Rugby Mining Limited NR15-01

Figures, Tables, Quality Control and Assurance

<u>Figure 1 - Aeromagnetics and Drill Hole Location Plan</u>

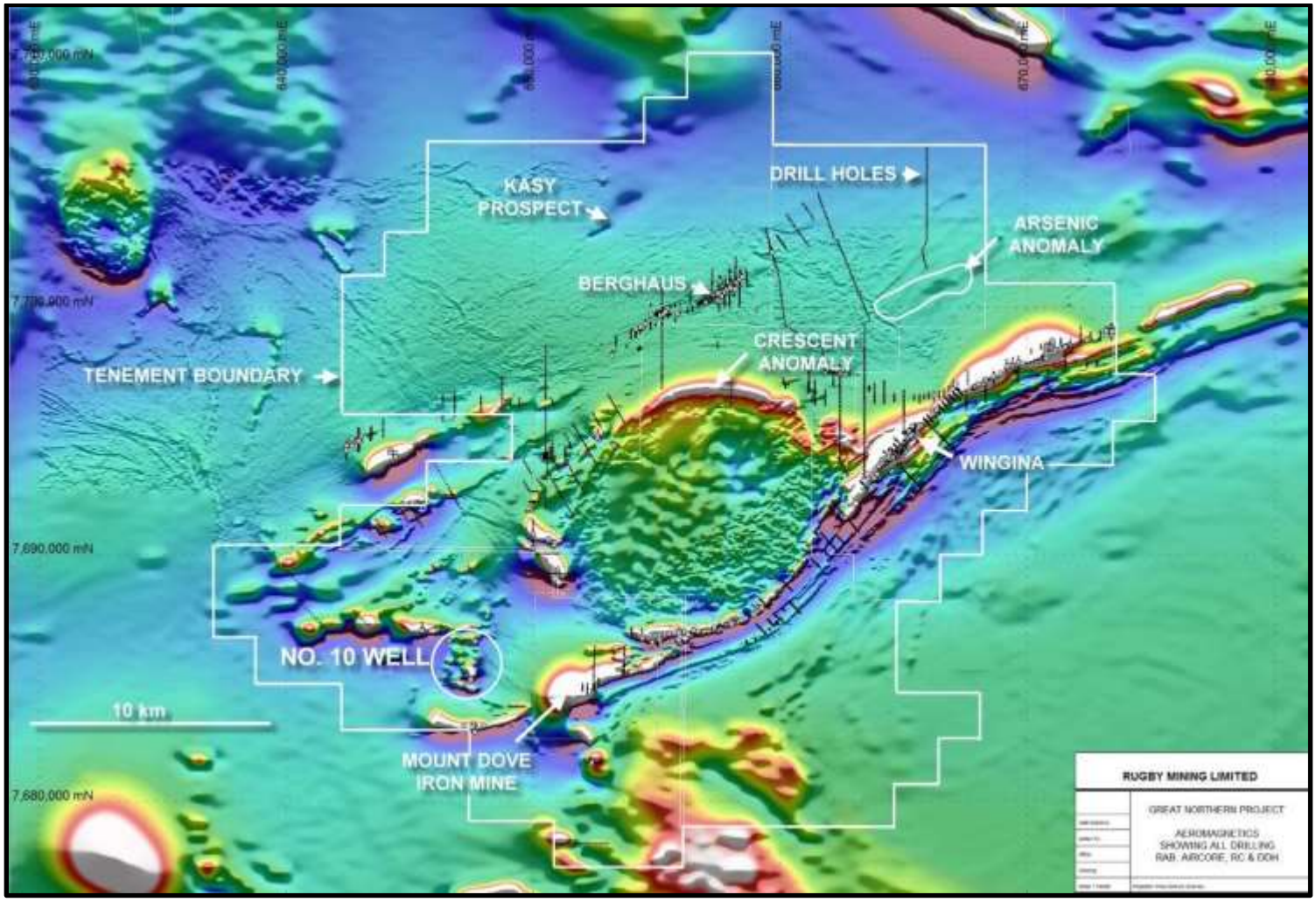

Figure 2 - Great Northern Project: Prospect Location

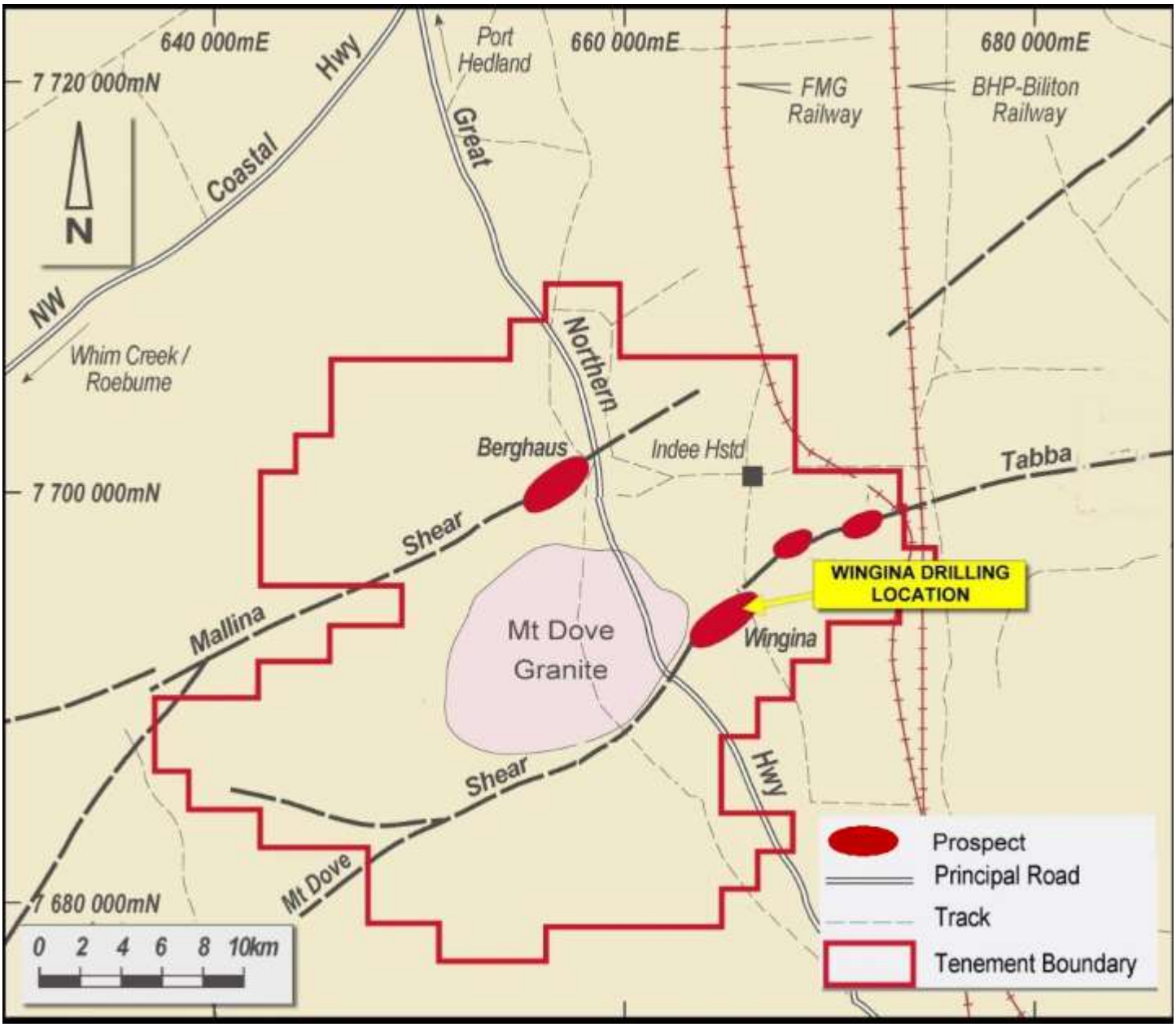

Figure 3 - Wingina Prospect Diamond Drilling Location Plan

(Showing Rugby Holes Only)

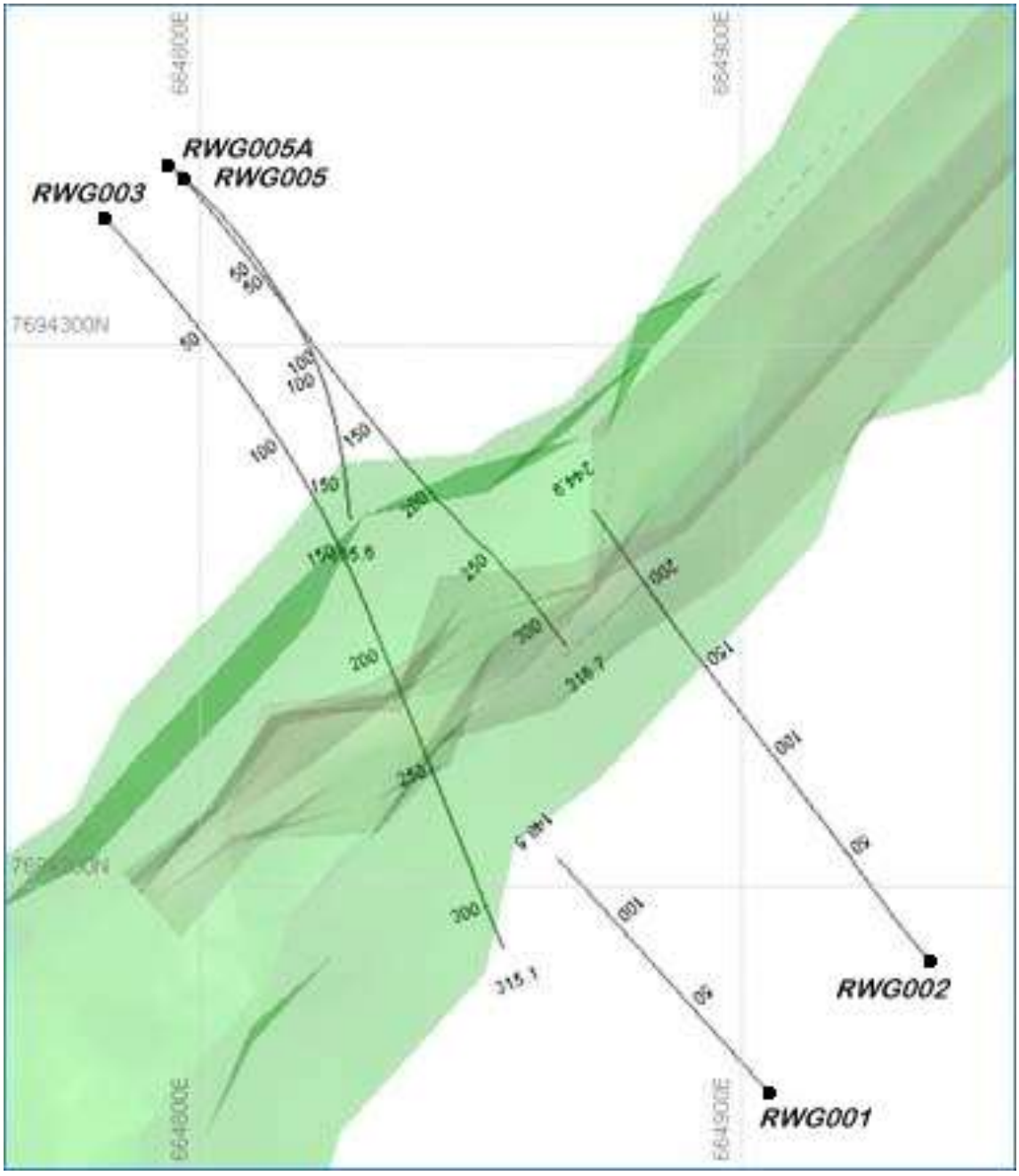

Table 1 - Preliminary Drill Intercepts >1.0 g/t Gold

HOLE	SIGNIFICANT ASSAYS RESULTS*	REMARKS
RWG002	196.4 to 214.1 =17.7m @ 0.95 g/t Au 214.1 to 214.4 = 0.3m no core recovered 214.4 to 225.8 = 11.4m @ 1.55 g/t Au 225.8 to 226.4 = 0.6m no core recovered 226.4 to 232.1 = 5.7m @ 1.48 g/t Au 232.1 to 233.8 = 1.7m no core recovered **233.8 to 235.9 = 2.1m @ 4.45 g/t Au** 235.9 to 236.7 = 0.8m no core recovered **236.7 to 244.9 = 8.2m @ 2.18 g/t Au** 244.9 to 226.4 = 0.6m no core recovered	Check assays awaited
RWG003	233.65 to 234.60 = 0.95m @ 1.98 g/t Au 219.0 to 220.0 = 1.0m @ 3.41 g/t Au **255.3 to 256.3 = 1.0m @ 14.49 g/t Au**	Check assays awaited
RWG005A	248.0 to 276.0 = 28.0m @ 1.69 g/t Au **Inc 266.0 to 276.0 = 10.0m @ 2.59 g/t Au**	Check assays awaited

**Note:*

- *Drill intercepts are expressed as down-hole length weighted averages and are not necessarily true widths*
- *Internal intervals of no core recovery were assigned a value of 0.0 g/t Au*

Table 2 - Drill Hole Details

HOLE	MGA E	MGA N	RL (m)	PRECOLLAR (m)	DEPTH	AZ (MAG)	DIP	REMARKS
RWG001	664905	7694162	86	148.5	148.5	318	-63	Diamond tail not drilled as target zone partially intersected (drill-tested) by RWG003.
RWG002	664935	7694186	86	148.5	244.9	318	-58	Hole abandoned due to caving ground.
RWG003	664783	7694323	85	148.5	315.1	138	-55	Hole abandoned due to stuck drill rods.
RWG005	664797	7694331	85	150	165.6	138	-58	Hole abandoned due to excessive azimuth deviation.
RWG005A	664795	7694333	85	150	316.7	138	-60	Hole abandoned due to stuck drill rods.

Quality Control and Assurance

Conventional reverse circulation (RC), rotary and diamond drilling was used for the Wingina Prospect drill program. The holes were pre-collared by RC or rotary to a depth of approximately 150 metres ("m") and completed to a specified depth by diamond drilling in HQ3 core, with triple-tube gear used throughout the program. The drill rig utilised was a Mount Magnet Drilling MP 1200 drill rig with 900cfm/350psi air capacity & 1000cfm/1000psi auxiliary/booster and a rated capacity to drill NQ size core to a maximum depth of 1,200 m. A D650 drill rig was also used for a short period during a mechanical breakdown of the MP 1200 rig.

RC drilling was completed at the Wingina Prospect utilising a Mount Magnet Drilling MP 1200 drill rig with 1100cfm/350psi air capacity and 1000cfm/1000psi auxiliary/booster, with a 5.5" face-sampling hammer and rotary splitter. The RC drill chip samples were collected by the drilling contractor using a trailer mounted cyclone and rotary splitter at 1m intervals and sample weight was recorded for every 1m sample. A nominal 3kg sample was collected into a pre-numbered calico bag and the remainder of the sample (approximately 25kg) was collected in a large pre-numbered plastic bag. The driller's assistant placed the calico and plastic sample bags in ordered rows near the drill rig. Sample quality was assessed by the geologist by visual approximation of sample recovery and whether the sample was dry, damp or wet. RC drilling contractors adjusted their drilling approach to the specific conditions to maximise sample recovery. Drill cyclones were cleaned between drill rod-changes and after each hole to minimise downhole/cross-hole contamination. Any issues were communicated back to the drilling contractor. Where there was insufficient sample weight (<3kg) in the 1m calico bag sample, an additional sample was collected by the spear method from the residual plastic bag sample and then added to the 1m calico bag sample to make a total weight of approximately 3kg. All the 1m calico bag RC samples were then transported by vehicle to Rugby's exploration facility for further processing. The 1m residual plastic bag RC samples remain stored at the drill-site for further selective 1m sampling if required. The 4m interval composite samples were prepared from the 1m samples at Rugby's exploration camp. Approximately 500g of sample was collected by spear method from 4 consecutive 1m samples and composited into a single 4m sample with a total weight of 2kg. Duplicate 4m composite samples were taken every 1:20 samples.

For each 1m interval of RC drilling, a representative sample was taken which was sieved & washed through 1.8mm mesh and stored in plastic chip-trays for reference purposes. A representative dry and un-sieved ("raw") sample was also collected and stored in separate plastic chip-trays. The RC drilling samples were geologically logged, by a qualified geologist, in 1m intervals recording where possible characteristics such as lithology, alteration, veining and mineralisation for the entire length of each hole.

Mud rotary drilling was used in the precollar of RWG005A to minimise hole deviation. A 123mm claw-type drill bit was used in the rotary drilling. Although no drill sample was collected in the mud rotary drilling, the hole was "twinned" or collared only 2.5 metres from RWG005 which was previously drilled and sampled using conventional RC techniques.

All diamond drilling was conducted in HQ3 equipment which produces a 63.5mm diameter core. All samples were stored in plastic core trays in a dedicated core yard at the company's exploration facility. All core was photographed, geologically and geotechnically logged prior to core cutting and sampling being undertaken. Core orientation using a Reflex Act II rapid descent core orientation instrument was utilized on selected intervals on all holes.

Genalysis Laboratory Services Pty Ltd in Perth undertook sample preparation using their SP66 technique (drying, crushing ~2mm, and pulverizing up to 3Kg), before and assaying for gold by "Genalysis" FA50/OE04 technique in which a 50g charge was split from each sample for fire assay with an ICP OES finish.

Rugby has implemented a quality control (QA/QC) program which includes insertion of blanks, certified reference material standards (CRM) and duplicate samples in order to ensure best practice in sampling and analysis. Actual CRM submission rate is 1:20, blank submission rate is 1:20, coarse crush (-2mm) duplicate submission rate is 1:20, pulverized (-75um pulp) duplicate submission rate is 1:20 and check lab pulp duplicate submission rate is 1:20. Check assaying is currently underway at ALS Laboratory Services Pty Ltd). All CRM material was acquired from Geostats Pty Ltd and values range from 0.18 – 6.88 g/t Au. ALS and Intertek are ISO-9001:2000 certified laboratories.

Drilling was orientated approximately N42^{o}W (318^{o}), or S42^{o}E (138^{o}) and perpendicular to the strike of the mineralizing structures. The orientation of the drilling is considered adequate for an unbiased assessment of the prospect with respect to interpreted structures and interpreted controls to mineralisation. The five hole (RWG001 to RWG005A) drilling program totaled 1,191.3m. The drilling program comprised 150.0m mud rotary, 595.5m RC and 445.8m diamond, and these have been logged in their entirety. Overall core recoveries for the total drilling program were calculated at 92%. Assay results reported are down-hole length weighted averages of grades above 1.0 g/t Au. In drill hole RWG002 a total of 3.4 metres of no core recovery was assigned a value of 0.0 g/t Au. No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of the assay results.

Francisco Montes, Rugby's Chief Geologist and a "qualified person" ("QP") within the definition of that term in National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, has verified the technical information that forms the basis for this news release and its associated attachments.