30 April 2024

Wardawarra Project - Exploration confirms potential for a new Lithium Province

Western Pegmatite Zone and Lithium Creek Prospect

- Exploration has highlighted a prospective 6km long trend containing multiple large pegmatites along a granite – ultramafic contact, north of the Western Queen Gold Deposit.
- Pegmatites trend to the northwest and are greater than 15m thick in outcrop with surface exposures of several hundreds of metres across strike, suggesting that the pegmatites may have substantial true thicknesses.
- Multiple pegmatites appear to have undergone significant zonation fractionation and many have fractionated quartz cores. Rock chip sampling has returned high-grade assays of up to **3.62% Li_2O** and **433ppm Ta_2O_5**.

Eastern Pegmatite Swarm and Dunn's Prospect

- Exploration has confirmed that a 12km long swarm of pegmatite dykes are lithium-cesium-tantalum (LCT) fertile with a 3km zone of high fertility (ie.low K/Rb ratios).
- Dunns Prospect is located in the southern portion of the zone of highest fertility. Rock chip sampling at Dunns has returned high-grade assays including **4.95% Li_2O, 4.91% Li_2O, 4.84% Li_2O and 4.72% Li_2O.**

The Fence Prospect

- The Fence Prospect and the LCT fertile pegmatite field was previously held by **Pancontinental Mining Limited**, who in 1983 ranked it in their top 5 lithium (Li) – tantalum (Ta) prospects with a portfolio of projects that included Pilgangoora, Wodgina, Tabba Tabba and Yinnetharra.
- The Fence Prospect is located on application ELA59/2443, 11km south of the Western Queen Gold Deposit.
- Historic shallow alluvial mining has occurred for tantalite/columbite **with lithium potential untested by drilling.**

Tantalus Prospect

- A single traverse of RC drilling has confirmed the potential for a large lithium bearing pegmatite system under shallow cover at the Tantalus Prospect. The Tantalus Prospect is a shallow east dipping weathered pegmatite system hosted in ultramafic rocks and consists of two zones trending north-south over a strike of 600m (open). The upper pegmatite (width up to 30m) is lithium bearing.
- Airborne magnetics has interpreted up to eight pegmatites within the Yinga Ultramafic Complex that are of similar or larger size compared with Tantalus, that occur under cover.
- Previous grab sampling has returned up to **2.58% Li_2O** where the lithium bearing pegmatite is exposed in a historical shallow pit.

Next Steps to assess the lithium potential at Wardawarra

- A detailed mapping and geochemical sampling program has been planned to vector the best fertility zones within the Western and Eastern Pegmatite prospect areas, to assist with immediate drill hole targeting
- Review pegmatite intersections in previous Rumble and historic drilling within the Western Queen mining licences, E20/967 and ELA59/2443 for lithium fertility.

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ASX RTR

Peter Harold, Rumble Managing Director and CEO commented:

"Rumble's primary focus is to progress the potentially world class Earaheedy Zn/Pb/Ag Project, however while we are undertaking the metallurgical testwork on Earaheedy material there is an opportunity to revisit the high-grade gold deposits at the Western Queen Project and lithium at Wardawarra. Work by our geologists and previous owners has confirmed the presence of pegmatites and high-grade Li_2O from rock chip samples. It is also significant that there is a 12km long swarm of fertile pegmatite dykes and within that a 3km high fertility zone and that the previous owner, Pancontinental Mining, ranked Wardawarra in their top five lithium/tantalum prospects with a portfolio of projects that included Pilgangoora, Wodgina, Tabba Tabba and Yinnetharra.

The next steps for us in relation to the Wardawarra lithium exploration are to undertake detailed mapping and geochemical sampling program to determine the best fertility zones within the Western and Eastern Pegmatite prospect areas for drill hole targeting and to review pegmatite intersections in previous Rumble and historic drilling within the Western Queen mining licences for lithium fertility.

We are lucky to have a number of projects within Rumble covering a sweet of commodities and we look forward to updating shareholders on our exploration activities at Western Queen and at Wardawarra.

Rumble Resources Limited (**ASX: RTR**) ("**Rumble"** or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce the latest exploration results for the Wardawarra Project have highlighted the potential for multiple lithium bearing pegmatite systems along with the discovery of a partly preserved mafic to ultramafic layered igneous complex highly prospective for nickel, cobalt and PGEs.

The Wardawarra Project, located 100km west of Cue, Murchison Goldfields, Western Australia (see figure 1), has seen no historical exploration for lithium and only limited nickel and cobalt investigations in the 1980s. Exploration by Rumble included air core (AC) and slimline reverse circulation (RC) drilling with regional rock-chip sampling.

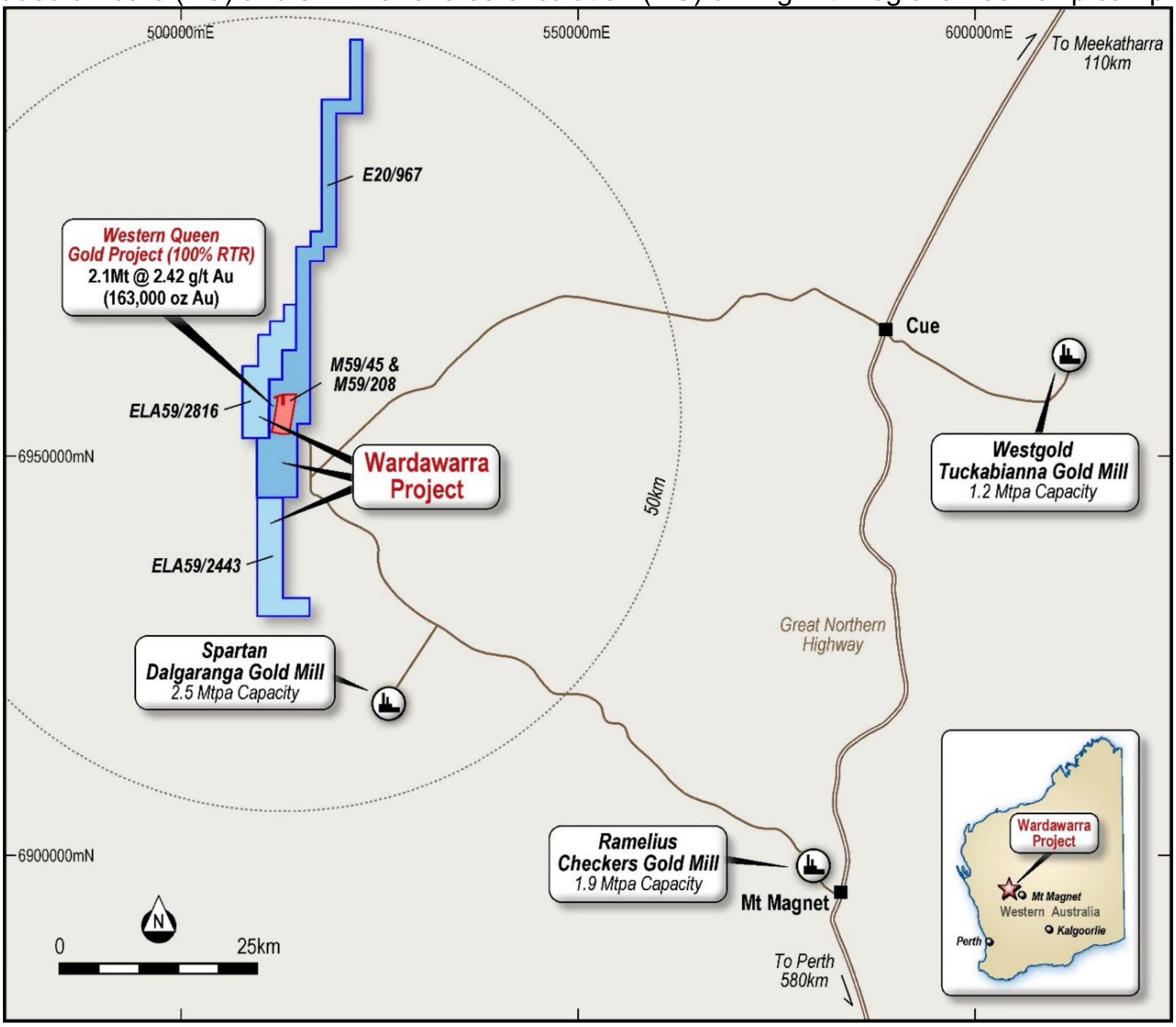

Figure 1 - Wardawarra Project surrounds Western Queen mining licences – Tenement Location Plan

Lithium Exploration

Western Pegmatite Zone and Lithium Creek Prospect

The Western Pegmatite Zone is a 6km long trend containing abundant poorly outcropping pegmatites situated directly north of the Western Queen gold deposit (see Figure 2). The pegmatites occur adjacent to the Western Granite- Yinga Ultramafic Complex contact as well as within both the ultramafic and granite units. The surface expression of the numerous pegmatite dykes are up to 15m wide in poorly preserved (weathered) outcrop. Often only a central quartz core is outcropping and is surrounded by a 200-300m area of pegmatite float, suggesting that that the pegmatites may have substantial true thicknesses. This large Western Pegmatite Zone trends predominantly to the northwest. Limited field reconnaissance and rock-chip sampling indicates the system may have a fractionation trend towards the south, where the highest fertility (K/Rb ratios under 20) occur.

The Lithium Creek Prospect is located 600m north of the Western Queen Central open pit, on Mining licence M59/208 (100% Rumble) and within the most fertile portion of the Western Pegmatite Zone (see Figure 2). Numerous northwest trending, poorly outcropping pegmatites occur throughout the area, which are greater than 15m wide and have fractionated pronounced quartz cores. One pegmatite at the Lithium Creek Prospect has a lepidolite mica zone along the contact margin of the pegmatite. Rock chip sampling of the lepidolite zone has returned a best assay result of 3.62% Li_2O and 433ppm Ta_2O_5.

The Company believes that the extensive area of pegmatite dykes and float material, fertility supported by K/Rb ratios (<20) and evidence of fractionation along the pegmatite - ultramafic contact, provides the necessary supporting evidence for the Western Pegmatite Zone to host a large spodumene bearing system.

The Company has planned a detailed geological mapping and geochemical sampling program to better assess the fertility of pegmatites along the Western Pegmatite Zone and the Lithium Creek Prospect to assist in defining immediate drill targets. Additionally, there has never been any lithium focused exploration further north along the granite-ultramafic contact or within the EL59/2816 application. A reconnaissance trip is planned to occur along this prospective contact ahead of the tenement being granted in the coming months.

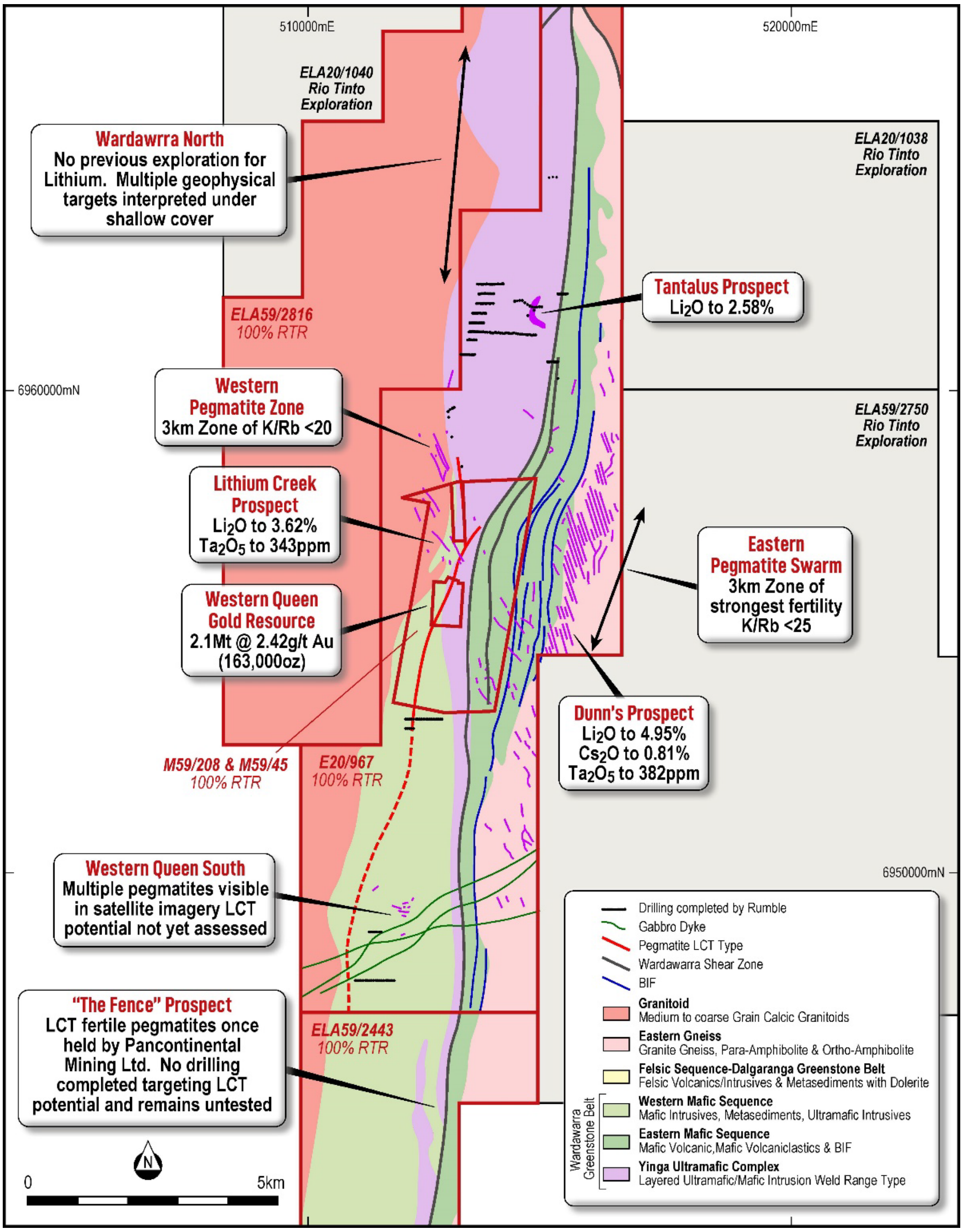

Figure 2 - Wardawarra Project Lithium focused exploration overview

Eastern Pegmatite Swarm and Dunn's Prospect

The Eastern Pegmatite Swarm is a 12km long series of en-echelon pegmatite dykes hosted within a gneissic zone of the Big Bell Granite suite, adjacent to a mafic-granite contact, which is focused directly east of the Western Queen gold deposit (see Figure 2). The pegmatite bodies trend towards 340° to 350° and range in thickness from less than 1m to greater than 5m thick. They are dominantly granitic textured, although thicker pegmatite bodies exhibit some internal zonation fractionation. Limited reconnaissance rock-chip and pXRF assaying along the Eastern Pegmatite Swarm indicates that the pegmatite bodies are LCT fertile, exhibiting classic enrichment in Li, Cs, Ta and associated pathfinder elements. A roughly 3km long central area within the dyke swarm has returned consistent K/Rb ratios under 25 (down to 2.4), indicating that this area represents the most fertile portion of the dyke swarm.

This central area includes the Dunn's Prospect where several poorly outcropping pegmatites exist over a strike length of approximately 500m with the individual pegmatite bodies 2m to >5m thick. The pegmatites in the Dunn's Prospect exhibit some internal zonation, including fractionated quartz cores and a lithium bearing lepidolite-biotite-muscovite zone over a 350m area (see Figure 3). Rock-chip sampling along the central portion of the pegmatite has returned high-grade lithium assays including 4.95% Li_2O, 4.91% Li_2O, 4.84% Li_2O and 4.72% Li_2O.

Like the Western Pegmatite Zone, the Company believes that the Eastern Pegmatite Swarm and the Dunn's Prospect have good potential to host a spodumene bearing lithium system and has planned a detailed geologic mapping and geochemical sampling program in the zone of best fertility (lowest K/Rb ratios) with the intention of defining drill targets for follow up testing.

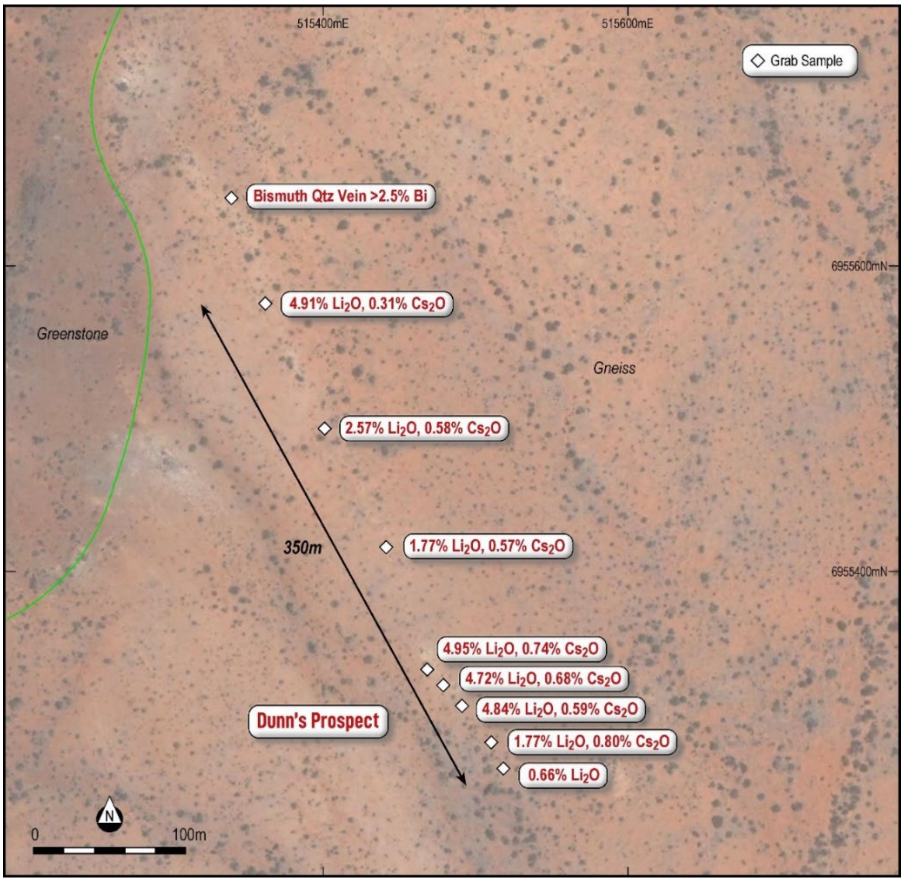

Figure 3 - Dunn's Prospect – Rock chip sample location and assay.

Tantalus Prospect

The Tantalus Prospect is a shallow east dipping pegmatite system consisting of two zones (upper and lower) trending north-south over 600m and completely open along strike (see Figure 4). The pegmatites intrude ultramafic rocks (peridotite and pyroxenite). The upper pegmatite has a true width exceeding 30m (from RC drilling) with broad lithium anomalism. The mineralogy of the Tantalus pegmatite is principally microcline (amazonitic), muscovite, quartz and albite. Spessartine garnet and microlite (Ta mineral) occurs as <1mm grains along with coarse grain tantalite/columbite and beryl. Grab sampling from a small shallow pit returned up to **2.58% Li_2O.** Tin occurs as fine grain cassiterite (accessory mineral in pegmatite).

Slimline RC drilling (Tantalus) completed by Rumble comprised of twelve (12) drillholes as a single traverse completed normal to the strike of the pegmatite system (see Figures 4 and 5).

Three RC drill-holes intersected the upper pegmatite returning anomalous lithium. Results include:

- 13m @ 0.27% Li_2O, 0.05% Cs_2O, 0.12% Rb_2O from 17m (WWRC016)
- 12m @ 0.32% Li_2O, 0.03% Cs_2O, 0.13% Rb_2O from 8m (WWRC017)
- 8m @ 0.27% Li_2O, 0.02% Cs_2O, 0.1% Rb_2O from 15m (WWRC018)

The mineralised pegmatite dips approximately 20° to the east and is open along strike and down dip. The lithium mineral species was not recognised in the RC drilling chips.

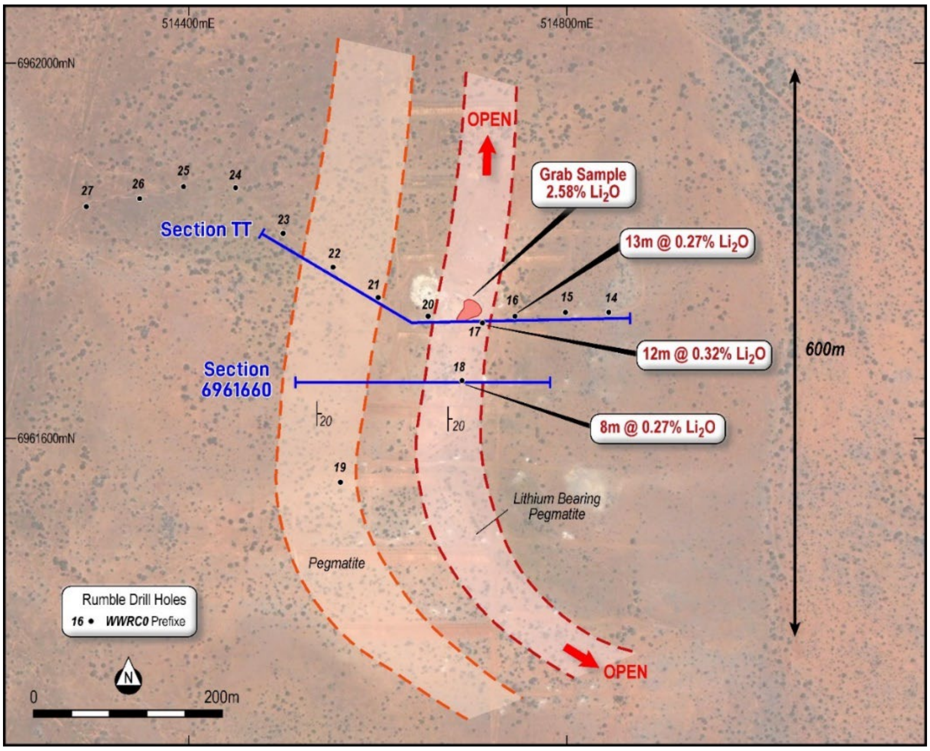

Figure 4 - Tantalus Prospect – Location of RC drill holes and assays

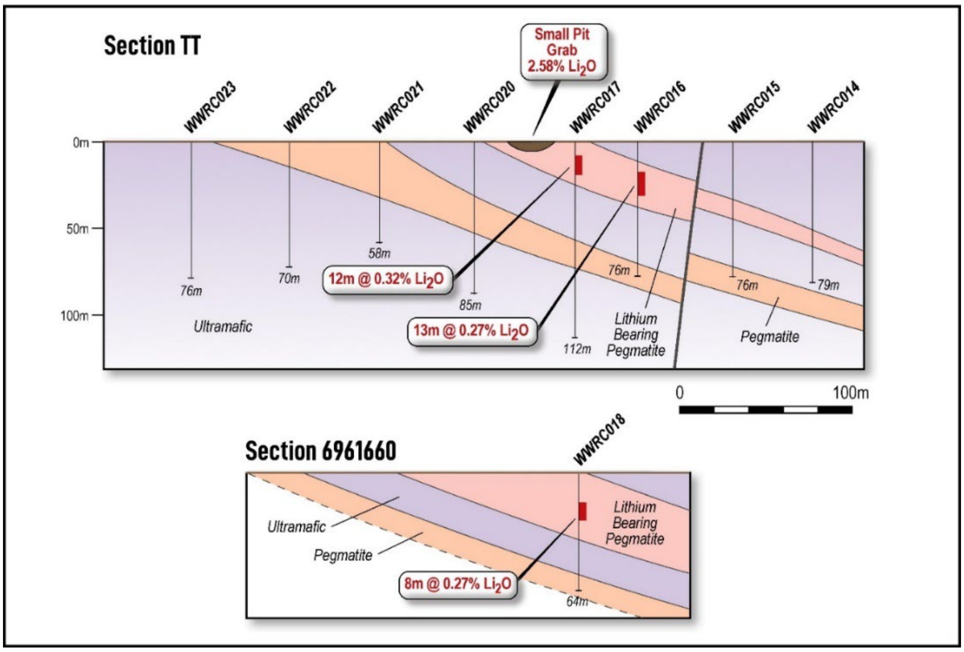

Figure 5 - Tantalus Prospect – RC drill holes sections TT and 6961660 with assays

Geophysical Targeting in the Yinga Ultramafic Complex

Interpretation of the airborne magnetic data and signatures between ultramafic and pegmatite lithologies has highlighted a strong correlation which may aid in further targeting of prospective pegmatites under cover.

The Tantalus Prospect pegmatite has now been partially defined by surface geological observations and drilling. The position of the pegmatite (see Figure 6) has strongly disrupted the generally linear north trending higher amplitude magnetic response that represents the Yinga Ultramafic Complex. Based on the disruptive response, the Tantalus pegmatite system is interpreted to trend further north under cover. Elsewhere within the Yinga Ultramafic Complex, multiple disruptive signatures that may represent potential lithium bearing pegmatite systems occur over a strike of at least 6km (see Figure 6).

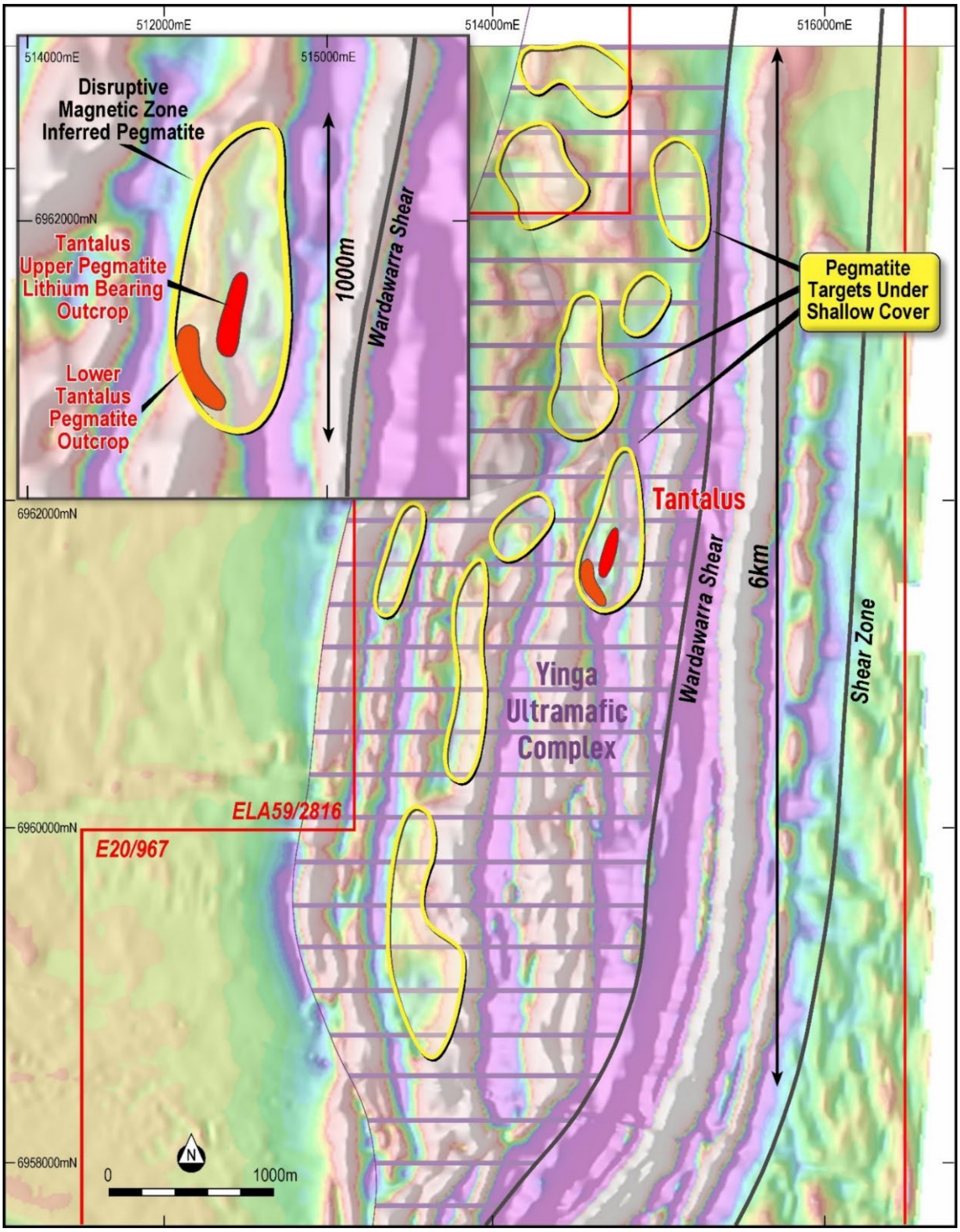

Figure 6 - Tantalus Prospect and Yinga Ultramafic Complex over RTP 1VD airborne magnetic image with targets

The Fence Prospect

The Fence Prospect is located 11km south of the Western Queen gold deposit, and on a 100% Rumble tenement ELA59/2443, currently in application (see Figure 2). Notably, the Fence Prospect was once held by **Pancontinental Mining Limited** (Pancon), who in 1983 ranked it in their top five Li-Ta prospects in a portfolio of projects that included:

- **Pilgangoora** now owned by Pilbara Minerals Limited (ASX: PLS),
- **Wodgina** now owned by Mineral Resources Limited (ASX: MIN),
- **Tabba Tabba** now owned by Wildcat Resources Limited (ASX: WC8) and
- **Yinnetharra** now owned by Delta Lithium Limited (ASX: DLI).

Pancon, who were then principally exploring for Ta, were attracted to the area after Pilgan Mining undertook small scale alluvial mining for tantalite/columbite. (The area surrounding the Fence Prospect has extensive shallow laterite cover. Pancon completed a small program of rock chip sampling of an outcropping pegmatite proximal to the previous alluvial mining and concluded that the pegmatite was highly differentiated and fertile for Ta, Li, Be and Cs mineralisation. Pancon concluded that due to the laterite cover throughout the immediate area, exploration would have to be primarily conducted by drilling and hence, somewhat surprisingly, they relinquished the project without testing it. **The area has never received any further exploration for LCT mineralisation.**

Next Steps to assess lithium potential at Wardawarra

- A detailed geological mapping and geochemical sampling program to assist in vectoring towards the best lithium fertility zones and assist with drill targeting over the Western Pegmatite Zone and the Eastern Pegmatite Swarm.
- A review of the previous Rumble and historic exploration drilling undertaken at Wardawarra, within the Yinga Ultramafic Complex, at and along strike of the Western Queen Gold deposit and in ELA59/2443 (including Fence Prospect), where numerous pegmatites have been intersected and not sampled for lithium fertility.
- A planned reconnaissance soil sampling and rock-chip program will be completed along the northern portion of the granite – ultramafic contact when the tenement application ELA59/2816 is granted.

Nickel, Cobalt and PGE Exploration – Yinga Ultramafic Complex

Widespread air core and slimline RC drilling (not including the Tantalus RC drilling) completed within E20/967 was designed to define the extent of prospective ultramafic lithologies along with testing potential gold zone extensions to the Western Queen Gold Project. The drilling was generally shallow and within the oxide and transition zones. Some 233 drill-holes for 6726m tested predominantly the Yinga Ultramafic Complex. The drilling statistics comprised of 221 air-core and 12 slimline RC drill holes.

Drilling has shown the Yinga Ultramafic Complex (YUC) as having a maximum width of 2km and comprises of multiple differentiated units (sills) dominated by pyroxenite and peridotite. Along the western margin, north-south trending olivine rich cumulates (dunite) transition into pyroxenite (orthopyroxenite) with harzburgite zones. Internal structures and metamorphism have developed strong zones of serpentinization throughout the YUC. All outcrop is strongly weathered with significant laterite development along with secondary silica.

Litho-geochemistry and geological interpretation of the YUC suggests the upward direction of the intrusive complex is to the east. Anomalous chromite zones were intersected close to the western margin. Elevated platinum and palladium were intersected within the YUC. The transition from peridotite (dunite) through to pyroxenite is west to east (upward direction of sill deposition is east). The western margin of the YUC has been intruded and tectonically truncated by granitoids. The eastern margin has been terminated by a major shear, inferred to be related to the regionally extensive north-south trending Wardawarra Shear Zone.

Strong oxide (limonite) nickel laterite mineralisation has been confirmed at the historic Yinga Ni-Cu-Co Prospect. Results from Rumbles drilling include:

- 8m @ 1.26% Ni, 0.09% Co from 12m (WWAC168)
- 2m @ 1.08% Ni, 0.19% Co from 32m to EOH (WWAC174)
- 4m @ 1.14% Ni, 0.07% Co from 16m (WWRC010)
- 5m @ 1.07% Ni, 0.07% Co from 10m (WWRC011)

Approximately 1km to the north of the Yinga Prospect, drilling under cover intersected anomalous oxide nickel and cobalt in laterite. Results include:

- 9m @ 0.66% Ni from 54m to EOH (WWAC085)
- 11m @ 0.66% Ni, 0.08% Co from 49m (WWAC088)
- 5m @ 0.72% Ni, 0.09% Co from 39m (WWAC093)
- 12m @ 0.59% Ni, 0.08% Co from 43m to EOH (WWAC094)
- 3m @ 0.76% Ni, 0.14% Co from 25m (WWAC099)
- 8m @ 0.68% Ni, 0.13% Co from 22m to EOH (WWAC114)

Anomalous chromite (ferrochrome in laterite) was intersected in several drill-holes with intersections including:

- 13m @ 3.20% Cr from 36m (WWAC088)
- 1m @ 4.43% Cr from 35m (WWAC094)
- 7m @ 2.91% Cr from 16m (WWAC097)
- 4m @ 3.32% Cr from 13m (WWAC138)
- 4m @ 2.96% Cr from 4m (WWAC139)
- 3m @ 3.91% Cr from 15m (WWAC151)

Elevated Pt and Pd drilling results include:

- 3m @ 63ppb Pt + Pd from 14m (WWAC081)
- 4m @ 139ppb Pt + Pb from 8m (WWAC103)
- 20m @ 60ppb Pt + Pd from 22m (WWAC200)
- 1m @ 76ppb Pt + Pd, 1.23% Ni, 0.69% Co from 20m (WWAC206)

Based on geological (drill holes) and geophysical interpretation of the layered ultramafic sequence, the YUC is inferred to comprise of three related lithological stages (see Figure 7). The lower ultramafic stage consists of multiple layered peridotite to pyroxenite units with at least one chromite horizon. The upper mafic stage is inferred to be partly preserved with the regionally extensive Wardawarra Shear Zone truncating most of the mafic lithologies. The main transition stage/zone is also inferred to be partly preserved over some 5km of strike (see Figure 7) and has not been tested, i.e. no drilling has confirmed this stage. The transition zone is considered highly prospective for PGE mineralisation. The YUC dips steeply to the west which indicates the transition zone also dips to the west away from the Wardawarra Shear Zone and likely extends at depth which adds further to the potential for economic PGE mineralisation.

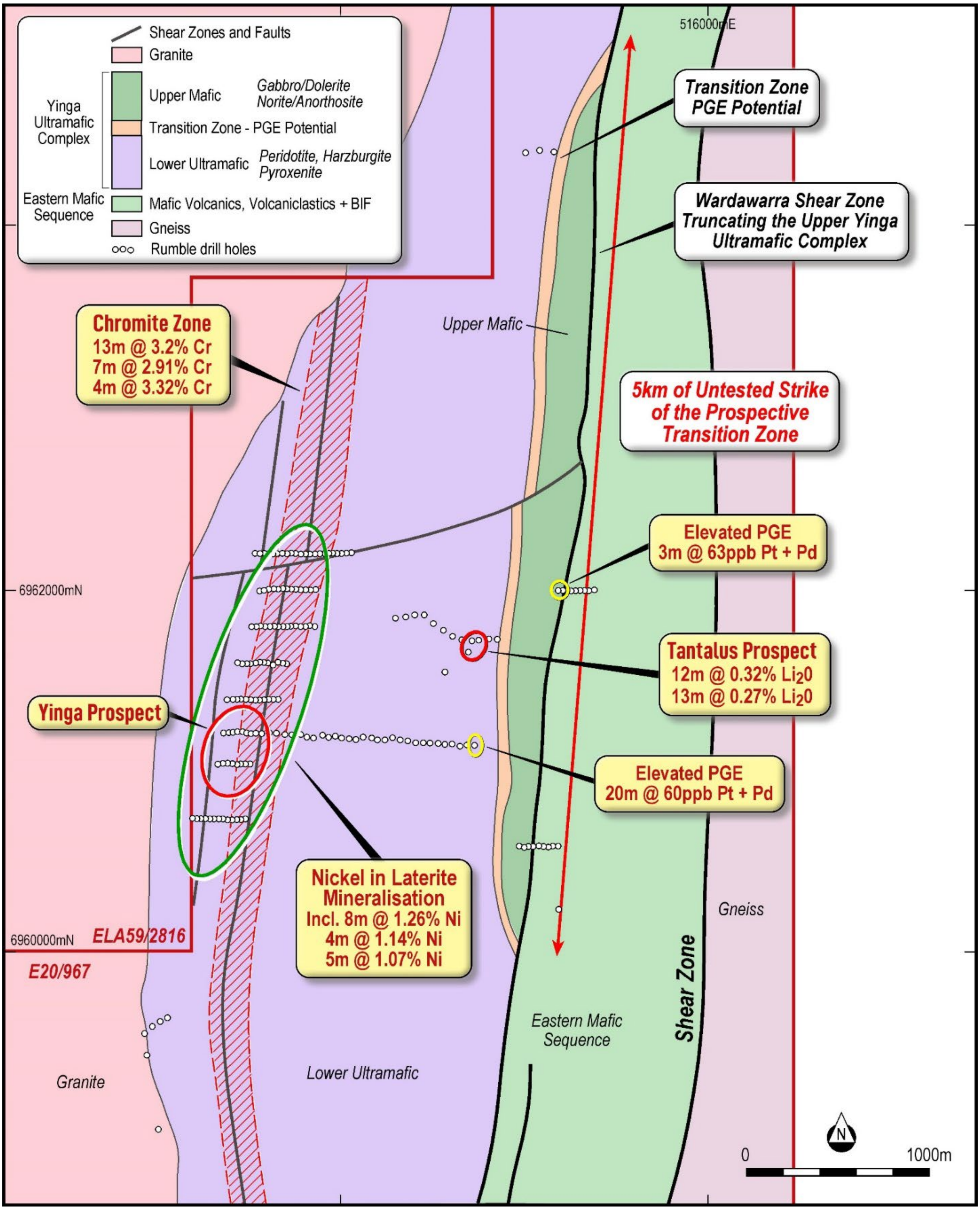

Figure 7 - Yinga Ultramafic Complex– Drill hole locations, assay results and interpretative geology

Yinga Ultramafic Complex – Exploration Model

The results and interpretation from reconnaissance drilling and airborne magnetics has inferred the Weld Range Layered Intrusion (lies 80km to the northeast) and the Yinga Ultramafic Complex are temporally associated (see Figure 8), and both intrusions reflect partly preserved portions of a since eroded large scale system. The geological model for both projects is similar to the Bushveld Igneous Complex.

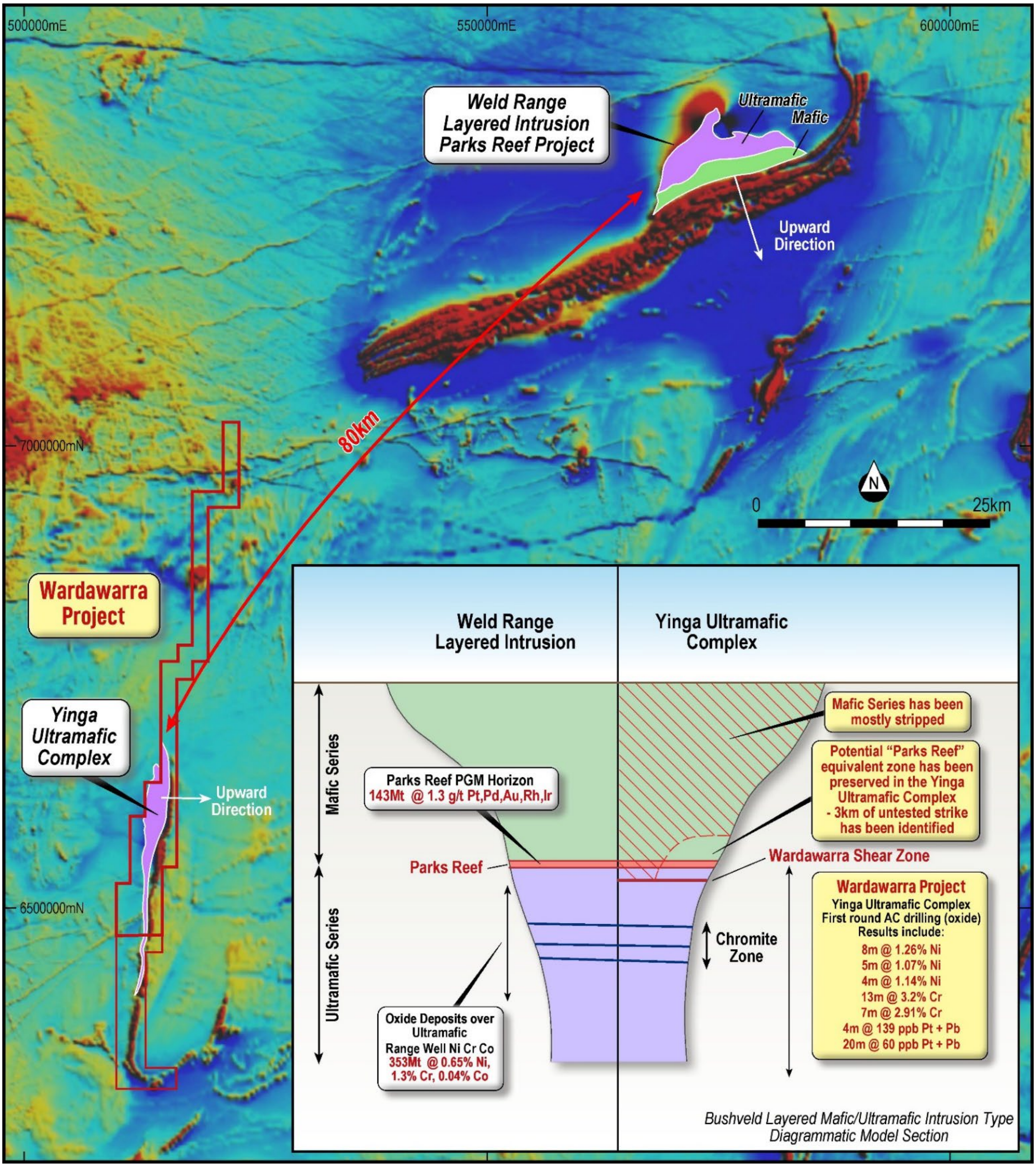

Figure 8 - Proposed Geological Model – Yinga Ultramafic Complex

The Weld Range Layered Intrusion has a significant ultramafic component with a PGE zone (Parks Reef) developed at the main transition (strike of 15km) between ultramafic and mafic intrusive lithotypes (deeply weathered) and hosts large oxide Ni-Cr-Co resources mainly over the lower ultramafics.

The global oxide resource is:

- **353Mt @ 0.65% Ni, 1.3% Cr, 0.04% Co** (EV Metals Group – Oct 2021)

Parks Reef, transition zone between ultramafic and mafic lithologies, has a resource of:

- **143Mt @ 1.3 g/t Pt, Pd, Au, Rh, Ir** (ASX:Podium Minerals – Oct 2022)

The Yinga Ultramafic Complex has the same characteristics as the Weld Range Layer Intrusion lower ultramafic stage with respect to:

- Cyclical peridotite to pyroxenite (including interlayered harzburgite) with chromite layers;
- Interpreted up position is to the east and south with similar overlying lithologies (mafic volcanics and BIF); and
- Increased PGE content towards the up position.

The main mafic stage of Yinga Ultramafic Complex has been tectonically attenuated by the regional scale Wardawarra Shear Zone. Importantly, elevated PGE has been intersected by shallow drilling immediately west of the shear zone under shallow cover. Interpretation of the magnetics and geology has inferred the preservation of the transition zone (Parks Reef equivalent) occurs over a strike 5km (untested).

Proposed Work

- The Company recognises the potential for Ni, Co and PGE mineralisation hosted within the Yinga Ultramafic Complex, however given the current spot prices of Ni and Co, the Company does not plan to conduct any focused exploration activities in the near term.

References

1. "An Evaluation of the rare metal potential of pegmatites at the Pilgangoora, Paynes Find, Yinnetharra, Wodgina, The Fence, Lalla Rookh, Tabba Tabba and Strelley Prospects, W.A., with an emphasis on Ta, Li, Be mineralisation" Pancontinental 1983 (A19207 WA DMP Wamex Open File Report)

Authorisation

This announcement is authorised for release by Peter Harold, Managing Director and CEO of the Company.

-Ends-

For further information visit ***rumbleresources.com.au*** or contact ***info@rumbleresources.com.au***.

Peter Harold Managing Director & CEO Rumble Resources Limited. info@rumbleresources.com.au	Peter Venn Technical Director Rumble Resources Limited	Trevor Hart Chief Financial Officer Rumble Resources Limited

Previous Announcements

- 10/11/2021 – Wardawarra Project – Significant Ni, Cu, Co, Au, Ta, Ni, Sn and Li

About Rumble Resources Ltd

Rumble Resources Ltd is an Australian based exploration company, listed on the ASX in July 2011. Rumble was established with the aim of adding significant value to its selected mineral exploration assets and to search for suitable mineral acquisition opportunities both in Australia and abroad. The discovery of the Earaheedy Zn-Pb-Ag Project in Western Australia has demonstrated the capabilities of the team to find world class orebodies.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Brett Keillor and Mr Luke Timmermans. Mr Keillor is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy and is a geological consultant for 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. Mr Timmermans who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Timmermans is a full-time employee of Rumble Resources Limited,. Mr Timmermans 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 Timmermans consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Previously Reported Information

The information in this report that references previously reported exploration results is extracted from the Company's ASX market announcements released on the date noted in the body of the text where that reference appears. The previous market announcements are available to view on the Company's website or on the ASX website (www. asx.com.au). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. 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 announcements.

Disclaimer

This report contains certain forward-looking statements and forecasts, including possible or assumed reserves and resources, production levels and rates, costs, prices, future performance or potential growth of Rumble Resources Ltd, industry growth or other trend projections. Such statements are not a guarantee of future performance and involve unknown risks and uncertainties, as well as other factors which are beyond the control of Rumble Resources Ltd. Actual results and developments may differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward looking statements depending on a variety of factors. Nothing in this report should be construed as either an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy or sell securities. This document has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Australian securities laws, which may differ from the requirements of United States and other country securities laws. Unless otherwise indicated, all ore reserve and mineral resource estimates included or incorporated by reference in this document have been, and will be, prepared in accordance with the JORC classification system of the Australasian Institute of Mining, and Metallurgy and Australian Institute of Geoscientists.

Table 1 – Lithium Exploration RC Drilling Significant Assay

Hole ID	E MGA	N MGA	Depth (m)	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Li_2O%	Cs_2O%	Rb_2O%	Lithology	Other
WWRC014	514846	6961734	79	-90	0							Ultramafic	NSA
WWRC015	514800	6961734	76	-90	0							Ultramafic	NSA
WWRC016	514746	6961729	76	-90	0	17	30	13	0.27	0.05	0.12	Pegmatite	
WWRC017	514711	6961723	112	-90	0	8	20	12	0.32	0.03	0.13	Pegmatite	
WWRC018	514689	6961662	64	-90	0	15	23	8	0.27	0.02	0.1	Pegmatite	
WWRC019	514561	6961554	79	-90	0							Ultramafic	NSA
WWRC020	514654	6961729	85	-90	0							Ultramafic	NSA
WWRC021	514601	6961750	58	-90	0							Ultramafic	NSA
WWRC022	514553	6961782	70	-90	0							Ultramafic	NSA
WWRC023	514500	6961817	76	-90	0							Ultramafic	NSA
WWRC024	514450	6961866	70	-90	0							Ultramafic	NSA
WWRC025	514394	6961866	73	-90	0							Ultramafic	NSA
WWRC026	514348	6961855	82	-90	0							Ultramafic	NSA
WWRC027	514292	6961847	115	-90	0							Ultramafic	NSA

All co-ords used handheld GPS – Datum MGA94 Z50

Table 2 – Rock Chip Sample Location and Assays

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Description	Li_2O%	Ta_2O_5 ppm	Cs_2O%	Rb2O%	K%	Be ppm	Bi ppm
WWT001	512449	6943328	North trending pits Weathered qtz-muscovite-microcline	0.13	5.01	0.1	0.49	4.42	5560	1.6
WWT002	512443	6943285	Small pit - massive muscovite	0.40	**148.36**	0.1	1.65	6.92	15	3.1
WWT003	512442	6943272	Small pit Massive weathered muscovite with kaolin	0.14	**104.65**	0.03	0.6	2.46	7.5	1.6
WWT004	512480	6943195	Massive weathered muscovite	0.02	0.16	0.05	1.19	9.81	21.5	0.4
WWT005	512497	6943163	O/C weathered dark mauve feldspar/microcline	0.02	0.44	0.04	1.3	10.35	2.6	0.2
WWT006	512505	6943132	O/C Weathered Muscovite	0.42	79.62	0.01	0.47	5.6	21.7	9.7
WWT007	515468	6955336	Massive lepidolite	**4.95**	**214.91**	0.74	2.73	7.79	13.4	0.1
WWT008	515479	6955325	Massive lepidolite and muscovite	**4.71**	150.2	0.68	2.73	7.58	19.4	0.2
WWT009	515491	6955312	Massive lepidolite	**4.84**	**172.79**	0.59	2.73	6.77	10.3	0.6
WWT010	515510	6955288	Black biotite with lepidolite	**1.77**	59.22	0.81	1.69	7	58.3	1.2
WWT011	515518	6955271	Black biotite with lepidolite and weathered microcline	0.66	76.69	0.03	0.46	3.08	21.3	647
WWT012	515441	6955416	Qtz Feldspar with patches of muscovite/lepidolite	**1.78**	95.12	0.57	1.57	8.01	15	0.7
WWT013	515401	6955494	Small dig - Qtz microcline with zones of muscovite/lepidolite	**2.57**	67.53	0.58	1.36	5.34	10.4	0.7
WWT014	515362	6955576	Mixed pegmatite with amazonstone	**4.91**	96.1	0.31	2.33	8.13	15.4	2.4
WWT015	515340	6955645	Small pods of qtz-microcline with bismuthite, lead sulphosalt and tourmaline	0.02	**151.42**	0	0.01	0.08	1.8	>25000
WWT016	512442	6943332	Small pit - Massive zone >4m wide of weathered muscovite	0.45	84.74	0.02	0.45	4.67	14.2	47.4
WWT017	512446	6943321	Small pit - massive weathered muscoite	0.26	**289.4**	0.01	0.19	2.62	2430	16.8
WWT018	512495	6943253	O/C Maassive muscovite	0.23	47.38	0.01	0.25	2.66	6	409
WWT019	512473	6943233	Weathered mus/microcline cement breccia wth tantalite	0.41	52.63	0.01	0.09	0.69	13.8	9.6
WWT020	512469	6943229	Small O/C pieces of weathered microcline	**3.70**	2.26	0	0.01	0.05	15.2	2.6
WWD01	515865	6957608	Microcline pegmatite up to 5m wide with biotte/muscovite selvage	0.07	0.26	0	0.02	3.43	3.6	0.3

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Description	Li_2O%	Ta_2O_5 ppm	Cs_2O%	Rb2O%	K%	Be ppm	Bi ppm
WWD02	515463	6957224	Microcline musccvite pegmatite	0.19	2.85	0.02	0.2	3.35	57.5	2.7
WWD03	515474	6957220	Microcline contact to high Rb gneiss	0.3	2.74	0.01	0.19	4.76	25.1	9.5
WWD04	515686	6957383	Mn garnet zone (spessartine) in feldspar-qtz gneiss	0.03	54.58	0	0.02	0.55	6.3	0.5
WWD05	515590	6957065	Spessartine with microcline and albite - host mus-bio-plag-Kspar gneissic gran	0.02	92.44	0	0.02	0.46	6.3	207
WWD06	513645	6953655	Microcline qtz muscovite 10m wide pegmatite in f to mg amphibolite - 400m long	0.04	15.26	0	0.41	6.84	4.2	16.6
WWD07	513760	6953524	Microcline-qtz-muscovite pegmatite in sheared mafic	0	2.06	0.01	0.74	10.6	2	1.1
WWD08	514230	6953655	Qtz core in microcline-qtz-mus pegmatite - small dig	0	1.21	0	0.15	3.21	3	1.7
WWD09	514293	6953880	Microcline-qtz-pegmatite 2m wide minor Bi mineralisation	0	10.04	0	0.03	1.94	3.4	13.2
WWD10	514958	6954998	Ferruginous qtz fill shear in amphibolite - wk W, Cu, Bi minz	0	0.15	0	0	0.1	1.7	27.3
WWD11	513670	6956450	Muscovite pegmatite 4m wide -Western Granite zone	0.1	11.89	0	0.08	3.44	4.9	0.5
WWD12	513662	6956452	Microcline pegmatite 4m wide - Westem Granite zone	0.01	4.08	0.1	0.52	10.8	1.6	1.7
WWD13	512712	6955644	WQC pit - 8m wide fg albite quartz pegmatite minor microcline trace garnet	0	6.14	0	0.01	0.36	11.8	0.5
WWD14	512715	6955655	WQC pit - 2m wide albite qtz pegmatite some quartz cores	0	9.63	0	0.04	3.66	8.9	0.2
WW004086	513188	6956468	Quartz microcline Pegmatite. very weathered to Kaol. Strikes to 310. 1-2 m wide.	0.01	54.34	0	0	0.11	29	<0.1
WW004087	513179	6956383	Microcline Quartz muscovite.	0.01	0.39	0.01	0.2	10.1	1.6	0.2
WW004088	513179	6956383	Leipodolite. More abundant feldspar. Graphic textured peg some megacrystic features. 20m wide	**3.62**	**433.49**	0.32	0.93	8.85	23.3	1.3
WW004089	511931	6956857	Western granite. Weathered. Qtz spar bio?	0.03	5.69	0	0.04	3.69	4.5	0.1
WW004090	513075	6956768	OLD timer Scratching Quartz microcline muscovite 5 m wide	0.01	2.59	0	0.13	8.26	2.1	1
WW004091	513100	6956842	Microcline Quartz amazonite muscovite Pegmatite. continue S from Last sample.	0	0.45	0.01	0.24	10.1	2.2	0.8
WW004092	512564	6957736	East West aplite dyke in ultramafic. Microcline Quartz pegmatite. Improving K/Rb ratio	0	55.93	0	0.13	7.15	8.5	3
WW004093	512423	6957860	Microcline Quartz core pegmatite. Minor mica and garnet.	0.03	4.25	0	0.1	8.49	1.7	0.2
WW004094	512752	6958199	Residual quartz cored peg float. Whole rock sample. Aplite margin. No outcrop. Some Amazonite.	0	2.08	0.01	0.11	5.34	4.5	0.3
WW004095	512823	6958633	Finer grained quartz microcline muscovite peg. Very weathered in area.	0	11.34	0	0.07	3.52	3	0.9
WW004096	512705	6958762	Scratching's on quartz core microcline peg. Frequent spessartine garnet 2cm. weathered.	0.01	29.06	0	0.01	0.61	8.8	0.4

All co-ords used handheld GPS – Datum MGA94 Z50

Table 3 - Nickel, Cobalt and PGE RC and Aircore Drilling Significant Assays

Hole ID	E MGA	N MGA	Depth (m)	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Ni %	Co%	Cr%	Pt + Pd ppb	Cu %	Au ppm	Lithology	Other
WWAC070	515200	6964406	123	-60	90										Cover	NSA
WWAC071	515158	6964400	96	-60	90										Cover	NSA
WWAC072	515078	6964406	48	-60	90										Cover	NSA
WWAC073	515000	6964397	82	-90	0										Cover	NSA
WWAC074	515351	6961997	10	-60	90										Mafic	NSA

Hole ID	E MGA	N MGA	Depth (m)	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Ni %	Co%	Cr%	Pt + Pd ppb	Cu %	Au ppm	Lithology	Other
WWAC075	515325	6962001	9	-60	90										Mafic	NSA
WWAC076	515297	6962001	11	-60	90										Mafic	NSA
WWAC077	515275	6961998	12	-60	90										Mafic	NSA
WWAC078	515247	6961997	10	-60	90										Mafic	NSA
WWAC079	515225	6962000	9	-60	90										Mafic	NSA
WWAC080	515198	6962000	15	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC081	515177	6962001	18	-60	90	14	17	3				63			Ultramafic	
WWAC082	515372	6962000	12	-60	90										Mafic	NSA
WWAC083	514048	6962203	57	-60	90	44	56	12	0.55						Ultramafic	
WWAC084	514024	6962202	53	-60	90	48	53 EOH	5	0.66						Ultramafic	
WWAC085	513997	6962198	63	-60	90	54	63 EOH	9	0.62						Ultramafic	
WWAC086	513972	6962199	64	-60	90	48	64 EOH	16	0.51	0.08					Ultramafic	
WWAC087	513945	6962201	62	-60	90	57	62 EOH	5	0.58	0.1					Ultramafic	
WWAC088	513920	6962202	73	-60	90	49	73 EOH	24	0.56	0.06					Ultramafic	
					and	36	49	13			3.17				Ultramafic	
WWAC089	513900	6962203	60	-60	90	40	48	8		0.11					Ultramafic	
WWAC090	513877	6962200	48	-60	90	38	46	8		0.25					Ultramafic	
WWAC091	513849	6962200	58	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC092	513826	6962198	60	-60	90	30	43	13		0.12					Ultramafic	
WWAC093	513803	6962197	55	-60	90	38	44	6	0.66	0.09					Ultramafic	
WWAC094	513770	6962199	55	-60	90	39	55 EOH	16	0.57	0.08					Ultramafic	
					and	35	36	1			4.43				Ultramafic	
WWAC095	513749	6962198	49	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC096	513718	6962208	38	-60	90	24	28	4			3.01				Ultramafic	
WWAC097	513699	6962198	44	-60	90	16	23	7			2.91				Ultramafic	
WWAC098	513675	6962203	32	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC099	513652	6962205	46	-60	90	25	28	3	0.76	0.14					Ultramafic	
WWAC100	513622	6962201	44	-60	90	22	27	5		0.11					Ultramafic	
WWAC101	513599	6962202	54	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC102	513573	6962198	82	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC103	513549	6962198	38	-60	90	8	12	4				139			Ultramafic	
WWAC104	513522	6962202	38	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC105	513853	6962006	29	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC106	513824	6962002	33	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC107	513801	6962004	24	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC108	513772	6962002	35	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC109	513746	6962005	36	-60	90	8	12	4		0.25					Ultramafic	
WWAC110	513726	6962005	52	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC111	513697	6962005	22	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC112	513673	6962006	42	-60	90	12	21	9		0.15					Ultramafic	
WWAC113	513645	6962008	32	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC114	513623	6962008	30	-60	90	22	30 EOH	8	0.68	0.13					Ultramafic	
WWAC115	513597	6962008	23	-60	90	15	19	4		0.26					Ultramafic	
WWAC116	513570	6962000	24	-60	90	8	22	14		0.12					Ultramafic	
WWAC117	513549	6961997	20	-60	90	16	20 EOH	4		0.11					Ultramafic	
WWAC118	513503	6961802	19	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC119	513526	6961801	18	-60	90	14	18 EOH	4	0.62	0.12					Ultramafic	
WWAC120	513547	6961803	23	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC121	513577	6961800	20	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC122	513603	6961800	21	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC123	513632	6961803	44	-60	90	23	24	1	0.69						Ultramafic	
					and	27	28	1	0.73						Ultramafic	
WWAC124	513649	6961800	44	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC125	513677	6961803	33	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC126	513697	6961803	27	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC127	513723	6961805	5	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC128	513747	6961806	6	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC129	513775	6961800	2	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA

Hole ID	E MGA	N MGA	Depth (m)	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Ni %	Co%	Cr%	Pt + Pd ppb	Cu %	Au ppm	Lithology	Other
WWAC130	513800	6961800	3	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC131	513827	6961806	5	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC132	513848	6961805	42	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC133	513698	6961600	6	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC134	513677	6961599	7	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC135	513647	6961605	5	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC136	513625	6961592	3	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC137	513596	6961602	24	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC138	513573	6961604	32	-60	90	13	17	4			3.2				Ultramafic	
WWAC139	513548	6961604	27	-60	90	4	8	4			2.96				Ultramafic	
WWAC140	513524	6961602	17	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC141	513500	6961599	10	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC142	513470	6961601	16	-60	90	14	16 EOH	2	0.6						Ultramafic	
WWAC143	513449	6961597	29	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC144	513427	6961604	26	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC145	513371	6961399	7	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC146	513405	6961403	6	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC147	513425	6961401	33	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC148	513450	6961403	14	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC149	513475	6961403	20	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC150	513501	6961401	27	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC151	513528	6961401	23	-60	90	15	18	3			3.91				Ultramafic	
WWAC152	513550	6961397	11	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC153	513575	6961398	14	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC154	513601	6961403	9	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC155	513625	6961403	1	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC156	513648	6961405	6	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC157	513525	6961219	6	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC158	513499	6961215	3	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC159	513478	6961218	9	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC160	513451	6961224	9	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC161	513425	6961226	13	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC162	513402	6961225	27	-60	90	25	26	1	0.73						Ultramafic	
WWAC163	513378	6961219	29	-60	90	27	29 EOH	2	0.66						Ultramafic	
WWAC164	513351	6961220	24	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC165	513501	6961053	27	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC166	513476	6961051	18	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC167	513447	6961053	33	-60	90	13	22	9	0.72	0.07					Ultramafic	
WWAC168	513425	6961048	34	-60	90	10	26	16	1.03	0.08					Ultramafic	
					inc	12	20	8	1.26	0.09					Ultramafic	
WWAC169	513401	6961053	28	-60	90	16	22	6	0.71	0.12					Ultramafic	
WWAC170	513376	6961052	25	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC171	513349	6961052	30	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC172	513322	6961050	30	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC173	513226	6960754	34	-60	90	24	34 EOH	10	0.77	0.13					Ultramafic	
WWAC174	513198	6960751	15	-60	90	8	15 EOH	7	0.67	0.07					Ultramafic	
WWAC175	513175	6960749	18	-60	270	0	9	9	0.71						Ultramafic	
WWAC176	513210	6960752	26	-60	270	10	15	5	0.81						Ultramafic	
WWAC177	513252	6960751	39	-60	270	23	29	6	0.79	0.16					Ultramafic	
WWAC178	513275	6960751	15	-60	270										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC179	513298	6960750	20	-60	270										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC180	513328	6960749	45	-60	90	17	35	18	0.72	0.05					Ultramafic	
WWAC181	513352	6960751	30	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC182	513372	6960746	24	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC183	513402	6960748	10	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC184	513425	6960750	12	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC185	513452	6960750	3	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC186	513472	6960753	6	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA

Hole ID	E MGA	N MGA	Depth (m)	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Ni %	Co%	Cr%	Pt + Pd ppb	Cu %	Au ppm	Lithology	Other
WWAC187	514971	6960604	3	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC188	514995	6960592	2	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC189	515024	6960601	3	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC190	515047	6960595	1	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC191	515075	6960602	3	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC192	515102	6960601	3	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC193	515125	6960596	3	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC194	515149	6960601	8	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC195	515178	6960602	6	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC196	515180	6960255	9	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC197	512747	6953199	18	-60	90										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC198	512727	6953198	12	-60	90										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC199	512700	6953200	11	-60	90										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC200	514721	6961154	56	-60	90	22	42	20				60			Ultramafic	
WWAC201	514682	6961154	35	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC202	514641	6961148	26	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC203	514598	6961158	11	-60	90	3	5	2	0.57						Ultramafic	
WWAC204	514556	6961158	69	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC205	514521	6961164	33	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC206	514478	6961164	48	-60	90	14	16	2	0.6	0.24		44			Ultramafic	
					and	20	22	2	0.96	0.48		56			Ultramafic	
					and	30	31	1	1.22						Ultramafic	
WWAC207	514440	6961167	42	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC208	514401	6961166	35	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC209	514356	6961179	40	-60	90	24	36	12	0.76						Ultramafic	
WWAC210	514317	6961180	75	-60	90	26	34	8	0.68	0.05					Ultramafic	
WWAC211	514271	6961195	60	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC212	514236	6961184	45	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC213	514194	6961181	51	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC214	514161	6961192	38	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC215	514115	6961199	64	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC216	514074	6961186	42	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC217	514038	6961189	69	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC218	513996	6961193	51	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC219	513960	6961203	23	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC220	513922	6961197	48	-60	90	16	20	4		0.17					Ultramafic	
WWAC221	513887	6961207	26	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC222	513840	6961194	35	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC223	513803	6961199	54	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC224	513771	6961214	28	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC225	513721	6961209	36	-60	90	17	18	1	1						Ultramafic	
WWAC226	513684	6461210	39	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC227	513641	6961220	48	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC228	513598	6961218	51	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC229	513560	6961213	45	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC230	513042	6959660	42	-90	0										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC231	513006	6959640	42	-90	0	0	4	4						0.11	Ultramafic	
WWAC232	512961	6959611	48	-90	0										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC233	512919	6959576	42	-90	0										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC234	513201	6958399	11	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC235	513183	6958395	18	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC236	513151	6958391	21	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC237	513132	6958391	15	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWAC248	512648	6953204	18	-60	90										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC249	512599	6953199	16	-60	90										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC250	512549	6953201	24	-60	90										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC251	512501	6953202	19	-60	90										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC252	512448	6953200	26	-60	90										Amphibolite	NSA

Hole ID	E MGA	N MGA	Depth (m)	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Ni %	Co%	Cr%	Pt + Pd ppb	Cu %	Au ppm	Lithology	Other
WWAC253	512397	6953199	30	-60	90										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC254	512351	6953203	33	-60	90										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC255	512301	6953199	32	-60	90										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC256	512251	6953200	39	-60	90										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC257	512203	6953208	39	-60	90										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC258	512151	6953198	45	-60	90										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC259	512103	6953190	46	-60	90										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC260	512050	6953194	54	-60	90										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC261	512078	6953203	56	-60	90										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC262	512123	6952137	40	-60	90										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC263	512154	6953001	37	-60	90										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC264	512128	6953005	50	-60	90										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC265	512100	6953000	55	-60	90										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC266	512076	6952999	56	-60	90										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC267	512050	6952999	67	-60	90										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC268	511502	6948802	6	-60	90										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC269	511484	6948800	6	-60	90										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC270	511463	6948804	6	-60	90										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC271	511439	6948802	6	-60	90										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC272	511419	6948801	6	-60	90										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC273	511400	6948800	6	-60	90										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC274	511380	6948798	6	-60	90										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC275	511361	6948798	6	-60	90										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC276	511342	6948797	6	-60	90										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC277	511319	6948795	6	-60	90										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC278	511300	6948796	6	-60	90										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC279	511799	6947804	3	-60	90										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC280	511758	6947801	6	-60	90										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC281	511715	6947804	3	-90	0										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC282	511678	6947807	3	-90	0										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC283	511639	6947798	3	-90	0										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC284	511597	6947803	3	-90	0										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC285	511557	6947805	6	-90	0										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC286	511518	6947803	5	-90	0										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC287	511480	6947804	6	-90	0										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC288	511442	6947802	6	-90	0										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC289	511399	6947800	6	-90	0										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC290	511357	6947801	7	-90	0										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC291	511321	6947803	5	-90	0										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC292	511278	6947799	5	-90	0										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC293	522239	6947796	5	-90	0										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC294	511197	6947801	6	-90	0										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC295	511160	6947797	5	-90	0										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC296	511121	6947799	5	-90	0										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC297	511082	6947801	8	-90	0										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC298	511043	6947796	7	-90	0										Amphibolite	NSA
WWAC299	510992	6947803	7	-90	0										Amphibolite	NSA
WWRC007	513176	6960752	80	-60	90	0	7	7	0.7						Ultramafic	
WWRC008	513213	6960754	80	-60	90	29	34	5	0.53						Ultramafic	
WWRC009	513393	6961051	91	-60	90	80	83	3					0.13		Ultramafic	
WWRC010	513429	6961051	73	-60	90	10	27	17	0.77						Ultramafic	
					inc	16	20	4	1.14						Ultramafic	
WWRC011	513459	6961051	70	-60	90	7	21	14	0.85						Ultramafic	
					inc	12	15	3	1.13						Ultramafic	
WWRC028	512932	6959452	70	-60	90										Ultramafic	NSA
WWRC029	512994	6959051	90	-60	90	8	10	2						0.49	Ultramafic	
					and	23	29	6	0.72						Ultramafic	

Hole ID	E MGA	N MGA	Depth (m)	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Ni %	Co%	Cr%	Pt + Pd ppb	Cu %	Au ppm	Lithology	Other
WWRC033	511388	6948802	45	-60	90	32	33	1						0.35	Amphibolite	
WWRC034	511408	6948798	40	-60	90										Amphibolite	NSA
WWRC035	511428	6948803	48	-60	90	37	40	3					0.25		Amphibolite	
WWRC036	511449	6948808	40	-60	90										Amphibolite	NSA
WWRC037	511473	6948807	40	-60	90	30	32	2						0.24	Amphibolite	

All co-ords used handheld GPS – Datum MGA94 Z50

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 completed as 1m intervals using custom cone splitter. • Air core sampling is collected as 1m intervals and laid out on the ground surface. • Weight of RC sample on average 2kg. • Air core sampling interval is first analysis by pXRF to determine base metal anomalism and Rb anomalism as a proxy for potential lithium occurrence. • Air core sample was collected as 1m and 4m composites. • Weight of air core sample 1.5 to 2 kg. • Base metal samples sent to ALS, Wangara, Perth, WA and were assayed using a AR digest and read by ICP-AES analytical instrument. Au, Ag and multielement analysis method – ME-MS41L. • Lithium samples sent to ALS, Wangara, Perth, WA. Assay method utilises sodium peroxide digest (glassless). Multi-element analysis method – ME-MS89L.
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 (Slimline) face hammer type (4in diameter) and 4in air-core blade/hammer utilizing a track mounted custom RC/AC rig with 250-350psi and 750cfm air.
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 drilling cuttings were collected as 1 metre intervals with corresponding chip tray interval kept for reference. • Air Core drill cuttings collected as 1m intervals and assayed 1m or up to 4m composites. • Drilling was shallow and all sample material was dry.
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.*	• Each metre was geologically logged with pXRF analysis. • All drill cuttings logged.

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected,*
		• RC Drilling as below:
		  ○ Each metre was analysed by a Vanta pXRF. The Vanta used standards (CRM).
		  ○ The XRF analysis was a guide to identifying mineralised zones.
		• AC Drilling as below
		  ○ Each metre analysed by Vanta pXRF.
		  ○ If pXRF analysis indicated >5000 ppm Ni, 1m assaying was completed. Rb was used as an indicator for lithium.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	>1000ppm Rb pXRF analysis of cuttings was subsequently sampled at 1m intervals.
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.*	• The assigned assaying methodology pertinent to commodity focus, i.e. base metal analysis was by AR digests, lithium and associated oxides utilised sodium peroxide fusion digest. • As discussed, the Vanta pXRF analyser was used to threshold the collection of samples. • In addition to Rumbles QA/QC methods (duplicates, standards and blanks), the laboratory has additional checks.
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.*	• Significant intersections reported by company personnel only. • Documentation and review is ongoing. Prior to final vetting, entered into database.
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.*	• All drillhole collars surveyed using handheld GPS – Datum 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.*	• No resource work completed. The RC/AC drilling is reconnaissance (scoping) by nature with drill hole spacing on average 500m x 100m apart. • Single metre and composites used.
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.*	• Historic drilling has defined a consistent steep west dipping volcanic/intrusive and sedimentary package. • Drilling of nickel, cobalt and PGE was generally shallow angled with intersections combined supergene/ primary mineralisation. Width is drill hole length. • Drilling of pegmatites (RC- Tantalus) was vertical. Pegmatite dips 20° to east. Intersections are close to true width (i.e. 0.985*reported width)
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All sampling packaging and security completed by Rumble personnel, from collection of sample to delivery at laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No 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.*	• The Wardawarra Project comprises of granted E20/967 (100% Rumble) and two (2) exploration license applications, ELA59/2443 and ELA59/2816, both 100% Rumble. • Within E20/967 lies the Western Queen Gold Project which is 100% Rumble (M59/45 and M59/208) • A small unrelated mining lease – M59/138 (29ha) is excised from the Western Queen Gold Project • All Tenements are in a state of good standing and have no known impediments to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration solely completed by Rumble Resources
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Wardawarra Project covers Archaean greenstone comprising of mafic/ultramafic volcanics and intrusives with minor volcaniclastics and BIF. Pegmatites intrude both the greenstone and surrounding gneiss and granite. Nickel mineralisation is associated with a layered mafic/ultramafic igneous complex. Lithium is associated with later intruding pegmatites.

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 – Lithium Exploration RC Drilling Significant Assay
		• Table 2 – Rock Chip Sample Location and Assays
		• Table 3 - Nickel, Cobalt and PGE RC and Aircore Drilling Significant Assays

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*	• Reporting of exploration drill hole intersections uses weighted averaging methods. • No cut-offs have been applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drilling is both angled and vertical and subject to best guess/interpreted dip of lithological units. • The drilling was shallow reconnaissance and supergene mineralization is present. For base metal (Ni dominant) exploration the drilling was angled and therefore drill hole length intersections. For Lithium exploration, drilling was vertical and lithium intersections are true width.
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.*	• Figure 1 - Wardawarra Project – Tenement Location Plan • Figure 2 - Wardawarra Project Lithium focused exploration overview • Figure 3 - Dunn's Prospect – Rock chip Sample Location and Assay. • Figure 4 - Tantalus Prospect – Location of RC Drill Holes and Assays • Figure 5 - Tantalus Prospect – RC Drill Holes Sections TT and 6961660 with Assays • Figure 6 - Tantalus Prospect and Yinga Ultramafic Complex over RTP 1VD Airborne Magnetic Image with Targets • Figure 7 - Yinga Ultramafic Complex– Drill Hole Locations, Assay Results and Interpretative Geology • Figure 8 - Proposed Geological Model – Yinga Ultramafic Complex
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 1 and Table 3 represents Drill Hole locations and significant assays
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.*	• pXRF analyser was used to determine base metal and lithium anomalism. This aided in selecting composite versus single sample assaying.
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.*	• Detailed geological mapping and geochemical rock and soil sampling to assist in vectoring towards the best lithium fertility zones.