RUMBLE RESOURCES LTD

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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

4 June 2025

High-grade gold and tungsten intersected in diamond drilling at Western Queen Project

Key Points

- Diamond drilling at Western Queen South has extended gold mineralisation down plunge, best intersections include:
  - **6.93m @ 4.10g/t Au** from 362m (WQDD025A)
  - **0.3m @ 32.38g/t Au** from 300.3m (WQDD026)
  - **1m @ 6.20g/t Au** from 313m (WQDD026)
  - 27.4m @ 1.02g/t Au from 288m (WQDD019)
    - including 2.7m @ 2.96g/t Au from 308m
- Drilling has also intersected further high-grade tungsten skarn mineralisation at both Western Queen South and Princess. Assay intersections include:
  - **24.6m @ 0.62% WO_3** from 292.5m (WQDD019)
    - including **0.4m @ 10.53% WO_3** from 292.5m
    - and **0.9m @ 7.15% WO_3** from 297.9m
    - and **1.7m @ 0.98% WO_3** from 315.4m
  - 0.51m @ 1.22% WO_3 from 360.27m (WQDD025A)
  - 1.49m @ 0.83% WO_3 from 367.44m (WQDD025A)
  - 1m @ 1.04% WO_3 from 383m (WQDD025A)
- Petrographic studies have confirmed tungsten mineralisation represents an early prograde endoskarn mineralisation event which predates orogenic gold mineralisation. The high-grade tungsten mineralisation at Western Queen **remains open in all directions**
- Historical diamond core sampling for tungsten has been completed with assays expected during June. Maiden tungsten Mineral Resource Estimate is on track to be completed during the September quarter

Peter Harold, Managing Director and CEO commented:

"Great to see some more good results from the last drilling program at Western Queen, especially the tungsten numbers. The gold hits are positive too. We are delighted with the way the tungsten is shaping up. Early indications are that the tungsten could add significant revenue when mined in conjunction with the Western Queen South gold open pit resource. We are very much looking forward to releasing the maiden tungsten resource and the metallurgical test work results." `

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Western Queen South – Gold mineralisation

A total of five diamond holes were completed at Western Queen South (WQS) for a total of 2,022m. Four holes targeted the southerly high-grade plunge, and one hole targeted the sub-parallel lode beneath the main WQS lode (see Figure 1). Best assay intersections returned include:

- **6.93m @ 4.10g/t Au** from 362m (WQDD025A)
- **0.3m @ 32.38g/t Au** from 300.3m (WQDD026)
- **1m @ 6.20g/t Au** from 313m (WQDD026)
- 27.4m @ 1.02g/t Au from 288m (WQDD019)
  - including 2.7m @ 2.96g/t Au from 308m

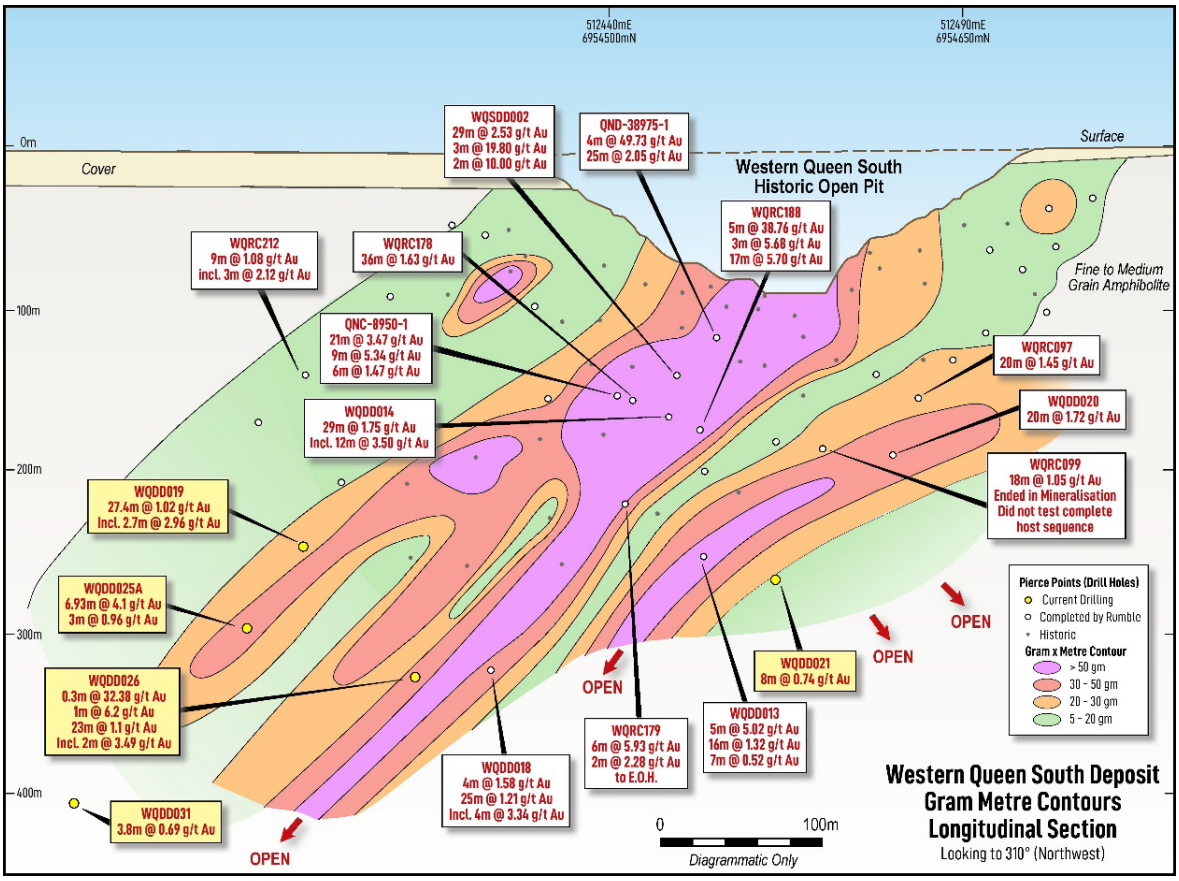

Figure 1 - Western Queen South– gram x metre contours with selected drill hole intersections – Longitudinal Section.

The WQS mineralised position was intersected in all holes and is characterised by a zone of silicification and pyrrhotite-pyrite alteration. Holes targeting the WQS southerly plunge were drilled as 60m step outs from known mineralisation and WQDD031 was completed as a 180m step out to best understand the potential depth extension of high-grade mineralisation at WQS. Lithological interpretation of the WQS drilling indicates that the host mafic amphibolite is pinching towards the south, as is evident in WQDD031. Conversely, high-grade gold mineralisation remains open at depth to the north of WQDD031.

WQDD021 targeted the sub-parallel lode beneath the main WQS lode. The low-grade intersection in this hole indicates that the sub-parallel lode intersected in WQDD013[1] is likely narrower than the main WQS lode. The parallel lode remains open down plunge to the south.

Western Queen South and Princess – Tungsten mineralisation

Diamond drilling at WQS and Princess has intersected multiple zones of high-grade scheelite (tungsten) mineralisation. Significant assay intersections include:

- **24.6m @ 0.62% WO_3** from 292.5m (WQDD019 - WQS)
  - including **0.4m @ 10.53% WO_3** from 292.5m
  - and **0.9m @ 7.15% WO_3** from 297.9m
  - and **1.7m @ 0.98% WO_3** from 315.4m
- **0.51m @ 1.22% WO_3** from 360.27m (WQDD025A - WQS) and **1.49m @ 0.83% WO_3** from 367.44m (WQDD025A - WQS)
- **6.7m @ 0.32% WO_3** from 190.3m (WQDD027 - Princess)
  - and **0.75m @ 1.03% WO_3** from 191.65m
  - and **1m @ 0.68% WO_3** from 196m

Ongoing geological investigations and petrographic studies have confirmed tungsten mineralisation at Western Queen represents an early prograde endoskarn mineralisation event which predates orogenic gold mineralisation. **Tungsten mineralisation at Western Queen remains open in all directions.** The Company has now completed resampling of visible scheelite intersections in the Western Queen historical diamond core and will commence the maiden tungsten Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) following receipt of final assays expected in June. It is anticipated that the MRE will be completed during the September quarter.

Preliminary metallurgical testwork has indicated a significant revenue stream could be generated from the tungsten bearing material. This needs to be verified by detailed metallurgical testwork and included in the mine schedule. A bulk sample of the tungsten bearing (scheelite) material is being prepared for further metallurgical testing by Mineral Technologies, who specialise in mineral separation solutions and equipment supply. The aim of this program is to develop a grade versus recovery curve for the scheelite material to be used to determine the quantum of the tungsten revenue stream and whether it can be generated concurrently with the mining of the Western Queen South gold deposit.

Princess – Gold mineralisation

Three diamond holes were completed at Princess for a total of 927m. Drilling targeted extensions to the high-grade lode intersected in the Phase 1 RC drilling program[2] beneath the Princess oxide resource. This mineralisation was interpreted to be parallel and in the hangingwall of the south plunging Western Queen Central (WQC) high-grade lode. Significant assays intercepted include (refer to Figure 2):

- 10.5m @ 1.41g/t Au from 220.7m (WQDD027)
- 13m @ 1.50g/t Au from 189m (WQDD029)
  - including 3m @ 2.90g/t Au from 189m
- 2m @ 2.28g/t Au from 396m (WQDD028)

[1] *Refer Rumble ASX release 16 July 2024 "Western Queen Drilling Update"*

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

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All three holes intersected the mineralised position, characterised by a zone of silicification and pyrite-pyrrhotite alteration. Mineralisation is open down-plunge to the south.

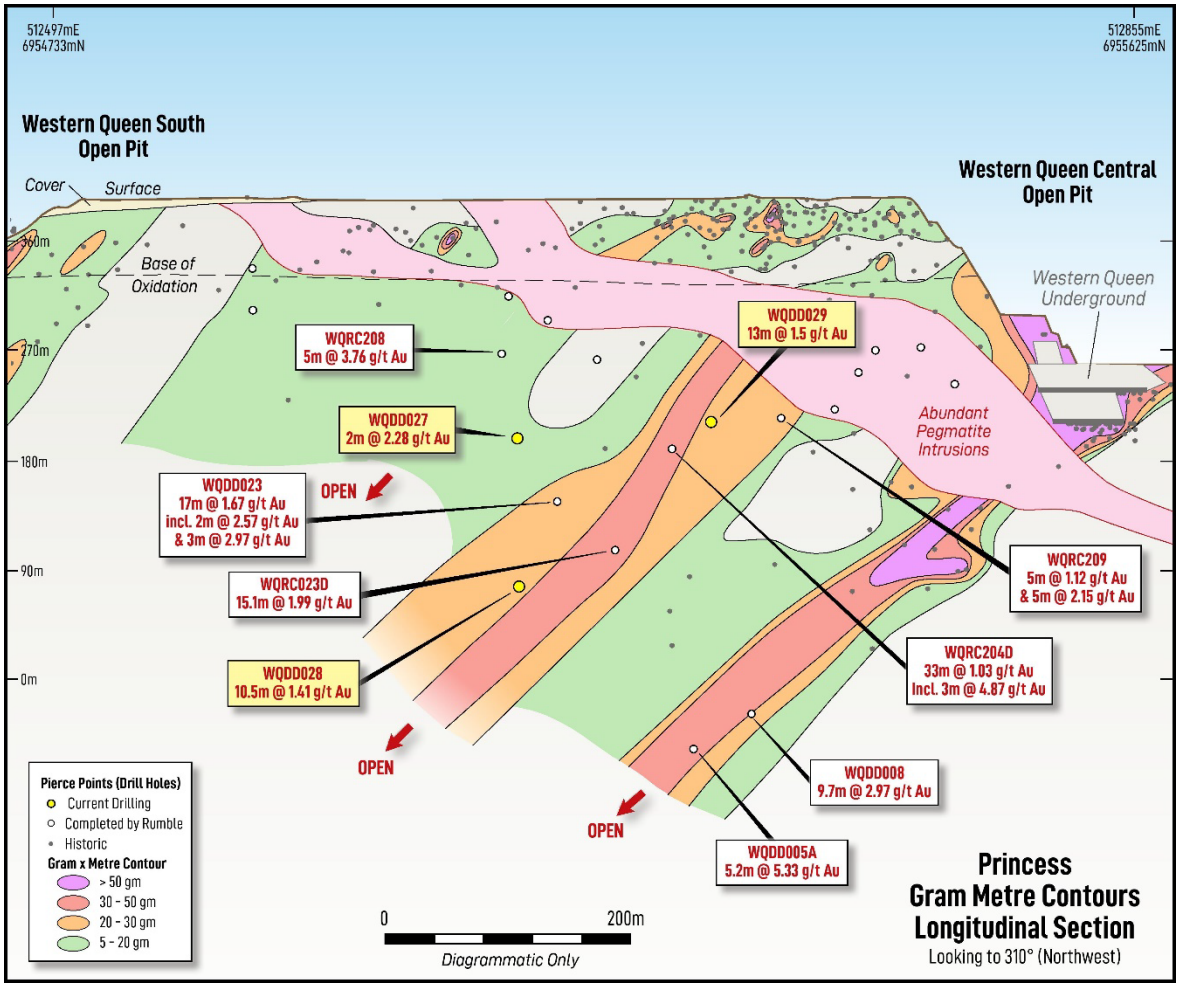

Figure 2 - Princess gram x metre contours with selected drill hole intersections – Longitudinal Section

Western Queen Next Steps

Gold

- Interpret the results for Phase 1 RC and Phase 2 diamond drilling programs to evaluate opportunities to extend gold mineralisation and plan future drilling as warranted
- Complete the open pit and underground mining studies for development of Western Queen
- Plan regional drilling program along strike of the interpreted Western Queen Shear Zone

Tungsten

- Receive final assays for historical diamond core sampling
- Report a maiden tungsten mineral resource estimate
- Complete metallurgical testwork to determine the quantum of the tungsten revenue stream and incorporate into the Western Queen South mining schedule
- Plan drilling in the many open positions with initial focus up dip in the shallow open pit positions

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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 3). 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.

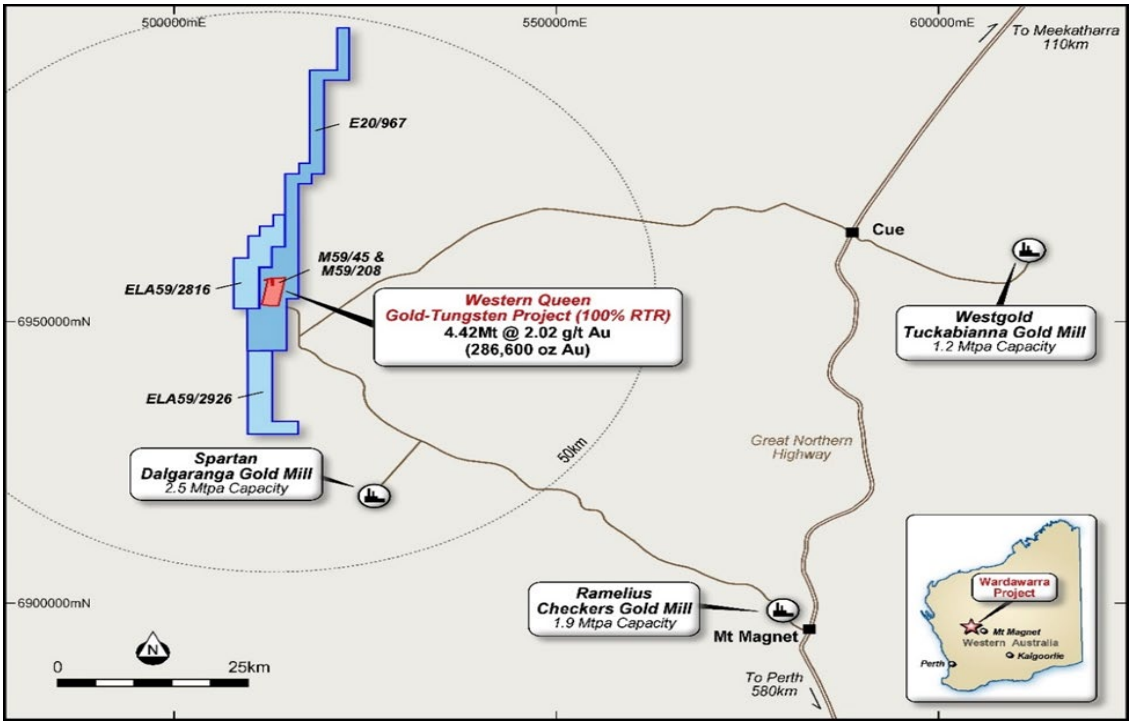

Figure 3 - Location Plan of the Western Queen Gold Project

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**[3] (see Table 3).

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

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

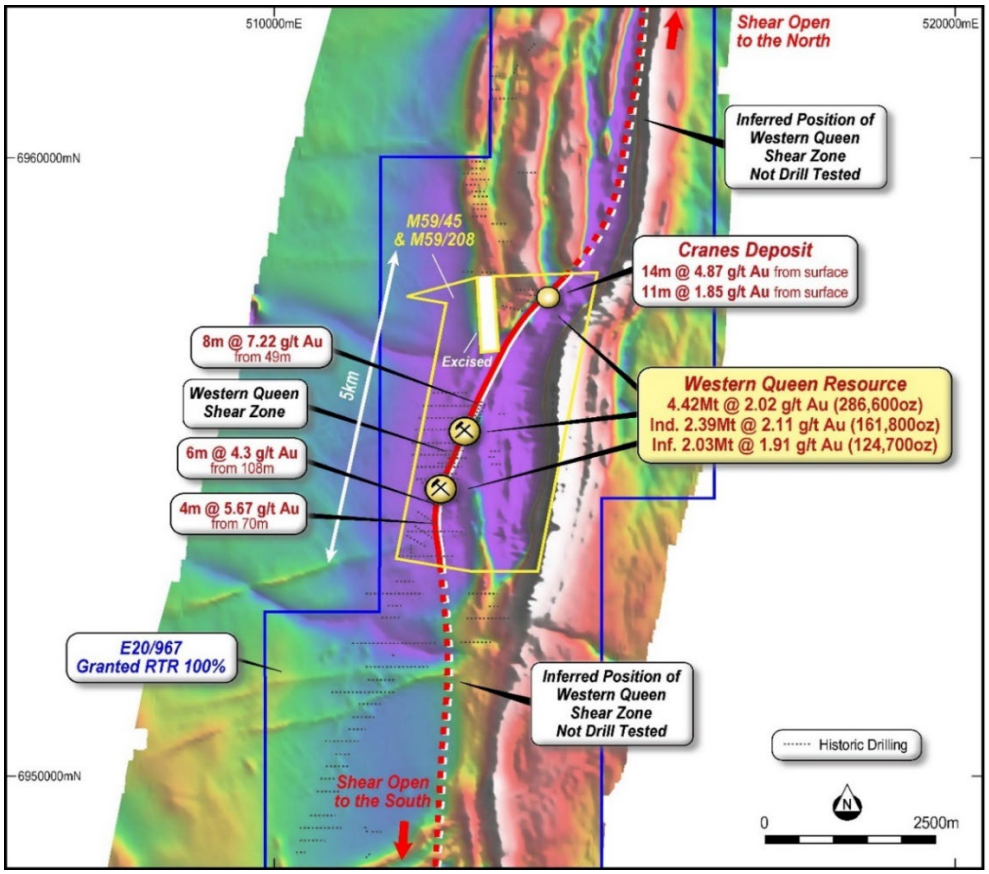

Figure 4 - Western Queen Shear Zone Prospectivity over TMI Airborne Magnetics

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 4, proximal and along strike of the largely untested Western Queen Shear Zone.

In August 2024 a spectacular high grade scheelite (WO_3) intersection was announced from diamond drilling designed to test the down plunge high grade gold system at the Western Queen South deposit. Rumble hole WQDD 013 returned 4.05m @ 4.58% WO_3, including 2.05m @ 8.71% WO_3 and 1.38g/t Au from 176.85m. Since this discovery numerous significant scheelite intersections have been returned from the RC and diamond drilling and from sampling of historical diamond core, including:

- 11.5m @ 1.46% WO_3
- 16m @ 0.50% WO_3
- 11m @0.93% WO_3
- 12m @ 0.56% WO_3
- 12m @ 0.34% WO_3

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Mineralisation has subsequently been traced over 1300 metres and remains open in all directions.

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	Peter Venn	Trevor Hart
Managing Director & CEO	Technical Director	Chief Financial Officer
Rumble Resources Limited	Rumble Resources Limited	Rumble Resources Limited

About Rumble

Rumble Resources 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.

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

Hole ID	E MGA	N MGA	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azi		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
WQDD019	512203.79	6954437.16	389.3	365.5	-63.8	126.4		288	315.4	27.4	1.02
							Incl	**308**	**310.7**	**2.7**	**2.96**
WQDD021	512322.63	6954699.97	390	329.2	-64.7	123.4		295	303	8	0.74
WQDD025A	512159.04	6954427.07	389.2	413	-64.2	120.2		**362**	**368.93**	**6.93**	**4.10**
							and	376	379	3	0.96
WQDD026	512226.34	6954529.83	389.1	396.2	-65	124.5		**300.3**	**300.6**	**0.3**	**32.38**
							and	**313**	**314**	**1**	**6.20**
							and	337	360	23	1.10
							incl	**353**	**355**	**2**	**3.49**
WQDD027	512518.73	6955213.03	391.4	256.97	-58.8	129.8		220.7	231.2	10.5	1.41
WQDD028	512438.5	6955301.38	390.1	425.4	-59.3	136.6		396	398	2	2.28
WQDD029	512593.75	6955319.44	392.1	245.7	-63	109.4		189	202	13	1.50
							incl	189	192	3	2.90
							incl	200.3	202.27	1.97	2.20
WQDD031	512096.67	6954384.75	389.3	618	-64.4	125		479	482.8	3.8	0.69

Table 2 Drill Hole Location, Survey and tungsten Assay Results

Hole ID	E MGA	N MGA	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azi		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	WO3%
WQDD019	512203.79	6954437.2	389.26	365.5	-64	126		292.5	**317.1**	**24.6**	**0.62**
							Incl	292.5	**292.9**	**0.4**	**10.53**
							Incl	297.9	**298.8**	**0.9**	**7.15**
							Incl	315.4	**317.1**	**1.7**	**0.98**
WQDD021	512322.63	6954700	390.03	329.2	-65	123		230.56	230.88	0.32	0.41
							and	257.89	258.38	0.49	0.26
							and	282.95	283.6	0.65	0.39
WQDD025A	512159.04	6954427.1	389.17	413	-64	120		360.27	360.78	**0.51**	**1.22**
							and	367.44	368.93	**1.49**	**0.83**
							and	372	373	1	0.30
							and	383	384	**1**	**1.04**
							and	394	395	**1**	**0.53**
WQDD026	512226.34	6954529.8	389.13	396.2	-65	125		313	314	**1**	**0.56**
							and	356	360	4	0.15
WQDD027	512518.73	6955213	391.39	256.97	-59	130		190.3	197	**6.7**	**0.32**
							incl	190.3	190.7	**0.4**	**0.58**
							incl	191.65	192.4	**0.75**	**1.03**
							incl	196	197	**1**	**0.68**
WQDD028	512438.5	6955301.4	390.11	425.4	-59	137		322.27	322.57	**0.3**	**1.78**
								378.61	378.91	0.3	0.39
WQDD029	512593.75	6955319.4	392.08	245.7	-63	109		167.25	167.6	0.35	0.33
							and	172.03	172.43	0.4	0.40
							and	182.49	183	0.51	0.27
WQDD031	512096.67	6954384.8	389.3	618	-64	125		488	491	3	0.27

Table 3 – 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.

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.

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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 Programs Completed
- 20/5/2020 – Drilling Identifies Multiple High-Grade Gold Shoots
- 9/6/2020 – Major Drill Program to Commence – Western Queen Gold Project
- 24/6/2020 – Major Drill Program 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
- 16/4/2025 – Western Queen - Mine Development and Exploration Update
- 30/5/2025 – Western Queen Gold Mine Development

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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.*	• Diamond Core Sampling -Sampled to visible mineralisation boundaries. • 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. • pXRF readings taken with a Vanta M series device every metre on clean representative core. 2 beams with 10 second run times each. • The magnetic geophysical sampling was conducted using an airborne, towed split beam cesium scintrex magnetometer. Nominal traverse separation of 50m, with an average flight height of 40m. • The magnetic geophysical data was processed to produce a "red:green:blue (RGB)" Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) image.
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.).*	• Diamond Rig was a Sandvik DE880 • Diamond core is HQ3 or NQ2. Core is oriented.
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.*	• Diamond core sample collected in trays, orientated, logged, pXRF, and photographed on site. Core was cut and sampled by Rumble staff onsite. • 100% core recovery was obtained. • .
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.*	• Diamond core is geological, structural and geotechnical logged with full orientation and photography. Core recovery is calculated based on runs (typically 3-6m). Entire diamond core logged including mineralisation and country rock. • pXRF data will be used to refine logging of units, particularly using the Ti/Zr ratio. • Core photographed post marking up dry and wet.

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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.*	• 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), sample is split at the crushing stage at ALS Laboratories. At all times, half core was retained for future reference.
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.*	• Sample preparation by crushing, splitting to 3kg sample if required, and pulverising of up to 3kg. • For tungsten (W), assaying methodology utilised complete 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.

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		• Logging using digital software package. pXRF, survey and other data entered using excel. • Complete 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.*	• Diamond drill-hole collars have been surveyed using handheld GPS. DGPS survey to be completed. • Rumble has flown a high-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 are 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

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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*	• 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

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	known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	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.
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 endoskarn considered to be an early event which has been overprinted by an orogenic shear hosted gold system 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 Gold Assay Results • Table 2 Drill Hole Location, Survey and tungsten Assay Results • Table 3 - - 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
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*	• Weighted averaging of results completed for diamond core and RC drilling. • Cut-off grade – no statistics applied

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	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 scheelite and gold mineralisation zone is inferred approximately 70° to the west. • Geological interpretation of assay results indicates they are close to true width.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Figure 1 - Western Queen South Deposit – Gram Metre Contours with Selected Drill Hole Intersections – Longitudinal Section. • Figure 2 - Princess Gram Metre Contours with Selected Drill Hole Intersections – Longitudinal Section • Figure 3 - Location Plan of the Western Queen Gold Project • Figure 4 - Western Queen Shear Zone Prospectivity over TMI Airborne Magnetics
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 Gold Assay Results • Table 2 Drill Hole Location, Survey and tungsten Assay Results • Table 3 - - 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 diamond samples collected for assay were concurrently assayed by pXRF.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral*	• Ongoing geological interpretation • Completing a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate

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	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.*	(MRE) for tungsten. • Metallurgical test work on scheelite.

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