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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

14 January 2026

Multiple high-grade gold intercepts at Western Queen including 30.72g/t Au over 5.8 metres

Key Points

- The first diamond drill hole completed at Western Queen Central has intersected high-grade gold mineralisation beneath the historical underground stopes, returning an exceptional intercept of:
  - **5.8m @ 30.72g/t Au** from 314.6m
- Drilling at Western Queen South has returned multiple high-grade gold intercepts as follows:
  - **22.7m @ 2.84g/t Au** from 203.3m
    - including **7.2m @ 6.00g/t Au** from 213.8m
  - **11m @ 3.00g/t Au** from 247m
    - including **4m @ 6.70g/t Au** from 247m
  - **12m @ 3.40g/t Au** from 283m
    - including **3m @ 7.03g/t Au** from 288m
  - **11m @ 3.99g/t Au** from 284m
    - including **5m @ 6.99g/t Au** from 286m
  - **8m @ 3.12g/t Au** from 279m
  - **6m @ 5.05g/t Au** from 242m
- All the holes intersected the predicted mineralised position, with 9 of the first 11 holes drilled to date returning significant high-grade gold intercepts
- Drilling has also continued to intersect multiple zones of high grade scheelite. Significant intercepts include:
  - **5.9m @ 0.30% WO_3** from 201m
  - **1.0m @ 1.24% WO_3** from 215m
  - **6.2m @ 0.30% WO_3** from 223.76m
- Drilling is underway again at Western Queen after the Christmas/New Year break
- The next batch of assay results are due late January

Peter Harold, Managing Director and CEO commented:

"These are fantastic results and demonstrate that the current 370,000oz high-grade gold resource can grow. The +30g/t hit at Western Queen Central is spectacular and indicates that there could be more higher-grade mineralisation at Western Queen.

The fact that we continue to discover more tungsten bearing material also suggests our current tungsten resource will grow.

It is wonderful to start the new year off with such positive results. Western Queen keeps delivering gold and tungsten which is a credit to our exploration team."

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Rumble Resources Limited (ASX: RTR) ("**Rumble**" or the "**Company**") is delighted to provide this update on the current 20,000m diamond drilling program that commenced in October 2025 at the Western Queen Gold Project ("**Western Queen**" or the "**Project**").

Western Queen is located approximately 40 km northwest of Ramelius's Dalgaranga Gold Project and 90km northwest of Mt Magnet, in Western Australia, and contains reported resources totalling **370,000oz Au at 3.1g/t Au**[1].

Western Queen South – Gold mineralisation

A total of 23 diamond drill holes for 8,442m were completed at Western Queen South (**WQS**) by the end of 2025. Six of these holes targeted the down plunge extensions to the high-grade mineralisation, while 17 holes were designed to infill the Inferred resources, collect metallurgical samples and geotechnical data (see Figure 1).

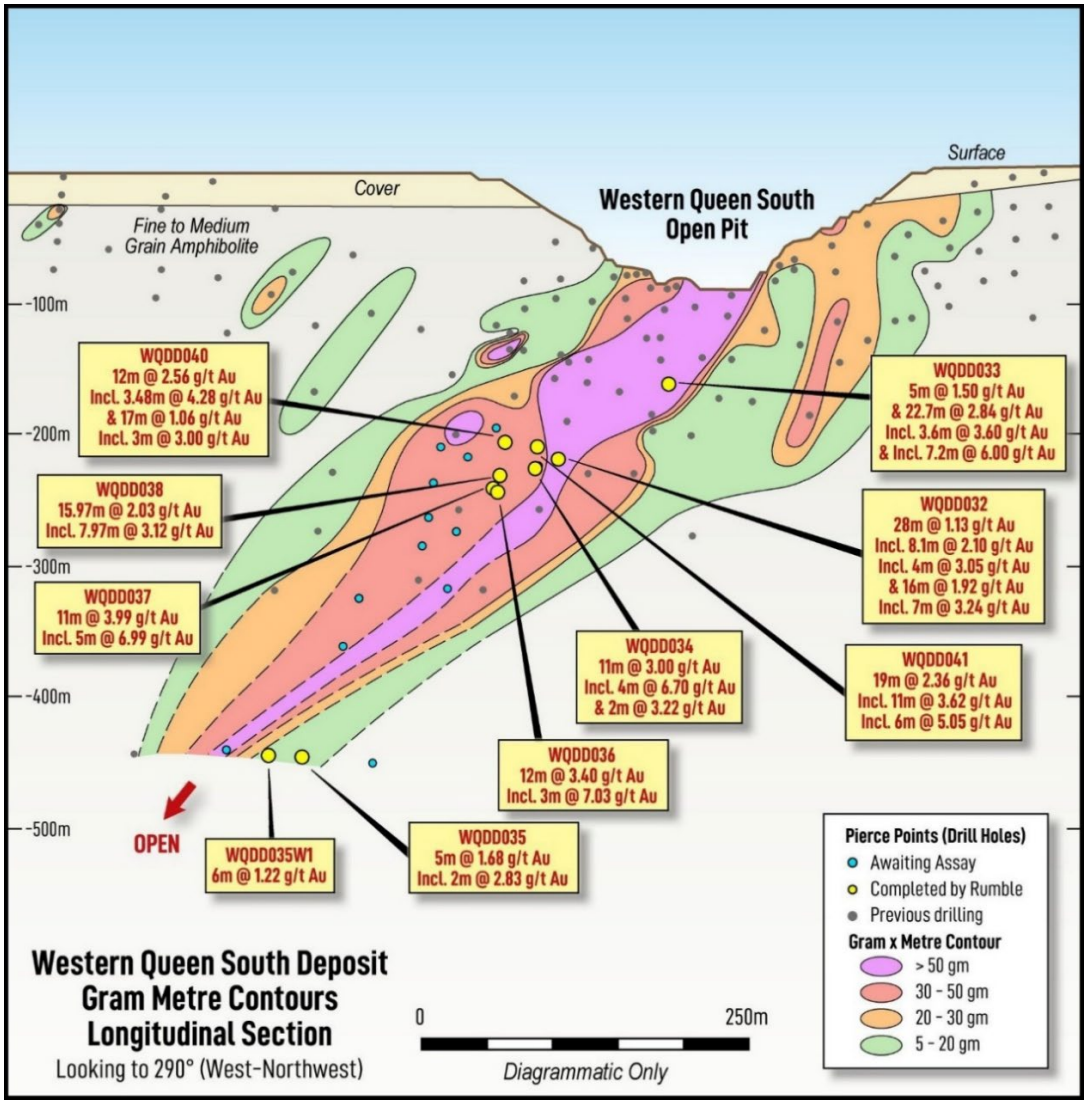

Figure 1 - Western Queen South – gram x metre contours with selected drill hole intersections – longitudinal section

[1] *Refer to Rumble ASX release 23 July 2025 "Significant Increase to Western Queen Gold Resources to 370koz at 3.1g/t Au"*

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Assay results have been received from the first 10 holes of the WQS program. Results include:

- 7m @ 3.24g/t Au from 317m (WQDD032)
- **22.7m @ 2.84g/t Au** from 203.3m (WQDD033)
  - including **7.2m @ 6.00g/t Au** from 213.8m
- **11m @ 3.00g/t Au** from 247m (WQDD034)
  - including **4m @ 6.70g/t Au** from 247m
- **12m @ 3.40g/t Au** from 283m (WQDD036)
  - including **3m @ 7.03g/t Au** from 288m
- **11m @ 3.99g/t Au** from 284m (WQDD037)
  - including **5m @ 6.99g/t Au** from 286m
- 7.97m @ 3.12g/t Au from 279m (WQDD038)
- 3.48m @ 4.28g/t Au from 224.52m (WQDD040)
- **6m @ 5.05g/t Au** from 242m (WQDD041)

The WQS mineralised position was intersected in all holes and is characterised by a zone of silicification and pyrrhotite-pyrite alteration.

Seventeen infill holes were completed to provide 25m spacing between intercepts. Two of these holes (WQDD032 and WQDD034) were drilled from the eastern side of the open pit with HQ3 core from surface to collect geotechnical data in areas of potential future underground infrastructure.

Six holes were drilled targeting mineralisation between 340 - 440m vertical depth. Assay results have been received for two of the six deep holes.

Once all assay results are received further extension and infill drilling at Western Queen South will be carried out as a part of the planned drill program.

Western Queen Central – Gold mineralisation

Two diamond holes were completed at Western Queen Central for a total of 770m (see Figure 2). Assays have been received for the first of these holes which returned the following spectacular intercept:

- **5.8m @ 30.72g/t Au** from 314.6m (WQDD052)

WQDD052 was drilled to investigate the untested up-plunge position in proximity to old underground workings at Western Queen Central. The mineralisation occurs at the contact between a retrograde tremolite/actinolite skarn and later quartz veining, which is recognised as the typical mineralisation style at the Western Queen Central Deposit. The hole further opens the up-plunge position toward the Western Queen underground workings for further drilling.

Drilling after the Christmas/New Year period has recommenced at Western Queen Central with one rig and is initially focusing on the down-plunge extensions of this shoot. Infill drilling up and down-plunge of WQDD052 is planned to follow in the short term.

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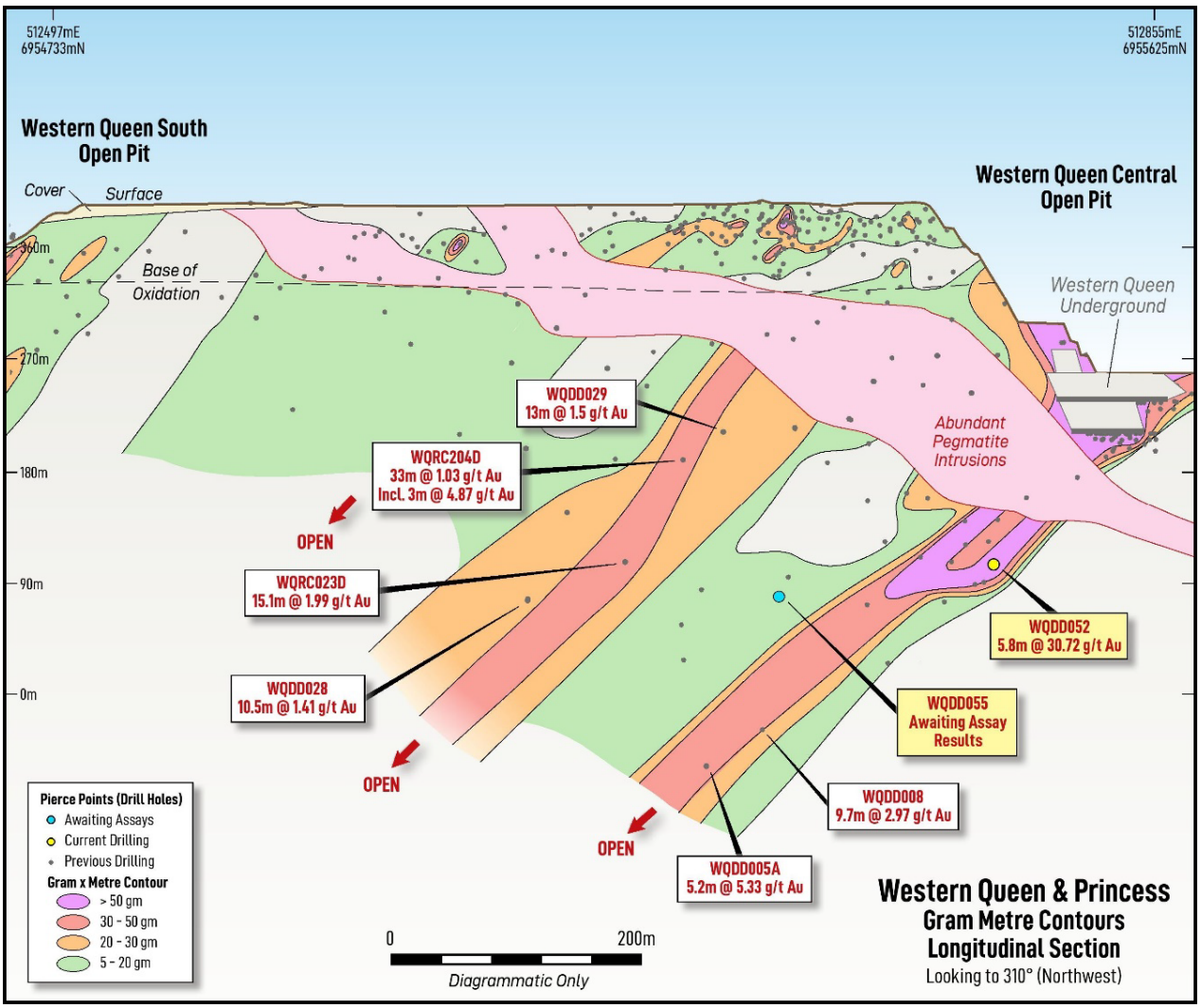

Figure 2 – Western Queen Central and Princess gram x metre contours with selected drill hole intersections - longitudinal section

Western Queen South – Tungsten mineralisation

Whilst the majority of holes were not targeting tungsten, the diamond drilling at WQS has once again intersected multiple zones of scheelite (tungsten) mineralisation. Significant assay intersections include:

- **5.9m @ 0.30% WO_3** from 201m (WQDD033)
- 2m @ 0.30% WO_3 from 248m (WQDD034)
  - and **2m @ 0.45% WO_3** from 328m
- **1m @ 1.12% WO_3** from 216m (WQDD036)
- **1m @ 1.24% WO_3** from 215m (WQDD038)
- 2m @ 0.49% WO_3 from 198m (WQDD040)
  - and **6.24m @ 0.30% WO_3** from 223.76m
  - and **2m @ 0.56% WO_3** from 248m

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.

In August 2025, Rumble announced a maiden tungsten Mineral Resource Estimate (Inferred) of **4.31Mt @ 0.31% WO_3 for 13.2kt WO_3**[2]. **The tungsten mineralisation at Western Queen remains open in all directions.**

Preliminary metallurgical test work has indicated a significant revenue stream could be generated from the tungsten bearing material. This needs to be verified with detailed metallurgical testwork, a detailed mining schedule and scoping study. A bulk sample of the tungsten bearing (scheelite) material is currently undergoing metallurgical testing by ALS Metallurgy. 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 mineralisation.

Western Queen Next Steps

Gold

- **Drill hole planning** - Interpret the results for the holes completed during 2025 to assist planning further holes in the current extensional and infill drilling program.
- **Continue drilling** - One rig at Western Queen Central ahead of a second rig returning in February.
- **Metallurgical testwork** - Six diamond holes from the current infill program have been selected to provide samples for a metallurgical testwork program to validate the previous high metallurgical recoveries from Western Queen South.
- **Resources update** - Aim is to report an updated gold Mineral Resource Estimate in 2026.

Tungsten

- **Further drilling** - Interpret tungsten assay results and plan further holes as part of the current drill program.
- **Metallurgical testwork/Scoping Study** - Complete metallurgical testwork on bulk scheelite sample and progress to scoping study in 2026.
- **Resources update -** target updated tungsten Mineral Resource Estimate during 2026.

About Western Queen

The Western Queen Gold Project ("**Western Queen**" or the "**Project**") lies 90km 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, it includes L59/40 (Miscellaneous License) which covers a portion of the original haul road between Western Queen and Dalgaranga.

The Dalgaranga plant processed the historical 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 two exploration licence applications (E59/2816 and E59/3012).

Western Queen is strategically located within 200km of five gold processing plants (see Figure 3).

[2] *ASX release date 11 August 2025 "Maiden Tungsten Resource of 13,200 tonnes of WO_3 highlights the exceptional potential of the Western Queen Project"*

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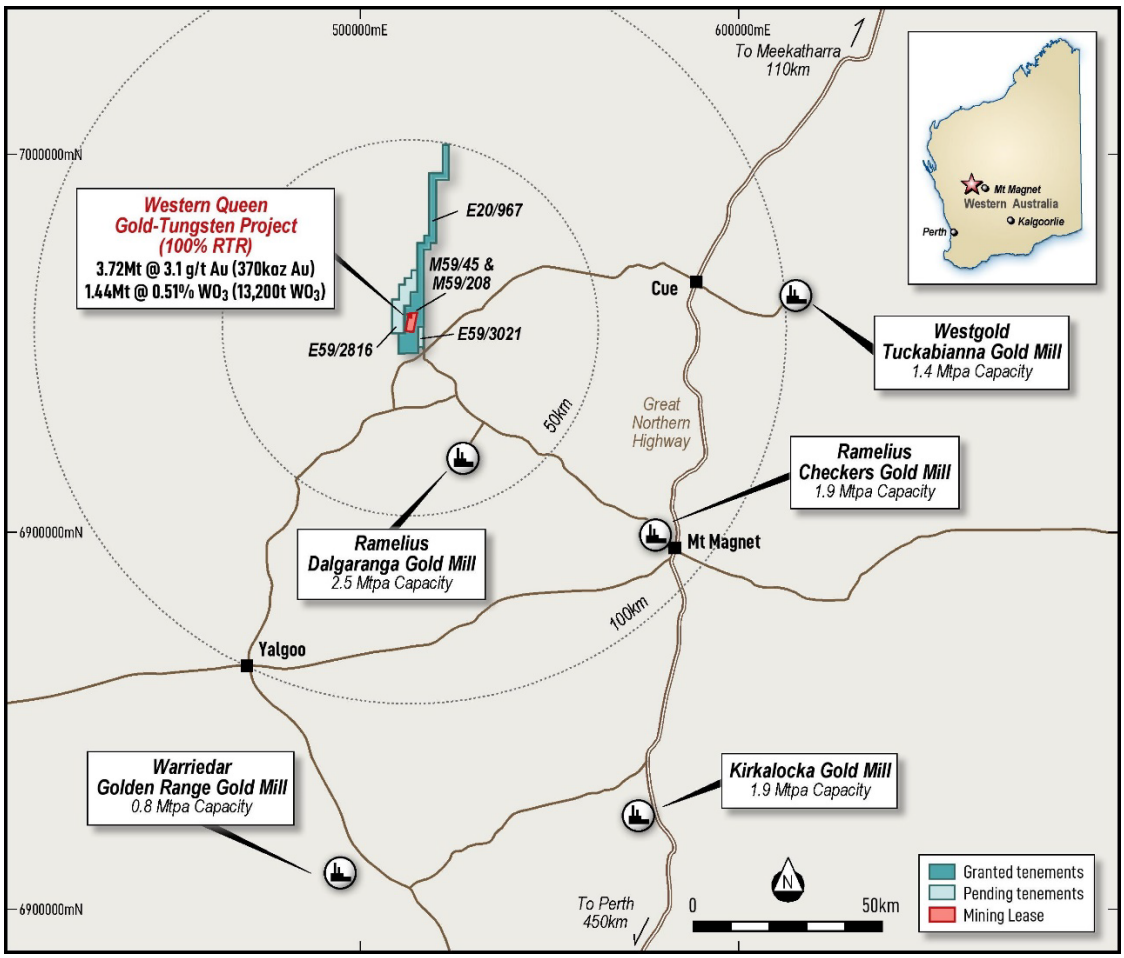

Figure 3 - Location Plan of the Western Queen Gold Project

The two deposits mined at the Western Queen 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.**

In July 2025, Rumble announced an updated Mineral Resource Estimate (Indicated and Inferred) of **3.72Mt @ 3.1 g/t Au for 370,000 oz**[3].

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 historical production.

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.

[3] *ASX release date 23 July 2025 "Significant Increase to Western Queen Gold Resources 370koz @ 3.1g/t Au"*

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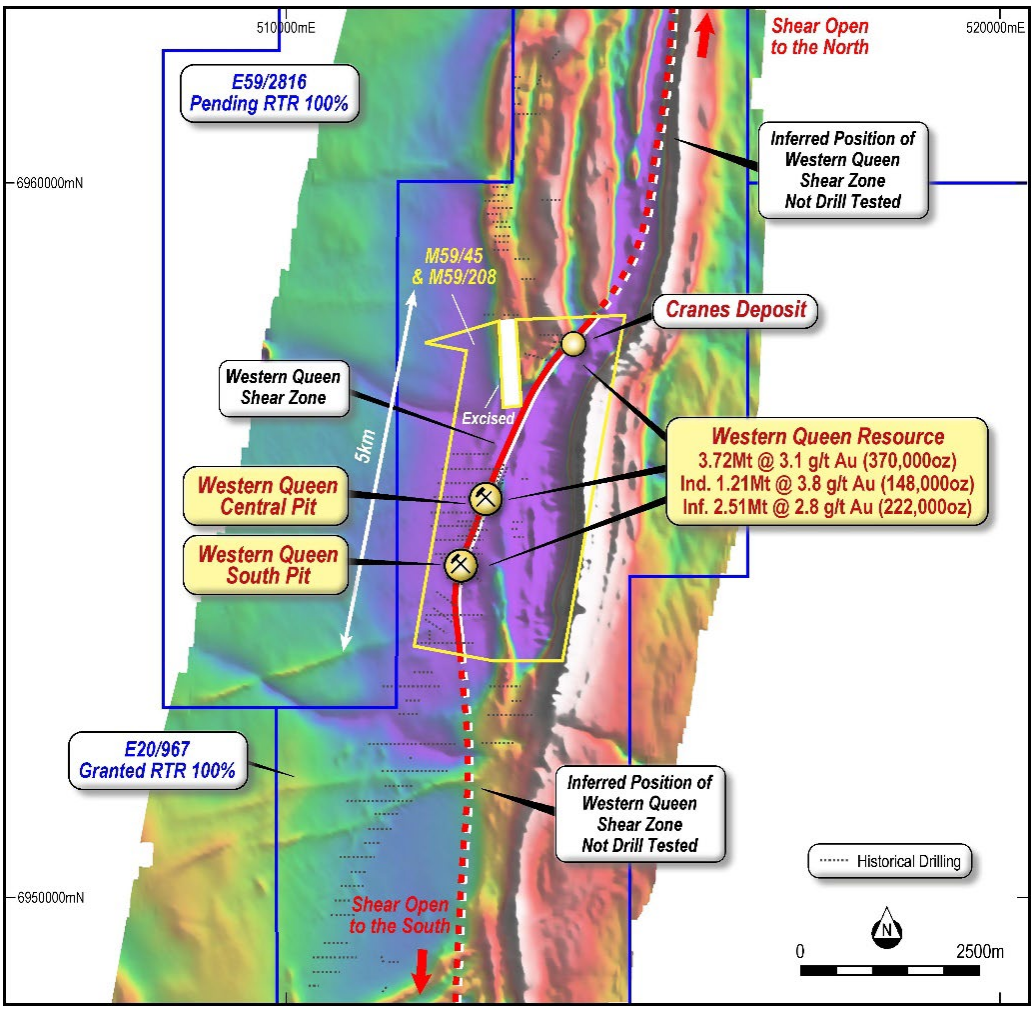

Figure 4 - Western Queen Shear Zone Prospectivity over TMI Airborne Magnetics

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-Tungsten Project which is being developed to deliver near term cash flow from the existing underground 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 Simon Davies, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Davies is an employee of Rumble Resources Limited. Mr Davies 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 Davies 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)
WQDD032	512584	6954546	391.39	382.4	-51.11	268.05		276	304	28	1.13
							incl.	280.9	289	8.1	2.10
							incl.	282	286	4	3.05
							and	308	324	16	1.92
							incl.	317	324	7	3.24
WQDD033	512324	6954700	391	250.15	-49.88	132.66		185	190	5	1.50
							and	203.3	226	22.7	2.84
							incl.	203.3	206.9	3.6	3.60
							and incl.	**213.8**	**221**	**7.2**	**6.00**
WQDD034	512513	6954456	391	369.5	-59.53	296.08		247	258	11	3.00
							incl.	**247**	**251**	**4**	**6.70**
							and	288	290	2	3.22
WQDD035	512046	6954452	388.95	662	-65.19	117.76		503	508	5	1.68
							incl.	503	505	2	2.83
WQDD035W1	512046	6954452	388.95	543.9	-65.19	117.76		507	513	6	1.22
WQDD036	512247	6954556	391	318.9	-63.07	117.94		283	295	12	3.40
							incl.	**288**	**291**	**3**	**7.03**
WQDD037	512247	6954556	391	313	-59.79	120.78		284	295	11	3.99
							incl.	**286**	**291**	**5**	**6.99**
WQDD038	512248	6954553	391	296	-57.88	115.69		272	287.97	15.97	2.03
							incl.	279	286.97	7.97	3.12
WQDD040	512270	6954542	390	274	-58.46	112.69		220	232	12	2.56
							incl.	**224.5**	**228**	**3.48**	**4.28**
							and	236	253	17	1.06
							incl.	244	247	3	3.00
WQDD041	512266	6954544	390	287.2	-59.84	101.73		235	254	19	2.36
							incl.	242	253	11	3.62
							incl.	**242**	**248**	**6**	**5.05**
WQDD052	512633	6955592	397	350	-63.69	134.12		**314.6**	**320.4**	**5.8**	**30.72**

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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 (%)
WQDD032	512584	6954546	391.39	382.4	-51.11	268.05		295	299	4	0.19
							and	306	307	1	0.5
							and	318	324	6	0.22
							and	335	339	4	0.2
							and	342	346	4	0.22
WQDD033	512324	6954700	391	250.15	-49.88	132.66		201	206.9	5.9	0.3
							and	**213.8**	**229.2**	**15.4**	**0.12**
							incl.	220	223.2	3.2	0.28
WQDD034	512513	6954456	391	369.5	-59.53	296.08		**243.2**	**253**	**9.84**	**0.18**
							incl.	248	250	2	0.3
							and	287	291	4	0.13
							and	328	330	2	0.45
WQDD036	512247	6954556	391	318.9	-63.07	117.94		**216**	**217**	**1**	**1.12**
							and	255	257	2	0.25
WQDD038	512248	6954553	391	296	-57.88	115.69		**215**	**216**	**1**	**1.24**
							and	280.5	282.5	2	0.28
WQDD040	512270	6954542	390	274	-58.46	112.69		198	200	2	0.49
							and	223	238	15	0.2
							incl.	**223.8**	**230**	**6.24**	**0.3**
							and	248	250	2	0.56
							and	255	256	1	0.5

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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
- 4/6/2025 – High-grade Gold and Tungsten at Western Queen Project
- 23/7/2025 – Significant Increase to Western Queen Gold Resources.
- 4/8/2025 – High-Grade Tungsten Assays at Western Queen.
- 11/8/2025 – Maiden Tungsten Resource at Western Queen Project
- 01/10/2025 – Western Queen Exploration and Development Update
- 22/10/2025 - Western Queen Drilling and Development Update
- 27/11/2025 - Western Queen South Scoping Study Highlights Robust Underground Mining Project
- 22/12/2025 - Western Queen Drilling & Mine Development Update

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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 or lithological boundaries. Otherwise to 1m intervals. • Diamond core sampling is ½ core or ¼ core when sample is required for metallurgical test work for NQ2 and 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.
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 Rigs are Sandvik DE880s. • Collars are drilled with mud rotary to refusal. HQ3 then NQ2 core is drilled. • Core is oriented using a downhole AXIS or tool.
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 geologically, structurally and geotechnically logged with full orientation and photography. Core recovery is calculated based on 1m intervals. 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.
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	• *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*	• Sample preparation by crushing, splitting to 3kg sample if required, and pulverising of up to 3kg.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	*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.*	• 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 50g charge Fire Assay with AA finish (total digest). • Certified Gold standards were industry CRMs from OREAS and Geostats which included low-grade and high- grade along with blanks.
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. • 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 by Gyro every 20 to 30 m.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.

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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 two exploration licence applications (ELA59/2816 and ELA59/3021) • Rumble owns 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 ELA59/2816 and ELA59/3021 are under application. • Production royalties for gold 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 1980s to 2010s. • Small scale mining conducted 1900s to 1930s. • 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. The mineralised system at the Western Queen is hosted in sheared amphibolite. It is associated with sulphidic quartz veins and has an overall steep WNW dip. The mineralised zone is strongly recrystallised and massive.
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
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*	• Weighted averaging (by length) of results completed for all results. • Gold Results – Intervals calculated using a 0.5g/t minimum grade cutoff and up to 2m of contiguous internal waste. Intervals with at least 5 gram metres (g/t Au x interval width) were reported. • WO_3 Results – Intervals calculated using a 0.1% WO_3

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	minimum grade cutoff and up to 2m of contiguous internal waste. Intervals with at least 0.5% metres (%WO_3 x interval width) were reported. • No maximum cutoffs were used. • WO_3% was calculated as W% x 1.261
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 - Western Queen Central and 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
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 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 • Updating the Mineral Resource Estimates (MRE) for gold and tungsten. • Metallurgical test work on scheelite and gold. • Depth extensions and infill drilling of Western Queen South and Western Queen Central.

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