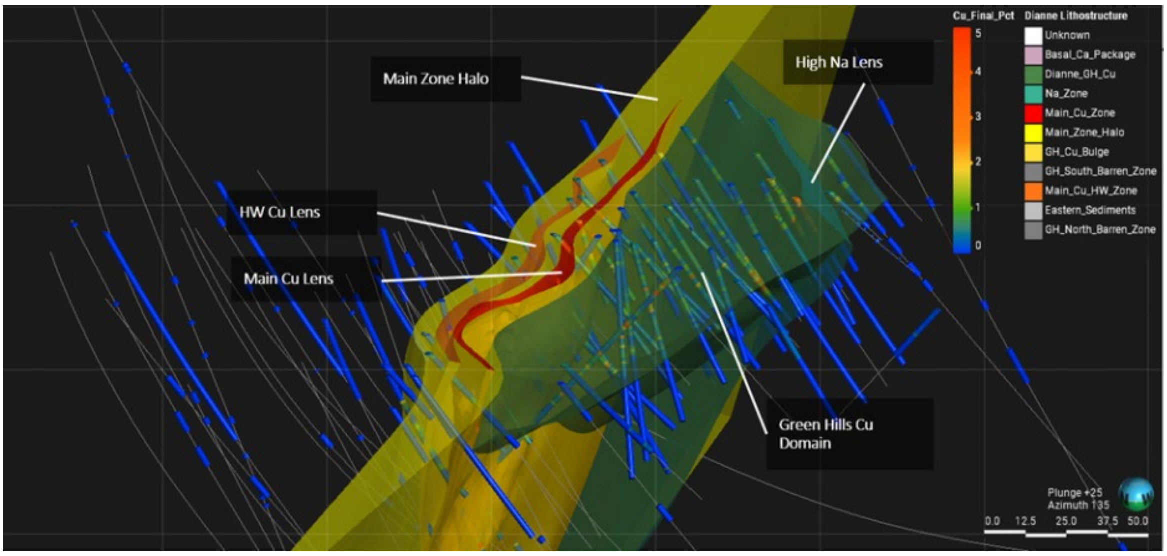

Figure 1.5: Oblique view to the Southeast of the Dianne domain model indicating major mineralisation domains and drillhole density.

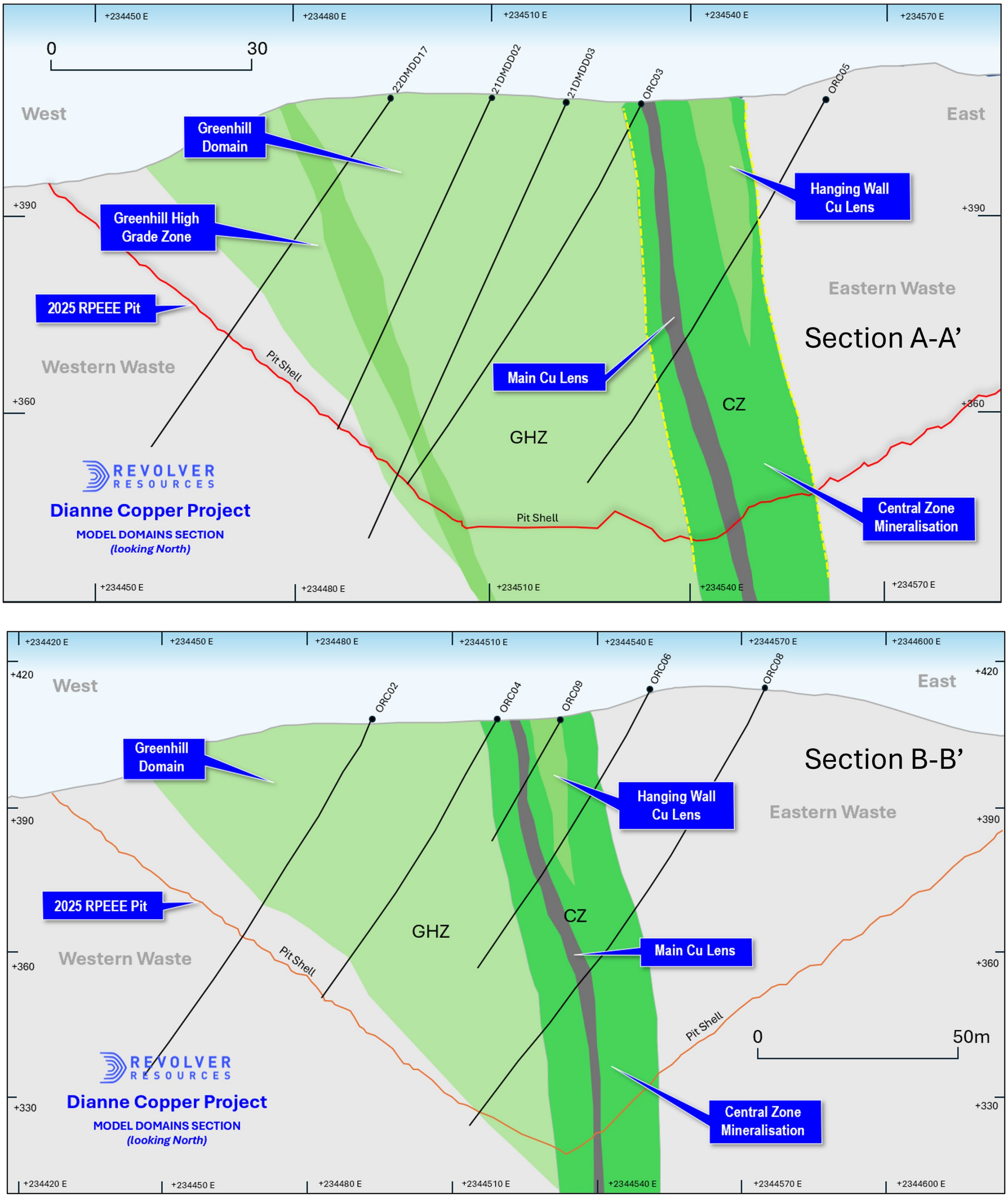

Figure 1.6: Sections (A-A' and B-B') through the Dianne domain model indicating major mineralisation domains (Figure 1.4 above).

Mineral Resource Statement

The updated 2025 Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the Dianne Copper Project has been reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition) and reflects all available geological, drilling, and analytical information as of 10 October 2025. The estimate is reported above a 0.25% Cu cut-off grade for open pit and 1.5% below pit, which was selected following a Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction (RPEEE) assessment (Table 1.1, Table 1.2, Table 1.3).

Cut-off Grade / Reporting Criteria

The RPEEE analysis demonstrates that the mineralisation has sufficient grade, continuity, and spatial coherence to support potential future economic extraction by conventional methods (Figure 1-4, Figure 1-5, Figure 1-6, Figure 1.8).

The 2025 estimate includes lower grade Greenhill style material, as well as Main Copper Zone material associated with the sub-vertical massive sulphide lens. A total resource is also reported to indicate this material, while an additional table of material beneath the RPEEE pit shell indicates material more amenable to underground mining at a higher cutoff of 1.5%.

The reporting cut-off of 0.25% Cu approximates the lower boundary of material that could be economically processed via heap leaching, assuming a copper price of approximately US$6 per pound (US$12,000 per tonne), process recovery in the range of 85–90%, and typical mining and processing costs applicable to small-to-medium-scale sulphide–oxide copper operations in northern Queensland. The Mineral Resource has been constrained within an optimised pit shell produced by Mining One based on the October 10 block model and manually interpreted wireframes that reflect the physical limits of potential extraction under these assumptions.

Metallurgical recovery assumptions are based on a test work program completed by Core Resources Pty Ltd and PPM Global Pty Ltd, who undertook testing across 183 Dianne composites encompassing the different mineralised horizons. In total, analysis was completed on 135 oxide, 30 supergene and 18 primary composites.

Oxide
Column leach test of 4 composited 4 meter columns from a combination of the Greenhill oxide deposit and blends of transition/chalcocite showed a very favorable % copper recovery in the >90% range and fast leach kinetics indicating that this mineralisation is amenable to low-cost heap leach processing.

Supergene
Supergene MS: grind and flotation recovered a total of 91.7% copper to rougher concentrate with predicted cleaner concentrate grade of 25.2% copper in concentrate at 82.5% recovery.

Primary
Primary MS: grind and flotation recovered a total of 95.9% copper and 97.1% zinc to rougher concentrate with predicted cleaner concentrate grades of 21.6% copper at 81.9% recovery and 48.9% zinc at 72.8% recovery.

Copper Equivalence Methodology

The Copper equivalency calculation based solely on a USD pricing ratio from August 2025 with Cu @ $5.00/lb, Zn @ $1.22/lb, Ag @ 37.85/toz, and Au @ $3350/toz. It does not include any consideration for variable recovery and is subject to review as the project progresses.

The final formula is:

CuEq% = (1 x Cu%) + (0.21 x Pb%) + (0.28 x Zn%) + (0.01267 x Ag (ppm)) + (1.121375 x Au (ppm)).

In terms of materiality, the metal equivalence calculations result in increases to the reported optimized open-pit component of the Resource of only 6.9%. The pit optimizations have been completed on Copper only and have not used the equivalence numbers. The metal equivalence calculations result in increases to the reported underground component of the Resource of 46%, a material change to the Primary (+/- Supergene) reported Resource on a copper equivalent basis. No optimizations have been undertaken on an underground development pathway, however Resource grade cut-offs (1.5% Cu) are not reliant on copper equivalent values due to the already high-grade copper content.

In the Company's opinion, all elements included in the metal equivalents calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

In relation to the Primary ore type, the final copper equivalent calculations assume equivalent recoveries are achievable for copper, zinc, silver and gold which has been informed by metallurgical bench-scale test work completed by CORE Resources Metallurgical Laboratory (CORE) in 2022[1]. This program for the primary massive sulphide samples demonstrated the feasibility of generating copper (95.9% recovery) and zinc concentrates (97.1% recovery) via floatation with marketable copper and zinc grade characteristics and the potential for credits from silver (84.3%) and gold (71.9%).

Further metallurgical testwork is required to further opitmise processing workflow and improved recoveries.

Table 1.5 Primary Massive Sulphide Rougher Floatation Concentration Results[1]

Primary Massive Sulphide		Cu		Zn		Ag		Au	
		Grade (%)	Recovery (%)	Grade (%)	Recovery (%)	Grade (g/t)	Recovery (%)	Grade (g/t)	Recovery (%)
Cu Flotation	Rougher Testwork	10.8	91.0	9.0	56.0	63	66.4	0.17	40.9
	Predicted Cleaner	21.6	81.9	4.0	11.2	104	49.8	0.15	16.4
Zn Flotation	Rougher Testwork	1.1	4.9	12.6	41.1	32	17.9	0.24	31.0
	Predicted Cleaner	5.2	10.5	48.9	72.8	68	17.2	0.08	4.4
Total Recovery to Concentrate	**Rougher Testwork**	-	**95.9**		**97.1**	-	**84.3**	-	**71.9**
	Predicted Cleaner	-	**92.4**		**84.0**	-	**67.0**	-	**20.8**

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Revolver Resources Holdings Limited.

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About Revolver Resources

Revolver Resources Holdings Limited is an Australian public company focused on the development of natural resources for the world's accelerating electrification. Our near-term focus is copper exploration in proven Australian jurisdictions. The company has 100% of two copper projects:

1) Dianne Project, covering six Mining Leases, three Exploration Permits and a 70:30 JV over a further Exploration Permit in the proven polymetallic Hodkinson Province in north Queensland, and;

2) Project Osprey, covering six exploration permits within the North-West Minerals Province, one of the world's richest mineral producing regions. The principal targets are Mount Isa style copper and IOCG deposits.

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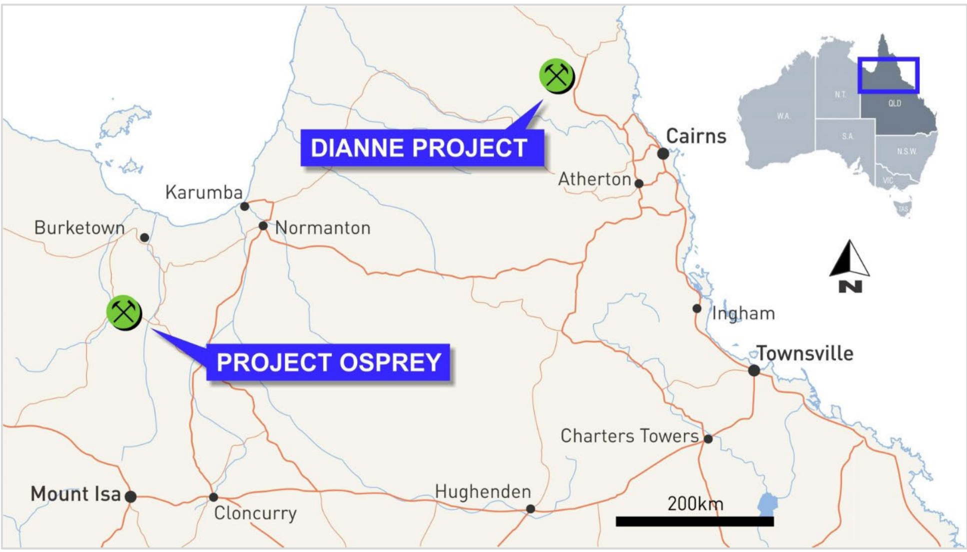
For further information
www.revolverresources.com.au



Competent Person

The information in this announcement that relates to the Dianne Mineral Resource estimate is based on information compiled and generated by Mr Anthony Reed, a Competent person and a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG No. 4226) and a Senior Structural Project Geologist for Mining One Consultants, acting as a consultant to Revolver Resources. Mr Reed consents to the inclusion, form and context of the relevant information herein as derived from the original resource reports. Mr Reed has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which is being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Dr Bryce Healy, (PhD. Hons.), a Competent Person who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG No: 6132). Dr Healy is COO and Exploration Manager for Revolver Resources Limited. Dr Healy 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 "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Dr Healy consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

No New Information or Data: This announcement contains references to exploration results, Mineral Resource estimates, Ore Reserve estimates, production targets and forecast financial information derived from the production targets, all of which have been cross-referenced to previous market announcements by the relevant Companies. Revolver confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements. In the case of Mineral Resource estimates, Ore Reserve estimates, production targets and forecast financial information derived from the production targets, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates, production targets and forecast financial information derived from the production targets contained in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed in the knowledge of Revolver.

This document contains exploration results and historic exploration results as originally reported in fuller context in Revolver Resources Limited ASX Announcements - as published on the Company's website. Revolver confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements. In the case of Mineral Resource estimates, Ore Reserve estimates, production targets and forecast financial information derived from the production targets, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates, production targets and forecast financial information derived from the production targets contained in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed in the knowledge of Revolver.

Disclaimer regarding forward looking information: This announcement contains "forward-looking statements". All statements other than those of historical facts included in this announcement are forward looking statements. Where a company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. However, forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such risks include, but are not limited to, copper and other metals price volatility, currency fluctuations, increased production costs and variances in ore grade or recovery rates from those assumed in mining plans, as well as political and operational risks and governmental regulation and judicial outcomes. Neither company undertakes any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any "forward-looking" statement.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements in relation to the exploration results. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the competent persons findings have not been materially modified from the original announcement.

References:

[1] Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd. ASX: RRR, ASX Release 5 December 2022, Initial Metallurgical Test Work Completed at Dianne

[2] Day, A.C., 1976. Summary of the Dianne Project. Mareeba Mining & Exploration P.L.

[3] Queensland Government, 1993. Queensland Mineral Commodity Report – Copper. In Queensland Government Mining Journal, Vol 94 No 1099* ISSN 0033-6149, June 1993; pp16.

[4] Day, A.C., 1976. Summary of the Dianne Project. Mareeba Mining & Exploration P.L.

[5] Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd. ASX: RRR ASX Release 2 December 2021, Positive Copper Results from Historic Drilling at Dianne

[6] Sainsbury, J., 2003: Dianne Mine Report, Including Mineralised Resources Estimation. Dianne Mining Corporation Pty Ltd.

[7] Revolver Resources Holdings Ltd. ASX: RRR, ASX Release xx December 2022 Revolver Reveals Maiden Copper Mineral Resource at Dianne Mine (December 2022)

Relevant ASX Releases:

2021

1. Dianne Project Field Work and Resource Definition Underway (October 2021) 756db9b6-127.pdf
2. Dianne Copper Project Field and Resource Update (November 2021) 0e08095f-501.pdf
3. Positive Copper Results from Re-assaying of Historic Drill Holes from the Dianne Project (December 2021) 57ac1bf0-562.pdf
4. New Exceptional Copper and Zinc Drill Intercept, with Visual Estimate of Greater than 90% Combined Sulphides at Dianne (December 2021) 103d7c47-040.pdf
5. Potential Massive Scale of Dianne Project Revealed Through New IP Surveys (December 2021) 54011b54-311.pdf

2022

6. 6. Compelling visual estimate >40% copper minerals (February 2022) 06475614-945.pdf
7. 7. High-grade Gold, Copper, Cobalt, and Zinc discovery at Dianne Project, Queensland (February 2022) 8902370b-be3.pdf
8. 8. Stunning drill results - up to 50% copper minerals at Dianne (March 2022) 7c4db2a9-6cb.pdf
9. 9. Drill Assays Confirm Very High Copper Grade at Dianne (April 2022) 1e21eb36-00b.pdf
10. 10. Assays Unlock Scale of Dianne Project (May 2022) dd91d01a-fbd.pdf
11. 11. Significant drill intercepts returned at Dianne (June 2022) 5e65e3f8-71c.pdf
12. 18. Initial Metallurgical Test Work Completed at Dianne (December 2022) be9760d2-c36.pdf
13. 19. Revolver Reveals Maiden Copper Mineral Resource at Dianne Mine (December 2022) ad4ddf1f-175.pdf
14. 20. Update - Revolver Reveals Maiden Copper Mineral Resource at Dianne Mine (December 2022) c12962fc-f60.pdf

2023

15. 22. Dianne Copper Cathode Potential (March 2023) 76d85f5b-7e8.pdf
16. 26. Diamond Drill Program Concludes at Dianne Project (September 2023) 0520e6be-10a.pdf

2024

17. 28. Strong Progress at Dianne Copper Mine Project (April 2024) a938b43b-ebc.pdf
18. 29. MoU executed for Dianne Copper Cathode (August 2024) 15a932ff-d85.pdf
19. 30. Excellent Dianne Process Testwork Results (December 2024) d7958839-471.pdf

Annexure 1 – Historic Mining Void Modelling

The historic underground mining void ("void model") and the open pit was modelled to allow for more accurately constrained mining depletion of the Dianne MRE.

The historic pit was modelled in 3D using a combination of drone LIDAR digital terrain model and sonar bathymetry for the water filled area of the pit.

The underground mining void was modelled from level plans, long sections and cross sections surveyed at the end of underground operations in 1982.

The position of the resulting void model was then validated against nine post-mining drill intersections of the underground workings and the volume of the void against historic production figures. This process has delivered a well-constrained model of the stopes that were mined over 40 years ago and are now inaccessible.

Mining records show that, at the time of closure, the operator reported approximately 5,500 tonnes of developed ore were not extracted - with some 8,000 tonnes of ore lost in underground falls[5]. This material remains along with mineralised tailings, deposited as back fill during the mining operation in the underground mine.

Four post-mining drill holes from the validated drill database intersect the mineralised void fill and fall material. All four holes contain significant copper grades (ranging from 3 to 26.8%) and +/- high grade zinc (up to 5.6%) (Table 1a). The distribution and drill density of holes is currently insufficient for inclusion in the current MRE but represents unclassified material that is contained within the optimized pit shell used to constrain the currently proposed open pit development.

Table 1a: Drill Intercepts from mining void fill for Validated Historic Dianne Drill holes

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	ETW (m)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Ag (ppm)	Void Fill description
DMC20	44	46	2	1.34	26.83	0.3	42	Remnant pillar & Sand Fill
DMC21	39	40	1	0.69	10.56	0.6	18	Sand Fill
DMC23	47	48	1	0.24	10.28	0.5	11	Remnant Pillar & Sand Fill
DMC02	126.4	131.6	5.2	1.73	3.00	5.6	21	Sand Fill

Note: ETW has been calculated based on modelling of the underground mining void.

Table 1b: Summary of grade tonnage estimates of the stope fill removed from Resource calculations.

Mining Voids	Est Type	Volume (m³)	Density (g/cm³)	Mass (t)	Avg Cu %	Contained Cu (t)
Broken Ore Material	Set Values	852.54	2.35	2,003.47	10.00	200.35
Fall Material	Set Values	3,037.35	2.35	7,137.78	10.00	713.78
Sand Fill Material	Set Values	11,399.17	1.80	20,518.51	3.00	615.56
Void	Set Values	3,138.67	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total		**18,427.73**	**1.61**	**29,659.75**	**5.16**	**1,529.68**

Annexure 2: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

This Table 1 refers to activities related to the 2025 Mineral Resource Estimate completed by Mining One on behalf of Revolver Resources.

The 2025 drilling campaign and associated published Table 1 are available as a prior ASX release dated 2nd September 2025.

Detail regarding the prior verification of historical data by Global Ore and the 2022 MRE conducted by AMC on behalf of Revolver Resources are available as prior ASX releases dated 12 December 2022 and 14 December 2022.

Drilling and metallurgical test work information has been previously outlined in detail in a published Table 1 document and the reader is referred to prior ASX releases dated 5th December 2022, 22nd June 2022 and 2nd December 2021.

Other historical drilling carried out by various Companies was used to guide geological modelling but was not included in MRE modelling. This drilling is noted in "Other Substantive Exploration data".

Competent Persons:

AR – Mr Anthony Reed is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG No. 4226) and a Senior Structural Project Geologist for Mining One Consultants, acting as a consultant to Revolver Resources.

IK - Mr Ingvar Kirchner is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy (AusIMM No. 108770), and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG No. 4727), a Geology Manager, Perth and Principal Geologist for AMC Consultants, acting as a consultant to Revolver Resources.

CK: Ms Carla Kaboth is a Fellow and Chartered Professional of the Australasian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy (FAusIMM (CP) No. 111430), a Principal Process Engineer and Metallurgist with CORE Resources and is a consultant to Revolver Resources

SCN - Mr Stephen Nano is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM No: 110288), a Director of Global Ore Discovery Consultancy and an advisor and geoscience consultant to Revolver Resources

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Sampling techniques</td><td>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</td><td>The Drillhole summary as at October 10, 2025, is summarised in the following table.
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Period</th><th colspan="4">Used in 2025 MRE</th><th colspan="2">Total</th></tr>
<tr><th>DD</th><th>Meters Drilled</th><th>RC</th><th>Meters Drilled</th><th>Count</th><th>Meters Drilled</th></tr>
<tr><td>Pre-2021</td><td>38</td><td>5222.96</td><td>29</td><td>2062</td><td>67</td><td>7284.96</td></tr>
<tr><td>2021</td><td>6</td><td>906.6</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>906.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>2022</td><td>11</td><td>2708.95</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>11</td><td>2708.95</td></tr>
<tr><td>2023</td><td>1</td><td>57.5</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>57.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>2025</td><td>17</td><td>1461.18</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>17</td><td>1461.18</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>73</td><td>10357.2</td><td>29</td><td>2062</td><td>102</td><td>12419.2</td></tr>
</table>
<u>2025 Drilling</u>
Sampling
Diamond holes were completed using diamond drilling with HQ core to the planned EOH.
The drillholes were sampled at intervals based on mineralisation potential, lithology contacts, and structure.
Drill core was collected directly into core trays, marked with hole orientation, downhole lines, and metre marks.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	'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.	• The core was transported directly to the RRR logging facility on site for geological logging and sampling. • Sampling adopted a recommended 0.5 to 1.0 metre core length to maintain representativity and was based on observed sample heterogeneity. • The core was cut in half by a diamond core saw, with care taken to sample the same side of the core for a representative sample. **Assaying** • Samples were assayed at the ALS Townsville laboratory. • Assaying included Au 30 g fire assay AA finish (Lab Code Au-AA25) and a 33-element suite with near-total four acid digest and ICP-AES finish (Lab Code ME-ICP61). Base metal assays > 10,0000 ppm were re-assayed with Ore grade analysis (Lab Code OG62). • Sample preparation included weighing samples, drying to 60°C, crushing core to 2 mm, splitting by a Boyd rotary splitter then pulverizing a subsample to 85% passing 75 µm. • ½ core samples are acceptable for the styles of mineralization encountered and the stage of development, with ¼ core acceptable for duplicate assays. **<u>2021-2022 Drilling</u>** Drill core sizes included HQ3, HQ, and NQ3. Holes ranged between 60-300 m deep. **Sampling** • The drillholes were sampled on intervals based on mineralization potential, lithology contacts and structure. • Sampling length ranged from 0.25 -1.8 m. • The core was cut in half or quarter by a diamond core saw on site with care taken to sample the same side of core for a representative sample. • Fragments of broken or clay rich core were sampled using a small plastic scoop ensuring fragments were taken uniformly along the core length. Friable material on exposed fracture surfaces on the ends of core potentially containing copper, zinc, cobalt oxides that may be washed away with core sawing have had a representative part of the fracture

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		surface scraped from the surface and added to the sample prior to cutting **Assaying** • Samples were assayed at the ALS Townsville laboratory. • Assaying included Au 30 g fire assay AA finish (Lab Code Au-AA25) and a 33-element suite with near-total four acid digest and ICP-AES finish (Lab Code ME-ICP61). Base metal assays > 10,0000 ppm were re-assayed with Ore grade analysis (Lab Code OG62). • Sample preparation included weighing samples, drying to 60°C, crushing core to 2 mm, splitting by a Boyd rotary splitter then pulverizing a subsample to 85% passing 75 µm. • ½ core samples are acceptable for the styles of mineralization encountered and the stage of development, with ¼ core acceptable for duplicate assays. • HQ3/HQ/NQ3/NQ2 core sizes are an acceptable standard. • Sample preparation and assaying by the ALS Brisbane laboratory is considered adequate for the style and mineralogy of the mineralization encountered. **Historic Drilling** • Mareeba Mining and Exploration Pty Ltd (MME) drilled 15 Diamond (DD) holes (DMD01 to DMD15), between 1972 and 1975. Drillholes DMD02, 05, 11, 12, 11, 13, 14, 15 will not be included in the Mineral Resource Estimate, due to un-resolvable spatial inconsistencies, although those holes have been used to guide the geological modelling and validation process. • Openley Pty Ltd (OPL) drilled 19 reverse circulation (RC) holes (ORC01-19) in 1995. Three holes (ORC15-17) were extended with diamond tails (RCDD) through primary mineralization. DD tail core size was NQ. • Dianne Mining Corporation Pty Ltd (DMC) drilled 11 diamond holes with RC precollars in 2001, managed by their consultants Graham Reveleigh and Associates (GR&A). In 2002, a 12-hole RC drill program was completed managed by John Sainsbury Consultants Pty Ltd

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		(JSC). • The majority of MME drill core is stored at the Geological Survey QLD (GSQ) Exploration Data Centre (EDC), Zillmere, QLD.

Company	Year	N# of Holes	Hole Type	Hole ID Series	Total Metres
MME	1972	2	DD	DMD01-02	291.8
MME	1973/1974	10	DD	DMD03-12	1,199.11
MME	1975	3	DD	DMD13-15	630
OPL	1995	16	RC	ORC1-14, 18-19	1,134
OPL	1995	3	RCDD	ORC15-17	469.3
DMC	2001	11	RCDD	DMC1-11	1430
DMC	2002	12	RC	DMC12-23	759

DMD Series Holes: Original Sampling by MME Sampling

- Cut half core was sampled for geochemical analysis (evidenced from selected 2001 and 2021 core photos and 2021 inspection). Sample preparation methodology was not documented.
- Original assays for DMD03, and DMD06-14 were carried out by Supervise-Sheen Laboratories Ltd, other holes not documented but are assumed to be assayed by the same lab.
- In most cases only the massive, high-grade copper mineralization was selected for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sampling. Visually determined "lower grade" copper mineralization was not sampled. Mineralization was assayed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Cd and Co by AAS with W assayed by colorimetric method. Cu and Zn were also assayed by a wet assay method (noted in DMD05 and DMD06 but may be expected in other holes). The exact assay details (digest and finish) are not documented. **Assaying** • No assay certificates have been sourced for the DMD series holes, however assays from MME internal memo pages and the geological report by Day (1976) corroborate each other. • Inspection of drill core indicates select additional assays may have been taken based on core remaining in trays, however no assay record has been recovered. **DMD Series Holes: Check Sampling** • Later check assays were undertaken on core stored at the EDC in 2001 by JNK Exploration Services and in 2021 by RRR's geoscience consultants Global Ore Discovery Pty Ltd (Global Ore), in order to validate the grades returned from the assays by MME. Where the same assay interval has been resampled by GR&A and RRR, in the majority of cases there is an acceptable level of correlation between assay grades considering the high tenor of Cu content and natural variation in mineral distribution. **GR&A Check Assays (2001) Sampling** • In 2001 JNK Exploration Services, working for Graham Reveleigh & Associates (GR&A) undertook selected resampling of DMD06 – DMD08 with 18 samples collected. • Check assays were mainly ¼ core re-assays, with some additional ½ core samples of previously unsampled core. • Coherent core was cut using the EDC diamond saw and broken core was sampled as a composite grab by EDC samplers. • The core was photographed, with lithology, alteration and mineralization logged. Some

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		recovery data was recorded. **Assaying** • Assaying at the ALS Brisbane laboratory included Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag by partial aqua regia digest with AAS finish (Lab Code A101) and Au 50 g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab Code PM209). Bulk density was also measured with duplicate readings taken (Lab Code M955). • Sample prep is unknown but assumed to be industry standard given the lab (ALS) and year (2001). **RRR Check Assays (2021) Sampling** • In 2021 RRR undertook selected resampling of holes DMD02,3,6,7,9-15 with 236 samples taken. • Samples were ¼ core for re-assays and ½ core when new samples of previously unsampled core. All core was cut by the EDC diamond saw with supervision and sampling by Global Ore. The core was inspected and compared to previous assays intervals ad results, and core size confirmed. Selected intervals were logged (lithology, alteration and mineralization), photographed (except DMD13 and 15) and sampled. • Select intervals had bulk density measurements and close-up photos taken and were submitted for petrographic analysis. **Assaying** • Samples were assayed at the ALS Brisbane laboratory for Au by 30 g fire assay AAS finish (Lab Code Au-AA25) and a 33-element suite with near-total four acid digest and ICP-AES finish (Lab Code ME-ICP61). Cu and Zn assays > 10,0000 ppm were re-assayed with ore grade analysis (Lab Code OG62). • Selected oxide copper samples were assayed by sequential Cu leach (Lab Code Cu-PKGPH6C) to support preliminary metallurgical studies • Sample preparation comprised weighing samples, drying to 60°C then crushing core to 2

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		mm, splitting by a Boyd rotary splitter then pulverizing a subsample to 85 %, 75 µm. • Half core samples are considered to be industry standard, with ¼ core acceptable for check assays. The BQ core size (36 mm) is standard for the age of drilling. **ORC Series Holes Sampling** • Sampling techniques are not fully documented. • RC samples were taken as 5 m composites with 1 m re-sampling of intervals assaying >1 % Cu. • RC samples were bagged over 1 m intervals with one half retained after splitting. Bags were marked with hole number and depths. 5 m composite and 1 m interval collection methods are not recorded. • Select intervals of cut half core were sampled for geochemical analysis in holes ORC16 and 17. No core was sampled from ORC15. • ½ core samples are considered to be industry standard and appropriate for the style of mineralization at Dianne. **Assaying** • All OPL samples were assayed by ALS Chemex, Townsville. • Assaying of RC samples included: Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Co, Bi, Sb by partial Aqua Regia (HCl, HNO3) digest with ICP-AES finish (Lab Code IC581). Cu > 1 % was assayed by ore-grade partial aqua regia digest with AAS finish (Lab Code A101) and Au by 50 g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab Code PM209). • Assaying of DD samples included: Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag by partial single acid (HClO4) digest with AAS finish (Lab Code G001) and Au by 50 g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab Code PM209). For Cu > 1 %, Cu, Zn and Ag were assayed by ore-grade partial aqua regia digest with AAS finish (Lab Code A101). • Sample prep is unknown but assumed to be industry standard given the lab (ALS) and year (1995).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		DMC Series Holes: Original Sampling by DMC Sampling • Sampling techniques are not fully documented. • RC samples have been taken as 1 m samples with the unmineralized upper hole not sampled in some cases. • RC samples were either split into three equal parts using a Jones riffle splitter (DMC01-11) or split into a 1/8 sample by unspecified means (DMC12-23). • The use of a cyclone is not documented. • Selected samples of core were cut and sampled as ¼ HQ or NQ core with sampling intervals of 0.06-5.2 m (DMC01-11). • Quarter core samples are adequate for the style of mineralization at Dianne, half core samples are in line with industry standard and appropriate for the style of mineralization at Dianne. **Assaying** • All DMC original samples were assayed by ALS Chemex, Townsville. • RC samples from holes DMC01-11 were assayed for Ag, Cu, and Zn by Aqua Regia digest with AAS finish (Lab Code G102) • RC Samples from holes DMC12-23 were assayed for Cu, Ag, As, Cd, Co, Pb, W and Zn by Aqua Regia digest with ICP-AES finish (Lab Code ME-ICP41) • DD samples from holes DMC01-11 were assayed for Cu, Ag, Pb, and Zn by Aqua Regia digest with AAS finish (Lab code A101) and Au was assayed by 50 g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab Code PM209). Results of > 1 % Cu and Zn, and > 25 ppm Ag, were assayed by ore-grade Aqua Regia with AAS or ICP-AES finish (ME-OG46/AA46). **DMC Series Holes: Check Sampling Sampling** • GR & A completed check sampling of five higher grade samples from DMC01-11 in 2001.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Sampling techniques are not documented. **Assaying** • Samples were assayed at Analabs Townsville. • Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn were assayed by ore grade mixed acid digest with AAS finish (Lab Code GA145). Cu was repeat assayed using four acid digest and AAS finish (Lab Code A103) and Cu short iodide titration (Lab code C902). Au was assayed by 50g fire assay (Lab Code F650).
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).*	**2025 Drilling** • Diamond drilling was carried out by drilling contractor DDH1 Pty Ltd using a DE710 track-mounted drill rig with HQ3 (63.5 mm) standard core size. • Core orientation was conducted using a Reflex Ez-Trac tool. The oriented core line was recorded for length and confidence and was never sampled, preserving the orientation line for future reference. **2021-2022 Drilling** • The RRR holes were drilled by DDH1 Drilling using a Sandvik DE170 track mounted rig • Core diameter was HQ3/HQ (61.6/63.5 mm) at surface with NQ3/NQ2 (45.1/50.6 mm) at depth. HQ3 and NQ3 are triple tube. Core was oriented with a Reflex Act II tool, the oriented core line was recorded for length and confidence and was never sampled, preserving the line for future use. • Historic Drilling **DMD Series Holes** • The DMD series of holes were diamond core, and it was reported the drilling company was Associated Diamond Drillers (MME internal memo noted they are their usual contractors), the rig type is unknown. • Core diameter is mainly BQ (36 mm) with three holes (DMD05, 14, 15) starting with NQ core.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		There is no record of oriented core, however Day (1976) noted measured and unmeasured orientations on drill traces, suggesting some core orientation was done. **ORC Series Holes** • The ORC Series of holes are reported to have been drilled by Ausdrill using a UDR650 multi-purpose drill rig. RC drilling used a 125 mm face sampling bit. Diamond tails were drilled with NQ core size. • There is no record of oriented core. **DMC Series Holes** • DMC01-11 are reported to have been drilled by Ausdrill using a UDR multi-purpose drill rig. Pre- collars were drilled with a combination of blade to collar casing depth, followed by RC using a face sampling bit of unknown diameter to the base of the pre-collar. Diamond tails were drilled using a combination or HQ and NQ core size. • DMC12-23 are reported to have been drilled by Drilltorque using a Rotomak 50 RC drill rig with a 4.5" face sampling hammer.
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*	**2025 Drilling** • Diamond drill recovery is recorded on a run-by-run basis, reconciling against the driller's depth blocks and noting the depth, core drilled, and core recovered. • Geological logging currently records core recoveries averaging within 95% of expected, with no significant issues reported regarding the amount or consistency of material recovered from drilling. **2021-2022 Drilling** • Diamond drill recovery was recorded run by run, reconciling against driller's depth blocks noting depth, core drilled, and core recovered. • Assay sample recovery was also measured prior to sampling to ensure an accurate

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	measure of the sample's representivity. • Sample recovery was maximized whilst drilling with the use of triple tube in the less competent ground at the start of the hole. • Core recovery was monitored by the supervising geologist whilst drilling. • Core run recovery was generally > 90%. Core run recovery was above 90% for mineralized Cu and Zn (> 0.1%). No apparent sample bias with no relationship between core run recovery & grade. • Assay sample Recovery was above 90% for mineralized Cu and Zn (> 0.1%). The majority of core run recovery > 90%. No apparent sample bias with no relationship between core run recovery & grade. • Review of Lab sample weights (sample weight/length) shows no apparent relationship between weights and Cu and Zn. **Historic Drilling** **DMD Series Holes Original Drilling by MME** • MME has no record of core recovery. Day (1976) noted chalcocite was "flushed out of cracks and small pockets due to its sooty habit" suggesting assayed grade was lower than actual grade. **DMD Series Holes Check Sampling GR&A Check Assays (2001)** • GR&A check assays estimated sample recoveries from core block (marked in feet and inches), recording recovery for 12 samples. Some poor recoveries were noted. Where GR&A recovery was measured, RRR referenced against core photos. **RRR Check Assays (2021)** • RRR check assays noted some intervals with poor recovery. In mineralized zones where core loss or poor recovery was suspected, RRR estimated the recovery based on length of core recovered relative to the length of the drill run from core photos.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• As the core has been re-sampled and re-trayed, it is noted that this recovery estimate is not of original core drilled. Quantitative recovery was not measured during re-sampling due to the age and condition of the core resulting from it having already been sampled and re-trayed. • A review of lab sample weights (sample weight/length) shows no apparent relationship between weights and Cu and Zn. Weights were variable due to 1/2 and 1/4 core samples. • Given the limited number of samples, the passing of time, multiple re-sampling campaigns on the core, and re-traying of core at EDC, no conclusions can be made on the relationship between sample recovery and grade other than that described by MME's geologist at the time of drilling in regard to flushing of sooty chalcocite during drilling suggesting grades may be locally understated. • ORC Series Holes • There is no record of qualitative or quantitative recovery for either RC or DD. **DMC Series Holes** • No recovery was documented for the RC drilling. • Quantitative recovery was measured by run length for diamond core and recorded on 7 of 11 logs. Recovery calculations were recalculated and differed from original data. Data is semi-quantitative. • On the available data, core run recovery was above 90% for mineralized Cu and Zn (> 0.1%). The majority of core run recovery > 90%. No apparent sample bias with no relationship between core run recovery & grade.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate*	**2021-2025 Drilling** • The logging scheme used by RRR is interval based with separate logs for lithology, oxidation, alteration, mineralization, and structure. • Core run recovery, RQD, and assay sample recovery were collected.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Key information such as metadata, collar and survey information were recorded. • Logging data is stored in MX Deposit Database software which utilizes validated logging lists and data entry rules. • Other data collection included magnetic susceptibility and bulk density. All core trays were photographed. • Selected samples were sent for petrography. • The logging of core is both qualitative and quantitative. Lithology, oxidation, mineralization, and structural data contain both qualitative and quantitative fields. Alteration is qualitative. The recovery (core run and sample), RQD, magnetic susceptibility and specific gravity measurements are quantitative. • The level of logging detail is considered appropriate for exploration and resource drilling. The entire length of all drillholes was geologically logged. **Historical Drilling** • Key information such as metadata, collar, survey, and lithology data has been collated from various historical sources. • Descriptive logs were transcribed into an Excel spreadsheet for DMD, DMC and ORC series holes. • Descriptive geology was then converted to Lithology, Alteration, and Mineralization excel tables using RRR geological codes for upload into MX Deposit geological database. **DMD Series Holes** • MME recorded geology, structure, and mineralization on sections by Day (1976) for the entire length of holes DMD01, 6-10 and 12. No original logs have been located. • Gregory (1977) undertook relogging of selected holes, producing lithology and mineralization strip logs for holes DMD 2,3, 5, 13 and 15 and selected petrography samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Dalrymple Resources (1992) selectively logged mineralization and lithology for holes DMD02-4, 6- 8. • GR&A Check Assays (2001) involved inspection of core, core tray photography, and summary logging of mineralization for the check assay samples from holes DMD06-8. • RRR Check Assays (2021) check-logged previous logging and sampling, remarked core blocks from feet to metres, and photographed the total length of available core (except DMD13 and 15). The sampled intervals were logged for lithology, alteration, mineralization, and structure, with any significant core loss noted. Additionally, 155 bulk density measurements from a range of lithologies, mineralization types and oxidation states were collected, as well as 23 petrographic samples were collected and were also analyzed with a portable SWIR spectrometer to determine mineral species present. All logging is qualitative in nature, with the bulk density and spectrometer readings quantitative. • Historic logging of core by MME was descriptive in nature and did not use a formal modern style geological coding system. The details recorded are sufficient to model key geological units,
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*	**2025 Drilling** • Sampling lengths ranged from **0.5 to 1.0 metre** of core, depending on geological and mineralogical variations. • Sampling was conducted by **cutting half-core** using a diamond core saw operated by experienced **RRR personnel** at the onsite core-cutting facility. The **½ HQ core** is considered by **RRR** to be an acceptable standard for maintaining sample representativity. • Sampled core was transported to **ALS Laboratories (ALS)** in Townsville for sample preparation and analysis. • The remaining **half-core** was retained in plastic core trays at the **RRR core facility** for future reference and additional work.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	**2021-2022 Drilling** • The drillholes were sampled on intervals based on mineralization potential, lithology contacts and structure. • Sampling length ranged from 0.25 – 1.8 metres. • Sampling comprised ½ & ¼ core cut by diamond core saw by experienced Map2Mine technicians onsite. • ALS Townsville sample preparation comprised weighing samples, drying to 60°C then crushing core to 2 mm, splitting by a Boyd rotary splitter then pulverizing a subsample to 85% passing 75 µm. Sub sampling quality control duplicates are implemented for the lab sub sampling stages. • At the lab riffle split stage, the lab was instructed to take a coarse duplicate on the same original sample for the field duplicate. • At the pulverizing stage, the lab was instructed to take a pulp duplicate on the same original sample for the field duplicate. • Additionally, ALS undertake repeat assays for Au, four acid digest and ore grade analysis as part of its standard procedure. • Additional ALS pulverization quality control included sizings - measuring % material passing 75 µm. • Quartz washes were requested during sample submission after samples with logged native copper to minimize sample contamination. • Company duplicates (field, coarse reject, pulp) returned acceptable results. • Quartz wash assays generally returned acceptable results. Core cut by core saw is an appropriate sample technique. • The HQ3/HQ/NQ3/NQ2 core size and majority ½ core sampling are appropriate for grain

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		size and form of material being sampled. • Sampling methodology, sample preparation and assaying by the ALS Brisbane laboratory is considered to be appropriate for the style of mineralization. **Historic Drilling** **DMD Series Holes Original Sampling by MME** • Sampling was cut ½ core with intervals ranging from 0.13-7.16 m (no original logs or assays found). Inspection of drill core suggests select extra assays may have been taken due to core remaining in tray, with no assay record recovered. • Lab sample preparation is unknown. Quality control procedures are unknown. **DMD Series Holes Check Sampling GR&A Check Assays (2001)** • Sampling was ¼ core when re-assays of historic samples and ½ core when new samples. Core was cut by the GSQ EDC diamond saw and technicians. • No duplicate sampling from the trays was undertaken. • Sample numbers and intervals, recoveries on selected intervals, summary logging and core photos were reported (JNK Exploration Services, 2001; GR&A, 2008). • Lab sample preparation is unknown but assumed to be similar to current industry standards given the lab (ALS Brisbane) and year of sampling (2001). • Quality control duplicate at the pulverization stage was reported by the lab with two repeat assays as part of its standard procedure. **RRR Check Assays (2021)** • Sampling was ¼ core when re-assays and ½ core when new samples. Core was cut by the GSQ diamond saw by the site technicians. • No core duplicate sampling was undertaken due to the need to preserve ¼ core. • ALS Brisbane sample preparation comprised weighing samples, drying to 60 °C then

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		crushing core to 2 mm, splitting by a Boyd rotary splitter then pulverizing a subsample to 85 % passing 75 µm. Sub sampling quality control duplicates were implemented for the lab sub sampling stages. • At the lab riffle split stage, the lab was instructed to take nine lab duplicates. • At the pulverizing stage, ALS undertook repeat assays for Au, four acid digest and ore grade analysis as part of its standard procedure. • Additional pulverization quality control included sizings - measuring % material passing 75 µm. Core cut by core saw is an appropriate sample technique. • Half core samples are considered to be industry standard, with ¼ core acceptable for check assays. The BQ core size (36 mm) is common for the era in which drilling occurred • Standard lab reporting includes check assays at the pulverization stage. • New samples collected by RRR were considered appropriate for the style of mineralization. Check assay samples were collected to match the historical sample intervals to confirm the reproducibility and reliability of the historical assays. **ORC Series Holes** • RC sampling techniques are not recorded. • All RC metres drilled were sampled apart from the first 5 m for ORC13-15 due to contamination of the collar samples. • Core sampling was limited to intervals of identifiable mineralization and was cut into ½ core with intervals ranging from 1.0-1.3 m. There is no remaining drill core to confirm sampling. • No duplicate sampling was undertaken. • Lab sample preparation is unknown but assumed to be similar to current industry standards given the lab (ALS Townville) and year of sampling (1995).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Quality control procedures are unknown. **DMC Series Holes** **DMC Series Original Sampling by DMC** • Sampling techniques are not fully documented. • RC samples were 1 m, with the upper, unmineralized portions of the hole not sampled in some cases. • RC samples were either split into three equal parts using a Jones riffle splitter (DMC01-11) or split into a 1/8 sample by unspecified means (DMC12-23). • Use of a cyclone is not documented. • Selected samples of core were cut and sampled as ¼ HQ or NQ core with sampling intervals of 0.06-5.2 m (DMC01-11). Quarter core samples are adequate for the style of mineralization at Dianne, half core samples are in line with industry standard. • Field duplicates were inserted at a rate of approximately one per hole for DMC12-23 (None taken for DMC01-11). • Lab sample preparation is unknown (not detailed on lab certificates or reports). External quality control procedures are unknown. • ALS undertake repeat assays for Au and internal quality control with analysis of blanks, lab duplicates, and standards (DMC01-23). **DMC Series Check Sampling** • GR&A completed check sampling of five higher grade samples from DMC01-11. Sampling techniques are not documented. • Field duplicates were not included. • Sample preparation was by Analabs S033 (dry, crush, pulverize) and is considered similar to industry standards of today given the year completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	**2021-2025 Drilling** • Samples were assayed at the ALS Townsville laboratory. • Assaying included Au by 30 g fire assay AAS finish (Lab Code Au-AA25) and a 33-element suite with near-total four acid digest and ICP-AES finish (Lab Code ME-ICP61). Base metal assays > 10,0000 ppm were re-assayed with Ore grade analysis (Lab Code OG62). • Sample preparation comprised weighing samples, drying to 60°C, then crushing core to 2 mm, splitting by a Boyd rotary splitter then pulverizing a subsample to 85% passing 75 µm. • Company control data included insertion of coarse and pulp blanks and certified standards for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn. • Additional Company controls included field, lab coarse reject (crushing stage) and pulp (pulverizing stage) duplicates. Quartz washes were requested during sample` submission after samples with logged native copper to minimize sample contamination. • Standard assay results were generally acceptable. • Blank assays showed no contamination. The majority of base metal standard assays were generally acceptable within three standard deviations. • ALS quality control includes blanks, standards, pulverization repeat assays and sizings. **Historic Drilling DMD Series Holes** **DMD Series Original Assaying by MME** • Original assays for DMD03, and DMD06-14 were carried out by Supervise-Sheen Laboratories Ltd, other holes are assumed to be assayed by the same lab. • In most cases only the massive chalcocite high grade copper mineralization was selected for sampling. Visually determined "lower grade" copper mineralization was not sampled. Visually mineralized intervals were assayed for Ag, Cd, Co, Cu, Pb and Zn by AAS, with W assayed by colorimetric method. Cu and Zn were also assayed by wet assay method (this is noted in DMD05 and DMD06 but may be expected in other holes too). The exact assay

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		details with (digest and finish) are not documented. • Sample preparation is unknown. • Quality control procedures are unknown. No assay certificates have been recovered. **DMD Series Holes Check Sampling** **GR&A Check Assays (2001)** • Assaying was carried out at the ALS Brisbane laboratory. • Assaying included Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn by partial aqua regia digest with AAS finish (Lab Code A101), and Au by 50 g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab Code PM209). • Bulk density was also measured with duplicate readings (Lab Code M955). • Sample prep is unknown but assumed to be industry standard given the lab (ALS) and year (2001). Company quality control protocols were not implemented. • ALS quality control comprised of blanks, standards and pulverization repeat assays and are assumed acceptable, passing ALS internal review. • The lab certificate has been recovered. • GR&A compared 2001 re-assays to the original MME assays and noted they were "in close agreement with the previous assays considering the likely divergence in methodology and the poor recoveries of certain sections of core" (GR&A, 2001). **RRR Check Assays (2021)** • Samples were assayed at the ALS Brisbane laboratory. • Assaying included Au 30 g fire assay AAS finish (Lab Code Au-AA25) and 33 element suite with near-total four acid digest and ICP-AES finish (Lab Code ME-ICP61). Cu and Zn assays > 10,0000 ppm were re-assayed with ore grade analysis (Lab Code OG62). Selected oxide copper samples were assayed by sequential Cu leach (Lab Code Cu-PKGPH6C) to support preliminary metallurgical studies.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Sample preparation comprised weighing samples, drying to 60°C then crushing core to 2 mm, splitting by a Boyd rotary splitter then pulverizing a subsample to 85% passing 75 µm. • Company control data included insertion of coarse and pulp blanks and certified standards for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn. Blank assays showed no contamination. All base metal standard assays were within three standard deviations from the accepted value, the majority within two standard deviations. Results of QAQC samples were deemed acceptable • Additional Company controls included nine lab (coarse reject) duplicates which were within acceptable limits. • ALS blanks, standards, pulverization repeat assays and sizings are assumed acceptable, passing ALS internal review. **ORC Series Holes** • Assaying was carried out at the ALS Townsville laboratory. • Assaying of RC samples included Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Co, Bi, Sb by partial Aqua Regia (HCl, HNO3) digest with ICP-AES finish (Lab Code IC581). Cu > 1 % was assayed by ore-grade partial aqua regia digest with AAS finish (Lab Code A101) and Au by 50 g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab Code PM209). • Assaying of DD samples included Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag by partial single acid (HClO4) digest with AAS finish (Lab Code G001) and Au by 50 g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab Code PM209). For Cu > 1 %, Cu, Zn and Ag were assayed by ore-grade partial aqua regia digest with AAS finish (Lab Code A101). • Sample prep is unknown but assumed to be industry standard given the lab (ALS) and year (1995). The lab certificates have been recovered and validated. • Company quality control was not implemented. • ALS quality control comprised of blanks, standards and pulverization repeat assays and are assumed acceptable, passing ALS internal review (no Lab QAQC has been identified).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		DMC Series Holes **DMC Series Holes Original Assaying by DMC** • All DMC original samples were assayed by ALS Chemex, Townsville. Assaying at ALS Townsville laboratory included for: • RC Samples from DMC01-11 were assayed for Ag, Cu and Zn by aqua regia digest with AAS finish (Lab Code G102) • RC Samples from DMC12-23 were assayed for Ag, As, Cd, Cu, Co, Pb, W and Zn by aqua regia digest with ICP-AES finish (Lab Code ME-ICP41) • Core samples from DMC01-11 were assayed for Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn by aqua regia digest with AAS finish (Lab code A101) and Au was assayed by 50 g fire assay with AAS finish (Lab Code PM209). For Cu and Zn > 1 %, Ag > 25 ppm were assayed by ore-grade aqua regia with AAS or ICP-AES finish (ME-OG46/AA46). • Company control data consisted of blanks only for DMC12-23. • ALS quality control; blanks, standards, lab duplicates are assumed acceptable, passing ALS internal review. **DMC Series Holes Check Sampling** • Samples were assayed at Analabs Townsville. • Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn were assayed by ore grade mixed acid digest with AAS finish (Lab Code GA145). Cu was repeat assayed using four acid digest and AAS finish (Lab Code A103) and Cu short iodide titration (Lab code C902). Au was assayed by 50 g fire assay (Lab Code F650). • No company quality control measures were undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	**2025 Drilling** • Detailed core logging data were initially entered into Excel spreadsheets prior to finalisation within the Earth SQL Database software. • Earth SQL utilises validated logging lists and data entry rules to ensure consistency and accuracy of geological information. • Geological logging is routinely checked and manually verified against core photographs and recovery records by the Exploration Manager, while site procedures are regularly reviewed by the Site Manager. • Periodic audits of the logging are planned to be conducted by external consultants to ensure data integrity and compliance with established standards. • No adjustments have been made to the reported assay data. **2021-2022 Drilling** • Assay intersections were checked against core photos and recovery by the supervising geologist. • Core yard logging, recovery, magnetic susceptibility, and bulk density measurements are detailed in site Drill Core procedures. Logging was collected on A3 paper and scanned and stored on a secure server prior to data entry into MX Deposit database. • MX Deposit utilizes validated logging lists and data entry rules. Data was then manually verified. • RRR standards, blanks and pulp duplicates, lab standards, blanks and repeats and quartz washes were reviewed for each batch. Standards, blanks and quartz washes returned acceptable values. Some variability was noted in field duplicates and core photos were reviewed. The variability was deemed acceptable for the geological structures intersected in the core and the style of mineralization

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Historic Drilling • Logging was collated from various historic company reports and drill logs (either digital printouts or scanned handwritten logs) and recoded to the RRR logging system before being stored on a secure server prior to data entry into MX Deposit database. • MX Deposit utilizes validated logging lists and data entry rules. Data was then manually verified. Historic data collection procedures are unknown. **DMD Series Holes** **DMD Series Original Assaying by MME** • The majority of the drill core is stored at the Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy QLD, Exploration Data Centre (EDC), Zillmere, QLD. • Global Ore inspected core at EDC in 2021 and verified core size as BQ by measuring core diameter. Core sampling was observed to be ½ core. Previously reported mineralization intercepts (depth, length, and mineralization) were verified. This verification process highlighted a discrepancy in DMD09 (68.89-72.54 m) and this was not resampled as part of the 2021 Check Assay campaign. It is suspected this was an error during the EDC re-traying process. • No assay certificates are available, however assays from recently obtained MME internal memo pages and Day (1976) show acceptable correlation and are assumed to be reasonable indication of mineralization. **DMD Series Holes Check Sampling GR&A Check Assays (2001)** • GR&A sample sizes were verified against GR&A photos and 2021 photos by Global Ore. • GR&A recoveries were verified against 2021 core photos. Assays were verified against the lab assay certificate. **RRR Check Assays (2021)** • Previous logging and sampling were check-logged, core blocks were converted from feet

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		to metres, and sampled intervals were photographed (except DMD13 and 15). • Sample sizes were verified against previous sampling intervals. • Poor recoveries were noted from core blocks, check-logging and core photos. • Lab assays were reviewed for consistency against previous mineralization and RRR control samples were assessed. **ORC Series Holes** • Verification has been completed by Global Ore by viewing and checking against original reports, drill logs, sample sheets, and laboratory assay certificates. • No original samples or core photography was located to verify sampling intervals or recovery • No drillholes twin the ORC drilling but three holes drilled by RRR drill within 10m but greater than • 5m of three ORC holes (ORC01, ORC03 and ORC16). ORC16 shows a strong correlation with 21DMDD03 with comparable intersection widths and copper & zinc grades. The widths of zones of increased copper grades in ORC01 and ORC03 show a good comparison with neighboring holes with variations attributable to drill angle and geological/structural variability. The tenor of copper mineralization is comparable to neighboring DMC series holes but is higher than the 2021/22 RRR drilling. This may be attributable to poor drill and sample recovery in the 2021/22 RRR diamond drilling. • No adjustments to assay data have been made. **DMC Series Holes** • Verification has been completed by Global Ore by viewing and checking against original reports, drill logs, sample sheets, and laboratory assay certificates. • No original samples or core photography was located to verify sampling intervals or recovery. DMC Check Assays were verified against original lab assay certificate and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		GR&A reports • No drillholes twin the DMC drilling but three holes drilled by RRR drill within 10 m but greater than 5 m of two DMC holes (DMC11 & DMC10). The widths of zones of increased copper grades in both holes show a good comparison with neighboring holes with variations attributable to drill angle and geological/structural variability. The tenor of copper mineralization is comparable to neighboring ORC series holes but is higher than the 2021/22 RRR drilling. This may be attributable to poor drill and sample recovery in the 2021/22 RRR diamond drilling. • duplicate samples from nine holes have been reviewed. No mention is made in regard to sampling techniques for the duplicate samples, and it is assumed these were also riffle split. The majority of assays were less than 2% Cu and appear to show acceptable repeatability. However, the sample size is too small to be considered representative of the drill program. • No adjustments to assay data have been made.
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.*	**2025 Drilling** **Collar Pickups** • Drill collar locations were recorded in the field using a hand-held Global Positioning System (GPS) device. • The grid reference system used is MGA_GDA2020, Zone 54 for easting, northing, and RL. • Locational accuracy is typically within ±10 m in X–Y and ±15 m in RL (Z). The collar positions are yet to be re-surveyed using Differential GPS (DGPS) to improve accuracy to approximately ±1 m. **Drillhole direction and downhole surveys** • Downhole surveys were routinely collected at 15 m intervals using a Reflex SingleShot downhole survey tool.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<u>2021-2022 Drilling</u> **Collar pickups** • 2021-2022 drillhole collars have been recorded in the field using differential global positioning system (DGPS). A Trimble Catalyst DA1, with 'Trimble RTX' real time satellite based positional corrections applied • Locational accuracy is in the order of ± 33 cm in X-Y-Z (easting, northing, RL respectively). **Drillhole direction and downhole surveys** • Downhole surveys were measured at intervals generally between 12 m and 30 m depending on depth, hole deviations and accuracy of target with an Axis Mining Technology Champgyro to obtain accurate downhole directional data. **Historical Drilling Collar pickups** • Surveyor Ivan Luscombe surveyed the OPL drillholes and historical holes in 1995 using a coordinate datum from the original survey post and adopted a local level datum. This was updated in 2000 and 2002 with Luscombe noting levels corrected to AHD and coordinates altered to the DMC grid. Holes ORC01-19, DMD02, 13, 15, DMC01-11, and WD2 were surveyed. Coordinates of other DMD holes were obtained by correlation/interpretation from various plans/maps/reports. • In 2003, Ivan Luscombe surveyed DMC12-23 at the completion of the program for John Sainsbury Consultants, the drilling program managers. • Original historical drill collar survey methods were not recorded. • Dalrymple (1992) noted they resurveyed drillholes, collars and grid but this information has not been recorded in their annual reports. • In 2019 the Dianne Mine grid was re-established by Twine's (registered surveyors) who also picked up all available historical drillholes in local Dianne Mine Grid and in MGA94 (Zone 55). DMD02, 13 and 15, DMC01-22, and ORC01-13, 15-19 were located by Twines. Twines

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		pickups showed little difference to those of Luscombe. • In 2021, Map2Mine utilized a Trimble DGPS rover to survey historic collars, where available. However due to historic ground disturbance no additional DMD holes were able to be located. • All historic collars were audited based on precise location on the 2024 Lidar, with occasional adjustment, particularly for the lower confidence RL coordinate. Holes were also checked against underground voids and geological intercepts. **Drillhole direction and downhole surveys** • Day (1976) recorded collar dip and azimuth information on plans. Day (1976) noted all DMD holes were surveyed with acid tubes and a Tropari instrument. Selected Tropari surveys are recorded on Day's sections for holes DMD03, 04, 06, 07, 08, 10, 12. • Downhole surveys are not recorded on drill logs for the ORC holes. Four survey camera disks have been located for ORC16 and 17 only, which combined with hand sketched sections suggest holes were surveyed at 50 m intervals by single shot film camera. No records of downhole surveys have been located for other holes, which likely indicates only the deepest two holes (16 and 17) were downhole surveyed. • Downhole survey discs were located for DMC01-11 with surveys often taken in rods. DMC12-23 have only collar set up surveys. • Survey data was audited and flagged for inclusion or exclusion at the same time as other positional audit as part of the 2025 MRE process. In addition oto low confidence flagging by Global Ore, unrealistic deviations were thoroughly investigated and excluded if found to produce errant hole paths. **Dianne Grids** • There have been two recent local grids used at the Dianne Mine, both orientated at 36° to Magnetic North, these being the Mareeba Mine Grid and the Dianne Mine grid. The Dianne Mine (DMC) grid was established in 2000 by adding 10,000 E and 10,000 N to the earlier

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		1970's Mareeba Mine Grid. • In 2019 the Dianne Mine grid was re-established by Twine's (surveyors) who also picked up all available historical drillholes in local Dianne Mine Grid and in MGA94 (Zone 55). • In 2025, Modelling is conducted in the MGA Zone 55 GDA2020 Projection, all positional information is stored as original coordinates in the database and converted on export, while other critical data has been transformed and stored as a GDA2020 dataset. **Topography** • There is a historical mine topography plan with 2 m contours that included detail of the "Goodbye" cut. This appears to be based on original undocumented work by Luscombe and Barton. • In 2019, a high-resolution UAV photogrammetric survey was flown and subsequently used to produce a digital elevation model of the mine area (averaging approximately 2.3 cm/pixel). Survey control was provided by Twine's surveyors and consisted of a combination of surveyed historical drill collars, lease pegs and miscellaneous locatable features. • In 2024 a Lidar survey was flown over the property providing an improved topographical model. **Voids and Shaft** • Underground mining void and shaft modelling was generated from surveyed scans of long and cross sections, and level plans drafted after collapse of the main shaft and subsequent closure of the mine from November 1981/82, MME • These plans were documented in internal 1981-1982 MME reports. Revolver has not been able to source original reports to date. • The scans detail the main shaft and mining void outline of underground levels 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, located in the Mareeba Mine Grid and local level datum (Fig.CG-121 Composite Plan - All Levels, 1:100, MME July 1981). • RRR obtained scans of the historic underground workings from Nickmere (1995) & Sainsbury (2003), modified by Luscombe, which included coordinates and elevation in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		both MME Grid and RL and Dianne Mine Grid and Australian Height Datum (AHD) (Fig. CG-168 Longitudinal & Cross Sections, 1:250, MME November 1982). • 3D Wireframes of the underground mining void at mine closure were modelled in Micromine from these plans and validated against 9 post mining drill intersections and against historic production figures.
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.*	**2021-2025 drilling** • Specifically targeted to provide confirmation for historic grade intercepts and to provide material for metallurgical studies. • Drill spacing was determined based on the **stage of exploration** and specific objectives of the prospect. • The current hole positioning focused on closely spaced infill drilling to improve confidence in the interpretation of structural trends and to establish continuity and extensions of the copper mineralisation. • Reported mineralised intervals are based on a maximum sampling interval of one metre, with local intervals reduced to 0.5 metre where necessary to capture geological variability. **Historical drilling** • Based on the local Dianne Mine grid. Current drill spacing is approximately 20 m x 40 m.
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*	**2021-2025 drilling** • The reported drillholes were oriented to intersect the structures and geological units hosting or controlling the copper mineralisation at both high and low angles, based on projections from historical and recent drilling data, as well as geological modelling. • Overall, the drillhole orientation is considered appropriate, and no sampling bias is interpreted to have been introduced. Due to variations in hole dip, reported intersections represent apparent thicknesses, and further geological modelling will be required to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	estimate true mineralised thicknesses within the broader geological context. **Historical drillholes** • Drilled from numerous directions. Most have been oriented at 270 to the local Dianne Mine grid and perpendicular to the strike of the Dianne Massive Sulphide Body. Most drillholes have intersected the Dianne Massive Sulphide and Green Hill mineralization deposit at a low to moderate angle.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**2021-2025 Drilling** • Drill core was collected from site by RRR contractors and transported to the core logging facility daily. The logging facility is located within the fenced and gated mining lease. • Drill core is transported to the lab in sealed bags with transport contractors. **Historical Drilling** • No information is available for the historical drilling. • RRR 2021 check assays were submitted by Company personnel from EDC to ALS, Zillmere.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No additional audits or reviews have been completed by Mining One for pre-2021 drilling beyond the data validation steps taken in support of the 2025 MRE. • RRR 2021 Check Assays of historical drilling included a review of previous sampling (MME and GR&A) by inspecting core at EDC for core size, sampling method, size, and intervals. MME assays were cross referenced between MME pages from company internal memos and Day (1976). GR&A assays were checked against the lab assay certificates. • Due to the limited nature of available data and lack of surviving physical samples from historical drilling, no check assays were undertaken of ORC or DMC holes. Assay data was collected and validated against scans of original assay certificates and matched to recorded sample numbers and intervals on scanned drill logs and sampling sheets from the original drilling report.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

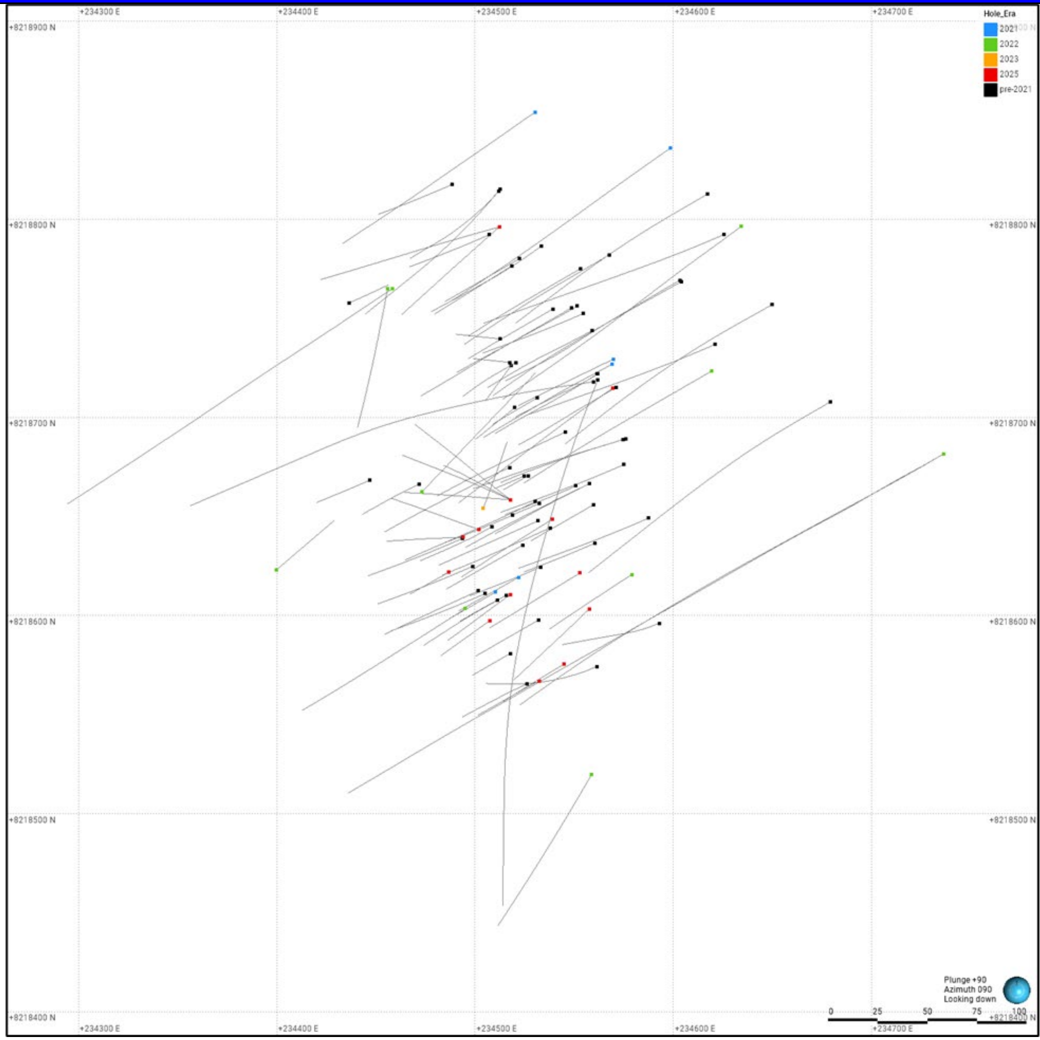
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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 Dianne Project consists of six mining leases (MLs): ML 2810, ML 2811, ML 2831, ML 2832, ML 2833 and ML 2834 expire on 30 April 2028. • The area is entirely within the Bonny Glen Pastoral station owned by the Gummi Junga Aboriginal Corporation. • Revolver has Conduct and Compensation Agreements in place with the landholder for the mining leases.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	All historical drilling in the area has been at the Dianne Mine. Regional exploration has been limited to mapping, stream sediment and rock chip sampling. Historical exploration included: • Uranium Corporation (UC): 1958 – two diamond drillholes for a total of 198 m. • North Broken Hill (NBH): 1967 – carried out extensive exploration including detailed geological

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		mapping, stream sediment and rock chip surface sampling as well as drilling 10 diamond drillholes for a total of 860.9 m. • Kennecott Exploration Australia (KEA): 1968 to 1972 – carried out mapping and costeaning as well as three diamond drillholes, one of which was abandoned at shallow depth (no downhole details available), for a total of 675.45 m. • Mareeba Mining and Exploration Pty Ltd (MME): 1972 to 1979 – completed 15 diamond holes for a total of 2,120.88 m. • White Industries Ltd (WIL): 1979 to 1983 – in 1979, White Industries entered a joint venture with MME. The joint venture operated the Dianne Mine from 1979 to 1983. White Industries completed 13 drillholes (RC and diamond) for a total of 1,143.81 m. • Cambrian Resources NL (CR): (1987 to 1988) – carried out mapping in an area to the northeast of Dianne Mine. • Openley Pty Ltd (OPL): 1995 – 19 drillholes (RC and diamond) for a total of 1,603.30 m. • Dianne Mining Corporation Pty Ltd (DMC): 2001 to 2003 – 23 drillholes (RC and diamond) for a total of 2,189.00 m.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Dianne deposit is hosted in deformed Palaeozoic shale and greywacke of the Hodgkinson Formation. The deposit type has been interpreted by previous explorers to be volcanic massive sulphide (VMS) predominantly strataform chert quartzites host with a sub-volcanic system associated with basic volcanic sills or flows and dykes with associated disseminated copper mineralization. Three distinct styles of mineralization occur: • Primary massive sulphides consisting of lenses of pyrite, chalcocite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite. • Supergene enriched massive sulphides zone and associated low-medium grade halo; and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Marginal stockwork system characterised by veins of malachite, chalcocite, cuprite, native copper and limonite (Green Hill). Mineralization is 130 m wide by 200 m long and up to 50 m thick that broadly correlates with a surface copper anomaly with a footprint of 500 x 270 m. The primary mineralization is a steeply dipping sheet of Cu and Zn rich pyritic massive sulphide. Based on observations, the features important for mineralization at Dianne are: • late shear and high strain zones • Proximity to intrusives (dykes) • Fault flexure or intersections Late-stage shear zones, along which there has been hydrothermal activity and veining, are oriented subparallel to the foliation. They commonly run along bedding contacts or are intrafolial within the slate piles. Based on structural relationships, dyke-related mineralisation would be late-to-post orogenic.

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*
		Given the large volume of holes that comprise this Resource Estimate it is not practical to include all the drill hole information. These have been provided in in Figure 5-3 and Figure 5-4, and are those that have sufficient supporting information to be considered for use in the proposed MRE.
		
		A plan of all known drillholes in the Dianne deposit is shown below, colour coded by the year/era of drilling. Blue, green, orange and red collars depict drillholes completed by Revolver and black collars show earlier drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• All quoted intercepts have been length-weighted where required. • Composite intercepts were calculated using length weighted average of assays within geologically defined domains generated to reflect the different styles of mineralization (massive vs stockwork) and associated copper mineralogical differences as a result of supergene alteration. Composites include varying amounts of internal dilution. • No high-grade cut-off was applied when generating the composites. • No cut-off grade has been applied to the composites however the estimate included top cutting on a per pass basis. • Assays below standard detection limits were assigned a value of half the detection in the calculation of intercepts. • The Cu equivalency calculation based solely on a USD pricing ratio from August 2025 with Cu @ $5.00/lb, Zn @ $1.22/lb, Ag @ 37.85/toz, and Au @ $3350/toz. It does not include any consideration for variable recovery and is subject to review as the project progresses. The final formula is: CuEq% = (1 x Cu%) + (0.21 x Pb%) + (0.28 x Zn%) + (0.01267 x Ag (ppm)) + (1.121375 x Au (ppm))
Relationship between mineralisation	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Both recent and historical drillholes have been primarily oriented toward 270° at moderate dips to provide the most orthogonal intersection of the steeply east-dipping primary lode (and associated supergene enrichment). Most drillholes have been confidently interpreted

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
widths and intercept lengths	• *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').*	to have intersected the mineralization at a low to moderate angle. • Geological modeling of the Dianne deposit utilized the logged distribution of copper minerals and copper assays from the validated Dianne drillhole dataset to generate a series of composite mineralogical-grade domains for the Massive Sulphide and the Green Hill deposit. • Shaft, stopes, and the surveyed Pit were combined to create a void model for depletion of the resource. All Voids including stopes with sandy fill have been treated as 100% depletion due to uncertainty in the contained material. • 3D Wireframes were modelled in Leapfrog using implicit modelling technique. Wireframes were automatically clipped against the post mining topography
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.*	A collar plan of all collar locations has been provided in Figure 5-1 and Figure 5-2.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low*	Composite intercepts were calculated using length weighted average of assays within geologically defined domains generated to reflect the different styles of mineralization (massive vs stockwork) and associated copper mineralogical differences as a result of supergene alteration. Composites include varying amounts of internal dilution.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration 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.*	Significant exploration drilling programs have been undertaken at the Dianne Mine between 1958 and 2003. The mine operated between 1979 and 1983. The historical data in the following table has been recovered, validated, and accessed for use in development of the geological model for the Dianne Mineralization and exploration program design and reporting.
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*	**Infill, Verification, And Extension of the Inferred Resource.** Deep intercepts in the main lens are sparse, including close to the bottom of the existing mine. Both drill spacing and reliable assay results are desired for an improved confidence. Preliminary observations of the thickness of the main lens at depth suggest opportunity to add material through local thickening directly beneath the existing mine voids.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	While the extent of the thickened material in the main lens is well defined, copper equivalent grades persist at economic levels for significant distance into the unclassified area. With opportunity to upgrade extensions in the deep resource to inferred or indicated which are not currently reported. Areas within the northern Greenhill domain are underrepresented by drilling data within which surface sampling and mapping suggest a continuation of elevated grades. It is not anticipated that this will add significant additional indicated or inferred material. **Rock Type and Mineral study** Further Petrography is necessary to characterise the rock types, structures and veins within the domains identified during this iteration of the Dianne Model. The Calcium Rich unit, the Sodium Rich Lens, and the multiple units associated with the main Cu Lens may be important in understanding the wider deposit model and have implications for exploration in both the immediate area and further afield. **Geological Model Refinement** Continue re-logging and geochemical classification to further constrain lithological boundaries and oxidation transitions. Integration of structural mapping and downhole geophysics will support refinement of domain continuity and improve future estimation inputs. **QA/QC and Database Management** Maintain the existing structured QA/QC framework within the Quest database and ensure ongoing auditability of sampling and analytical data. Periodic independent review of QA/QC performance is advised prior to any future Mineral Resource update. **Heterogeneous Precious Metals And Insoluble Copper In The Open Pit.** The distribution of non-leachable cu species and precious metal concentrations are focussed in specific areas. Sequential Cu assaying and additional drilling aims to further understand the distribution. Future extraction at Dianne may focus on the primary material including massive sulphides, allowing any non-leachable material on the leach pads to be re-processed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Early consideration should be given to selectively mining copper species and precious metals such that additional post-leach processing options may be considered while maximising value. Non-leachable material with elevated Cu, Au, Ag grades should be managed in detail to track movement and reconciliation to assist in defining a remaining resource. **Waste Dumps Characterisation** Additional effort must be made to understand the density of the waste dump and sand fill material. The second Phase open pit and underground material reconcile in volume well, but the assumed SG values do not. Given the remaining detected dump material also reconciles loosely with the first pit phase, and that further waste material would not have been transported far, there is a possibility of the calculated extracted materials being representative of the waste dumps. **Exploration for Offset Mineralisation** The abrupt end to the Main Cu Lens mineralisation to the north along with in pit observations suggests offset due to sinistral faulting. This provides opportunity to explore for the continuation of the orebody on the northern side of the fault. **Regional Exploration Upside** Expand exploration within the Larramore Volcanics Belt to evaluate the district-scale potential for additional VMS or intrusive-related systems. Integration of regional EM, soil geochemistry, and structural mapping is recommended to prioritise drill targets.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Mining One were supplied database exports from Global Ore and AMC of drillhole collar coordinates, downhole survey data, drillhole sample assays, geotechnical logging and drillhole density measurements in Microsoft Excel format. Mining One also were supplied with the additional drillhole database from the 2025 drilling campaign, and a number of other data sources. • The previous database system was not accessible, so in 2025 a Quest Database was implemented by EarthSQL including additional validation and inclusion of previously excluded data. Iterative validation in both Quest and Leapfrog were used. • Additional flagging was added on Collars, Surveys, and Assays in order to track any decision making without discarding original data. Previously, Geological data was stored by Global Ore Discovery (Global Ore) in a relational MX Deposit software database. Global Ore employs a Database Administrator who is responsible for the integrity of the digital data compilation. MX Deposit utilizes validated logging lists and data entry rules. Data was then manually verified. The Global Ore / Revolver Resource (RRR) validation process included: • Compilation of drillhole source data from historical company reports and memorandums, review, and sampling of historic core available from the Geological Survey of Queensland's Zillmere Core Library and accessing privately held data. Datasets were compared against compiled source data to ensure capture of metadata, correct transcription from hard copy records, consistency in units, and completeness. • Check logging, repeats, and new assaying of core, and additional bulk density determinations from 155 historic drillholes at the Zillmere Core Library. • Confirmation drilling from 13 new diamond drillholes (total 2,264 m) for grade verification, metallurgical testwork, and styles of mineralization. Five of the new holes were near twins for historic holes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Ranking of the data for any quality issues. • Global Ore / RRR have gone to considerable effort to source historic data, transcribe hard copy data including long-form geological logging information, convert survey data from various historic local grid systems and magnetic declination history, density determination data, metadata (end of drillhole depths, drillhole and diamond core diameters, drillhole types, company, dates) and QAQC data. • Global Ore / RRR have conducted field checks on historic drillhole collar positions where possible and compared with topography RL. Downhole surveys have been checked for anomalous deviations. • Assay data has been recompiled from source data where possible, checking units, and including laboratory QAQC data. • In digital format, the MX Deposit software database has been validated to check for errors with drillhole IDs, depths, survey data, overlapping intervals, gaps, duplicates, zero lengths, unusual deviations, recalculation of lengths and spatial consistency of geology. • Data quality has been ranked and managed. Data considered to be of poor quality has not been used for the Mineral Resource.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Anthony Reed, The Competent Person from Mining One Consultant Pty Ltd for the Mineral Resource has conducted a site visit during August 2025 to verify in-situ mineralisation and geology within the historic pit, waste dump material, and core inspection of 2020-2025 drillholes. • Previously, the Competent Person (for data and geology) from Global Ore conducted site visits as part of the 2022 data gathering process including geological mapping which was relied upon for the 2022 MRE.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological*	• The geological interpretations of mineralization domains used for the Mineral Resource are robust and consistent with other copper deposits in similar settings. • The interpretations are based on data from historic and new diamond core and reverse circulation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	interpretation of the mineral deposit. • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	drillholes with reasonable quality logging data. Mining One remodelled the Dianne deposit based on • The known deposit style including structural observations from core and mapping. • Lithology and Assay intervals including multiple elements. • High Grade lenses exist within a low-grade envelope. Relatively higher grades (rather than absolute) are often aligned against a lower grade background. The Green Hills domain has been interpreted as a volume containing oxide mineralisation along multiple orientation of larger continuous structural zones containing small scale structures, • The Greenhill domain is bounded by structures in the north and south, and a basal contact with a barren lithology. On it's eastern extent, it terminates against the higher grade central zone which hosts the Main Cu Lens. The central zone also terminates against a structure in the North, however the southern extent remains open, but extension opportunities likely sub-economic.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Dianne copper deposit has a strike length of approximately 225 m with strike varying slightly between 330° to 340°. The supergene sulphide and transitional/primary mineralization comprising the massive sulphide zone tends to have true widths up to approximately 8 m. • The supergene oxide zone is interpreted as a plume that decreases in width with increasing depth, reducing eventually back to the primary mineralization. New interpretation may add a lithological or structural lower hard boundary. Near surface widths of the plume are up to approximately 100 m wide and reduces gradually with depth to the widths of the primary mineralization. • Mineralization is interpreted to extend approximately 165 m below surface at a dip of approximately 70° towards the east-northeast. This is approximately 40 m below the 280 mRL used to constrain the lower limit of the Mineral Resource. Mineralization outcrops at surface as gossan over the massive sulphide zone, and supergene mineralization is exposed within the historic open pit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur*	• Multi-element grade estimation was completed using 1 m downhole composites and included both ordinary kriging and inverse distance where deemed appropriate. • The resource is estimated with hard-boundaries all domains. • The grade estimation used dynamic anisotropy to control the strike and dip orientation of the search and variogram ellipses through the variably dipping mineralized zones in most cases with simpler areas utilizing a simple ellipsoid. • A three-pass search strategy was applied to the mineralized domains at Dianne. • The search neighbourhood was scaled with search pass to optimize local variability and honour trends by including a minimum drillhole limit and octant search. • Discretisation used for the block estimates was 3 by 3 by 3 points (X by Y by Z respectively) and ID exponent where used was set to 2. • Estimation of the Mineral Resource utilized Leapfrog Geo & Edge software. • Cu, Au, Ag, Zn and Cu Equivalent is reported for this Mineral Resource. Mineralization for these elements are viewed as coupled, with both Green Hills and the Primary Cu lens showing metal associations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	for acid mine drainage characterisation). • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis from dry bulk density data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	method of determination of the moisture content.	
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The cut-off grades applied 0.25% Cu as per previous reporting. With an alternate 1.5% Cu underground scenario also reported beneath the RPEEE pit-shell. The cut-off grades are similar to other projects with this style of mineralization. It is probable that the cut-off grades, SMU selection and reporting parameters may be revised in the future. Grade Tonnage curves have also been supplied for additional context for both Cu and Cu Equivalent.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported*	• The Mineral Resource assumes that selective small-scale mining by open pit is possible on a 2.5 m bench. Production rate is currently unspecified however it is anticipated that all ore within the optimised pit shell will be mined. • While copper grades are high for some portions of the mineralization, the overall scale of the deposit is currently small. Near-surface supergene oxide mineralization presents a good open pit target with ore proposed to be processed by heap leach. • The Mineral Resource is depleted for both historic underground and open pit mining. As the underground areas are inaccessible, the final extents of underground mining have been interpreted from the available records and stated production.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	(see table below)
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not*	• Initial bench scale metallurgical test work on limited composite samples (RRR public report to the ASX, November 2022) indicate good Cu recoveries from all material types as follows: • A supergene oxide composite sample was tested by a 7-day acid bottle roll and gave a high extraction of 90.4% of the Cu with fast leach kinetics. • A supergene sulphide composite sample using grind and flotation recovered 91.7% of the Cu to a rougher concentrate. • A transitional/primary sulphide composite sample using grind and flotation recovered 95.9% of the Cu to a rougher concentrate. • Supergene oxide mineralization could potentially be processed by a relatively inexpensive and scalable heap leach. The processing pathway for the supergene/primary sulphide mineralization is less certain. While recoveries appear good via a grind and flotation process, the options to optimize processing costs for a small project are still being assessed. • Additional testwork by PPM Global, 2025, tested both oxide only (Greenhills style) mineralisaiton, and Oxide/Chalcocite Style (Main Lens non-massive sulphide) as being representiative of the

Parameter	Units	Value	Basis
Mining			
Mining Cost	AUD/t ore	4.3	Feasibility
Overall Slope Angle	Deg.	50 (avg.)	45° western side - 55° eastern side. Geotech studies
Heap Leach Process			
Processing Rate	mt/pa	0.6	Feasibility
Processing Cost	AUD/t ore	32	Feasibility
Processing Recovery (Green Hill)	%	90	Metwork Programs
Processing Recovery (Main Lens O+T)	%	80	Metwork Programs
Processing Recovery (Main Lens P)	%	45	Estimate on leach parameters
Finance			
Exchange Rate	USD:AUD	0.65	Near term consensus forecasts (2026 - 2029)
Price	USD/lb Cu	6.00	Near term consensus forecasts (2026 - 2029)
Payability	%	95	Metwork testwork cathode production
Royalty	%	5	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.	material within the 2022 Pit shell (RRR public report to the ASX, 2 December 2024). Achieving greater than 95% recovery after 250 days in standard conditions and 150 days under enhanced conditions.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects*	• A full Environmental Authority application has been lodged with the Queensland Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation. Detailed waste stream characterisation and acid accounting has been completed and reported on the Company website. All proposed waste handling is designed in accordance with prevailing EPA regulations and corresponding guidelines. The EA amendment is in the final stages of assessment prior to issuance. • Typical open pit mining and heap leach processing requires generation of waste dumps, leach pads and possibly tailings dams.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• 1946 Valid Archimedean-type density analyses (602 from mineralized zones) have been evaluated according to type of mineralization present. Samples are from historic and recent diamond core drilling. Based on these determinations, A total of 1946 bulk density measurements were captured across the drilling programs. 155 Measurements were undertaken using a Discoverer® Automatic Specific Gravity (SG) Weighing Station. • Calculated SG's by Global Ore were reviewed and deemed acceptable. Outlier values were inspected for representativity within each domain and flagged for inclusion/exclusion. The remaining data was composited to 10m intervals within lithological domains and interpolated using Linear radial basis functions, suited to the smooth transitions observed in the dataset and added to the block model. • In 2025, 279 SG measurements were taken in fresh core as verification. They were conducted via the archemedes method in line with previous practise. Validation against previous data was performed with the expected values for the Greenhill shallow focus reflected well in the data, however measurements were performed subsequent to the estimate and were not integrated. Changes to the resource are likely to be small with the dataset used already representative of the deposit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• Classification was conducted by Mining one independently but drawing on previous considerations and multiple forms of uncertainty including incomplete geological understanding, sample density, and understanding of the mixed provenance of data. Generally, Indicated volume is found to be reasonable using a 25m drillhole spacing (aligning with Main Cu zone pass 1), with inferred at 50m (aligning with Main Cu zone pass 2). These may be slightly relaxed in the Greenhills zone with a 37m Pass 1 threshold and 75m Pass 2 threshold due to the different mineralisation style. These thresholds were used as a guide along with the other factors to manually digitise reasonable volumes • Due to the uncertainty surrounding the condition, accuracy, and completeness of the void and pit models, additional volumes were generated for consideration which flag proximal material as 'Inferred' even though source drillhole data is of indicated standard, denoting that there is a possibility that the estimated material is disrupted or missing due to historic mining activities.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The Mineral Resource has not been formally externally audited or reviewed. Mining One routinely conducts internal peer reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an*	The Mineral Resource assumes that small-scale open cut mining methods will be applied. QKNA analysis suggested a 10m parent block size with a sub-blocking factor to allow sub-meter block sizes. Kriging and IDW parameters were selected to reflect local variation but also extrapolate grades realistically where necessary. An iterative approach was taken to ensure all domained

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of*	estimates reflected a geologically reasonable result. Factors affecting the confidence and relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource are primarily: • Quality and distribution of drilling samples. • Need for improved geological and metallurgical understanding of the mineralization. The supergene mineralized domains have some potential to be more complex than assumed by the current model. • Increased drilling density may result in variations of the model results in local areas. Additional infill drilling is warranted for some areas and mineralized zones with limited data. Further close spaced drilling and deliberate twinning of holes would be beneficial to improve understanding of the short-range variability of the mineralization. • Selectivity and cut-off grades may vary in future according to mining studies. • The resource classification is considered reasonable based on validation through multiple processes, including visual and graphical review of the estimates. The primary mineralized zones are moderately defined by drilling, constrained to an interpretation that reflects the geological controls on grade, and is appropriately estimated. Comparison of the current Mineral Resource with historic production should be assessed with some prejudice. Past production from the massive sulphide zone is unlikely to have any relation to the other mineralization types which now comprise the bulk of the reported tonnage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.	