Bonanza Grade Gold Results at Flicka Lake

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Gold results from 91 rock chip samples collected from Flicka Lake received**
- **Bonanza grade values confirmed for the Flicka Zone:**
    - **Flicka Vein #2 returned values of 24.2ppm (24.2 g/t Au) and 19.4ppm (19.4 g/t Au)**
    - **Flicka Vein #3 returned a peak value of 9.35ppm (9.35 g/t Au)**
- **Results supported by historical desktop study as announced last week**
- **0.514ppm (0.514 g/t Au) returned for a pyritic vein sample 800m WSW of Flicka Zone, along the strike of the main shear, highlighting the potential for strike extension of high grade mineralisation**
- **Soil assay results are expected to be received before the end of November**

Red Mountain Mining Limited ("RMX" or the "Company") is pleased to advise that it has received gold results for 91 rock grab samples collected during September from the Company's 100%-owned Flicka Lake prospect in Ontario, Canada. The rock chip sampling was carried out in parallel with a soil sampling program. Approximately 400 locations were visited within the Flicka Lake claims and 91 rock grab samples and 283 soil samples were collected and submitted for multielement geochemical analysis, including gold by Flame Assay and a base metal suite by four acid digest with ICP-OES finish. Soil results assay results are expected before the end of November.

As outlined in RMX's ASX announcement of 30 October 2024, the rock and soil sampling program was designed to test ten target zones defined using available geological and geophysical data for the Flicka Lake tenement. Zones sampled included the Flicka Zone, previously identified and sampled by Troon Ventures in the early 2000s.

High gold grades for the Flicka Zone confirmed by rock chip sample results

The gold values returned for the 91 rock chip samples are shown on Figure 1 and Figure 2 and listed on Table 1. The best results were obtained from Vein #2 and Vein #3 of the Flicka Zone, with peak values of:

- **24.2ppm (24.2 g/t Au)** (Sample 1292085) and **19.4ppm (19.4 g/t Au)** (Sample 1292094, shown in Figure 3) from Vein #2.
- **9.35ppm (9.35 g/t Au)** (Sample1292086) from Vein #3.

The RMX rock chip results are consistent with historical rock chip and channel sampling results reported by Troon Ventures for the Flicka Zone (Figure 2) that range up to 16.88ppm (16.88 g/t Au) for Vein #1, 12.96ppm (12.96 g/t Au) for Vein #2 and 20.067ppm (20.067 g/t Au) for Vein #3 (refer to RMX ASX Announcement 30 October 2024).

The gold results to date from the Flicka Zone veins are comparable to the recorded grade of the Golden Patricia Mine (refer to Figure 4), a steeply dipping narrow quartz vein system averaging only 40cm in width that is located approximately 25km NE of the Flicka Lake project area. Between 1987 and 1997, Golden Patricia produced 0.62Moz of gold from 1.22Mt of ore averaging 14.4ppm (14.4 g/t Au)[1] .

An additional pyritic vein sample, located ~800m WSW of the Flicka Zone along the strike of and striking approximately parallel to the main Flicka Zone shear (Figure 1) returned a value of 0.514ppm (0.514 g/t Au), which highlights the potential for the high-grade mineralisation sampled at the Flicka Zone to persist along the shear system.

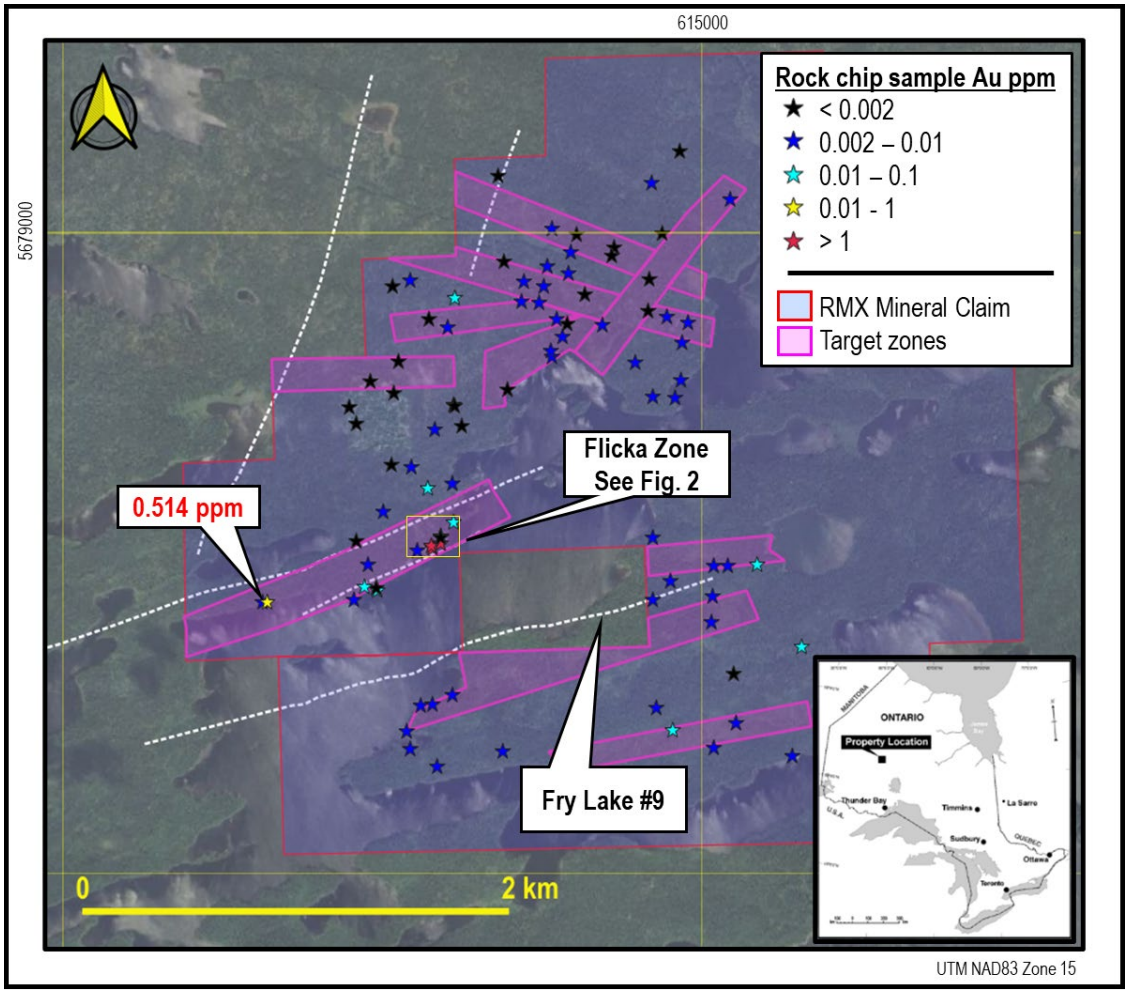

Figure 1: *RMX rock chip gold results for the Flicka Lake project. Values of > 0.5ppm (0.5 g/t Au) outside of the Flicka Zone are shown. For detail of sampling at the Flicka Zone refer to Figure 2. The white dashed lines are faults and shear zones mapped by Troon Ventures in 2003. Note the relationship between the Flicka Lake and Fry Lake #9 gold mineral occurrences and the NNE-trending shear zones. Fry Lake #9 lies outside of the RMX mineral claims area.*

[1] *Ontario Mineral Inventory: geologyontario.mines.gov.on.ca/mineral-inventory/MDI52O06SE00005.*

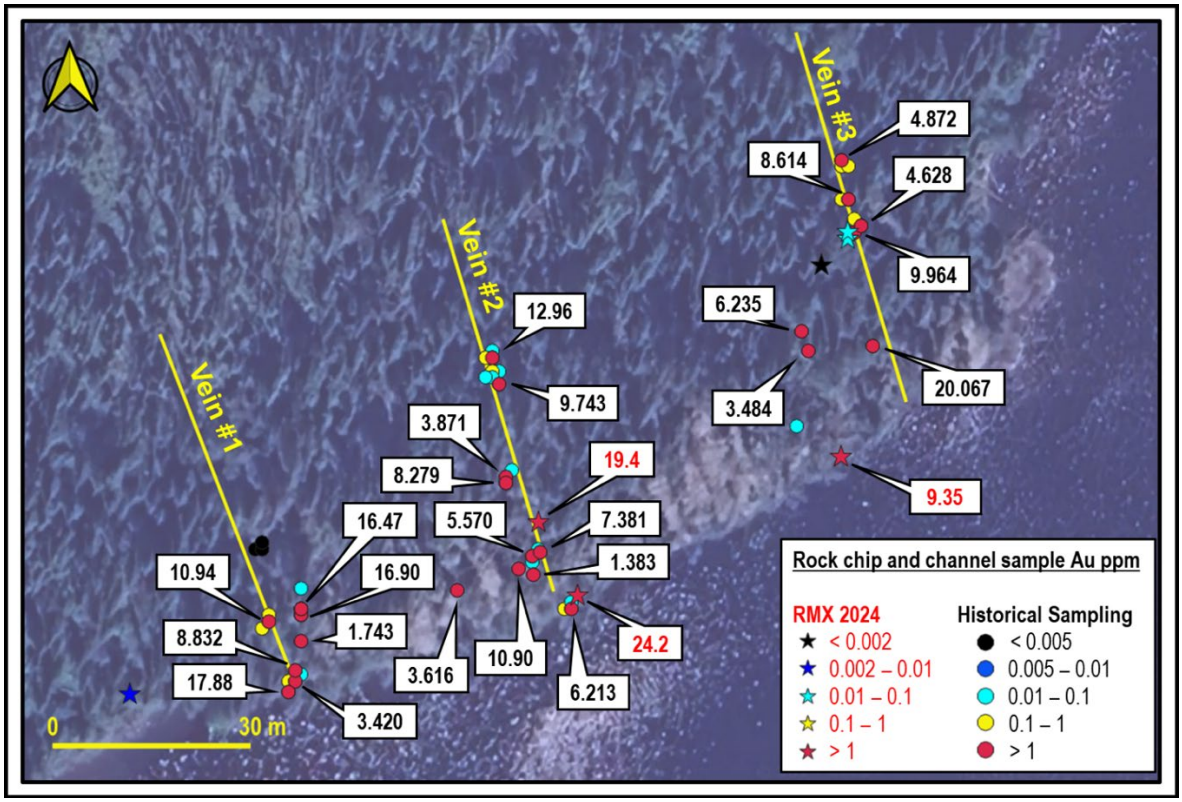

Figure 2: *RMX rock chip and Troon Ventures historical rock chip and channel gold results for the Flicka Zone. Values of > 1ppm (1 g/t Au) are shown. The location of three mineralised quartz veins as mapped by Troon Ventures are also shown. Note that the mapped location of these veins and of some historical samples may have a GPS error of up to 10m – most significantly, the 9.35ppm (9.35 g/t Au) RMX sample is interpreted to be from Vein #3.*

Figure 3: *Photo of the mineralised sample 1292094 from Vein #2 at the Flicka Zone, which assayed at 19.4ppm (19.4 g/t Au)*

Table 1: *RMX rock chip gold assay results, Datum UTM NAD83 Zone15.*

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Au_ppm	Lithology	Mineralization	Strike	Dip	Structure
1292001	614767	5677570	0.004	1f Fragmental mafics	Pyrite	86	-76	Vein
1292002	614766	5677280	0.005	1 Mafic to intermediate metavolcanics	Pyrite	49	-72	Fault
1292003	614785	5676773	0.006	5h Andesite		79	-88	Fault
1292004	614861	5676668	0.041	1 Mafic to intermediate metavolcanics		259	-80	
1292005	614851	5677367	0.006	1 Mafic to intermediate metavolcanics		68	-72	
1292006	615053	5677438	0.008	1a Massive aphanitic to fine-grained flows	Pyrite	259	-85	
1292007	615046	5677298	0.010	1a Massive aphanitic to fine-grained flows	Pyrite	0	0	
1292008	615041	5677177	0.008	2c Crystal-tuff		78	-77	
1292009	615053	5676585	0.005	1a Massive aphanitic to fine-grained flows	Pyrite	0	0	
1292011	614063	5676573	0.007	1d Amphibolite	Pyrite	0	0	
1292012	615424	5676549	0.007	1b Pillowed flows	Graphite	72	-78	Vein
1292013	615468	5677059	0.013	1a Massive aphanitic to fine-grained flows	Pyrite	87	-86	
1292014	613631	5676581	0.006	1b Pillowed flows	Pyrite	77	-74	Vein
1292015	613754	5676498	0.010	5a Massive gabbro	Pyrite	0	0	
1292016	613733	5676791	0.008	1c Pyroclastic rocks		79	-85	Vein
1292017	614901	5678311	0.006	1a Massive aphanitic to fine-grained flows		301	-80	
1292018	614769	5678232	0.006	5a Massive gabbro		102	-82	
1292019	614835	5678607	0.006	5a Massive gabbro		0	0	
1292021	614932	5678580	0.005	5a Massive gabbro	Pyrite	268	-85	
1292022	614906	5678484	0.005	1b Pillowed flows		108	-88	Lineation
1292023	614870	5678227	0.008	1b Pillowed flows	Pyrite	148	-78	
1292024	613680	5676785	0.002	1 Mafic to intermediate metavolcanics		65	-78	
1292025	613612	5676664	0.003	1a Massive aphanitic to fine-grained flows		73	-79	
1292026	613363	5677279	0.006	1 Mafic to intermediate metavolcanics	Pyrite	256	-74	
1292027	614295	5678422	0.005	1a Massive aphanitic to fine-grained flows	Pyrite	0	0	
1292028	614291	5678445	0.005	1a Massive aphanitic to fine-grained flows	Pyrite	0	0	
1292029	614343	5678514	0.005	1d Amphibolite		139	-86	
1292031	614367	5678573	<0.002	1a Massive aphanitic to fine-grained flows	Pyrite	31	-76	
1292032	614318	5678598	0.005	1a Massive aphanitic to fine-grained flows	Pyrite	96	-68	Vein
1292033	614370	5678811	0.010	5a Massive gabbro	Pyrite	52	-71	
1292034	614385	5678911	0.002	5a Massive gabbro	Pyrite	0	0	
1292035	614409	5678992	<0.002	1a Massive aphanitic to fine-grained flows		259	-84	Foliation
1292036	614293	5679020	0.004	1a Massive aphanitic to fine-grained flows		107	-78	Vein
1292037	614274	5678844	0.002	5a Massive gabbro		67	-83	
1292038	614254	5678749	0.003	5a Massive gabbro	Pyrite	0	0	
1292039	614232	5678671	0.003	5a Massive gabbro	Pyrite	0	0	
1292041	614448	5678709	<0.002	5a Massive gabbro	Pyrite	277	-80	
1292042	614588	5678933	<0.002	1d Amphibolite		306	-80	Foliation
1292043	614577	5678891	<0.002	1a Massive aphanitic to fine-grained flows		326	-79	Vein
1292044	614533	5678568	0.003	1a Massive aphanitic to fine-grained flows		0	0	
1292045	615133	5679160	0.009	2c Crystal-tuff		288	-78	Vein
1292046	613744	5678080	0.004	2a Massive flows	Pyrrhotite	289	-85	
1292047	613630	5678777	0.008	1a Massive aphanitic to fine-grained flows	Pyrite	94	-85	
1292048	613714	5678598	<0.002	1a Massive aphanitic to fine-grained flows	Pyrite	0	0	
1292049	613834	5678194	<0.002	1b Pillowed flows	Pyrrhotite	0	0	
1292051	613871	5678095	<0.002	1b Pillowed flows	Pyrite , Pyrrhotite	0	0	
1292052	613553	5678248	<0.002	1b Pillowed flows	Pyrrhotite	0	0	
1292053	613576	5678396	<0.002	1a Massive aphanitic to fine-grained flows		92	-88	
1292054	613839	5678189	<0.002	1b Pillowed flows		348	-86	
1292055	614083	5678266	<0.002	1a Massive aphanitic to fine-grained flows		0	0	
1292056	614760	5679234	0.002	5a Massive gabbro	Pyrite	0	0	
1292057	614893	5679381	<0.002	1b Pillowed flows		289	-60	
1292058	614810	5678998	<0.002	2a Massive flows		104	-82	Vein
1292059	614754	5678784	<0.002	5a Massive gabbro		2	-42	
1292061	614746	5678636	<0.002	2c Crystal-tuff		171	-88	
1292062	614684	5678395	0.004	1b Pillowed flows		89	-79	Vein
1292063	613375	5678107	<0.002	1a Massive aphanitic to fine-grained flows	Pyrite , Pyrrhotite	285	-89	Foliation
1292064	613440	5678305	<0.002	1a Massive aphanitic to fine-grained flows		71	-82	
1292065	613544	5678752	<0.002	1a Massive aphanitic to fine-grained flows		0	0	
1292066	613342	5678181	<0.002	1a Massive aphanitic to fine-grained flows		0	0	
1292067	615255	5677447	0.014	5h Andesite	Pyrite	81	-88	
1292068	615122	5677440	0.008	1a Massive aphanitic to fine-grained flows	Pyrite	0	0	
1292069	615147	5676932	<0.002	5d Diorite	Pyrite	0	0	
1292071	615158	5676703	0.006	2c Crystal-tuff	Pyrite	94	-89	
1292072	613828	5676837	0.004	1a Massive aphanitic to fine-grained flows	Pyrite	62	-84	Vein
1292073	613474	5677324	0.016	1b Pillowed flows	Pyrite	4	-79	Foliation
1292074	613469	5677335	<0.002	1b Pillowed flows	Pyrite	78	-88	Fault
1292075	613430	5677448	0.003	5a Massive gabbro	Pyrite	0	0	
1292076	613503	5677691	0.002	5a Massive gabbro	Pyrite	0	0	
1292077	613539	5677912	<0.002	2a Massive flows	Pyrite	289	-85	
1292078	613376	5677554	<0.002	5a Massive gabbro	Pyrite	0	0	
1292079	613413	5677339	0.027	1a Massive aphanitic to fine-grained flows	Pyrite	84	-80	
1292081	612937	5677270	0.003	1a Massive aphanitic to fine-grained flows		81	-80	
1292082	612956	5677272	0.514	1a Massive aphanitic to fine-grained flows	Pyrite	72	-80	
1292083	613664	5677510	0.004	1a Massive aphanitic to fine-grained flows	Pyrite	307	-57	Vein
1292084	613634	5677905	0.009	5a Massive gabbro	Pyrite	36	-66	Shear
1292085	613732	5677525	24.200	1a Massive aphanitic to fine-grained flows	Pyrite	321	-62	Shear
1292086	613772	5677546	9.350	5a Massive gabbro	Pyrite	0	-56	
1292087	613711	5677804	0.042	5a Massive gabbro	Pyrite	0	0	
1292088	614154	5678680	0.009	1a Massive aphanitic to fine-grained flows	Pyrite	269	-86	Foliation
1292089	614161	5678773	0.004	5a Massive gabbro	Pyrite	0	0	
1292091	614071	5678864	<0.002	5a Massive gabbro	Pyrite	149	-75	Foliation
1292092	613829	5677828	0.002	5a Massive gabbro	Pyrite	0	0	
1292093	613830	5677645	0.032	5a Massive gabbro	Pyrite	0	0	
1292094	613726	5677536	19.400	5a Massive gabbro	Pyrite	0	0	
1292095	613773	5677579	0.016	1a Massive aphanitic to fine-grained flows	Pyrite	0	0	
1292096	613773	5677580	0.028	5a Massive gabbro	Pyrite	0	0	
1292097	613769	5677575	<0.002	1a Massive aphanitic to fine-grained flows	Pyrrhotite	0	0	
1292098	613807	5678560	0.007	1a Massive aphanitic to fine-grained flows		0	0	
1292099	613838	5678697	0.016	1a Massive aphanitic to fine-grained flows	Pyrite	135	-71	
1292101	614042	5679266	<0.002	1a Massive aphanitic to fine-grained flows		0	0	

Next steps

Following receipt of soil geochemistry and full base metal rock chip sample results, expected during November, RMX will evaluate the full dataset to prioritise targets within the Flicka Lake claims for further surface sampling, where justified and drill testing during the 2025 Canadian field season.

Geological Context

The Flicka Lake claims lie in the Archaean Meen-Dempster Greenstone Belt within the Uchi Lake Subprovince of the Superior Province of Canada. Flicka Lake is one of four recently acquired 100% RMX-owned properties within the relatively underexplored southwest portion of the Belt (**Figure 4**).

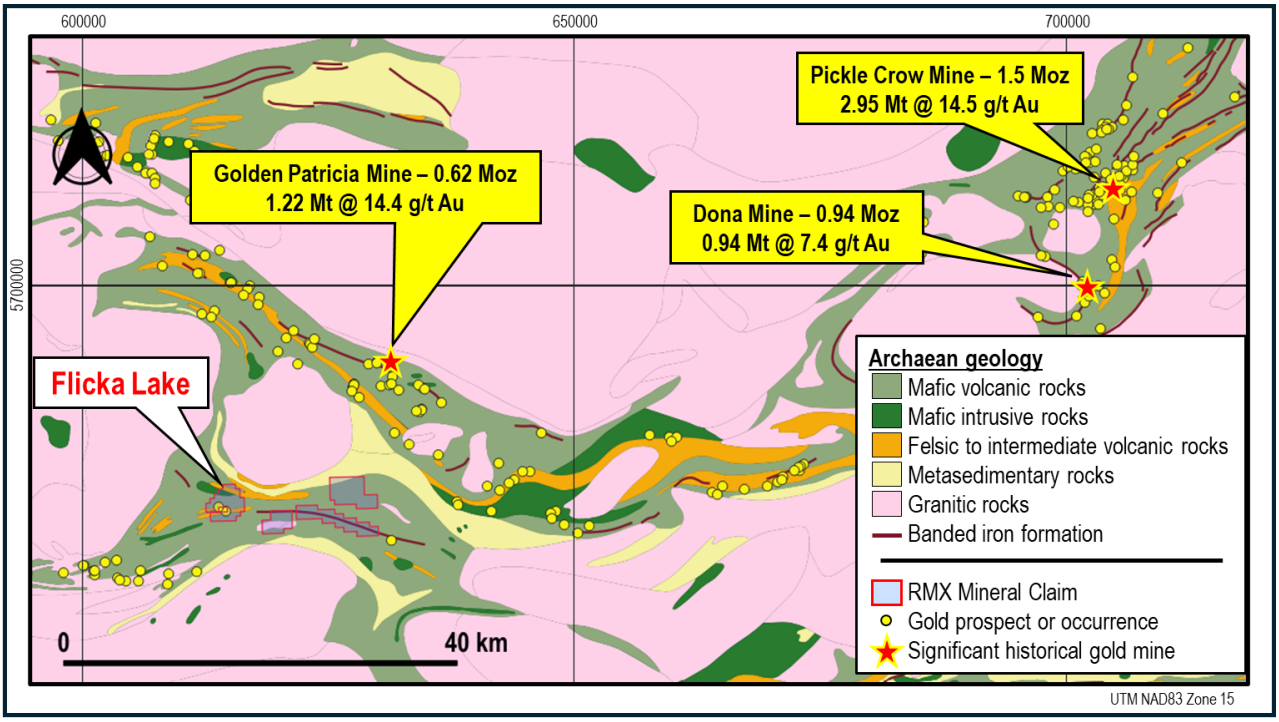

Figure 4: *Geology, orogenic gold prospects and mineral occurrences, significant historical gold mines and RMX properties within the Meen-Dempster Greenstone Belt, Superior Province, Canada. Geology simplified from 1:250 000 Scale Bedrock Geology of Ontario (https://www.geologyontario.mines.gov.on.ca/publication/MRD126-REV1). Gold prospects and occurrences, and historical production figures from Ontario Mineral Inventory (https://www.geologyontario.mndm.gov.on.ca/mines/ogs/databases/OMI.zip).*

The Superior Province is globally recognised as a Tier 1 exploration destination for synvolcanic base metal and structurally-controlled Archaean orogenic gold mineralisation. Numerous orogenic gold prospects and mineral occurrences are recorded for the Meen-Dempster Greenstone Belt, including significant historical production from the Golden Patricia, Pickle Crow and Dona Mines (Figure 4). The four 100% RMX owned properties, collectively termed the Fry Lake Projects, have seen only limited previous exploration and are considered to have significant potential for undiscovered orogenic gold and possible base metal mineralisation.

The Archaean geology of the Flicka Lake property primarily comprises mafic and intermediate metavolcanic units that have been intruded locally by a series of gabbroic sills. Metasedimentary units are rare and consist

of a few isolated outcrops of conglomerate, greywacke and banded iron formations up to 5m in thickness. Local metamorphism ranges from greenschist facies in the southern part of the property, where chlorite and epidote are more prevalent within mafic and intermediate units, to amphibolite facies further north, where hornblende is more abundant.

The greenstones are variably sheared. Three prominent NNE-trending shears cross the property and areassociated with the gold mineralisation at the Flicka Zone and Fry Lake #9 (Figure 2). Carbonate-chlorite-pyrite and less-common sericite-pyrite alteration is most strong developed in more sheared rocks.
High-grade gold mineralisation at the Flicka Zone comprises three main gold bearing quartz veins containing minor disseminated pyrite, arsenopyrite and tourmaline hosted in a coarse gabbroic sill. The veins strike approximately north-south over a distance of approximately 100m and dip 55° to 65° to the east. Economic gold values have been reported from the mineralised quartz veins and from the metagabbroic country rock, which hosts narrow iron-stained quartz stringers.

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, Australia and USA. Red Mountain is progressing its Fry Lake project, based in the strategic Gold district in Ontario, Canada and the Kiabye Gold Project in Western Australia. In addition, Red Mountain's project portfolio includes the Monjebup Rare Earths Project, and Nevada Lithium Projects.

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.

Disclaimer

In relying on the above mentioned ASX announcement and pursuant to ASX Listing Rule 5.23.2, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the above-mentioned announcement.

References

Clarke, G (2006) Assessment Report 2006 Channel Sampling, Fry Lake Property, Troon Ventures Ltd Report 20002429 Ontario Geological Survey Open File Report

Visagie, D (2003). Geochemical Report on Troon Ventures Ltd's Fry Lake Property, Patricia District Ontario Canada, Report 52O03NW2003 Ontario Geological Survey Open File Report.

JOIN THE RED MOUNTAIN MINING INVESTOR HUB

Visit https://investorhub.redmountainmining.com.au for access to the Investor Hub

JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1

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.*	• Soil sampling was taken along NNE orientated traverses at approximately 100m line and sample spacings regolith taken from the B horizon 10-100cm depth unless thick humus/muskeg where shallow scrapes were taken. Samples were damp and collected raw. • Rock samples were collected from outcrop with 1-2kg samples collected at sites deemed to be intrusive (quartz vein) or considered potential hosts to mineralisation (sheared and/or altered basement).
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).*	• No drilling reported
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 drilling 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*	• No drilling reported. • Rock and soil sampling is not used for resource estimation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	studies and metallurgical studies. • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *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.*	• Soil sampling was collected from predetermine points based on generally a 100m spacing. Rock chip sampling was biased towards outcrop that was altered or intrusive in nature. • Soils were unscreened being damp while rock samples were taken raw, both considered appropriate for the medium sampled. • QAQC included cleaning screens and sampling equipment between sites, new paper geochems and plastic protection sleeves or new high density woven calico bags. • Duplicate, blank and standards (CRM) were done at approximately 20 sample intervals offset.
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.* • *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.* • *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.*	• Soil samples will be crushed, dried and pulverized with a 25g spilt taken fire assay. A split samples will also be taken for aqua regia and ICP-OES finish for base metals • Rocks crushed, dried, pulverized with splits taken to fire assay and 4 acid total digest. Charges are analysed by either ICP-MS or ICP-OES. • Fire Assay is considered an appropriate method for gold. • Duplicate, blank and standards (CRM) were done at approximately 20 sample intervals offset.
Verification of sampling and 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 and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Assay results are yet to be received. • Sample check lists were compiled during the collection phase, checked before laboratory lodgement and checked again by the laboratory. • Sample details are done in the field electronically with a tablet recording location, site description and other details by drop down menus. Data is transferred to database for quality inspection.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole*	• Tablet and Garmin GPS used in the field with site locations recorded in NAD83 UTM 15N.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• No DEM Topographic control was used, the ground is relatively flat. • No mineral resource estimation was conducted.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Sample spacing (100m) is considered appropriate for initial first pass sampling. • Being exploration results no work was considered sufficient for any ore determinations. • No results have been received. • No analytical 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.* • *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.*	• Sampling was done on NNE-SSW lines and is perpendicular to the strike of the basement geology, the orientation is considered appropriate. • No drilling conducted.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected by Fladgate Geological Consultants based in Thunder Bay Canada and geological staff are fully accredited PGO's. The samples were flown to Fladgate's secure premises for drying before being lodged at AGAT laboratories for analysis ensuring no third-party intervention.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audit or reviews of sampling techniques and data has been undertaken other than the collection of these initial samples.

1.2 Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *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.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known*	Four Active Mining Titles Claim Numbers are 893983 to 894170, 855170, 910158-910160 (192 claims) for • Fry Lake • Fry Lake Stock • Relyea Porphyry • Fry -McVean Shear

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• Currently in RMX 100% Canadian subsidiary Red Mountain Mining CA Ltd • There are no Known impediments to exploration, not in any "*Mining Activity Restriction*" areas. Negotiations with the First Nations are underway.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Limited exploration done in the licences, mainly rock chip sampling by the Ontario Geological Survey (Open File Report 6208 in 2008)
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• No deposit identified in the tenements, but lode style gold mineralisation is reported in the broader area associated with shear zones and sericite pyrite alteration, structurally controlled by larger crustal deformational features; underlying geology is the Meen-Dempster Archaean Greenstone Belt.
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 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.*	• No drilling conducted
Data aggregation methods	• *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*	• No aggregated methods are reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and 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 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
Diagrams	• *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.
Balanced reporting	• *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.
Other substantive exploration data	• *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.
Further work	• *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.*	• Depending on the results further sampling may be required with traverses extended or infilled to tighter spacings. • Drilling to follow-up any gold targets from the soil sampling and drilling the historical gold targets at the Flicka Lake claim.