20th May 2020

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Drilling Identifies Multiple High-Grade Gold Shoots at Western Queen

1. Western Queen Central – High-Grade Gold Shoot

- This drill intercept has been interpreted to have 'clipped' the top of the high-grade shoot at depth:
  - **4.7m @ 6.06 g/t Au from 485.5m (WQDD005A)**
    Inc 0.7m @ 26.6 g/t Au from 488.3m
  - **6m @ 34.24 g/t Au - Rumble December 2019**
- Two stages of drilling **confirmed the continuity of high-grade gold down-plunge and position of the high-grade gold shoot providing confidence of further gold mineralisation at depth which remains open**
- Review of the **6m @ 34.24 g/t Au** and the **0.7m @ 26.6 g/t Au has shown the high-grade gold is in a tremolite (magnesium) skarn, which is not conductive**

2. Western Queen Central North – Potential Shallow High-Grade Gold Shoot

- New "blind" shallow high-grade gold intersected 250m north of the historic Western Queen Central open cut drilling returned:
  - **8m @ 7.22 g/t Au from 49m (WQRC026) – Completely Open to North**
- The shallow high-grade gold was '**blind**' at surface due to reverse faulting
- Potential repeat of the historic high-grade gold Western Queen Central Shoot (**historic open pit production – 190,000oz @ 8.9 g/t Au3**)

3. Western Queen Central North – Potential Shallow High-Grade Gold Shoot

- Immediately north of the Western Queen Central shoot, multiple historic high-grade zones include:
  - **7m @ 60.6 g/t Au from 70m (WQJC-32)**
  - **6m @ 37.34 g/t Au from 50m (QNC-10310-1)**
  - **11m @ 16.8 g/t Au from 51m (WQP-1055)**
- Partially blind high-grade zones are truncated & transposed by reverse faulting
- Zones are inferred to continue as high-grade shoots below the faulting
- Potential repeat of the historic high-grade gold Western Queen Central Shoot (**historic open pit production – 190,000oz @ 8.9 g/t Au[3]**)

4. Western Princess - Potential Shallow High-Grade Gold Shoot

- **5m @ 3.64 g/t Au from 52m (WQRC031)**
- **3m @ 19.9 g/t Au from 8m (WQRC011) – Rumble December 2019**
- Drilling has shown the shear zone is wide with multiple structurally controlled shoots - there is high potential to define deeper plunging shoots

5. Western Queen Central Oxide - Potential Shallow High-Grade Gold Shoot

- **2m @ 40.37 g/t Au from 4m (WQY-85) - Historic**
- **3m@ 10.42 g/t Au from 1m (WQY-123) - Historic**
- **5m @ 5.11 g/t Au (Inc 1m @ 16.9 g/t Au) from 365.5m (WQRC023D) – Rumble interpretation drilling clipped high-grade shoot at depth**
- Potential to define a high-grade shoot below the oxide mineralisation

6. Cranes - Potential Shallow High-Grade Gold Shoot

- **14m @ 4.87 g/t Au from surface (CRAC015) – Rumble December 2019**
- Potential to define a high-grade shoot below the laterite mineralisation

Significant drill program to start in weeks – Targeting Near Term Discovery

- RC/diamond core drilling targeting six (6) high-grade Au zones to commence in June

Rumble Resources Ltd (ASX: RTR) ("Rumble" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the results from the second stage of RC/diamond core drilling at the Western Queen Gold Project. The two stages of drilling have been successful in making high grade gold discoveries[1], but just as important, provided a greater geological understanding of the controlling structure(s) and deposition styles associated with the high-grade gold mineralisation. Six (6) compelling high-grade gold zones and targets have been delineated providing high confidence in finding new, near-term high-grade gold discoveries.

Rumble Resources Ltd

Suite 9, 36 Ord Street,
West Perth, WA 6005

T +61 8 6555 3980

F +61 8 6555 3981

rumbleresources.com.au

ASX RTR

Managing Director Shane Sikora Said: "Rumble's initial assessment of the Western Queen Gold Project recognised the potential for multiple new high-grade gold discoveries, based on the limited drilling outside of the historic deposits, and the deposit types typically forming multiple gold shoots. To deliver the best chance of realising the potential of the project, Rumble implemented a geophysics and drilling strategy over two stages to scope out the prospectivity of the Project. These two stages have been successful in significantly upgrading the Project by identifying the potential for multiple shallow high-grade gold shoots across the entire project. This has led to a better geological understanding of the system for more effective targeting methods.

"The shallow high-grade gold mineralisation intersected by Rumble (**8m @ 7.22 g/t Au from 49m**) to the north of the Western Queen Central pit, some 250m along strike was 'blind' from surface due to a reverse fault 'hiding' the top of the high-grade gold zone (up-plunge). Immediately north of the Western Queen Central open pit (Western Queen Central North Shallow High-grade Gold 'Blind' Shoot) other significant historic, shallow high-grade gold zones **including 7m @ 60.6 g/t Au, 6m @ 37 g/t Au, 11m @ 16.8 g/t Au and 11m @ 9.75 g/t Au** have also been be shunted and transposed by the reverse faults. The high-grade gold is interpreted to develop further down-plunge below the faulting and will now be tested by RC drilling. **These targets could represent a repeat of the historic high-grade Western Queen Central Open Pit Deposit that produced 190,000oz @ 8.9 g/t Au[2], which had a high angle thrust partly covering the deposit with the high-grade gold partially blind and developing at a depth of approximately 40m below surface.**

"The diamond-core drilling targeting the Western Queen Central deposit "deeps" has been successful in extending the high-grade gold down plunge which remains open and importantly confirmed the position of the high-grade gold shoot. The drilling also enabled the technical team to recognise the high-grade gold (**6m @ 34.24 g/t Au** and **0.7m @ 26.6 g/t Au**, which only clipped the top of the high-grade gold shoot but has provided direction) is associated with a non-conductive skarn (stage two targets were previously conductors) which has provided a greater geological understanding when targeting this and other high-grade gold shoots in stage three of the drilling program and beyond. **As we have now zeroed in on the high-grade gold shoot, we have high confidence the next round of drilling will extend the high-grade gold at depth and lead to further discoveries.**

"Rumble now has six compelling high-grade gold shoot targets, based on the new geological understanding and high-grade gold drill results to date - we have laid the foundations for multiple, near term high-grade gold discoveries."

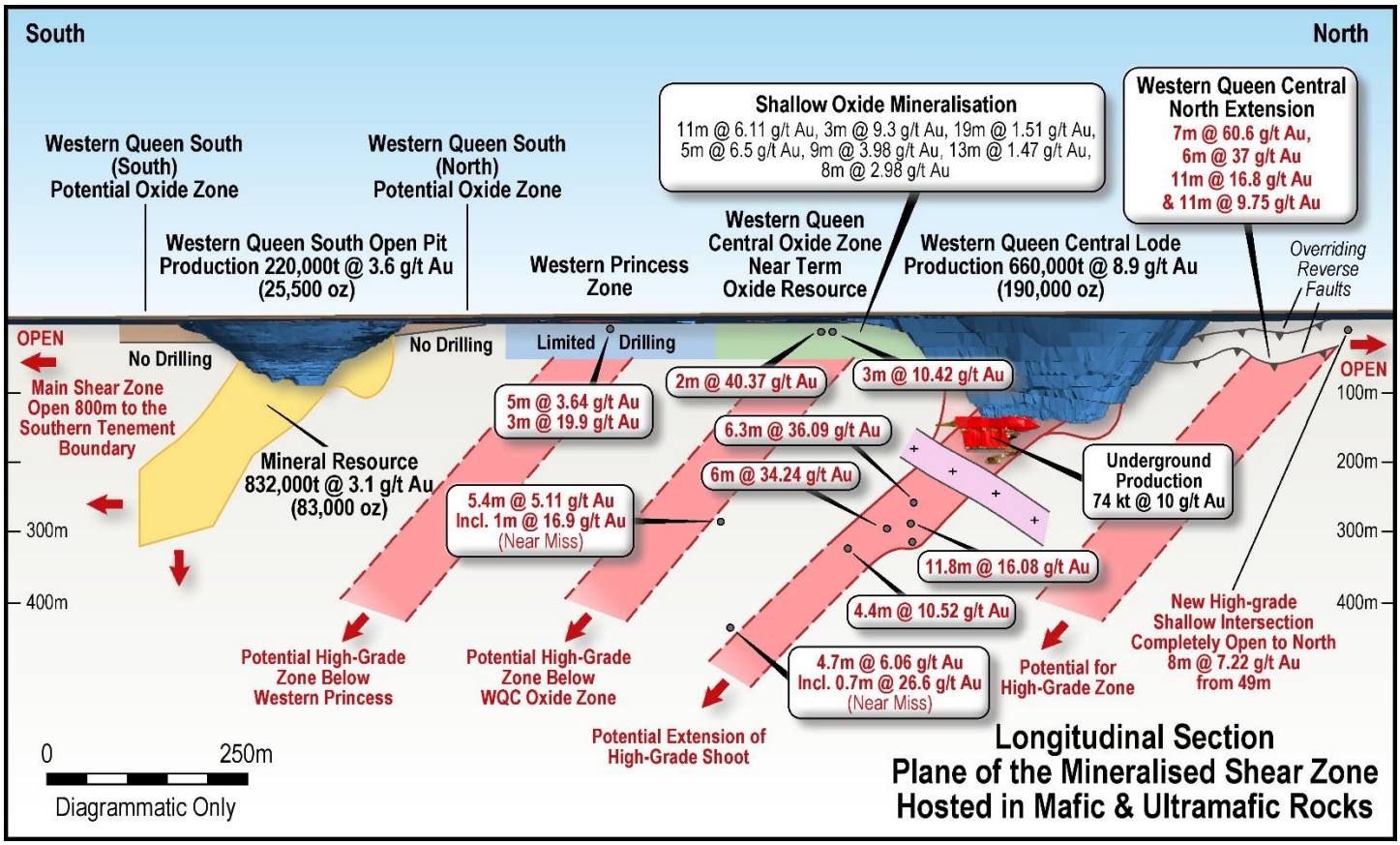

Image 1 - Western Queen Central and South Zones – Potential High-Grade Shoots and Multiple Zones

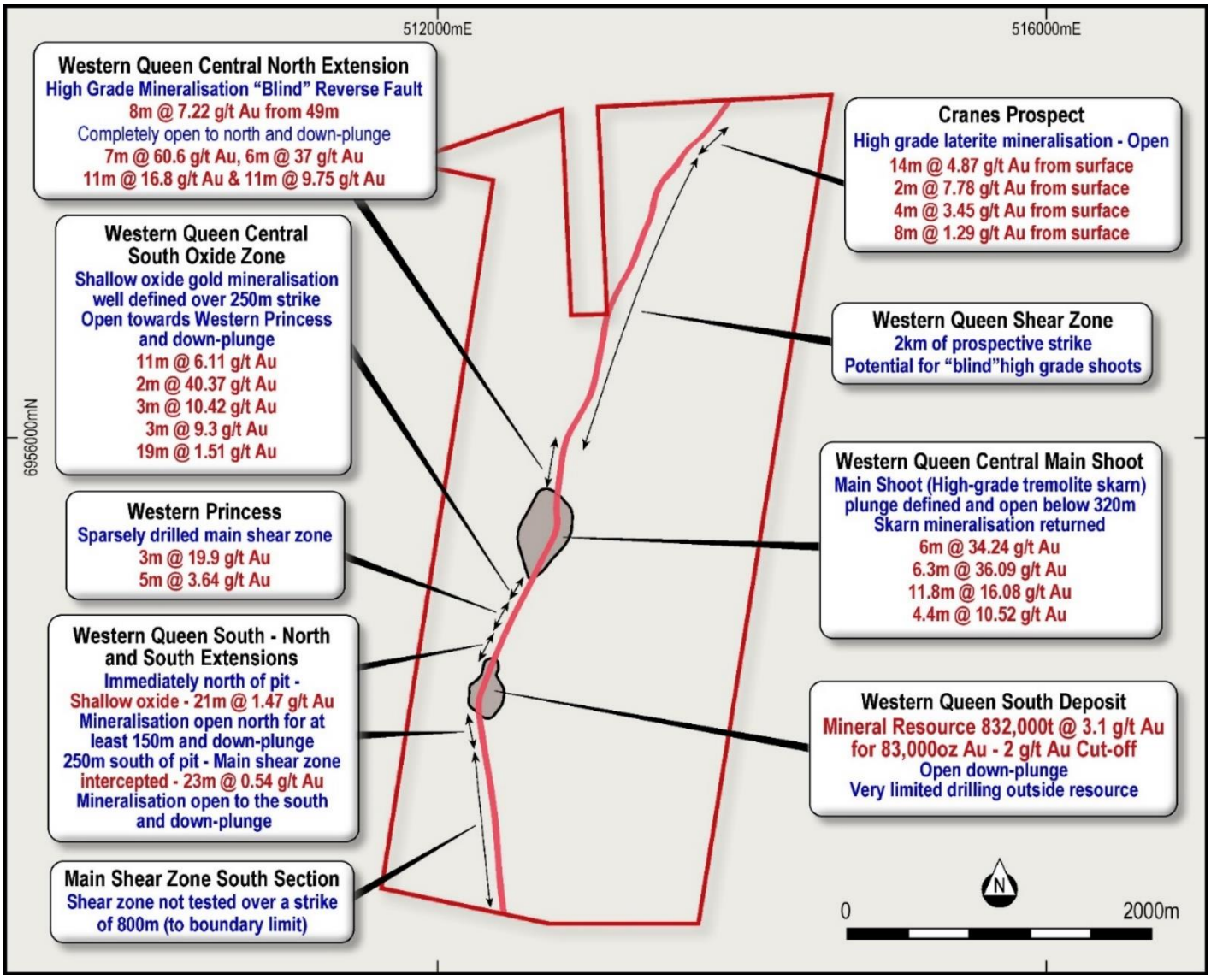

Image 2 - Western Queen Project – Prospectivity and Plan Highlighting Potential

RC and Diamond Core Drilling Programme and Results

Stage 2 drilling completed by Rumble included nineteen (19) RC drill holes (total of 2148m) and four (4) diamond core drill holes (total of 1944.2m) with the aim to confirm and extend gold mineralisation at the Western Queen Central and Western Queen South historical gold deposits.

Western Queen Central - Main Shoot – Down Plunge Extension (image 1, 3 & 4)

Four (4) diamond core holes were completed with the current round of drilling. All four holes targeted a large EM conductor plate that was delineated from down-hole TEM conducted on the first round of diamond core drilling (refer ASX announcement 22 November 2019). The plate was interpreted to be between 300m to 400m vertical depth.

A detailed subsequent review on the high-grade gold zone intersected by Rumble during the December 2019 drilling stage **(WQRC007D – 6m @ 34.24 g/t Au from 354m)** has shown the mineralisation is a tremolite skarn with associated scheelite, fuchsite and roscoelite (Cr-V micas) and is sulphide poor (**no pyrrhotite**). The high-grade gold skarn (magnesium rich) occurs as a structurally controlled plunging lenticular body proximal to a significant mafic/ultramafic contact within the main Western Queen Shear Zone. T**he high-grade gold skarn is not conductive**.

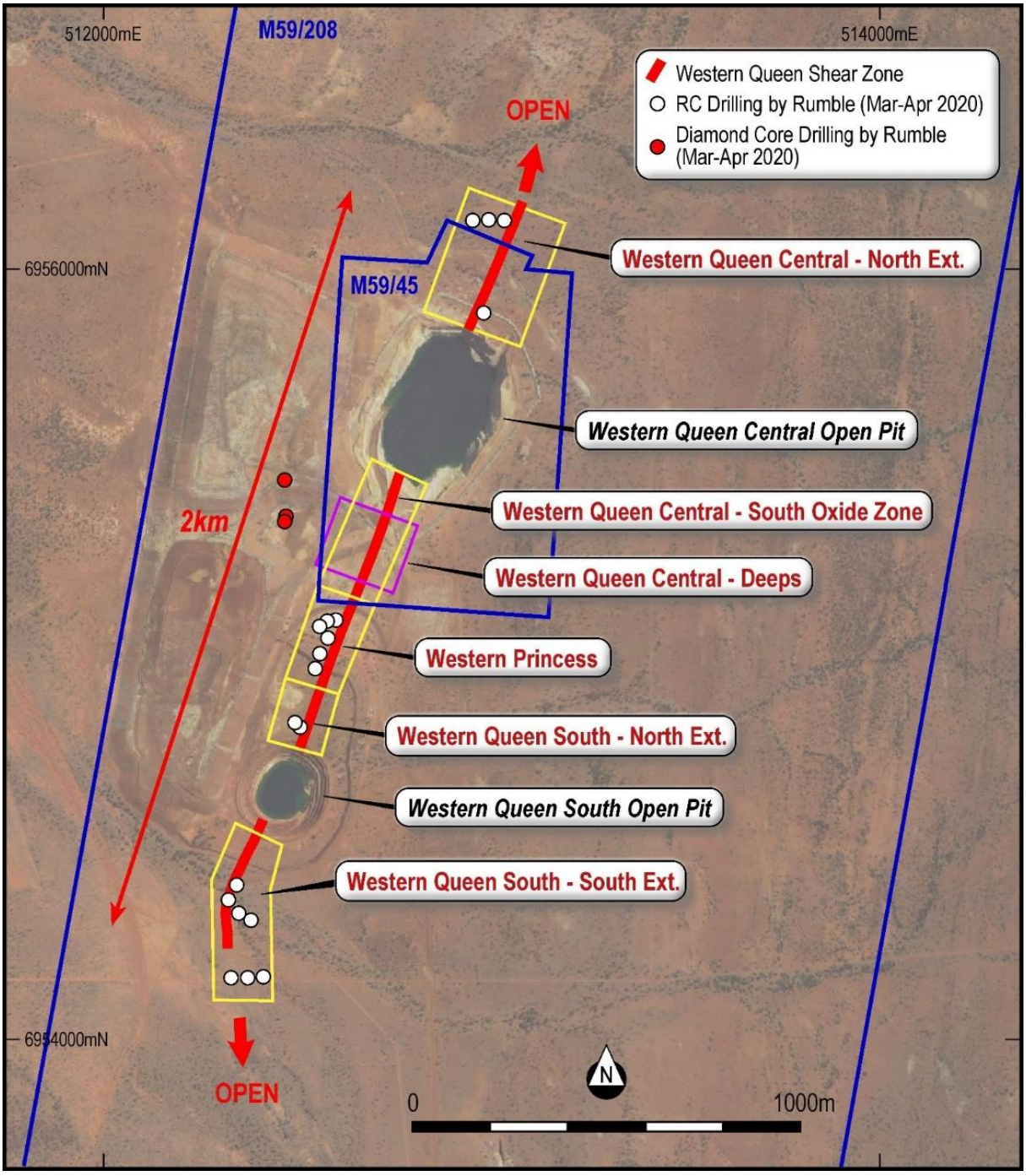

Image 3 - Western Queen Project - Location of Drill Holes (March – April 2020 Programme) Plan

All four drill-holes (image 4) intercepted the main Western Queen Shear Zone with increased zones of pyrrhotite (the down-hole TEM conductor response from December 2019 program), however, only hole WQDD005A intercepted minor significant high-grade tremolite skarn (near miss). Results include:

- **4.7m @ 6.06 g/t Au from 485.5m (WQDD005A)**
  - **inc 0.7m @ 26.6 g/t Au from 488.3m**
- **4.7m @ 2.49 g/t Au from 354m (WQDD002)**
- **4.8m @ 2.06 g/t Au from 385.4m (WQDD004)**
- **2.6m @ 1.68 g/t Au from 327.4m and 1.6m @ 2.74 g/t Au from 365.4m (WQDD007A)**

The updated interpretation is that the main high-grade shoot plunges consistently 45° to the SSW with strong dip length/plunge continuity. **The current drilling was positioned too high to intercept the high-grade shoot.** Hole WQDD005A (4.7m @ 6.06 g/t Au) had higher grade Au mineralisation with minor skarnoid development (**up to 26.6 g/t Au over 70cm**) and is interpreted to lie immediately above the high-grade shoot.

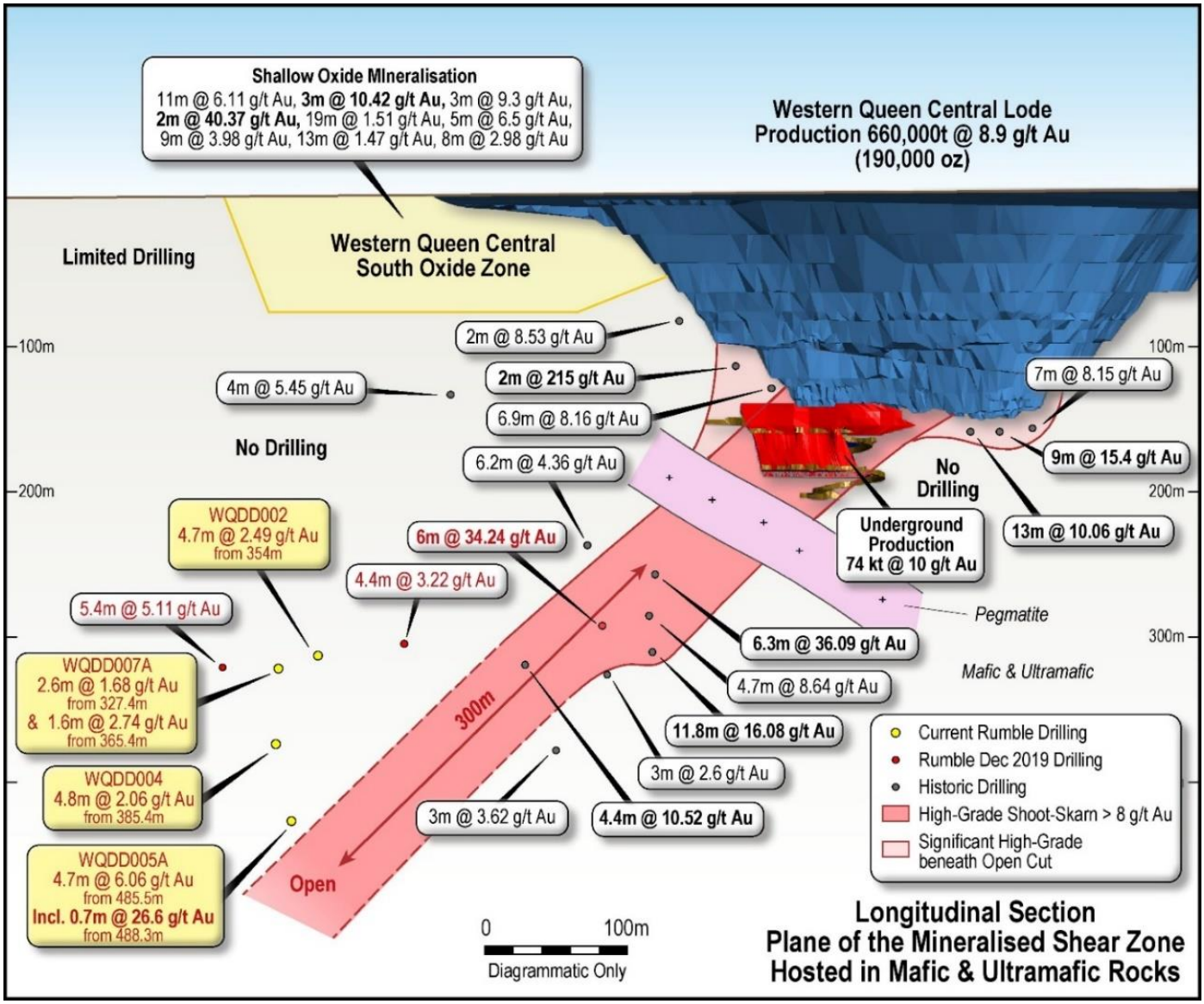

Image 4 - Western Queen Central Deposit– Longitudinal Section

Western Queen Central Deposit – North Extension (image 1, 3 & 5)

Significant high-grade gold mineralisation was delineated on the northernmost RC drill section completed to date (historic and current drilling). A three (3) drill-hole section was completed 260m north of the north rim of the historic Western Queen Central open pit (**historic production of 660,000t @ 8.9 g/t Au for 190,000oz[3]**). Results include:

- **8m @ 7.22 g/t Au from 49m (WQRC026)**
- **2m @ 4.2 g/t Au from 82m (WQRC025)**

No RC drilling has been completed further north. Historic exploration drilling was restricted to shallow RAB and AC drilling on wide spacings. **The high-grade gold mineralisation is open north along strike and up-dip to the surface.**

The north extension zone (immediately north of the Western Queen Central open pit) has multiple historic high-grade gold intercepts from RC drilling including:

- **7m @ 60.6 g/t Au from 70m (WQJC-32)**
- **6m @ 37.34 g/t Au from 50m (QNC-10310-1)**
- **11m @ 16.8 g/t Au from 51m (WQP-1055)**
- **11m @ 9.75 g/t Au from 55m (WQP-1083)**
- **4m @ 6.57 g/t Au from 9m (WQY-35)**

The north extension zone (north of the historic Western Queen Central open pit) has not been systematically drilled to define a gold resource. The recent drilling by Rumble has indicated differentiated dolerite/gabbro/tonalite lithologies have been reverse faulted (high angle thrust) to the southeast, over the highly prospective Western Queen Shear Zone (WQSZ). Pegmatite has then intruded along the main thrust zone. Review of the Western Queen Central gold mineralisation has indicated the high angle thrust had partly covered the deposit, hence the high-grade mineralisation was partially "blind" and only developed at a depth of approximately 40m below surface.

Geological interpretation of the north extension zone has inferred the mineralisation is partially "blind". **Rumble considers the north extension zone as highly prospective for continuity of the high-grade Western Queen Central gold deposit.**

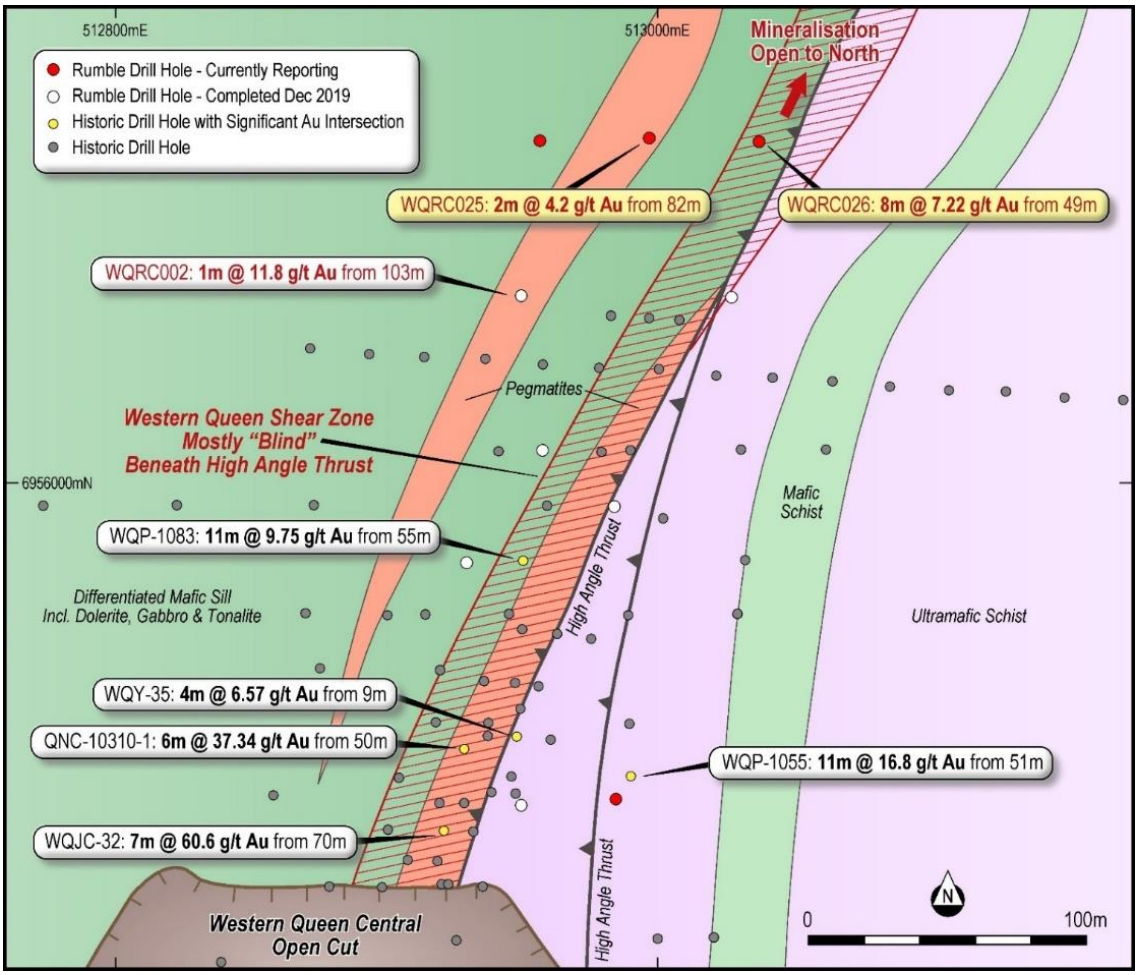

Image 5 - Western Queen Central – North Extension – Geological Plan with Drill Hole Results

Western Queen South Deposit (image 1, 3 & 6)

North Extension

Two RC drill holes were completed immediately north along strike from the Western Queen South open pit. Both holes returned mineralisation with hole WQRC041 returning a broad zone of oxide mineralisation:

- **21m @ 1.47 g/t Au from 37m (WQRC041)**
  - **inc. 11m @ 2.02 g/t Au from 47m**

Historic RC drilling immediately north of the Western Queen South open pit was wide spaced and the broad intersection within hole WQRC041 was located between historic holes. Hole WQRC013 (completed by Rumble in December 2019) lies 150m north of hole WQRC041. Hole WQRC013 returned 8m @ 1.19 g/t Au from 81m (fresh). **Rumble considers the north extension to the Western Queen South open pit has having significant potential for oxide gold resources that will add to the existing mineral resource (83,000oz @ 3.1 g/t Au – 2 g/t Au cut-off[2]).**

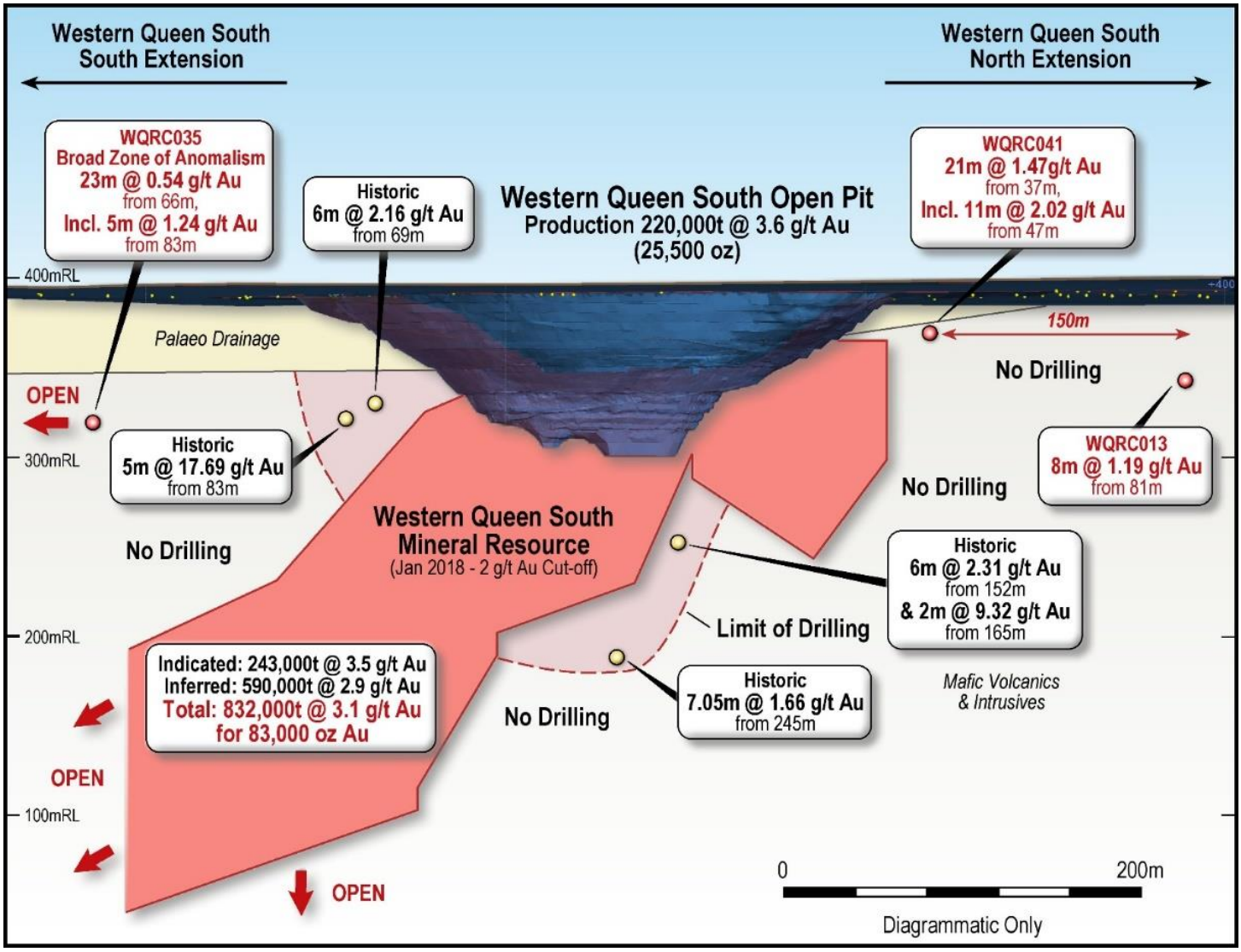

Image 6 - Western Queen South Deposit and Resource – Longitudinal Section

South Extension

A large palaeo-drainage lies over the Western Queen South deposit and increases in depth to the south and west of the pit. Historic exploration drilling did not intercept the inferred SSW extension of the fertile Western Queen Shear Zone. Review of the historic drilling and re-interpretation of the airborne magnetics indicated the shear zone may have preferentially developed along the regional foliation trend, which is north-south.

Seven (7) RC holes were completed in this program to the south of the historic Western Queen South open pit with the aim to intersect the shear zone based on the re-interpreted southerly trend. The westernmost RC drill-hole completed by Rumble intersected a wide zone of gold anomalism beneath the palaeo-drainage (depth of palaeo-drainage – 32m). The zone returned:

- **23m @ 0.54 g/t Au from 66m (WQRC035**)
  - **inc 5m @ 1.24 g/t Au from 86m**

The anomalism intersected in WQRC035 is considered to be the southern extension of the highly mineralised Western Queen Shear Zone (WQSZ). **The mineralisation is completely open to the south** as only historic broad spaced shallow RAB drilling has been completed (previous RAB drilling didn't penetrate the palaeo-drainage).

Western Princess Zone (image 1 & 3)

Approximately 150m of strike was tested by six (6) RC holes at the Western Princess Zone. Broad zones of gold anomalism were encountered in all holes which is interpreted to be the main Western Queen Shear Zone (WQSZ). Geological interpretation has shown the high-grade intercept previously discovered by Rumble (December 2019) is located in the hanging wall to the main WQSZ (**3m @ 19.9 g/t Au from 8m - WQRC011).**

The high-grade mineralisation is interpreted to be a cross cutting structure and was not intercepted by the current drilling. The WQSZ at Western Princess returned broad zones of gold anomalism including:

- **40m @ 0.31 g/t Au from 34m (WQRC032)**
- **43m @ 0.23 g/t Au from 19m (WQRC029)**
- **48m @ 0.22 g/t Au from 22m (WQRC028)**

Within the broad zones of anomalism higher-grade shoots/zones include:

- **5m @ 3.64 g/t Au from 52m (WQRC031)**

Status of Drilling, Interpretation and Potential (images 1 and 2)

Rumble has now completed two stages of RC and diamond core confirmation drilling at the Western Queen main zone, and exploration drilling at the Cranes Prospect (2km NE of the Western Queen). Drilling has been focussed on seven (7) targets and zones. Areas tested include:

1. **Western Queen Central Deposit - Deeps – Successful in extending High-Grade Gold down plunge and defining position of high-grade gold shoot. Open down-plunge below 320m.**

   Drilling by Rumble has shown the high-grade gold mineralisation is a magnesium skarn **(6m @ 34.24 g/t Au from 354m (WQRC007D))** that is hosted within the Western Queen Shear Zone. The skarn is structurally controlled with a consistent 45° plunge to the SSW and is completely open below a vertical depth of 320m. This second stage of drilling by Rumble has shown that a series of down-hole conductors are related with lower tenor pyrrhotitic shear hosted gold mineralisation (within the main shear zone) and hole **WQDD005A intersected the top of the high-grade skarn zone returning 4.7m @ 6.06 g/t Au from 485.5m including a skarnoid zone of 0.7m @ 26.6 g/t Au from 488.3m.**

   The current drilling has confirmed the position of the high-grade shoot and Rumble considers the down-plunge position below 320m as highly prospective for additional high grade gold resources.

2. **Western Queen Central - North Extension – New shallow high-grade gold zone discovered open north along strike.**

   The northernmost RC section completed by Rumble has highlighted open shallow high-grade gold mineralisation to the north – **8m @ 7.22 g/t Au from 49m.** Recent interpretation of the north extension has indicated reverse faults have "hidden" the top of the high-grade zone (up-plunge). Significant high-grade zones including **7m @ 60.6 g/t Au, 6m @ 37 g/t Au, 11m @ 16.8 g/t Au and 11m @ 9.75 g/t Au** have been shunted and transposed by the reverse faults and later jacked by pegmatite. High-grade mineralisation is interpreted to develop further down-plunge below the faulting.

   Rumble considers the north extension zone to be very prospective for multiple high-grade zones with the potential for repeats of the Western Queen Central Deposit style (190,000 oz mined @ 8.9 g/t Au Open Pit[2]).

3. **Western Queen Central - South Oxide Zone – Infill RC drilling (December 2019) has confirmed multiple shallow oxide zones – open at depth.**

   Historic and confirmation RC drilling by Rumble has demonstrated multiple lodes (zone width of 50m) over a strike of 250m (open towards Western Princess). Significant high-grade gold occurs within the zone (see image 3). **There is an opportunity to define a high-grade shoot below the oxide mineralisation (image 1).**

4. **Western Queen South Deposit - North and South Extensions – Near surface shallow oxide zone.**

   Confirmation RC drilling by Rumble has confirmed continuity of oxide gold mineralisation with extensions north and south of the Western Queen South open cut (see image 6). Increasing the strike of oxide gold mineralisation **will significantly increase the current mineral resource (Western Queen South Resource - 832,000t @ 3.1 g/t Au[2]).** Note the mineral resource cut-off is 2 g/t Au. Given the current gold price, a reasonable cut-off for near surface oxide mineralisation is considered to be 0.5 -1 g/t Au.

   Given the recent delineation of significant oxide mineralisation just north of the Western Queen South open cut (21m @ 1.47 g/t Au from 37m), Rumble considers there is high prospectivity for further mineralisation.

5. **Western Princess – Multiple shoots/zones within main shear zone defined.**

   The confirmation drilling has shown the shear zone is wide with multiple structurally controlled shoots (**5m @ 3.64 g/t Au from 52m)** and cross cutting hanging wall zones (**3m @ 19.9 g/t Au from 8m**). The current drilling has defined the position of the shear zone allowing systematic drilling to focus on delineating the higher-grade shoots.

   The Western Queen Shear Zone has been confirmed and is continuous between the two historic open cuts. Rumble considers there is high potential to define mineralisation within both the shallow oxide zone and the deeper plunging shoots (image 1 & 3).

6. **Cranes – High-grade surface (laterite) mineralisation. Open NE down-plunge.**

   High-grade laterite (in situ) and saprolite gold mineralisation is interpreted to be the surface expression of a northeast plunging (flat lying) shoot completely open at depth at the Cranes Prospect. Only two traverses have intersected the top of the shoot which has returned significant mineralisation from surface (**14m @ 4.87 g/t Au, 2m @ 7.78 g/t Au, 4m @ 3.45 g/t Au and 8m @ 1.29 g/t Au)**. The mineralisation is interpreted to be associated with the Western Queen Shear zone with a series of late dolerite and pegmatite dykes jacking the shear zone.

   Limited drilling completed by Rumble has shown the main shear zone is fertile and is highly prospective for multiple high-grade gold shoots. The Cranes Prospect has significant potential to define a deeper plunging shoot (image 2).

7. **3km of highly prospective strike associated with the fertile Western Queen Shear Zone**

   Recent understanding of reverse faults potentially “hiding’ near surface high-grade gold mineralisation (Western Queen Central – North Extension zone) highlights the potential for blind multiple high-grade gold shoots between the Western Queen Central Deposit and the Cranes Prospect and south of the Western Queen South Deposit.

Fast Track Next Stage Drilling – Primed for Near Term Discovery

The next stage has been fast-tracked, consisting of a substantial RC/diamond core drilling program targeting six (6) high-grade Au shoots, to commence imminently in June 2020

About Western Queen Gold Project

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 contiguous mining leases (M59/45 and M59/208) for a total area of 9.8 km². The holder is Mt Magnet Gold Pty Ltd, an entity owned by Ramelius Resources (ASX: RMS). Rumble entered an option to acquire 100% of the Project in August 2019. On 14th April 2020 Rumble provided formal notice to Ramelius that it has elected to extend its option at the Western Queen Au Project to 2 February 2021.

The Project is located within a 110km radius of three operating gold processing mills (see image 1). The closest mill is the Dalgaranga 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. The two mined deposits at the Western Queen Gold Project have 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 (refer ASX announcement 6 August 2019), and estimates remaining resources beneath both mined deposits of 962,000t @ 3.9 g/t Au for 120,000oz. See previous ASX announcement dated 6th August 2019 "Option to Acquire High-Grade Western Queen Gold Project" for further details about the Project. The mineral resource estimate for the Western Queen Gold Project was first reported by the Company in its announcement dated 6 August 2019.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the previous announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

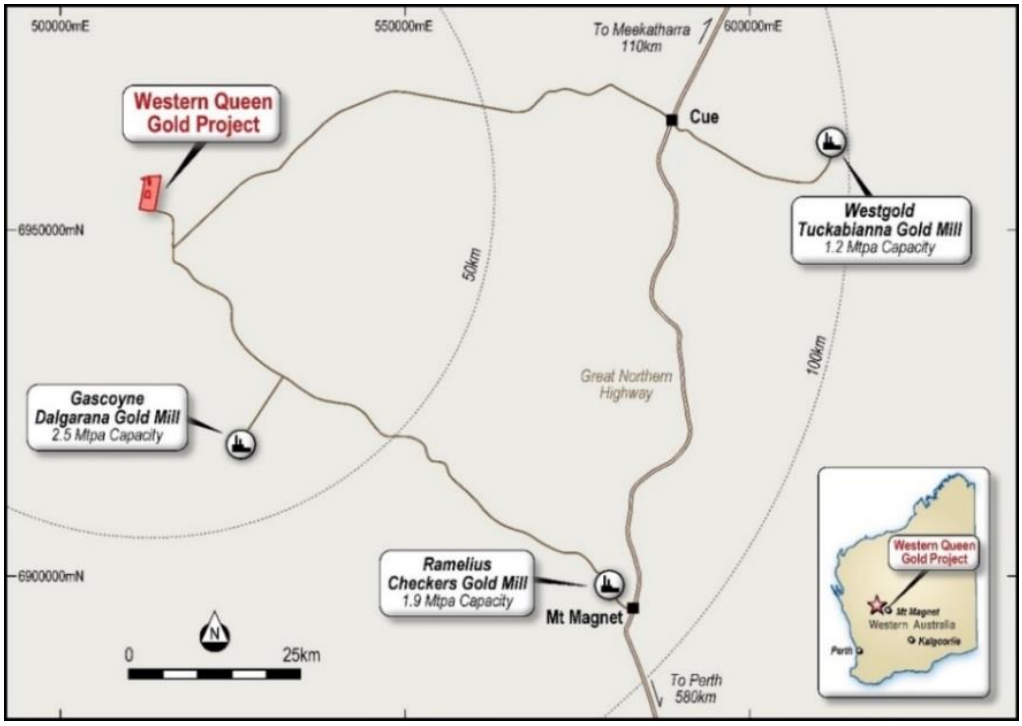

Image 7 – Location of Western Queen Project and three active mills within 110kms

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)

References.

1. Refer Rumble ASX announcement 17 February 2020.
2. Refer Table 1 above.
3. Refer Rumble ASX announcement 6 August 2019.

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.

Table 2

Western Queen - Drill Hole Location and Survey Table – Mar-Apr 2020

Hole ID	Type	E (MGA94 Z50)	N (MGA94 Z50)	RL	Azi	Dip	Depth
WQRC024	RC	512957	6956126	391.0	90	-60	150
WQRC025	RC	512998	6956127	391.2	90	-60	132
WQRC026	RC	513038	6956126	391.5	90	-60	108
WQRC027	RC	512985	6955883	392.2	270	-60	114
WQRC028	RC	512562	6955001	392.5	90	-60	96
WQRC029	RC	512581	6955038	392.4	90	-60	95
WQRC030	RC	512560	6955069	392.1	90	-60	95
WQRC031	RC	512602	6955087	392.6	90	-60	83
WQRC032	RC	512580	6955084	392.3	90	-60	101
WQRC033	RC	512549	6954960	393.0	90	-60	95
WQRC034	RC	512380	6954305	390.3	120	-60	143
WQRC035	RC	512322	6954359	389.6	120	-60	144
WQRC036	RC	512349	6954324	389.9	120	-60	102
WQRC037	RC	512411	6954157	390.6	90	-60	126
WQRC038	RC	512373	6954157	390.7	90	-60	120
WQRC039	RC	512330	6954157	390.6	90	-60	120
WQRC040	RC	512345	6954396	389.7	120	-60	120
WQRC041	RC	512510	6954808	392.8	120	-60	84
WQRC042	RC	512496	6954821	392.5	120	-60	120
WQDD002	RC/DD	512470	6955350	390.6	120	-60	450.4
WQDD004	RC/DD	512470	6955343	390.4	125	-70	484
WQDD005A	RC/DD	512471	6955451	402.2	135	-70	580
WQDD007A	RC/DD	512472	6955354	390.6	120	-65	429.8

Table 3.
Drill Hole Intersections >0.5 g/t Au

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Width (m)	Au g/t	Comment
WQRC024	126	127	1	0.66	
WQRC025	82	84	2	4.2	
WQRC025	89	90	1	2.05	
WQRC026	49	57	**8**	**7.22**	
WQRC027	8	9	1	0.62	
WQRC027	60	62	2	2.98	
WQRC028	22	70	48	0.22	Mineralised Zone 0.1 g/t Au Cut-Off
WQRC029	19	62	43	0.23	Mineralised Zone 0.1 g/t Au Cut-Off
WQRC030	66	67	1	0.89	
WQRC031	52	57	**5**	**3.64**	
WQRC032	34	35	40	0.31	Mineralised Zone 0.1 g/t Au Cut-Off
WQRC035	66	89	23	0.54	Mineralised Zone 0.1 g/t Au Cut-Off
inc	83	88	5	1.24	
WQRC041	32	33	1	0.62	
WQRC041	37	58	21	1.47	
inc	47	58	11	2.02	
WQRC042	63	72	9	0.7	
WQDD002	336	337	2	1.2	
WQDD002	354	358.7	4.7	2.49	
WQDD004	385.4	390.2	4.8	2.06	
WQDD004	421	422	1	2.00	
WQDD004	423	424	1	0.65	
WQDD004	426.4	427.8	1.4	0.61	
WQDD005A	485.5	490.2	**4.7**	**6.06**	
inc	488.3	489	**0.7**	**26.6**	
WQDD007A	327.4	330	2.6	1.68	
WQDD007A	362.6	363.8	1.2	1.92	
WQDD007A	365.4	367	1.6	2.74	
WQDD007A	368	368.3	0.3	1.15	
WQDD007A	369.3	370.9	1.6	0.84	

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RC and DD Select Assay Intervals – Mar-Apr 2020 Program

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Au g/t	Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Au g/t	Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Au g/t
WQRC024	125	126	0.44	WQRC028	61	62	0.04	WQRC030	78	79	0.04
WQRC024	126	127	0.66	WQRC028	62	63	0.06	WQRC030	79	80	0.04
WQRC024	127	128	0.03	WQRC028	63	64	0.02	WQRC030	80	81	0.05
WQRC025	82	83	**7.75**	WQRC028	64	65	0.07	WQRC030	81	82	0.02
WQRC025	83	84	0.65	WQRC028	65	66	0.12	WQRC030	82	83	0.04
WQRC025	89	90	2.05	WQRC028	66	67	0.15	WQRC030	83	84	0.18
WQRC025	90	91	0.28	WQRC028	67	68	0.56	WQRC030	84	85	0.24
WQRC026	48	49	0.14	WQRC028	68	69	0.72	WQRC030	85	86	0.19
WQRC026	49	50	1.12	WQRC028	69	70	0.16	WQRC030	86	87	0.08
WQRC026	50	51	2.07	WQRC029	18	19	0.03	WQRC030	87	88	0.04
WQRC026	51	52	**12.25**	WQRC029	19	20	0.52	WQRC030	88	89	0.05
WQRC026	52	53	2.71	WQRC029	20	21	0.71	WQRC030	89	90	0.21
WQRC026	53	54	0.7	WQRC029	21	22	1.26	WQRC030	90	91	0.14
WQRC026	54	55	**6.34**	WQRC029	22	23	0.18	WQRC030	91	92	0.05
WQRC026	55	56	**30.6**	WQRC029	23	24	0.06	WQRC031	42	43	0.15
WQRC026	56	57	1.99	WQRC029	24	25	0.1	WQRC031	43	44	0.13
WQRC026	57	58	0.36	WQRC029	25	26	0.35	WQRC031	44	45	0.04
WQRC027	5	6	0.11	WQRC029	26	27	0.06	WQRC031	45	46	0.34
WQRC027	6	7	0.04	WQRC029	27	28	0.13	WQRC031	46	47	0.3
WQRC027	7	8	0.18	WQRC029	28	29	0.21	WQRC031	47	48	0.02
WQRC027	8	9	0.62	WQRC029	29	30	0.55	WQRC031	48	49	0.06
WQRC027	9	10	0.18	WQRC029	30	31	0.39	WQRC031	49	50	0.1
WQRC027	60	61	**5.38**	WQRC029	31	32	0.26	WQRC031	50	51	0.27
WQRC027	61	62	0.58	WQRC029	32	33	0.31	WQRC031	51	52	0.23
WQRC027	62	63	0.18	WQRC029	33	34	0.22	WQRC031	52	53	3.25
WQRC027	63	64	0.05	WQRC029	34	35	0.13	WQRC031	53	54	0.48
WQRC027	64	65	0.11	WQRC029	35	36	0.54	WQRC031	54	55	0.57
WQRC027	65	66	0.18	WQRC029	36	37	0.02	WQRC031	55	56	0.42
WQRC028	21	22	0.04	WQRC029	44	45	0.04	WQRC031	56	57	**13.5**
WQRC028	22	23	0.27	WQRC029	45	46	0.47	WQRC031	57	58	0.43
WQRC028	23	24	0.03	WQRC029	46	47	0.45	WQRC031	58	59	0.01
WQRC028	24	25	0.19	WQRC029	47	48	0.13	WQRC032	31	32	0.01
WQRC028	25	26	0.28	WQRC029	48	49	0.25	WQRC032	32	33	0.04
WQRC028	26	27	0.46	WQRC029	49	50	0.03	WQRC032	33	34	0.04
WQRC028	27	28	0.24	WQRC029	50	51	0.02	WQRC032	34	35	0.14
WQRC028	28	29	0.38	WQRC029	51	52	0.02	WQRC032	35	36	0.08
WQRC028	29	30	0.39	WQRC029	52	53	0.07	WQRC032	36	37	0.03
WQRC028	30	31	0.07	WQRC029	53	54	0.07	WQRC032	37	38	0.03
WQRC028	31	32	0.15	WQRC029	54	55	0.04	WQRC032	38	39	0.04
WQRC028	32	33	0.32	WQRC029	55	56	0.03	WQRC032	39	40	0.07
WQRC028	33	34	0.31	WQRC029	56	57	0.19	WQRC032	40	41	0.04
WQRC028	34	35	0.4	WQRC029	57	58	0.14	WQRC032	41	42	0.11
WQRC028	35	36	0.16	WQRC029	58	59	0.12	WQRC032	42	43	0.12
WQRC028	36	37	0.15	WQRC029	59	60	0.21	WQRC032	43	44	0.26
WQRC028	37	38	0.06	WQRC029	60	61	0.43	WQRC032	44	45	0.69
WQRC028	38	39	0.15	WQRC029	61	62	0.19	WQRC032	45	46	0.37
WQRC028	39	40	0.08	WQRC029	62	63	0.27	WQRC032	46	47	0.13
WQRC028	40	41	0.07	WQRC029	63	64	0.11	WQRC032	47	48	0.06
WQRC028	41	42	0.02	WQRC029	64	65	0.08	WQRC032	48	49	0.1
WQRC028	42	43	0.03	WQRC029	65	66	0.1	WQRC032	70	71	0.06
WQRC028	43	44	0.03	WQRC029	66	67	0.17	WQRC032	71	72	0.18
WQRC028	44	45	0.04	WQRC029	67	68	0.14	WQRC032	72	73	0.16
WQRC028	45	46	0.1	WQRC029	68	69	0.13	WQRC032	73	74	0.74
WQRC028	46	47	0.32	WQRC030	63	64	0.15	WQRC032	74	75	0.57
WQRC028	47	48	0.27	WQRC030	64	65	0.11	WQRC032	75	76	0.08
WQRC028	48	49	0.43	WQRC030	65	66	0.22	WQRC032	76	77	0.15
WQRC028	49	50	0.3	WQRC030	66	67	0.89	WQRC032	77	78	0.47
WQRC028	50	51	1.01	WQRC030	67	68	0.34	WQRC032	78	79	2.26
WQRC028	51	52	0.39	WQRC030	68	69	0.06	WQRC032	79	80	0.1
WQRC028	52	53	0.66	WQRC030	69	70	0.05	WQRC032	80	81	0.63
WQRC028	53	54	0.35	WQRC030	70	71	0.05	WQRC032	81	82	0.75
WQRC028	54	55	0.14	WQRC030	71	72	0.03	WQRC032	82	83	0.48
WQRC028	55	56	0.04	WQRC030	72	73	0.02	WQRC032	83	84	0.02
WQRC028	56	57	0.06	WQRC030	73	74	0.36	WQRC032	84	85	0.29
WQRC028	57	58	0.09	WQRC030	74	75	0.11	WQRC032	85	86	0.12
WQRC028	58	59	0.12	WQRC030	75	76	0.04	WQRC032	86	87	1.54
WQRC028	59	60	0.16	WQRC030	76	77	0.16	WQRC032	87	88	0.09
WQRC028	60	61	0.03	WQRC030	77	78	0.06	WQRC032	88	89	0.02

Table 4 – Page 2

RC and DD Select Assay Intervals – Mar-Apr 2020 Program

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Au g/t	Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Au g/t	Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Au g/t
WQRC032	89	90	0.06	WQRC042	68	69	0.6	WQDD004	426.4	427.78	0.61
WQRC032	90	91	0.23	WQRC042	69	70	0.84	WQDD004	427.78	428.31	0.12
WQRC032	91	92	0.25	WQRC042	70	71	0.84	WQDD005A	482	482.2	0.26
WQRC032	92	93	0.59	WQRC042	71	72	0.64	WQDD005A	482.2	483	0.18
WQRC032	93	94	0.25	WQRC042	72	73	0.42	WQDD005A	483	483.4	0.22
WQRC032	94	95	0.13	WQRC042	73	74	0.35	WQDD005A	483.4	484	0.07
WQRC032	95	96	0.02	WQRC042	74	75	0.04	WQDD005A	484	485	0.09
WQRC035	65	66	0.01	WQDD002	306	307	0.21	WQDD005A	485	485.5	0.59
WQRC035	66	67	0.15	WQDD002	307	308	0.2	WQDD005A	485.5	486	**10.85**
WQRC035	67	68	0.1	WQDD002	308	309	0.21	WQDD005A	486	487	0.61
WQRC035	68	69	0.33	WQDD002	309	310	0.48	WQDD005A	487	487.3	0.35
WQRC035	69	70	2.27	WQDD002	310	310.5	0.07	WQDD005A	487.3	488	1.07
WQRC035	70	71	0.72	WQDD002	310.5	311.42	0.15	WQDD005A	488	488.3	**5.79**
WQRC035	71	72	0.27	WQDD002	311.42	312.32	0.02	WQDD005A	488.3	489	**26.6**
WQRC035	72	73	0.15	WQDD002	312.32	312.62	0.03	WQDD005A	489	489.3	1.79
WQRC035	73	74	0.06	WQDD002	332.96	334	0.46	WQDD005A	489.3	490	0.62
WQRC035	74	75	0.06	WQDD002	334	335	0.1	WQDD005A	490	490.2	1.32
WQRC035	75	76	0.07	WQDD002	335	336	0.07	WQDD005A	490.2	491	0.04
WQRC035	76	77	0.14	WQDD002	336	337	1.61	WQDD005A	491	492	0.08
WQRC035	77	78	0.3	WQDD002	337	338	0.79	WQDD007A	361	362	0.22
WQRC035	78	79	0.19	WQDD002	338	339	0.32	WQDD007A	362	362.15	0.19
WQRC035	79	80	0.41	WQDD002	339	340	0.02	WQDD007A	362.15	362.55	0.42
WQRC035	80	81	0.27	WQDD002	340	341	0.08	WQDD007A	362.55	363	1.48
WQRC035	81	82	0.37	WQDD002	341	342	0.31	WQDD007A	363	363.25	2.18
WQRC035	82	83	0.26	WQDD002	342	342.81	0.04	WQDD007A	363.25	364	0.17
WQRC035	83	84	0.95	WQDD002	342.81	343.45	0.02	WQDD007A	364	365	0.14
WQRC035	84	85	1.3	WQDD002	343.45	344	0.03	WQDD007A	365	365.4	0.09
WQRC035	85	86	1.68	WQDD002	344	345	0.09	WQDD007A	365.4	366	3.31
WQRC035	86	87	1.58	WQDD002	345	346	0.01	WQDD007A	366	367	2.39
WQRC035	87	88	0.7	WQDD002	346	347	0.01	WQDD007A	367	367.5	0.2
WQRC035	88	89	0.14	WQDD002	347	348	0.01	WQDD007A	367.5	368	0.72
WQRC041	30	31	0.01	WQDD002	348	349.16	0.02	WQDD007A	368	368.3	1.15
WQRC041	31	32	0.28	WQDD002	349.16	350.41	0.1	WQDD007A	368.3	369	0.05
WQRC041	32	33	0.62	WQDD002	350.41	351	0.65	WQDD007A	369	369.25	0.01
WQRC041	33	34	0.2	WQDD002	351	352	0.06	WQDD007A	369.25	370	1.18
WQRC041	34	35	0.46	WQDD002	352	353	0.19	WQDD007A	370	371	0.03
WQRC041	35	36	0.31	WQDD002	353	354	0.15				
WQRC041	36	37	0.28	WQDD002	354	355	**7.78**				
WQRC041	37	38	0.69	WQDD002	355	356	0.1				
WQRC041	38	39	0.22	WQDD002	356	356.34	**5.48**				
WQRC041	39	40	0.31	WQDD002	356.34	357.5	0.05				
WQRC041	40	41	1.36	WQDD002	357.5	358.4	0.09				
WQRC041	41	42	4.51	WQDD002	358.4	358.71	**5.83**				
WQRC041	42	43	0.58	WQDD002	358.71	360	0.02				
WQRC041	43	44	0.27	WQDD004	375	376.19	0.03				
WQRC041	44	45	0.22	WQDD004	376.19	376.95	0.94				
WQRC041	45	46	0.13	WQDD004	376.95	377.5	0.23				
WQRC041	46	47	0.39	WQDD004	377.5	378.49	0.31				
WQRC041	47	48	**8.09**	WQDD004	378.49	379.5	0.21				
WQRC041	48	49	0.28	WQDD004	379.5	380.16	0.55				
WQRC041	49	50	0.32	WQDD004	380.16	380.85	0.13				
WQRC041	50	51	0.35	WQDD004	380.85	382.07	0.31				
WQRC041	51	52	0.47	WQDD004	382.07	383.21	0.12				
WQRC041	52	53	2.48	WQDD004	383.21	383.68	1.13				
WQRC041	53	54	0.64	WQDD004	383.68	384.96	0.15				
WQRC041	54	55	0.14	WQDD004	384.96	385.37	0.57				
WQRC041	55	56	0.04	WQDD004	385.37	386.29	1.04				
WQRC041	56	57	**5.85**	WQDD004	386.29	387.5	3.45				
WQRC041	57	58	3.57	WQDD004	387.5	388.38	1.89				
WQRC041	58	59	0.14	WQDD004	388.38	389.5	2.04				
WQRC042	59	60	0.19	WQDD004	389.5	390.14	1.28				
WQRC042	60	61	0.06	WQDD004	390.14	391.5	0.05				
WQRC042	61	62	0.02	WQDD004	391.5	392.62	0.02				
WQRC042	62	63	0.36	WQDD004	420	421	0.14				
WQRC042	63	64	0.56	WQDD004	421	422	2.00				
WQRC042	64	65	0.86	WQDD004	422	423	0.03				
WQRC042	65	66	0.57	WQDD004	423	424	0.65				
WQRC042	66	67	0.42	WQDD004	424	425	0.12				
WQRC042	67	68	0.93	WQDD004	425	426.4	0.02				

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 gold) every 20 samples and CRM blank every 20 samples. Samples are > 2kg. • Diamond Core Sampling – 1 metre mark and cut for routine core (not deemed to be mineralisation). Part metre core cut if mineralisation is recognised. Core cut to geological boundaries. Diamond core sampling is ½ core. Duplicates every 20 samples and cut to ¼ core. Primary sample at duplicate section is also ¼ core. Duplicate ¼ and primary ¼ averaged.
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 face hammer (5.5 inch), including pre-collar to diamond core tail. • Diamond core is NQ2. Core is orientated
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 3-40 kgs). Every metre, a reference chip sample is collected. Geologically logged on site. • Diamond core sample collected in trays, photographed and cursory logged on site. Core trays transported to Rumble faculties in Perth to be fully orientated marked and geologically logged. 100% core recovery at all times
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. • Diamond core is geological, structural and geotechnical logged with full orientation and photography. Core recovery is calculated based on average 3m runs. Entire diamond core logged including mineralisation and country rock.
Sub-sampling techniques	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc.*	• RC samples are cone split. Samples were both wet and dry. Wet samples via cone

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	*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.*	splitter. • Diamond core was orientated and marked based on 1 metre or geological boundaries. The core was cut in half along orientation line. For duplicates (every 20 samples), the half core was quartered. At all times, half core was retained for future reference. • RC sample size was generally consistent > 2kg
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, both RC and diamond samples were analysed by pXRF and magnetic susceptibility meter. • 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	• *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 DGPS. Survey completed by Lone Star Surveys. System is MGA94 Zone 50. • Down-hole surveys were completed by Gyro.
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.*	• Data spacing is based on surface DGPS drill hole pick-up including RL. • No composite sampling 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.*	• 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	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples managed by Rumble personnel.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• 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	• *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 Western Queen Project comprises of two mining leases -M59/45 and M59/208. • Rumble has an option to acquire 100% of the project. • The licenses are currently owned by Mt Magnet Gold Pty Ltd. • 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.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Current RC and diamond core drilling completed by Rumble. • Historical drill hole intersections previously reported in previous Rumble announcements. ○ 4/11/2019 – Western Queen Gold Project – Multiple Targets to be Drilled
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Deposit type is orogenic shear zone hosted gold in Archaean greenstones of the Yilgarn Block

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 - Western Queen Project Resource Estimate (table subject to rounding)
		• Table 2 – Drill Hole Location and Survey Table.
		• Table 3– Drill Hole Intersections >0.5 g/t Au
		• Table 4- RC and DD Select Assay Intervals – Mar-Apr 2020 Programme

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*	• Weighted averaging of results completed for diamond core drilling. • Cut-off grade >0.5 g/t Au. • Up to 2 metres of internal waste used if length of intercept exceeds 10m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly 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').*	• The dip of the main gold mineralisation zone is well documented - 75° dip to 290° • 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	• *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 - Western Queen Central and South Zones – Longitudinal Section Highlighting Prospectivity and Potential for Multiple Zones • Image 2 - Western Queen Project – Prospectivity and Potential Plan • Image 3 - Western Queen Project - Location of Drill Holes (Mar-Apr 2020 Programme) Plan • Image 4 - Western Queen Central Deposit– Longitudinal Section • Image 5 - Western Queen Central – North Extension – Geological Plan with Drill Hole Results • Image 6 - Western Queen South Deposit and Resource – Longitudinal Section • Image 7 - Western Queen Project Location and Local Infrastructure.
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 4 – RC and DD Select Assay Intervals – Mar-Apr 2020 Programme
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.*	• All RC and DD samples collected for assay were concurrently assayed by pXRF.

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.*
		• Confirmation/Discovery RC drilling to test plunge/strike extension–
		  ○ Western Queen Central North Extension,
		  ○ High-grade shoot extension below the Western Queen Central Open Cut.
		  ○ Along strike from Western Queen South Deposit