RED HILL MINERALS Limited

27 October 2026

EXPLORATION RESULTS: COPPER-GOLD MINERALISATION EXTENDED AT ANABAMA AND GOLD INTERSECTED AT G1 IN THE WEST PILBARA

Red Hill Minerals Limited (**ASX: RHI**) (**Red Hill** or **Company**) is pleased to report assay results from its recent diamond drilling program at the Anabama Project in South Australia and reverse circulation (RC) drilling at the G1 and Barkley Gold targets within its West Pilbara Gold and Base Metal Project in Western Australia.

Key Points:

Anabama Project (SA, 75% RHI)

- Assay results have been received for two diamond drillholes completed as part of a 1,431-metre program targeting copper-gold mineralisation along the highly prospective Anabama-Redan Shear Zone.
- Drilling in **26ANDD001**, approximately 400 metres to the west of **25ANDD001**, appears to have straddled the strong off-hole Downhole Electromagnetic (DHEM) conductor (Plate 1) identified from the earlier drillhole (Figures 2 and 3). Multiple narrow zones of high-tenor copper-gold mineralisation intersected in both holes may represent leakage from a larger mineralised source associated with the conductor, which remains untested.
- Drilling in **26ANDD002** intersected further narrow high-tenor copper veins, and significantly, it also intersected disseminated chalcopyrite near the lithological contact between a substantial, newly identified siliceous dolomitic unit and the underlying Boucaut Volcanics (Figure 1). This was some 400 metres below historical drilling (Figure 4).

The Anabama Target is located on the regionally prospective Anabama-Redan Shear Zone along the contact of the Benda Siltstone with the underlying Boucaut Volcanics. Historic drilling[1,2] over approximately a two-kilometre section mainly focused on near-surface mineralisation with minimal work undertaken to systematically evaluate the structural corridor at depth. This broad copper-gold-silver mineralised zone with higher grade intercepts, is consistent with a hydrothermal mineralising system, supporting the interpretation of continued higher-grade mineralisation at depth.

The 1,431 metre diamond drill program was designed to test the strike extension of mineralisation, with both drillholes drilling through the shear zone and into the underlying Boucaut Volcanics (Figure 2).

The first hole, **26ANDD001**, drilled to 756.2 metres stepping out 150 metres southwest of the conductive plates identified in **25ANDD001**[3]. Drilling intersected multiple narrow zones of high-grade copper-gold mineralisation within fresh bedrock, extending known mineralisation approximately 140 metres below the depth of historical drilling and 250 metres laterally to the west (Figure 3). DHEM surveying of this hole will be completed in November.

The following intersections were recorded:

- **0.3 metres at 2.9% copper and 0.2 grams per tonne gold from 92.3 metres**
- **1.0 metre at 1.1% copper and 0.1 grams per tonne gold from 450 metres**
- **18.0 metres at 0.2% copper from 461 metres**
- **0.7 metres at 1.7% copper and 0.3 grams per tonne gold from 489.3 metres**
- **0.6 metres at 1.1% copper and 1.4 grams per tonne gold from 524.4 metres**

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The second diamond drill hole, **26ANDD002**, was drilled to 674.9 metres, stepping out a further 450 metres along strike to the southwest of **26ANDD001** and intersected disseminated sulphide mineralisation at depth. Chalcopyrite mineralisation occurs at the contact between a substantial, newly identified siliceous dolomitic unit (approximately 140 metres thick) and the underlying Boucaut Volcanics, approximately 400 metres below historical drilling (Figure 4). The mineralisation at this contact occurred over **7 metres at 0.7% copper from 628 metres including 1.6 metres at 2.0% copper from 630 metres** (Figure 1). This represents a previously unrecognised stratigraphic setting and style of copper mineralisation at Anabama, encouraging further investigation.



Figure 1: Disseminated sulphide mineralisation in the newly identified dolomitic unit and the underlying Boucaut Volcanics, including chalcopyrite at 631 metres in 26ANDD002 (x10 magnification)

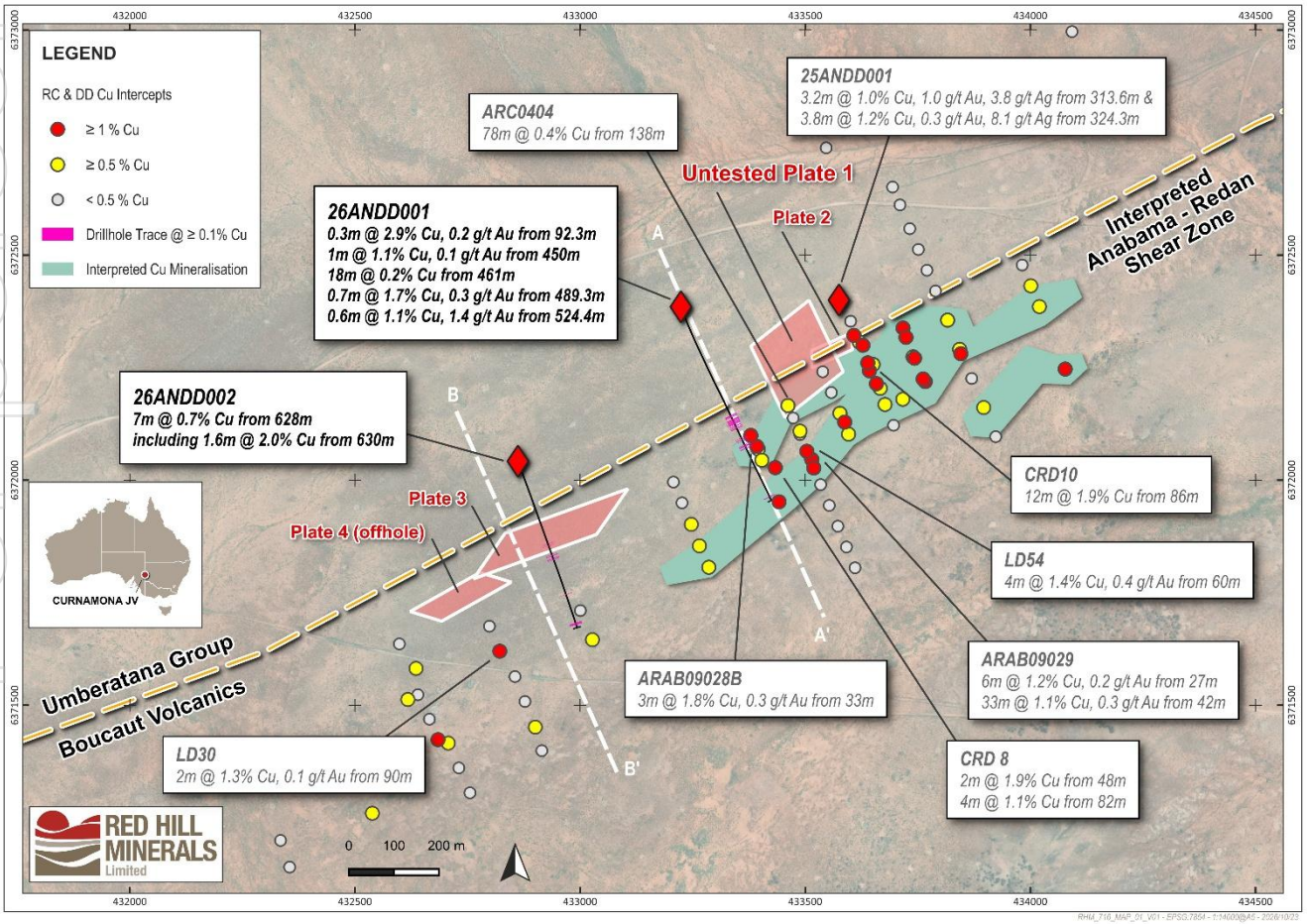


Figure 2: Diamond drill hole locations, assay results, DHEM conductor plates and geological section lines A-A` and B-B` at the Anabama copper-gold target

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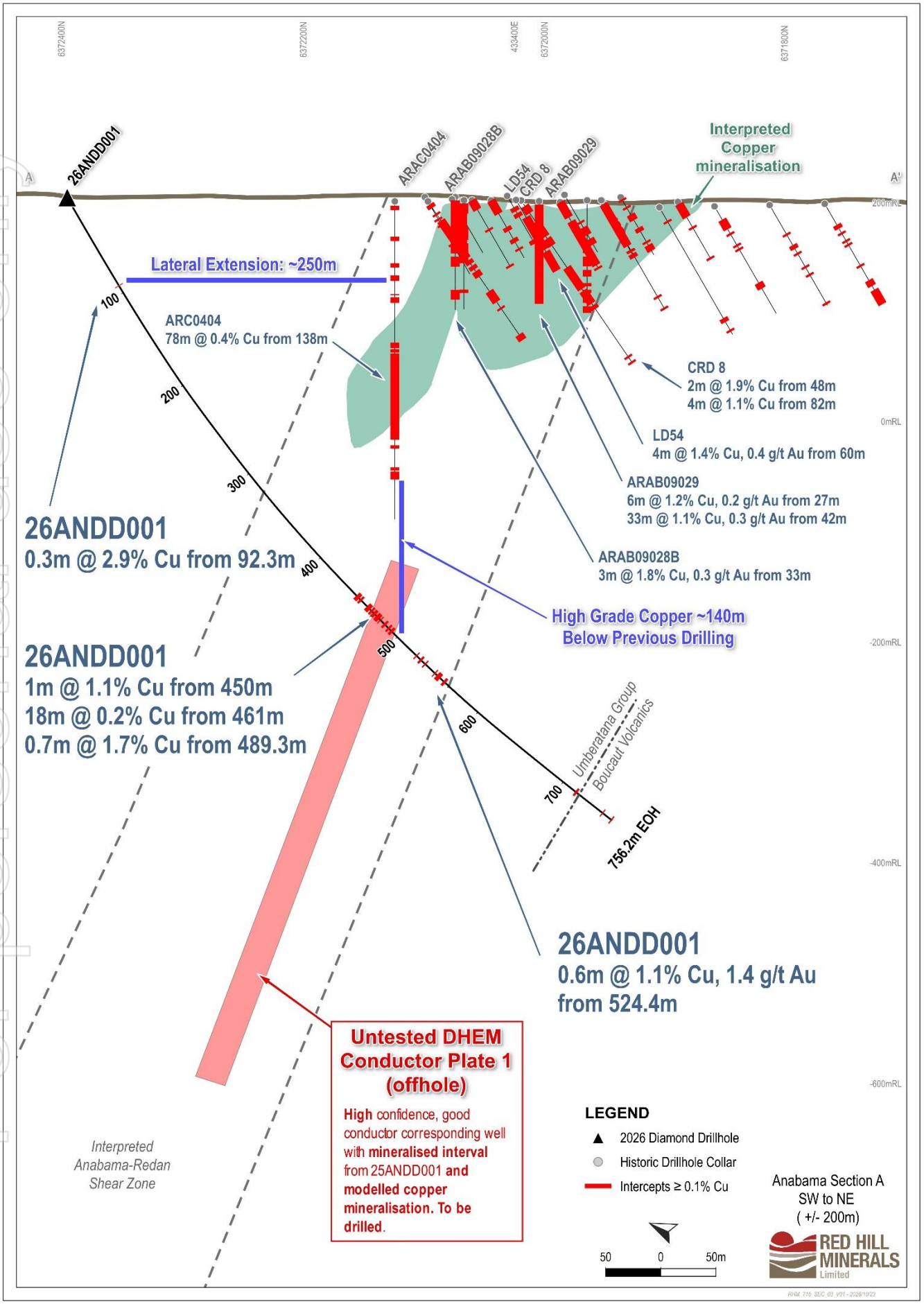


Figure 3: Geological section, looking northeast, showing interpreted copper mineralisation, drill hole 26ANDD001 and untested off-hole conductor (Plate 1) along strike

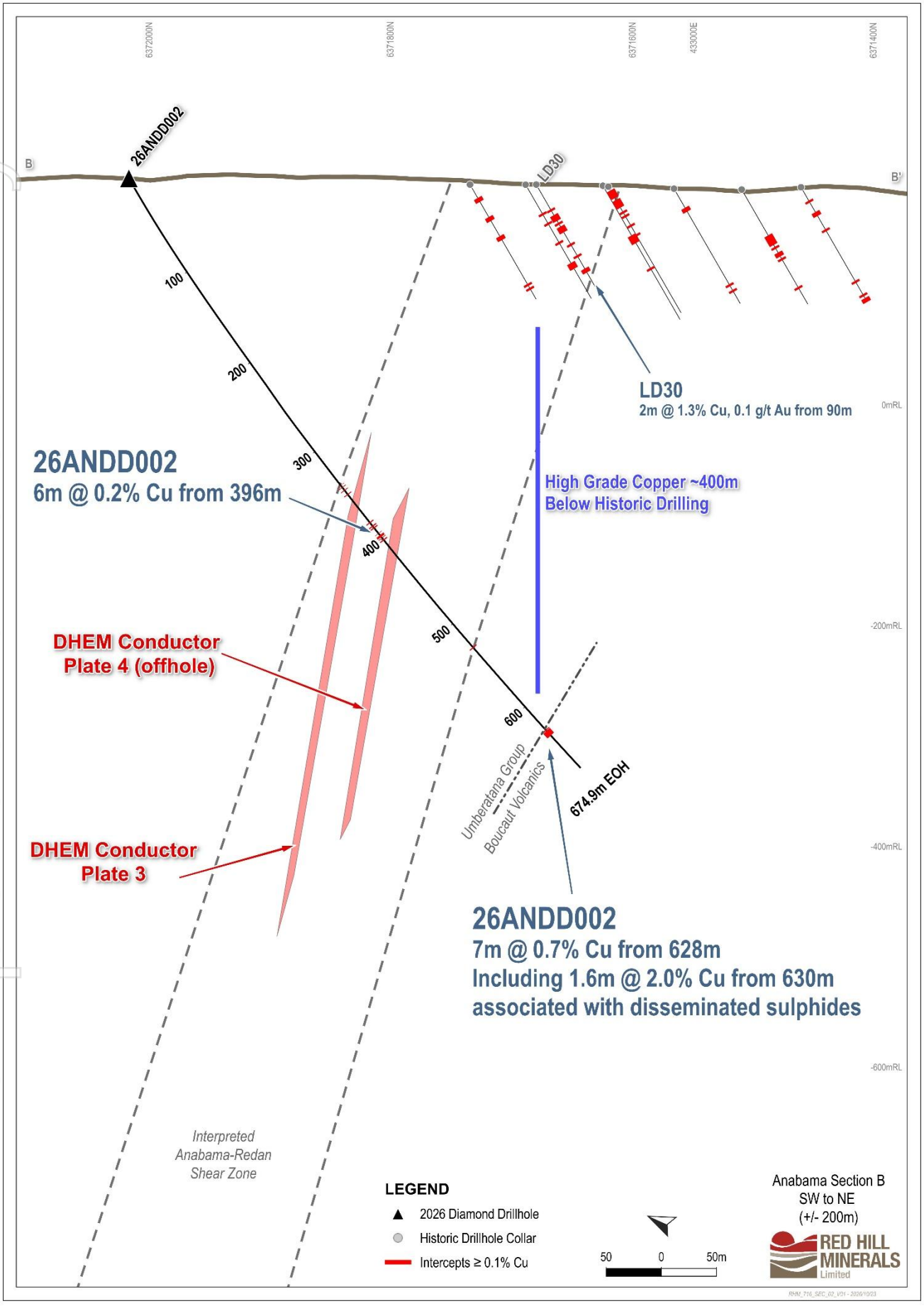


Figure 4: Geological section looking northeast, showing interpreted copper mineralisation and drillhole 26ANDD002 which intersected disseminated sulphide mineralisation at 630 metres at the transitional contact of the newly identified dolomitic unit with the underlying Boucaut Volcanics

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West Pilbara Gold and Base Metal Project (WA, 100% RHI)

- Assay results received from a 15-hole, 2,938-metre RC drill program at the G1 and Barkley Gold targets.
- First drilling by Red Hill Minerals at G1 after revisiting and reinterpreting the target, with the nearest historical RC drillhole (CBI009) located approximately 600 metres away, highlighting the largely untested nature of the target.
- Multiple zones of low-grade gold mineralisation and intervals of extensive alteration were intersected at the G1 Target, located approximately nine kilometres north of Barkley Gold and interpreted to lie along the same NW-trending regional Deepdale fault system (Figure 5). Results include:
  - **3 metres at 0.3 grams per tonne gold from 139 metres in 26G1RC002**
  - **4 metres at 0.3 grams per tonne gold from 40 metres, and**
  - **6 metres at 0.4 grams per tonne gold from 172 metres in 26G1RC003**
- Step-out RC drilling at the Barkley Gold Target intersected further narrow zones of modest gold mineralisation with results including:
  - **2 metres at 0.7 grams per tonne gold from 41 metres, and**
  - **1 metre at 1.0 grams per tonne gold from 128 metres in 26BKRC002**
  - **2 metres at 0.6 grams per tonne gold from 118 metres in 26BKRC005**
  - **1 metre at 1.3 grams per tonne gold from 9 metres in 26BKRC006**

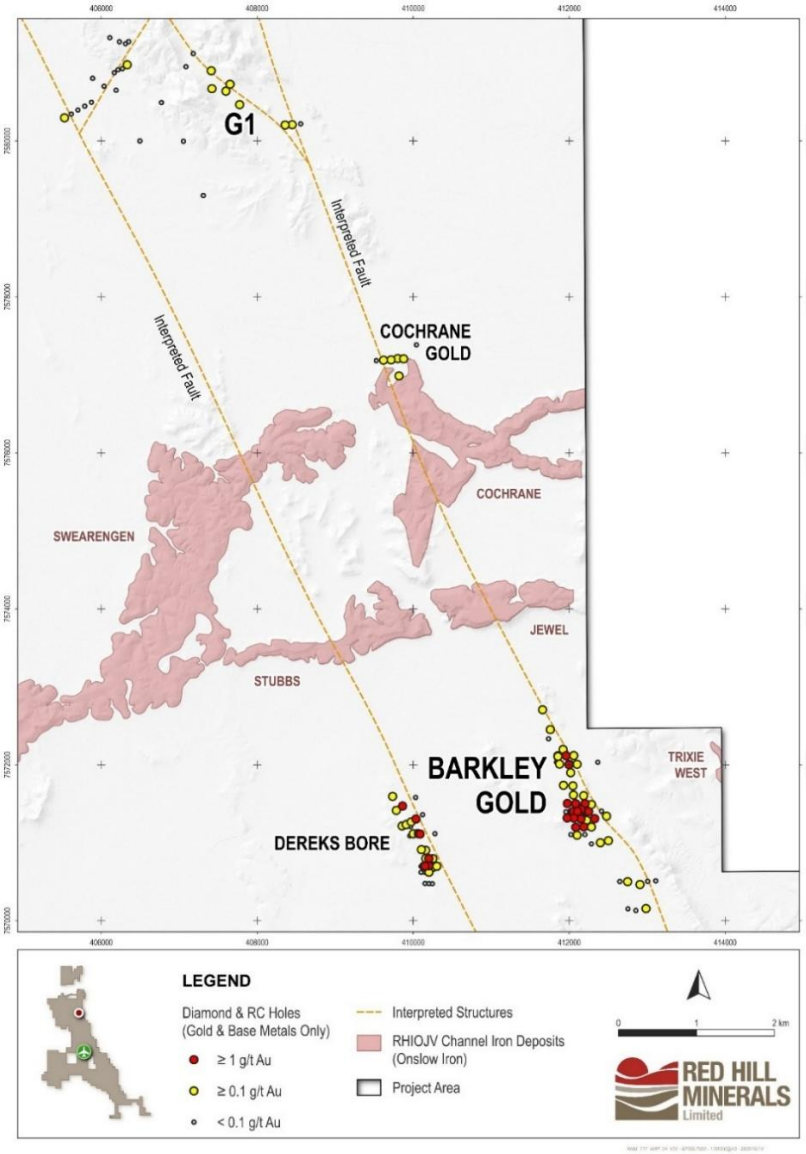


Figure 5: Location plan of the G1 and Barkley Gold Targets. RC and diamond drilling across the regional fault system highlights the widespread strike extent of the gold anomalism.

G1 Gold Target

The G1 Gold Target is located approximately nine kilometres to the north of the Barkley Gold Target and features favourable geology and structures for gold and copper mineralisation. The regional Deepdale Fault system is interpreted to connect Barkley Gold, Cochrane Gold and the G1 Target along strike (Figures 5 and 6).

Reconnaissance field mapping at G1 has identified Wooly Formation dolomite in contact with outcropping chert breccias, the latter interpreted to be associated with a similar structural setting as observed at the Barkley Gold Target, and exploration results have highlighted an area of significant gold and pathfinder anomalism with soil samples up to 367 ppb gold. Limited historic RC drilling by Red Hill Minerals was undertaken at the G1 prospect in 2007[4] and later by Chalice Mining in 2017[5].

This year, three RC drillholes were drilled for a total of 606 metres (Figure 6 and Table 1) targeting the potential source of anomalous gold values identified in soil sampling and historic drilling. The targets were interpreted to be associated with structures beneath cover, identified through nearby outcrop observations and magnetic data. Drilling intersected multiple zones of gold mineralisation and extensive alteration (Table 3). Initial 3D geological modelling of the G1 Target will shortly commence and incorporate the latest drilling results together with structural data acquired from the borehole televiewer (BHTV) surveys.

Given the limited historical drilling in the area, there remains considerable potential for significant gold mineralisation along this largely untested structural corridor.

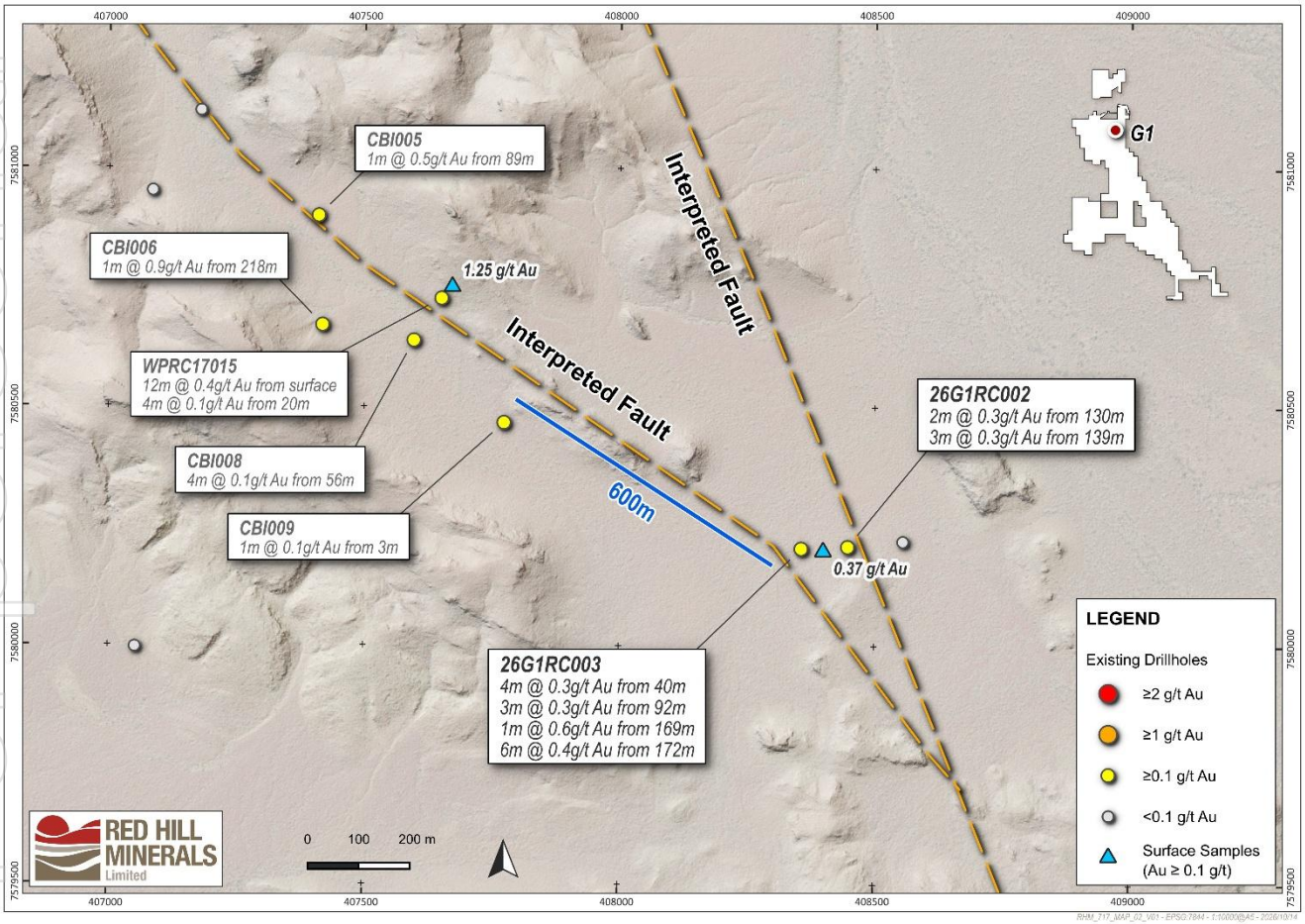


Figure 6: RC drilling hole locations and results at the G1 Target

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Barkley Gold Target

The Barkley Gold Target is located proximal to the major northwest trending Deepdale Fault system, which traces along the contact zone of the Hamersley and Ashburton Basins. Previous exploration drilling by the Company[6,7,8,9,10,11] identified gold mineralisation associated with faults and shear zones, anticlinal structures and favourable geological contacts, with intercepts including 4 metres at 4.1 grams per tonne gold from 65 metres in 23BKRC008, 3 metres at 2.0 grams per tonne gold from 9 metres in 25BKRC007 and 9 metres at 2.4 grams per tonne gold from 133 metres in 25BKRC008.

Twelve RC holes for 2,332 metres were completed to test extensions of mineralisation beyond previous drilling, targeting open areas where drilling approvals had been obtained (Figure 7). The drilling intersected geology consistent with previous drilling campaigns and mineralisation is present in both weathered and fresh rock with hematite-altered sample piles evident in some drillholes. Assay results are included in Table 3.

Detailed geochemical analysis of pathfinder signatures is currently underway to refine lithological classifications and improve understanding of geochemical controls associated with mineralisation. Initial 3D geological modelling of the Barkley project is ongoing and will incorporate the latest drilling results together with structural data acquired from the BHTV surveys to determine the exploration potential at the project.

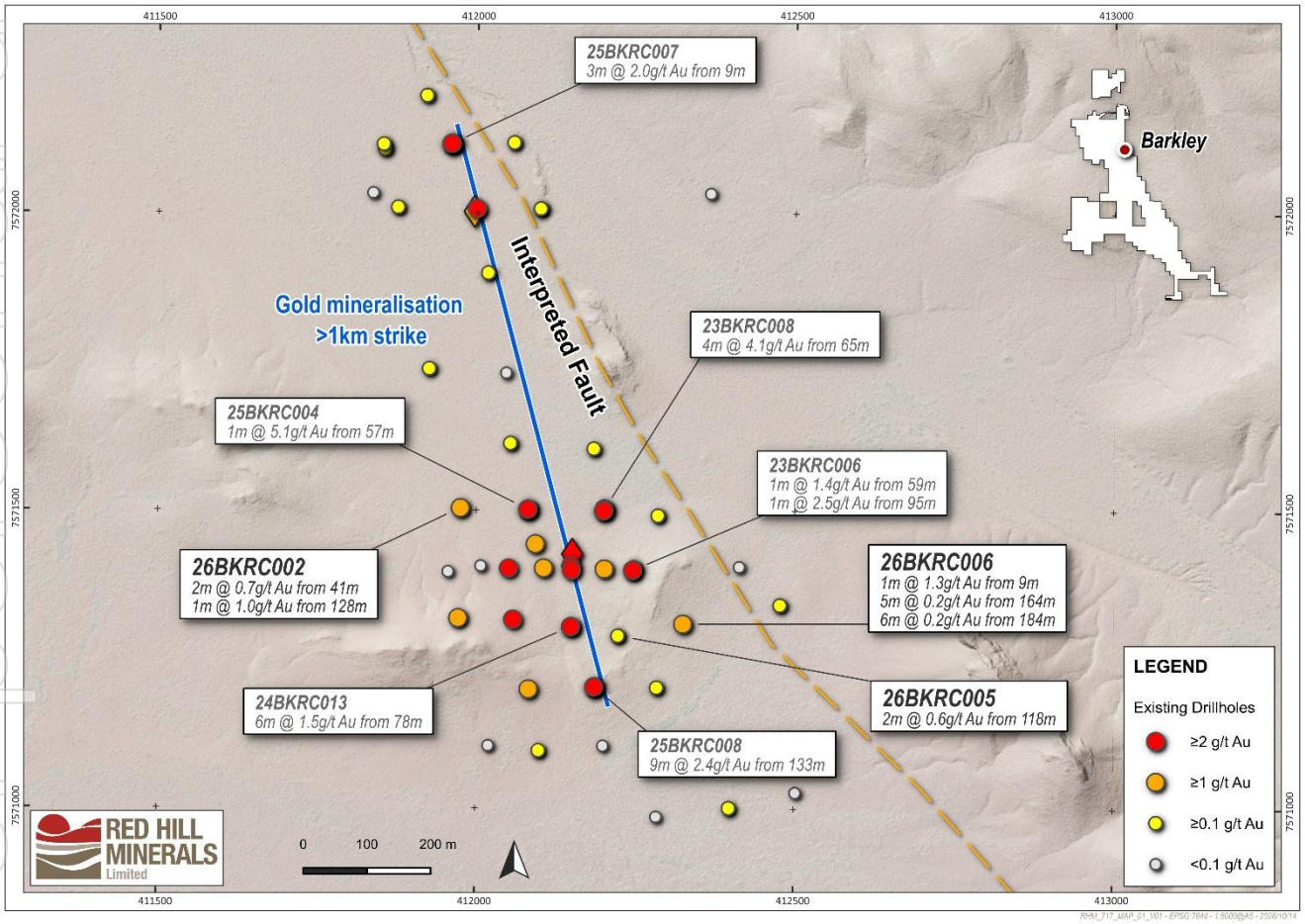


Figure 7: RC drilling hole locations and results at the Barkley Gold Target

This announcement has been approved by the Board of Directors.

Michael Wall
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Table 1: Summary of Drillhole Collars

Hole ID	Target	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL (mAHD)	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth (m)
26ANDD001	Anabama	DD	433224	6372385	210.0	-60	160	756.2
26ANDD002	Anabama	DD	432862	6372042	213.0	-60	160	674.9
26BKRC001	Barkley	RC	412053	7571613	182.2	-60	90	196
26BKRC002	Barkley	RC	411975	7571504	182.0	-60	90	190
26BKRC003	Barkley	RC	412285	7571492	186.0	-60	90	202
26BKRC004	Barkley	RC	412413	7571406	187.8	-60	90	198
26BKRC005	Barkley	RC	412223	7571290	189.3	-60	90	198
26BKRC006	Barkley	RC	412325	7571310	190.1	-60	90	200
26BKRC007	Barkley	RC	412284	7571203	186.5	-60	90	204
26BKRC008	Barkley	RC	412200	7571105	183.3	-60	90	250
26BKRC009	Barkley	RC	412057	7572118	181.3	-60	90	202
26BKRC010	Barkley	RC	411852	7572115	179.6	-60	90	88
26BKRC010A	Barkley	RC	411854	7572107	179.7	-60	90	202
26BKRC011	Barkley	RC	411920	7572197	179.7	-60	90	202
26G1RC001	G1	RC	408556	7580219	147.9	-60	270	202
26G1RC002	G1	RC	408448	7580208	149.4	-60	270	202
26G1RC003	G1	RC	408357	7580204	148.0	-60	270	202

Notes: Anabama drillhole co-ordinates are reported using GDA 2020 (MGA Zone 54). Barkley and G1 drillhole co-ordinates are reported using GDA 2020 (MGA Zone 50).

Table 2: DHEM Summary Results from 26ANDD002 at the Anabama Copper-Gold Target

Plate	Easting	Northing	RL (top)	Dip	Dip Direction	Plunge	Width (m)	Length (m)	Conductance (S)
DHEM Conductor 3	432900	6371830	-55	80	337.5	-15	300	400	20
DHEM conductor 4 (offhole)	432770	6371730	-80	80	332.5	10	180	300	120

All co-ordinates are in GDA2020 (MGA Zone 54).

Table 3: Summary Drillhole Assay Intersections (Au ≥ 0.1 g/t or Cu ≥ 0.1 %)

Prospect	Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Intercept
Anabama	26ANDD001	92.30	92.60	0.30	0.19	2.94	0.3m at 2.9% copper and 0.2 g/t gold from 92.3m
Anabama	26ANDD001	447.30	448.13	0.83	0.01	0.17	6.7m at 0.4% copper from 447.3m including 1m at 1.1% Cu from 450m
Anabama	26ANDD001	448.13	449.00	0.87	0.00	0.11	
Anabama	26ANDD001	449.00	450.00	1.00	0.00	0.15	
Anabama	26ANDD001	450.00	451.00	1.00	0.13	1.07	
Anabama	26ANDD001	451.00	452.00	1.00	0.02	0.06	
Anabama	26ANDD001	452.00	452.72	0.72	0.02	0.11	
Anabama	26ANDD001	452.72	454.00	1.28	0.20	0.91	
Anabama	26ANDD001	461.00	462.00	1.00	0.01	0.23	18m at 0.2% copper from 461.0m
Anabama	26ANDD001	462.00	463.00	1.00	0.04	0.27	
Anabama	26ANDD001	463.00	464.00	1.00	0.02	0.28	
Anabama	26ANDD001	464.00	465.00	1.00	0.01	0.21	
Anabama	26ANDD001	465.00	466.00	1.00	0.02	0.09	
Anabama	26ANDD001	466.00	467.00	1.00	0.01	0.21	
Anabama	26ANDD001	467.00	468.00	1.00	0.02	0.53	
Anabama	26ANDD001	468.00	469.00	1.00	0.00	0.05	
Anabama	26ANDD001	469.00	470.00	1.00	0.00	0.25	
Anabama	26ANDD001	470.00	471.00	1.00	0.00	0.11	
Anabama	26ANDD001	471.00	472.00	1.00	0.01	0.17	
Anabama	26ANDD001	472.00	473.00	1.00	0.00	0.02	
Anabama	26ANDD001	473.00	474.00	1.00	0.00	0.22	
Anabama	26ANDD001	474.00	475.00	1.00	0.01	0.12	
Anabama	26ANDD001	475.00	476.00	1.00	0.04	0.22	
Anabama	26ANDD001	476.00	477.00	1.00	0.05	0.32	
Anabama	26ANDD001	477.00	478.00	1.00	0.01	0.07	
Anabama	26ANDD001	478.00	479.00	1.00	0.01	0.22	
Anabama	26ANDD001	483.00	484.00	1.00	0.17	0.71	2.0m at 0.4% copper and 0.1 g/t gold from 483.0m
Anabama	26ANDD001	484.00	485.00	1.00	0.04	0.10	
Anabama	26ANDD001	488.10	489.30	1.20	0.00	0.11	3.2m at 0.4% copper from 488.1m including 0.7m at 1.7% copper and 0.3 g/t gold from 489.3m
Anabama	26ANDD001	489.30	489.60	0.30	0.74	2.36	
Anabama	26ANDD001	489.60	490.00	0.40	0.01	1.18	

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Anabama	26ANDD001	490.00	491.00	1.00	0.01	0.08	
Anabama	26ANDD001	491.00	491.30	0.30	0.00	0.06	
Anabama	26ANDD001	491.50	492.00	0.50	0.09	0.83	2.5m at 0.3% copper from 491.5m
Anabama	26ANDD001	492.00	493.00	1.00	0.03	0.15	
Anabama	26ANDD001	493.00	494.00	1.00	0.03	0.24	
Anabama	26ANDD001	524.00	524.40	0.40	0.01	0.15	1.0m at 0.7% copper and 0.8 g/t gold from 524.0m
Anabama	26ANDD001	524.40	525.00	0.60	1.38	1.07	including 0.6m at 1.1% Cu from 524.4m
Anabama	26ANDD001	529.00	530.00	1.00	0.03	0.12	2.0m at 0.2% copper from 529.0m
Anabama	26ANDD001	530.00	531.00	1.00	0.05	0.20	
Anabama	26ANDD001	534.75	535.40	0.65	0.08	0.87	1.3m at 0.5% copper from 534.8m
Anabama	26ANDD001	535.40	536.00	0.60	0.02	0.16	
Anabama	26ANDD001	547.00	548.00	1.00	0.04	0.37	7.0m at 0.2% copper from 547m
Anabama	26ANDD001	548.00	549.00	1.00	0.00	0.05	
Anabama	26ANDD001	549.00	550.00	1.00	0.01	0.05	
Anabama	26ANDD001	550.00	551.00	1.00	0.04	0.21	
Anabama	26ANDD001	551.00	552.00	1.00	0.07	0.46	
Anabama	26ANDD001	552.00	553.00	1.00	0.06	0.30	
Anabama	26ANDD001	553.00	554.00	1.00	0.03	0.16	
Anabama	26ANDD001	558.00	559.00	1.00	0.05	0.46	2.4m at 0.3% copper from 558.0m
Anabama	26ANDD001	559.00	560.00	1.00	0.03	0.17	
Anabama	26ANDD001	560.00	560.40	0.40	0.11	0.46	
Anabama	26ANDD001	714.00	715.00	1.00	0.02	0.14	2.0m at 0.2% copper from 714.0m
Anabama	26ANDD001	715.00	716.00	1.00	0.02	0.29	
Anabama	26ANDD002	324.76	325.30	0.54	0.14	0.08	0.5m at 0.1 g/t gold from 324.8m
Anabama	26ANDD002	326.00	327.00	1.00	0.01	0.10	1.0m at 0.1% copper from 326.0m
Anabama	26ANDD002	338.37	338.68	0.31	0.00	0.16	0.3m at 0.2% copper from 338.4m
Anabama	26ANDD002	340.58	341.16	0.58	0.09	0.14	0.6m at 0.1% copper from 340.6m
Anabama	26ANDD002	343.85	344.15	0.30	0.01	0.65	0.7m at 0.6% copper from 343.9m
Anabama	26ANDD002	344.15	344.50	0.35	0.02	0.52	
Anabama	26ANDD002	348.54	349.32	0.78	0.06	0.36	0.8m at 0.4% copper from 348.5m
Anabama	26ANDD002	381.00	381.91	0.91	0.01	0.23	0.9m at 0.2% copper from 381.0m
Anabama	26ANDD002	385.00	386.00	1.00	0.02	0.13	3m at 0.1% copper from 385.0m
Anabama	26ANDD002	386.00	387.00	1.00	0.00	0.08	
Anabama	26ANDD002	387.00	388.00	1.00	0.02	0.12	
Anabama	26ANDD002	393.77	394.14	0.37	0.04	0.39	0.4m at 0.4% copper from 393.8m
Anabama	26ANDD002	396.00	396.93	0.93	0.07	0.33	6m at 0.2% copper from 396m
Anabama	26ANDD002	396.93	397.36	0.43	0.17	0.66	
Anabama	26ANDD002	397.36	398.00	0.64	0.05	0.38	
Anabama	26ANDD002	398.00	398.84	0.84	0.01	0.08	
Anabama	26ANDD002	398.84	399.35	0.51	0.06	0.80	
Anabama	26ANDD002	399.35	400.18	0.83	0.00	0.03	
Anabama	26ANDD002	400.18	401.00	0.82	0.00	0.04	
Anabama	26ANDD002	401.00	402.00	1.00	0.01	0.11	
Anabama	26ANDD002	528.00	529.00	1.00	0.01	0.12	1.0m at 0.1% copper from 528.0m
Anabama	26ANDD002	628.00	629.00	1.00	0.03	0.55	7m at 0.7% copper from 628.0m including 1.6m at 2.0% copper from 630.0m
Anabama	26ANDD002	629.00	629.36	0.36	0.00	0.03	
Anabama	26ANDD002	629.36	630.00	0.64	0.01	0.12	
Anabama	26ANDD002	630.00	630.76	0.76	0.06	1.58	
Anabama	26ANDD002	630.76	631.63	0.87	0.07	2.39	
Anabama	26ANDD002	631.63	632.29	0.66	0.01	0.29	
Anabama	26ANDD002	632.29	633.00	0.71	0.01	0.22	
Anabama	26ANDD002	633.00	634.00	1.00	0.01	0.22	
Anabama	26ANDD002	634.00	635.00	1.00	0.01	0.15	
Barkley	26BKRC001	93	94	1.00	0.10	0.01	1m at 0.1 g/t gold from 93m
Barkley	26BKRC002	41	42	1.00	1.32	0.00	2m at 0.7 g/t gold from 41m
Barkley	26BKRC002	42	43	1.00	0.10	0.00	
Barkley	26BKRC002	97	98	1.00	0.53	0.00	2m at 0.4 g/t gold from 97m
Barkley	26BKRC002	98	99	1.00	0.18	0.01	
Barkley	26BKRC002	128	129	1.00	1.03	0.01	1m at 1.0 g/t gold from 128m
Barkley	26BKRC002	182	183	1.00	0.13	0.01	2m at 0.1 g/t gold from 182m
Barkley	26BKRC002	183	184	1.00	0.10	0.00	
Barkley	26BKRC003	158	159	1.00	0.40	0.00	1m at 0.4 g/t gold from 158m
Barkley	26BKRC003	160	161	1.00	0.18	0.00	1m at 0.2 g/t gold from 160m
Barkley	26BKRC005	60	61	1.00	0.33	0.00	1m at 0.3 g/t gold from 60m
Barkley	26BKRC005	118	119	1.00	0.25	0.00	2m at 0.6 g/t gold from 118m
Barkley	26BKRC005	119	120	1.00	0.95	0.00	

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Barkley	26BKRC006	9	10	1.00	1.25	0.00	1m at 1.3 g/t gold from 9m
Barkley	26BKRC006	112	113	1.00	0.18	0.00	3m at 0.2 g/t gold from 112m
Barkley	26BKRC006	113	114	1.00	0.13	0.00	
Barkley	26BKRC006	114	115	1.00	0.23	0.01	
Barkley	26BKRC006	131	132	1.00	0.23	0.01	1m at 0.2 g/t gold from 131m
Barkley	26BKRC006	164	165	1.00	0.59	0.00	5m at 0.2 g/t gold from 164m
Barkley	26BKRC006	165	166	1.00	0.22	0.00	
Barkley	26BKRC006	166	167	1.00	0.10	0.00	
Barkley	26BKRC006	167	168	1.00	0.10	0.00	
Barkley	26BKRC006	168	169	1.00	0.10	0.00	
Barkley	26BKRC006	172	173	1.00	0.12	0.00	3m at 0.3 g/t gold from 172m
Barkley	26BKRC006	173	174	1.00	0.36	0.00	
Barkley	26BKRC006	174	175	1.00	0.41	0.00	
Barkley	26BKRC006	176	177	1.00	0.20	0.00	2m at 0.2 g/t gold from 176m
Barkley	26BKRC006	177	178	1.00	0.11	0.00	
Barkley	26BKRC006	180	181	1.00	0.20	0.00	1m at 0.2 g/t gold from 180m
Barkley	26BKRC006	184	185	1.00	0.34	0.01	6m at 0.2 g/t gold from 184m
Barkley	26BKRC006	185	186	1.00	0.20	0.00	
Barkley	26BKRC006	186	187	1.00	0.13	0.02	
Barkley	26BKRC006	187	188	1.00	0.36	0.00	
Barkley	26BKRC006	188	189	1.00	0.14	0.00	
Barkley	26BKRC006	189	190	1.00	0.20	0.00	
Barkley	26BKRC007	148	149	1.00	0.67	0.00	1m at 0.7 g/t gold from 148m
Barkley	26BKRC007	173	174	1.00	0.15	0.01	1m at 0.2 g/t gold from 173m
Barkley	26BKRC009	0	1	1.00	0.16	0.01	1m at 0.2 g/t gold from surface
Barkley	26BKRC009	2	3	1.00	0.14	0.00	2m at 0.3 g/t gold from 2m
Barkley	26BKRC009	3	4	1.00	0.38	0.01	
Barkley	26BKRC009	8	9	1.00	0.04	0.11	1m at 0.1% copper from 8m
Barkley	26BKRC009	13	14	1.00	0.04	0.11	1m at 0.1% copper from 13m
Barkley	26BKRC009	15	16	1.00	0.16	0.06	4m at 0.1 g/t gold from 15m including 1m at 0.1% copper from 16m
Barkley	26BKRC009	16	17	1.00	0.13	0.12	
Barkley	26BKRC009	17	18	1.00	0.13	0.04	
Barkley	26BKRC009	18	19	1.00	0.16	0.05	
Barkley	26BKRC009	39	40	1.00	0.14	0.00	1m at 0.1 g/t gold from 39m
Barkley	26BKRC010	25	26	1.00	0.10	0.00	2m at 0.1 g/t gold from 25m
Barkley	26BKRC010	26	27	1.00	0.12	0.00	
Barkley	26BKRC010	52	53	1.00	0.11	0.01	1m at 0.1 g/t gold from 52m
Barkley	26BKRC010A	24	25	1.00	0.16	0.00	2m at 0.2 g/t gold from 24m
Barkley	26BKRC010A	25	26	1.00	0.26	0.00	
Barkley	26BKRC010A	29	30	1.00	0.10	0.02	2m at 0.1 g/t gold from 29m
Barkley	26BKRC010A	30	31	1.00	0.10	0.02	
Barkley	26BKRC010A	37	38	1.00	0.09	0.10	6m at 0.1% copper from 37m including 2m at 0.1 g/t gold from 38m
Barkley	26BKRC010A	38	39	1.00	0.10	0.11	
Barkley	26BKRC010A	39	40	1.00	0.10	0.12	
Barkley	26BKRC010A	40	41	1.00	0.09	0.13	
Barkley	26BKRC010A	41	42	1.00	0.08	0.13	
Barkley	26BKRC010A	42	43	1.00	0.08	0.12	
Barkley	26BKRC011	30	31	1.00	0.16	0.02	1m at 0.2 g/t gold from 30m
Barkley	26BKRC011	83	84	1.00	0.21	0.00	1m at 0.2 g/t gold from 83m
G1	26G1RC002	130	131	1.00	0.23	0.01	2m at 0.3 g/t gold from 130m
G1	26G1RC002	131	132	1.00	0.30	0.01	
G1	26G1RC002	139	140	1.00	0.20	0.00	3m at 0.3 g/t gold from 139m
G1	26G1RC002	140	141	1.00	0.48	0.00	
G1	26G1RC002	141	142	1.00	0.18	0.01	
G1	26G1RC002	178	179	1.00	0.12	0.00	1m at 0.1 g/t gold from 178m
G1	26G1RC003	12	13	1.00	0.12	0.01	2m at 0.1 g/t gold from 12m
G1	26G1RC003	13	14	1.00	0.14	0.01	
G1	26G1RC003	22	23	1.00	0.12	0.01	2m at 0.1 g/t gold from 22m
G1	26G1RC003	23	24	1.00	0.12	0.01	
G1	26G1RC003	25	26	1.00	0.10	0.04	1m at 0.1 g/t gold from 25m
G1	26G1RC003	38	39	1.00	0.17	0.02	1m at 0.2 g/t gold from 38m
G1	26G1RC003	40	41	1.00	0.70	0.00	4m at 0.3 g/t gold from 40m

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G1	26G1RC003	41	42	1.00	0.31	0.01	
G1	26G1RC003	42	43	1.00	0.28	0.01	
G1	26G1RC003	43	44	1.00	0.10	0.01	
G1	26G1RC003	45	46	1.00	0.10	0.00	2m at 0.1 g/t gold from 45m
G1	26G1RC003	46	47	1.00	0.10	0.00	
G1	26G1RC003	48	49	1.00	0.10	0.00	1m at 0.1 g/t gold from 48m
G1	26G1RC003	53	54	1.00	0.20	0.01	2m at 0.2 g/t gold from 53m
G1	26G1RC003	54	55	1.00	0.13	0.01	
G1	26G1RC003	79	80	1.00	0.01	0.11	1m at 0.1% copper from 79m
G1	26G1RC003	92	93	1.00	0.15	0.00	3m at 0.3 g/t gold from 92m
G1	26G1RC003	93	94	1.00	0.11	0.00	
G1	26G1RC003	94	95	1.00	0.75	0.02	
G1	26G1RC003	134	135	1.00	0.23	0.00	1m at 0.2 g/t gold from 134m
G1	26G1RC003	165	166	1.00	0.16	0.00	3m at 0.1 g/t gold from 165m
G1	26G1RC003	166	167	1.00	0.12	0.01	
G1	26G1RC003	167	168	1.00	0.15	0.00	
G1	26G1RC003	169	170	1.00	0.60	0.00	1m at 0.6 g/t gold from 169m
G1	26G1RC003	172	173	1.00	0.16	0.00	6m at 0.4 g/t gold from 172m
G1	26G1RC003	173	174	1.00	0.29	0.00	
G1	26G1RC003	174	175	1.00	0.72	0.00	
G1	26G1RC003	175	176	1.00	0.61	0.00	
G1	26G1RC003	176	177	1.00	0.42	0.00	
G1	26G1RC003	177	178	1.00	0.36	0.00	

Notes: Assays rounded to 2 decimal places and intercept labels rounded to 1 decimal place. g/t (grams per tonne). Intercept widths are downhole lengths and do not necessarily represent true widths. For Anabama a maximum width of 2m internal dilution / waste was included. For Barkley and G1: no internal dilution or waste included.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report for Anabama

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	Diamond drilling was used to obtain samples for geological logging and assaying. Diamond core was cut and sampled at 1m intervals on average or intervals determined by geological contacts. Sample weight, quality, collection method and condition are logged at the time of collection and reported with the available data. Multi-element readings were taken of the diamond core using a portable XRF machine, Olympus Vanta VMR. Portable XRF machines are routinely serviced, calibrated and checked against blanks/standards. Gold and base metal analyses were completed at ALS Wangara, Western Australia following sample preparation at ALS Adelaide, South Australia. Analyses used a combination of gold by fire assay fusion followed by ICP-AES (Au- ICP21) and multi-element Ultra-Trace Four-Acid Digestion with ICP MS and ICP-AES (ME- MS61). Ore grade analysis for overlimit Cu was completed using HF-HNO3-HClO4 Digest, HCl leach and ICP-AES (Cu- OG62). Ore grade analysis for overlimit sulphur using oxidation, induction furnace fusion digestion and infrared spectroscopy (S- IR08) Overlimit analysis for zirconium by lithium borate fusion with ICP-MS finish (Zr- MS85)
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, 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).*	Diamond drilling utilised HQ, HQ3 and NQ2 sized coring equipment. Orientations on the core were attempted every run where possible using an appropriate Axis Champ orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures are taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure the representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred*	Sample recovery / core loss was recorded by the drill crew in the field at the time of drilling and checked by a Geologist or Field Technician during logging. No association between lessened core recovery and mineralised zones has been established at this time. Diamond core is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	cradle for orientation marking and depths are checked against the depths recorded on core blocks. Rod counts are routinely undertaken by drillers and drill plods are also used as a cross check of activity. When poor sample recovery is encountered during drilling, the geologist and driller have endeavoured to rectify the problem to ensure maximum sample recovery.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	All core samples are geologically logged for the entire length of the drillhole. Core samples are orientated and logged for geotechnical information. Logging is both qualitative and semi-quantitative in nature. Logging records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, alteration, structure, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. All core obtained from the drilling is photographed as both wet and dry. No Mineral Resource estimate is being reported.
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 the 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.*	Drill core was logged on site before being transported to a service yard where it was cut with a core saw and half core samples taken. Samples were transported from the service yard directly to the laboratory. Methodology for all sample prep was recorded in the geological database. Laboratory sample prep techniques were carried out by ALS Laboratory Services and are considered appropriate for the sample type: • CRU-21 (Sample preparation code – primary crush) • PUL-23 (Sample preparation code - pulverising) Certified reference materials (CRM) were inserted by the lab while duplicates were collected by the lab on Company selected intervals after crushing. These were done at an approximate rate of one in 50 samples each.
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.*	ALS Laboratory Services were used for gold and multi-element analysis work carried on out on half core samples. The laboratory techniques below are for all samples submitted to ALS and are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation: • Au- ICP21: Au 30g fire assay fusion with ICP-AES • ME- MS61: 48 element 4-acid digest with ICP-MS and ICP-AES Some samples were selected for additional analysis using the following methods as required. These techniques are also considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation: • OG62: Ore grade analysis for overlimit analytes completed using HF-HNO3-HClO4 Digest, HCl leach and ICP-AES (Cu-OG62) • S- IR08: Ore grade analysis for overlimit sulphur using oxidation, induction furnace fusion digestion and infrared spectroscopy • Zr- MS85: Overlimit analysis for zirconium by lithium borate fusion with ICP-MS finish Laboratory QAQC data is requested by the company as part of QAQC processes. Crush duplicates were collected by the lab and certified reference material (CRM) data inserted by the lab with drill samples. These were done at an approximate rate of one in 50 samples each. Assaying of samples in the field was by Vanta VMR portable XRF instrument (pXRF). Reading time for the pXRF was 20 seconds per beam with 3 beams utilised. Results were used for field reference only and are not being reported. DHEM was conducted by Merlin Geophysical Solutions using an EMIT Digi Atlantis DHEM System, comprising a EMIT Receiver system (serial

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		# 1606) and Digi Atlantis 3 component Probe, and a Digi Atlantis Controller unit (sensor serial # 166, calibration 20190224). An Auslog 1400m winch was used during the survey. The Transmitter system consisted of Merlin's in-house developed MT400 Transmitter, capable of delivering over 150 Amps into a 16mm copper cable transmitter loop. The output current was set at 150 Amps using a 1Hz square wave. Power to the transmitter was supplied by Merlins' TEM power supply, comprising a 45KVA, 400hz generator system. The system was controlled using Merlins' in-house generator control system and an EMIT transmitter controller, which synchronised the transmitter with the receiver system via GPS timing. Quality Control was checked by the operator using the Digi Atlantis Receiver system and software. Quality control reports were emailed to the Company at the end of each day of data collection. Survey parameters: • Transmitter loops: perimeter of 1.4km with loop side lengths of approximately 350m by 350m. • Data Stacks: 128. • Station: 10m with 5m infill • 3 readings collected at each station. The data were modelled by Montana G.I.S using Maxwell software.
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 adjustments to assay data.*	Reviews of logging through mineralised zones are carried out by Company Geologists and contractors to try and identify mineralisation characteristics with various tools available onsite to assist (UV light, pXRF, magnetic susceptibility). Diamond hole was planned to twin historic intersection though drillhole itself is not a true twin of historic drillhole. Twin holes are not required at this early stage. Geological data is collected via a custom-built drilling Geology and Sample Logger program. Validation checks are carried out on the data and the data reviewed after results are received by the Senior GIS and Database Geologist in the Red Hill Minerals Perth office. Procedures for data collection are shared with personnel on site. Assay data results are sent electronically in csv and pdf format from the laboratory to the Company and stored in a secure database that is backed up regularly.
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.*	All drill holes are initially surveyed by handheld GPS. Drill hole collar coordinates were verified in GIS utilising aerial photography and track file data as part of QA/QC procedures. Downhole surveys were completed using a gyroscope at regular intervals down hole for each hole drilled. Company projects fall within the MGA Zone 54 (GDA 2020 based) for horizontal data and AHD for vertical data. No Mineral Resource estimate is being reported. All drill holes are initially surveyed by handheld GPS. Drill hole collar coordinates were verified in GIS utilising aerial photography and track file data as part of QA/QC procedures. Downhole surveys were completed using a gyroscope at regular intervals down hole for each hole drilled. Company projects fall within the MGA Zone 54 (GDA 2020 based) for horizontal data and AHD for vertical data. No Mineral Resource estimate is being reported.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Drilling is considered early stage and spacing is variable due to the proof of concept / first pass assessment of the targets being reported. Drill data spacing and distribution is not sufficient to establish a Mineral Resource estimate. Drill hole composites include a maximum of 2m waste.
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.*	Most drillholes are planned to intersect the interpreted mineralised structures/lodes as near to a perpendicular angle as possible (subject to access to the preferred collar position). In areas of cover and little to no previous drilling, strike orientations were assumed. Drillhole deviation may affect the true width of mineralisation and will be assessed as further drilling occurs.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Drill core was transported from the drill site to a logging shed by LV where they were kept onsite under the supervision of a Geologist until transported to a service yard for cutting and sampling. Samples were transported from the service yard directly to the laboratory. Sampling information is tracked by the Senior GIS and Database Geologist in the head office.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Data is validated when loading into the database. No formal external audits or reviews on the data have been completed. Collection of DHEM data was by Merlin Geophysical Solutions which was reviewed and overseen by Montana G.I.S in conjunction with Red Hill Minerals Geologists. Geophysical data was modelled by an independent consultant, David McInnes, at Montana G.I.S.

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 results reported in this announcement are within the Curnamona JV (RHI owning 75%). The tenement is held by Peel Far West Pty Ltd (a subsidiary of Spectre Metals Limited). There are no known impediments to operate in the area. All tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous explorers over the Anabama Project, including Carpentaria Exploration Co Pty Ltd, Placer Exploration Ltd and Diatreme Resources Limited, concentrated on the volcanic associated copper(-gold) mineralisation present at the Anabama and the White Rocks prospects.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Anabama Project is located in eastern South Australia about 140km southwest of Broken Hill, NSW, within the Olary Province. The project contains sedimentary rocks of the Umberatana Group and the bimodal Boucaut Volcanics, hosting the Anabama and White Rocks historical copper workings, respectively. The prospects are associated with the NE-SW trending Anabama-Redan shear zone, which traces near the contact of the Umberatana Group sediments and the Boucaut Volcanics. The southern part of the project is covered by Murray Basin sediments which are considered prospective for accumulation of heavy mineral sands.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
		All relevant information material to the understanding of exploration results has been included within the body of the announcement or references provided.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	
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.*	Reported intercepts for the targets discussed in this report are based on the following: ≥0.1 g/t Au or ≥0.1% Cu with a maximum width of 2m internal waste / dilution applied. No upper cuts have been applied. No metal equivalent values are used. Intervals are weighted based on their downhole length. Refer notes in Tables 1 – 3 for more information.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Quoted mineralised intercepts are downhole lengths, true widths are not yet known at this early stage of exploration.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Refer to figures in the body of text.
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.*	The accompanying document is considered to be a balanced report with a suitable cautionary note.
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.*	No other material information or data to report.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Further work will include DHEM and further work will be planned after these results are assessed.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report for Barkley and G1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	RC (2026 hole series) assays in this report were sampled at 1m intervals using a cone splitter from which a 3-4kg sample was obtained. Composite samples (3-4kg each) were collected from individually laid-out drill spoil piles (obtained from the drill rig's cyclone) using a scoop and sent for initial laboratory analysis. Composite samples are normally 4m though some were collected across 2 or 3m where required to adjust to lithological boundaries, other geological observations or sample sequences. Anomalous results were followed up using the 1m samples collected directly from the drill rig's cone splitter. Sample weight, quality, collection method and condition are logged at the time of collection and reported with the available data. Gold and base metal analyses were completed at Bureau Veritas Canning Vale, Western Australia using a combination of gold, platinum and palladium analysis by lead fire assay fusion followed by ICP-AES (FA002), and multi-element mixed acid digestion with ICP-MS and ICP-AES finish (SC202). Due to lab capacity and assaying timeframes, infill geochemical analysis was completed by Australian Laboratory Services in Malaga, Western Australia. Analysis carried out by ALS included gold by lead fire assay fusion followed by ICP-AES (Au-ICP21), and multi-element analysis by ultra trace method using four acid digest followed by ICP-MS and ICP-AES finish (ME-MS61).
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, 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).*	RC drilling was completed by Strike Drilling. RC holes were drilled using a 5¾ inch face sampling hammer.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures are taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure the 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.*	Sample recovery was recorded by the drill crew in the field at the time of drilling and checked by a Geologist or Field Technician during logging. The cyclone used in the RC program was cleaned at the end of each 6m completed rod, key lithological contacts and in between drill holes to minimise sample contamination. No association between lessened core/chip recovery and mineralised zones has been established at this time. Rod counts are routinely undertaken by drillers and drill plods are also used as a cross check of activity. When poor sample recovery is encountered during drilling, the geologist and driller have endeavoured to rectify the problem to ensure maximum sample recovery.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	All drill chip samples are geologically logged for the entire length of the drillhole. Drill chip samples are logged from surface to the bottom of each individual hole to a level that will support appropriate future Mineral Resource studies. Logging is both qualitative and semi-quantitative in nature. Logging of samples records lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, alteration, structure, weathering, colour and other features of the samples. Chips are photographed as wet samples. No Mineral Resource estimate is being reported.
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.*	RC samples were collected in pre-labelled calico bags via a cone splitter mounted directly below the cyclone on the rig (at 1m intervals). Wet and dry samples were collected via the same technique. 4m composite samples were collected with a scoop from drill spoil samples (1m intervals) that were collected below the cyclone in 1m-intervals for initial analysis;2m and 3m samples were also collected at times to adjust to

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise the 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.*	lithological boundaries, other geological observations or to match sample sequence; wet and dry samples were collected in the same manner. Anomalous zones (>0.1g/t Au) are flagged to be resampled using the 1m samples from the cone splitter (primary samples). Wet samples were allowed to dry before being processed. All samples were appropriate for the grain size of the material being collected. Samples were sorted, dried and weighed at the laboratory and then drill samples were crushed and split using a Boyd Rotary or Riffle Splitter to obtain a sub-fraction for pulverisation. Later samples had the entire sample, if less than 3kg, pulverised to 90% passing 75um. Samples over 3kg were split prior to pulverising and the remainder retained. Methodology for all sample prep was recorded in the geological database. Laboratory sample prep techniques carried out by Bureau Veritas are considered appropriate for the sample type: • PR103/104 (Sample prep code – primary crush to 3mm) • PR303 (Sample prep code – pulverising 90% pass 75um) Laboratory sample prep techniques carried out by Australian Laboratory Services are considered appropriate for the sample type: • CRU-31 (Sample prep code – primary fine crush 70% less than 2mm) • PUL-31 (Sample prep code – pulverising 85% pass 75um) Samples were stored securely prior to being transported to the laboratory. Methodology for all sample prep was recorded in the geological database.
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.*	Bureau Veritas and Australian Laboratory Services were used for gold and multi-element analysis work carried on out on RC samples. The laboratory techniques below are for all samples submitted to each laboratory and are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation. Bureau Veritas • FA002: Au, Pt, Pd 40g lead fire assay fusion with ICP-AES • SC202: 59 element mixed acid digest with ICP-MS and ICP-AES Australian Laboratory Services • Au-ICP21: Au 30g lead fire assay fusion with ICP-AES • ME-MS61: 48 element 4-acid digest with ICP-MS and ICP-AES Laboratory QAQC data is requested by the company as part of QAQC processes. Field RC duplicates were collected and certified reference material (CRM) data are inserted by the lab with drill samples. Duplicates and standards were done at an approximate rate of one in 50 samples each.
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 adjustments to assay data.*	Some verification of anomalous intersections and sampling/assaying has occurred through the re-assaying of composite RC samples at 1m intervals. Reviews of logging through mineralised zone are carried out by Company and/or contracted Geologists to try and identify mineralisation characteristics with various tools available onsite to assist (UV light, pXRF, Magsus). Geological data is collected via a custom-built drilling Geology and Sample Logger program. Validation checks are carried out on the data and the data reviewed after results are received by the Senior GIS and Database Geologist in the Red Hill Minerals Perth office. Procedures for data collection are shared with personnel on site. Assay data results are sent electronically in csv and pdf format from the laboratory to the Company and stored in a secure database that is

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		backed up regularly.
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.*	All drill holes and soil sample locations are initially surveyed by handheld GPS. Drill hole collar coordinates were verified in GIS utilising aerial photography and track file data as part of QA/QC procedures. Downhole surveys comprising gamma logging, TMI, gyroscopic surveying, and acoustic and optical televiewer imaging were completed at the end of the drill program by Wireline Services Group. Topographic coverage of all the Company's projects has been covered by aerial survey (LIDAR) with a vertical accuracy of ±0.15 m. Drillhole collars/rock chip samples only picked up with GPS accuracy have been draped onto the topographic LIDAR data which is considered more accurate for RL; the eastings and northings were not changed. Company projects fall within the MGA Zone 50 (GDA 2020 based) for horizontal data and AHD for vertical data. No Mineral Resource estimate is being reported.
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.*	Drilling is considered early stage and spacing is variable due to the proof of concept / first pass assessment of the targets being reported. Drill data spacing and distribution is not sufficient to establish a Mineral Resource estimate. Drill hole compositing has been applied for RC drilling and is described under data aggregation methods in this JORC Table under Section 2.
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.*	Most drillholes are planned to intersect the interpreted mineralised structures/lodes as near to a perpendicular angle as possible (subject to access to the preferred collar position). In areas of cover and little to no previous drilling, strike orientations were assumed. Drillhole deviation may affect the true width of mineralisation and will be further assessed as further drilling occurs.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	RC samples were kept onsite under the supervision of a Geologist until taken to transport depot for dispatch to the lab. A consignment number was used and the samples delivered directly to Bureau Veritas or ALS in Perth. Sampling information is tracked by the Senior GIS and Database Geologist in the head office.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Data is validated when loading into the database. No formal external audits or reviews have been completed.

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 drillholes reported in this announcement are located on Red Hill Iron Ore Joint Venture (RHIOJV) tenure of which the Company owns 100% of all mineral rights other than iron ore. Iron ore rights are held by the RHIOJV. No royalties are payable (other than WA Government). No other known impediments exist to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Gold and base metal mineral exploration has been conducted in the area since late last century resulting in the discovery and extraction of small scattered high grade copper occurrences near Red Hill, Rundle Hill and lead near Urandy Bore. More recently, Allied Minerals, BP-Seltrust, Sipa Resources, MIM, Pasminco, Western Mining, Aberfoyle, Goldfields, Poseidon, Mines Resources Australia and Chalice Gold conducted reconnaissance

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		exploration for gold and base metals over extensive tracts of the lower Wyloo Group. Valiant Consolidated and CRA explored for manganese. Limited drilling for gold and base metals was conducted in several areas, but no economic intersections for the time resulted from this exploration.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The project area lies along the western margin of the Hamersley Basin. It is dominated by the Proterozoic Ashburton Basin, consisting of the sedimentary succession belonging to the Mt Minnie Beds, the Ashburton Formation, and the volcano–sedimentary successions comprising the lower Wyloo Group which unconformably overlies the Hamersley Basin sequences. The area has potential for economic concentrations of gold and base metals. The lower Wyloo Group and the contact zone between the Ashburton and Hamersley Basins comprise the Paraburdoo Hinge Zone, which contains numerous base metal occurrences in the Ashburton Basin some of which is associated with the deep-seated, mantle-tapping faulting/fault splays associated with the Nanjilgardy Fault system. It is believed these deep-seated faults/splays (e.g. the Deepdale Fault System) transect the project area as identified from RHI interpretation work and GSWA datasets. Much of the area is undercover and deep weathering, acid leaching and silicification have caused geochemical deletion/suppression of the surface geochemistry.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		All relevant information material to the understanding of exploration results has been included within the body of the announcement or as appendices.

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.*	Reported intercepts for the targets discussed in this report are based on the following: RC: ≥1m thick @ >0.1 g/t Au or ≥1m thick @ >0.1 % Cu. No consecutive internal waste. No upper cuts have been applied. No metal equivalent values are used. Intervals are weighted based on their downhole length.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Quoted mineralised intercepts are downhole lengths, true widths are not known at this early stage of exploration.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include,*	Refer to figures in the body of text.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.*	In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of sulphide and oxide material abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths and grade of the visible mineralisation reported in preliminary geological logging. The Company will update the market when laboratory analytical results become available. The accompanying document is considered to be a balanced report with a suitable cautionary note.
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.*	No other material information or data to report.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Petrographic studies from previous diamond drill core are underway. Review of the G1 and Barkley geological models to incorporate downhole structural measurements.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to data and exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Matthias Michel, Exploration Manager, Red Hill Minerals Limited who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Michel is a full-time employee of Red Hill Minerals Limited. He has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activity which has been undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Michel consents to the report being issued in the form and context in which it appears.

Where reference is made to previously reported exploration results in this announcement, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those announcements and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the exploration results included in those announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

[1] Refer ASX: RHI announcement dated 1 October 2024 "Curnamona Earn-In JV Exploration Update".
[2] Refer ASX: RHI announcement dated 27 January 2026 "Exploration Update: Maiden Exploration Drilling Results Confirm Copper-Gold at the Anabama Target in South Australia".
[3] Refer ASX: RHI announcement dated 14 July 2026 "Diamond Drilling to Test Along Strike of Strong Off-hole Conductor Commences at the Recently Expanded Anabama Copper-Gold Project in South Australia".
[4] Refer ASX: RHI announcement dated 20 January 2008 "Activities Report for the Quarter Ended 31 December 2007".
[5] Refer to WAMEX portal, report A115935 dated 3 July 2018.
[6] Refer ASX: RHI announcement dated 27 September 2023 "RC Drilling Intersects Gold Mineralisation at the Barkley Gold Target".
[7] Refer ASX: RHI announcement dated 15 December 2023 "Exploration Update - RC Drilling Extends Gold System at the Barkley Prospect".
[8] Refer ASX: RHI announcement dated 22 July 2024 "Exploration Drilling Results Expand Gold Targets".
[9] Refer ASX: RHI announcement dated 13 January 2025 "Exploration Drilling Results Continue To Expand Multiple Gold & Base Metal Targets".
[10] Refer ASX: RHI announcement dated 14 July 2025 "Exploration Drilling Results Continue to Expand Multiple Gold & Base Metal Targets".
[11] Refer ASX: RHI announcement dated 19 January 2026 "Gold Assay Results Returned from RC and Diamond Drilling at Barkley".

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