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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

16 April 2025

Western Queen - Mine Development and Exploration Update

Key Points

Mine Development – Open Pit Gold

- Development activities continue with first ore on track to be mined before the end of the calendar year, subject to all the necessary documents being executed and all necessary approvals in place.
- Definitive Agreements
  - The structure of the relationship between the parties has been optimised and will now be covered by three separate agreements: Co-operation Agreement, Primary Facility Agreement (covering the working capital of up to $35 million) and Specific Security Deed.
  - All three agreements have been drafted and the parties are in the process of agreeing the final wording.

Exploration – Gold and Tungsten

- Duke 40m x 40m RC drilling has returned high grade assay results including:
  - **4m @ 6.27g/t Au** from 77m (WQRC234) - **representing a potential new high-grade lode**
    - including **1m @ 23.03g/t Au** from 77m
  - **3m @ 6.82g/t Au** from 75m (WQRC224)
    - including **1m @ 18.61g/t Au** from 76m
- Further sampling of historical Western Queen diamond core holes has returned multiple high-grade tungsten intercepts including:
  - **11.5m @ 1.46% WO_3 & 0.79g/t Au** from 248.55m (MXDD003)
    - including **0.55m @ 24.97% $W0_3$** & 0.11g/t Au from 248.55m
  - **3.1m @ 1.13% WO_3** & 0.61g/t Au from 239.95m (MXDD003)
    - including **0.3m @ 10.11% $W0_3$** from 239.95m
  - **16m @ 0.50% WO_3 & 2.22g/t Au** from 148m (QND-38975-1)
    - including **4.3m @ 0.88% WO_3 & 1.74g/t Au** from 154.8m (QND-38975-1)
- Phase 2 diamond drilling at Western Queen South and Princess is due for completion this month with assay results expected in the June quarter

Peter Harold, Managing Director and CEO commented:

"We are pleased with the progress being made on the development of Western Queen. After further consultation with our advisors, we have restructured the arrangements between us and Bain Global Resources to ensure we have a structure which is optimal for both parties. This has taken longer than we all anticipated but we are close now to finalising the various agreements. The current exploration program is coming to an end and we may have discovered a new lode at Duke. We await the assay results from the deeper Western Queen South diamond holes which are much anticipated. The re-assaying of the historical core for tungsten continues to deliver positive results and we are eager to see the results of the preliminary metallurgical testwork."

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Mine Development

Background

On 28 November 2024 Rumble Resources Limited (**ASX: RTR)** ("**Rumble**" or the "**Company**") announced that it plans to generate early cashflow from the Western Queen Gold Project. To develop Western Queen, Rumble are teaming up with the large Indian mining contractor, BGR Mining & Infra Limited (**BGR**) through BGR's Australian entities, Bain Global Resources Pty Ltd (**Bain**) and MEGA Resources Pty Ltd (**MEGA**)[1]. The arrangement contemplates that Rumble and Bain will jointly develop the Western Queen Gold Project with Bain providing the working capital for the project development, up to $35 million. The proposed mining operations involve the cut back and deepening of the existing Western Queen South pit (**JORC Resource of ~1.42Mt @ 1.59 g/t for ~72.5koz gold**)[2] and mining some of the smaller open pits. MEGA will manage the project and undertake all the mining operations under a Mining Services Agreement. The ore will be processed by a third-party gold plant in the vicinity of Western Queen under an ore tolling/ore sale agreement.

Prior to making a Final Investment Decision the following items are required:

- executed binding definitive agreements;
- approved mine plan and financial model;
- ore tolling/ore sale agreement with a local gold ore processing plant; and
- all necessary approvals.

Progress to date

Development activities continue with first ore on track to be mined before the end of the calendar year. Progress continues in the following areas:

- Definitive Agreements - the Term Sheet contemplated a joint venture between Rumble and Bain. This has been determined by both parties and their advisors to be a sub-optimal structure and the parties have agreed to restructure the arrangement under three separate agreements:
    - Co-operation Agreement
    - Primary Facility Agreement (covering the working capital of up to $35 million)
    - Specific Security Deed

  These agreements have all been drafted and the parties are in the process of agreeing to the final wording. This process has taken longer than anticipated and therefore the parties have mutually agreed to extend the CPs to execute these agreements until 30 May 2025, which should be sufficient time.

  The Mining Services Agreement will be finalised once these agreements have been executed.
- Mine scheduling – MEGA has prepared a revised mine schedule which is being reviewed by Rumble.
- Equipment – Bain/MEGA have purchased all the major pieces of mobile equipment for this project, with arrival in Australia remaining on scheduled for mid-year.
- Ore tolling/ore purchase – discussions and data exchange are ongoing with companies who operate gold processing plants proximal to Western Queen
- Permitting & Approvals – MEGA are managing the permitting and approval process and continue to advance the project through the approvals process

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[1] *Refer to Rumble ASX release 28 November 2024 "Development of Western Queen Gold Project"*

[2] *Refer to Rumble ASX release 15 October 2024 "Western Queen Resources increased 76% to 287koz at 2.02g/t"*

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Exploration Results

Duke Gold Prospect

Twenty (20) reverse circulation (RC) holes were completed at Duke for a total of 1,880m as part of the Phase 2 drill program at Western Queen. An approximate 40m x 40m spaced drill program was completed over the prospect area ahead of planned open pit mining activities. The best assay intercepts returned to date include:

- **4m @ 6.27g/t Au** from 77m (WQRC234)
  - including **1m @ 23.03g/t Au** from 77m
- **3m @ 6.82g/t Au** from 75m (WQRC224)
  - including **1m @ 18.61g/t Au** from 76m
- **1m @ 4.53g/t Au** from 42m (WQRC239)

The Duke mineralised position was intersected in all RC holes and is characterised by a zone of silicification, quartz veining and pyrrhotite-tremolite alteration. Late-stage quartz-mica pegmatites crosscut throughout the Duke area, and frequently intrude sub-parallel to, and within the mineralised lode position. Despite this, mineralisation remains open at depth and down plunge.

Notably, an intercept in WQRC234 of **4m @ 6.27g/t Au** from 77m represents a possible fourth high-grade lode within the Duke Prospect (refer to Figure 1).

Following this drilling campaign the Company plans to complete a revision of the geological resource model at Duke as part of a future gold Mineral Resource Estimate update.

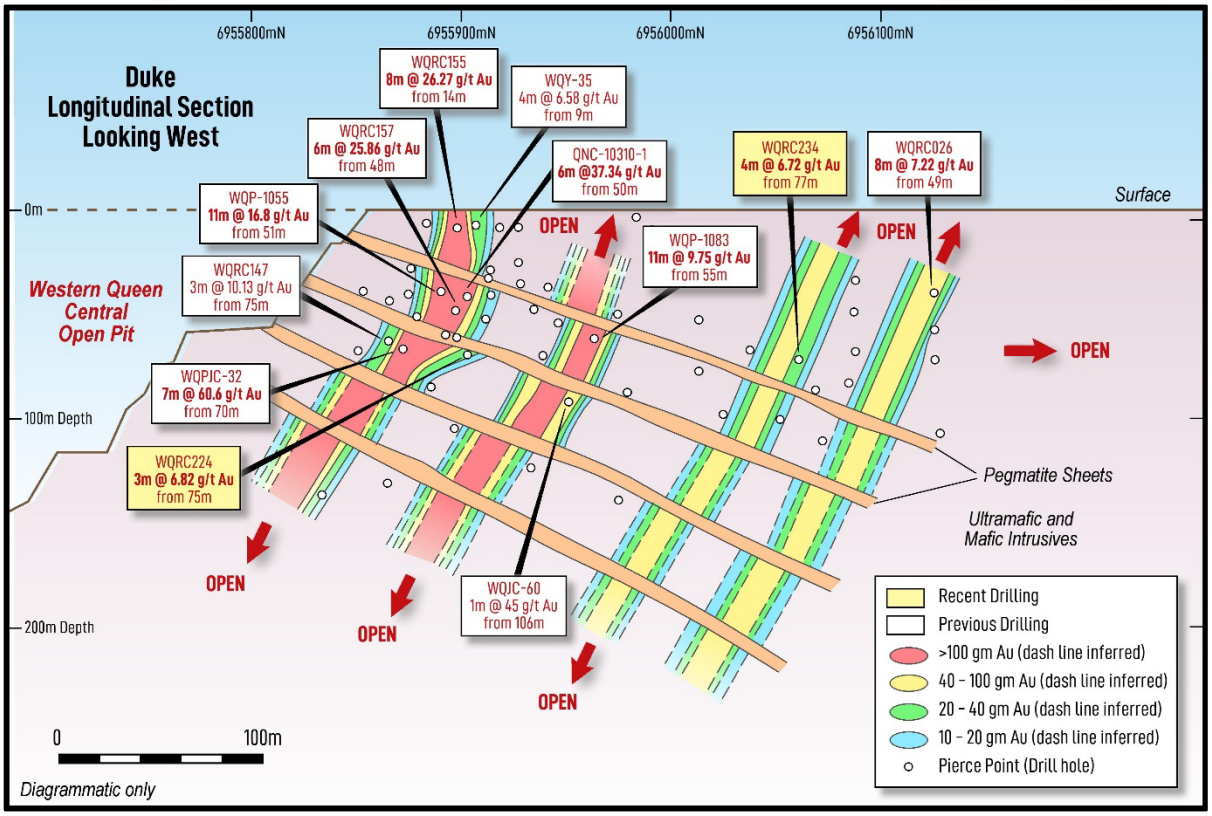

Figure 1 – Duke Longitudinal Section - highlighting interpreted lodes and significant intersections

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Western Queen and Princess diamond drilling

The Phase 2 diamond drilling at Western Queen South (WQS) and Princess is nearing completion with the final hole currently underway. A total of five holes will be completed at WQS, with four holes targeting extensions to the main high-grade southerly plunge and one hole targeting the sub-parallel mineralisation beneath the main WQS lode.

Visually, all four holes completed at WQS to date have intersected the mineralised position with moderate to intense silicification, quartz veining and pyrrhotite-pyrite alteration. Additionally, three holes have been completed at Princess targeting a newly recognised lode reported in the Phase 1 RC drilling program[3]. Visually, all three holes at Princess have intersected the interpreted lode position with moderate quartz veining, silicification and pyrrhotite alteration observed.

Several holes at both WQS and Princess have also intersected intervals of scheelite alteration of varying intensities. All intervals of visible scheelite alteration and the expected gold mineralisation have been sampled and all, except for the final two drill holes, have been delivered to the laboratory. Assay results are expected to be reported during the June quarter.

Further high-grade tungsten assays from historical core sampling

Ongoing sampling for tungsten of the 78 historical diamond holes (totalling 7,823m) drilled at Western Queen by previous owners has returned more high-grade tungsten assays including:

- **11.5m @ 1.46% WO_3** & 0.79g/t Au from 248.55m (MXDD003)
    - including **0.55m @ 24.97% $W0_3$** & 0.11g/t Au from 248.55m
- **3.1m @ 1.13% WO_3** & 0.61g/t Au from 239.95m (MXDD003)
    - including **0.3m @ 10.11% $W0_3$** from 239.95m
- **16m @ 0.50% WO_3 & 2.22g/t Au** from 148m (QND-38975-1)
    - including **4.3m @ 0.88% WO_3 & 1.74g/t Au** from 154.8m (QND-38975-1)

No pXRF data and only very limited assays for tungsten exist for all the historic diamond holes at Western Queen. The Company is systematically reviewing every historic hole, completing pXRF analysis and sampling any anomalous intervals containing visible scheelite under ultraviolet light, with most holes being sampled and sent for laboratory analysis for tungsten (via fusion XRF analysis). Once the historical core sampling is completed a review of the spatial data density of tungsten assays will be undertaken ahead of a **maiden JORC compliant Mineral Resource Estimate** for tungsten.

Tungsten mineralisation at Western Queen **remains open in all directions**, with Western Queen South emerging as a primary target area. The Company has also recently initiated a technical study on the mineralisation styles and timing of the tungsten mineralisation, together with a preliminary metallurgical testwork program which collected 500kg of scheelite bearing material from mining bunds and waste dumps at Western Queen South.

[3] *Refer to Rumble ASX release 17 February 2025 "High-grade Gold and Tungsten Assays from Phase 1 Drilling"*

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Western Queen Next Steps

Gold

- Complete the Phase 2 drilling program, focused on growing the gold resources with drilling principally targeting the newly defined gold mineralisation at Princess and depth extensions of the Western Queen South lodes.

Tungsten

- Complete the relogging, pXRF analysis and sampling of the historic diamond core and locate intervals of tungsten mineralisation not previously analysed.
- Complete the preliminary tungsten metallurgical testwork program.
- Report a maiden tungsten mineral resource estimate.

About Western Queen

The Western Queen Gold Project ("**Western Queen**" or the "**Project**") lies 110km NW of Mt Magnet within the Yalgoo mineral field of Western Australia. 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 Dalgaranga. The Dalgaranga plant 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 Western Queen is the Wardawarra Project (100% Rumble). The Wardawarra Project consists of a single granted exploration license (E20/967) and three exploration licence applications (ELA59/2929, ELA59/2816 and E59/2943).

The Project is located within a 100km radius of three gold processing plants (see Figure 2). The closest plant is Dalgaranga (48km by road) which has a capacity of 2.5 Mtpa. The Checkers plant (Mt Magnet) has a current capacity of 1.9 Mtpa and the Tuckabianna plant (near Cue) has a capacity of 1.2 Mtpa.

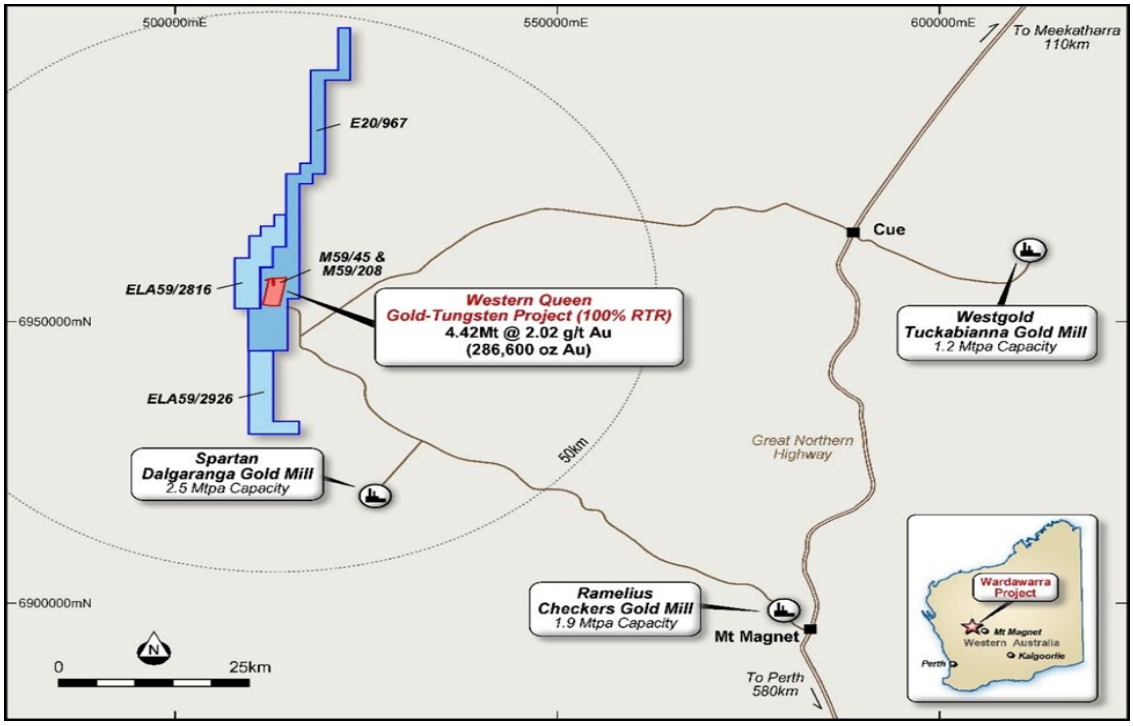

Figure 2 - Location Plan of the Western Queen Gold Project

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The two mined deposits at the Western Queen Gold Project had 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.**

On 15 October 2024, Rumble announced an updated mineral resource (indicated and inferred) of **4.42Mt @ 2.02 g/t Au for 286,600 oz**[4] (see Table 2).

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 3). 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 the ultramafic rocks, with an average grade of 8.9g/t Au recorded in historic production.

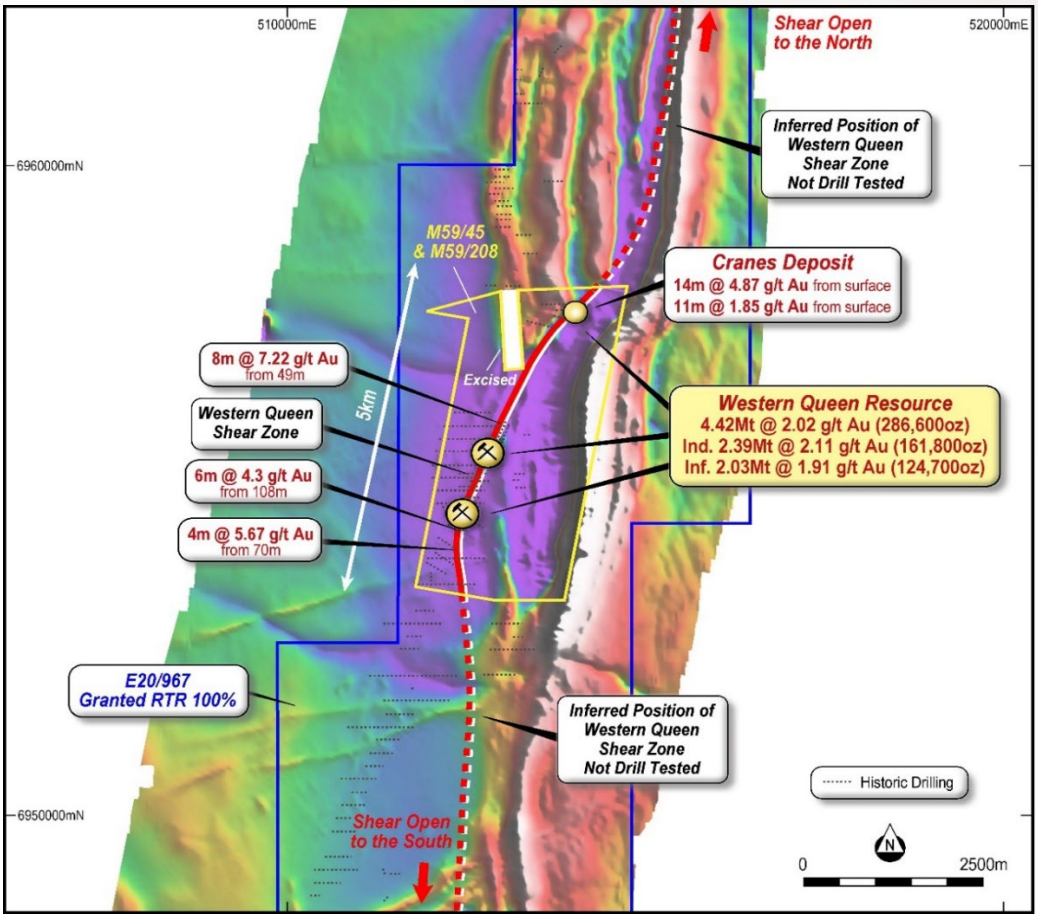

Figure 3 - Western Queen Shear Zone Prospectivity over TMI Airborne Magnetics

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 lodes have developed in fine to medium grain amphibolite and plunge moderately to the south.

Rumble considers there is significant potential for continuity of the high-grade gold zones. To date, the deepest drilling has been 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 488.3m.

Potential for new discoveries and gold additional resources is highlighted in Figure 3, proximal and along strike of the largely untested Western Queen Shear Zone.

[4] *ASX release date 15 October 2024 "Western Queen Gold Resources increased 76% to 287koz @ 2.02g/t"*

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Authorisation

This announcement is authorised for release by the Board 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	Peter Venn Technical Director Rumble Resources Limited	Trevor Hart Chief Financial Officer Rumble Resources Limited

About Rumble

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 in Western Australia.

Rumble has a unique suite of resources projects including the Western Queen Gold Project which is being developed to deliver near term cash flow from the existing open pit resources and resource growth through future exploration success. In addition, the discovery of the Earaheedy Zn-Pb-Ag Project has demonstrated the capabilities of the exploration team to find world class orebodies.

Table 1 - Drill Hole Location, Survey and Tungsten and Gold Assay Results

Hole ID	E MGA	N MGA	Depth (m)	Dip	Azi		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	WO3%	Au (g/t) <0.10
WQRC218	512967.65	6955883.53	54	-60	270		4	7	3	-	0.51
						And	24	28	4	-	0.28
WQRC219	512972.47	6955868.97	60	-60	270		45	46	1	-	0.30
WQRC220	512979.67	6955863.22	102	-60	270		9	10	1	-	0.35
						And	87	88	1	-	0.55
WQRC221	512978.47	6955918.55	54	-60	270		34	36	2	-	0.34
						And	39	40	1	-	1.00
WQRC222	512978.21	6955905.79	72	-60	270		42	43	1	-	1.08
						And	44	46	2	-	0.56
WQRC223	512991.35	6955903.79	84	-60	270		7	8	1	-	0.34
						And	10	11	1	-	0.43
						And	55	57	2	-	0.91
						And	67	70	3	-	0.91
WQRC224	512995.32	6955907.43	90	-60	270		**75**	**78**	**3**	-	**6.82**
						Incl.	**76**	**77**	**1**	-	**18.61**
WQRC225	513014.93	6955898.72	144	-60	270	NSA					
WQRC226	512991.05	6955946.99	84	-60	270		8	9	1	-	0.36
WQRC227	513013.85	6955928.96	126	-60	270		63	67	4	-	0.20
WQRC228	512991.98	6955992.3	66	-60	270	NSA					
WQRC229	513016.45	6955971.36	120	-60	270		96	99	3	-	0.89
						And	111	112	1	-	0.30
						And	119	120	1	-	0.20
WQRC230	512999.76	6956056.91	96	-60	95		39	40	1	-	0.33
WQRC231	512935.37	6956041.1	132	-60	95	NSA					
WQRC232	512942.25	6956101.93	140	-60	95	NSA					
WQRC233	512970.73	6956108.33	132	-60	95		97	98	1	-	0.87
WQRC234	512983.01	6956080.72	108	-60	95		**77**	**81**	**4**	-	**6.27**
						Incl.	**77**	**78**	**1**	-	**23.03**
WQRC235	512972.04	6956047.07	96	-60	95		75	77	2	-	0.64
							82	83	1	-	0.25
WQRC239	512979.13	6955933.71	60	-60	260		35	39	4	-	0.68
						And	42	43	1	-	4.53
WQRC240	512968.95	6955926.58	60	-75	308		12	13	1	-	0.26
QND-38975-1	512368.2	6954653.01	193	-60	128	And	**148**	**164**	**16**	**0.51**	**2.22**
						Incl.	**154.8**	**159.12**	**4.32**	**0.92**	**1.74**
MXDD003	512235.33	6954513.63	333.6	-55	131		219	220	1	0.30	-
						And	**239.95**	**243**	**3.05**	**1.13**	**0.61**
						Incl.	**239.95**	**240.25**	**0.3**	**10.11**	**-**
						And	**248.55**	**260**	**11.45**	**1.46**	**0.79**
						Incl.	**248.55**	**249.1**	**0.55**	**24.97**	0.11
						And	270	272	2	0.20	**5.41**

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Table 2 - - Mineral Resource Estimate Tabulation for the Western Queen Project broken down by Resource Area and split of Indicated and Inferred Resources for reported Open Pit and Underground economic cut-offs

Prospect	Mining Method	Cut-off g/t	Classification	Tonnes (t)	Au g/t	Contained Metal
WQ Central	OC	0.5	Indicated	480,201	1.77	27,255
			Inferred	162,172	1.19	6,228
			Total	**642,373**	**1.62**	**33,483**
	UG	1.5	Indicated	113,336	8.78	32,006
			Inferred	471,388	3.00	45,490
			Total	**584,724**	**4.12**	**77,496**
	TOTAL		Indicated	593,537	3.11	59,261
			Inferred	633,560	2.54	51,718
			Total	**1,227,097**	**2.81**	**110,979**
WQ South	OC	0.5	Indicated	1,314,113	1.62	68,460
			Inferred	102,338	1.23	4,046
			Total	**1,416,451**	**1.59**	**72,506**
	UG	1.5	Indicated	250,672	2.71	21,821
			Inferred	476,306	2.00	30,561
			Total	**726,978**	**2.24**	**52,381**
	TOTAL		Indicated	1,564,785	1.79	90,281
			Inferred	578,644	1.86	34,607
			Total	**2,143,429**	**1.81**	**124,887**
Duke	OC	0.5	Indicated	51,834	4.23	7,046
			Inferred	65,598	2.70	5,698
			Total	**117,432**	**3.38**	**12,744**
	UG	1.5	Indicated	-	-	-
			Inferred	714	2.23	51
			Total	**714**	**2.23**	**51**
	TOTAL		Indicated	51,834	4.23	7,046
			Inferred	66,312	2.70	5,749
			Total	**118,146**	**3.37**	**12,795**
Princess	OC	0.5	Indicated	177,575	0.92	5,248
			Inferred	487,825	1.04	16,276
			Total	**665,400**	**1.01**	**21,524**
	UG	1.5	Indicated	-	-	-
			Inferred	187,262	2.17	13,073
			Total	**187,262**	**2.17**	**13,073**
	TOTAL		Indicated	177,575	0.92	5,248
			Inferred	675,087	1.35	29,349
			Total	**852,662**	**1.26**	**34,597**
Cranes	OC	0.5	Indicated	-	-	-
			Inferred	74,042	1.39	3,299
			Total	**74,042**	**1.39**	**3,299**
	UG	1.5	Indicated	-	-	-
			Inferred	-	-	-
			Total	**-**	**-**	**-**
	TOTAL		Indicated	-	-	-
			Inferred	74,042	1.39	3,299
			Total	**74,042**	**1.39**	**3,299**
Total	OC	0.5	Indicated	2,023,723	1.66	108,009
			Inferred	891,975	1.24	35,548
			Total	**2,915,698**	**1.53**	**143,557**
	UG	1.5	Indicated	364,008	4.60	53,826
			Inferred	1,135,670	2.44	89,175
			Total	**1,499,678**	**2.97**	**143,001**
	TOTAL		Indicated	2,387,731	2.11	161,836
			Inferred	2,027,645	1.91	124,723
			Total	**4,415,376**	**2.02**	**286,558**

Note: Totals may differ due to rounding, Mineral Resources reported on a dry in-situ basis.

All Mineral Resources figures reported in the table above represent estimates at October 2024. Mineral Resource estimates are not precise calculations, being dependent on the interpretation of limited information on the location, shape and continuity of the occurrence and on the available sampling results. OC is Open Cut for Resources above the 245mRL and UG is Underground for Resources below the 245mRL.

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The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the previous market announcement from 15 October 2024. In the case of estimates of mineral resources, all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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
- 6/8/2024 – High-Grade Tungsten Discovery at Western Queen
- 2/9/2024 – Tungsten Discovery at Western Queen Confirmed
- 27/09/2024 - Rumble welcomes new Strategic Investor
- 15/10/2024 – Western Queen Gold Resources increased 76% to 287koz
- 20/11/2024 – Commencement of Drilling at Western Queen
- 28/11/2024 – Development of Western Queen Gold Project
- 11/12/2024 – High-Grade Tungsten Assays Highlights Resource Potential at WQ
- 17/2/2025 – High-grade Gold and Tungsten Assays from Phase 1 Drilling
- 28/2/2025 – Development of Western Queen Gold Project.
- 4/2/2025 – High Grade Tungsten from Historical Core

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 Luke Timmermans, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Timmermans is an employee and shareholder 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

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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.*	• Historical diamond core sampling: sampled to visible mineralisation – scheelite observed and marked on core in darkness with 254nm UV light. Sampled to 1m intervals where significant changes in mineralisation intensity are not observed. • Diamond core sampling is ½ core for NQ2 or ¼ core for HQ3. • Standards, blanks and duplicates inserted at a rate of 8%. 4% Standards, 2% Blanks, 2% duplicates. Additional standards, blanks and duplicates inserted where required. • Historical core meter marked based on remaining marks, typically metal plates at the end of each core tray. • pXRF readings taken with a Vanta M series device every metre on clean representative core. 2 beams with 10 second run times each. • 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.
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 drill rig was a Schram 685 utilising an auxiliary compressor and booster. • RC face hammer (5.5 inch), including pre-collar to diamond core tail. • Historical diamond core is mix of HQ3 and NQ2. • Core was originally orientated but marks are no longer visible.
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*	• RC sample chips collected from splitter as > 2-3kg sample. Remaining sample laid in piles, if wet, remaining sample collected in plastic bags (approximately 30-40 kgs). Every metre, a reference

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	due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	chip sample is collected. Geologically logged on site. All meters pXRF analysed. • Historical core was transported to the Western Queen site from previous storage facility, core arrived almost completely intact, some trays had rusted and collapsed. • Metre marks for sampling and pXRF analysis were determined using the best downhole information from each hole. Some variation (10's cm) from true down hole depths may have occurred due to sparse original marks remaining. • Some short intervals of core were missing from the trays due to previous sampling for geotechnical analysis, thin section analysis etc.
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.*	• Historical diamond core has previously been logged and Rumble has this data in its database. • The core was re-logged by a Rumble Geologist and the database updated of any changes. • pXRF data will be used to refine logging of units, particularly using the Ti/Zr ratio. • RC chip sample logging includes geological and first pass geotechnical appraisal.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Historical diamond core had half core taken for samples. • For duplicates (approximately every 20 samples), sample is split at the crushing stage at ALS Laboratories. At all times, half core was retained for future reference. • RC samples are cone split. Samples were both wet and dry. Wet samples were left to dry and split via riffle splitter. • RC sample size was generally consistent > 2kg
Quality of assay data and	• *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*	• Sample preparation by crushing, splitting to 3kg sample if required, and pulverising of up to 3kg. • For tungsten (W), assaying methodology utilised complete

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laboratory tests	*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.*	digest through lithium borate fusion with an ICP-MS finish. High grade samples that could not be determined by this method underwent a lithium metaborate - lithium tetraborate fusion with an XRF finish. • Certified tungsten standards were: CDN-W-4 and CDN-W-6. • In addition, each metre of core was analysed by Vanta M Series pXRF, with 2 10 second beams. • Blanks and standards analysed at the beginning of each usage of pXRF. • For Gold (Au) assaying was completed by Photon Assay of a 500g crushed sub sample • Certified Gold standards were industry CRMs from OREAS which included low-grade and high-grade along with certified blanks CRMs include – G316-1, G916-4, G913-1, G915-2 and G313-4. • In addition, all samples were analysed by pXRF
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 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	• *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.*	• Historical drillholes were surveyed in a mix of MGA94 Zone 50, AGD 84 Zone 50, and local mine grid. • Some historical drillholes with remaining collars were surveyed with DGPS by Rumble. • RC drillhole collars have been surveyed using DGPS • Rumble have converted locations to MGA94 Zone 50. • Rumble have flown a high-

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		resolution DEM to ascertain topographic control for collars where the natural surface still exists. • Down-hole surveys were completed using cameras.
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, and historical survey data.
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.*	• Structural orientation of mineralisation is well known. Most historical drilling is appropriately angled for this orientation. • Drilling orientation is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples managed and transported by Rumble personnel from mining lease to 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 Western Queen Project comprises two mining leases (M59/45 and M59/208), one exploration license E20/967 and three exploration licence applications (ELA59/2926, ELA59/2816 and ELA59/2943) • 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 ELA59/2926, ELA59/2816 and ELA59/2943 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.

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Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• RC and Diamond core drilling completed by Rumble 2020-2025 • Previous drilling and surface sampling work by numerous other parties conducted 1980's to 2010's. • Small scale mining conducted 1900's to 1930's. • Modern mining conducted 1999-2012 by multiple parties.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Deposit type is scheelite pyroxene gold endoskarn considered to be a late-stage event within the orogenic shear zone hosted gold in Archaean greenstones of the Yilgarn Craton.
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 - Drill Hole Location, Survey and Tungsten and Gold Assay Results
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Weighted averaging of results completed for diamond core and RC drilling. • Cut-off grade – no statistics applied
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 scheelite mineralisation zone is inferred approximately 70° to the west. • Geological interpretation of assay results indicates they are close to true width.

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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 – Duke Longsection highlighting interpreted lodes • Figure 3 - Western Queen Shear Zone Prospectivity over TMI Airborne Magnetics • Figure 2 - Location Plan of the Western Queen Gold Project
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 - Drill Hole Location, Survey and Tungsten and Gold Assay Results • Table 2 - - Mineral Resource Estimate Tabulation for the Western Queen Project broken down by Resource Area and split of Indicated and Inferred Resources for reported Open Pit and Underground economic cut-offs
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.*	• Ongoing geological interpretation • Re-assaying of further historical core for tungsten. • Investigation on completing a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for tungsten. • Complete drill program targeting both gold and tungsten mineralisation. • Metallurgical test work on scheelite.

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