17 February 2022

Government Grant awarded to fund drilling at the Eveleigh Zn and Ernest Henry West Cu-Au Projects

Red Fox is pleased to announce the award of two Round 6 Collaborative Exploration Initiative (CEI) grants from the Queensland Government. The grants are to fund drilling at the Eveleigh Zinc Project (EPM 26601) in the Georgetown district of northeast Queensland and at the Ernest Henry West Copper-Gold Project (EPM 26010), in the Cloncurry district of northwest Queensland.

Highlights:

- **$200,000** towards 6 diamond drill holes at **Eveleigh** Project
- Eveleigh drilling to test potential **BHT lead-zinc-silver** style mineralisation
- **$120,000** towards 3 reverse circulation drill holes at **Ernest Henry West** Project
- Ernest Henry West drilling to test **E1 copper-gold (IOCG)** deposit lookalike target

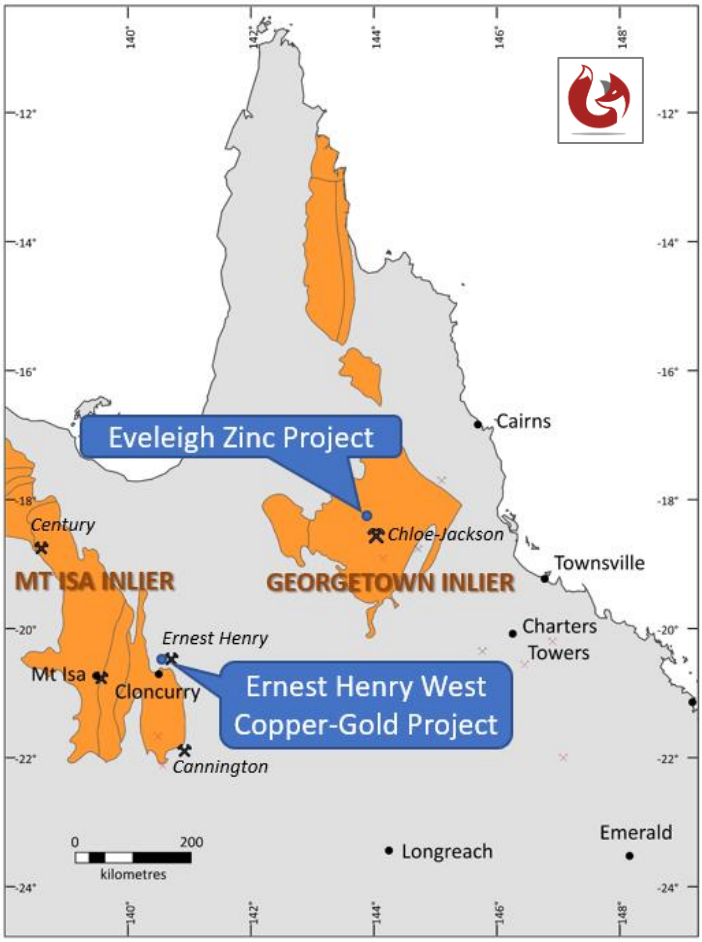

Figure 1: Location of Eveleigh and Ernest Henry West tenements

Eveleigh Project Drilling

Red Fox is proposing to complete a diamond drilling program consisting of 6 holes for 810m at the Eveleigh Zinc-Lead-Silver Project in the Georgetown district. The purpose of this drilling will be to assess the potential for BHT (Broken Hill Type) mineralisation, which has not been confirmed at this project.

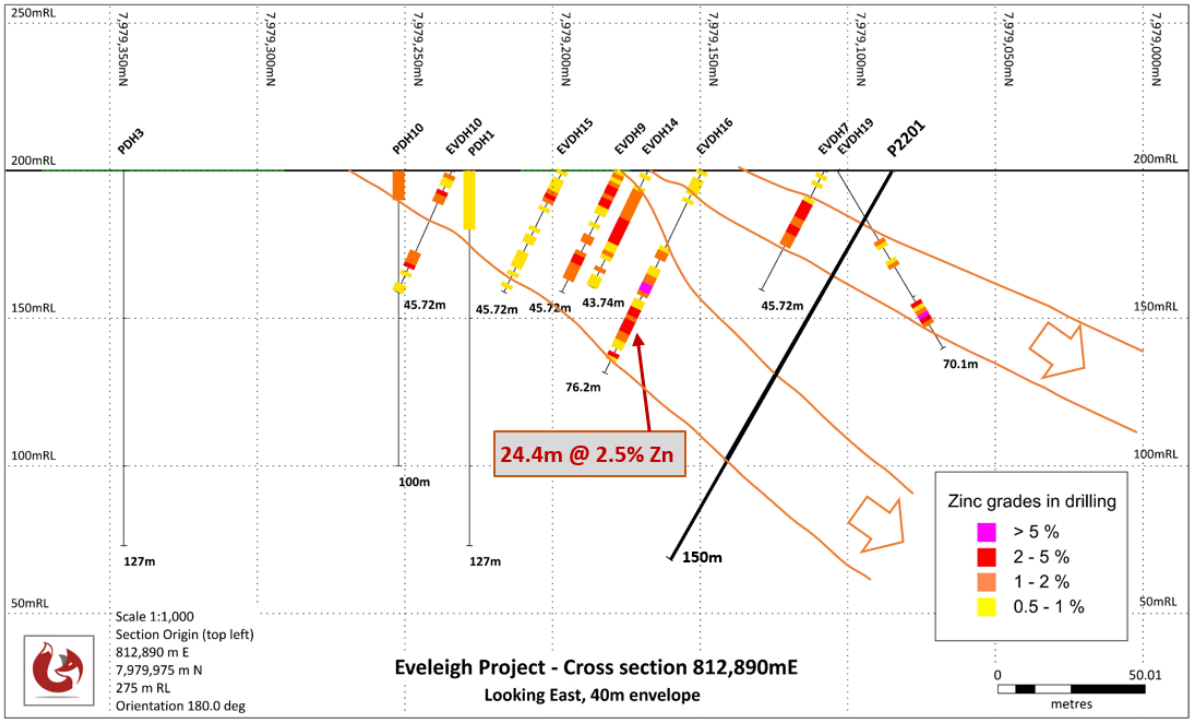

Figure 2: Eveleigh drill section showing historical drill holes and Red Fox proposed drill hole P2201

The Eveleigh Project contains a lens of zinc mineralisation that was drilled primarily in the 1970s, with historical intersections including 24.4m @ 2.5% Zn. At the time, this mineralisation was interpreted to be a skarn, associated with nearby Palaeozoic granites (note that the drilling was completed prior to the discovery of Cannington).

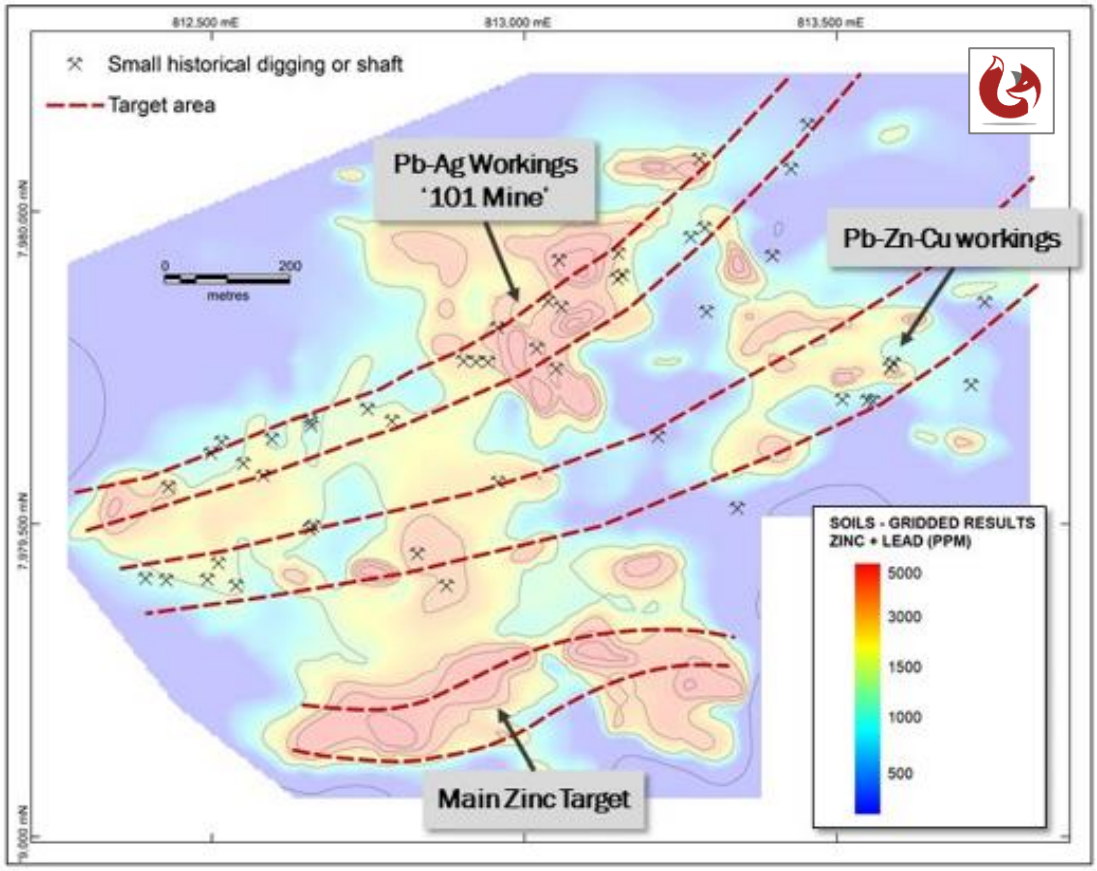

Figure 3: Soil sampling (by Minad, 1960s) at Eveleigh showing the 101 Mine area and interpreted stacked lenses

Red Fox has interpreted the mineralisation as being of BHT/Cannington style, based on host lithologies, metal association and metal zoning. Surface geochemistry and historical silver workings indicate that there is potential for multiple stacked lodes with strong zonation in the Pb:Zn:Ag ratios; typical of BHT deposits but not of skarn.

A BHT/Cannington style interpretation significantly increases the prospectivity of the Eveleigh Project with the possibility of multiple undiscovered sulphide lodes and therefore much larger size potential.

Several silver-lead-zinc deposits with BHT characteristics have previously been identified in the Georgetown Inlier, including Chloe-Jackson: 2.7Mt @ 5.1% Zn, 2.0% Pb, 38g/t Ag at Chloe, and 1.9Mt @ 4.5% Zn, 2.1% Pb, 73g/t Ag at Jackson; (Lees, 2014). Spry and Teale (2021) have recently characterised these deposits as BHT style.

Historically, the Eveleigh area was mined for Pb and Ag at the '101 Mine'. The most significant production was from Pollards Shaft, where 35.5 tons averaging 43% lead and 36 oz/ton of silver were mined in 1947 and 1948. Modern exploration at the '101 Mine' has been minimal.

Zinc was first discovered by Minad in the 1960s, when soil sampling and costeaning revealed a large anomaly to the south of the 101 Mine (see Figure 3). Minad completed follow-up drilling, consisting of both RAB and deeper percussion and diamond holes, which intersected stratabound zinc mineralization that was interpreted at the time to be a skarn.

Later follow up drilling has been completed by BP (late 1970s) and CRAE (early 1990s). A total of 68 holes for 4600 metres were drilled (see Figure 4). Drilling is generally shallow: many holes intersected >1% zinc from surface, and the deepest intersection to date is less than 70m vertical depth. Mineralisation dips towards the south and the main zinc lens has a true width of 20-25m (using a 1% cut-off).

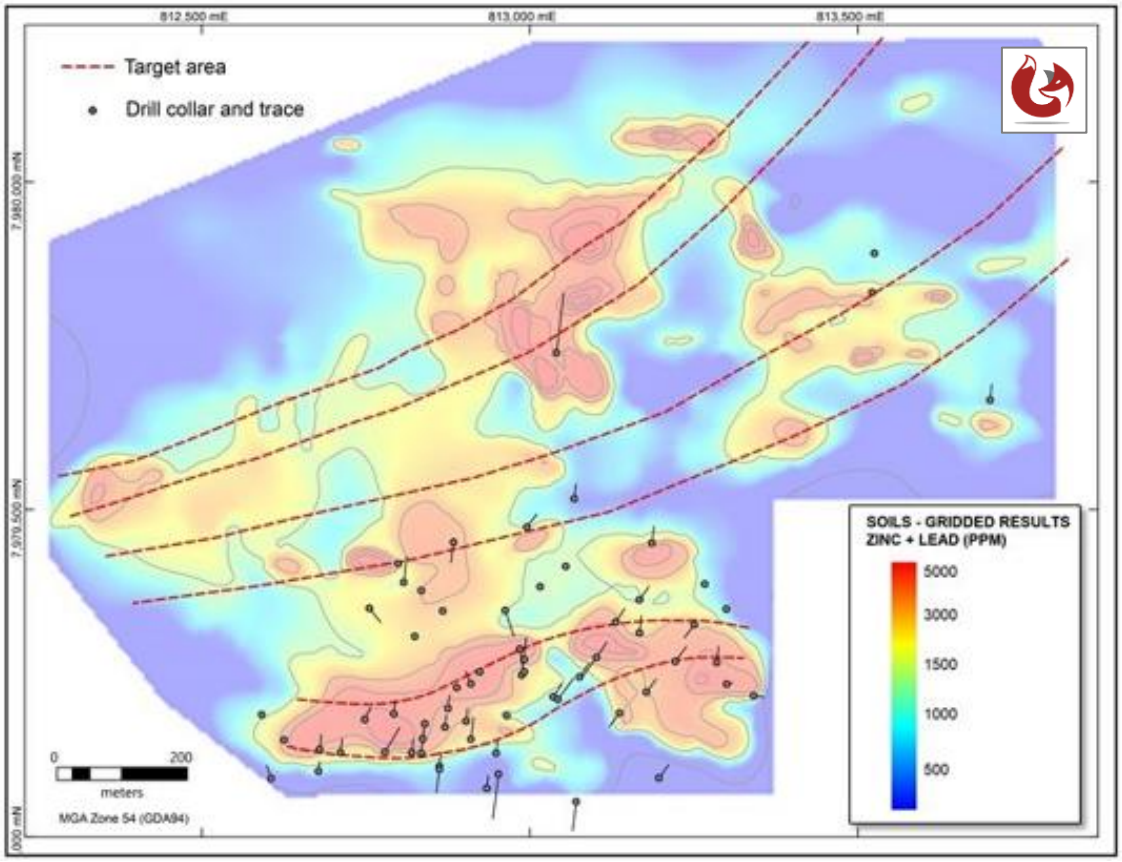

Figure 4: Soil sampling (by Minad, 1960s) at Eveleigh showing location of historical drilling

The $200,000 grant will fund Red Fox to drill six holes:

- Two holes into the main zinc lens, to intersect the western and eastern mineralised zones respectively
- Two holes into the interpreted Cu-Pb-Zn central lode
- Two holes into the interpreted Pb-Ag northern lode

These lodes are shown on Figure 3.

Ernest Henry West Project Drilling

Red Fox is proposing to complete a reverse circulation (RC) drilling program at the Ernest Henry West Copper-Gold Project in the Cloncurry district. Recent geophysical modelling has been conducted over the FC8N and FC9N prospects in the Ernest Henry West tenement (see 16 December 2021 release for full details: RF_2021216_EHW_Geophy_Modelling.pdf (redfoxresources.net.au). The drill program will test the high priority target areas identified in the review.

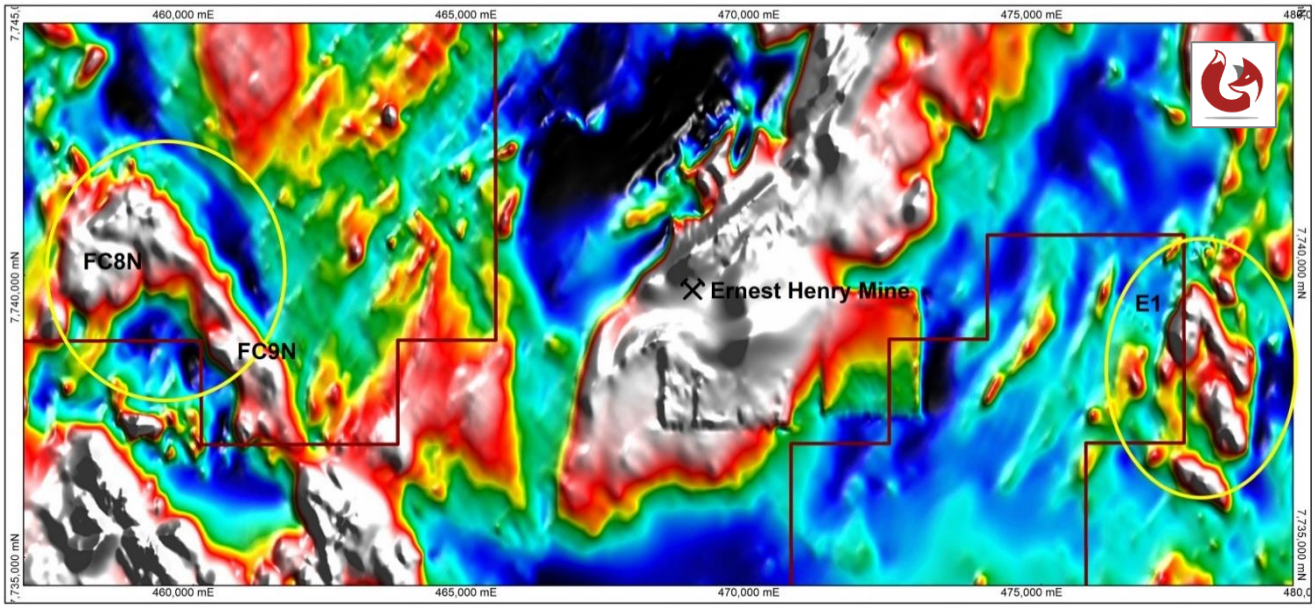

Figure 5: Ernest Henry West (LHS) comparison to E1 area (RHS) – background aeromagnetics – survey 1377 RTP

Comparisons can be made between the Ernest Henry West area and the E1 deposits as both areas show a similar pattern of complex folded iron rich sediments truncated on the north-western side by major structures. At E1, the mineralisation is concentrated in fold noses and along the limbs, in particular sedimentary units (replacive). Similarly oriented folds and faults, plus a similar stratigraphic package, are interpreted at the FC8N and FC9N prospects.

CEI funding has been awarded to drill 3 holes for 1050m at the FC8N prospect.

These holes target a complex magnetic anomaly which has had one previous drill hole from previous explorers. 3D geophysical modelling by Red Fox shows this hole may not have been drilled deep enough the intersect the anomalous zone.

Drilling at both Projects is expected to be carried out in early to mid-2022, weather dependant. Final drill hole positions will be refined subject to access conditions, including Native Title clearance.

The media statement from the Queensland Government regarding the Round 6 CEI grants can be found at: CEI recipients and reports | Business Queensland

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 Ms Juli Hugenholtz, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Ms Hugenholtz is the Managing Director and an employee of Red Fox Resources Pty Ltd and is a substantial shareholder of the Company.

Ms Hugenholtz 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'. Ms Hugenholtz 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.

Previous Releases

Information on historical exploration results and Red Fox' activities with respect to Ernest Henry West (EPM 26010) is contained in the following Red Fox announcements:

- *Red Fox completes Geophysical modelling/review at Ernest Henry West. 16 December 2021 RF_2021216_EHW_Geophy_Modelling.pdf (redfoxresources.net.au)*

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in the original market announcement, and that the form and context in which the Competent Persons findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcements.

APPENDIX 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 **17 February 2022**

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

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 (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.*	• No new information

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 new information
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 new information
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• No new information
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.*	• No new information
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.*	• No new information
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.*	• No new information
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• No new information

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• No new information
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.*	• No new information
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No new information
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No new information

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

For Section 2 details relating to EPM 26010, refer to announcement Red Fox completes Geophysical modelling/review at Ernest Henry West, 16 December 2021
RF_2021216_EHW_Geophy_Modelling.pdf (redfoxresources.net.au)

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 impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Exploration Permit for Minerals (EPM) 26601 "Eveleigh" held 100% by Red Fox Resources Pty Ltd. Granted as 93 sub-blocks (303km^2) on 14 May 2018 for a period of 5 years to Findex Pty Ltd. The EPM and Environmental Authority (EA0000877) were transferred to Red Fox Resources Pty Ltd on 16 November 2018. • EPM 26601 is partly covered by Native Title Claim Determination (NNTT No: QCD2013/007, FC No: QUD6018/2001, determined November 2013) held by the Ewamian People #3. EPM 26024 was granted subject to NTPCs.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• A total of fifty EPMs have previously been held over portions of the current EPM 26601 area. Of these, significant groundwork was carried out in the Eveleigh zinc prospect area in the following cases: • The most recent work was completed by KS Mining under EPM 18052 from 2010 to 2014. Field reconnaissance and rock chip sampling was undertaken with best rock chip values 1.6% Zn, 11.1% Pb, 3.3% cu and 506ppm Ag from Eveleigh (CR75048). KS Mining described the Eveleigh prospect as 700m long with 2km

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		envelope of elevated zinc and lead values in streams and concluded that the area remains an attractive target for drilling. Ten vertical shafts over 1km – production >25 tonnes of lead matte and 65 kg of silver matte. • Mega Uranium (EPM 14941) conducted an aeromagnetic and radiometric survey (A877) in late 2007 (CR54543). Follow up ground reconnaissance of two anomalies found no mineralisation/alteration. • Queensland Tantalite (EPM 13744) carried out intrusion related gold exploration with soil & rock sampling. 6 RC holes drilled at the Kelly's End prospect – best intersection 12m @ 0.11g/t Au • BHP Minerals (EPM 10416) carried out a regional Geotem survey, returned disappointing results. Ground EM, followed by drilling of 4 anomalies with only one intersecting alteration/mineralisation – 14m of pyritic epidote magnetite bearing quartzites with best 2m @ 686ppm Cu, 478ppm Pb (CR28151). • CRAE (EPM 8346) carried out rock sampling, geological mapping, ground magnetics, IP, RMIP, RC and diamond drilling (CR25666). Initial program of 13 holes, two holes twinned by diamond drilling, later 8 holes to test for extensions. • BP (EPM 2901) drilled 15 holes at Eveleigh targeting EM anomalies. Sulphide mineralisation adequately explained the anomalies, but grades were considered too low (CR 7910). • Minad (EPM 479) conducted geochemical sampling, IP, magnetics, bedrock drilling, and percussion and diamond drilling (CR 3855). Soil sampling and costeaning (18) located the Eveleigh zinc anomaly south of the old '101' mine. Costean results reflected soils, best 265ft of 1.3-4% Zn with copper up to 0.64% and lead to 0.2%. Ground magnetics were carried out were but not meaningful. IP concentrated on the zinc lode, no definite anomalies, some probable anomalies. Bedrock drilling: 242 holes at 50ft centres over the zinc lode – defined zone of 1000ft X 200ft of >1% Zn including a 700ft x 100ft zone of >3% Zn with values up to 5.9% Zn, 0.8% Pb and 0.5% Cu. Percussion and diamond drilling showed zinc associated with calc silicate in amphibolite (gradation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		between these rock types). Low grade zinc zone is stratiform. Further bedrock drilling and deeper drilling carried out. • Refer to Table 3 and 4 for details of previous drilling
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Red Fox is targeting stratiform, Broken Hill Type (BHT) Zn-Pb-Ag mineralisation hosted within the Paleoproterozoic Georgetown Inlier. BHT deposits have significant size potential: Broken Hill had a pre-mining resource of 300Mt @ 15% Pb + Zn, 150 g/t Ag (Hayden & McConachy, 1987) and Cannington contained 44Mt @ 8.9% Pb, 4.2% Zn, 383g/t Ag (BHP Billiton, 2008). • EPM 26601 is dominated by the Einasleigh Metamorphics, which form part of the Paleoproterozoic Georgetown Inlier in north Queensland. Several workers (e.g. Laing and Beardsmore, 1986) have proposed that the Georgetown, Mount Isa, and Broken Hill Inliers formed as part of one large geological terrane ("Diamantina Orogen"), which is host to most of the stratiform lead-zinc deposits within Australia. • Several silver-lead-zinc deposits with BHT characteristics have previously been identified in the Georgetown Inlier, including Chloe-Jackson: 2.7Mt @ 5.1% Zn, 2.0% Pb, 38g/t Ag at Chloe, and 1.9Mt @ 4.5% Zn, 2.1% Pb, 73g/t Ag at Jackson; (Lees, 2014). Spry and Teale (2021) have recently characterised these deposits as BHT style.

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.*
		• A total of 69 holes have previously been drilled at the Eveleigh Prospect (see Table 3 & 4 below for details, see Figure 4 for map).
		• The bulk of the drilling completed at the Eveleigh Prospect was by Minad, BP, and CRAE ending in the mid 1990's.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *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* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• The reported average intersections may be length weighted with assayed intervals of various lengths
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Results are reported as down hole length. True widths are not known as there is insufficient information at this time.
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.*	• See body of report for drill hole location map (Figure 4)
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.*	• Exploration Results reported are representative of all assay results.
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.*	• See '*Exploration done by other parties*' section for exploration data
Further work	• *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.*	• Proposed drilling is discussed in the body of report

***Table 3**: Significant intersections from previous drilling at Eveleigh zinc prospect*

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Zn %	Cut-off	Notes	Type
EVDH16	39.6	64.0	**24.4**	**2.5**	1.0%		sludge
including	43.4	44.7	**1.3**	**9.8**	3.0%		core
EVDH14	7.6	27.4	**19.8**	**2.2**	1.0%		sludge
including	13.5	26.2	**12.7**	**3.7**	1.0%		core
including	18.0	19.5	**1.5**	**6.8**	5.0%		core
EVDH5	0.0	22.9	**22.9**	**2.1**	1.0%		chips
EVDH7	12.2	29.0	**16.8**	**2.3**	1.0%		chips
EVDH29	0.0	21.3	**21.3**	**1.7**	0.5%		chips
including	4.6	6.1	**1.5**	**6.9**	5.0%		chips
EVDH12	25.9	54.9	**29.0**	**1.4**	0.5%		sludge
including	27.9	29.5	**1.6**	**5.4**	5.0%		core
and	35.4	49.1	**13.7**	**2.0**	1.0%		core
EVDH18	0.0	76.2	**76.2**	**1.1**	0.1%		chips
including	1.5	12.2	**10.7**	**2.3**	1.0%		chips
and	18.3	36.6	**18.3**	**2.2**	1.0%		chips
EVDH19	51.8	61.0	**9.1**	**3.0**	1.0%		chips
including	56.4	57.9	**1.5**	**6.2**	5.0%		chips
EVDH23	1.5	9.1	**7.6**	**3.0**	1.0%		chips
PDH15	0.0	50.0	**50.0**	**2.1**	1.0%	10m composite assays	RC
including	0.0	10.0	**10.0**	**4.0**	3.0%		RC
DD92EV14	30.0	47.2	**17.2**	**1.6**	0.2%		core
including	37.0	39.0	**2.0**	**6.3**	5.0%		core

Table 4: *Previous drill holes – Eveleigh zinc prospect*

Hole ID	Company	Type	Year	MGAE	MGAN	Dip	Azim	Depth (m)	Reference
EVDH1	MINAD	PERC	1971	813299.7986	7979233.501	76.9	-60	18.29	CR3891
EVDH2	MINAD	PERC	1971	812748.1351	7979179.522	26.9	-63	45.72	CR3891
EVDH3	MINAD	PERC	1971	812679.4225	7979133.622	6.9	-60	45.72	CR3891
EVDH4	MINAD	PERC	1971	812711.1772	7979128.713	6.9	-62	45.72	CR3891
EVDH5	MINAD	PERC	1971	812820.0141	7979128.713	6.9	-63	45.72	CR3891
EVDH6	MINAD	PERC	1971	812836.4646	7979150.078	6.9	-63	45.72	CR3891
EVDH7	MINAD	PERC	1971	812861.87	7979107.927	6.9	-62	45.72	CR3891
EVDH8	MINAD	PERC	1971	812934.3345	7979074.444	6.9	-65	45.72	CR3891
EVDH9	MINAD	PERC	1971	812902.5797	7979176.923	6.9	-64	45.72	CR3891
EVDH10	MINAD	PERC	1971	812910.0835	7979234.081	336.9	-64	45.72	CR3891
EVDH11	MINAD	PERC	1971	812792.5884	7979187.89	6.9	-63	45.72	CR3891
EVDH12	MINAD	DD	1971	812779.024	7979129.582	30.9	-55	76.2	CR3891
EVDH14	MINAD	DD	1971	812870.5282	7979167.685	6.9	-64	43.74	CR3891
EVDH15	MINAD	DD	1971	812875.1541	7979196.549	6.9	-64	45.72	CR3891
EVDH16	MINAD	DD	1971	812910.0835	7979149.208	6.9	-64	76.2	CR3891
EVDH17	MINAD	PERC	1971	812677.6908	7979100.418	6.9	-63	33.53	CR3891
EVDH18	MINAD	PERC	1971	812834.4443	7979128.133	6.9	-63	76.2	CR3891
EVDH19	MINAD	PERC	1971	812861.87	7979103.598	186.9	-59	70.104	CR3891
EVDH20	MINAD	PERC	1971	812948.4761	7979127.843	6.9	-65	47.24	CR3891
EVDH21	MINAD	DD	1971	812951.9394	7979096.089	186.9	-62	146.3	CR3891
EVDH22	MINAD	DD	1971	812964.6462	7979185.001	6.9	-90	47.75	CR3891
EVDH23	MINAD	DD	1971	812839.9361	7979172.884	6.9	-90	153.31	CR3891
EVDH25	MINAD	PERC	1971	813340.7969	7979215.605	96.9	-60	32.00	CR3891
EVDH26	MINAD	PERC	1971	813701.2557	7979667.233	6.9	-55	41.76	CR3891
EVDH27	MINAD	PERC	1971	813284.5025	7979266.414	6.9	-55	44.2	CR3891
EVDH28	MINAD	PERC	1971	813167.0075	7979311.735	6.9	-55	45.72	CR3891
EVDH29	MINAD	PERC	1971	813186.0554	7979449.147	6.9	-55	44.2	CR3891
EVDH30	MINAD	PERC	1971	812807.5959	7979388.81	6.9	-50	60.96	CR3891
EVDH31	MINAD	PERC	1971	813067.4059	7979516.414	6.9	-55	39.62	CR3891
PDH1	BP	PERC	1979	812888.4876	7979228.162	6.9	-90	127	CR7910
PDH2	BP	PERC	1979	812799.4902	7979417.164	6.9	-90	77	CR7910

Hole ID	Company	Type	Year	MGAE	MGAN	Dip	Azim	Depth (m)	Reference
PDH3	BP	PERC	1979	812867.0979	7979345.268	6.9	-90	127	CR7910
PDH4	BP	PERC	1979	812591.1342	7979186.871	6.9	-90	100	CR7910
PDH5	BP	PERC	1979	812625.4946	7979148.159	6.9	-90	100	CR7910
PDH6	BP	PERC	1979	813054.4929	7979413.165	6.9	-90	100	CR7910
PDH7	BP	PERC	1979	813015.4901	7979382.161	6.9	-90	90	CR7910
PDH8	BP	PERC	1979	813521.587	7979831.449	6.9	-90	100	CR7910
PDH9	BP	PERC	1979	813524.8689	7979891.447	6.9	-90	91	CR7910
PDH10	BP	PERC	1979	812923.4912	7979252.157	6.9	-90	100	CR7910
PDH11	BP	PERC	1979	812824.4916	7979306.156	6.9	-90	91	CR7910
PDH12	BP	PERC	1979	813266.4853	7979386.16	6.9	-90	100	CR7910
PDH13	BP	PERC	1979	813299.4852	7979348.158	6.9	-90	100	CR7910
PDH14	BP	PERC	1979	812834.4938	7979376.162	6.9	-90	50	CR7910
PDH15	BP	PERC	1979	812991.4864	7979271.164	6.9	-90	50	CR7910
RC92EV1	CRAE	RC	1992	812987.4872	7979247.158	6.9	-55	100	CR24602
RC92EV2	CRAE	RC	1992	813196.4864	7979090.16	36.9	-60	50	CR24602
RC92EV3	CRAE	RC	1992	813136.4896	7979189.16	216.9	-60	50	CR24602
RC92EV4	CRAE	RC	1992	813177.488	7979221.164	36.9	-60	50	CR24602
RC92EV5	CRAE	RC	1992	813221.4878	7979268.164	36.9	-60	56	CR24602
RC92EV6	CRAE	RC	1992	813250.4884	7979324.163	216.9	-60	50	CR24602
RC92EV7	CRAE	RC	1992	813166.488	7979362.165	36.9	-60	50	CR24602
RC92EV8	CRAE	RC	1992	813130.4866	7979328.162	33.9	-60	50	CR24602
RC92EV9	CRAE	RC	1992	813101.4943	7979274.163	33.9	-60	56	CR24602
RC92EV10	CRAE	RC	1992	813075.4869	7979244.159	33.9	-60	50	CR24602
RC92EV11	CRAE	RC	1992	813035.4863	7979214.165	33.9	-60	48	CR24602
RC92EV12	CRAE	RC	1992	812995.4939	7979473.162	36.9	-60	50	CR24602
RC92EV13	CRAE	RC	1992	813070.4899	7979054.158	186.9	-60	77	CR24602
DD92EV14	CRAE	DD	1992	813075.4869	7979244.159	213.9	-60	77.9	CR24602
DD92EV15	CRAE	DD	1992	812991.4864	7979252.157	6.9	-60	71.6	CR24602
RC93EV16	CRAE	RC	1993	812984.494	7979287.16	171.9	-60	48	CR25230
RC93EV17	CRAE	RC	1993	813042.487	7979210.166	36.9	-60	81	CR25230
RC93EV18	CRAE	RC	1993	813070.4899	7979054.158	186.9	-60	90	CR25230
RC93EV19	CRAE	RC	1993	812883.4906	7979450.157	186.9	-60	63	CR25230
RC93EV20	CRAE	RC	1993	812755.4904	7979349.158	141.9	-55	48	CR25230

Hole ID	Company	Type	Year	MGAE	MGAN	Dip	Azim	Depth (m)	Reference
RC93EV21	CRAE	RC	1993	812962.4941	7979346.158	161.9	-60	84	CR25230
RC93EV22	CRAE	RC	1993	813101.4943	7979274.163	215.9	-60	75	CR25230
RC93EV23	CRAE	RC	1993	812605.4902	7979089.161	341.9	-60	42	CR25230
NBHD1	North BH	DD		813040.3678	7979739.198	6.9	-60	184	

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 and three tenement applications 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 and four EPMs in the Selwyn district targeting IOCG and Pb-Zn-Ag deposits. In addition, the company holds two EPMs in the underexplored Georgetown district targeting similar copper/gold and base metal styles. Further information about the company and its projects is available at: http://www.redfoxresources.net.au/