ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
26 November 2025

DIAMOND DRILLING DISCOVERS SIGNIFICANTLY DEEPER AND MORE EXTENSIVE COPPER MINERALISATION AT TOLLU DEPOSIT, WA

Tollu continues to show exciting exploration upside and the strong potential to host Cu-Ni-Co-PGE style mineralisation

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Assays confirm that diamond hole TLD005 has intersected additional high-grade copper (Cu) mineralisation, some 400m deeper and significantly further to the south (130m) of the Chatsworth mineralisation; in isolation to any previous Cu intersects at Tollu**

- **In addition to previously reported results in September 2025, further analysis shows that drill hole TLD005 also intersected significant high-grade Cu at two other locations much deeper downhole (see Figure 2), including:**

  - ✓ ***1.8m at 2.5% Cu from 912.4m downhole; and***
  - ✓ ***4m at 1.3% Cu from 1,048m downhole, inclusive of***
    - ***1.6m at 2.7% Cu from 1,048.4m***

- **Additional multiple lower grade Cu intersections were observed throughout TLD005, highlighting the potential extent and upside of the Cu system at Tollu (see below and Appendix 2 for further information)**

- **Significantly, even at lower grades, geochemistry in TLD005 indicates that cobalt (Co) is probably in sulphide form, not always associated with Cu mineralisation, and bias towards an underlying gabbro**

- **Potential association of Co sulphide mineralisation in the gabbro that underlies the Tollu Cu deposit is important for Redstone's exploration strategy because it is potential evidence for a magmatic sulphide source of the Tollu Cu deposit and hence elevates the prospectivity of the entire Project for Voisey's Bay style magmatic Cu-Ni-Co-PGE mineral deposits, such as that of the world-class Nebo-Babel deposit located 60km to the west of Tollu**

- **These results confirm the strong success of deep diamond hole TLD005 which are in addition to the previously announced (17 September 2025) intersection of:**

  - ✓ ***10m at 1.37% Cu from 193m downhole, inclusive of***
    - ***4m at 2.37% Cu from 195m downhole***

Redstone Resources Limited (ASX Code: **RDS**) ('**Redstone**' or the **'Company**') is pleased to report outcomes of the remaining geochemistry from the 1,195.5m diamond drill hole TLD005, drilled beneath the Tollu Cu Deposit on the Company's 100% owned West Musgrave Project (the **Project**) in Western Australia (Refer to **Figure 1**).

Pleasingly, the latest results confirm that drill hole TLD005 has discovered multiple lenses of Cu mineralisation - including two further significant high-grade intersections - at much greater depth (over 400m deeper vertically than previous) and more extensive being ~130m further to the south, in isolation to any Cu mineralisation at Tollu ever reported by Redstone (refer to Figures 2 and 3).

Commenting on the latest exciting results from TLD005, Chairman Richard Homsany said:

"We are delighted and very encouraged by the latest outcomes from diamond hole TLD005, which highlight some of the most significant exploration progress made at Redstone's West Musgrave copper project in some time.

TLD005 has dramatically expanded the known limits of the Tollu Cu mineralisation, having intersected high-grade Cu mineralisation, some 400m deeper (vertically) and 130m south, in isolation of all known Cu mineralisation in the area of the Tollu Cu deposit.

These intersections suggest that the Tollu Cu mineralising system is potentially more extensive and far deeper than previously considered; and analysis of Co geochemistry suggests a potential magmatic source for the Co which also gives credence for a similar source for the Tollu Cu mineralisation.

Importantly, there are no indications of this new zone of deep and isolated Cu mineralisation directly above it at the surface, unlike at the Tollu Cu deposit, where all historical drilling has targeted Cu veins that often outcrop at the surface.

This suggests there is far more Cu mineralisation to be discovered at Tollu.

We are now working towards finalising follow-up drilling plans for early 2026 and will report on further progress in the near-term."

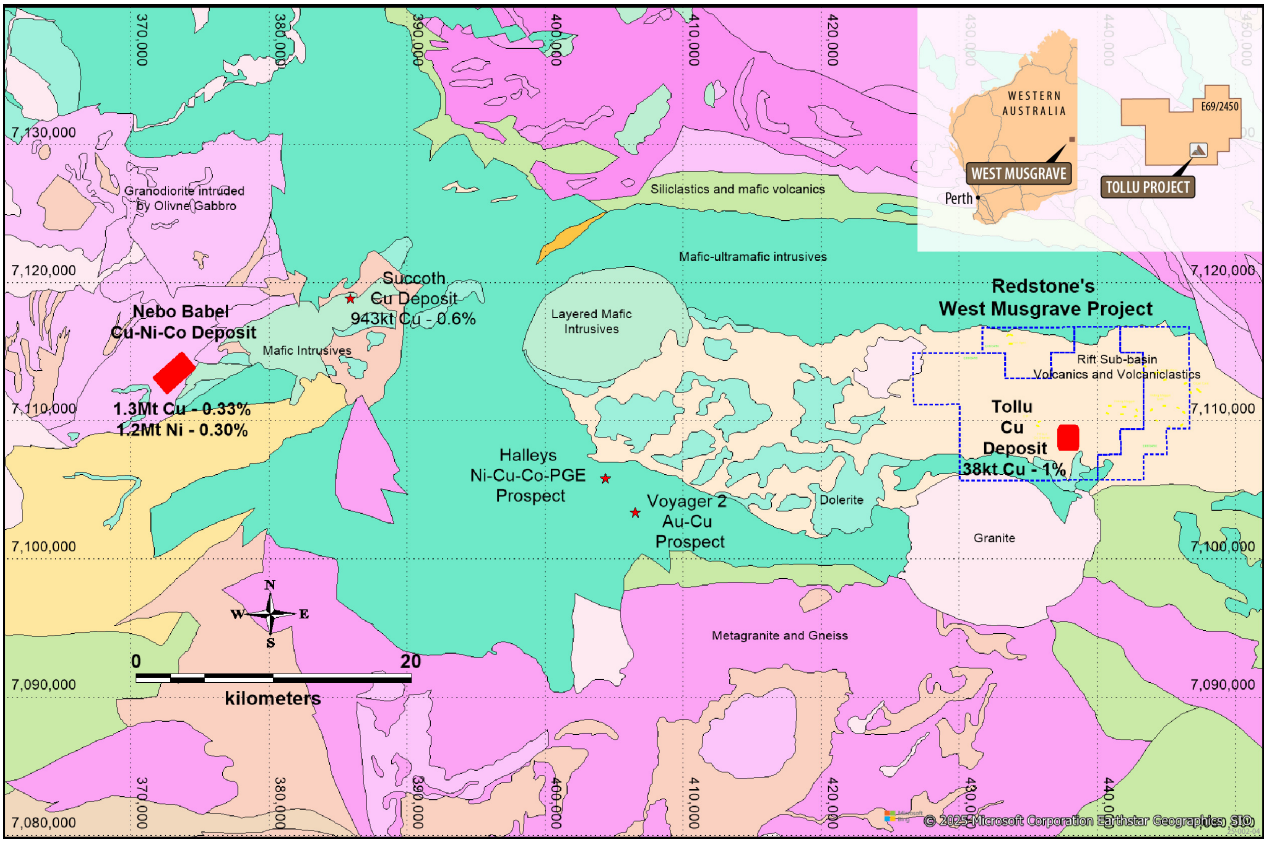

Figure 1 – Location of Redstone's West Musgrave Project and the Tollu Cu Deposit relative to the world class Nebo-Babel Cu-Ni-Co Deposit and other deposits and prospects in the area. Information for deposits and prospects from DEMIRS Minedex, Cassini Resources Ltd ASX announcement of 7 December 2015 and Redstone Resources Ltd maiden JORC 2012 resource ASX announcement of 15 June 2016.

Details of TLD005 are presented in Appendix 1, and the significant intersections of Cu mineralisation are presented in Appendix 2. The JORC Table 1 for the exploration results presented in this ASX announcement is provided in Appendix 3.

Diamond Drilling Delivers More High-Grade Cu Mineralisation

The two further significant high grade Cu intersections of TLD005 were (**Figure 2**):

- ***1.8m at 2.5% Cu from 912.4m downhole; and***
- ***4m at 1.3% Cu from 1,048m downhole, inclusive of***
  - ***1.6m at 2.7% Cu from 1,048.4m.***

These are in addition to the previously announced (17 September 2025) intersection of:

- ***10m at 1.37% Cu from 193m downhole (see Figure 2); inclusive of***
  - ***4m at 2.37% Cu from 195m downhole.***

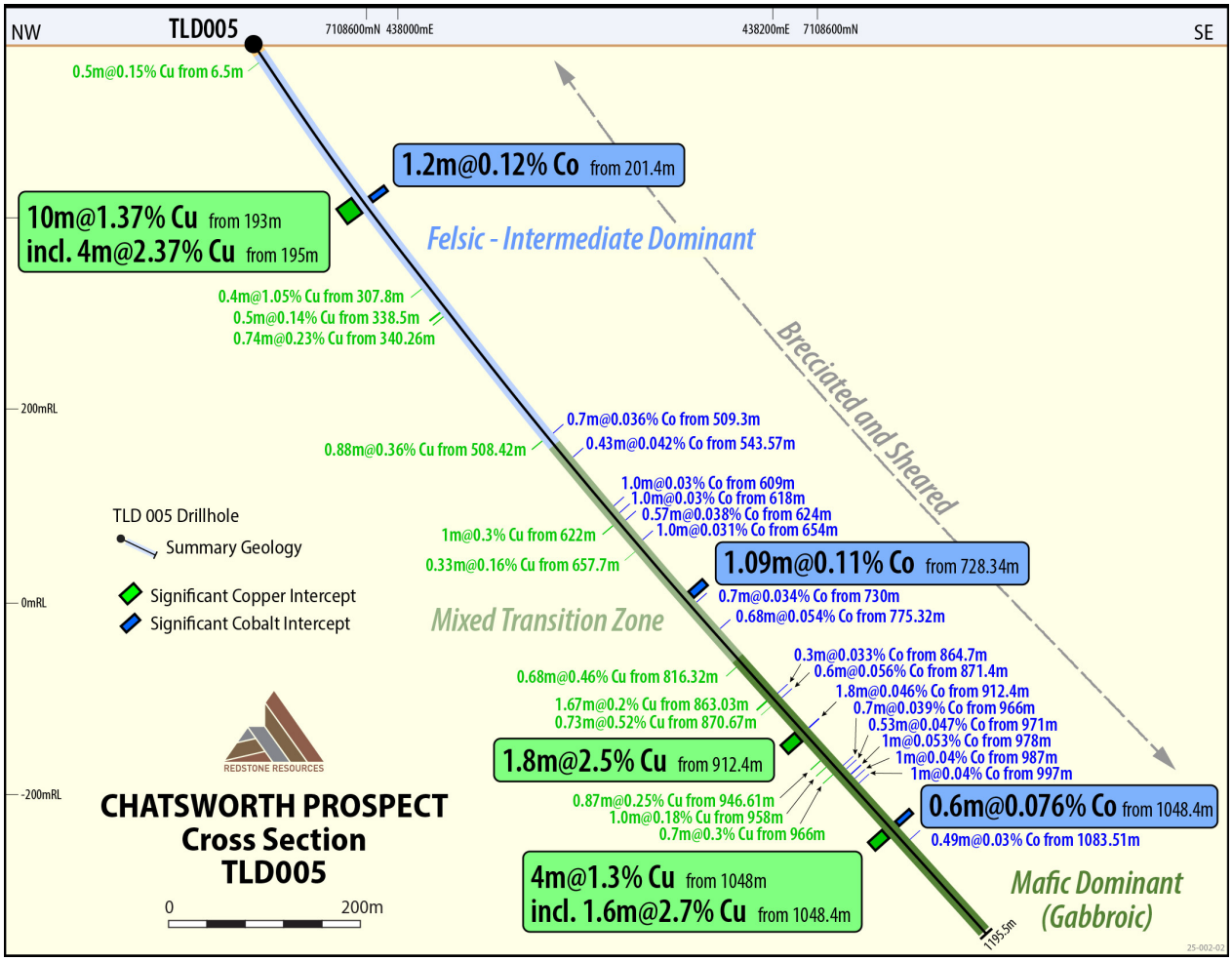

Figure 2 – Cross-section of geology and significant (1% and greater and over 1m downhole width) and anomalous (0.1% and greater) copper (Cu) and significant (0.07% and greater) and anomalous (0.03% and greater) cobalt (Co) assay results for the completed deep diamond drill hole TLD005. See text for further details. No historical drilling results included in this cross-section. Looking towards the NE approximately.

Figure 3 shows that the bottom 4m intersection of 1.3% Cu is some 400m deeper vertically than the previously deepest significant Cu mineralisation ever intersected at the Tollu Cu deposit, being 0.7m at 1.68% from 470.2m downhole in TLD003, which was drilled in 2012. This TLD005 deep high-grade Cu intersection is over 800m vertical from the surface and, importantly, was not the only sign of Cu mineralisation on the way downhole to that point. High-grade Cu was also intersected at 912m downhole (see above and **Figures 2 and 3**) and further lower grade but anomalous Cu (0.1% Cu and greater) was intersected at 6.5m, 307.8m, 338.5m, 340.26m, 508.42m, 622m, 657.7m, 816.32m, 863.03m, 870.67m, 946.61m, 958m and 966m downhole (refer to **Figure 2** and **Appendix 2**).

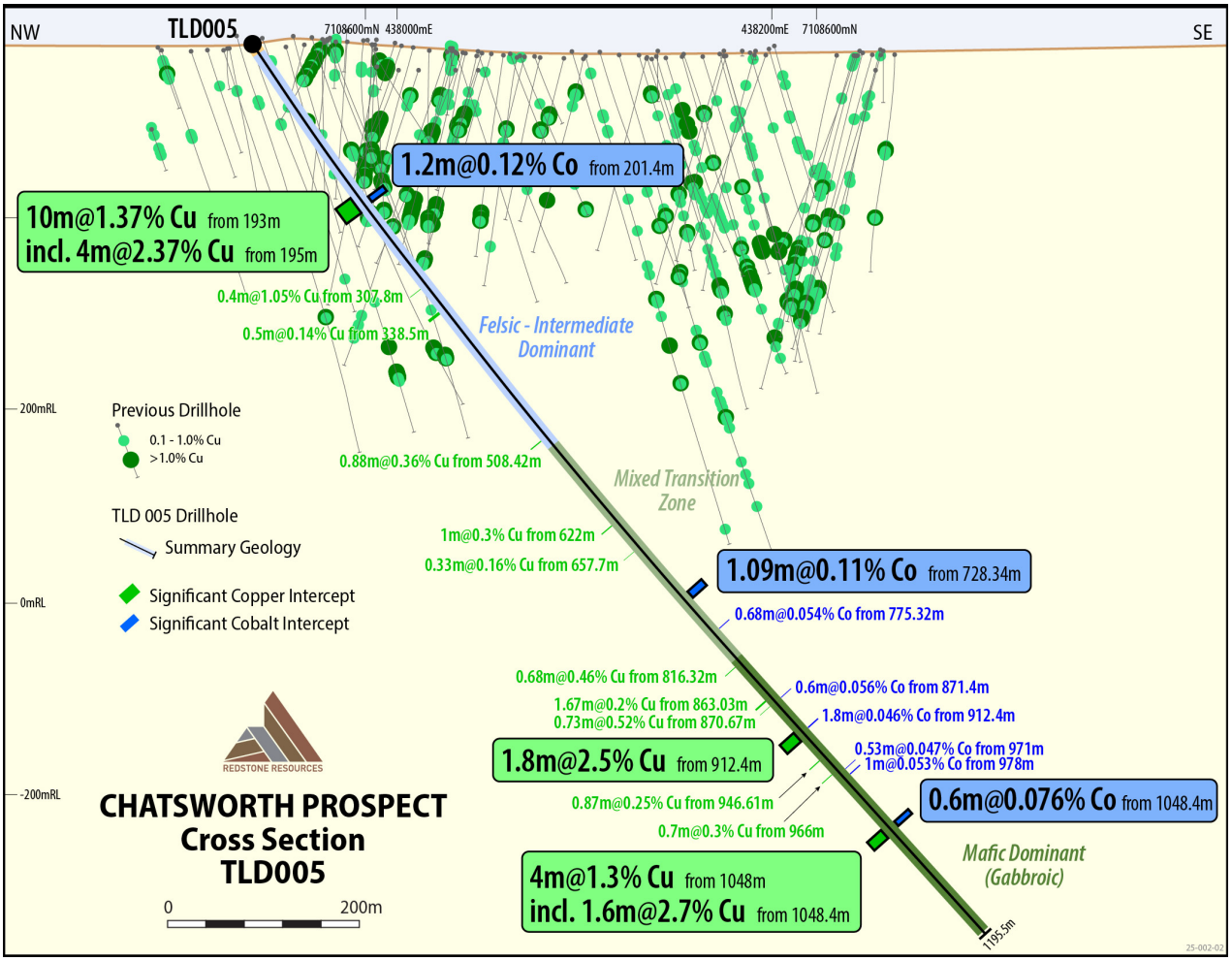

Figure 3 – Cross-section of TLD005 as in Figure 2 but projected onto all historical drilling results from the drilling of the Chatsworth Prospect part of the Tollu Cu deposit. Looking towards the NE approximately. Only intersections of Co in TLD005 of 0.05% Co and greater included. As shown, significant historical intersections of Cu are greater than 1% Cu and anomalous Cu intervals are greater than 0.1% Cu. A number of smaller anomalous intersections of Cu in Figure 2 not included here for clarity in the section. See text for further details.

The depth of the Cu mineralisation can be explained by the size and depth of the structure related to it. The entire length of drill hole TLD005 encountered broken rock from brecciation and shearing (see **Figure 2**) that was oriented approximately parallel to the drilling (NW-SE towards SSE), suggesting that the structures that also host the Tollu Cu veins continue to at least 800m from surface and probably beyond. Although the drilling of TLD005 down the structure hosting the Tollu Cu mineralisation was intended (refer to ASX announcement of 17 September 2025), this made it difficult to maintain the planned azimuth, and as a result the drill hole veered away from its target, which was to pass deep beneath the potential hydrothermal 'chute' of the Tollu Cu deposit (see **Figure 4**). Instead, drill hole TLD005 passed approximately 130m to the SW of the planned target and ended below an area not previously drilled to the south, in isolation, to all of the main areas of known Cu mineralisation (refer to **Figure's 3 and 4**).

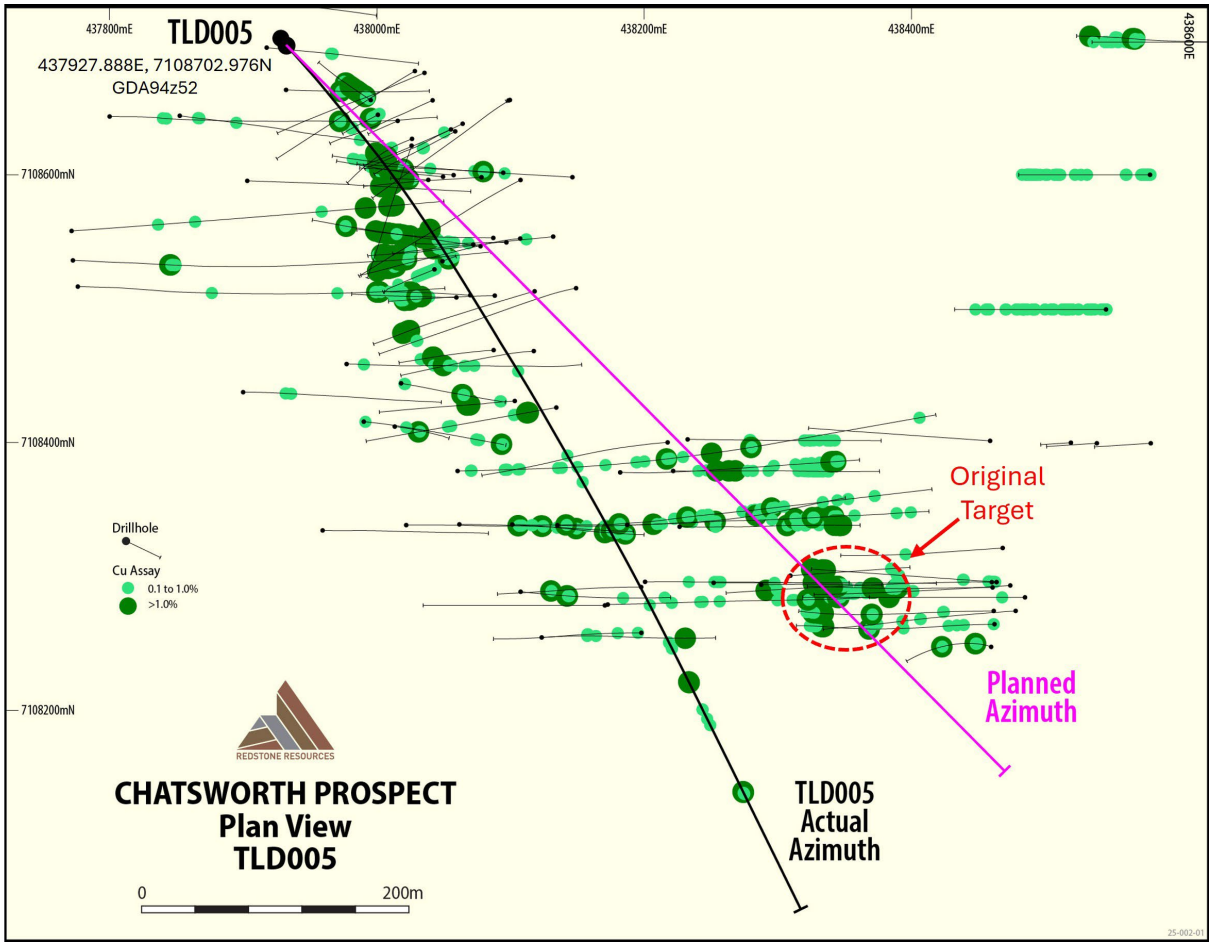

Figure 4 – Plan view of planned v final orientation of TLD005 according to the downhole drilling survey, along with all significant and anomalous Cu grades intersected in TLD005 as outlined in 3 and Appendix 2, projected upon all historical drilling results for Cu at the Chatsworth Prospect part of the Tollu Cu deposit. As shown, significant historical intersections of Cu are greater than 1% Cu and thicker than 1m downhole and anomalous Cu intervals are greater than 0.1% Cu. See text for further details.

The deep TLD005 high grade Cu mineralisation at approximate 912m and 1,048m downhole, could herald another major area of high grade Cu mineralisation at Tollu, potentially very deep. It is possible that outcropping Cu mineralisation, also intersected in limited drilling to the WNW of the deep TLD005 high grade 'hits', previously thought to be isolated, are linked at depth. It could also be possible that the deep high grade 'hits' of TLD005 are linked to the Chatsworth Prospect mineralisation via a north shallowing structural connection. Neither of which can be proven or disproven without further drilling.

Cobalt Mineralisation and Magmatic Sulphide Prospectivity

One of the main objectives of deep diamond hole TLD005 was to test deep beneath the Tollu Cu veins for evidence of a Voisey's Bay style massive Cu-Ni mineralising system in the area. This is based on Redstone's conceptual exploration model that the high grade Tollu Cu veins could represent a remobilisation of Cu, preferentially leached by hydrothermal fluids from a large, massive sulphide accumulation hosted within a mafic magmatic intrusion at depth (see ASX announcement of 23 April 2025). The obvious essential component of this would be the presence of a mafic intrusion, such as gabbro, at depth beneath the Tollu Cu veins, and then, evidence for magmatic sulphides within this intrusion.

Significantly, TLD005 intersected a gabbro dominant mafic intrusion at 811m downhole until the end of hole, proving that gabbro does reside beneath the Tollu Cu deposit, as conceptualised. Above this is a 300m transition zone (downhole thickness) of mixed mafic (inclusive of similar gabbro to that below) and felsic to intermediate volcanic and sub-volcanic rocks. Similar felsic and intermediate igneous rocks dominate above 520m to the surface. The transition zone is interpreted to be a mixed zone as a result of the large breccia/shear that dominates the entire TLD005 drillhole, where large cobble to boulder sized breccia pieces of the mafic have been caught up in the overlying felsics.

Co mineralisation has been of particular interest for Redstone, not only because it is found in varying amounts with the Tollu Cu mineralisation and has economic value, but also because, given its tendency to be associated with mafic to ultramafic rocks, its presence may be evidence that the Cu is from a mafic magmatic source. Low grade Co mineralisation was found throughout TLD005, in thin lenses, with the most significant concentrations being:

- ***1.1m at 0.11% Co from 728.3m downhole; and***
- ***0.6m at 0.076% Co from 1,048m downhole, within the deepest significant zone of Cu mineralisation stated above.***

This is in addition to the previously announced Co intersection on 17 September 2025 in the upper 10m of quartz vein hosted Cu mineralisation of **1.2m at 0.12% Co from 201.2m downhole** (see **Figure's 2 and 3** and **Appendix 2**). However, further anomalous Co (0.03% Co and greater) was intersected at 509.3m, 543.57m, 609m, 618m, 624m, 654m, 730m, 775.32m, 864.7m, 871.4m, 912.4m, 966m, 971m, 978m, 987m, 997m, and 1,083.51m downhole (see **Figure 2** and **Appendix 2**).

Significantly, the Co in TLD005 is not always associated with Cu or quartz veining, and apart from the significant Co anomaly in the shallower 10m zone of Cu mineralisation previously announced, there is a bias of Co anomalies in the deeper mafic rocks greater than 700m downhole depth (refer to **Figure 2**). This could be subtle evidence for a gabbroic source for the Co.

It is also significant that even at low concentrations, Co seems to be associated with sulphur (S) in most of the mafic geochemical samples (see **Figure 5**). This suggests that Co is often in the form of a sulphide when in the mafic rocks, even when not associated with the Cu mineralisation within the quartz veins. This, along with the bias of Co anomalies in the deeper mafic rocks, could be evidence for a magmatic sulphide source for the Co. Given the obvious implications of this for the source of the Tollu Cu mineralisation and the prospectivity for a magmatic sulphide Cu-Ni-Co-PGE deposit on the Project, this will be investigated further.

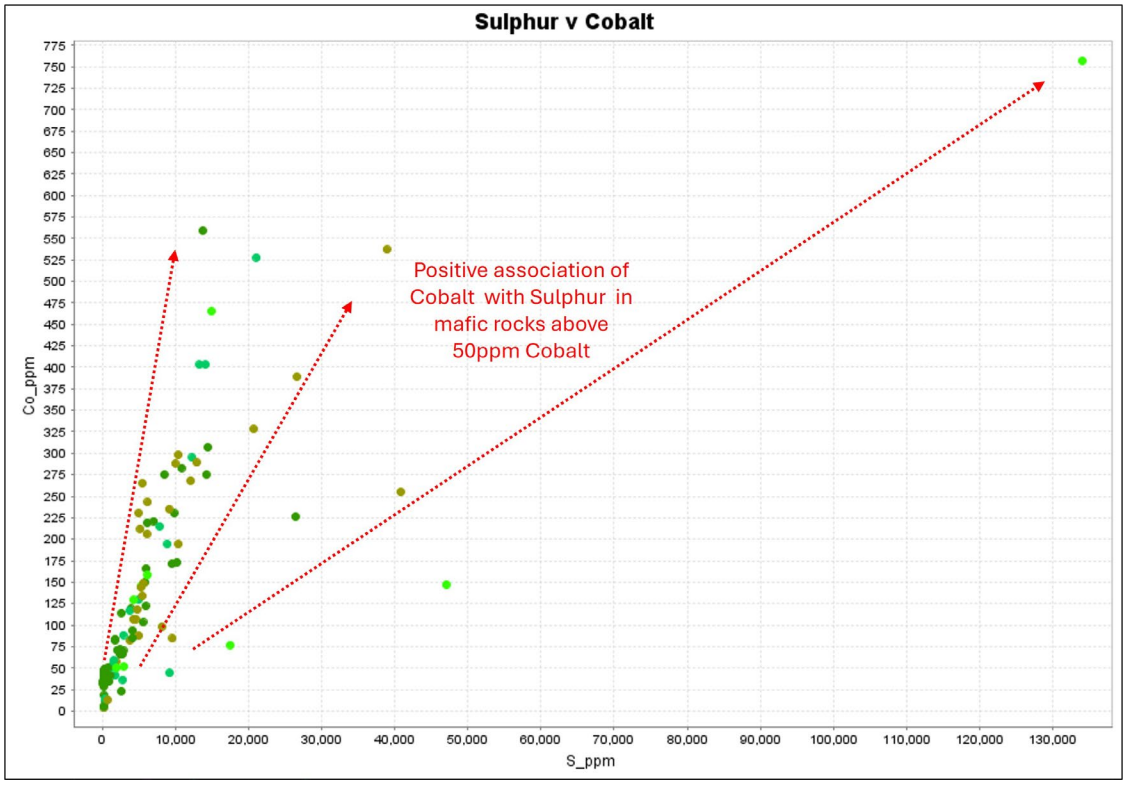

Figure 5 – Bivariate chart showing a relatively strong positive association between the concentration of sulphur (S) and cobalt (Co) in the mafic only geochemical samples collected and assayed in TLD005, above approximately 50ppm Co. This relatively strong association suggests that Co is present as a sulphide in the mafic samples when in concentrations more than only 50ppm Co. See text for further details. Chart has been produced using IoGas ©.

Next Steps: Exploration Plans

Redstone was recently awarded **a West Australian State government EIS co-fund grant (Round 32) for up to $180,000 for a universal RC drilling program to test priority magnetic targets in a 7.5km corridor NE of the Tollu Cu deposit**. **This is in addition to the Round 31 EIS grant successfully awarded to Redstone in the June 2025 quarter to co-fund a further deep diamond hole for up to $220,000.**

Planning is currently underway for this potential RC drilling program to be undertaken in the first half of 2026.

Moving forward, Redstone will continue to examine the geology and mineralisation of the TLD005 drill core in greater detail to further ascertain its implications for Redstone's exploration strategy. It is already clear that TLD005 has proved that the Tollu Cu mineralisation is not restricted to the package of felsic to intermediate volcanics and sub-volcanics of what is currently defined as the Tollu Cu Deposit.

The Tollu Cu mineralising system runs deep into an underlying gabbroic intrusion and TLD005 has provided some suggestive evidence that this mafic gabbro may be the ultimate source of the Cu sulphides at the Tollu Cu deposit. If so, then this highlights the prospectivity of the entire Project for magmatic Cu or magmatic Cu-Ni-Co-PGE sulphide deposits, such as that of the world-class Canadian Voisey's Bay deposit or Nebo-Babel deposit, the latter situated only 60km to the west of Tollu.

A number of magnetic anomalies to the NE of Tollu (refer to **Figure 6**) have already been geologically tested by Redstone through very limited RC drilling (Prospects EM5, Cigar West and East and Hiding Maggie) and shown to be the right rocks for hosting magmatic Cu or Cu-Ni-Co-PGE deposits. One RC drill hole, TLC170, has already shown that these intrusions are potentially fertile, having intersected 94m (downhole thickness) of visible low grade Cu sulphides of 0.03-0.06% Cu from only 66m downhole (refer to ASX announcement of 6 July, 2020).

However, there are many more similar magnetic anomalies thought to be mafic magmatic intrusions in the same area NE of Tollu that are yet to be tested and for which some of the limited drilling completed so far requires further follow-up.

Additionally, a large magnetic body of rock shown in airborne magnetics directly east of Tollu but spanning all the way to the Hiding Maggie East Prospect, some 6.5km to the ENE of Tollu, has also never been drilled (refer to blue bounded area in **Figure 6**).

These targets are being considered for drilling in the potential upcoming RC program stated above.

Redstone is now assessing how best to explore at Tollu in order to test the extent of the new TLD005 mineralisation and whether it is connected to the currently known Tollu Cu mineralisation, which is previously only been determined to be mostly within approximately 300m from the surface vertically. This may include drilling of an additional deep diamond hole for which **Redstone was also successfully awarded a Round 31 EIS grant in the June 2025 quarter to co-fund a further deep diamond hole for up to $220,000.**

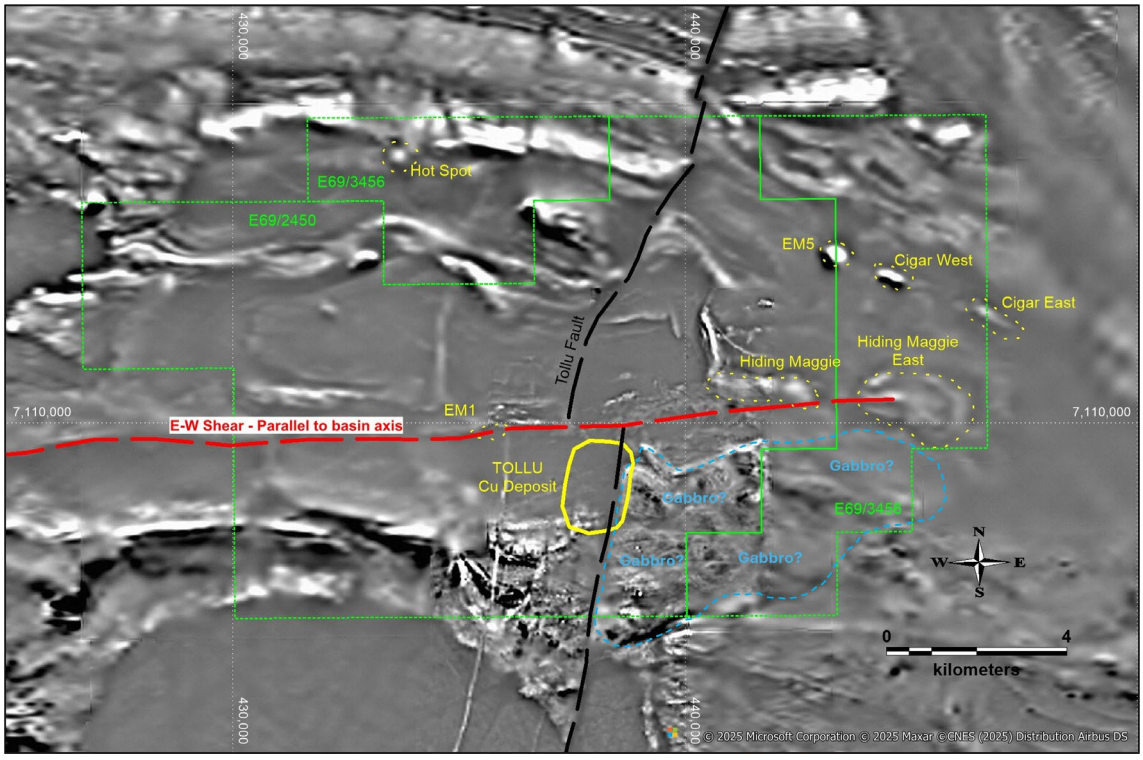

Figure 6 – Map of prospects based on features in airborne magnetic image (except for EM1) that have so far proven to be mafic and layered mafic magmatic intrusions from limited confirmation exploration drilling by Redstone. A thick layer of low grade disseminated Cu mineralisation has already been intersected at EM5 (see text for further details). Note the large amalgamated voluminous magnetic feature adjacent Tollu to the east (inside blue perforated boundary) that stretches all the way to Hiding Maggie East, that could also be target mafic gabbro given the results of TLD005. See text for further details.

-ENDS-

This Announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Redstone Resources Limited.

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ABOUT REDSTONE RESOURCES:

Redstone Resources Limited (ASX: RDS) is a base, precious metals and a lithium company exploring its 100% owned prospective West Musgrave Project, which includes the Tollu Copper deposit, in Western Australia. The West Musgrave Project is located between BHP's Nebo Babel Deposit and Nico Resources' Wingellina Ni-Co project. Redstone continues to evaluate the HanTails Gold Project at Kalgoorlie, Western Australia for potential development in the future. Redstone also has a 50/50 JV with Galan Lithium for lithium projects, located in James Bay, Québec, Canada (the James Bay Lithium Projects).

Competent Persons Statement

West Musgrave Project, West Musgrave, Western Australia

The information in this document that relates to exploration results for the West Musgrave Project from 2017 to date was authorised by Dr Greg Shirtliff, who is employed as a consultant to the company through Zephyr Professional Pty Ltd. Dr Shirtliff is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience of relevance to the tasks with which he is employed 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'. Dr Shirtliff consents to the inclusion in the report of matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resource for the West Musgrave Project was authorised by Mr Darryl Mapleson, a Principal Geologist and full time employee of BM Geological Services, who were engaged as consultant geologists to Redstone Resources Limited. Mr Mapleson is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Mapleson has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration to act as a competent person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Mapleson consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

ASX Listing Rule Information

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements, and in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the original market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the competent persons findings have not been materially modified from the original announcement referred to in the release.

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to statements concerning Redstone Resources Limited's (**Redstone**) planned exploration program and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could", "plan", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "may", "potential", "should", and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Redstone believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

Appendix 1 –Table of drill collar information for Cu mineralisation intervals reported in this ASX announcement.

HOLE ID	Easting (GDA94z52)	Northing (GDA94z52)	Elevation (mASL)	Method	Azimuth from start to finish (degrees)	Dip from start to finish (degrees)	EOH Depth (downhole m)
TLD005	437927.888	7108702.976	577.802	DGPS	136.8 - 155.22	55.82 - 48.58	1195.51

Note: DGPS = Differential Global Positioning System (accurate to 1-10cm both horizontal and vertical). The azimuth stated is magnetic, not true. Both the azimuth and dip are in ranges from start of hole to end of hole.

Appendix 2 – Significant Cu and Co mineralisation intervals relevant to this ASX announcement.

Note: All grades of Cu are stated to 2 decimal places, the closest 0.01%, and 3 decimal places for Co, the closest 0.001%.

Previously announced intervals are highlighted in light grey.

	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval Width (m)	Av. Copper (Cu) wt%	Cu-cutoff (wt% Cu)	Dilution (m)
TLD005	6.5	7	0.5	0.15	0.1	0
TLD005	193	203	10	1.37	0.2	0.7
TLD005	195	199	4	2.37	0.2	0
TLD005	307.8	308.2	0.4	1.05	0.1	0
TLD005	338.5	339	0.5	0.14	0.1	0
TLD005	340.26	341	0.74	0.23	0.1	0
TLD005	508.42	509.3	0.88	0.36	0.1	0
TLD005	622	623	1	0.3	0.1	0
TLD005	657.7	658.03	0.33	0.16	0.1	0
TLD005	816.32	817	0.68	0.46	0.1	0
TLD005	863.03	864.7	1.67	0.2	0.1	0
TLD005	870.67	871.4	0.73	0.52	0.1	0
TLD005	912.4	914.2	1.8	2.5	0.1	0
TLD005	946.61	947.48	0.87	0.25	0.1	0
TLD005	966	966.7	0.7	0.3	0.1	0
TLD005	1048	1052	4	1.3	0.1	0
TLD005	1048.4	1050	1.6	2.7	0.75	0
TLD005	958	959	1	0.18	0.1	0

	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval Width (m)	Av. Cobalt (wt%Co)	Co-cutoff (wt% Co)	Dilution (m)
TLD005	201.4	202.6	1.2	0.12	0.08	0
TLD005	509.3	510	0.7	0.036	0.03	0
TLD005	543.57	544	0.43	0.042	0.03	0
TLD005	609	610	1	0.03	0.03	0
TLD005	618	619	1	0.03	0.03	0
TLD005	624	624.57	0.57	0.038	0.03	0
TLD005	654	655	1	0.031	0.03	0
TLD005	728.34	729.43	1.09	0.11	0.03	0
TLD005	730	730.7	0.7	0.034	0.03	0
TLD005	775.32	776	0.68	0.054	0.03	0
TLD005	864.7	865	0.3	0.033	0.03	0
TLD005	871.4	872	0.6	0.056	0.03	0
TLD005	912.4	914.2	1.8	0.046	0.03	0
TLD005	966	966.7	0.7	0.039	0.03	0
TLD005	971	971.53	0.53	0.047	0.03	0
TLD005	978	979	1	0.053	0.03	0
TLD005	987	988	1	0.04	0.03	0
TLD005	997	998	1	0.04	0.03	0
TLD005	1048.4	1049	0.6	0.076	0.03	0
TLD005	1083.51	1084	0.49	0.03	0.03	0

Appendix 3 – JORC Table 1 Report

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1
West Musgrave Project - Deep Diamond Drill Hole TLD005

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES & DATA

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature & 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 & the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• The geochemical samples referenced with assay results in this ASX announcement represent either half core from NQ2 diamond core (50.6mm diameter as full core) or half core from HQ diamond core (63.5mm diameter as full core). • The core is cut in the field by a portable core cutter circular saw using a diamond blade. • Sampling intervals have been carefully selected based on the target mineralisation so as to better ascertain alteration mineralogy and geochemistry associated directly with the mineralisation for exploration purposes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Sampling intervals are also selected on a continuous basis so that full 1m assay results can be quantified and announced, which means sub-metre intervals are selected so that when grouped together they add to a full metre. However, this is not always the case. • The cut line for the half core sample is selective and determined based on the best knowledge available for which geological features host the target mineralisation. For example, if it is a certain structure, the structure is 'halved', if it is foliation the foliation is 'halved'. This method is used to make sure the sample is as representative as possible of the 'true' concentration of the target element in the core. • In some instances, hand-held portable XRF method has been used to ascertain very approximate ranges of copper (Cu) and other transition element concentrations and if so this method has been explained elsewhere in this ASX announcement.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) & details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented & if so, by what method, etc.).*	• All drilling was conducted by the diamond drilling technique. The diamond drilling was used to collect HQ and NQ2 core (63.5mm and 50.6mm diameter respectively) from the drill hole with a combination of standard tube and triple tube, where broken core was suspected. Core orientation was achieved by referencing the bottom of hole with a Reflex downhole orientation tool for each core sample tube. Drill core was refitted where broken from sample tube by jig-saw matching where possible. A line was drawn along core to reference the bottom of hole orientation for referencing structural measurements to.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording & assessing core & chip sample recoveries & results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery & ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery & grade & whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Core loss was recorded by the driller and checked by the geologist when measuring up the core. Core loss was marked in the core storage trays with core blocks. • To minimise core loss the driller was notified of any known difficult ground conditions and the depths at which they may be encountered to ensure the driller could adjust his drilling technique prior to intersecting them. • Not enough geochemistry data has been accumulated to date (this is the first from the diamond drilling) to make an assessment of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		any bias of geochemical assay results due to core loss.
Logging	• *Whether core & chip samples have been geologically & geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies & metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length & percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Logging of diamond core is achieved both at the drill rig and at the exploration camp on portable core racking prior to sample selection and core cutting. • Both geology and structures/veins are logged throughout the core. Alpha and beta angles are used for structural orientation relative to the core axis and then converted to true orientation after consideration of the dip and azimuth of the drill hole at the particular downhole depths. • All geological intervals are logged to the closest 1cm although it is obvious that such accuracy is within the error in overall length that will occur from drilling to receiving the core at the logging table. • Hand held pXRF analysis is used to aid in the identification of major rock types, in particular for ascertaining potential protoliths through areas of intensive alteration. • All core is measured and checked to the drillers log for depth correction and oriented with a core axis line drawn for bottom of core. • Geological logging is qualitative and quantitative in nature. • Visual estimations of sulphides and geological interpretations are based on examination of drill core using the naked eye and a 20x hand lens during drilling operations. • It should be noted that whilst % mineral proportions are based on standards as set out by JORC, they are estimation only and can be subjective to individual geologists to some degree. • Details of the sulphides, type, nature of occurrence and general % proportion estimation are found within the text of the announcement if reported at all.
Sub-sampling techniques & sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn & whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc.& whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality & appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• In-field sampling techniques are described above. • At the lab, samples were crushed to a nominal 2mm using a jaw crusher before being split using a rotary splitter (or riffle splitter when rotary splitter is not available) into 400-700g samples for pulverising. • Samples were pulverised to a nominal >90% passing 75 micron for which a 100g sample

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise 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.*	was then selected for analysis. A spatula was used to sample from the pulverised sample for digestion. • The Bureau Veritas geochemical laboratory in Perth that is used for this Project both use their own internal standards and blanks as well as flushing and cleaning methods accredited by international standards. • Sample sizes and splits are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled as according to the Gi standard formulas. • The laboratory introduced geochemical standards for specific elements and of different grades as per the geologist's instructions at the rate of approximately 1 in 20 or 5% or at smaller intervals. In this case the specific standards used were targeted for Cu. • To estimate total error, field duplicates are taken to undergo all the same crushing, splitting and milling procedures at the lab. Overall, the field duplicate sampling rate is targeted at approximately 1 in 20 samples or 5% of the sample stream or where considered appropriate due to observations of the drill core and according to the geologist's instructions. • It is important to note that due to this single deep diamond drill hole being part of the West Australian government's research grant scheme and the requirements of this research grant to have full half core preserved at all times, 'true duplicates' were not taken. True duplicates are the other half of the core sampled, which means no core remains in areas of duplicate sampling. So, for this drill hole, field duplicates are half of the half core geochemical sample taken. So, in areas where duplicates exist the actual geochemical sample is also only in effect a quarter core sample.
Quality of assay data & laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality & appropriateness of the assaying & laboratory procedures used & 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 &*	• When analysed, Gold (Au), Platinum (Pt) and Palladium (Pd) were analysed by Fire Assay and Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICPMS) finish which has a detection limit of 0.001g/t Au. All other elements are analysed by ICP with either a MS or Optical Emission Spectrometry (OES) finish, whichever is most accurate for the individual element within the matrix of the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	model, reading times, calibrations factors applied & their derivation, etc. • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) & whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) & precision have been established.*	sample being analysed. A combination of a lab developed mixed acid digest and peroxide fusion followed by dilute HCl digest were used to get elements into solution (excluding Au) prior to analysis and the most accurate method chosen for each element based on matrix geochemistry (post initial analyses). • This analytical technique is considered a total analysis for all intent and purposes. • No other analytical techniques are relevant to reporting in this ASX announcement. • All QAQC procedures (duplicates etc) have been outlined above. • Acceptable levels of accuracy for all data referenced in this ASX announcement have been achieved given the purpose of the analysis (first pass exploration)
Verification of sampling & 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 & electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All intervals selected for sampling are made by geologists in the field and double checked by their supervising geologist. • The same procedure as above is completed for the determination of significant intervals and their cut-offs for the reporting of geochemical assay results • There are no twinned holes reported on in this ASX announcement.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy & quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar & down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings & other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality & adequacy of topographic control.*	• TLD005 has been surveyed for easting, northing & elevation using a DGPS with 10cm horizontal and vertical accuracy is used to survey in the drill hole collars.
Data spacing & distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing & distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological & grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource & Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s)&classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• This is a single deep diamond drill hole for largely research and exploration purposes and so there are no other diamond holes targeting the same geology as this hole for drill hole spacing measurements. Historical, shallower drill holes targeting only the Tollu Copper Deposit quartz veins that host the Cu mineralisation are located nearby but with different orientations. A map of all drill hole locations referenced in this ASX announcement has been provided in the text

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		of the announcement. A drill hole collar table was provided in Appendix 1. • No sample compositing has been applied to data referenced in this ASX announcement.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures & the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation & the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed & reported if material.*	• As sampling of half core is selective based on the knowledge of the controls on mineralisation, where structure is an important control on mineralisation, it is sampled accordingly to reduce any bias. • Samples are carefully selected according to the geological features hosting the mineralisation so as to be as representative as possible. Further details of this process are outlined above.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples are given a project scale code and consecutive sample number that has no reference to drill hole, depth in drill hole or location of drill hole thus ensuring anonymity of sample numbers. • All samples are bagged in calico bags inside poly-weave bags inside bulla bags for transport. Samples are either delivered personally to the laboratory by the field geologist or field manager if deemed important or transported to Perth by appropriate transport company within 1-2 days of delivery to in-field dock/pick-up location.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques & data.*	• Not applicable

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement & land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location & 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 & 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 Tollu project are located within exploration licenses E69/2450. E69/3456 and the exploration licence application ELA3568 (Western Australia). This exploration licenses and applications are held by Redstone Resources. • The tenements are in good standing & no known impediments exist.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment & appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• There has been limited recent exploration undertaken by other parties at Tollu.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting & style of mineralisation.*	• The genetic origin is currently under review and part of a research project and the purpose of this drill hole, TLD005.
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 & northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip & azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length & interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material & this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• All the information relevant to the drill holes referenced in this ASX announcement is contained in Appendix 1 and 2. Elevations are given where a DGPS has been used but otherwise it has not been given due to the known problems of hand held GPS devices to give accurate elevations.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades)&cut-off grades are usually Material & should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results & longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated & 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 data aggregation methods have been used in this ASX announcement. • Refer to Appendix 2 for grade cut-offs and any dilution that has been included in any intervals reported in this ASX announcement.
Relationship between mineralisation widths & 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 & 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 true widths have been stated in this ASX announcement, all relate to downhole intercept lengths. TLD005 has been drilled at an approximate oblique angle to the Chatsworth mineralisation. This has been adequately reported in the text of the announcement. .

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps & sections (with scales)&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 & appropriate sectional views.*	• All provided above within the ASX announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low & high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All relevant information is provided in the text of this ASX announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful & material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size & method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical & rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No other exploration data collected is considered material to this announcement.
Further work	• *The nature & 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 & future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The details of the nature of future work are currently being assessed.

SECTION 3 ESTIMATION & REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES

NOT APPLICABLE