



Redbank Mines Limited

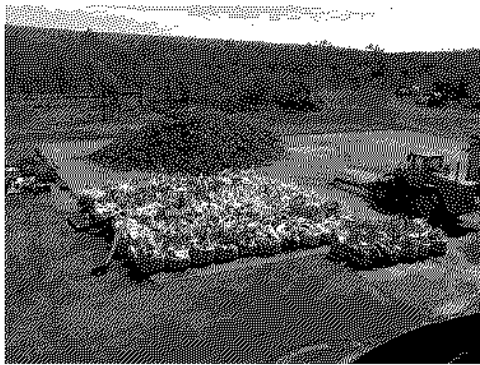
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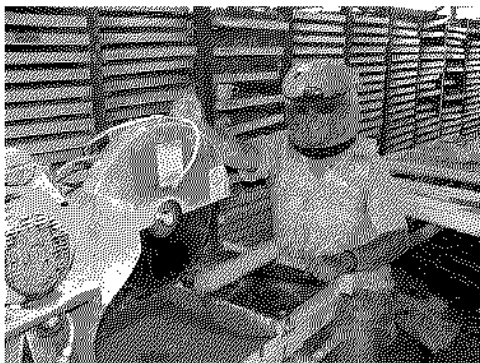
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*Redbank Copper Project – Copper Cement
ready for shipment (March 2007)*



*Redbank Copper Project – Cutting Diamond
Core (April 2007)*



ASX Code: "RBM" - shares
"RBMO" - options

*e-lodgement
14 Pages*

30 April 2007

Activities Report for the Quarter Ending 31 March 2007

Redbank Copper Project – NT

*JORC classified Mineral Resource of 4.2 million tonnes
at 1.5% Cu for 65,000 tonnes of contained copper*

- First round of RC drilling in December and January identifies new high grade mineralized breccia pipe at Punchbowl
- High Copper grades confirmed at Bluff deposit and planning proceeding for mining of oxides for Stage 2 of project
- Second round of 3,000m of RC and diamond drilling completed in March and April to test Azurite and Redbank prospects and complete Punchbowl drilling - assay results now pending
- Stage 1 copper production increased during quarter
- Work nearing completion on resin extraction initiative to recover copper from and dewater the Sandy Flat open pit for future drilling and possible mining of sulphides

Mt Kasi Gold Project – Fiji

*JORC classified Mineral Resource of 3.4 million
tonnes at 2.2 g/t Au for 240,000 oz Au*

- High grade gold target Cresswells, 4.5km from Mineral Hill, next to be drilled to follow up historical surface costean results including 30m @ 5.1 g/t, 20m @ 7.8 g/t and 25m @ 7.8 g/t Au in a sub parallel zone

Corporate

- 1 for 3 Rights Issue and Placement Offer completed to raise total of \$2.5m

1.0 Redbank Copper Project, NT - 100%

1.1 Production March Quarter

Copper production from the current site 'clean-up' or Stage 1 of the project continued with copper production sourced from two vats commissioned in the December 2006 quarter. Due to wet season conditions impacting on the delivery of consumables during December and the first part of January, leach circuit availability was limited to approximately 70%.

Copper production during the quarter nonetheless increased to 146 tonnes (118 tonnes in the December quarter), generating sales revenue based on prevailing LME spot price of \$970,000 net of treatment and refinery charges (\$716,000 for December quarter). The final price for product shipped by the Company during the quarter will be determined based on the relevant Quotational Period, usually up to three months after the date of delivery.

Although production increased overall, the rate of production achieved for the quarter is at approximately 65% of budget. By 30 June the Company plans to establish two new vats with fresh leaching material to be sourced from existing high grade stockpiles and residual copper to be recovered from the flooded Sandy Flat open pit.

1.2 Project Development Strategy

The Company has adopted a development strategy comprising three distinct phases of development for the project:

Stage 1: (presently under way) Treatment of high grade oxide stockpiles targeting to produce 800-1,000 tpa of copper from vat and heap leaching of high grade stockpiles (5% Cu) and preparation of site for Stages 2 and 3 of the project. Stage 1 is expected to continue until 30 June 2008 and overlap with Stage 2 of the project.

Stage 2: Heap leaching of freshly mined oxide material from the Bluff and other deposits. Planning for mining of Stage 2 has now commenced and subject to permitting this stage could be operational by the end of December 2007.

Stage 3: Treatment of sulphide material from the Sandy Flat deposit and subsequently the Bluff and other deposits. The three Stages and resultant production and cashflow are expected to overlap as the project develops.

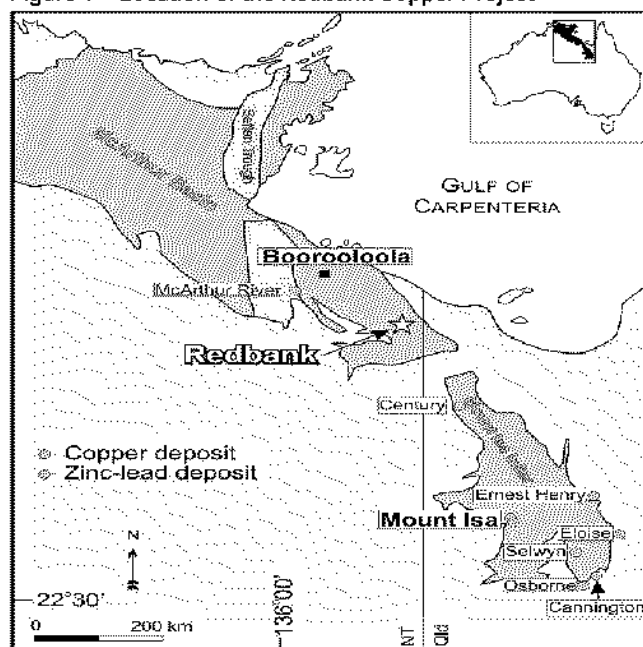
For a more detailed description of the staged development strategy for the project refer report for the quarter ended 31

December 2006 (issued on 31 March 2007) and the Company's 2006 Annual Report.

2.0 Exploration – Redbank Volcanic Breccia Pipes

The Redbank Copper Project is located in the Northern Territory near the Queensland border within the mid-Proterozoic MacArthur River Basin (MCB) (Figure 1). The MCB is host to a number of world class base metal deposits in both Queensland (the Mt Isa area) and the Northern Territory (McArthur River area). In the Redbank area copper mineralisation is hosted by clusters of sub-vertical volcanic breccia pipes that extend through much of the 400 to 500m thick stratigraphic sequence of the Gold Creek Volcanics host rocks.

Figure 1 – Location of the Redbank Copper Project



There are known to be numerous possible breccia pipes in the area, but so far detailed drilling and resource estimates have only been completed for two of these, namely:

Sandy Flat, remaining Inferred and Indicated Mineral Resources of **2 million tonnes at 1.3% Cu** (after mining of high grade cap with average recorded processing grade through plant of 4.6% Cu in top 40m during mid 1990s), and **Bluff**, Inferred Mineral Resources of **1.6Mt at 1.6%Cu**.

(Refer the Company's 2006 Annual Report, page 6 for Mineral Resources Statement).

During the forthcoming June quarter and following completion of two rounds of RC and diamond drilling carried out from December 2006 to April 2007, the Company plans to submit new data from the drilling to an external consultant for generation of a copper resource estimate for **Punchbowl** and an updated estimate for the **Bluff** deposit.

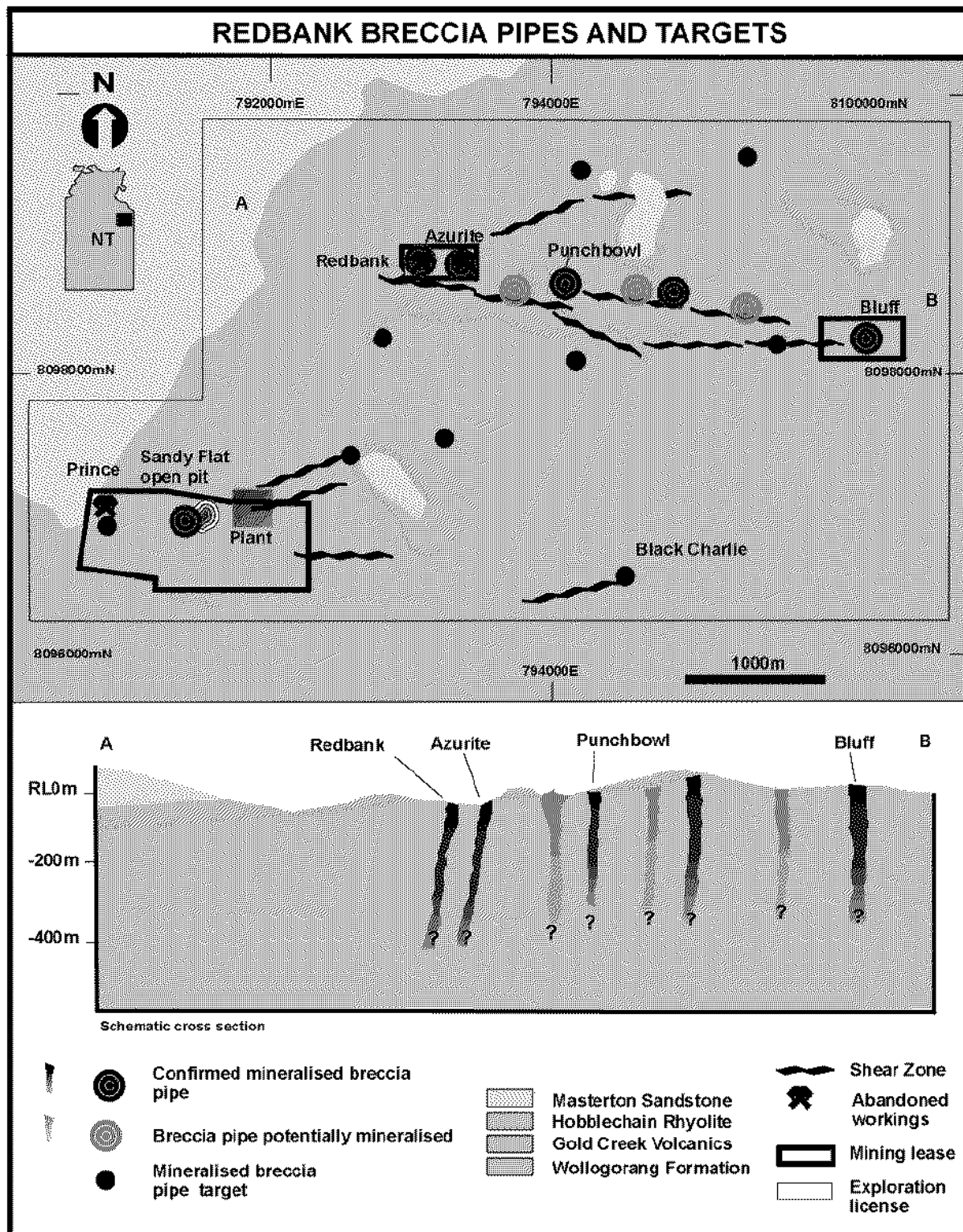
Material from Bluff is expected to provide high grade leachable copper ore to establish Stage 2 of the project during the course of the next 6-9months, with additional oxides possibly from Punchbowl.

The breccia pipes in the Redbank project area are ovoid to circular in plan and typically measure 40 to 100m across. Both the Bluff and Sandy Flat pipes have been shown to be consistently mineralised to depths of at least 300m. Including Bluff, Sandy Flat and now Punchbowl, there are 5 known mineralised breccia pipes in the project area where limited drilling has previously been completed (highlighted with red dots in **Figure 2**). There are in addition 13 other potentially mineralised breccia pipe targets (ie 18 in total) within the Company's ERL 94 area with high grade surface exposed copper mineralisation or high level copper anomalies in the soil profile. These generally coincide with the location of 14 priority drillholes proposed (but never drilled) by a joint venture led by CRA Exploration Pty Ltd (CRAE, a subsidiary of CRA Limited, now Rio Tinto Ltd), in 1995 following a comprehensive data review and extensive soil geochemistry programme. The Company intends to progressively drill and evaluate these breccia targets as part of its planned staged development of the project.

Bluff Deposit location - planned source of oxide ore for Stage 2 of Project, RC drilling in December 2006/January 2007



Figure 2



2.1 Drilling Completed between December 2006 and April 2007

The Company has completed two rounds of drilling for a total of approximately 6,900 metres of RC (5,750m) and diamond drilling (1,150m) since mid December 2006.

Objectives and Background to Drilling

The Company believes the Redbank Copper Project has the potential to grow from a small scale short term operation based on the treatment of high grade existing stockpiles to a 5 year plus oxide leach and sulphide flotation operation producing in excess of 6,000 tonnes of copper per annum.

The first round of drilling (completed in January 2006) was designed primarily to in-fill drill and test for extensions to the Mineral Resources already defined at **Bluff** and to test **Punchbowl**. Bluff has previously been drilled principally by vertical diamond and percussion drilling dating back about 30 years, and Punchbowl has been tested mainly for near surface oxide mineralization.

The objectives of the second round of RC drilling carried out in March and April 2007 were to:

- 1) complete the drilling of the near surface portion of the newly discovered **Punchbowl Breccia Pipe** (3 holes) (refer ASX Announcement of 19 February 2007);
- 2) drill a series of holes to test under the historical **Azurite** prospector workings to a depth of about 100m to determine if the surface mineralisation is underlain by a mineralised breccia pipe, (15 holes); and
- 3) drill a series of holes under the historical **Redbank** prospector workings to determine if it too is underlain by a mineralised breccia pipe (6 holes).

The diamond core drilling Programme objectives were to:

- 1) intersect the vertical depth extension of the mineralisation at **Punchbowl, Azurite and Redbank** prospects at a vertical depth of around 200m (3 holes); and
- 2) collect core material suitable for metallurgical test work from the top 80m of mineralisation at **Azurite and Redbank**, (2 holes).

The RC samples from round two have been consigned to an off site independent assay laboratory for analysis. Due to extreme congestion at laboratories around Australia at present, completion of the analyses and results are unlikely to be received for several weeks from the date of this report.

Summary of Drilling to Date

While definitive conclusions from the programme cannot be drawn until all the assays from the second round of drilling completed in April 2007 have been received and compiled, the qualitative indications from the drill logs and assay results from the first round of drilling completed in January 2007 to date are:

At Punchbowl a wide new zone of disseminated sulphide mineralisation has been intersected below the oxide zone present in the first 40 metres. The sulphide zone remains open below the 100 metres depth of the present drilling.

The Punchbowl mineralisation style appears to be dominated by disseminated sulphides in the trachyandesite host rock. Massive sulphide veins are present but are not volumetrically significant. In the oxide zone the disseminated and vein sulphides (chalcopyrite) are converted principally in situ to chalcocite and cuprite (copper oxide). Copper carbonates (azurite and malachite) are present but not as significant as the cuprite material which generally displays better leaching characteristics. The cuprite enrichment zone appears to be 12 to 16 metres thick and is present at both Bluff and Punchbowl beginning 10 to 12 metres below the surface.

Complete oxidation extends down to the water table at around 30 to 35 metres. Partial oxidation extends down a further 10 to 15 metres. On fault zones oxidation extends deeper.

Core from the 1,150m of diamond drilling recovered from the two completed rounds of drilling will assist in revising the exploration model for the Redbank project area. Due to wet season conditions, a further two diamond holes planned for the same purposes at the **Sandy Flat** open pit have been deferred for later follow-up.

Punchbowl drill hole PB07-28, Massive sulphide crystal intergrowths surrounded by densely disseminated sulphides, gradational to brecciated trachyandesite host rock.

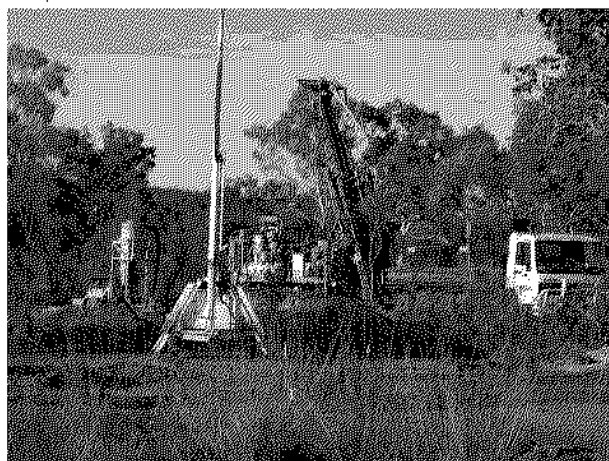


**Redbank Copper Project:
Diamond Drill Core from Punchbowl (Mar 2007)**



Results have also led to a clear model of the breccia pipe style of mineralisation in the Redbank project area and a good indication of how that is expressed in surface mineralisation indications and soil geochemistry. The Company will now seek to build its resource inventory by progressively drilling the 15 of the 18 identified breccia pipe targets (**Figure 2**) yet to be drilled with the intention of finding repetitions of the Sandy Flat, Bluff and Punchbowl breccia pipes. This process began during the quarter with RC and diamond drilling at the Azurite and Redbank prospects, for which assay results are now pending.

Redbank Copper Project – Diamond Drilling at Azurite Prospect (March 2007)



Waste Dump Sterilization

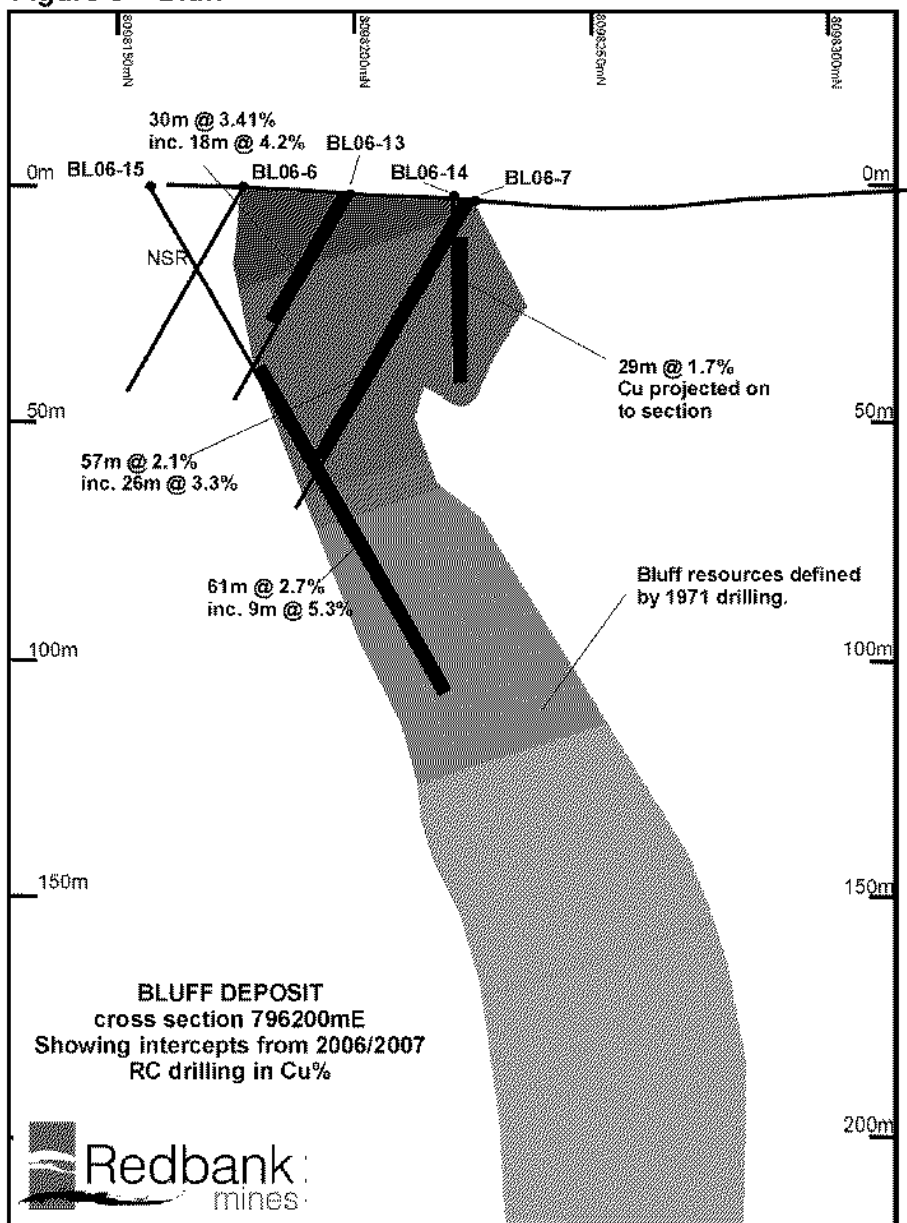
A series of 10 vertical holes have also been completed to test the grades of approximately 400,000 – 500,000 tonnes of material previously classified as mineralized waste rock and waste from the Sandy Flat pit mined in the mid 1990s. Preliminary assay results received indicate this material grades an average of 0.38% copper, with only 0.2% being soluble copper, considered sub-economic for leaching purposes during the present Stage 1 of the project.

The effective sterilization of this area will now allow for it to be utilized as an ideal location for a future heap leaching pad for fresh oxide and transitional material for Stage 2 of the project.

2.2 Bluff

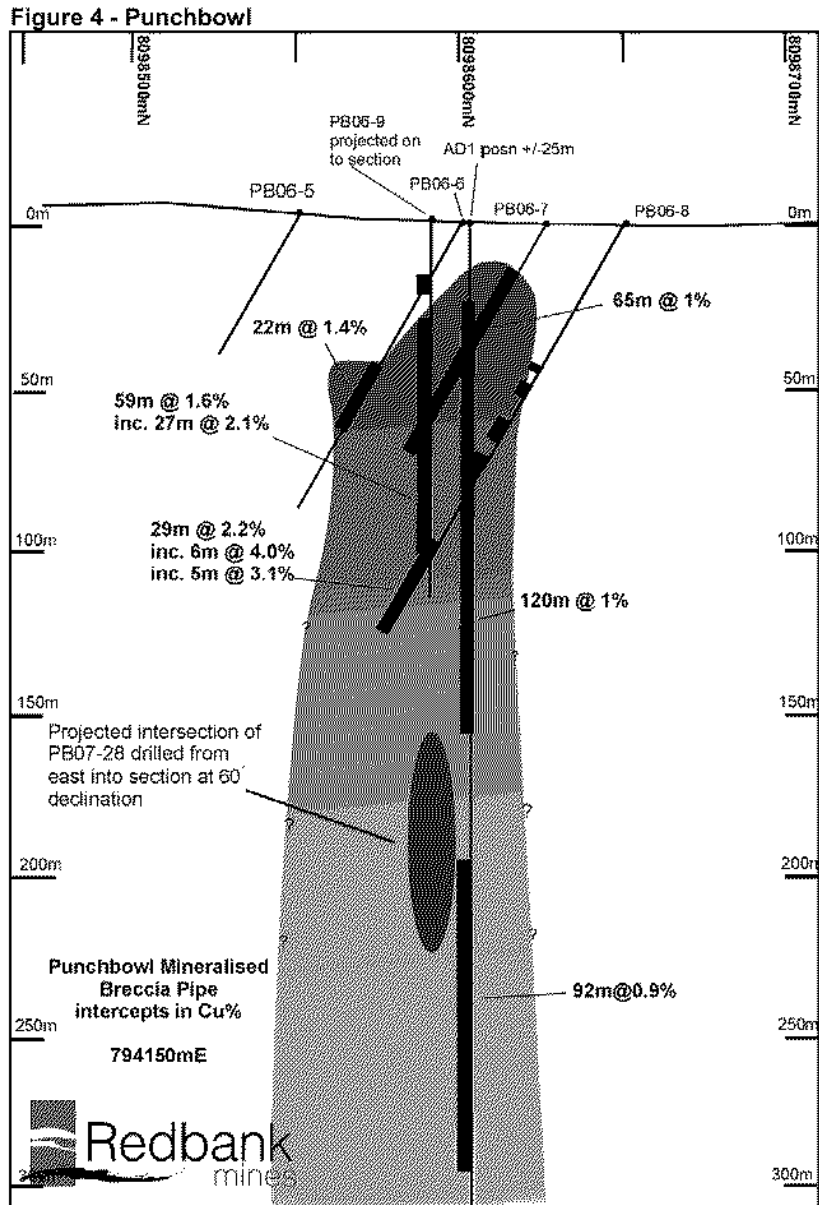
At Bluff the drilling has confirmed the geometry and consistency of the mineralisation down to an expected open cut mining depth of about 100m (**Figure 3**). It has also returned a number of exceptionally high grade intercepts some starting at the surface. The drilling has also confirmed that the oxidation profile extends down to a depth of around 40m vertically and is exposed at surface. The Bluff breccia pipe therefore is likely to provide the initial supply of ore for the Stage 2 oxide leach expansion of the Redbank Copper Operation with the underlying sulphide ore forming part of the Stage 3 Redbank sulphides expansion. The significant intercepts obtained from Bluff from this drilling program are tabulated at the rear of this report (**Table 2**).

Figure 3 – Bluff



2.3 Punchbowl

At Punchbowl the drilling program has successfully located a mineralised breccia pipe (**Figure 4**) that extends from about 14m below surface to at least 300m. The drilling to date does not fully define the pipe geometry but it appears to be generally consistent with the known dimensions of the other pipes in the Redbank area. The first round of drilling by the Company tested the pipe to a vertical depth of about 100m. However a single diamond drill hole was drilled in the area in 1971 by a Newmont Australia Pty Ltd led consortium. This hole clearly demonstrates that the mineralisation extends to at least 300m immediately beneath this latest drilling. The second round of drilling completed in April 2007 included three RC holes and 1 diamond hole the results of which are pending.



The Company believes that success in locating a mineralised pipe at Punchbowl has very positive implications for finding similar pipes beneath the other mineralised pipe targets in the project area. The significant intercepts obtained in the Punchbowl area from this drilling program are tabulated at the rear of this report (**Table 2**).

Assay results from the second round of RC and diamond drilling completed during March and April are pending. This data will allow for an update in the estimated mineral resources for Punchbowl.

2.4 Sandy Flat

Two proposed diamond holes proposed to be drilled in 'scissor' fashion underneath the water filled Sandy Flat pit have been deferred until a future field campaign due to local surface conditions during the 2006-2007 wet season. When completed, the holes are intended to intersect the sulphide mineralisation at around 100 metres vertical depth and about 60m below the current pit floor. The primary objective is to provide metallurgical samples and geotechnical information. Until the pit is emptied it will not be possible to sample sulphide mineralisation between 60 and 100 metres below surface. However existing historical resource drilling and the open pit production history during the mid 1990s at Sandy Flat provide reasonable confidence in the remaining sulphide resources down to 80 or 100 metres below surface. The flotation performance of the sulphide ore at the base of the pit is also indicated by the plant performance in the latter stages of its operation in the mid 1990s.

2.5 Other Breccia Pipe Targets

In addition to Bluff, Punchbowl and Sandy Flat, 15 other potentially mineralised breccia pipes have been identified from limited historical drilling within the Company's tenements. These targets will be progressively evaluated and drilled in a priority order to be determined by the tenor of associated mineralisation, geological controls, physical access on the ground and their proximity to the existing resources.

Further local to regional exploration will also be carried out by the Company on nearby **EL 24654 (RBM 100%)** covering a further **1,500 km²** of exploration ground granted in December 2005.

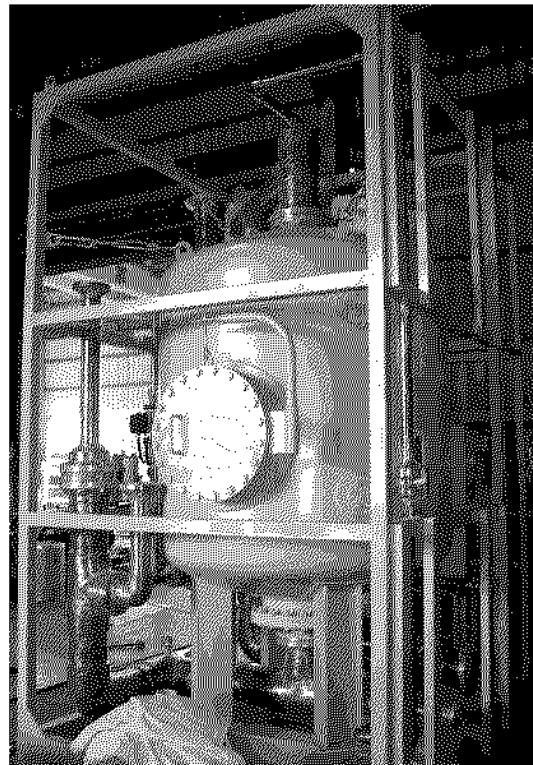
2.6 Recovery of Copper from Sandy Flat Open Pit and Dewatering for Future Drilling and Access to Sulphide

The Company has previously announced an initiative utilizing US resin extraction technology to recover approximately 300 tonnes of contained copper in solution (approx value at current prices A\$3.0 million). The exercise will also serve to dewater the Sandy Flat open pit to provide future access to sulphide ore at a depth of 55m from surface (refer ASX announcement of 18 October 2006). Ammtec Limited (ASX: "AEC") has been engaged to co-ordinate and implement the process.

Technical studies completed by Ammtec Limited indicate that most of the dissolved copper can be recovered through a specially designed extraction column housing the resin media. The process will concentrate water from the pit by a factor of 30 to 40 times, at which point the reduced volume of high tenor solution can be added to the existing leaching circuit for the production of copper cement. The treated water can be neutralized and safely released to the environment.

Based on the design flow rates, the dewatering of the Sandy Flat pit and recovery of an estimated 300 tonnes of copper contained therein is expected to take 9 to 12 months. In addition to the copper recovery and improved environmental management, once access to the pit floor at Sandy Flat has been established, resource extension drilling can take place and along with possible future mining of remnant sulphide ore, which extends from a depth of 55m drilled to 300m and remains open at depth.

The extraction column has now been delivered to site and the necessary site infrastructure including power supply and piping is currently being installed. Commissioning of the resin column and integration with the existing circuit is expected to be completed within six weeks.



Resin Column shown at manufacturer's factory, now in process of being installed at Redbank minesite

3.0 Exploration – Mt Kasi Gold Project

3.1 2007 Mt Kasi Drilling Programme

The Company's exploration strategy is to drill test near minesite and regional targets that have the potential to provide not only incremental ore tonnages within a 5-10 km trucking distance of a processing plant at Mineral Hill, but also gold deposits with significant dimensions and attractive economics in the context of the established mine infrastructure.

An initial 3,000 metre drilling programme commenced in the June 2006 quarter. The first part of the programme comprised diamond drilling to follow up on the results of drilling in 2004/2005, followed by the testing of regional targets within close proximity to the main deposit at Mineral Hill. To date approximately 1,450 metres of diamond drilling had been completed, at Kasi South, Paro, and Waidamudamu in the 2006 drilling programme.

Field exploration at Mt Kasi went into a seasonal hiatus period during the quarter coincident with the prevailing wet season, and work was restricted to improvements to the company's infrastructure by the skeleton care and maintenance crew.

The Company will shortly commence a comprehensive regional soil augering programme to the north-west of Mineral Hill, encompassing in-part the Cresswell's mineralization. This work will precede and possibly overlap the planned 2007 drilling campaign, which will commence at Cresswell's once the access road has been brought back to a suitable standard after heavy seasonal rains. The Company will release more comprehensive details of the 2007 drill program once the budget has been approved by the board.

Subject to rig availability and weather conditions permitting, the Company plans to mobilize a diamond rig to complete the balance of the 2006 programme and to further test other advanced targets by completing 2,500 metres of diamond drilling at **Cresswells** and other near minesite prospects, possibly commencing in the June 2007 quarter.

Although initial drilling will be undertaken by a diamond rig, the company expects to be able to source an RC rig in the early stages of the programme to accelerate the drilling timetable.

A detailed description of Cresswells and other targets is contained in the Company's 2006 Annual report for the 31 March 2007 quarter.

3.2 Interim Government in Fiji

The Company maintains a business as usual policy with the interim government, and has not incurred any disruption to its activities on a day-to-day basis or otherwise. The interim Prime Minister originally indicated that he expects democratic elections to be held within 5 yrs, which is the normal term of Parliament, but is now looking at the possibility of elections within two years.

4.0 East Kimberleys, Western Australia (Redbank 100%)

Mt Barrett M80/506, Banjo Bore M80/507, Banjo Bore East M80/53, Townsite M80/565, Mt Barrett East E80/2594, Mt Pandora E80/2595, Elvire E80/2864, Halls Creek Water & Water Reserve E80/3297

No work was carried out on these tenements during the quarter under review.

5.0 Mt Haden: Gold & Copper, Mackay, Queensland (Redbank 100%)

MLs 4739 to 4743 (inclusive); ML 4745; ML 4753, ML 4786

No work was performed on these tenements during the quarter. The Company is in discussion with an interested party who has made a conditional offer to acquire this project outright.

6.0 Exploration Expenditure

Exploration and evaluation expenditure for the quarter was approximately \$380,000 (\$535,000 previous quarter).

Yours faithfully,

Redbank Mines Limited

Jerome G Vitale
Director and Chief Executive

Note:

The technical aspects of this communication pertaining to the Mt Kasi project have been compiled by Mr Craig R Hall, B.Sc. (Hons), MAusIMM, MAIG. Mr Hall is an employee of a subsidiary of Redbank Mines Limited and has sufficient expertise relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Hall consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters referred to, based on the information being in the form and context in which it appears.

Information in this report on Mineral Resources at the Redbank Copper Project is based on information compiled by Phil Jankowski, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Phil Jankowski is a full-time employee of SRK Consulting (Australasia) Pty Ltd, and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify

7.0 Corporate

7.1 Rights Issue, Placement and Underwriting

In February the Company completed capital raisings of \$2,464,114 pursuant to a one for three entitlements issue and a public placement offer. The entitlement offer was partially underwritten by Glencore International AG who agreed to underwrite \$1,000,000 of any shortfall arising under the entitlement offer. Under the terms of the underwriting agreement, Glencore advanced the sum of \$1,000,000 to the Company in December as an unsecured loan pending completion of the offer. These funds were utilized for working capital purposes and repaid in full from the proceeds of the issues.

In consideration for underwriting \$1.0 million of the rights issue and providing financial support, Glencore was issued with 4.0 million options with a strike price of 9.0 cents per share exercisable at any time until 15 December 2008. Following completion of the rights issue, Glencore now has the right to nominate a representative to the Redbank Board of Directors.

7.2 Issued Shares and Tradeable Options

The issued share capital of the Company at the date of this report is 117,840,198 ordinary shares. The tradeable options on issue are 38,115,864.

as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Phil Jankowski consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

All other geological information on the Redbank Copper Project including the drilling results contained in this report has been compiled by Dr James Searle, B.Sc., PhD, (MAusIMM), an Executive Director of Redbank Mines Ltd and has sufficient expertise relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr Searle consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters referred to, based on the information being in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 1 - BLUFF: Significant (>2m and >0.5% copper) intercepts. There has been no cropping of high grade assays.

Hole	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Az deg.	Dec deg.	From m	Metres	% copper
BL06-1	796 250	8098 225	050	60	80	44	1.51
				including	87	8	2.73
				including	99	3	3.41
BL06-2	796 225	8098 225	180	60	surface	34	1.18
				including	20	7	2.17
BL06-3	796 225	8098 250	180	60	surface	25	1.00
					25	1	0.55
					36	3	1.15
					39	1	0.62
BL06-7	796 200	8098 225	180	60	surface	11	0.51
					12	57	2.06
				including	29	25	3.26
BL06-10	796 175	8098 275	180	60	surface	9	0.63
					73	37	0.96
BL06-11	796 150	8098 225	90	60	17	8	0.63
BL06-13	796 175	8098 160	180	60	surface	30	3.41
				including	surface	18	4.21
BL06-14 [#]	796 200	8098 225	270	60	surface	2	1.23
					21	29	1.69
BL06-15 [#]	796 200	8098 200	000	60	47	61	2.70
				including	59	9	5.31

Holes that terminated in mineralisation.

Table 2 - PUNCHBOWL: Significant (>2m at >0.5%Cu) drilling results from Punchbowl area (all holes drilled at a declination of 60 deg. towards 180 deg., except PB06-9 which was drilled towards 090 deg.). There has been no cropping of high grade assays.

Hole	MGA94 Easting m	MGA94 Northing m	From m	Intercept m	Cu %	
PB06-3	794 225	8098 600	32	2	0.79	
			43	2	2.43	
PB06-4	794 225	8098 625	34	2	0.55	
			52	2	1.16	
PB06-6	794 150	8098 600	37	2	1.83	
			46	2	0.64	
			50	22	1.37	
			78	2	0.82	
PB06-7*#	794 150	8098 625	3	3	0.50	
			9	2	0.57	
			19	65	0.98	
			including	54	8	1.36
			71	13	1.52	
PB06-8#	794 150	8098 650	55	2	0.90	
			60	3	0.50	
			73	7	1.32	
			87	5	0.81	
			96	29	2.18	
			including including	108 120	6 5	4.03 3.10
PB06-9	794125	8098 600	23	8	0.69	
			38	59	1.58	
			including	38	27	2.10
PB06-15	794 200	8098 650	49	6	0.64	
PB06-16	794 200	8098 675	66	2	1.16	
			92	3	1.12	
PB06-19	794 175	8098 600	30	6	1.03	
			41	12	1.17	
			60	6	0.64	

Notes:

- * Hole PB06-7 was terminated at 84m down hole in mineralisation due to a collar 'blow out'.
- # Holes that terminated in mineralisation.