

3rd February 2021

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

High-Grade Gold Shoots at Western Queen South Deposit

Highlights – Western Queen South Open Pit Deposit

- **Multiple high-grade gold shoots** intercepted 100m below the current Western Queen South Open Pit. Drill hole WQRC188 returned:
 - **5m @ 38.76 g/t Au from 193m***
 - **3m @ 5.68 g/t Au from 210m*** and
 - **17m @ 5.7 g/t Au from 221m***

Potential for High-Grade Gold underground operation

- **Broad zones of gold mineralisation** within the current Western Queen South resource include:
 - **36m @ 1.63 g/t Au from 189m (WQRC178)***
- **Open zones of gold mineralisation** below the current Western Queen South deposit includes:
 - **20m @ 1.45 g/t Au from 169m (WQRC097)***
 - **15m @ 1.61 g/t Au from 155m (WQRC060)***
- **Potential Strike Extension** - Drilling to the south of the Western Queen South Deposit returned intersections including:
 - **6m @ 4.3 g/t from 108m (WQRC159)***

*All RC Drill Hole Intersections are Down-Hole Length

- Resource drilling at the Western Queen South Open Pit Deposit (**83,000oz @ 3.1 g/t Au¹**) has highlighted the potential for open pit resource area expansion which could be capable of a high-grade gold underground operation
- Phase 3 drilling identified three south plunging high-grade gold shoots at the Western Queen Central, Duke and now the Western Queen South
 - All three associated with the WQ Shear zone highlighting the potential for more high-grade gold shoots along the 2.7kms of gold mineralisation defined and 35km's of untested strike

Rumble Resources Limited (ASX: RTR) ("Rumble" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the final phase 3 drilling results focussed on the Western Queen South Deposit on its 100% owned Western Queen Project which lies some 100km NW of Mt Magnet within the Yalgoo mineral field of Western Australia.

Technical Director Brett Keillor said: "Defining multiple high-grade gold zones (in section) within the core of the main Western Queen South deposit highlights the potential of multiple high-grade shoots along strike and in section over the 2km of open mineralisation defined by the (3) phases of drilling completed by Rumble. This augurs well for the potential of a substantial high-grade gold underground operation, especially with the Western Queen South deposit with respect to the competent amphibolite host which is amenable to stable ground conditions."



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Western Queen South RC Drilling Results – See image 4 for location

Resource drilling at the Western Queen South gold deposit was designed to confirm and extend the known gold mineralisation associated with the current inferred and indicated resource of **823,000t @ 3.1 g/t for 83,000oz** (Jan 2018)¹. RC drilling was completed along strike (north and south), within the main higher-grade south plunging shoot and below the known mineralisation.

Multiple high-grade gold zones were intersected in hole **WQRC188**. Two high-grade shoots have developed in the hanging wall to the main south plunging zone (see image 1). Hole **WQRC188** returned

- **5m @ 38.76 g/t Au from 193m** (Hanging wall shoot)
- **3m @ 5.68 g/t Au from 210m** (Hanging wall shoot) and
- **17m @ 5.7 g/t Au from 221m** (Main south plunging zone)

The high-grade shoots defined by Rumble confirm down plunge/dip length continuity of known high-grade mineralisation from historic drilling (see image 1). Historic drilling returned:

QND-38975-1 - 4m @ 49.73 g/t Au from 134m and 25m @ 2.05 g/t Au from 144m

WQSD002 - 29m @ 2.53 g/t Au from 164m, 3m @ 19.8 g/t Au from 200m and 2m @ 10 g/t Au from 207m

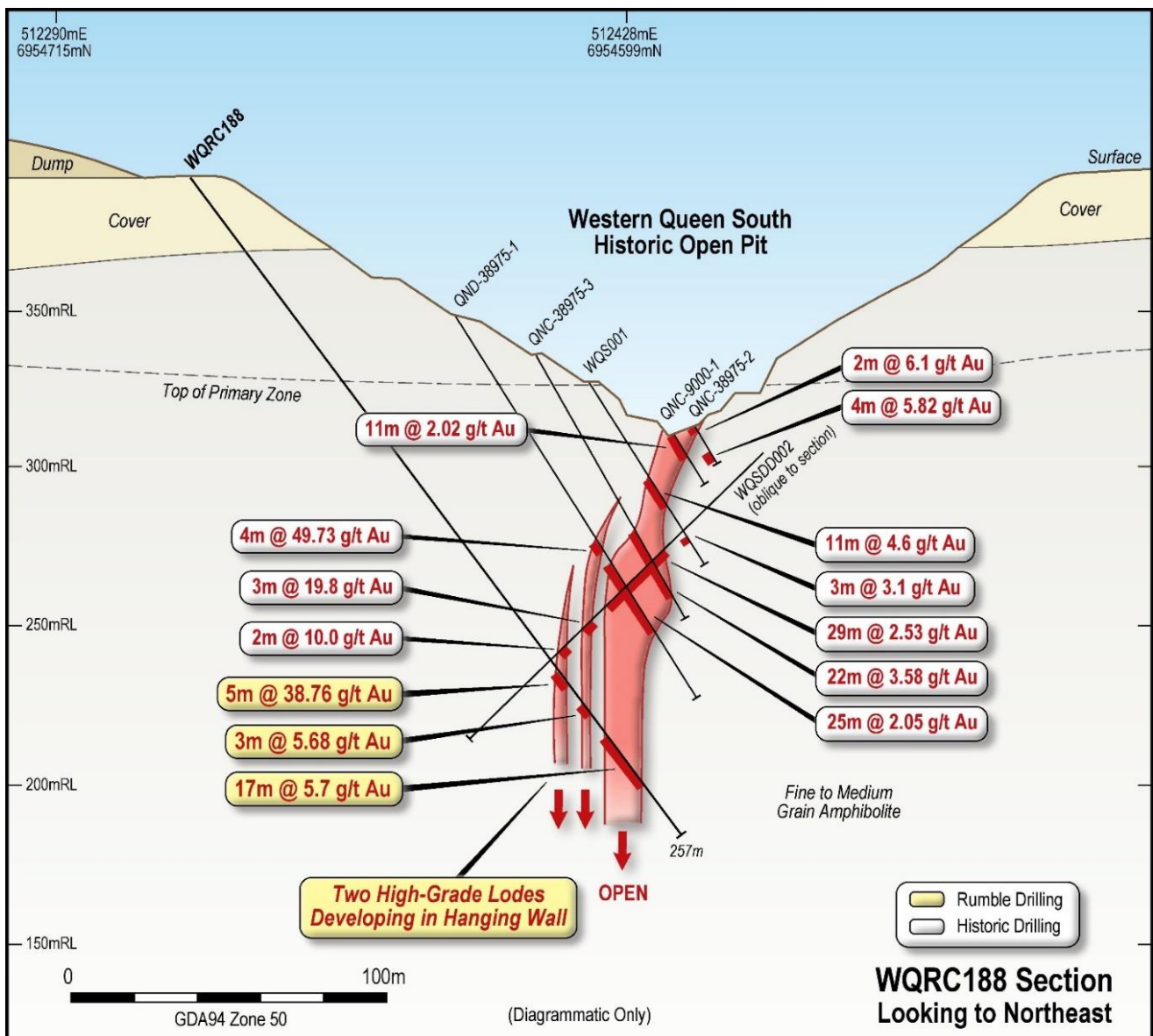


Image 1 – Western Queen South Deposit – Section WQRC188 – See Image 2 for Location

Drilling by Rumble beneath the known mineralisation has highlighted the mineralisation is open directly below the main deposit as well as down plunge to the south. Results below the historic open pit include:

- 20m @ 1.45 g/t Au from 169m (WQRC097)
- 15m @ 1.61 g/t Au from 155m (WQRC060)
- 18m @ 1.05 g/t Au from 228m (WQRC099)
- 6m @ 5.93 g/t Au from 257m and 2m @ 2.28 g/t Au from 275m to EOH (WQRC179)

Within the main south plunging zone, **WQRC178** returned wide widths of ore grade mineralisation:

- 36m @ 1.63 g/t Au from 189m

Drilling to the south of the Western Queen South Deposit and historic open pit (see image 2) has highlighted continuity of gold mineralisation (Western Queen Shear Zone) beneath a palaeo-drainage system (up to 35m deep). Some 200m south of the Western Queen South open pit, hole **WQRC159** returned:

- 6m @ 4.3 g/t Au from 108m

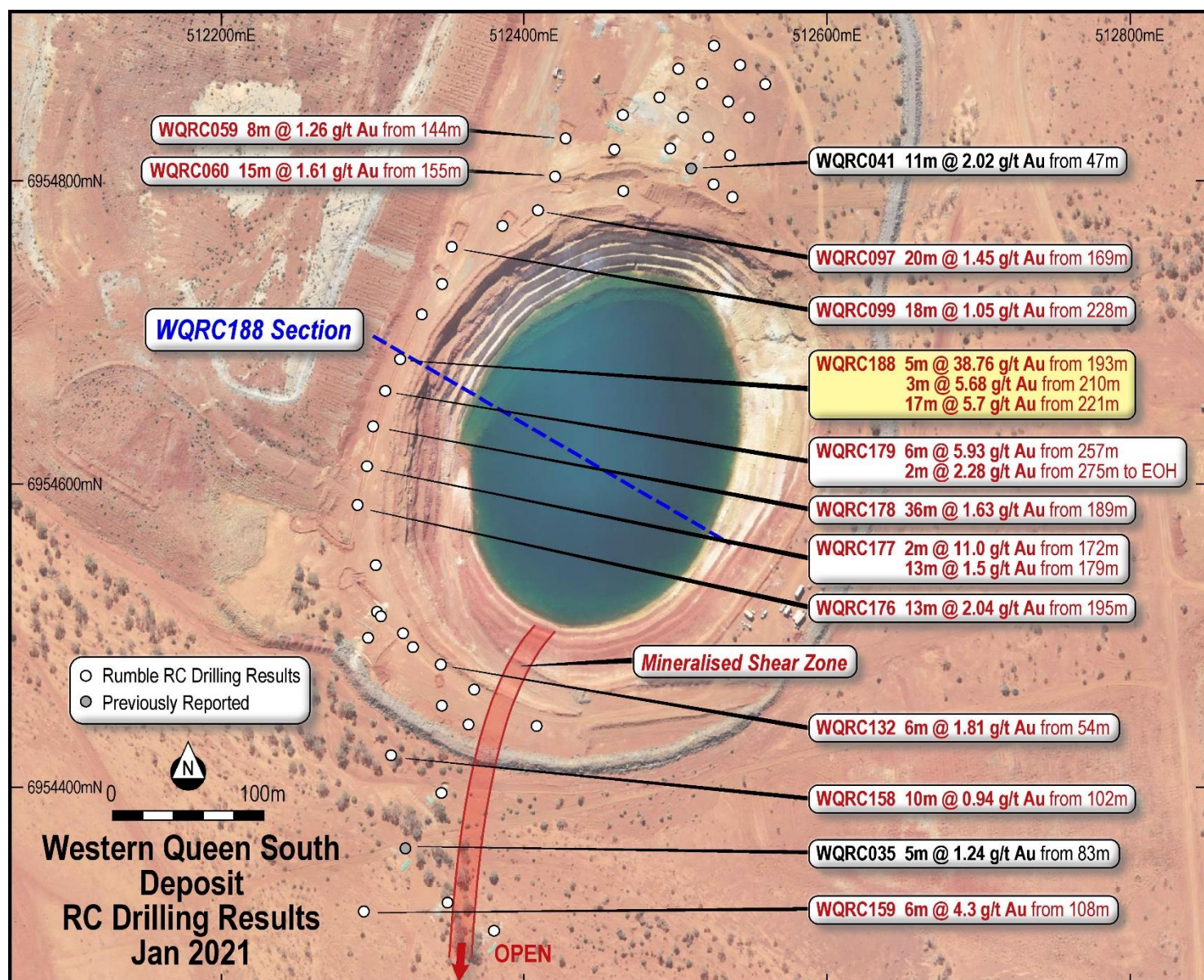


Image 2 – Western Queen South Deposit – Location of Drilling and Significant Results

Gold mineralisation is hosted in variable grain size amphibolite (hornblende-actinolite-tremolite) with significant compositional banding and shearing (Western Queen Shear Zone). Later stage alteration is strongly potassic (biotite) with silica flooding. Associated mineralisation includes widespread scheelite (main pathfinder after gold) with pyrite and minor pyrrhotite. Tungsten values (pXRF) can be significant, especially peripheral to gold mineralisation with values > 1% W.

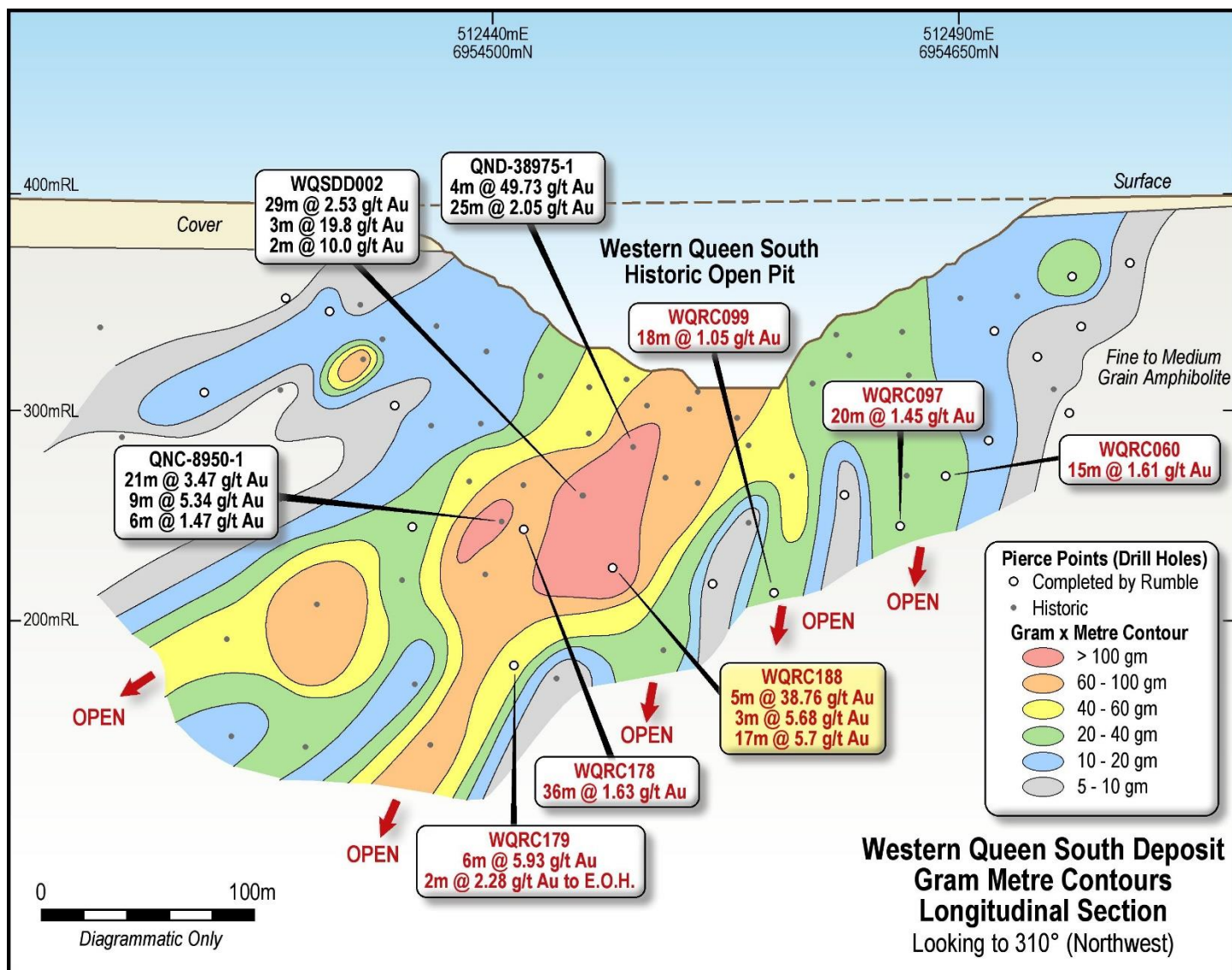


Image 3 – Western Queen South Deposit - Gram-Metre Gold Contouring Longitudinal Section

The longitudinal section of gram-metre contours (see above - image 3) outlines the open positions down plunge and below the current deposit. The gram-metre contouring presented in image 3 is based on compositing multiple zones.

- Of high importance is the consistent moderate south plunging high-grade gold zone. The >60 gm gold contouring is open down plunge and the very high-grade gold core (>100 gm gold contour) lies only 40m below the floor of the historic pit.

Next Steps

- Finalise database compilation and associated resource estimation work for the multiple resource zones – Expected completion in February 2021.
- Plan follow up drilling of the high-grade shoots at Western Queen Central, Duke and the newly defined zones at Western Queen South to extend both resources and the potential for high-grade underground operations

Western Queen Shear Zone Potential

The Western Queen Project comprises of seven (7) zones for 2.7km of gold mineralisation defined within tenement M59/208 which have been systematically drill tested by Rumble over 3 phases (2019-2020). This announcement focuses on drilling results for the Western Queen South deposit. See image 4 below for location of zones. Results for Western Queen Central Deeps, Baron, Duke, Marquis, Western Princess and Cranes have been reported in the 4th November ASX announcement: **“Discovery of New High-Grade Gold Shoots and Shear Zone Extension at the Western Queen Project”**

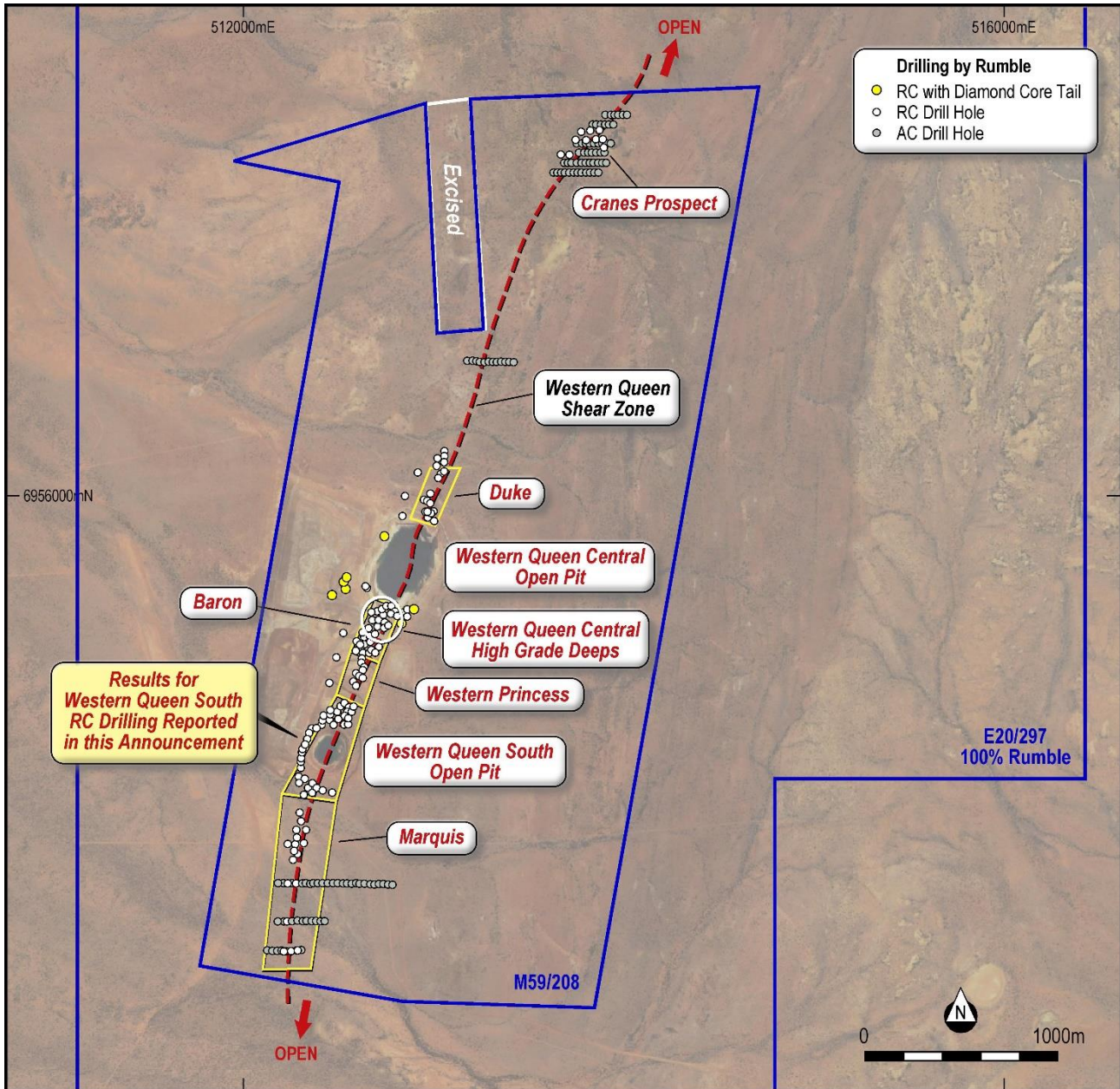


Image 4 – Western Queen Project – Location of Western Queen Shear and Gold Zones

About Western Queen Gold Project – 100% RTR

The Western Queen Gold Project lies 110km NW of Mt Magnet within the Yalgoo mineral field of Western Australia (“the Project”). The Project comprises of two mining leases M59/45 and M59/208 and 2 exploration license applications, E20/0967 and E59/2443, which are 100% Rumble.

The Project is located within a 110km radius of three operating gold processing mills (see image 5). The closest mill is the Dalgarranga Mill (48km) which has a capacity of 2.5 Mtpa. The Checkers Mill (Mt Magnet) has a capacity of 1.9 Mtpa and the Tuckabianna Mill has a capacity of 1.2 Mtpa providing processing options for gold resources that Rumble defines.

The Project hosts the Warda Warra North-South trending mineralised greenstone belt which is 35km in length and up to 3km in width. The greenstone belt hosts the mineralised Western Queen Shear Zone which is up to 50m in width and holds a series of high-grade gold structures including two mined deposits for a combined historic production of 880,000t @ 7.6 g/t Au for 215,000oz. The Western Queen (Central) Mine produced 660,000t @ 8.9 g/t Au for 189,500oz and the Western Queen South Mine (from two stages) produced 220,000t @ 3.6 g/t Au for 25,500oz.

An updated mineral resource (Payne Geological Services Pty Ltd – Independent) was completed in January 2018. Rumble has reviewed and verified the indicated and inferred resource, and the Company estimates that the remaining resources beneath both mined deposits are of 962,000t @ 3.9 g/t Au for 120,000oz. See previous ASX Announcement dated 6 August 2019 “Option to Acquire High-Grade Western Queen Gold Project” for further details about the Project, the resource and the historical production¹.

During 2019 – 2020, Rumble has completed **409** drill holes for **33,888** linear metres in (3) stages. The drilling is wholly within M59/45 and M59/208. The drilling comprises of diamond core with RC pre-collar (HQ and NQ), RC (5.5 inch), Slimline RC (4 inch) and Air Core. The drilling also includes reconnaissance/scout and sterilisation of the waste dumps.

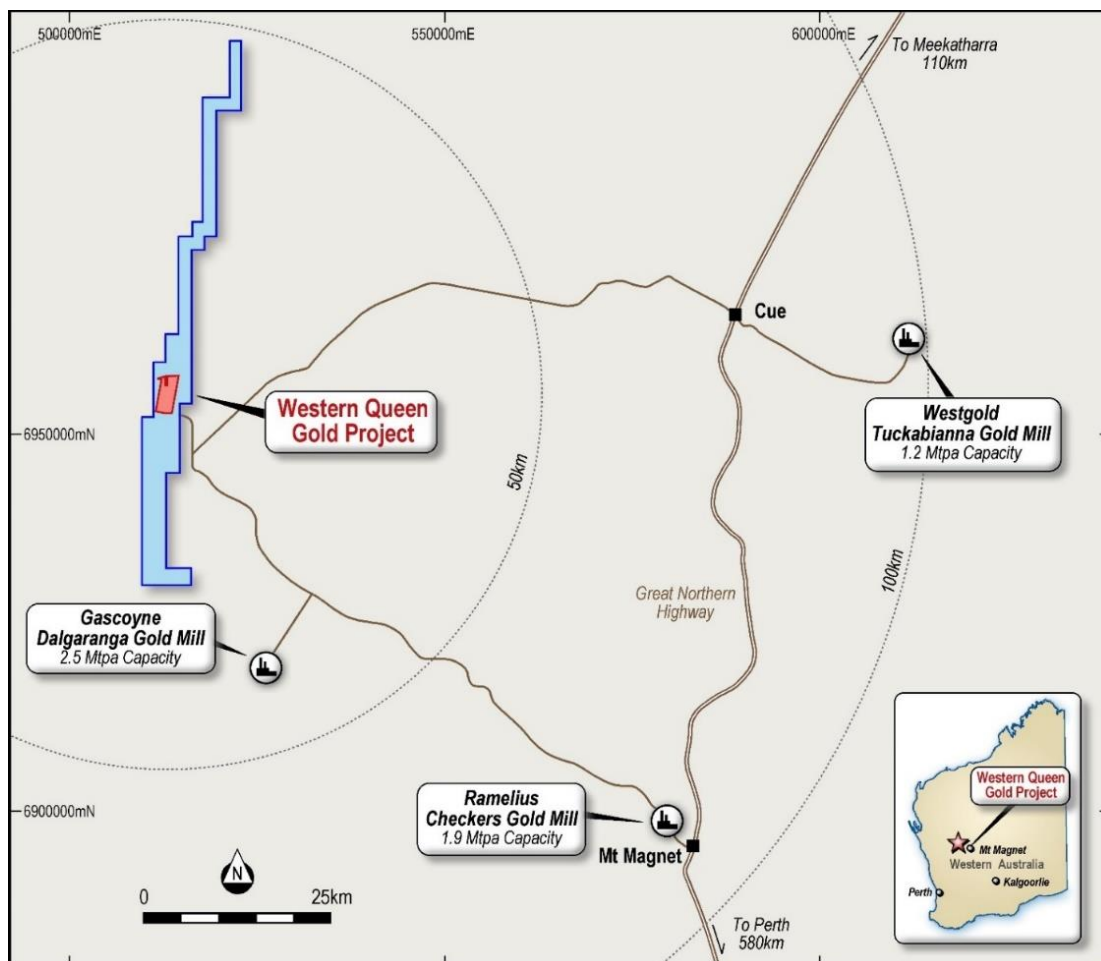


Image 5 – Location of Western Queen Project and three active mills within 110kms

Western Queen Gold Deposit							
Mineral Resource Estimate (2.0g/t Au cut-off)							
Deposit	Indicated		Inferred		Total		
	Tonnes	Au	Tonnes	Au	Tonnes	Au	Au
	t	g/t	t	g/t	t	g/t	ounces
WQ South	243,000	3.5	590,000	2.9	832,000	3.1	83,000
WQ Central	-	-	130,000	9.0	130,000	9.0	38,000
Total	243,000	3.5	719,000	4.0	962,000	3.9	120,000

Table 1 – Western Queen Project Resource Estimate (table subject to rounding)



Authorisation

This announcement is authorised for release by Shane Sikora, Managing Director of the Company.

-Ends-

For further information visit rumbleresources.com.au or contact enquiries@rumbleresources.com.au.

About Rumble Resources Ltd

Rumble Resources Ltd is an Australian based exploration company, officially admitted to the ASX on the 1st July 2011. Rumble was established with the aim of adding significant value to its current mineral exploration assets and will continue to look at mineral acquisition opportunities both in Australia and abroad.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Brett Keillor, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Keillor is an employee of Rumble Resources Limited. Mr Keillor has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is 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 Keillor consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Reference 1:

An updated mineral resource (Payne Geological Services Pty Ltd – Independent) was completed in January 2018. Rumble has reviewed and verified the indicated and inferred resource and estimates remaining resources beneath both mined deposits, of 962,000t @ 3.9 g/t Au for 120,000oz. Refer Table 1 in the body of the announcement, and previous ASX announcements dated 6 August 2019 "Option to Acquire High-Grade Western Queen Gold Project". The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement. See also ASX announcements dated 6 August 2019 "Option to Acquire High-Grade Western Queen Gold Project", 17 February 2020 "High Grade Gold Discovery at the Western Queen Project", 20 May 2020 "Drilling Identifies Multiple High-Grade Gold Shoots", and 4 November 2020 "Discovery High-Grade Gold Shoots and Shear Zone Extension" for further details about the Project.



Table 2

Drill Hole Location Table – Western Queen South Deposit

Hole ID	East (GDA94)	North (GDA94)	RL (m)	Azi	Dip	Depth
WQRC053	512465	6954844	392	130	-60	155
WQRC059	512427	6954828	392	130	-60	180
WQRC060	512420	6954803	391	130	-60	179
WQRC061	512465	6954793	388	130	-60	140
WQRC097	512409	6954781	391	130	-60	220
WQRC099	512353	6954757	390	130	-60	246
WQRC101	512347	6954732	390	130	-60	240
WQRC102	512559	6954865	395	130	-60	30
WQRC103	512543	6954877	394	130	-60	60
WQRC104	512525	6954889	394	130	-60	90
WQRC105	512549	6954842	395	130	-60	30
WQRC106	512535	6954853	394	130	-60	60
WQRC107	512536	6954818	394	130	-60	30
WQRC108	512522	6954829	393	130	-60	60
WQRC109	512537	6954790	393	130	-60	30
WQRC110	512525	6954798	393	130	-60	50
WQRC111	512333	6954712	390	130	-60	204
WQRC112	512459	6954821	392	130	-60	140
WQRC126	512518	6954864	393	130	-60	90
WQRC127	512502	6954874	393	130	-60	120
WQRC128	512505	6954842	392	130	-60	90
WQRC129	512489	6954855	392	130	-60	120
WQRC130	512305	6954514	390	130	-60	144
WQRC131	512367	6954465	390	130	-60	50
WQRC132	512345	6954481	390	130	-60	90
WQRC133	512363	6954441	390	130	-60	60
WQRC134	512346	6954454	390	130	-60	90
WQRC135	512320	6954502	390	130	-60	180
WQRC148	512327	6954493	390	90	-60	140
WQRC149	512408	6954440	390	325	-55	140
WQRC158	512312	6954421	390	120	-60	120
WQRC159	512294	6954318	390	90	-60	130
WQRC049A	512297	6954498	390	130	-60	97
WQRC096A	512302	6954546	390	130	-60	90
WQRC176	512290	6954586	390	130	-60	230
WQRC177	512296	6954612	390	130	-60	240
WQRC178	512301	6954638	390	130	-60	240
WQRC179	512309	6954662	390	130	-60	277
WQRC188	512319	6954682	390	130	-60	257
WQRC189	512386	6954771	390	130	-50	220



Table 3

Significant Drill Hole Intersection Table – Western Queen South Deposit

Drill Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade Au g/t
WQRC053	105	106	1	0.54
	118	123	5	0.67
WQRC059	144	152	8	1.26
	155	156	1	2.08
WQRC060	149	151	2	0.57
	155	170	15	1.61
WQRC061	62	68	6	0.56
	71	80	9	1.02
	87	90	3	1.1
WQRC097	163	166	3	0.72
	169	189	20	1.45
WQRC099	217	218	1	0.74
	228	246	18	1.05
WQRC101	211	214	3	0.63
	223	237	14	0.84
WQRC103	24	29	5	0.8
	44	45	1	0.55
WQRC104	46	47	1	0.61
	54	55	1	1.44
	65	66	1	0.61
WQRC106	40	41	1	0.82
	47	48	1	1.7
WQRC108	35	37	2	3.87
	48	49	1	0.63
WQRC111	174	175	1	0.61
	192	193	1	0.51
	202	204 EOH	2	0.99
WQRC112	87	88	1	2.76
	98	105	7	0.58
WQRC126	71	72	1	0.67
WQRC127	83	84	1	1.2
WQRC128	61	63	2	0.64
	65	69	4	0.51
WQRC129	91	92	1	0.83
WQRC132	54	60	6	1.81
	82	86	4	0.67
WQRC134	53	54	1	1.3
WQRC148	55	56	1	1.82
	63	65	2	1.29
	108	114	6	0.75
WQRC149	80	83	3	1.16
	107	108	1	1.05
WQRC158	102	112	10	0.94
WQRC159	108	114	6	4.3
WQRC176	179	183	4	0.54
	190	191	1	0.54
	195	208	13	2.04
	211	212	1	0.62
	223	225	2	0.57
WQRC177	153	154	1	0.56
	172	175	2	11
	179	192	15	1.5
	194	195	1	0.73
	206	213	7	1
	214	215	1	0.51
	217	218	1	0.54
WQRC178	162	165	3	0.58
	189	225	36	1.63
WQRC179	210	213	3	0.69
	223	224	1	0.76
	238	239	1	0.66
	257	263	6	5.93
	275	277 EOH	2	2.28
WQRC188	193	198	5	38.76
	203	205	2	0.73
	210	213	3	5.68
	221	238	17	5.7
WQRC189	159	163	4	2.14
	178	179	1	0.95
	183	189	6	1.19
	191	192	1	0.62

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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"> RC Sampling – 1 metre cone split samples with duplicate every 20, CRM standard (mixed OREAS high-grade and low-grade gold) every 20 samples and CRM blank every 20 samples. Samples are > 2kg.
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"> RC face hammer (5.5 inch), including pre-collar to diamond core tail.
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"> RC sample chips collected from splitter as > 2kg sample. Remaining sample collected in plastic bags (approximately 3-40 kgs). Every metre, a reference chip sample is collected. Geologically logged on site.
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"> RC chip sample logging includes geological and first pass geotechnical appraisal.
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"> RC samples are cone split. Samples were both wet and dry. Wet samples via cone splitter. RC sample size was generally consistent > 2kg
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, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All assaying was by 30-gram charge Fire Assay with AA finish (total digest). In addition to the Au FA analysis, RC samples were analysed by pXRF and magnetic



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<p>susceptibility meter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standards were industry CRMs from OREAS which included low-grade and high-grade along with certified blanks CRM's include – G316-1, G916-4, G913-1, G915-2 and G313-4.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verification of significant intersections by Rumble personnel. • No twinned holes completed. • All data and documentation are both hard copy and electronic.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill-hole collars have been surveyed using DGPS. Survey completed by Lone Star Surveys. System is MGA94 Zone 50. • Down-hole surveys were completed by Gyro.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data spacing is based on surface DGPS drill hole pick-up including RL.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orientation of sampling versus structure and trend of gold mineralisation is known based on large historic database and mining history of the Western Queen Central and Western Queen South Gold deposits. Mining completed in 2012.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All samples managed by Rumble personnel.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No external audit or review of current results.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i> • <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Western Queen Project comprises of two mining leases (M59/45 and M59/208) and two exploration license applications (E20/967 and E59/2443). • Rumble has acquired 100% of the project. • The licenses are granted, in a state of good standing and have no known impediments. • Production royalties include \$20/oz on existing resources with \$8/oz on new open pit resources and \$6/oz on new underground resources.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current RC and diamond core drilling completed by Rumble. Historical drill hole intersections previously reported in previous Rumble announcements. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4/11/2019 – Western Queen Gold Project – Multiple Targets to be Drilled
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type is orogenic shear zone hosted gold in Archaean greenstones of the Yilgarn Block
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Table 1 - Western Queen Project Resource Estimate (table subject to rounding) Table 2 – Drill Hole Location and Survey Table. Table 3 – Significant Drill Hole Intersections.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cut-off grade >0.5 g/t Au. Internal waste used is subject to continuity in section and strike. Other considerations include whether in hanging wall (easier to mine) or footwall position.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The dip of the main gold mineralisation zone is well documented – 80-85° dip to 310° The true width of mineralization is approximately 70% of the drill-hole intersection. i.e. The true width of a down-hole intersection of 6m will be 4.2m.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Image 1 - Western Queen South Deposit – Section WQRC188 – Drill Holes Intersections Image 2 - Western Queen South – Location of Drilling and Significant Results Image 3 - Western Queen Project – Location Plan of Prospects and Drilling by Rumble Image 4 - Western Queen South Deposit - Gram-Metre Gold Contouring Longitudinal Section



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Image 5 – Location of Western Queen Project and three active mills within 110kms
<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"> • Table 3 – Significant Drill Hole Intersections
<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"> • All RC samples collected for assay were concurrently assayed by pXRF.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Completion of database compilation ○ Geological interpretation ○ Resource estimation