

2 September 2025

ASX RELEASE

Pre-Production Activities Continuing at Dianne

Operational preparatory drilling completed and initial assays received

Highlights

- Diamond drilling program (18 holes for 1,545m) completed at Dianne Copper Mine Project in preparation for targeted restart of production operations.
- Program primarily designed for grade control purposes, finalisation of geotechnical design and waste rock characterisation.
- Focus was on lower grade oxide/transitional areas within current shallow open pit design.
- Initial assay results received for 16 holes with results generally in-line with expectations and affirming existing Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) modelling in these areas, including:
 - 33.8m at 1.00% Cu from surface (25DMDD007)
 - 20.4m at 1.08% Cu from surface (25DMDD015)
 - 24.0m at 3.94% Cu from 27m (25DMDD010)
- Strongly reinforces the near-surface location, compact scale and continuous nature of the mineralisation to be mined upon planned recommencement of operations at Dianne.
- Ongoing pre-production activities at Dianne include:
 - Updated geological modelling to include pre-production drilling results received.
 - Refinement to site engineering designs for civil and earthworks activities.
 - Design modifications for the repair of the existing Settling Dam and mine access road.
 - Ongoing metallurgical test work analysis in the lead up to full scale leach pad operations.
 - Various vendor interactions for numerous procurement items and personnel availability.
 - Commercial discussions with sources of project-level funding (equity and/or debt).
- Targeted Dianne mining restart (funding dependent) and first cathode production in 2026.

Revolver Resources Holdings Limited (ASX:RRR) (Revolver or the Company) provides an update on ongoing pre-production activities at its Dianne Copper Mine Project, located in north-west Queensland.



Operations preparation drilling program at Dianne Deposit

Key objectives of the recently completed diamond drilling program at the Dianne Copper Mine Project included:

1. Grade Control and Deposit Extension

- Drilling on closer spaced patterns allows for more uniform and planned loading and retention of material on leach pads.
- Existing geological modelling has identified zones where targeted drilling may further increase deposit scale and potentially mineable resource tonnes.

2. Geotechnical Design and Waste Rock Characterisation

- Determination of definitive rock mass parameters to finalise optimum safe slope angles in various sections of the open pit (planned to a depth of approx. 100m below surface), as well as capture of a range of other detailed geotechnical engineering parameters.
- Sourcing of additional material for final requisite waste rock characterisation test work.

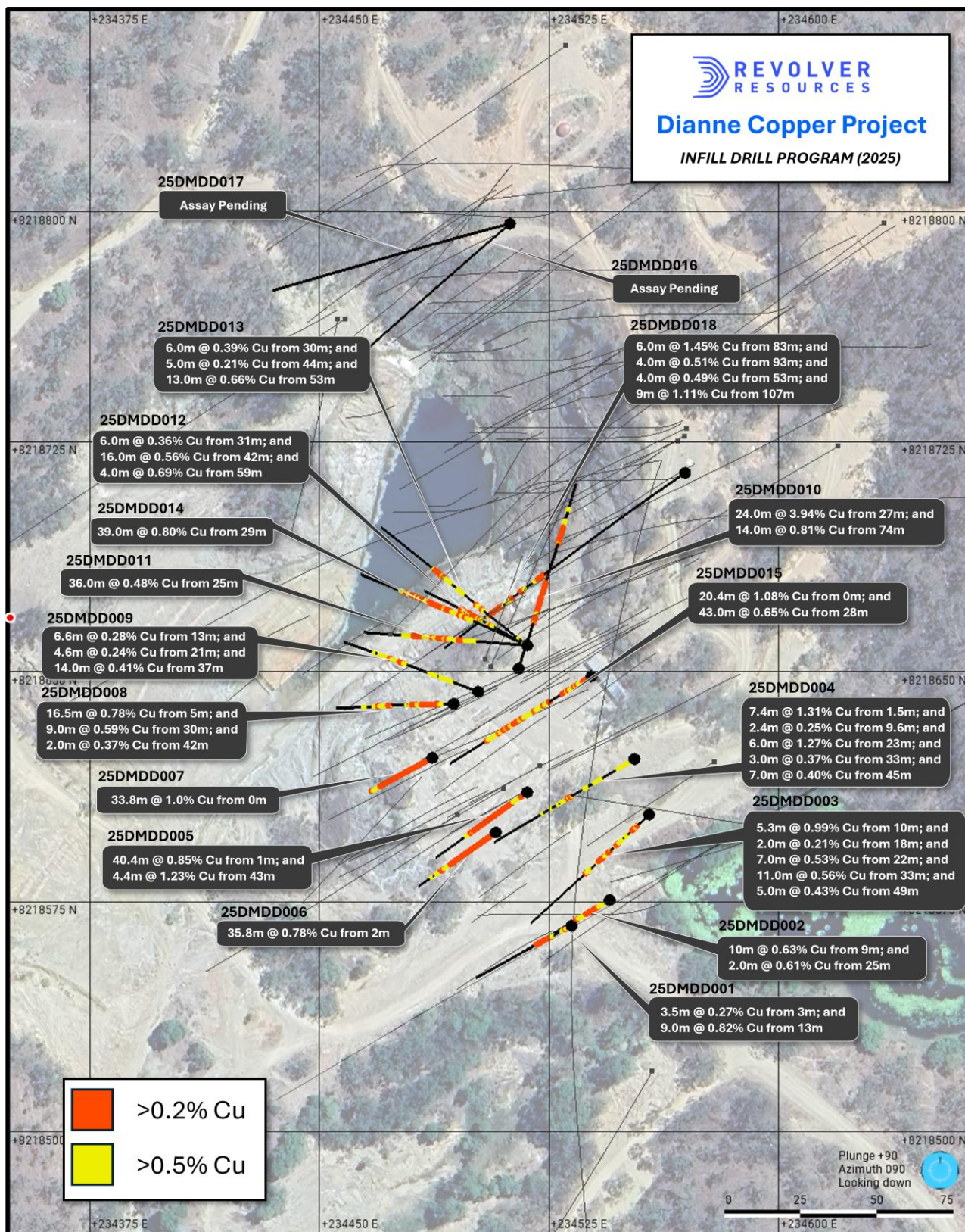


Figure 1: Drill program design – infill hole locations



Initial diamond drilling results

Approximately 1,545m of HQ diamond core was drilled across 18 holes in and around the proposed Dianne Copper Mine Project restart pit. The focus of these holes was on the lower grade oxide/transitional areas within the current shallow open pit design.

Initial assay results have been received for 16 of the 18 holes. These results are presented in Table 1 overleaf.

All returned intercepts fell within the expected ranges of results previously reported for these zones of the Dianne Deposit MRE.

Modelling of the geological domains (waste and ore) will now be updated and used for revisions and upgrades to the planned sequencing of mining operations. The results from this drilling also support the Company's ongoing operational planning ahead of the targeted recommencement of copper mining and processing operations at Dianne in the short-term.

Ongoing pre-production activities at Dianne

A range of key pre-production activities continue to advance with respect to the Dianne Copper Mine Project. Core workstreams in progress include:

- Updated geological modelling to include pre-production drilling results received.
- Refinement to site engineering designs for civil and earthworks activities.
- Design modifications for the repair of the existing Settling Dam and mine access road.
- Ongoing metallurgical test work analysis in the lead up to full scale leach pad operations.
- Various vendor interactions for numerous procurement items and personnel availability.
- Commercial discussions with sources of project-level funding (equity and/or debt).

Targeted restart of mining operations at Dianne and first copper cathode production are scheduled for 2026 (funding dependent).



Table 1: Initial assay results from recent diamond drilling program at Dianne Deposit

Hole Number	Easting	Northing		Intersection			
				From	To	Length (m)	Copper (%)
25DMDD001	234532.3	8218567		3	6.5	3.5	0.27%
			including	4	4.5	0.5	0.65%
			and	11	22	11	0.59%
			including	13	22	9	0.82%
25DMDD002	234544.8	8218576		4	28	24	0.45%
			including	9	19	10	0.63%
			including	25	27	2	0.61%
25DMDD003	234557.6	8218603		9.7	15	5.3	0.99%
			including	9.7	10.2	0.5	0.52%
			including	11.8	14.4	2.6	1.54%
			and	18	20	2	0.21%
			and	22	29	7	0.53%
			including	26	28	2	1.91%
			and	33	44	11	0.56%
			including	33	35	2	0.50%
			including	38	43	5	0.76%
			and	49	54	5	0.43%
			including	53	54	1	0.93%
25DMDD004	234552.8	8218621		1.5	8.9	7.4	1.31%
			and	9.6	12	2.4	0.25%
			and	23	29	6	1.27%
			and	33	36	3	0.37%
			and	45	52	7	0.40%
			including	45	46	1	0.62%
			including	47	48	1	0.75%
			and	54	55	1	0.38%
			and	59	60	1	0.23%
			and	65	66	1	0.45%
25DMDD005	234517.8	8218611		0.8	41.2	40.4	0.85%
			including	0.8	5	4.2	0.60%
			including	11	41.2	30.2	0.97%
			and	42.6	47	4.4	1.23%
			including	42.6	43.7	1.1	4.06%
25DMDD006	234507.5	8218598		2.2	38	35.8	0.78%
			including	2.2	29	26.8	0.89%
			including	33	35	2	0.99%
			and	40	41	1	0.30%
25DMDD007	234486.8	8218622		0	33.8	33.8	1.00%
			including	0.5	29	28.5	1.10%
			including	33	33.8	0.8	1.93%



25DMDD008	234493.8	8218639		5	21.5	16.5	0.78%
			including	7	16	9	1.00%
			including	18	20.5	2.5	0.85%
			and	22.5	23	0.5	0.25%
			and	30	39	9	0.59%
			including	30	32	2	1.34%
			including	36	37	1	0.55%
			and	42	44	2	0.37%
25DMDD009	234501.8	8218643		0	2	2	0.27%
				13	19.6	6.6	0.28%
			and	20.9	25.5	4.6	0.24%
			and	37	51	14	0.41%
			including	39	41	2	0.75%
			including	45	46	1	0.83%
			and	53	54	1	0.24%
25DMDD010	234515	8218651		0	0.5	0.5	0.36%
			and	27	51	24	3.94%
			including	27	31	4	1.56%
			including	33	51	18	4.86%
			and	74	88	14	0.81%
			including	74	84	10	1.02%
			and	93	95	2	0.34%
25DMDD011	234517.9	8218659		0.7	1.5	0.8	0.25%
			and	25	61	36	0.48%
			including	31	34	3	0.53%
			including	39	40	1	1.33%
			including	41	44	3	1.24%
			including	46	47	1	0.77%
			including	51	56	5	0.79%
25DMDD012	234517.9	8218659		0	1	1	0.27%
			and	31	37	6	0.36%
			including	34	35	1	0.58%
			and	42	58	16	0.56%
			including	44	45	1	0.55%
			including	47	52	5	0.79%
			including	53	55	2	0.78%
			including	56	57	1	0.69%
			and	59	63	4	0.69%
			including	60	63	3	0.83%
25DMDD013	234517.9	8218659		0	1.6	1.6	0.27%
			and	5.5	6.5	1	0.22%
			and	30	36	6	0.39%
			including	31	32	1	0.60%
			including	35	36	1	0.95%
			and	44	49	5	0.21%



			and	53	66	13	0.66%
			including	58	59	1	2.72%
			including	60	65	5	0.82%
25DMDD014	234517.9	8218659		1.6	2.5	0.9	0.24%
			and	29	68	39	0.80%
			including	33	34	1	0.64%
			including	36	37	1	0.64%
			including	41	44	3	0.79%
			including	45	53	8	1.96%
			including	55	57	2	0.59%
			including	58	59	1	0.52%
			including	60	62	2	0.94%
			including	64	65	1	0.66%
25DMDD015	234538.8	8218648		0	20.4	20.4	1.08%
			including	1	6	5	1.32%
			including	9	10	1	1.21%
			including	11	12	1	0.65%
			including	15	16	1	1.18%
			including	17	20	3	3.29%
			and	28	71	43	0.65%
			including	28	29	1	0.78%
			including	32	33	1	0.77%
			including	38	39	1	0.59%
			including	46	47	1	0.70%
			including	49	53	4	0.85%
			including	55	57	2	1.09%
			including	58	60	2	2.62%
			including	62	63	1	1.48%
			including	70	71	1	0.55%
25DMDD016	234512.2	8218796	Assay Pending				
25DMDD017	234512.2	8218796	Assay Pending				
25DMDD018	234569.4	8218715		83	89	6	1.45%
			including	83	87	4	1.98%
			and	93	97	4	0.51%
			including	95	97	2	0.67%
			and	101	105	4	0.49%
			including	101	102	1	0.90%
			and	107	116	9	1.11%
			including	107	115	8	1.19%



About the Dianne Copper Mine Project

The broader Dianne Project is located in northern Queensland, approximately 260km north-west of Cairns within the polymetallic Hodgkinson Province.

The Dianne Deposit, which previously hosted one of the highest-grade operating copper mines in the world, is situated in the eastern part of the Dianne Project. Revolver's Dianne Copper Mine Project is focused on a low capital cost, heap leach / SX-EW development of the existing Mineral Resource at the Dianne Deposit.

Revolver's regional exploration strategy at the Dianne Project also continues to test the volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) and intrusive related gold system (IRGS) potential in the Larramore Volcanics Belt, located to the west of the Dianne Deposit.

The Dianne Copper Mine Project is proudly supported by the Queensland Critical Minerals and Battery Technology Fund.

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

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Competent Person

The information in this report that relates to Drilling Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Dr Bryce Healy (PhD Geology), a Competent Person who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG No: 6132). Dr Healy is a Principal Geologist and Chief Operating Officer (COO) for Revolver Resources Ltd (Revolver) 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 "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.

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.*



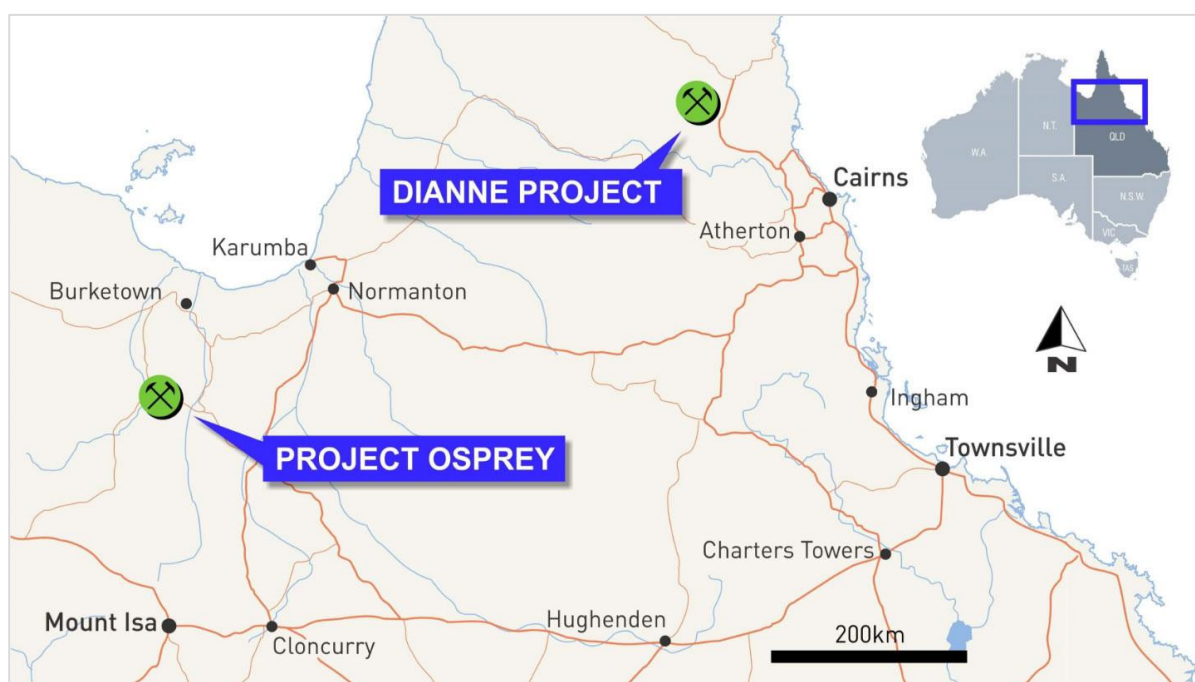
About Revolver Resources

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 Hodgkinson 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.

For further information

www.revolverresources.com.au





Annexure 1 – Drillhole details

Table 1: Drillhole locations and orientation.

Hole	Collar Co-ordinates Zone		Survey Data			
	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Azi ()	Dip ()	Depth (m)
25DMDD001	234532	8218567	399.84	242.52	-53.23	60.0
25DMDD002	234545	8218576	400.65	239.54	-60.41	75.1
25DMDD003	234558	8218603	403.12	226.11	-57.61	99.7
25DMDD004	234553	8218622	406.97	238.80	-57.17	100.0
25DMDD005	234518	8218611	408.02	234.37	-58.00	70.0
25DMDD006	234508	8218596	407.64	235.74	-50.50	49.0
25DMDD007	234487	8218622	408.04	240.92	47.21	33.8
25DMDD008	234494	8218639	408.00	268.45	-46.82	57.0
25DMDD009	234502	8218643	407.91	290.35	-47.47	69.5
25DMDD010	234515	8218651	408.00	17.70	-55.17	109.9
25DMDD011	234518	8218659	408.07	274.46	-47.92	80.1
25DMDD012	234518	8218659	408.07	298.85	-66.47	95.6
25DMDD013	234518	8218659	408.07	309.00	-53.28	102.5
25DMDD014	234518	8218659	408.07	294.73	-47.77	88.3
25DMDD015	234539	8218648	407.70	239.64	-55.10	95.0
25DMDD016	234512	8218796	432.43	230.15	-48.34	100.1
25DMDD017	234512	8218796	432.43	255.54	-48.18	120.0
25DMDD018	234569	8218715	423.31	234.70	-47.69	140.0



Annexure 2 – Relevant ASX Announcements

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](#)

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.



JORC, 2012 Edition: Table 1

This Table 1 refers to current 2025 Revolver Resources Limited (RRR) drilling at the Dianne Mine Prospect, North Queensland.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. - Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. - In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done, this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	- The current drilling reported in this release at the Dianne Copper Prospect, is related to diamond core (DDH) completed from June to July 2025. Diamond drilling - Diamond holes were completed using diamond drilling with HQ core to planned EOH. - The drillholes were sampled on 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. 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 metre of core length to maintain representivity and 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 core for a representative sample.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	- Diamond drilling was carried out by drilling contractor, DDH1 Pty Ltd using an DE 710 track mounted Drill Rig with HQ3 (63.5mm) standard tube. - Core is oriented with a Reflex Ez-Trac tool. The oriented core line is recorded for length and confidence and is never sampled, preserving the line for future use.
Drill sample recovery	- Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. - Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. - Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	- Diamond drill recovery is recorded run by run reconciling against driller's depth blocks noting depth, core drilled, and core recovered. - Geological logging currently documents core recoveries within 95% of expected with nothing recorded concerning the amount and consistency of material recovered from the drilling.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	- Geological logging identifying the primary lithologies, mineralogy and core run recovery has been undertaken by suitably qualified geologists along the entire length of the hole. - All holes have been logged for mineralogy, veining, alteration, weathering, structure, and other sample



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	features as appropriate to the style of deposit. Logging has been undertaken at site and at the Company's core logging facility. - Logging is completed in custom xls/csv format exported to EarthSQL Database software which utilises validated logging lists and data entry rules. - Following core mark-up, all core trays have been photographed (wet and dry) in natural light. - The level of detailed logging is aimed at supporting detailed geological modelling considered appropriate for future Resource estimation and metallurgical studies.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	- If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. - If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. - For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. - Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. - Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. - Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	- Sampling length ranged up to 0.5 to 1.0 metre of core length, appropriate to geology and mineralogy. - Sampling is ½ cut core by diamond core saw by experienced RRR personnel at onsite core cutting facilities. ½ HQ core size is considered by LPM to be an acceptable standard for representivity of samples. - Sampled core was transported to ALS Laboratories (ALS) in Townsville for sample analysis. ½ core is retained in plastic core trays at the RRR core facility for future work and reference.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	- The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. - For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. - Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	- Sample analysis for DDH samples were undertaken at ALS Laboratories, Townsville, QLD. - Assaying included a 33-element suite with near total four acid digest and ICP-MS finish (Lab Code ME-ICP61). Base metal assays >10,000 ppm were re-assayed with Ore grade analysis (Lab Code OG62). - Sample preparation comprised weighing samples, drying to 60 degrees Celsius, then crushing core to 2 mm, splitting by a Boyd rotary splitter then pulverising a sub-sample to 85% passing 75 micron. - ALS utilise standard internal quality control measures including the use of Certified Lithium Standards and duplicates/repeats. - Approximate RRR-implemented quality control procedures include: - One in 20 certified copper ore standards were used for this drilling. - One in 20 coarse-crush duplicates were used for this drilling program. - One in 20 blanks were inserted for this drilling. - No umpire samples. - Standard assay results were generally acceptable. - Blank assays showed no contamination.
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,	- Detailed logging of the core is entered directly into excel spreadsheets prior to finalising in Earth SQL Database software. - Earth SQL utilises validated logging lists and data entry rules.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. - Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	- The logging is routinely checked and manually verified within against core photos and recovery by the exploration manager and the site procedures are routinely verified by the Site manager. - Audits of the logging will be periodically done by external consultants. - No adjustments have been made to the reported assay data.
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.	Drill Collar - The drill collar location has been recorded in the field using a hand-held global positioning system (GPS). - The grid system is MGA_GDA2020, zone 54 for easting, northing and RL. - Locational accuracy is in the order of ± 10 m in X-Y and ± 15 m in rL (Z). These are yet to be surveyed by DGPS with more accuracy (to ± 1 m). Drill hole direction and downhole surveys - Down hole surveys are routinely measured at 15m to intervals with a Reflex's SingleShot downhole survey tool.
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.	- Drill spacing is determined by the stage of exploration of the prospect. - The current hole positioning has been aimed at closely spaced infill drilling to define a greater confidence in the structural trends and establish continuity and extensions of the copper mineralisation. - Mineralised intervals reported are based on a maximum of one metre sample interval, with local intervals down to 0.5m
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	- Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. - If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	- The reported drillhole has been oriented to intersect the structure/geology containing or controlling the copper mineralisation at both high and low angles based on projections from historical and recent drilling and geological modelling. - Generally, the orientation is appropriate. No sampling bias is considered to have been introduced. Because of the varying dip of the holes, drill intersections are apparent thicknesses and overall geological context is needed to estimate true thicknesses with further geological modelling.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	- Drill core samples for assay is collected by RRR personnel from the drill site and transported to the core logging facility at the Exploration Camp. The logging facility is within a secure camp premises, within a gated and fenced complex. - The samples are logged in detail and processed for sampling prior to be transported off site by RRR personnel to transport facilities and then analytical laboratory for analysis.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No review or audit has been conducted on the current drilling.



Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 (ML's). - ML 2810, ML 2811, ML 2831, ML 2832, ML 2833, and ML 2834 expire on the 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 landowner 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: <u>Uranium Corporation</u> (1958) – two diamond drillholes for a total of 198 m. <u>NBH</u> (1967) – carried out extensive exploration including detailed geological mapping, stream sediment and rock chip surface sampling as well as drilling 10 diamond drillholes for a total of 866.3 m. <u>Kennecott Exploration Australia</u> (1968 to 1972) – carried out mapping and costeaning as well as three diamond drillholes, one of which was abandoned (no downhole details available), for a total of 653.50 m. <u>MME</u> (1972 to 1979) – 15 diamond holes for a total of 2,110.67 m. <u>White Industries</u> (1979 to 1983) – in 1979, White Industries entered into 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. <u>Cambrian Resources NL</u> (1987 to 1988) – carried out mapping in an area to the northeast of Dianne Mine. <u>Openley</u> (1995) – 19 drillholes (RC and diamond) for a total of 1,602.30 m. <u>Dianne Mining Corporation</u> (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 stratiform chert quartzites host with a sub-volcanic system associated with basic volcanic sills or flows and dykes with associated disseminated copper mineralisation - Three distinct styles of mineralisation occur: - Massive sulphide consisting of lenses of pyrite, chalcocite, chalcopyrite and sphalerite - Supergene enriched primary zone and associated halo; and - Marginal stockwork system characterised by veins of



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		malachite, chalcocite, cuprite native copper and limonite. The actual nature and geometry of the mineralisation is still open to interpretation. More geological, geochemical and drill data is required to fully understand the mineralisation setting.
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 drillholes: - easting and northing of the drillhole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - downhole 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.	- Table 1 for drill hole information - No drilling or material assay information has been excluded. - All other drilling relevant to understanding the context of the exploration drilling presented here is contained in previous Revolver ASX releases.
Data aggregation methods	- In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. - Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. - The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	- Any sample compositing reported here is calculated via length weighted averages of the 0.5 to 1 m assays. Length weighted averages are acceptable method because the density of the rock (pegmatite) is constant. 0.2% Cu was used as lower cut off grades for compositing and reporting intersections with allowance for including up to 2m of consecutive drill material that has assayed below cut-off grade (internal dilution). 0.5% Cu was further used as lower cut off grades for compositing and reporting higher grade intersections within. - There has been no top-cut to high grade with all 1m samples below 12% Cu. - No metal equivalent values have been used or reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	- These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. - If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported. - If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	- The azimuth and dip data for the current hole is presented in Table 1. The holes have been drilled, in general, at an azimuth toward ~270° angles approximating 50 - 70° dip on the interpretation of north-south trending, vertical to steeply east-dipping mineralised stratigraphy and parallel structural controls. - The nature and dip of the Cu lenses are still being evaluated. - Estimated true widths are still being evaluated.
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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	See Figure 1 and Table 1



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All current exploration results have been reported.
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 drilling exploration programs have been conducted both historical and current at the Dianne deposit. Much of this historical data has been recovered, validated to the extent that it can, and accessed for use in development of the preliminary geological model for the Dianne Mineralisation and current exploration program design. - All other relevant exploration data has been previously reported.
Further work	- The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). - Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	The current drilling program will support further mine planning assessments for waste rock characterisation, Geotech and Resource Estimation studies.