

Red Mountain Acquires Gold licences in Yilgarn's Prospective Kiabye Greenstone Belt

HIGHLIGHTS

- Four granted licences acquired, covering 111km² of the underexplored Kiabye Greenstone Belt in the Murchison Domain.
- Historical prospecting indicates strong potential for gold exploration.
- The Kiabye Project complements RMX's Ontario gold project.
- The recent successful capital raising will support the initial exploration program at Kiabye

Red Mountain Mining Limited ("RMX" or the "Company") is pleased to advise that it has recently acquired four exploration licences ("Projects"), prospective for gold in the Yilgarn's Murchison Domain southeast of Mount Magnet. The Project covers 111km² of the Kiabye Greenstone Belt, an underexplored gold belt adjacent to the Narndee Igneous Complex, see Figure 1.

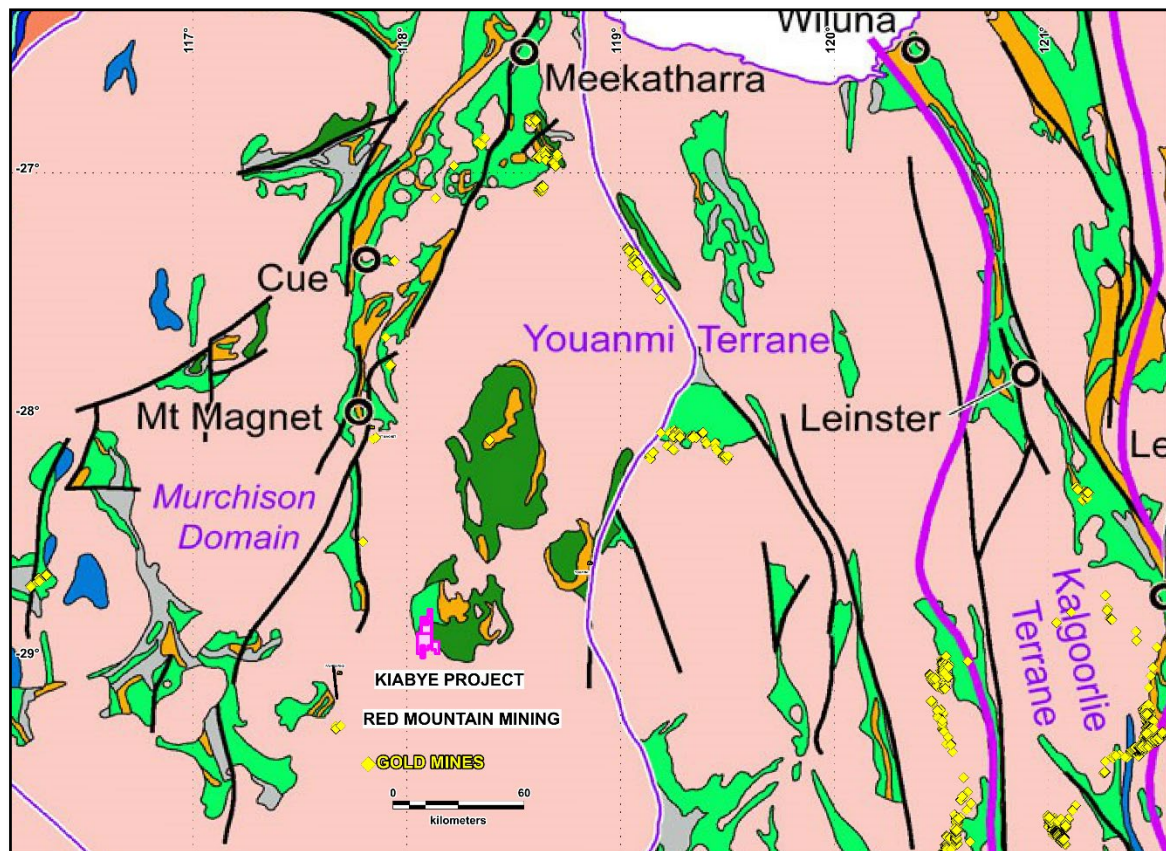


Figure 1: Kiabye Project location map, project 85km south of Mount Magnet.

Historical Exploration

The four tenements have primarily been explored for base metals with limited gold exploration. Historical exploration focused on two areas, Kiabye Well North and South, Figure 2. Widely spaced sampling was undertaken in these areas with soil sampling producing a number of low order gold-in-soil anomalies but interpreted as being diluted by transported cover. At Kiabye Well South, Brown Creek Gold (1988-1989) drilled 34 shallow RAB holes, averaging around 11m deep and hole N15 reported **1m @3.45g/t** in the last metre of the 14m deep hole¹. The previous tenement holders, reported undertaking 50m by 200m spaced loam samples over 8km² across Kiabye Well North and South areas² but based on open file reports, no further work was undertaken due to their focus shifting to base metals in the adjoining ground in the east in the basal ultramafic rocks around Milgoo Peak, Narndee Igneous Complex. Therefore, the target areas are considered as having high residual potential.

The Kiabye Project covers a strike length of 23km² of the greenstone belt with less than half covered by exploration samples from historical explorers and only around 7% was covered by the previous holders. Recent VTEM and aeromagnetic data covers the entire tenement package and no geophysical anomalies have been followed up on the ground. RMX has compiled a database of historical work which will form the basis the exploration programme which will include infill soil sampling and drilling the unexplained soil and rock samples to deeper intervals.

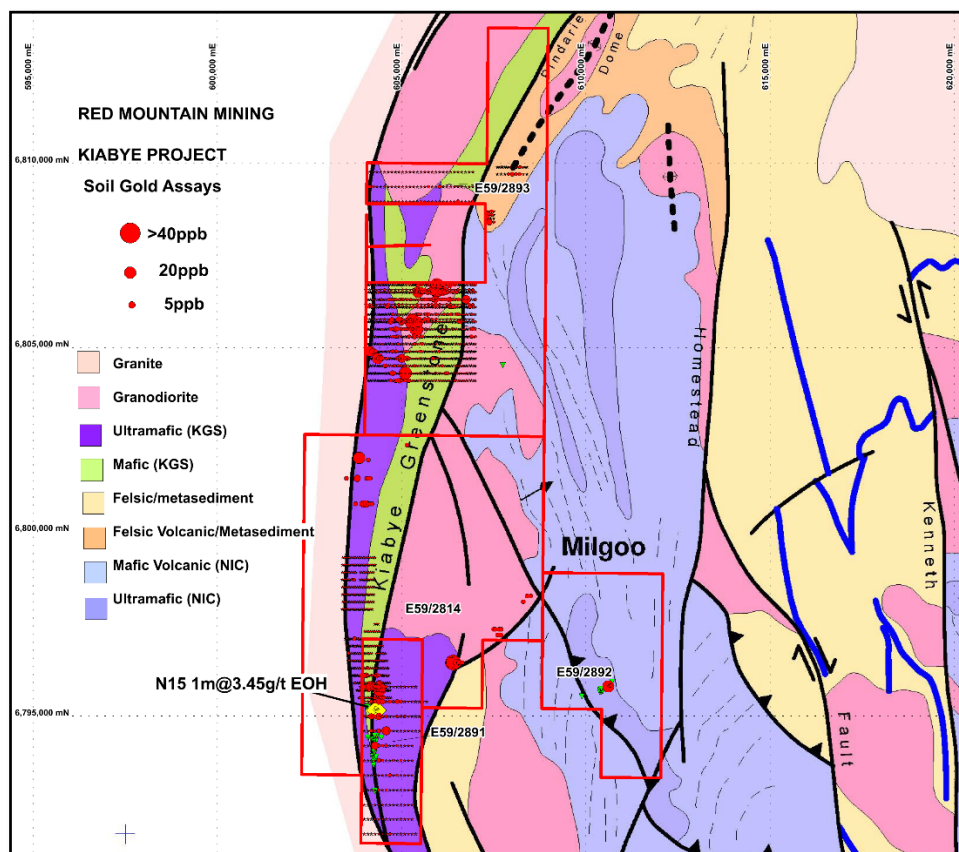


Figure 2: Historical Results soil and drill samples on simplified tectonic geology (Aldoro Announcement 21 October 2019)

¹ ARN Announcement 21 October 2019

² ARN Announcement 5 October 2020

Next Steps

A comprehensive sampling program is currently being prepared for the Kiabye Project with infill soil sampling followed by drilling. After a successful capital raising RMX is now funded to complete the initial sampling program at Kiabye. Subject to personnel availability, the Company expects the sampling process to commence in the coming weeks.

Authorised for and on behalf of the Board,



Mauro Piccini

Company Secretary

About Red Mountain Mining

Red Mountain Mining Limited (ASX: RMX) is a mineral exploration and development company. Red Mountain has a portfolio of critical minerals including gold, lithium, rare earth and base metal projects, located in Canada, USA and Australia. Red Mountain is currently progressing its Fry Lake Gold project, based in the strategic Gold district in Central Ontario, Canada. Other projects include the Monjebup Rare Earths Project, Nevada Lithium Projects and the Koonenberry Gold Project.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and other technical information complies with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). It has been compiled and assessed under the supervision of contract geologist Mark Mitchell. Mr Mitchell is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code. Mr Mitchell consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Anomalous Historical Gold results

Gold in Soil Results (10ppb cut off)

Sample_ID	Easting	Northing	RL(m)	Datum	Preparation	Au_ppb
KWS0340	605300	6805700	458	GDA94_50S	Soil-180um	47
KWS0405	605400	6805500	456	GDA94_50S	Soil-180um	39
MXS300485	604399	6795699	425	GDA94_50S	Soil-250um	36
KWS0040	605950	6806700	453	GDA94_50S	Soil-180um	35
KWS0776	605100	6804300	445	GDA94_50S	Soil-180um	34
KW137	610613	6795800	454	GDA94_50S	Soil-2mm	30
98837	606032	6806566	452	GDA94_50S	Soil-180um	29
KWS0634	604350	6804700	449	GDA94_50S	Soil-180um	28
KWS0041	606000	6806700	452	GDA94_50S	Soil-180um	27
KWS0092	605450	6806500	457	GDA94_50S	Soil-180um	27
KWS0103	605950	6806500	452	GDA94_50S	Soil-180um	27
98836	605932	6806566	452	GDA94_50S	Soil-180um	23
KWS0343	605450	6805700	456	GDA94_50S	Soil-180um	23
KWS0567	604150	6804900	450	GDA94_50S	Soil-180um	22
KWS0102	605900	6806500	452	GDA94_50S	Soil-180um	19
KWS0183	606750	6806300	449	GDA94_50S	Soil-180um	18
KWS0104	606000	6806500	452	GDA94_50S	Soil-180um	17
98496	604184	6795792	424	GDA94_50S	Soil-180um	17
98441	604584	6794592	428	GDA94_50S	Soil-180um	16
KWS0647	605000	6804700	447	GDA94_50S	Soil-180um	16
98430	604284	6794192	437	GDA94_50S	Soil-180um	14
98838	606132	6806566	451	GDA94_50S	Soil-180um	14
KWS0042	606050	6806700	452	GDA94_50S	Soil-180um	14
KWS0106	606100	6806500	451	GDA94_50S	Soil-180um	14
98460	604384	6794992	425	GDA94_50S	Soil-180um	12
KWS0101	605850	6806500	453	GDA94_50S	Soil-180um	12
KWS0164	605900	6806300	451	GDA94_50S	Soil-180um	12
98835	605832	6806566	453	GDA94_50S	Soil-180um	11
KWS0047	606300	6806700	451	GDA94_50S	Soil-180um	11
KWS0334	605000	6805700	460	GDA94_50S	Soil-180um	11
98497	604084	6795792	424	GDA94_50S	Soil-180um	10
KWS0635	604400	6804700	450	GDA94_50S	Soil-180um	10
98476	604384	6795392	425	GDA94_50S	Soil-180um	10

Anomalous Drill Gold Assay (0.1ppm cut off)

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Datum	EOH	DIP	AZM	From(m)	To (m)	Au_ppm
N15	604067	6795154	425	GDA94_50S	14	-90	0	13	14	3.45

Gold in Rock (100ppb cut off)

Sample_ID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Datum	Au_ppb
P80748	Rock	604316	6795152	424	GDA94_50S	728
P80755	Rock	604361	6795015	425	GDA94_50S	164
P80756	Rock	604313	6795007	425	GDA94_50S	121
P80749	Rock	604319	6795170	424	GDA94_50S	102

1.1 Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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. - Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. - In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	- Browns Creek Gold (1988-1989) undertook soil sampling and shallow RAB drilling. All work was done on local grids that is difficult to determine with accuracy and rehabilitation has covered most of the holes. BCG reported the gold intersection and Aldoro reported this to the ASX on the 19 October 2019. - Marymia Exploration (1999-200) undertook soil sampling around Kiabye Well North and South Sampling techniques were consistent with industry practices of the day. 500g of -80mesh soils and spiked samples from drilled cuttings and 30g charges by fire assay. - Maximus Resources (2000-2012) also undertook soil sampling and some RAB drilling at widely spaced intervals over sections of the Kiabye Greenstone Belt. Sampling techniques were consistent with industry practices. 500g of -80mesh soils and spiked samples from drilled cuttings and 30g charges by fire assay - Based on published data, there is no reference to measures taken for representivity. It is noted that there is nothing to suggest that the drilling methods did not follow industry practice.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. 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).	Widely spaced shallow RAB drilling conducted
Drill sample recovery	- Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. - Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure 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.	- No records reported on drill sample recoveries or measures undertaken to maximise recovery. - No relationship between sample recovery of grade is reported
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining	- Geological logging is available and was appropriate for initial exploration drilling. - The logging is qualitative in nature.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>studies and metallurgical studies.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	• No reference to sub-sampling techniques is mentioned in the open file reports. • QA/QC measures taken are not reported.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i>	• No details on the laboratory procedures are reported. • Fire Assay is considered an appropriate method for gold. • No mention of the control procedures adopted during the sampling.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	• There are no reports of verification of significant intersections as only one was identified. • Drill holes are exploratory in nature and used to define any mineralisation
Location of data points	• <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	• Local grids were used in the case of Brown Creek and Marymia while Maximums used GDA94. • No topographic control was used in these first pass programmes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	- Sample spacing is considered wide and first pass in nature. No follow-up was undertaken. - Being exploration results no work was considered sufficient for any ore determinations. - No analytical compositing has been applied.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i>	- Exploration drilling was first pass in nature and due to local cover, no structures were targeted - No relationship between drill orientation and mineralisation is made.
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	No sample security procedures were documented.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audit or reviews of sampling techniques and data has been undertaken other than the collection of historical data sets.

1.2 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<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>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>	- The four Exploration licences E59/2814 and E592891-93 are granted and held in the name of Kingston Nominees Pty Ltd. Kingston have agreed to sell the licences to Red Mountain Mining under the terms of the agreement. - There are no Native Title interests associated with the tenements and there are no environmentally sensitive areas within the licences.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	- Four main reported historical explorers over tenement - Browns Creek Gold 1988-1989 - Marymia Exploration 1999 - Maximus Resources 2005-2014 - Gunex Pty Ltd (Aldoro Resources Ltd 2017-2023/24).
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The Kiabie Greenstone Belt is the dominant package underlying the tenement and fringes the Narndee Igneous Complex which lies to the east. The KGB consists of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		metamorphosed mafic and felsic rocks, ultramafic and metasedimentary rocks and bound to the west by the granitic terrane.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• It is considered that the drilling by previous explorers was undertaken using best practice at the time. • The use of the open file data is for indicative purposes in the context of identifying potential targets for gold. • The only result indicative of mineralisation is the Brown Creek drill hole N15 at Kiabye Well South which reported gold from a vertical drill hole located at 604067mE/6795154mN (GDA94_50S) with an accuracy estimated at +/-100m
<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. • 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.	• No aggregated methods 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').	• No relationship is made between mineralisation width and intercept lengths
<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.	• Appropriate location diagram is presented in the text. The diagram is indicative only as no assumptions of grade, extent or depth are made.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<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.	Only pertinent results are given as due to the relevance of the announcement.
<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.	There is no other substantive exploration data provided or withheld as this announcement deals with this early phase exploration target. Other geophysical data sets are mentioned by as yet have not been interpreted for targeting.
<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). - Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	- Infill soil sampling proposed to tighten up the coarse (50x200m) spacing in the areas that report anomalous gold in soil results. - Rock chip sampling will also be conducted in these areas, targeting the quartz reefs and altered outcrop. - Drilling to follow-up any targets generated from the infill and deeper drilling in the area of hole N15 is proposed.