

For Immediate Release
October 20, 2010

Inferred Heavy Mineral Resource Estimate for Barton Project, Eucla Basin, SA.

Joint venture partner Bemax Resources Limited (Bemax) report an Inferred Heavy Mineral (HM) Resource (consistent with the 2004 JORC Code), of about 285 million tonnes at an estimated grade of about 1.9% HM for the new Barton discovery.

The mineral resource was estimated using a 1% HM cut-off grade and confirms the visual heavy mineral percentages reported by Red Metal on the 28 June, 2010.

Valuescan probe analyses of HM composite samples indicate the valuable mineral assemblage is approximately 46.8% total ilmenite, 8.3% total zircon, 2.6% total leucoxene, 2.2% total rutile, with the remaining HM comprising low value and trash minerals (Table 1).

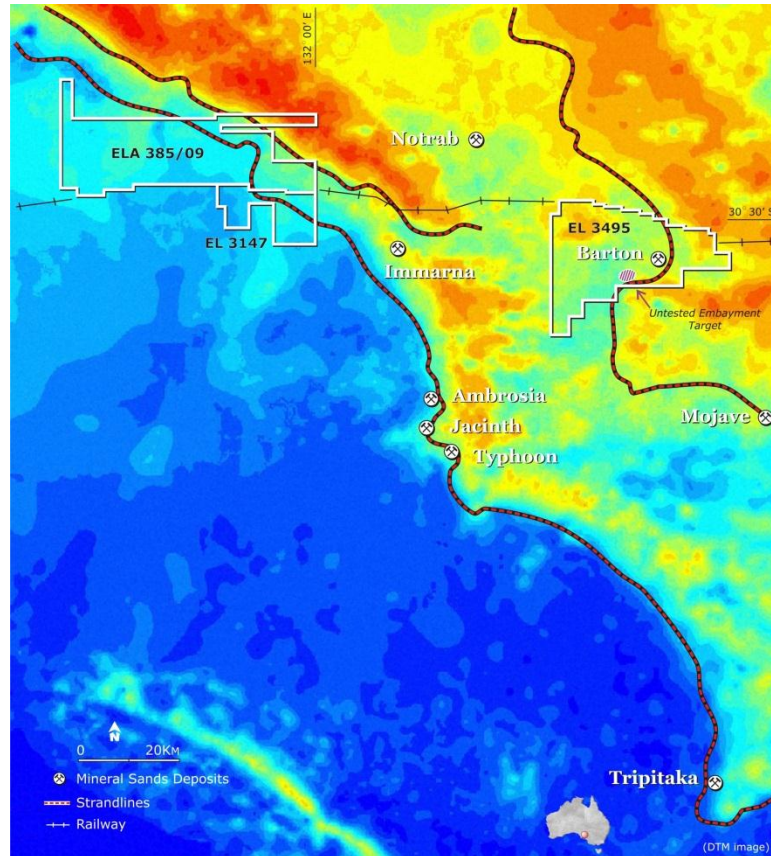
The Inferred Resource is estimated to contain about 2,600,000 tonnes of ilmenite, 460,000 tonnes of zircon, 140,000 tonnes of leucoxene and 120,000 tonnes rutile and has a low clay content averaging about 1.8%. The high proportion of oversize rock fragments (Table 1) is due in part to a variable but high proportion of iron and silica cement binding the sand grains which is considered detrimental.

Bemax's preliminary studies suggest the variable secondary cementation, the low HM grade and low zircon content compared with other deposits in the region limits the economic value of the discovery at this point in time.

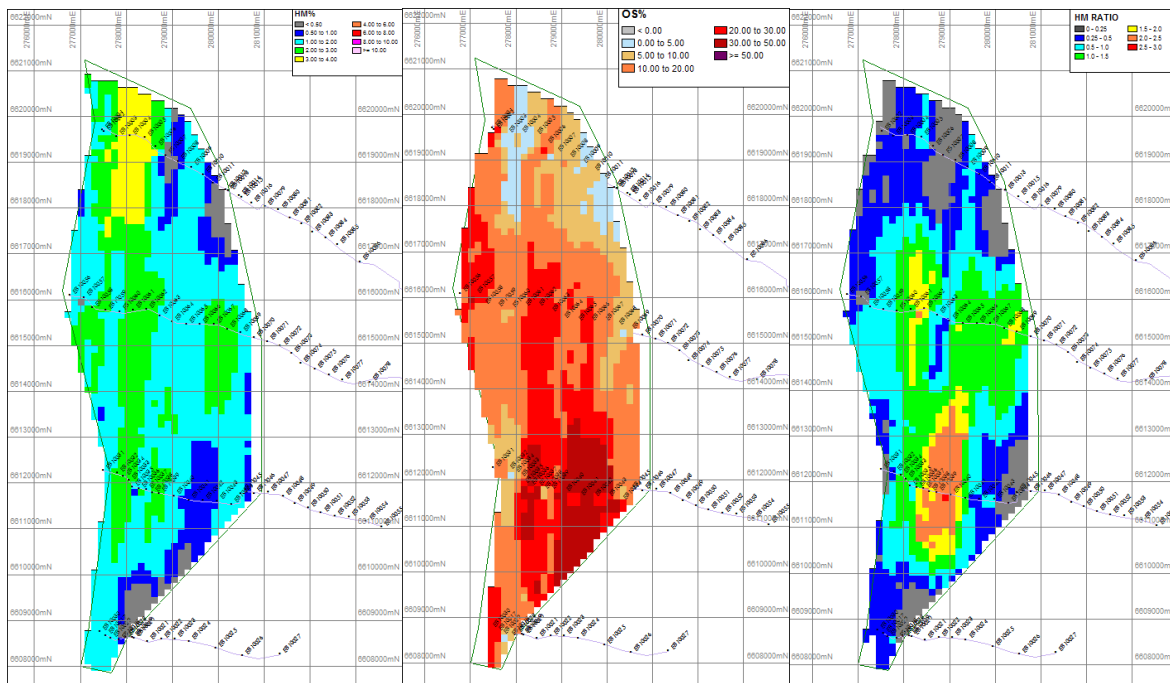
Although no infill drilling is recommended, Bemax remain encouraged by their early success and are planning additional exploration work next field season testing for potential higher grade HM trap sites on the untested headland and embayment target immediately southwest from the Barton discovery (Figure 1).

[Table 1.] Barton Discovery – Summary of Inferred Resource by drilling line.

	VOLUME	BD	TONNAGE	HM%	HMTONNES	CLAY%	+2mm OVERSIZE%	TOTAL RUTILE %	RUTILE TONNES	TOTAL ZIRCON %	ZIRCON TONNES	TOTAL LEUCOXENE %	LEUCOXENE TONNES	TOTAL ILMENITES %	ILMENITE TONNES
LINE 1	45,833,391	1.68	76,826,165	1.89	1,448,274	1.4	7.5	3.5	50,110	9.5	137,713	2.4	34,324	50.5	731,249
LINE 2	65,153,634	1.68	109,383,644	2.07	2,262,976	1.7	16.3	1.5	34,624	8.7	197,235	2.6	57,932	45.8	1,035,897
LINE 3	45,448,707	1.68	76,201,166	1.92	1,463,593	2.3	21.7	2.0	29,272	7.0	102,092	2.7	40,102	45.2	660,972
LINE 4	13,717,265	1.67	22,945,556	1.64	375,283	1.9	16.1	2.0	7,506	7.0	26,178	2.7	10,283	45.2	169,481
TOTAL	170,152,998	1.68	285,356,532	1.94	5,550,128	1.8	15.3	2.2	121,511	8.3	463,217	2.6	142,642	46.8	2,597,599



[Figure 1] New Barton Heavy Mineral Sand Discovery: Regional digital terrain image showing area of known deposits and interpreted strand line positions. Note location of high-grade Ambrosia, Jacinth and Tripitaka deposits on embayment and headland settings and the untested headland and embayment target zone located southwest of the new Barton discovery.



[Figure 2]: Plan views of the drilling showing inferred resource extent using a 1% HM resource envelope. Images showing average drill hole intercept values as HM percentage (left), oversized percentage (centre) indicative of areas of high cementation, and HM Ratio (right) which is the HM percentage times thickness of the interval divided by depth to top of the interval for drill intercepts within the 1% HM resource envelope.

For further information concerning Red Metal's operations and plans for the future please refer to the recently updated web site or contact Rob Rutherford, Managing Director at:

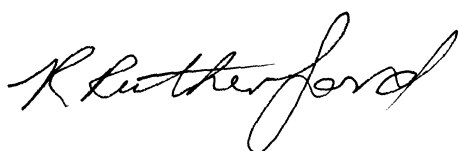
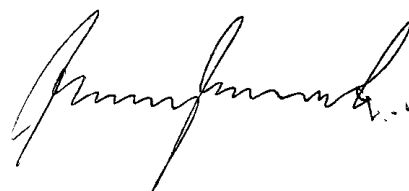
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Appendix 1: Details of Inferred Mineral Resource Estimation

Sampling Criteria	Explanation
Sampling technique	On-board Rotary-splitter into calico bags 1.5m interval HM composite from lines 1 to 3 for HM mineralogy determination
Drilling technique	RCAC [NQ OD] Mineral Sands Drill Rig
Drill sample recovery	Good, quantitative logs as per Bemax Resources standard codes
Logging	Quantitative and qualitative as per Bemax Resources standard codes
Sample Preparation	Drying, screening 2mm oversize 53 micron undersize, LSD heavy medium liquid separation. HM mineralogy determination using Valuescan and XRF
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	QA-QC as per internal auditing for precision
Verification of sampling and assaying	Internal repeat auditing; External lab-lab audits.
Location of data points	Handheld GPS
Data spacing and distribution	3-4km spaced traverses with holes 150-300m apart along lines, sampling 1.5m down hole. Three HM mineral composites using HM from each drill line (1 to 3)
Audits and reviews	Internal
Resource Criteria	Explanation
Database integrity	Third-party management
Geological interpretation	Polygonal volume based on 1%HM cut-off
Dimensions	Ranging 1-4km wide, 12km long open to north and south and west
Estimation and modelling technique	Polygonal Method: wire frame solid of >1% HM for volume, divided into four parts for each drill line, then used arithmetic average of assay data to estimate HM grade for each volume.
Moisture	Dry
Cut-off parameters	>=1% HM
Mining factors or assumptions	None
Metallurgical factors	None
Bulk Density (BD)	Variable formula used: $BD = 1.65 + 0.01 \cdot HM\%$
Classification	Inferred – because of wide line spacing
Audits or reviews	Internal
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	Broad drill spacing (3-4km spaced lines)

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Gavin Helgeland, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Helgeland is the Senior Geologist of Bemax Resources Limited. Mr Helgeland has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation 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" (the JORC Code). Mr Helgeland consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.