23 February 2021

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Drilling Expands Large-Scale Gold-Copper-Silver System Munarra Gully Project, Cue, Western Australia

Amaryllis Prospect – Large Scale Gold-Copper-Silver System

- Single reconnaissance RC drill traverse 500m north of the Amaryllis Prospect intercepted the main mineralised shear zone.
    - Very wide multiple perched supergene gold blanket - >200m wide.
    - Multiple gold intersections across 200m wide supergene zone including:
        - **8m @ 1.06 g/t Au from 80m (AMRC047A – 4m Composites)***
        - **4m @ 4.02 g/t Au from 112m (AMRC047A – 4m Composite)***
        - **8m @ 0.7 g/t Au from 64m (AMRC035 – 4m Composites)***
        - **4m @ 3.39 g/t Au from 119m (AMRC035)***

        *Reported intersections are downhole length
    - Extended Au-Cu-Ag zone to over 2.3km - completely open
    - Amaryllis Shear Zone - 15km Remains Untested
- RC Drilling of the newly named Calytrix Au–Cu–Ag zone has confirmed strong continuity of copper (>1% Cu) and gold (>1 g/t Au) mineralisation
        - **5m @ 1.16% Cu, 0.78 g/t Au, 16.2 g/t Ag from 109m (AMRC042)***

        *Reported intersections are downhole length
    - Over 350m strike and open in both directions
    - Open at depth

Geological Comparison - Chibougamau Gold-Copper Deposit Types

- Rumble mapping and petrographic interpretation has inferred the style of mineralisation as Au-Cu-Ag shear vein type (epigenetic) in association with distal low to high tenor base metal volcanogenic mineralisation (VMS)
- The style of mineralisation has very similar characteristics to known large scale Chibougamau Au-Cu shear vein type deposits located in the eastern part of the Archaean Abitibi Greenstone Belt in Quebec, Canada
- Rumble has now advanced the geological model to aid in predicting potential deposits along the Amaryllis Shear Zone

Rumble Resources Ltd (ASX: RTR) (“Rumble” or “the Company”) is pleased to announce the results and interpretation from the latest reconnaissance RC drilling and mapping program completed at the Amaryllis Prospect located on the Munarra Gully Project 60km to the north of the township of Cue, located in the Murchison Goldfields (600km NE of Perth) of Western Australia.

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Amaryllis Au-Cu-Ag Prospect – Large Scale Gold-Copper-Silver System

The Amaryllis Shear zone lies within E51/1919 and E51/1927 owned 100% by Rumble which forms part of the Munarra Gully Project.

Rumble has defined a large-scale gold-copper-silver system over 2.3km's in strike (completely open) under shallow cover (10 to 40 metres) in association with a major north-south trending shear system named the Amaryllis Prospect.

Approximately 2300m of strike has been partly tested by Rumble on relatively wide spacing. Recent regional reconnaissance exploration which involved mapping and relogging all available historic drill-holes has inferred the highly mineralised regionally extensive Amaryllis shear zone extends over 15km to the north under cover untested by drilling.

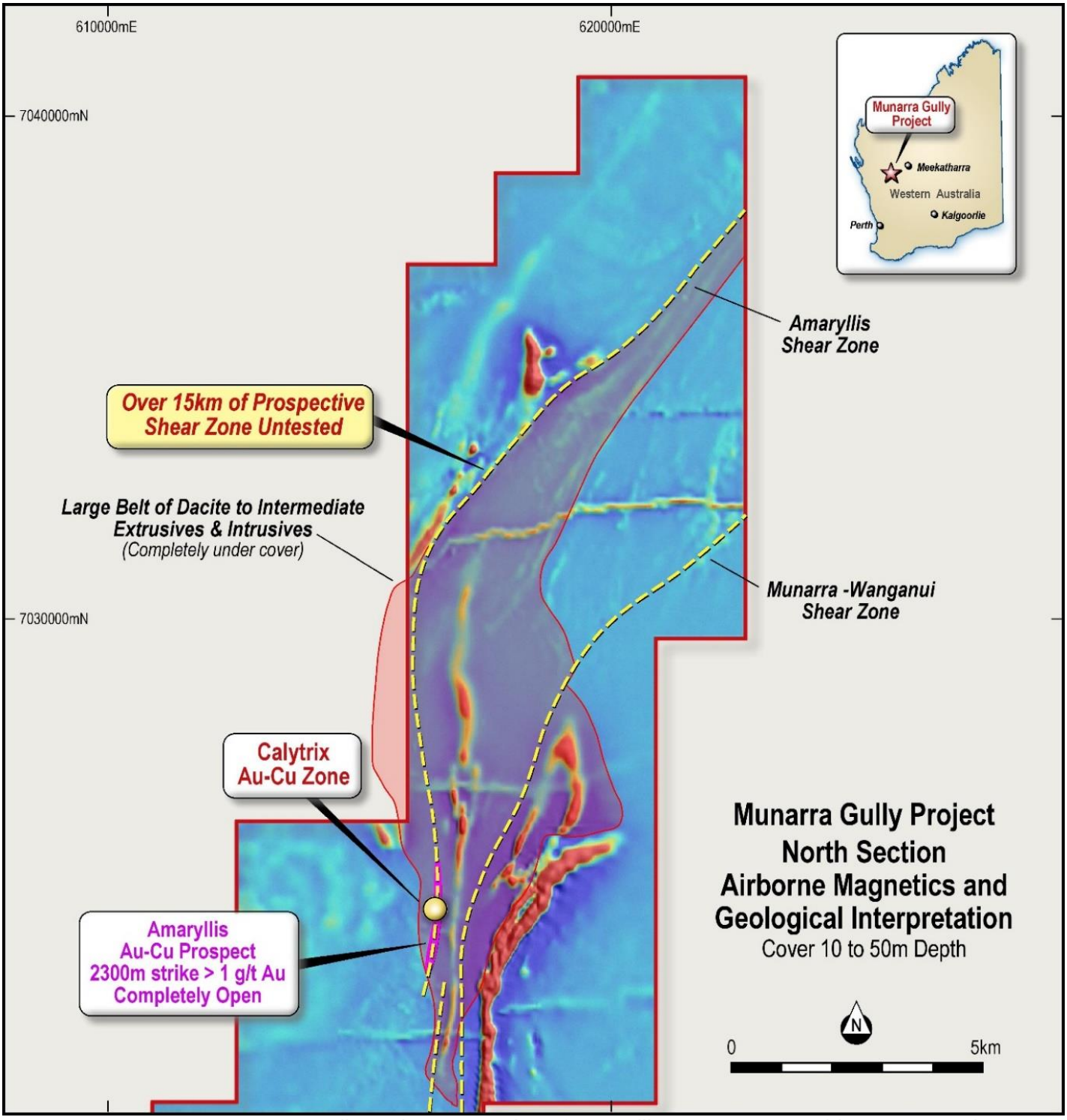

Image 1 – Munarra Gully Project – Location of Amaryllis Prospect over Airborne Magnetics

Drilling Results – Amaryllis Prospect

The current round of reconnaissance RC drilling comprised of 20 drill holes for 3121m and was designed to:

- Extend the gold-copper-silver mineralisation north along strike
- Extend the copper dominant mineralisation (Calytrix) with respect to strike and plunge potential.
- Test four (4) EM conductors (Moving Loop ground TEM survey completed by Rumble).

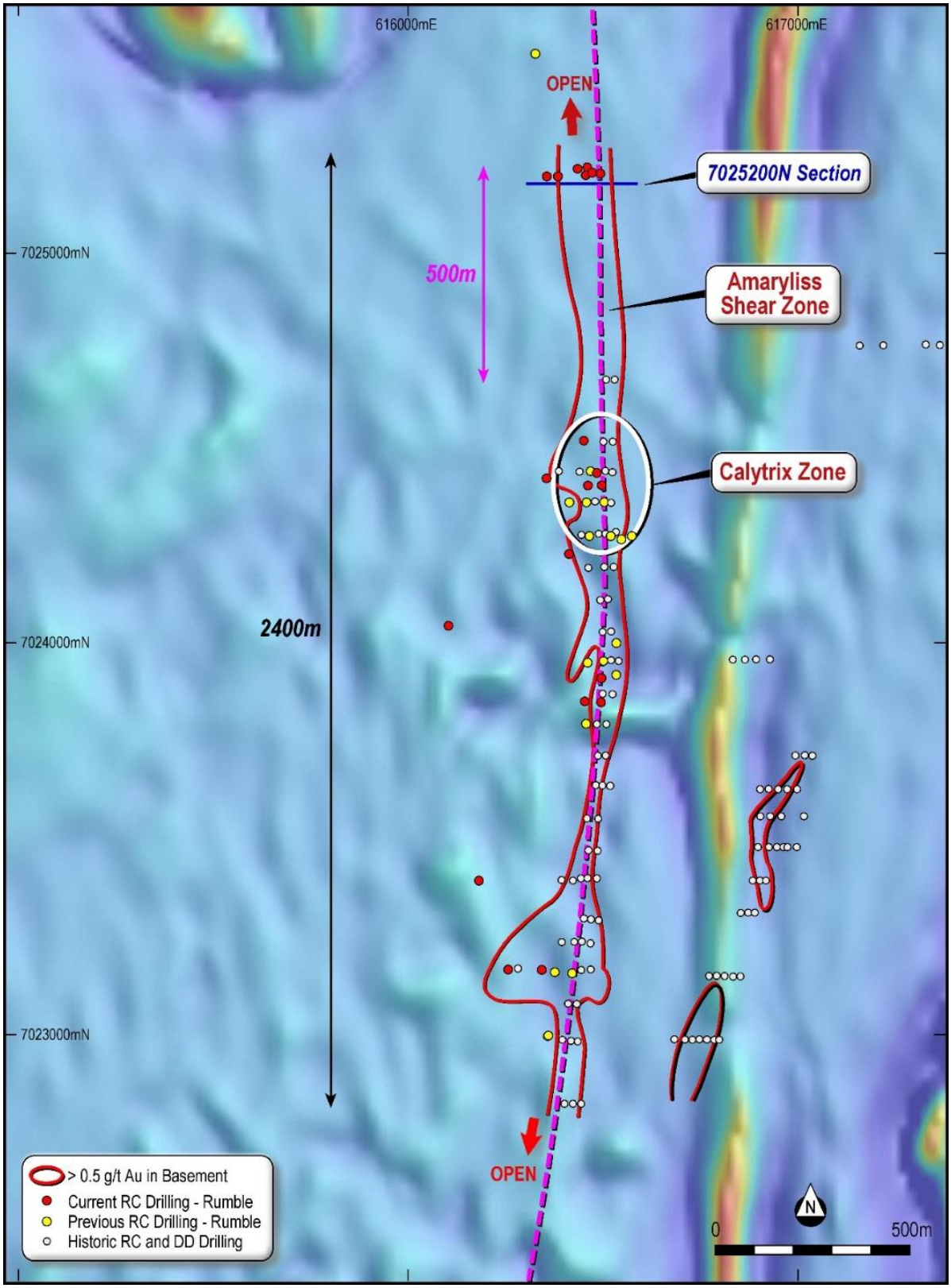

Image 2 – Amaryllis Prospect – Drill Hole Location, Shear Zone and Basement Au over Airborne Magnetics

Mineralisation Extended 500m North (image 2 and 3)

Approximately 500m north and along strike from the known Amaryllis mineralisation (see images 2 and 3), a single RC drill hole traverse (section 7025200N) tested gold and copper anomalism associated with shallow historic AC drilling. Multiple perched supergene gold blankets (>100ppb Au) over 200m in width were delineated at a depth below 50m. Below and within the supergene zones, a wide zone of altered and sheared porphyritic dacite intrusive returned multiple gold intersections including:

- **8m @ 1.06 g/t Au from 80m (AMRC047A – 4m composites)**
- **4m @ 4 g/t Au from 112m (AMRC047A - 4m composite)**
- **8m @ 0.7 g/t Au from 64m (AMRC035 – 4m composites)**
- **4m @ 3.39 g/t Au from 119m (AMRC035 – 1m sampling)**

Beneath 20m of transported cover, basement rocks are strongly weathered and depleted of metal above the supergene gold zones (see image 3).

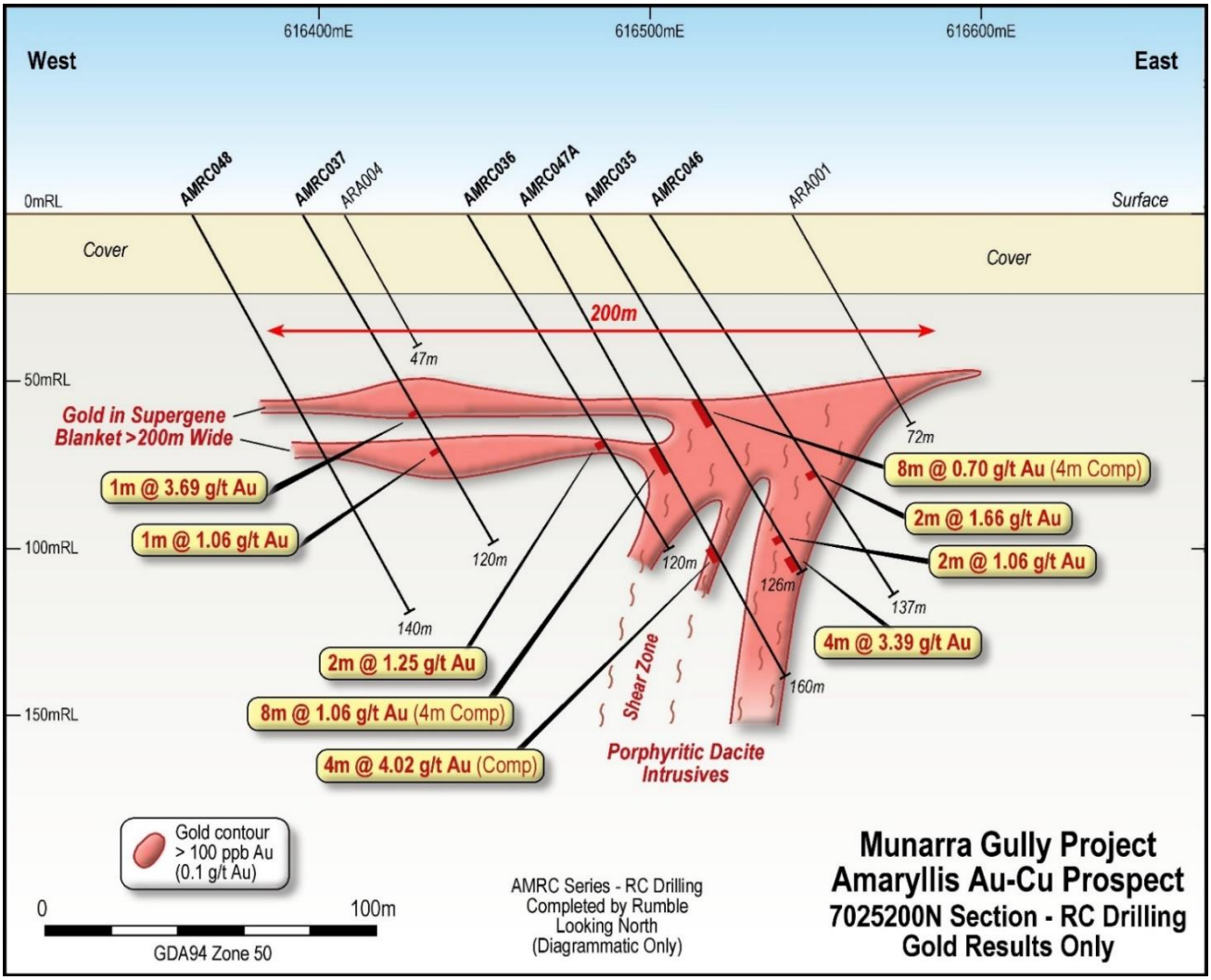

Image 3 – Amaryllis Prospect – RC Drill Hole Section 7025200N – Gold Results and Interpretation

Newly Named Calytrix Gold-Copper-Silver Zone (image 4)

RC drilling has extended > 1% Cu (Au-Cu-Ag) mineralisation further north along strike. The Calytrix zone is over 350m in strike open in both directions and down dip. Results include:

- **5m @ 1.16% Cu, 0.78 g/t Au, 16.2 g/t Ag** from 109m (AMRC042)*
  - Within broad zone - 28m @ 0.36% Cu, 0.42 g/t Au, 5.4 g/t Ag from 108m.
- **2m @ 1.49% Cu, 0.81 g/t Au, 18 g/t Ag** from 108m (AMRC043)*
  - Within broad zone – 35m @ 0.26% Cu, 0.32 g/t Au from 75m

*Reported intersections are downhole length

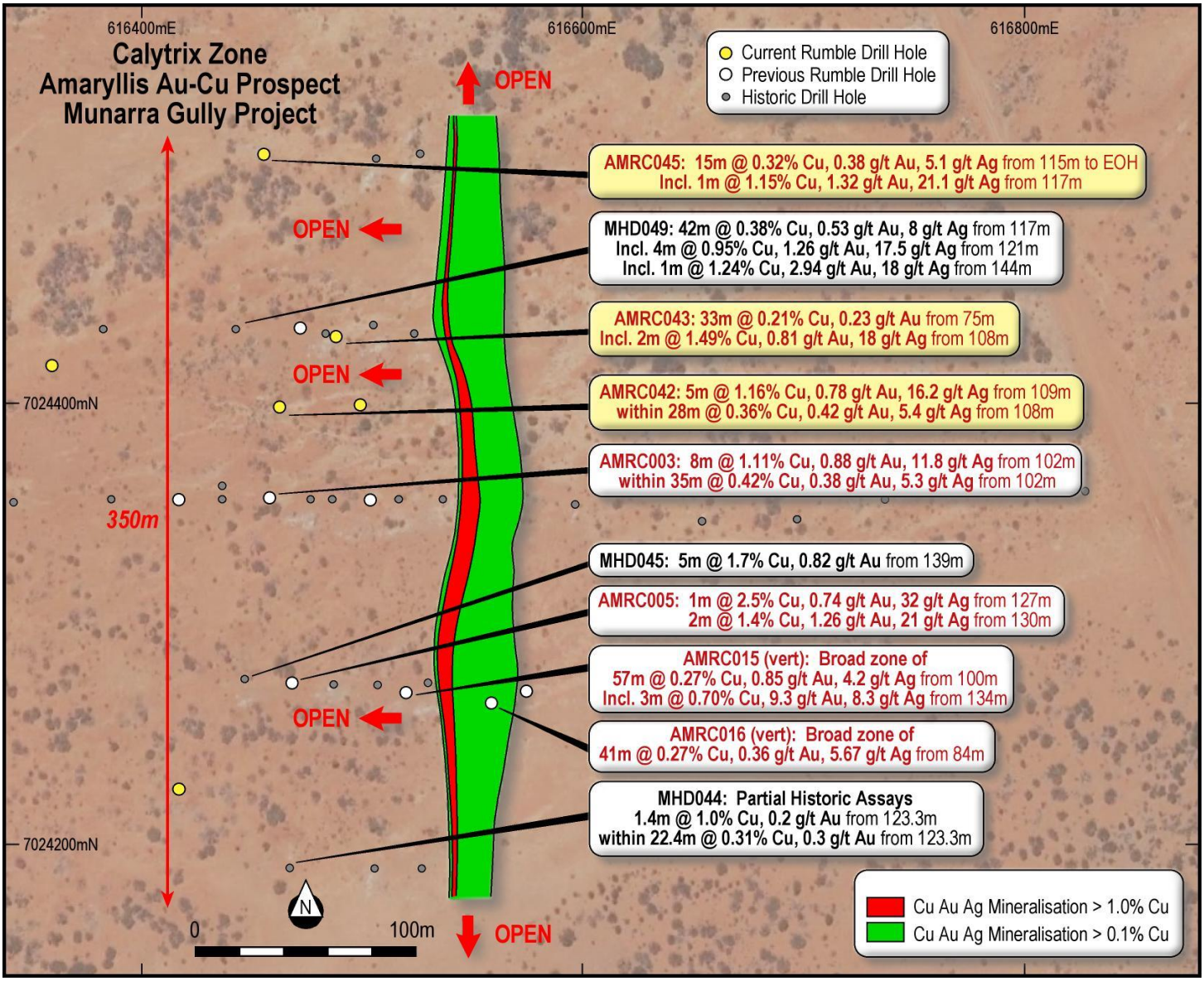

Image 4 – Amaryllis Prospect – Calytrix Zone – Drill Hole Plan with Results

Over a strike 350m (open), >1% Cu and > 1 g/t Au intersections highlight strong continuity of mineralisation in predominantly intensely sheared porphyritic dacitic high level intrusives. Mineralisation is completely open down dip. Transported cover is generally less than 20m. Within the zone of mineralisation, deep weathering (80 to 100m vertical) has attributed to significant depletion of gold and copper in the upper saprolite profile.

Multiple perched palaeo-water tables are prevalent within the highly weathered basement. Late acidic and saline groundwaters from nearby Lake Annean have likely remobilised and redistributed both gold and copper into broad pervasive supergene zones in the oxide zone.

TEM Conductors

Rumble completed a moving loop TEM (transient electro-magnetic) survey over an area of 2600m by 600m in 2020. The EM targets generated were generally north-south trending conductors in the 200-300S range. Four (4) targets were tested (off the main mineralised shear trend) by RC drilling as part of the latest drilling campaign. No significant sulphide mineralisation was encountered. The conductors are likely lithological trends under deep weathering and conductive surface.

Geological Comparison - Chibougamau Gold Copper Shear Vein Deposit Type

Drilling, mapping and subsequent petrographic and mineragraphic studies by Rumble has inferred the style of mineralisation as Au-Cu-Ag shear vein type (epigenetic) in association with overprinting of potential distal low to high tenor base metal volcanogenic mineralisation (VMS). Exploration has determined the following:

- Host rocks are dacitic to intermediate extrusives and high-level intrusives
- Host rocks are feldspar phyric (porphyritic)
- Mineralisation is pyrite-chalcopyrite+/-pyrrhotite+/-sphalerite
- Mineralisation is associated with intensely sheared (mylonitic) sericite-muscovite-chlorite-silica zones partitioned throughout weakly foliated to massive dacite to intermediate host. The mineralised shear is up to 50m in width.
- Alteration is carbonate (ankerite) – epidote – Kspar – tourmaline.

The style of mineralisation has very similar characteristics with Chibougamau Au-Cu-Ag shear vein style deposits located in the eastern part of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt in Quebec, Canada. At Chibougamau, major (later) shearing has overprinted earlier deformation within an area of high-level porphyries (Au-Mo-Cu) and minor VMS that have intruded into early sediments and mafic intrusive complex rock types.

Of Note: Chibougamau Au-Cu-Ag shear vein style deposits have produced 3.5 million oz (gold) and 1 million copper metal tonnes at an average weighted grade of 1.76% Cu and 2.05 g/t Au. Some of the deposits at Chibougamau have been mined down to 1.1km in depth.

At Amaryllis, there is evidence with respect to peripheral Zn +/- Pb +/- Cu anomalism in shales, metal may have been partly sourced from distal low order VMS systems possibly associated with the dacite to andesite extrusive and intrusive belt.

Criteria	Amaryllis Au-Cu-Ag Prospect	Chibougamau Au-Cu Shear Vein Deposit Type
Commodities	Au-Cu-Ag	Au-Cu-Ag
Mineralisation	Pyrite-chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite-sphalerite	Pyrite-chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite-sphalerite-galena
Deformation and Alteration of Host (pervasive)	Intensely sheared/mylonised muscovite-sericite-chlorite-silica zones partitioned within weakly foliated to massive host Alteration zones 50-100m width Limited drilling outside zone	Intensely sheared/mylonised chlorite-sericite-carbonate+/-magnetite zones partitioned within undeformed host 100m scale breccia – disseminated-stockwork Km scale phyllic to propylitic
Alteration Associated with Mineralisation	Fe carbonate (ankerite)-epidote-Kspar-tourmaline-silica	Fe carbonate (ankerite)-epidote-chlorite-silica-tourmaline
Host Rocks	Porphyritic dacitic to andesitic extrusives high-level intrusives with later tonalitic dykes	Porphyritic tonalite intruding into anorthositic gabbro complex
Ore Zone Characteristics	Stringer sulphide shears with semi massive sulphide zones Evidence of large lower grade stockwork/disseminated zones	Stringer to massive sulphide shear vein (2 to 5m wide mineable) – large disseminated/stockwork zones **Strong dip component to ore zones.** **Lesser strike component**

Table 2 – Geological Comparisons – Amaryllis Prospect and Chibougamau Au Cu Deposit Types

Source – "Structural and Stratigraphic Controls on Magmatic, Volcanogenic and Shear Zone-Hosted Mineralisation in the Chapais-Chibougamau Mining Camp NE Abitibi – Leclerc et al (2012)"

Exploration Geological Model

Based on strong geological similarities between the Amaryllis Au-Cu-Ag mineralisation and known Au-Cu (Ag) shear vein style mineralisation in the Chibougamau region in the eastern part of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt in Quebec, Canada, Rumble has advanced the geological model to aid in predicting potential deposits along the regionally extensive Amaryllis Shear Zone. Image 5 highlights the comparison with respect to mineralisation, alteration associated with mineralisation and structural deformation (with resultant lithology/alteration) between Amaryllis (upper representation) and Chibougamau (lower representation).

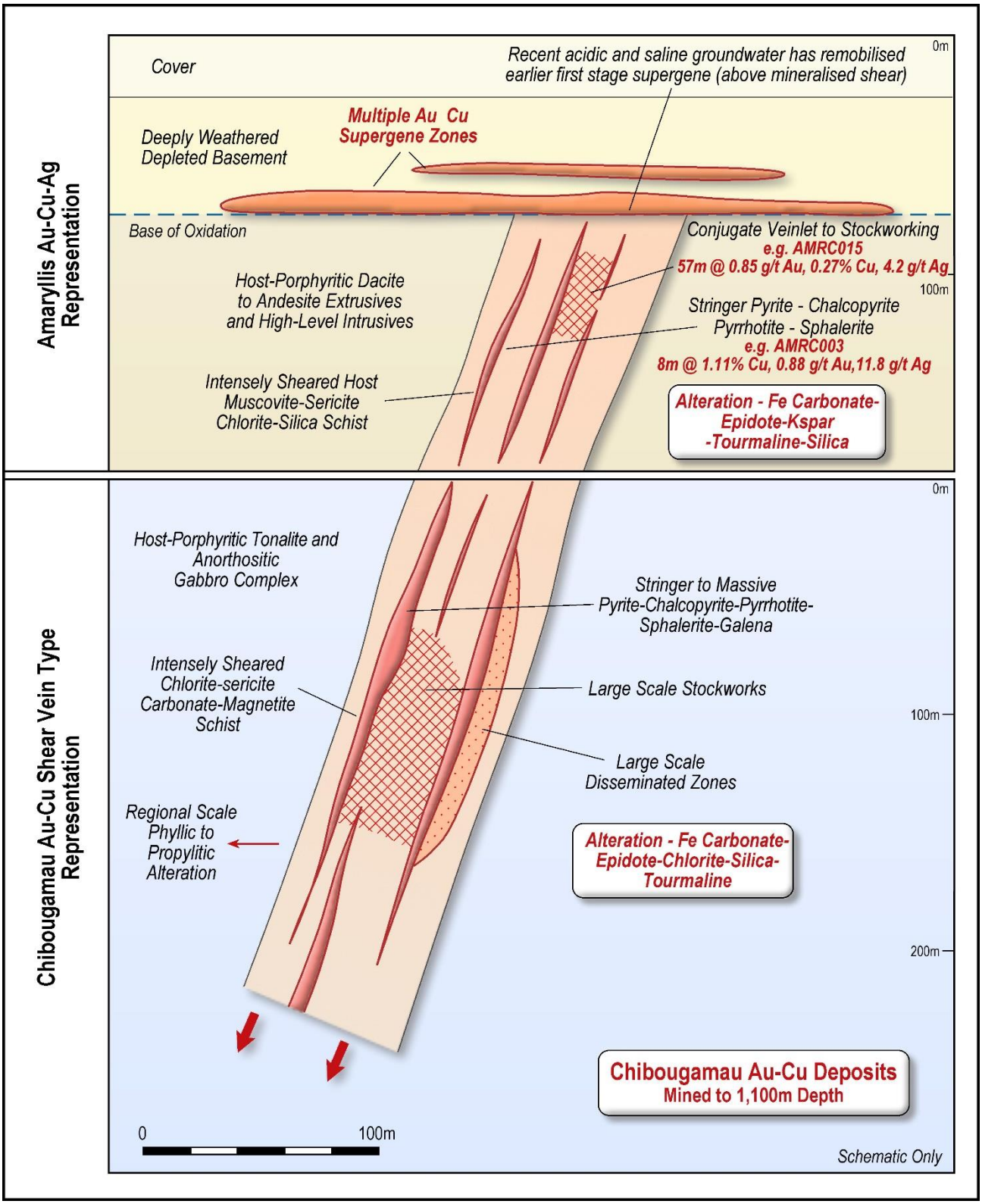

Image 5 – Geological Model – Amaryllis Au-Cu-Ag Prospect – Chibougamau Au-Cu-(Ag) Shear Vein Style

Next Stages

- Based on the comparative style of mineralisation with respect to Chibougamau Au Cu Deposit types, i.e. **strong dip component to ore deposits, lesser strike component**, Rumble will complete a down-hole TEM survey within the Calytrix zone to affirm if there is a conductive response from the known pyrite-chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite mineralisation.

- Follow up diamond drilling targeting higher tenor mineralisation (based on conductance). This will allow:
  - Structural information – currently lacking due to no historic diamond drill core available.
  - Mineralisation and host characterisation.

This announcement authorised for release by Shane Sikora, Managing Director.

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 and fairly represents 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.

This announcement includes Exploration Results for the Munarra Gully Project previously reported by Rumble in its announcement dated 16 September 2020, 23 April 2020, 5 March 2020, 11 February 2020, 26 November 2019, 11 July 2019 and 25 March 2019. Rumble confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous announcement.

Table 1
RC Drill Hole Collar Location and Survey – Amaryllis Prospect

Hole ID	E(MGA94_50)	N(MGA94_50)	RL (Assumed)	Depth	Dip	Azi (Mag)
AMRC030	616186	7023393	450	250	-60	90
AMRC031	616457	7023850	450	192	-60	90
AMRC032	616109	7024041	450	215	-60	90
AMRC033	616416	7024225	450	230	-60	90
AMRC034	616262	7023168	450	150	-60	90
AMRC035	616480	7025194	450	126	-60	90
AMRC036	616443	7025202	450	120	-60	90
AMRC037	616392	7025187	450	120	-60	90
AMRC038	616348	7023165	450	222	-60	90
AMRC039	616496	7023846	450	140	-60	180
AMRC040	616498	7023907	450	150	-60	90
AMRC041	616499	7024399	450	125	-60	90
AMRC042	616462	7024398	450	189	-60	90
AMRC043	616488	7024430	450	143	-60	90
AMRC044	616359	7024417	450	130	-60	90
AMRC045	616455	7024512	450	149	-60	90
AMRC046	616498	7025191	450	137	-60	90
AMRC047	616464	7025204	450	33	-60	90
AMRC047A	616461	7025186	450	160	-60	90
AMRC048	616360	7025187	450	140	-60	90

Table 2.
Significant RC Drill Hole Intersections – Amaryllis Au-Cu-Ag Prospect

Hole_ID	From(m)	To(m)	Width (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Sample Type
AMRC033	60	64	4	0.74			4m Comp
AMRC033	77	78	1	1.38			
AMRC031	72	73	1	0.60			
AMRC031	132	133	1	0.75	3.20	0.20	
AMRC031	152	153	1	0.50	3.60	0.23	
AMRC034	115	116	1	0.53		0.20	
AMRC035	64	68	4	0.71			4m Comp
AMRC035	68	72	4	0.68			4m Comp
AMRC035	106	108	2	1.06	2.10	0.27	
AMRC035	119	120	4	3.39	1.20	0.10	
AMRC036	78	79	1	0.65			
AMRC036	107	108	1	0.76			
AMRC036	111	112	1	0.67			
AMRC037	68	69	1	3.69			
AMRC037	82	83	1	1.06			
AMRC038	99	100	1	1.28	2.10		
AMRC038	156	157	1	1.79	5.30	0.27	
AMRC038	171	172	1	**7.88**	4.10	0.17	
AMRC040	80	84	4	0.63			4m Comp
AMRC041	67	71	4	**4.00**	0.70	0.15	
AMRC041	84	85	1	0.92		0.16	
AMRC042	68	72	4	2.61			4m Comp
AMRC042	109	114	5	0.78	16.20	**1.16**	
within	108	136	28	0.42	5.40	0.36	
AMRC042	161	162	1	1.65	1.90	0.23	
AMRC043	108	110	2	**0.81**	**18.00**	**1.49**	
within	75	110	35	0.32		0.26	
AMRC045	115	119	4	1.05	10.70	0.64	
inc	117	118	1	**1.32**	**21.10**	**1.15**	
AMRC046	65	69	4	0.54			4m Comp
AMRC046	85	87	2	1.66			
AMRC047A	80	88	8	1.06			4m Comp
AMRC047A	112	116	4	**4.02**			4m Comp

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 (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.*
		• RC Sampling –
		  ○ 1 metre cone split samples with duplicate every 20, CRM standard (mixed OREAS high-grade and low-grade base metals) every 20 samples and CRM blank every 20 samples.
		  ○ If pXRF indicates >1000ppm Cu, 4m composite sample taken – speared from main plastic bag.
		• Sample weights ranged from 2 to 3kg
		• Samples were analysed by 30g FA for Au and 4 acid digest for multi-element assaying.

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.)..*	• RC 5.5in face Hammer
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.*	• RC sample chips collected from splitter as > 2kg sample. Remaining sample collected in plastic bags (approximately 30-40 kgs). Every metre, a reference chip sample is collected. Geologically logged on site.
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.*	• RC chip sample logging includes geological and first pass geotechnical appraisal
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.*	RC samples are cone split. Samples were both wet and dry. Wet samples via cone splitter. Duplicates taken every 20 samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain* • *size of the material being sampled.*	
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.*	• 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 4 acid digest (multi-element). • pXRF assaying has been completed on all RC chips. • Standards and blanks were industry CRMs from OREAS. Duplicates were taken every 20 samples.
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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• Drill-hole collars have been surveyed using GPS. System is MGA94 Zone 50.
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.*	• RC drilling was exploration by nature. Although confirmation drilling, no twins were completed.
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.*	• RC drilling designed on historic and previous drilling completed by Rumble. Drilling was normal to inferred historic strike. Historic dip was not known and a combination of angles and vertical holes were completed by Rumble to ascertain the dip of mineralisation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples double bagged (bulka bags) prior to freighting to Perth
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audits completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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.*	• E51/1919 and E51/1927 Granted (100% RTR) • E51/1677 is granted and is 100% owned by Marjorie Ann Molloy. Rumble has exercised its option to acquire 80%.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Current exploration solely completed by Rumble Resources
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Au-Cu-Ag mineralization hosted in felsic to intermediate volcaniclastics and porphyritic intrusives. Mineralisation considered modified VMS, i.e. shear overprinting early VMS mineralization.

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.*
		• Table 1 – RC Drill Hole Collar Location and Survey – Amaryllis Prospect
		• Table 2. - Significant RC Drill Hole Intersections – Amaryllis Au-Cu-Ag Prospect – Cutoff criteria based on >0.5 g/t Au. Broad zones of elevated mineralisation highlighted widths of alteration used >1000ppm Cu as cutoff.

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 stated.*	• RC drilling results are a combination of reporting intercepts based on >0.5 g/t Au and copper mineralization highlighting zones of exploration interest. Criteria includes 2m intercepts or wider (single metre very high-grade Au intercepts reported). Allow up to 2m of internal dilution. • Some intersections are 4m composites. Resampling to 1m splits will be conducted next field programme
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').*	• All intersections reported as down-hole lengths and not true width. • The dip of mineralization is variable with intercepts ranging from 60% to 80% to true width for angled holes. Note flat supergene zones have been interpreted (close to true width if supergene)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Image 1 – Munarra Gully Project – Location of Amaryllis Prospect over Airborne Magnetics • Image 2 - Amaryllis Prospect – Drill Hole Location, Shear Zone and Basement Au Mineralisation over Airborne Magnetics • Image 3 – Amaryllis Prospect – RC Drill Hole Section 7025200N – Gold Results and Interpretation • Image 4 – Amaryllis Prospect – Calytrix Zone – Drill Hole Plan with Results • Image 5 - Geological Model – Amaryllis Au-Cu-Ag Prospect – Chibougamau Au-Cu-(Ag) Shear Vein Style
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.*	• Table 3 highlights selected drill hole (single metre and composite) assays with Au, Cu, Ag, S and Zn.
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.*	• Other data collected from RC drilling includes: ○ 1 metre pXRF assays
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.*	**Amaryllis Cu Au Prospect** • Calytrix – Proposed down hole TEM to highlight potential conductors • Follow up diamond core drilling (EIS funded) testing conductors.