

ASX Code: RDM

Red Metal Limited is a minerals exploration company focused on the exploration, evaluation and development of Australian copper-gold and basemetal deposits.

Issued Capital:

174,771,919
Ordinary shares

5,800,000
Unlisted options

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Queensland
Explorer of the Year
2013

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
29 JULY 2015**MARONAN PROJECT – RESULTS FROM PRELIMINARY METALLURGICAL TEST WORK**

Metallurgical test work on a representative composite sample of medium-grade mineralisation from drill hole MRN14002 has returned some exceptional results and outlined a potentially simple processing option for the Maronan mineralisation.

Bench scale flotation tests at a range of grind sizes have shown:

- There is the likelihood of quickly concentrating a saleable product by recovering 92-96% of the lead, 91-94% of the silver with grades ranging 70-75% lead, 776-932g/t silver (FT1 and FT4, Table 1). These recoveries are achieved at a very early stage in the concentration process with optimisation by further processing likely (Figure 3).
- The concentrate is almost pure, relatively coarse, lead sulphide (galena) derived from a very simple metallurgy. The galena is associated with almost all the silver.
- All deleterious elements are below present penalty rates with the exception of fluorine which measures about 5440ppm (Table 3). Fluorine minerals (fluorite and apatite) can be removed from concentrate by acid leaching in the presence of aluminum sulphate. This method is applied to concentrates from the nearby Cannington Mine.

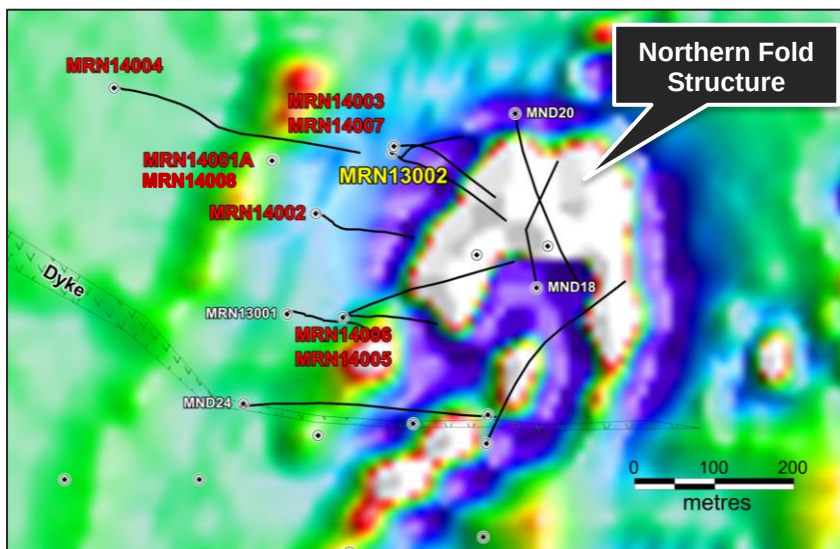
Importantly, the mineralised test sample has a low Bond Ball Mill Work Index of 8.4 kWh/t when ground to 212 microns which is “soft” (Table 4) and reflects the carbonate composition of the ore host rock. Maronan mineralisation is believed to have a much lower work index than other silicate-hosted ore types mined in the district.

Recovery of the coarsely ground 212 micron material was optimised by first producing a coarse rougher concentrate then regrinding and cleaning this at 50 microns (FT4, Figure 3). Cost benefit analysis indicates the FT4 method (Table 2) is the most economic and forms the basis for the preliminary flowsheet design.

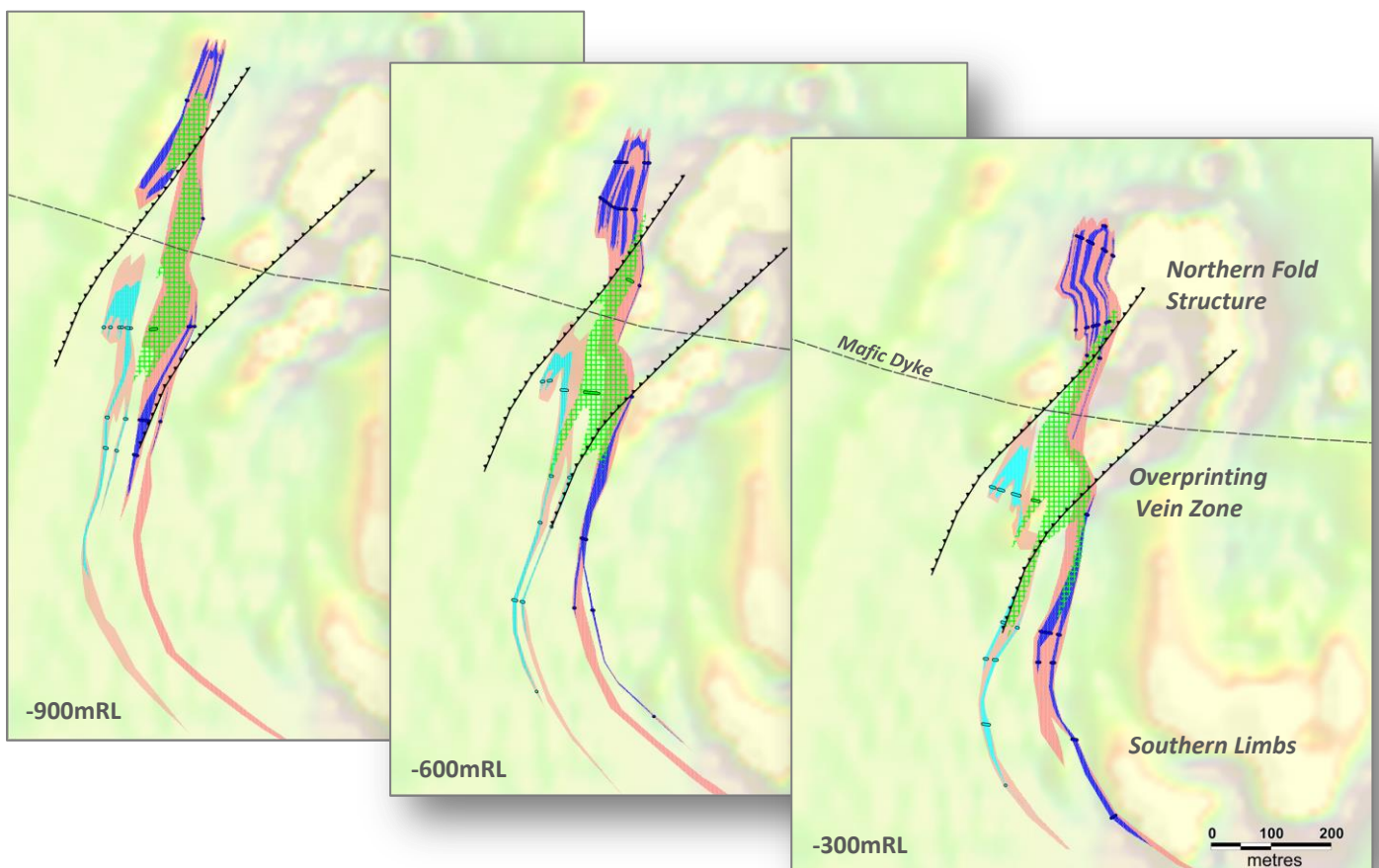
Preliminary pre-beneficiation tests have identified scope for heavy medium separation of quartz and calcite waste rock at -12.5mm, which has the potential to further improve the flowsheet design and economics.

It is hoped that the processing advantages defined by the preliminary metallurgical tests will translate into very industry competitive capital and operating costs at Maronan.

More extensive metallurgical sampling and test work is required in the future to add support to these preliminary findings. Underground mining studies and scenario modelling are scheduled to begin shortly.



[Figure 2] Maronan Project: Drill hole location plan showing current holes around the lead-sulphide mineralisation in MRN13002 (yellow). Drill holes MRN14001A, MRN14002, MRN14003, MRN14005, MRN14006, MRN14007 and MRN14008 are evaluating the shallower ore potential around MRN13002. MRN14004 is the first deep test targeting the down plunge extension of the northern fold structure.



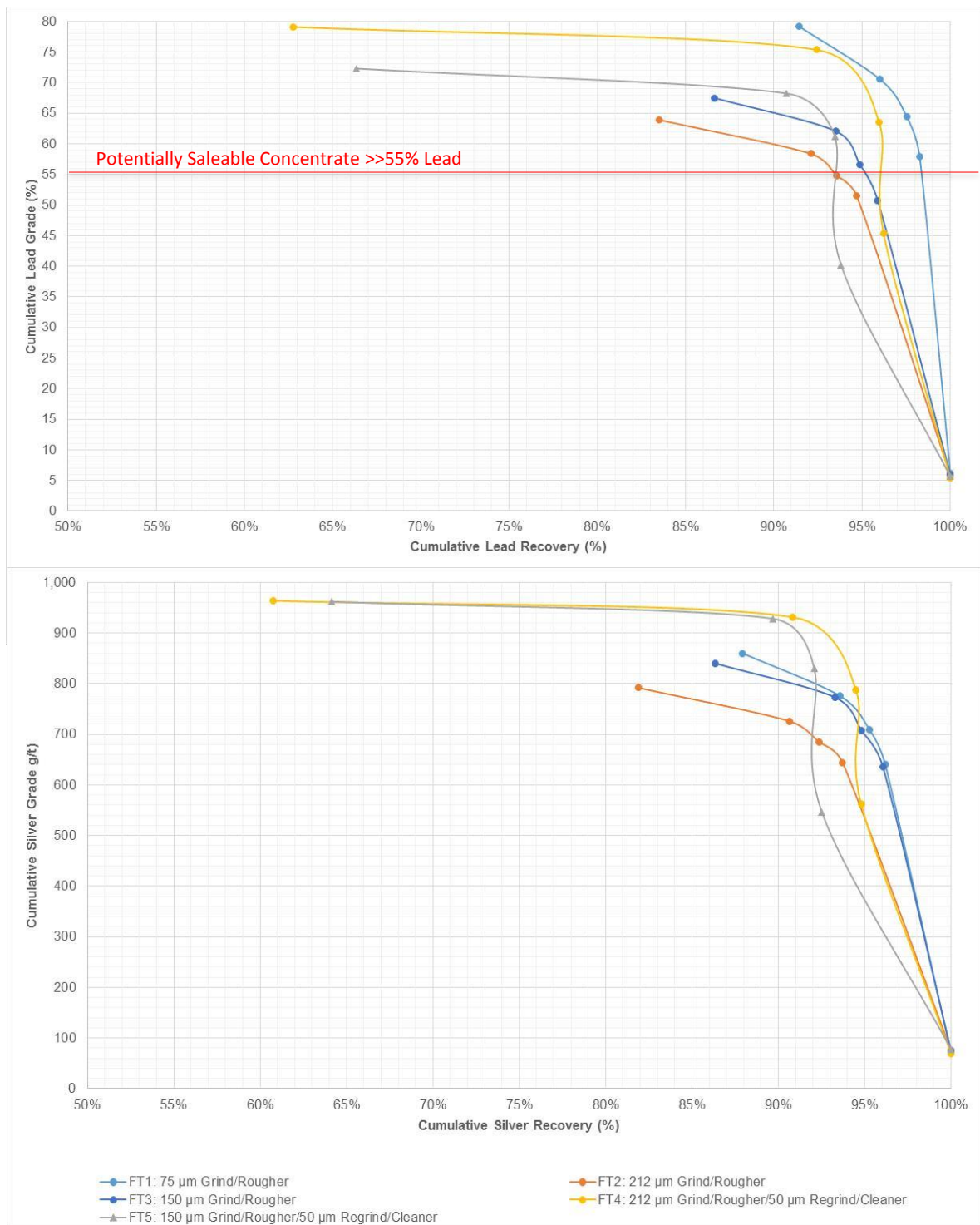
[Figure 2] Maronan Project: Interpreted geological level plans on magnetic image showing the trend of the host exhalative formation (buff polygons) and interpreted grade shells using a >1.0% lead equivalent cut-off grade (light blue upper mineralised horizons, dark blue lower mineralised horizons). Overprinting silica-carbonate-iron sulphide ± copper sulphide vein zone shown as green hatching.

[Table 1] Maronan Project: Summary of the two best performed bench scale flotation tests graphed in Figure 3.

Test	Products	Lead Grade %	Lead Recovery	Silver Grade g/t	Silver Recovery
FT1	Cummulative 1 st and 2 nd Rougher Concentrates	70.5	96.0%	776	93.6%
FT4	Cummulative 1 st and 2 nd Rougher/Cleaner Concentrates	75.4	92.4%	932	90.8%

[Table 2] Maronan Project: Bench scale flotation test conditions for results presented in Figure 4.

Test Ref	Primary Grind Size P ₈₀	Regrind Size P ₈₀	Test Type	pH	Collectors (g/t)		Frother
	(µm)	(µm)					
FT1	75	N/A	Rougher	Natural (8.3)	SEX (80)	3418A (5)	MIBC
FT2	212	N/A	Rougher	Natural (8.3)	SEX (80)	3418A (5)	MIBC
FT3	150	N/A	Rougher	Natural (8.3)	SEX (80)	3418A (5)	MIBC
FT4	212	50	Rougher/Regrind/Cleaner	Natural (8.3)	SEX (400)	3418A (40)	MIBC
FT5	150	50	Rougher/Regrind/Cleaner	Natural (8.3)	SEX (400)	3418A (40)	MIBC



[Figure 3] Maronan Project: Flotation test results at various grid sizes (Table 2) for lead (upper) and silver (lower). Note, the less processed, early formed rough concentrate at >55% lead could also be a potentially saleable product. Subsequent cost benefit analysis indicates FT4 with the coarser grind size is the most economic option.

[Table 3] Maronan Project: Cleaner concentrate deleterious elements for FT4. All deleterious elements are below penalty rates with the exception of fluorine which may able to be removed from concentrate by acid leaching in the presence of aluminium sulphate. This method is applied to concentrates from the nearby Cannington Mine.

Element	Units	Concentrate Grades	
		Penalty Limit	Maronan Clr Concentrate
Al	%	<0.5	0.1
As	ppm	5,000 to 10,000	494
Bi	ppm	200 to 500	168
Ca	%	5.0	2.7
Cd	ppm	<100	47
Cu	%	1.0 to 1.5	0.4
F	ppm	500 to 1,000	5,440
Fe	%	<5.0	2.6
Mg	ppm	<30,000	92
Sb	ppm	2,000 to 5,000	877
Se	ppm	<200	45
Sn	ppm	600 to 1,000	0
Te	ppm	<5	0
Tl	ppm	20	11
Zn	%	<2.0	0.6

[Table 4] Bond Work Ball Mill Index (Kilowatt hour/tonne). The Bond Ball Mill Work Index is a measure of the energy needed to grind ore to a specific size. It is an important factor when assessing potential processing costs as energy consumption is a significant part of the total milling cost.

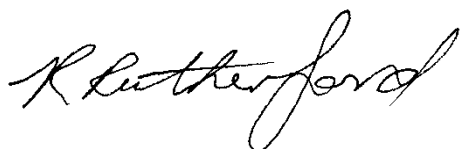
Property Bond Work Index (kWh/t)	Soft 7-9	Medium 9-14	Hard 14-20	Very Hard >20
Maronan 75 micron		12.19		
Maronan 212 micron	8.4			

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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Rob Rutherford
Managing Director



Russell Barwick
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The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Robert Rutherford, who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Rutherford is the Managing Director of the Company. Mr Rutherford has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralization under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (the JORC Code). Mr Rutherford consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 3 JORC 2012 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC 2012 Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	Nature and quality of sampling	The extent of mineralisation at Maronan has been defined by 49 HQ/NQ diamond core drill holes drilled by four different companies since 1987 until the present. The spacing between drill hole pierce points when viewed on a longitudinal section is about 200 metres both vertically and laterally but varies between about 100 and 400 metres. The 49 holes average 669m deep and range in depth between 150m and 1469m. Holes were generally angled towards grid east between -55 and -90 degrees to optimally intersect the mineralised zone. Mineralisation in MRN14004, MRN14006, MRN14007, MRN14008 was drilled with NQ2 diameter core while MRN14002, MRN14003, MRN14005 were drilled with HQ diameter core. Physical core is available for 39 of the 49 holes. Paper copies of original laboratory reports and geological logs are available for 15 historic holes. Digital laboratory reports and geological and geophysical logs are available for the 34 more recent holes.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	At Maronan ½ NQ2 core or ¼ HQ diameter core has been sampled to ensure sample representivity for all holes. Continuous geologically defined intervals were regularly sampled at a 1.0 meter interval locally down to 0.4 metre or up to 1.5m based on geological controls. These high quality samples were logged for lithology, density, magnetic susceptibility, structure, RQD and other attributes. Second ¼ core duplicate samples were collected at selected intervals to check sample representativity. Quality control checks using standards, blanks or duplicates are included at a sample rate of about one in ten.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.	Diamond core drilling was used to obtain nominal 1 metre samples from which up to 3kg of ½ or ¼ NQ2 or ¼ HQ diameter core was pulverised to produce a sub-sample for four-acid (near total) digest and multi-element analysis using ICP/OES and ICP/MS determinations. Gold was determined using a separate 50g charge for fire assay. High-grade base metal results >1% were repeated using an ore-grade ICP/AES technique which utilises an aqua-regia acid digest suitable for high-sulphide ores.
Drilling Technique	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	For MRN14001A to MRN14008 a conventional wire-line core rig was utilised to extract PQ, HQ2 and then either HQ or NQ2 diameter core samples in mineralisation. MRN14007 was drilled as an HQ wedge off previous hole MRN13002. Core orientation measurements were attempted every 3 to 6 metre core run using a Reflex ACT orientation tool. The majority of measurements were successful.
Drill Sample Recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	The length of recovered core and the core rock quality are logged for each core run. Core recovery throughout the fresh sulphide mineralised zones in MRN14001A to MRN14008 is very good (100%).
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative	Diamond core is reconstructed into continuous runs on an

Criteria	JORC 2012 Explanation	Commentary
	nature of the samples.	angle iron cradle and marked with orientation lines. Depths are checked against depths marked on the core blocks and rod counts are routinely performed by the drillers.
	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.	Insufficient data is available to determine a bias relationship between poor sample recovery and grade. Not relevant with respect to MRN14001A to MRN14008 samples.
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.	Quantitative geotechnical logging including RQD, core recovery, fracture frequency, and qualitative hardness are measured for each core run. Qualitative and quantitative codes and descriptions are used to record geological data such as lithology, mineralisation, alteration and structure prior to sampling. Magnetic susceptibility is quantified for every assay sample interval (about 1 metre) within the mineralised section and every core run (3 to 6 metres) within the hanging wall and footwall rocks. Density is quantified for every assay sample interval.
	Core photography	Core is photographed wet and dry.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	The total mineralised length of drill holes MRN14001A to MRN14008 has been geologically and geotechnically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	MRN14001A to MRN14008 were sampled using either sawn ½ NQ2 or ¼ HQ2 diameter core. All core was cut so as to preserve the orientation mark. Pre-collar material is logged but not assayed and preserved as a record in either chip trays, bags or PQ core.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The sample preparation of recent diamond cores follows industry best practice and sample preparation involving oven drying, coarse crushing of the ½ NQ2 core or ¼ HQ core sample to 70% <6mm then pulverising of the whole (<3kg) sample to 85% < 75 microns.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples.	QC controls have been variable during the life of the project. Recent field QC procedures, including drill holes MRN14001A to MRN14008, involve using certified reference materials as assay standards along with blanks and sample duplicates. In weathered zones with native copper quartz washes were used. The insertion rate for standard, blanks and duplicates in the mineralised zones is about 1 in 10 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.	MRN14001A to MRN14008 were sampled using ¼ HQ or ½ NQ2 core. Second ¼ core NQ2 and HQ duplicate samples were assayed to check sample representativity at selected intervals. ¼ core NQ2 duplicates show a good correlation to about 5% lead but a higher variance for lead grades > 5%. ¼ HQ duplicates show a good correlation. MRN14001A to MRN14008 show a variability of between 10% and 15% in areas of gold >1g/t.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The ½ NQ2 and ¼ HQ sample size are considered appropriate to correctly represent the sulphide mineralisation based on the styles of mineralisation (medium-coarse-grained, bedded lead sulphide and

Criteria	JORC 2012 Explanation	Commentary
		medium-grained copper vein zones), the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and the percent assay grade range of the mineralisation.
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.	Recent samples use four acid (near total) digest techniques and multi-element analysis using an ICP/MS determination. The acids used are hydrofluoric, nitric, perchloric and hydrochloric acids suitable for silica and sulphide based samples. High-grade base metal results >1% were repeated using an ore-grade ICP/AES technique which utilises an aqua-regia acid digest suitable for high-sulphide ores.
	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.	No geophysical tools were used to determine element concentrations at Maronan
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Although variable through the projects history, industry standard QA and QC controls have been applied to most of the 34 more recent holes. No QC data is available for the 15 historic holes For recent samples certified reference materials with a good range of values and blanks were inserted blindly and randomly at a rate of 1 in 10 over the mineralised intervals while the laboratory routinely runs duplicate checks from the pulverised sample. All base metal results greater than 1% are re-assayed using an ore-grade technique. Results highlight that the sample assay values are accurate and that contamination has been contained. Routine repeat or duplicate analyses by the laboratory reveal the precision of the analysis is within acceptable limits. The QA/QC procedures of the historic assay data are unknown and their level of accuracy and precision is unknown.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Core from MRN14001A to MRN14008 has been visually verified by the Managing Director and a Senior Geologist.
	The use of twinned holes.	No holes have been twinned at this stage of exploration.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Primary data was entered in the field into a portable logging device using standard drop-down codes. Text data files are exported and stored in an Access database. Mapinfo software is used to check and validate drill-hole data.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments or calibrations were used in any of the assay data.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	The collar position for MRN14001A to MRN14008 has been surveyed by Handheld GPS using MGA_GDA94, Zone54 datum. All holes in the Maronan database have been surveyed down-hole using Reflex style and conventional Eastman down-hole cameras. Gyroscope surveys have been completed on 9 of the recent Maronan holes. The collar positions of historical holes were located using a locally established grid with an AGD66 datum. Location accuracy of the historical holes is estimated at 1-5 metres. Recent holes have been located using hand held GPS systems accurate to about 2-5 metres.

Criteria	JORC 2012 Explanation	Commentary
		Holes MRN14002, MRN14003, MRN14004, MRN14007 and MRN14008 were re-surveyed using a Reflex down-hole gyroscope. Results from the gyro survey indicate that the end-of-hole position determined by the Reflex survey instrument is typically within 5 metres to 30 metres of the gyroscopically surveyed locations.
	Specification of the grid system used.	All recent holes use MGA_GDA94_Zone54 datum. Historic holes used a local grid with an AGD66 datum and have been converted to a MGA_GDA94 datum.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic relief has been surveyed during a detailed 50 metre x 50 metre gravity survey. The region is flat with relief varying less than 3 metres over the project area.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	The spacing between drill hole pierce points when viewed on a longitudinal section at Maronan is about 200 metres both vertically and laterally but locally varies between about 100 and 400 metres. MRN14007 is about 31 metres north and 66 metres vertically below the pierce point of MRN13002.
	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.	The drill pierce point spacing is sufficient to outline the broad extent of mineralisation and grade variations in the mineral system however no Mineral Resources or Reserves have been defined to date.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has been applied
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.	Bedded mineralisation appears folded about steep plunging tight to isoclinal fold structures. Limbs of the folds and the axial planar foliation are sub-parallel and dip between 60 and 80 degrees towards the west northwest. Structural remobilised mineralisation in MRN14007 and other holes appears to parallel the axial plane to the northern fold structure which dips between 60 and 80 degrees towards the west northwest. East directed drilling provides a representative, unbiased sample across the isoclinal folded bedded mineralisation and axial planar, structure remobilised mineralisation. The core to bedding angle of mineralisation typically varies between 20 and 50 degrees but can be locally more or less where bedding is folded
	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.	Continuity of the lead and silver mineralisation appears to have a steep bias, in the down dip-direction of the bedding, down the plunge direction of the northern fold structure. Fold structures, mineral and intersection lineations measured from the core indicate a steep plunge of about 70 degree towards 284 degree (grid). Causes of lateral and vertical variations of the grade and thickness of mineralisation within the bedding planes have not been resolved because of the wide spacing of the drilling.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Chain of custody is managed by Red Metal. Samples from Maronan are packaged and stored at the company's field house in Cloncurry. The company's personnel deliver the samples to NQX freight office in Cloncurry for deliver to a laboratory in Townsville. The freight company and laboratory provide an online tracking service for all samples.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No external audits have been undertaken at this early stage.

Table 4 JORC 2012 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC 2012 Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>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.</i>	<i>Maronan is located within EPM 13368 situated in the Cloncurry region of north-west Queensland. EPM 13368 is owned 100% by Red Metal Limited. No material ownership issues or agreements exist over the tenement. An ancillary exploration access has been established with the native title claimants and a standard landholder conduct and compensation agreement has established with the pastoral lease holders</i>
	<i>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.</i>	<i>The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist</i>
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<i>The extent of mineralisation at Maronan has been defined by 49 diamond core drill holes drilled by five different companies since 1987 until the present. Shell/Billiton/Acacia discovered base metal mineralisation on the project in 1987 and completed 12 shallow holes to 1993. From 1995 to 1996 MPI completed 3 holes into the northern and southern fold hinge structures. From 2001 to 2004 Phelps Dodge completed 5 holes. BHP Cannington undertook a campaign of silver-lead exploration from 2006 to 2008 completing 13 holes. Red Metal Limited has completed 16 holes from 2011 to the present seeking depth extensions to the bedded silver-lead and separate copper-gold mineralisation.</i>
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<i>Exploration on Maronan has identified two separate styles of mineralisation, bedded lead-silver mineralisation partially overprinted by structurally controlled, copper-gold mineralisation.</i> <i>The silver-lead mineralisation is of a similar style to the nearby Cannington deposit, one of the world's largest silver and lead producing operations. The Maronan silver-lead mineralisation occurs in two separate but sub-parallel banded carbonate-lead sulphide-magnetite-calcsilicate units referred to as the Upper Banded Lead Sulphide (Upper BLS) and Lower Banded Lead Sulphide (Lower BLS) horizons. The two horizons can be separated by up to 100 metres of quartz clastic meta-sediments (psammites, pelites and quartzite). At the northern fold structure the horizons are folded forming a steep plunging tight to isoclinal fold structure with attenuated or transposed limbs and a thickened hinge zone region.</i> <i>The overprinting copper-gold mineralisation can be compared with the IOCG mineralisation styles at the nearby Eloise and Osborne ore bodies. Mineralisation is associated with intense silica alteration within a bedding-parallel structure focused between the Upper LBS and Lower LBS and comprises strong pyrrhotite with variable chalcopyrite and minor magnetite.</i> <i>Both mineralisation styles have shown improvement in grade and widths at depth and remain open down-plunge and at shallow levels between the existing wide spaced intercepts.</i>

Criteria	JORC 2012 Explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	<i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of survey information for all Material drill holes:</i>	<i>Refer to Table 2 for drill hole survey data for all the 2014 drill holes.</i>
Data aggregation methods	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	<i>All mineralised intervals have been length weighted. No top-cuts have been applied. A nominal 1% lead, 0.1 % copper and 0.5g/t gold lower cut-off grade is applied unless stated otherwise.</i> <i>None are reported.</i>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	<i>True widths for each hole are estimated by measuring the alpha and beta values relative to the oriented core axis for bedding, banding or veining throughout the footwall, hangingwall and mineralised zone. Where possible measures are taken every sample interval throughout the mineralised zone. Estimates of the true width are calculated using the detailed orientation data and presented with the intercept width when assays are reported, refer to Table 1.</i>
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	<i>Refer to Figures 1 to 5 in this report</i>
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	<i>Refer to Tables 2 for a summary of assay data from the 2014 drill program.</i>
Other substantive exploration data	<i>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.</i>	<i>The specific gravity of the lead and silver mineralisation from the 2014 program ranges from 2.37 to 4.28 and averages about 3.17. Preliminary metallurgical test results are presented in this announcement.</i>
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	<i>Interpreted grade shells are currently being used to generate a three dimensional block model of the lead-silver mineralisation over the whole deposit.. The block model together with the preliminary metallurgical results will aid underground mining studies and scenario modelling which are scheduled to begin shortly. This work will enable Red Metal to better assess the geological and commercial significance of the deposit. Future work programs will be designed once this interpretation is complete.</i>