

6 August 2024



High-Grade Tungsten Discovery at Western Queen

Highlights

- **Recent diamond drilling has discovered exceptionally high-grade tungsten (scheelite) mineralisation within the Western Queen gold system**
- Drill-hole WQDD013 returned:
 - **4m @ 4.58% WO₃, 0.72 g/t Au from 174.85m;** including
 - **2.05m @ 8.71% WO₃, 1.38 g/t Au from 176.85m;** and
 - **0.65m @ 18.35% WO₃, 2.97 g/t Au from 176.85m**
- Strong continuous tungsten anomaly outlined over 2km from drillhole XRF data parallels the Western Queen Shear and known high-grade gold mineralisation
- Tungsten occurs at surface between the Western Queen South and Western Queen Central open pits with widths up to 20 metres
- Follow up wet assays for tungsten of selected pulps from RC drilling which formed part of the 2021 mineral resource estimate at Western Queen have been submitted and will be reported when available
- Tungsten is considered a critical and strategic material in world economies due to its economic importance, supply risk and limited substitution options



In addition to the assaying, ultraviolet scanning of the diamond core from WQDD013 has highlighted scheelite within altered mafic. The mineralisation is essentially scheelite-pyroxene +/- magnetite +/- gold skarn zones 2.1Mt @ 2.42 g/t Au for 163,200oz¹

Figure 1 shows the white-blue fluorescence characteristic of scheelite under ultraviolet light. Mineralisation comprises of massive aggregates of white (visible light) grains (up to 5mm) of scheelite paralleling the dominant foliation within the shear zone.

Figure 1 – WQDD013 (0.65m @ 18.35 WO₃) scheelite intersection under UV light

*Analysis by pXRF is indicative and may not represent the true grade of tungsten

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Rumble Resources Limited (**ASX: RTR**) ("**Rumble**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce the discovery of high-grade tungsten from diamond core drilling at the Western Queen South deposit. Systematic pXRF analysis of drill hole WQDD013 led to ultraviolet scanning which highlighted very significant zones of scheelite. Wet analysis of the main visible scheelite zone has confirmed the discovery as very high-grade tungsten skarn style mineralisation.

Of great significance is the subsequent review of all of the pXRF data routinely collected by Rumble which has shown tungsten is widespread within the Western Queen gold mineralising system.

Peter Harold, Managing Director and CEO commented "*the discovery of the very high-grade tungsten at Western Queen is an unexpected bonus for us from the recent drilling which was targeting extensions to the high-grade gold lodes. While it is very early days the grades of the intersections are exceptional and well above the grades of other tungsten resources globally. We are now waiting with trepidation for the results from the 2021 drill pulps. This discovery shows the huge optionality of the Rumble tenements and the ability of our highly experienced exploration team to make new discoveries.*"

Western Queen Tungsten Discovery

Tungsten mineralisation within drill hole **WQDD013** (refer to Table 1) returned a spectacular intersection that included:

- **4.05m @ 4.58% WO₃, 0.72 g/t Au from 174.85m; including**
- **2.05m @ 8.71% WO₃, 1.38 g/t Au from 176.85m; including**
- **0.65m @ 18.35% WO₃, 2.97 g/t Au from 176.85m.**

Mineralisation contains large aggregates of scheelite grains (up to 5mm) occurring parallel to the main foliation trend. The mineralisation is essentially multiple scheelite-pyroxene (tremolite)+/-magnetite+/-gold exoskarn zones associated with the Western Queen orogenic shear zone (host to gold mineralisation) within dominant Archaean mafic amphibolite lithologies. The skarn development is thought to have been a later stage to the main gold event at Western Queen.

All previous drill holes completed by Rumble as part of the 2021 Western Queen gold resource estimate (2.1Mt @ 2.42 g/t Au for 163,200oz*) have subsequently been analysed for tungsten (W) by pXRF. **Review of the pXRF analytical data has shown some 87 reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drill (DD) holes completed by Rumble have reported >500ppm W.** Analytical results from pXRF analysers are indicative and may not reflect the true tungsten (W) grade.

Contouring of the pXRF tungsten (W) drill hole results has highlighted the following (refer to Figure 3):

- Very strong tungsten continuity over 2km (>100ppm W contour) with the same strike direction, orientation and position as the Western Queen Shear Zone which hosts the Western Queen gold deposits; and
- Between the Western Queen Central and Western Queen South open pits, the tenor of tungsten increases significantly with some **900m of strike >1000ppm W.**

Additionally, a number of drill holes were strongly anomalous in tungsten (W) near surface within oxidised material

Next Steps

Re-assaying of select pulps from the previous Rumble gold resource drilling programs based on the pXRF tungsten analyses is underway to ascertain the spatial variability and tenor of the scheelite mineralisation. Up to 250 pulps from selected RC and diamond holes drilled by Rumble will initially be collected and submitted for wet analysis utilising complete digest through fusion XRF.

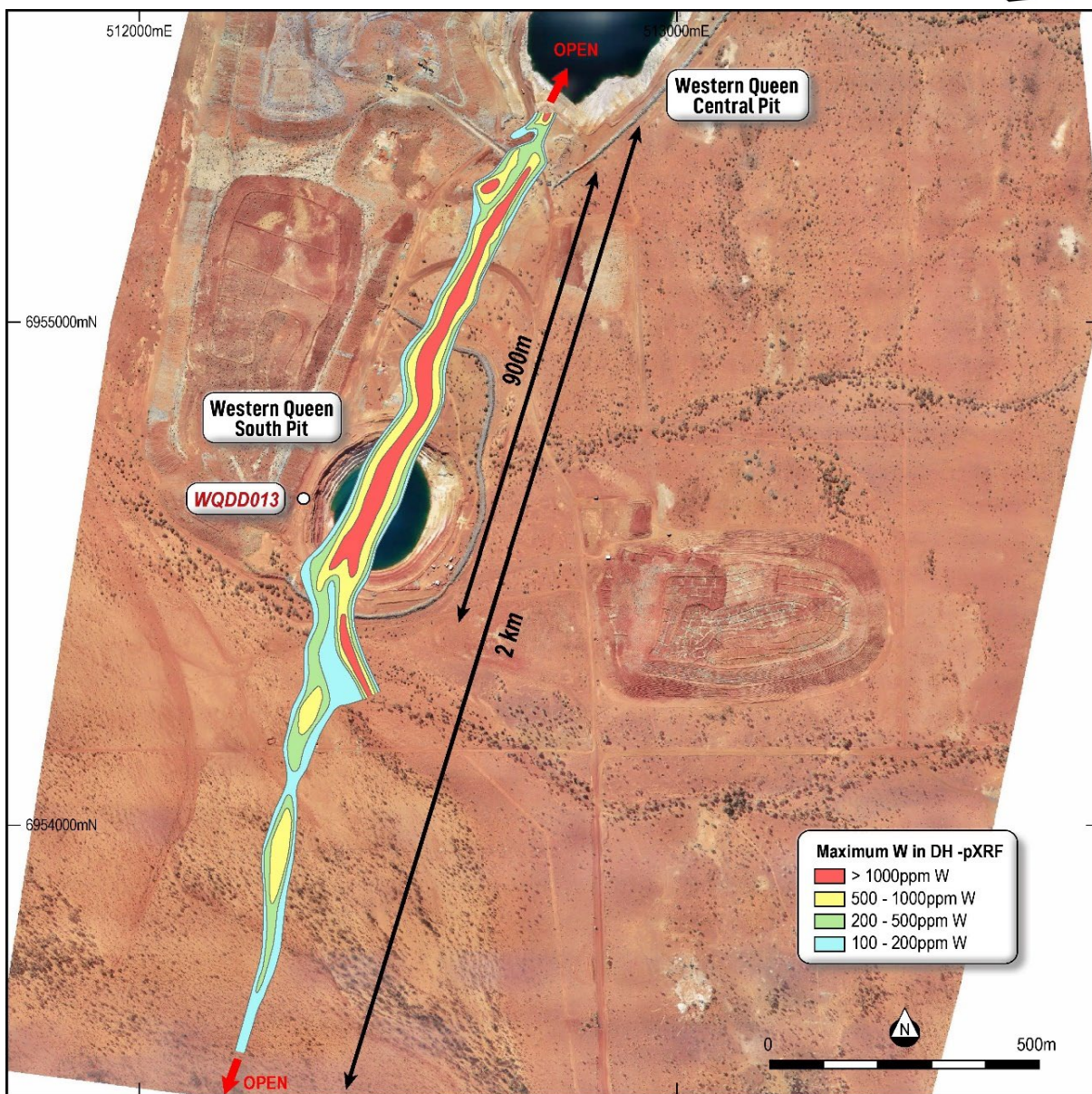


Figure 2 – Western Queen Project – Plan Highlighting Maximum pXRF W in Drill Holes – Location of Drill Hole WQDD013 - Contouring Only with no Historic Holes Presented

Table 1.
Drill Hole Location, Survey and Assay Result

Hole ID	E MGA	N MGA	Depth (m)	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	WO3 %	Au (g/t)	
WQDD013	512309	6954666	302.3	62	124	174.85	178.9	4.05	4.58	0.72	
						inc	176.85	178.9	2.05	8.71	1.38
						inc	176.85	177.5	0.65	18.35	2.97

About Tungsten*

Tungsten is classified as “critical raw material” and is subject to high supply risk and high economic importance (considered the most important metal on the critical materials list). The supply of tungsten (currently 78,000t annually) is highly dependent on China (produces 81% of the worlds tungsten). The forecast demand at a compound annual growth rate averages 3.5%, however, certain projections have a more robust forecast of up to 8%.

Tungsten supply from China is forecast to decline due to diminishing reserves and grades making sources outside of China significantly more valuable. Uses for tungsten include:

- Nano Tungsten Oxide for battery cathode and anode (Li-ion) manufacturing;
- Niobium Tungsten Oxide in batteries to reduce charge time and increase power density;
- Tungsten Hexafluoride gas to optimise all semiconductor production;



- Tungsten wire to essential replace diamond wire for photovoltaic cell silica wafer production;
- Tungsten Oxide coating to enhance hydrogen fuel cell durability;
- Use in thermonuclear energy – excellent heat conductivity and very high melting temperature
 - Includes both 100% tungsten (100-200 tonnes per reactor) and high tungsten steel surrounding the reactors.
- Military applications.

**Sources: Study on the review of the list of critical raw materials, European Commission 2023 Merchant Research and Consulting: 2024 World Market Review and Forecast to 2033*

In Australia, tungsten is currently being produced on a small scale at King Island (Bass Strait) by Group 6 Minerals. The Dolphin mine (King Island) has produced tungsten from scheelite intermittently since 1917 and is considered Australia's largest and highest-grade deposit with a current resource of **9.6Mt @ 0.9% WO₃²**.

Other resources in Australia include Mt Carbine (producer – EQ Resources - Qld) which has intermittently produced tungsten (wolframite) since the 1890's and currently has a resource of **28.7Mt @ 0.3% WO₃³** (2023).

About Western Queen 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. In addition to the mining leases, there includes L59/40 (Miscellaneous License) which covers a portion of the original haul road between Western Queen and Dalgara. The Dalgara mill processed the historic ore reserves from the Western Queen Central deposit. The original haul road is still open and is the main access into the project. Rumble holds 100% equity in the project. Surrounding the Western Queen Project is the Wardawarra Project (100% Rumble). The Wardawarra Project consists of a single granted exploration license (E20/967) and two exploration license applications (ELA59/2443 and ELA59/2816).

The Project is located within a 100km radius of three operating gold processing mills (see Figure 3). The closest mill is the Dalgara Mill (48km by road) 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.

In August 2021, Rumble announced an updated mineral resource (indicated and inferred) of:

2.1 Mt @ 2.42 g/t Au for 163,200 oz

2. Refer ASX release 30 June Quarterly 2020 - King Island Scheelite Limited

3. Refer ASX release 28 Sept 2023 - EQ Resources – Annual Report 2023 – Mineral Resources Statement

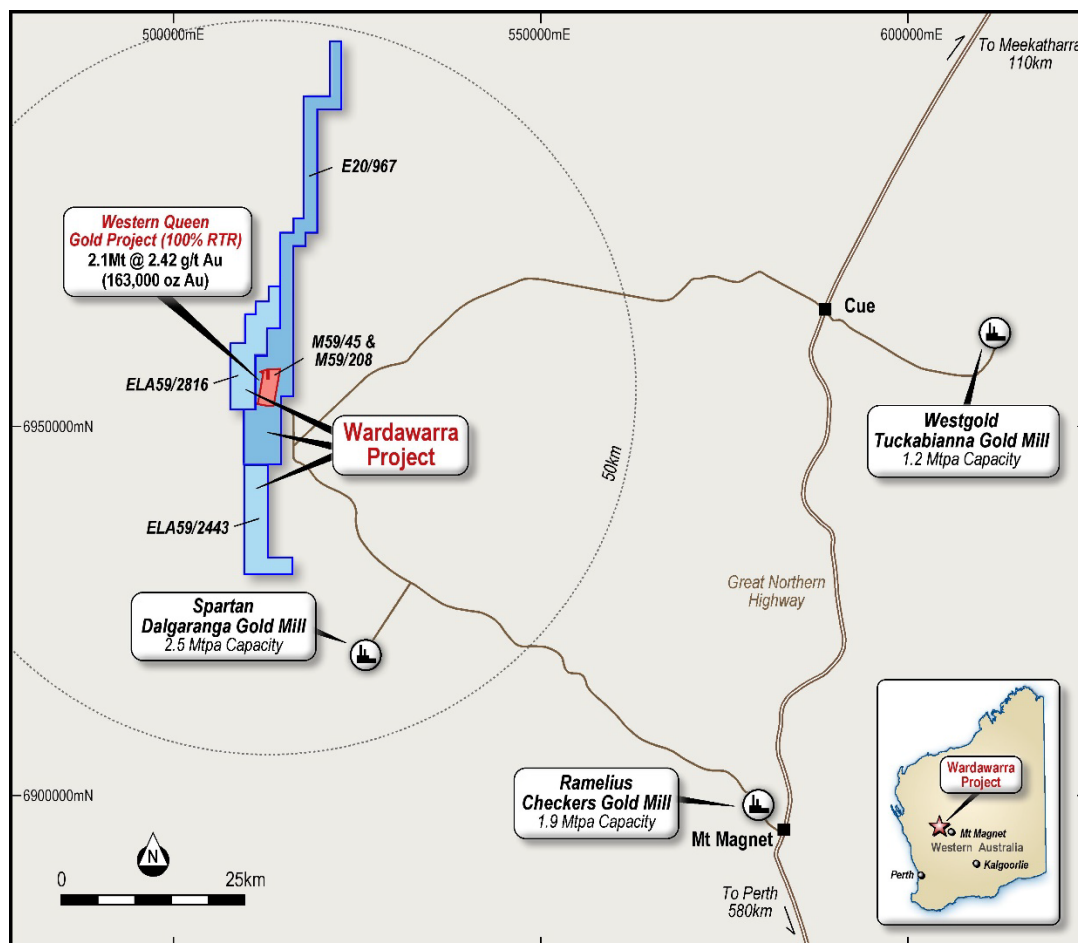


Figure 3 – Location Plan of the Western Queen Gold Project

Within both the Western Queen Project area and the surrounding Wardawarra Project there is high potential to add significantly to the current resource. Gold mineralisation is associated with a structural jog zone within a major orogenic shear which trends north-south along the Wardawarra Greenstone Belt (see Figure 4). The structural jog cuts across amphibolite (after basalt and dolerite) and ultramafic lithologies. At the Western Queen Central deposit, a very high-grade gold skarn has developed within ultramafic with the average grade of the historic production being 8.9 g/t Au. The skarn is tremolite after diopside and plunges moderately to the south. At the Western Queen South deposit, high-grade gold potassic altered quartz-sulphide (with significant tungsten) lodes have developed in fine to medium grain amphibolite and plunge also moderately to the south.

Rumble considers there is significant potential for plunge continuity of the high-grade gold zones. To date, the deepest drilling completed was below the Western Queen Central deposit which returned 4.7m @ 6.06 g/t Au from 485.5m (approximately 430m below surface) which included 0.7m @ 26.6 g/t Au from 488.3m⁴.

Potential for new discoveries and gold additional resources is highlighted below in Figure 4.

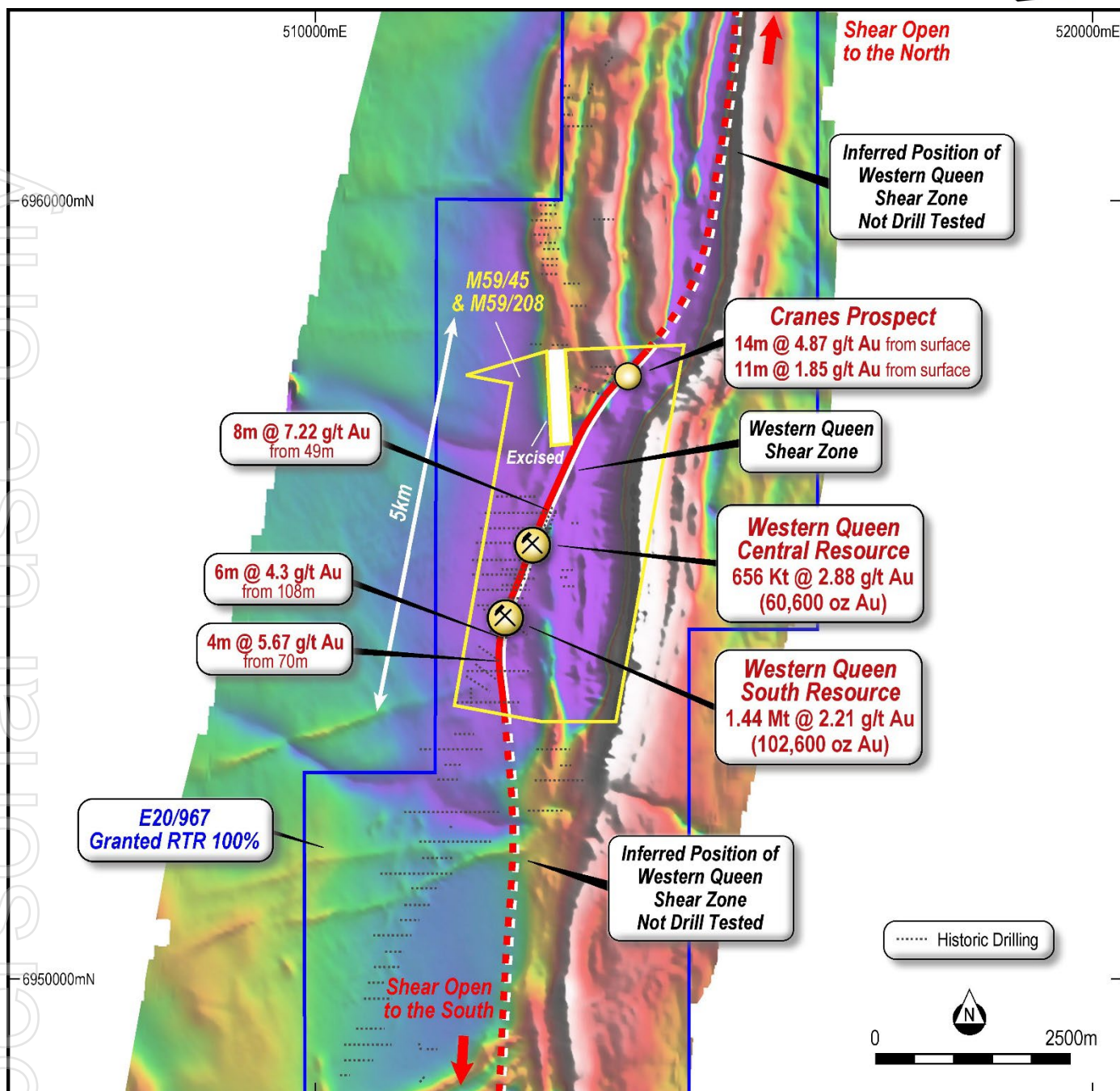


Figure 4 – Western Queen Gold Project – Resources, Prospects and Tenure over 1VD RTP Air Magnetics

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
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Previous ASX Announcements – Western Queen Gold Project

- 6/8/2019 – Option to Acquire High-Grade Western Queen Gold Project
- 4/11/2019 – Western Queen Gold Project – Multiple Targets to be Drilled
- 22/11/2019 – Drilling Commenced at Western Queen Gold Project
- 17/2/2020 – High Grade Gold Discovery at the Western Queen Project
- 25/2/2020 – Drilling Commenced at the Western Queen Gold Project
- 14/4/2020 – Exploration Update – Three Drill Programmes Completed
- 20/5/2020 – Drilling Identifies Multiple High-Grade Gold Shoots
- 9/6/2020 – Major Drill Programme to Commence – Western Queen Gold Project
- 24/6/2020 – Major Drill Programme Commenced at The Western Queen Gold Project
- 16/7/2020 – 500% Increase in Landholding Extends Western Queen Project
- 31/8/2020 – Option Exercised to Acquire the Western Queen Gold Project
- 10/9/2020 – 100% Acquisition of Western Queen Gold Project Complete
- 4/11/2020 – Discovery High-Grade Gold Shoots and Shear Zone Extension
- 3/2/2021 – High-Grade Gold Shoots at Western Queen South Deposit
- 2/8/2021 – Western Queen Resource Upgrade to 163,000oz
- 29/4/2024 – Drilling to test High-Grade Gold Zones at Western Queen
- 29/5/2024 – Western Queen Drilling Commenced
- 16/7/2024 – Western Queen Drilling Update

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 Earahedy 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, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy. Mr Keillor 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.

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.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond Core Sampling -Sampled to visible mineralisation. Diamond core sampling is ½ core. Standard and blank used for W sampling.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core is NQ2. Core is oriented
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core sample collected in trays, orientated, logged, pXRF and magsus data collected, and photographed on site. Core trays transported to Rumble facilities in Perth to be cut and sampled. 100% core recovery was obtained.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core is geological, structural and geotechnical logged with full orientation and photography. Core recovery is calculated based on runs (typically 3m). Entire diamond core logged including mineralisation and country rock. Core photographed post marking up dry and wet.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core was orientated and marked based on 1 metre or geological boundaries. The core was cut 30 degrees off the orientation mark (retaining in tray the orientation mark) line. For duplicates (approximately every 20 samples), the half core was quartered. At all times, half core was retained for future reference.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>duplicate/second-half sampling.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assaying methodology utilised complete digest through fusion XRF. Lithium borate fusion and analysed by XRF. • Standards were industry Certified Reference Material (CRMs) from OREAS.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verification of significant intersections by Rumble personnel. • No twinned holes completed. • All data and documentation are electronic, backed up to company sharepoint. • Logging using digital software package. pXRF, survey and other data entered using excel. • Compete hole data and assay results sent to company database administrator to load into online hosted database.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill-hole collars have been surveyed using handheld GPS. DGPS survey to be completed. • Grid system is MGA94 Zone 50. • Down-hole surveys were completed by Gyro.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable. Single hole reporting
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial structural interpretation indicates near true width of mineralisation. Note, only one single diamond drill hole has tested the newly discovered zone
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All samples managed and transported by Rumble personnel from mining lease to laboratory.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No audits completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Western Queen Project comprises two mining leases (M59/45 and M59/208) and three exploration license applications (E20/967, E59/2816 and E59/2443). Rumble has acquired 100% of the project. The mining licenses and exploration licence E20/967 are granted, in a state of good standing and have no known impediments. Exploration licences E59/2816 and E59/2443 are under application. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current Diamond core drilling completed by Rumble.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type is scheelite pyroxene magnetite gold exoskarn considered to be a late stage event within the orogenic shear zone hosted gold in Archaean greenstones of the Yilgarn Craton.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	Table 1 – Drill Hole Location, Survey and Assay Result
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weighted averaging of results completed for diamond core drilling. Cut-off grade – no statistics applied to single drill hole

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>detail.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The dip of the main scheelite mineralisation zone is inferred approximately 70° to the west. Little information as only one drill hole has been assayed and inference is close to true width.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Figure 1 - Scheelite under Ultraviolet light (0.65m @ 18.35% WO₃) Figure 2 - Western Queen Project – Plan Highlighting Maximum pXRF W in Drill Holes – Location of Drill Hole WQDD013 - Contouring Only with no Historic Holes Presented Figure 3 – Location Plan of the Western Queen Gold Project Figure 4 – Western Queen Gold Project – Resources, Prospects and Tenure over 1VD RTP Air Magnetics
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Table 2 – WQDD013 Drill Hole Location, Intersections and Assay
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All DD samples collected for assay were concurrently assayed by pXRF.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-assaying of pulps that returned anomalous W is underway. Subject to the tenor, variability and widths of mineralisation, the following stage will involve systematic re-assaying which may develop into initial resource definition work