14 July 2025

EXPLORATION DRILLING RESULTS CONTINUE TO EXPAND MULTIPLE GOLD & BASE METAL TARGETS

Red Hill Minerals Limited (**ASX: RHI**) (**Red Hill** or **Company**) is pleased to share the results of its recently completed RC drilling program.

Drill Results Summary

Follow-up RC drilling and concept testing has been completed during the June Quarter, returning elevated gold and base metal intercepts from multiple targets within the Company's West Pilbara Gold and Base Metal Project.

14 RC drillholes were completed for 2,712 metres drilled at the Barkley Gold, S-Bend, and Jubilee South targets. In addition, two diamond drillholes were completed for 424.3 metres drilled at Barkley Gold.

Best results received from this round of drilling include (refer Table 1 to 3):

Barkley (Gold)

- 1 metre at 1.4 grams per tonne gold from 74 metres in 25BKRC004,
- 16 metres at 0.5 grams per tonne gold from 8 metres including
- 4 metres at 1.3 grams per tonne gold from 8 metres in 25BKRC007, and
- 12 metres at 1.7 grams per tonne gold from 132 metres including
- 8 metres at 2.4 grams per tonne gold from 136 metres in 25BKRC008.

Jubilee South (Gold)

- 1 metre at 1.3 grams per tonne gold from 50 metres, and
- 1 metre at 1.1 grams per tonne gold from 62 metres in 25JSRC002.

S-Bend (Zinc)

- 1 metre at 2.5% zinc from 157 metres in 25SBRC002, and
- 1 metre at 2.2% zinc from 95 metres in 25SBRC003.

Figure 1: RC Drilling at S-Bend

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Barkley (Gold)

The Barkley Gold target is located proximal to the major northwest trending Deepdale Fault, which separates the stratigraphy of the Hamersley and Ashburton Basins. Previous exploration drilling by the Company[1, 2, 3, 4] defined highly anomalous mineralisation along a 2.5 kilometre strike length. This mineralisation is associated with faults into anticlinal zones or shears and along favourable geological contacts, with intercepts including 4 metres at 4.1 grams per tonne gold from 65 metres in 23BKRC008.

The latest drilling program of nine RC holes for 1,808 metres was designed to test if mineralisation extends along strike as well as up and down dip of previous intersections (Figure 2 and Figure 3).

Best results from the RC drilling include:

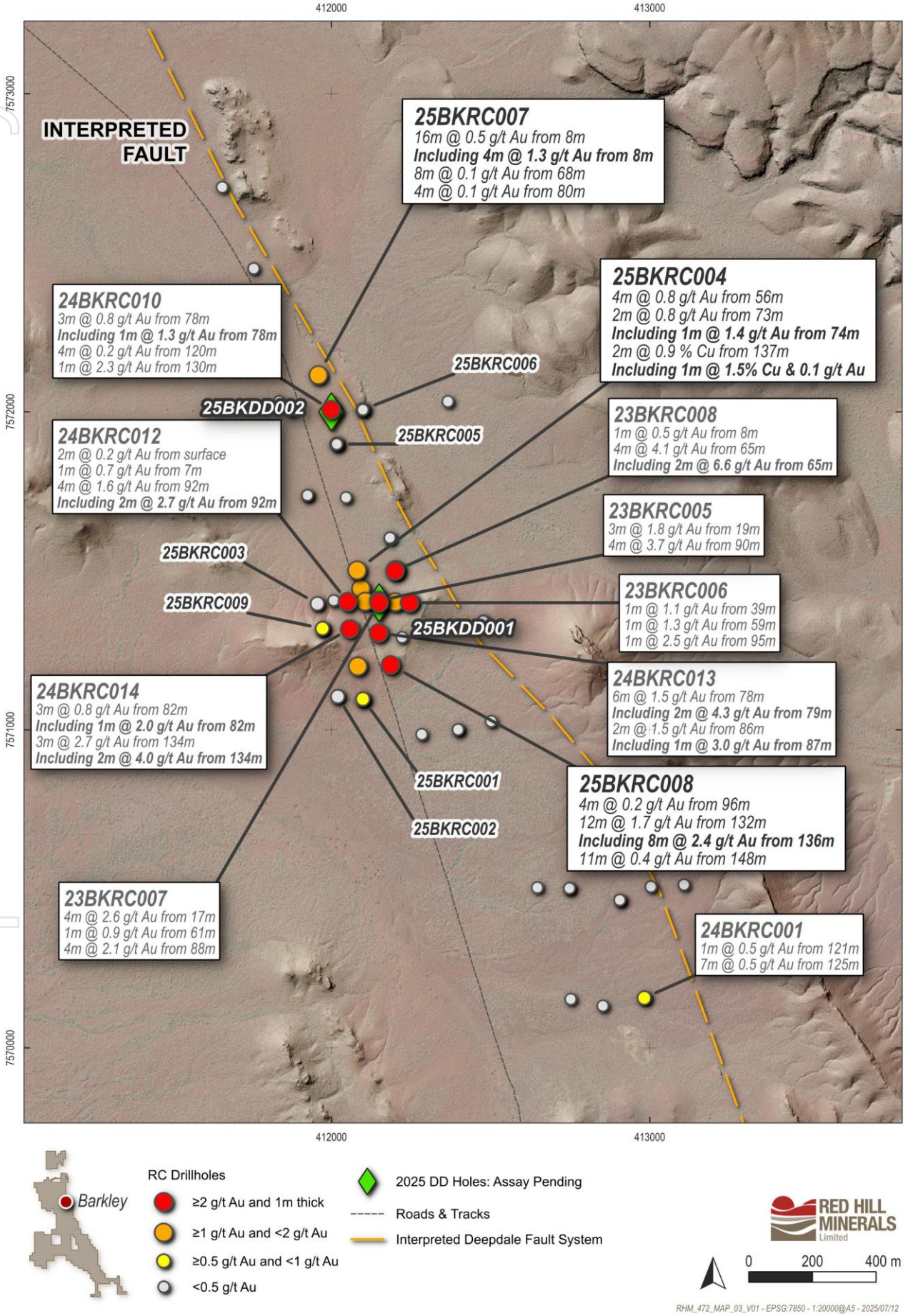
- 1 metre at 0.7 grams per tonne gold from 141 metres in 25BKRC001,
- 4 metres at 0.8 grams per tonne gold from 56 metre and
- 2 metres at 0.8 grams per tonne gold from 73 metres including
- 1 metre at 1.4 grams per tonne gold from 74 metres in 25BKRC004,
- 16 metres at 0.5 grams per tonne gold from 8 metres including
- 4 metres at 1.3 grams per tonne gold from 8 metres in 25BKRC007,
- 12 metres at 1.7 grams per tonne gold from 132 metres including
- 8 metres at 2.4 grams per tonne gold from 136 metres in 25BKRC008,
- 4 metres at 0.8 grams per tonne gold from 112 metres in 25BKRC009.

Several of the drillhole results are from four metre composites. Assaying of the one metre primary samples will occur in due course.

Two diamond holes 25BKDD001 and BKDD002 were also drilled to test known mineralisation zones and better understand the geological controls and mineralisation styles of the Barkley deposit. The diamond drilling will partially be funded under Round 30 of the Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) grant with up to $180,000 of drilling costs to be reimbursed. Assay results are still pending for the diamond core.

Figure 2: Diamond Drilling at Barkley Gold

Figure 3: RC Drilling results at the Barkley Gold Target



Jubilee South (Gold and Base Metals)

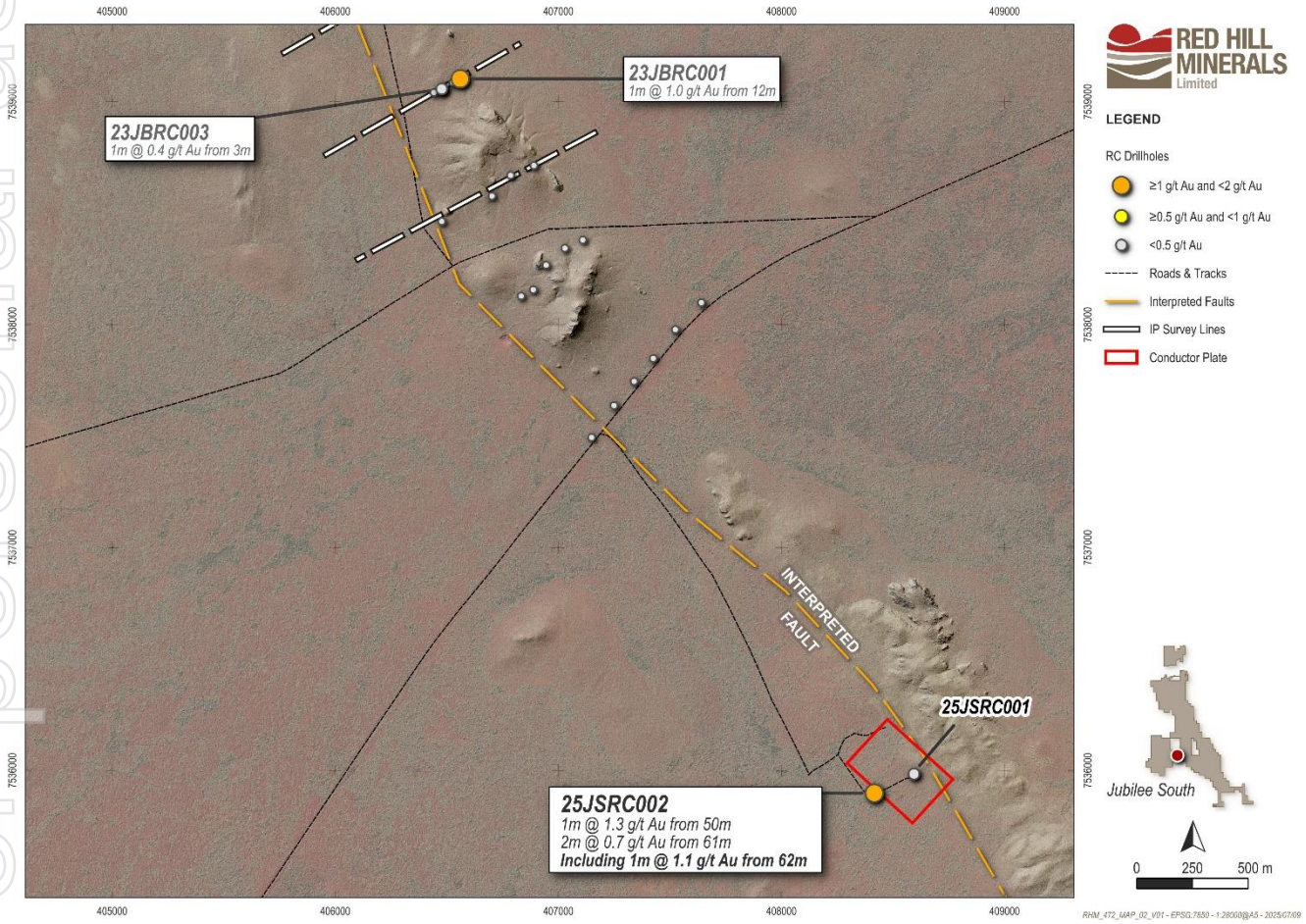
The Jubilee South target is located south of a low level (>5ppb) gold in soil anomaly associated with a major fault system and was identified in a previous VTEM survey[5,6]. Follow up ground EM confirmed the presence of a low conductance plate. The target is a shallowly dipping conductor located on the interpreted structural contact with the June Hill Volcanics and Duck Creek Dolomite.

Two RC holes were completed for 277 metres drilled to test the conductor at varying depths (Figure 4). Fine-grained sulphides were observed within the target depth of the EM conductor in the RC drill chips. Best results received included:

- 1 metre at 1.3 grams per tonne gold from 50 metres, and
- 2 metres at 0.7 grams per tonne gold from 61 metres including
- 1 metre at 1.1 grams per tonne gold from 62 metres in 25JSRC002.

A down-hole EM survey (DHEM) is being considered.

Figure 4: RC Drilling results at the Jubilee South Target



S-Bend (Zinc)

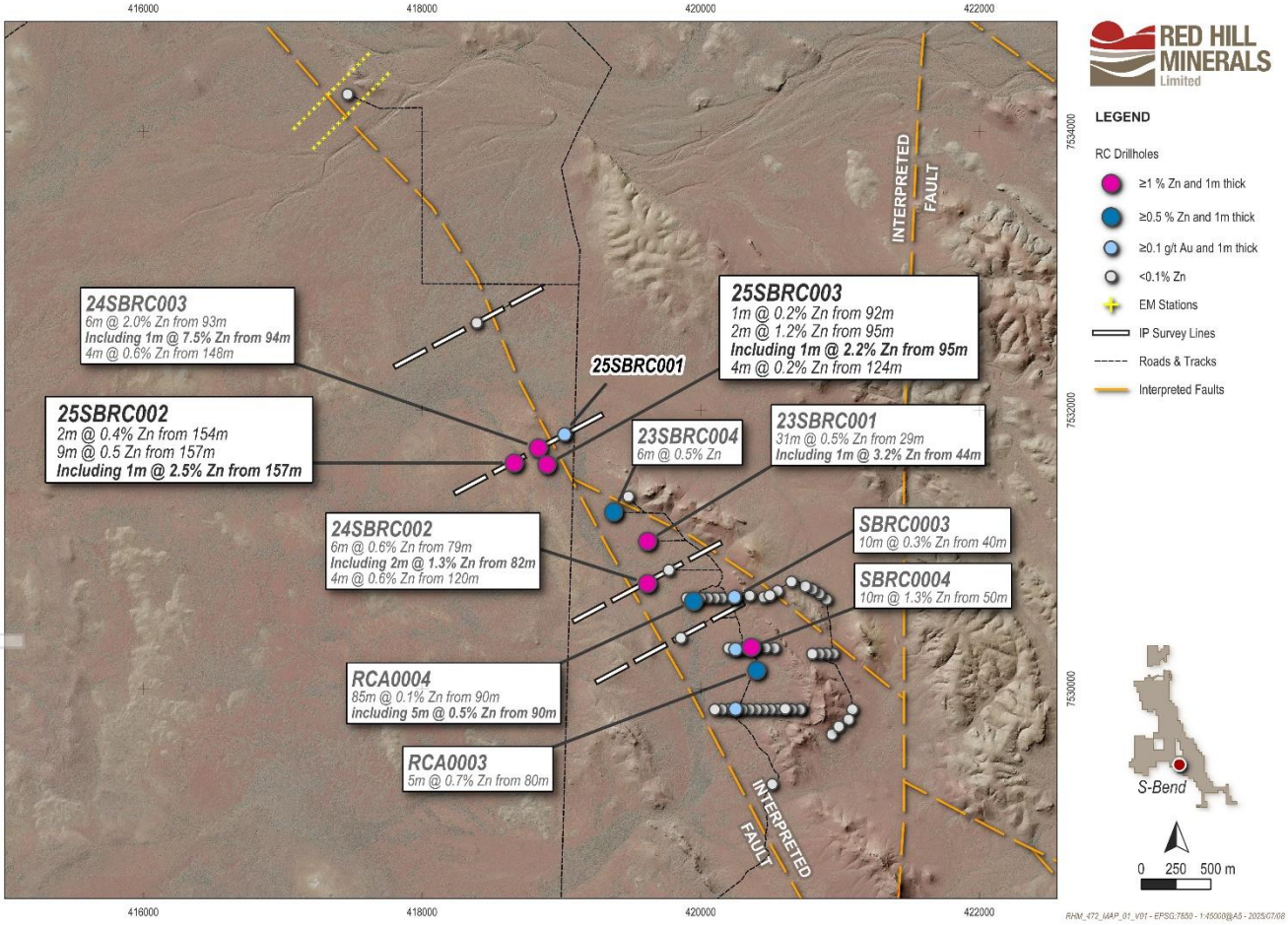
The S-Bend target is defined by a zinc-in-soil anomaly and anomalous zinc assays in drilling, which appear to be related to mineralisation developed in a fault-bound wedge of the Mt McGrath Formation and the Wooly Dolomite over a 6.2 kilometre strike length.

Drilling of an IP anomaly in 2024 resulted in the best intercept to date of 6 metres at 2.0% zinc from 93 metres, including 1 metre at 7.5% zinc from 94 metres in 24SBRC003. Three RC holes for 627 metres were completed and designed to test extensions along strike, up- and downdip of 24SBRC003 (Figure 1 and Figure 5). Logging of RC drill-cuttings have indicated several intervals containing sulphides, including vein-related mineralisation. Results from the latest round of drilling include:

- 9 metres at 0.5% zinc from 157m including
- 1 metre at 2.5% zinc from 157 metres in 25SBRC002, and
- 2 metres at 1.2% zinc from 95 metres including
- 1 metre at 2.2% zinc from 95 metres in 25SBRC003.

A review of the current geological interpretation will be carried out to assess results to date and any further work.

Figure 5: RC Drilling results at the S-Bend 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)
25BKDD001	Barkley	Diamond	412151	7571427	184	-60	75	150.6
25BKDD002	Barkley	Diamond	412002	7572005	181	-60	90	273.7
25BKRC001	Barkley	RC	412099	7571097	280	-60	70	208
25BKRC002*	Barkley	RC	412020	7571105	258	-60	90	208
25BKRC003*	Barkley	RC	411956	7571397	187	-60	90	214
25BKRC004	Barkley	RC	412081	7571502	184	-60	90	187
25BKRC005	Barkley	RC	412017	7571899	178	-60	90	195
25BKRC006	Barkley	RC	412099	7572007	217	-60	90	178
25BKRC007	Barkley	RC	411959	7572116	217	-60	90	220
25BKRC008	Barkley	RC	412186	7571204	237	-60	70	178
25BKRC009	Barkley	RC	411972	7571319	286	-60	90	220
25JSRC001*	Jubilee	RC	408594	7535984	237	-90	40	124
25JSRC002	Jubilee	RC	408416	7535898	227	-60	45	153
25SBRC001	S-Bend	RC	419022	7531826	261	-60	60	148
25SBRC002	S-Bend	RC	418661	7531621	298	-60	60	244
25SBRC003	S-Bend	RC	418896	7531609	259	-60	60	235

*Notes: Drillhole co-ordinates are reported using GDA 2020 (MGA Zone 50). *No Significant Intercepts (as defined in Table 2 and 3).*

Table 2: Summary of RC Drill Hole Gold and Copper Assay Intersections (Au ≥ 0.1 g/t or Cu ≥ 0.1%)

Hole ID	Target	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Gold Intercept
25BKRC001	Barkley	96	97	1	0.00	0.10	1m at 0.1% Copper
25BKRC001	Barkley	141	142	1	0.70	0.00	1m at 0.7 g/t Gold
25BKRC004*	Barkley	56	60	4	0.82	0.00	4m at 0.8 g/t Gold
25BKRC004	Barkley	73	74	1	0.22	0.00	2m at 0.8 g/t Gold
25BKRC004	Barkley	74	75	1	1.39	0.00	**Including 1m at 1.4 g/t Gold**
25BKRC004	Barkley	137	138	1	0.02	0.30	2m at 0.9% Copper
25BKRC004	Barkley	138	139	1	0.11	1.51	**Including 1m at 1.5% Copper and 0.1 g/t Gold**
25BKRC005	Barkley	21	22	1	0.10	0.06	2m at 0.1 g/t Gold and 0.1% Copper
25BKRC005	Barkley	22	23	1	0.14	0.14	
25BKRC005	Barkley	94	95	1	0.16	0.00	1m at 0.2 g/t Gold
25BKRC005	Barkley	128	129	1	0.15	0.01	1m at 0.2 g/t Gold
25BKRC005	Barkley	132	133	1	0.11	0.00	1m at 0.1 g/t Gold
25BKRC005	Barkley	136	137	1	0.10	0.00	1m at 0.1 g/t Gold
25BKRC005	Barkley	138	139	1	0.10	0.02	1m at 0.1 g/t Gold
25BKRC005	Barkley	148	149	1	0.27	0.00	1m at 0.3 g/t Gold
25BKRC005	Barkley	178	179	1	0.11	0.01	1m at 0.1 g/t Gold
25BKRC006	Barkley	2	3	1	0.10	0.00	3m at 0.1 g/t Gold
25BKRC006	Barkley	3	4	1	0.18	0.01	
25BKRC006	Barkley	4	5	1	0.12	0.01	
25BKRC006*	Barkley	6	10	4	0.18	0.05	16m at 0.2 g/t Gold
25BKRC006*	Barkley	10	14	4	0.28	0.03	
25BKRC006*	Barkley	14	18	4	0.10	0.04	
25BKRC006*	Barkley	18	22	4	0.17	0.04	
25BKRC007*	Barkley	8	12	4	1.30	0.01	16m at 0.5 g/t Gold **Including 4m at 1.3 g/t Gold**
25BKRC007*	Barkley	12	16	4	0.10	0.02	
25BKRC007*	Barkley	16	20	4	0.25	0.02	
25BKRC007*	Barkley	20	24	4	0.27	0.02	
25BKRC007*	Barkley	68	72	4	0.14	0.05	8m at 0.1 g/t Gold
25BKRC007*	Barkley	72	76	4	0.10	0.01	
25BKRC007*	Barkley	80	84	4	0.11	0.01	4m at 0.1 g/t Gold
25BKRC008*	Barkley	96	100	4	0.22	0.00	4m at 0.2 g/t Gold
25BKRC008*	Barkley	132	136	4	0.30	0.00	12m at 1.7 g/t Gold **Including 8m at 2.4 g/t Gold**
25BKRC008*	Barkley	136	140	4	3.01	0.00	
25BKRC008*	Barkley	140	144	4	1.88	0.00	
25BKRC008*	Barkley	148	152	4	0.54	0.00	11m at 0.4 g/t Gold
25BKRC008*	Barkley	152	155	3	0.24	0.00	
25BKRC008*	Barkley	155	159	4	0.26	0.01	
25BKRC009*	Barkley	112	116	4	0.81	0.00	4m at 0.8 g/t Gold
25JSRC002	Jubilee	50	51	1	1.34	0.00	1m at 1.3 g/t Gold
25JSRC002	Jubilee	61	62	1	0.27	0.00	2m at 0.7 g/t Gold
25JSRC002	Jubilee	62	63	1	1.09	0.00	**Including 1m at 1.1 g/t Gold**

*Notes: Gold (Au) and Copper (Cu) intercept grade rounded to 1 decimal place. g/t (grams per tonne). *1m resampling results pending.*

Table 3: Summary of S-Bend RC Drill Hole Zinc Assay Intersections (Zn ≥ 0.1%)

Hole ID	Target	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Width (m)	Zn %	Base Metal Intercept
25SBRC001*	S-Bend	64	68	4	0.10	4m at 0.1% Zinc
25SBRC001*	S-Bend	85	89	4	0.10	4m at 0.1% Zinc
25SBRC002	S-Bend	154	155	1	0.11	2m at 0.4% Zinc
25SBRC002	S-Bend	155	156	1	0.66	
25SBRC002	S-Bend	157	158	1	2.48	9m at 0.5% Zinc **Including 1m at 2.5% Zinc**
25SBRC002	S-Bend	158	159	1	0.52	
25SBRC002	S-Bend	159	160	1	0.56	
25SBRC002	S-Bend	160	161	1	0.33	
25SBRC002	S-Bend	161	162	1	0.16	
25SBRC002	S-Bend	162	163	1	0.28	
25SBRC002	S-Bend	163	164	1	0.17	
25SBRC002	S-Bend	164	165	1	0.18	
25SBRC002	S-Bend	165	166	1	0.11	
25SBRC003	S-Bend	92	93	1	0.17	1m at 0.2% Zinc
25SBRC003	S-Bend	95	96	1	2.16	2m at 1.2% Zinc **Including 1m at 2.2% Zinc**
25SBRC003	S-Bend	96	97	1	0.31	
25SBRC003*	S-Bend	124	128	4	0.21	4m at 0.2% Zinc

*Notes: Zinc (Zn) intercept grades rounded to 1 decimal place. *1m resampling results pending.*

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to data and exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr Michael Wall, Chief Executive Officer, Red Hill Minerals Limited who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Wall 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 Wall 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.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

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 (2025 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 the drill spoil piles using a scoop and sent for initial laboratory analysis. Composite samples are normally 4m though some were collected across 2 or 3m. Anomalous results were followed up using the 1m samples collected directly from the drill rig. 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 ALS Wangara, Western Australia using a combination of Gold by fire assay fusion followed by ICP-AES(Au- ICP21), multi-element Ultra-Trace Four-Acid Digestion with ICP MS and ICP-AES (ME- MS61), and Ore grade Zn by HF-HNO3-HClO4 Digest, HCl leach and ICP-AES for overlimit Zn (Zn-OG62).
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 Geologists during logging. The cyclone used in the RC program was cleaned at the end of each 6m completed rod, 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.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Chip samples were geologically logged for the entire length of the drillhole. Logging is both qualitative and semi-quantitative in nature. No Mineral Resource estimate is being reported. Sample spoil piles and chip trays were photographed.
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.*	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 initially for analysis, though 2m and 3m samples were also collected at times; 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). Samples were stored on site prior to being transported to the laboratory. 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 initial drill samples were then crushed and split using a Boyd Rotary Splitter to obtain a sub-fraction for pulverisation. Later samples had the entire sample, if less than 3kg, pulverised to 85% 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. Field duplicates were collected and certified reference material (CRM) data was inserted by the lab. These were done at an approximate rate of one in 50 samples each.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	RC Drilling (2025 hole series): Analytes routinely assayed for include: Au (30g Gold by Fire Assay and ICP-AES (Au-ICP21)); Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr (multi-element Ultra-Trace Four-Acid Digestion with ICP MS and ICP-AES (ME-MS61), Ore grade Zn by HF-HNO3-HClO4 Digest, HCl leach and ICP-AES (Zn-OG62) for overlimit Zn). Multi-element ME-MS61 quantitively dissolves most geological materials and, along with fire assay fusion, is considered a total laboratory assaying technique. Laboratory QAQC data is requested by the company as part of QAQC processes. Field duplicates were collected and certified reference material (CRM) data are inserted by the lab with drill samples. These 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 samples (2025 hole series) at 1m intervals. Reviews of logging through mineralised zone are carried out by various Company personnel to try and identify mineralisation characteristics. Twinned holes are not required at this early stage. Geological data is collected via a custom built RC Geology and Sample Logger program. Validation checks are carried out on the data and the data reviewed after results are received. 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.
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 were completed using a gyroscope at the completion of each drill hole. 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. Historic collars surveyed by DGPS methods have not been draped onto topography. 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 has been completed on variable spacing. Drilling is considered early stage and spacing is variable due to the first pass assessment of the area being reported. Drill data spacing and distribution is not sufficient to establish a Mineral Resource estimate. Drill hole compositing has not been applied to results reported.
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.*	Drill holes were attempted to be oriented across strike where known, however in areas of cover, strike orientations were assumed. Initial exploratory holes are drilled perpendicular to mineralisation if known, otherwise holes were drilled vertical or at varying angles to determine stratigraphy and mineralisation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Samples were kept onsite until taken to transport depot for dispatch to the lab. A consignment number was used and the samples delivered

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		directly to an analytical lab, or if required to the transport depot in Perth where secondary transport using consignment numbers was used to deliver samples to the lab.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits or reviews have been completed on sampling techniques.

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 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 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*
		All relevant drill-hole information can be found in Section 1 – "Sampling techniques", "Drilling techniques", "Drill Sample Recovery" and the intercept tables.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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: ≥1m thick @ >0.1 g/t Au, or ≥1m thick @ >0.1% Cu, or ≥1m thick @ >0.1% Zn. No internal 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.
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.*	Location maps are included in the report. Geological cross sections will be drafted as 1m primary samples are returned.
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.*	Re-assaying 1m primary samples from 4m composites and a review of the targets will be undertaken to consider future work plans.

[1] Refer ASX: RHI announcement dated 27 September 2023 "Gold Mineralisation Intersected at the Barkley Target".
[2] Refer ASX: RHI announcement dated 15 December 2023 "Exploration Update - RC Drilling extends gold system at the Barkley Prospect".
[3] Refer ASX: RHI announcement dated 22 July 2024 "Exploration Drilling Results Expand Gold Target".
[4] Refer ASX: RHI announcement dated 13 January 2025 "Exploration Drilling Results Continue to Expand Multiple Gold & Base Metal Targets".
[5] Refer ASX: RHI announcement dated 27 July 2023 "June 2023 Quarterly Activities Report".
[6] Refer ASX: RHI announcement dated 20 July 2023 "RC Drilling Intersects Gold Mineralisation at the Dereks Bore, Jubilee and Kens Bore Gold Prospects".