

26 April 2021

Drilling has commenced at Red Fox's Gipsy Creek Project

Red Fox Resources Pty Ltd (Red Fox) is pleased to announce that drilling has commenced on its Gipsy Creek Project (EPM 26872), 18km northeast of the Ernest Henry mine, Cloncurry district, northwest Queensland.

Gipsy Creek Project contains a major conductivity anomaly defined by a magneto-tellurics (MT) survey completed in 2017 by the Queensland Government. This survey identified a series of conductive “pipes” that showed very clear correlation with the known copper-gold deposits at the Ernest Henry and E1 mines, operated by Glencore.

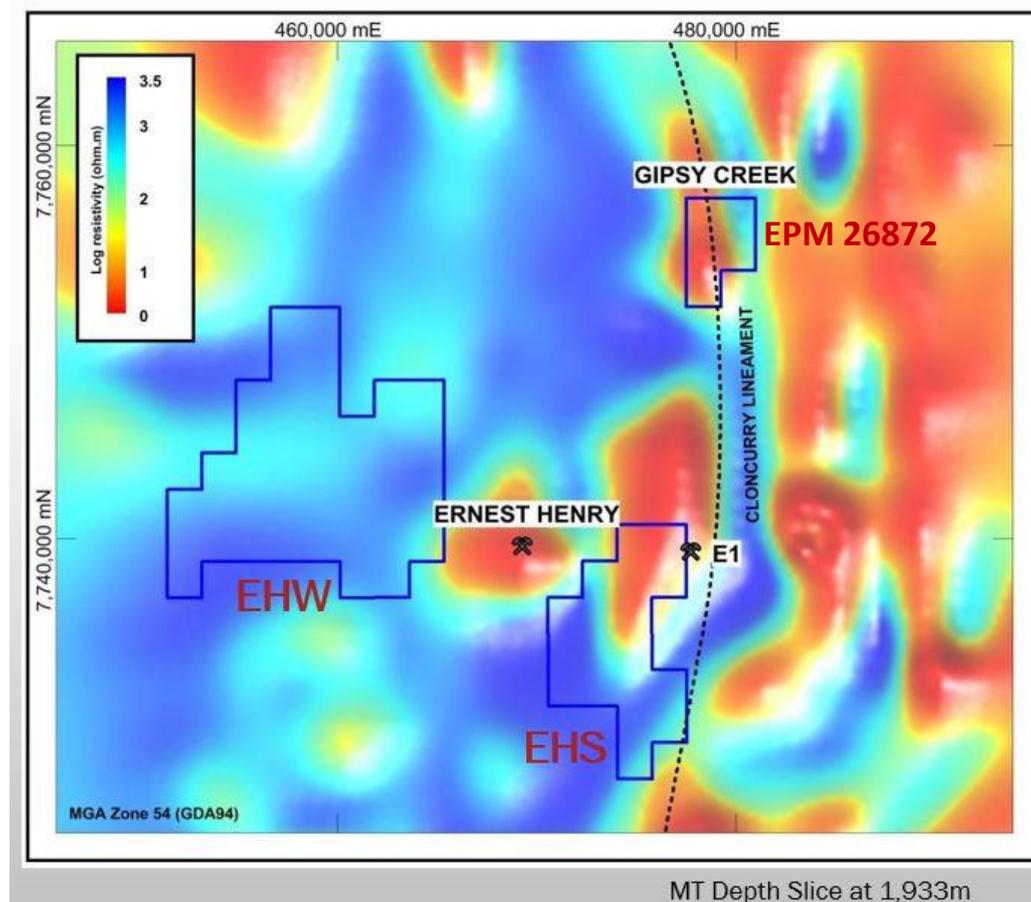


Figure 1: Depth slice from the Queensland Government MT survey (2017) showing conductivity anomalies (low resistivity) at Ernest Henry, E1, and Gipsy Creek EPM 26872. EPMs held by Red Fox outlined in blue.

A third major conductivity pipe (see Figure 1) is indicated by the MT survey located along the Cloncurry lineament (an interpreted major structural zone) within Red Fox's Gipsy Creek EPM 26872.

In July 2020, Red Fox was awarded a Collaborative Exploration Initiative (CEI) grant from the Queensland Government to fund drilling at the Gipsy Creek Copper-Gold Project. The grant provides one-off funding of \$190,000 for the drilling of three diamond drill holes, with no co-contribution required. These holes aim to test an interpreted Eloise style target, i.e. a non-magnetic, sulphide dominant, mineralised shear zone.

Eloise is an underground mine, located 40km southeast of Cloncurry with high grade chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite mineralisation with an initial resource of 3.2Mt @ 5.5% Cu, 1.4g/t Au and 16g/t Ag. Additional mineralisation has recently been discovered in the area by Minotaur Exploration.

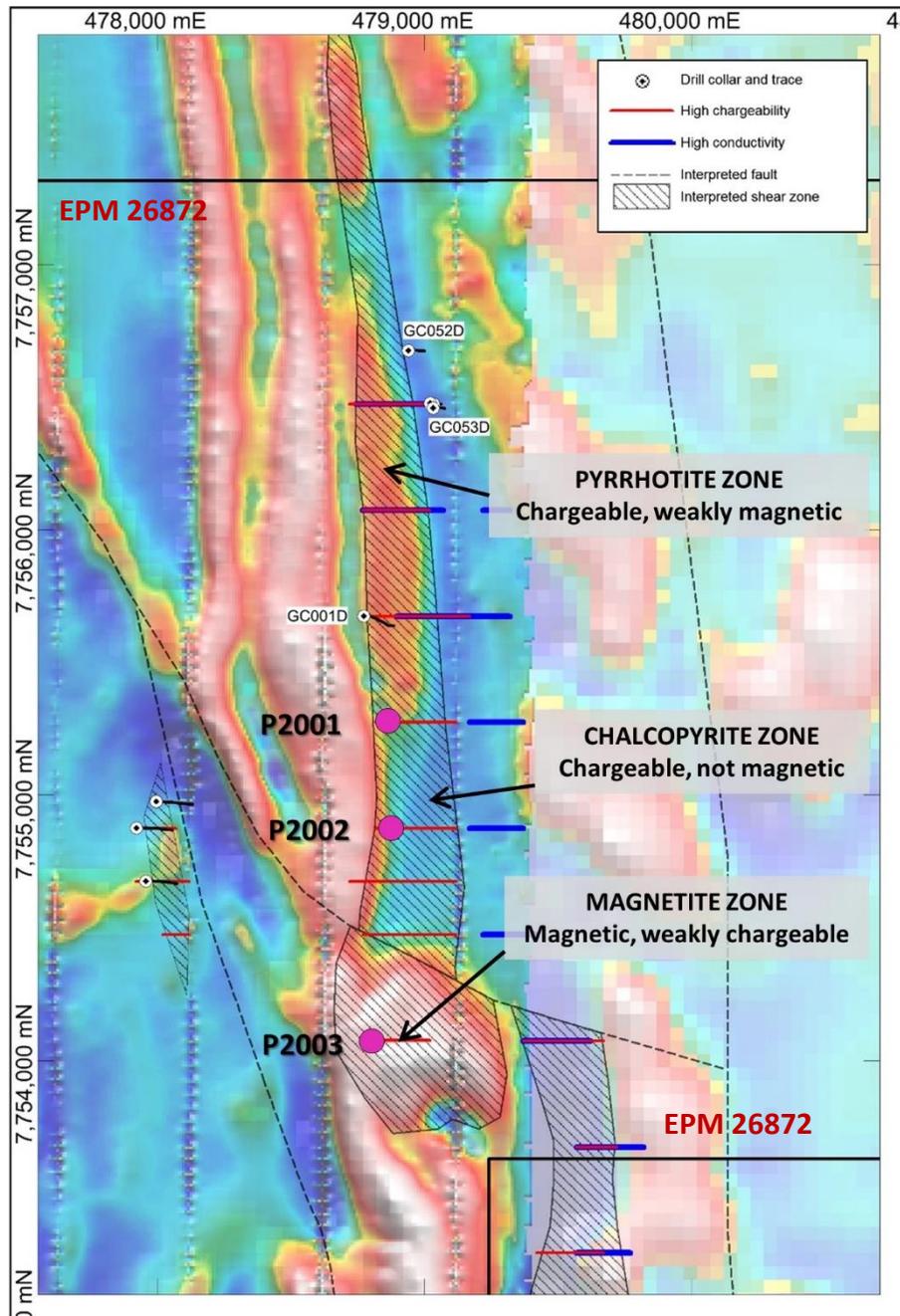


Figure 2: Interpretation of sulphide zonation at Gipsy Creek, showing proposed drill holes - background is aeromagnetic survey by QLD government first vertical derivative (Projection AMG84 Zone 54)

The three proposed holes are testing significant chargeability (IP) targets (interpreted as a shear zone) adjacent to a strong conductive zone (low resistivity) interpreted to be a black shale unit (see Figure 2 – conductors blue, chargeable zones red). Red Fox interprets the >2.5km long shear zone to show a sulphide zonation based on the interpretation of the geophysical data. The interpreted zones vary from a pyrrhotite (iron sulphide) zone in the north through chalcopyrite (copper sulphide) zone in the centre to a magnetite (iron oxide) zone in the south. Two holes are designed to test the chalcopyrite zone

(P2001,2002) and one to test the magnetite zone (P2003). The magnetic response in the vicinity of the proposed hole P2003 is particularly strong possibly due to the proximity of a northwest trending fault.

Figure 3 shows an example cross section for proposed hole P2001 showing the chargeability target adjacent to the conductive (low resistivity) feature interpreted to be black shale.

Drilling is expected to take about three weeks to complete.

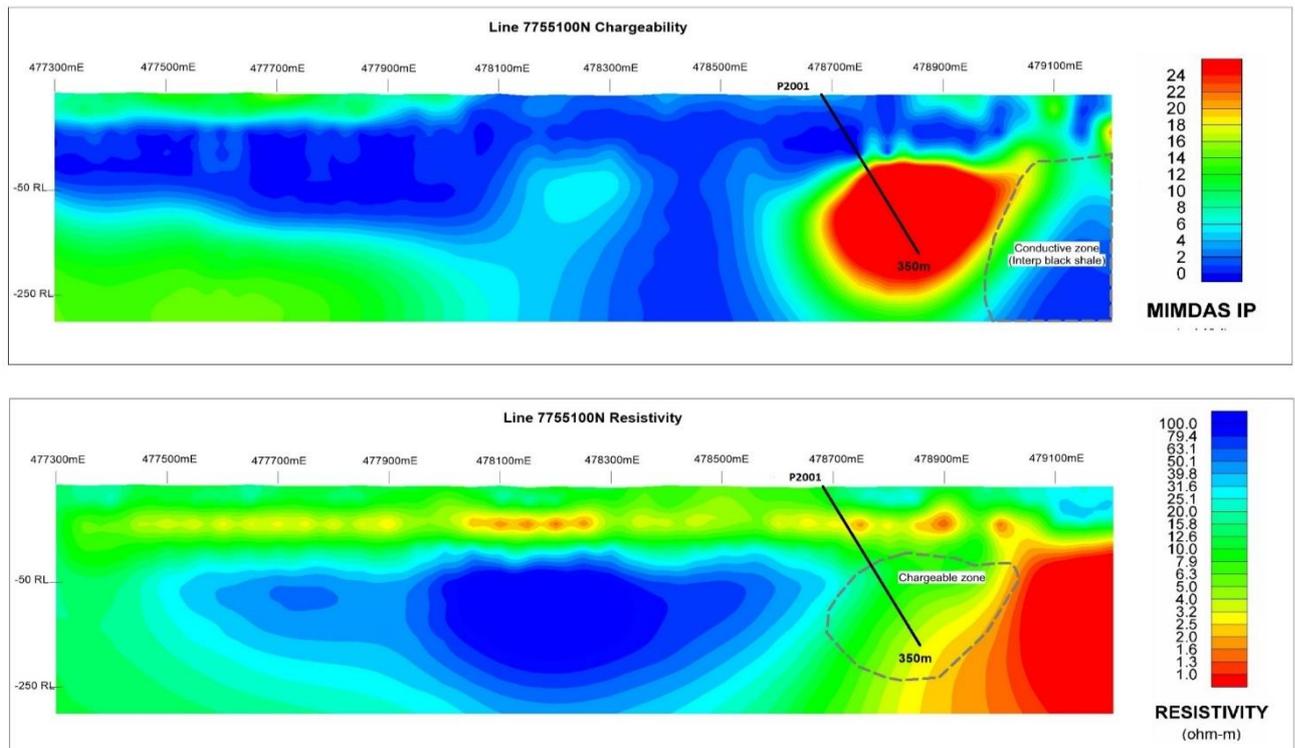


Figure 3: Cross section for P2001 showing chargeability target and adjacent/offset conductive zone (Projection AMG 84 Zone 54)

About Red Fox Resources

Red Fox Resources is a private mineral exploration company and project generator that was founded on a strategy to acquire **high-quality, advanced exploration targets** with the potential to rapidly add value. It is focused on exploration for large copper, gold and zinc deposits, with seven wholly owned, granted tenements located in the highly mineralised Georgetown and Cloncurry districts of north Queensland. The company holds three EPMS in the Ernest Henry area targeting IOCG style copper/gold deposits.

Further information about the company and its projects is available at:- <http://www.redfoxresources.net.au/>

Competent Persons Statement – Exploration Results: The information in this document that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Douglas Young, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a Registered Professional Geoscientist (RPGeo – Mineral Exploration). Mr Young is Chairman of the Board of Directors, is an employee of Red Fox Resources Pty Ltd and is a substantial shareholder of the Company.

Mr Young has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the ‘Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves’. Mr Young consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information and the Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person’s findings are presented have not been materially modified from the earlier announcements, all of which are available to view on www.redfoxresources.net.au.

APPENDIX 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

26 April 2021

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new information
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new information

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new information
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new information
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new information
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new information
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new information
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new information

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new information
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new information
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new information
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new information

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration Permit for Minerals (EPM) 26872 held 100% by Red Fox Resources Pty Ltd. EPM 26872 "Gipsy Creek" was granted as 5 sub-blocks on 8 November 2018 for a period of 5 years to Findex Pty Ltd. The EPM and Environmental Authority was transferred to Red Fox Resources Pty Ltd on 7 January 2019. EPM 26872 is covered by Environmental Authority (EA) EA0001240. EPM 26872 contains no excluded areas. The EPM lies within Native Title claim application QUD556/2015, QC2015/009, held by the Mitakoodi People #5. Red Fox Resources has entered into an Ancillary Agreement with the Mitakoodi People #5 in relation to EPM 26872. No historical or environmentally sensitive sites have been identified in the area of work and clearance of the drill sites has been approved by the Native Title holders.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><i>Exploration done by other parties</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of thirteen EPMs have previously been held over portions of EPM26872. Of these, only significant work was completed by Xstrata under EPM 8648. Key points are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three regional IP lines spaced 1km apart. Twelve MIMDAS lines spaced 400m apart (IP and MT measurements. Inversions of the data were not included in the original reports. Inverted data was obtained from Minotaur Exploration who held the area in 2013 under EPM 12463. Regional gravity, spaced 1km apart. Regional ion leach soil sampling, spaced 1km apart. Aircore drilling over the Gypsy Creek Prospect intersected sporadic elevated copper up to 1020ppm with no discernible pattern. Six diamond drill holes, three at Gypsy Creek prospect and three at Romany prospect. There is one previous hole into the edge of the Gypsy Creek chargeability target zone – GCD001 (see Figure 2) which intersected pyrrhotite veins and breccias with maximum copper assay of 368ppm Cu, and maximum gold assay of 31ppb Au over 2m. Other drill holes GC052D and GC053D targeted conductivity anomalies adjacent to the interpreted shear zone and intersected black shales. Maximum copper value was 760ppm and 1765ppm Cu respectively over 2m. The Cloncurry Magneto-telluric (MT) Project was completed by the GSQ and GA in 2017, with inversion models of the data released in 2018 (Wang et al, 2018). The survey identified a significant conductivity anomaly at Gypsy Creek. Aeromagnetic data was collected and gridded by GSQ in 2018, survey 1377
<p><i>Geology</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralization.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The geology of EPM 26872 consists of mid-Proterozoic basement overlain by 20m to 100m of Mesozoic and Cainozoic sediments of the Eromanga and Carpentaria basins. Red Fox is targeting copper-gold mineralization within the Proterozoic basement, which is part of the Eastern Succession of the Mount Isa block.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basement does not outcrop within the tenement, however it likely consists of a mix of the Mount Fort Constantine Volcanics (1746 ± 9Ma) that host Ernest Henry, and the Corella Formation (max 1770 ± 6 Ma). Previous drilling has intersected felsic volcanics with interbedded pelitic sediments (calcareous to graphitic), mafic volcanics, dolerite, and gabbro. These units are folded, extensively faulted, and have been intruded by numerous plutons and stock related to the Naraku Batholith / Malakoff Granite (1505 ± 5 Ma). The intrusions form part of the Williams Supersuite, which is thought to be a major driver of mineralization within the region. The largest nearby deposit is Ernest Henry, where copper and gold mineralization occurs within a matrix supported magnetite-carbonate-sulphide breccia. Prior to mining, the resource consisted of 166Mt @ 1.1% Cu and 0.54 g/t Au (Ryan, 1998). Other significant deposits include the E1 group at 48.1 Mt @ 0.72% Cu, 0.21 g/t Au and the Monakoff group at 3.3 Mt @ 1.35% Cu, 0.44 g/t Au (Exco, 2010). The Eloise deposit is located approximately 40km southeast of Cloncurry. Prior to mining the resource was 3.2Mt @ 5.5% Cu, 1.4g/t Au and 16g/t Ag (Baker 1998). Mineralisation is distinctly zones with magnetite in the south, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite in the main lodes and pyrrhotite rich mineralisation in the north (Baker 1998).
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer Table 2 below for drill hole details by Xstrata.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reported average intersections may be length weighted with the minimum downhole intersection interval length of generally 2m. Metal equivalence is not used in this report.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results are reported as down hole length (in generally vertical drill holes). True widths are not known as there is insufficient information on the attitude of the geological units in the area.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See body of report for drill hole location map (Figure 2)
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration Results reported are representative of all assay results.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other exploration work was carried out

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further work to be planned following results of this proposed drilling program.

Table 2: Previous Drill holes by Xstrata (QLD Open Data Portal – CR 39318)

Hole_ID	AMGE	AMGN	Dip	Azim	Depth	Comments
GC001D	478650	7755500	-60	0840	237.3m	Max copper value 368ppm Cu (2m), maximum gold value 31ppb Au (2m)
GC052D	478817	7756501	-60	085	141m	Minor sulphides, minor chalcopryrite, maximum copper 760ppm Cu (2m)
GC053D	478911	7756284	-70	085	120.2m	Minor sulphides, rare chalcopryrite, maximum value copper 1765ppm Cu (2m)