ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

2 September 2024

Tungsten Discovery at Western Queen Confirmed

Highlights

- Tungsten assays received from selected drill pulp samples from seven holes drilled in 2021 have confirmed a potentially significant high-grade tungsten discovery at Western Queen
- Significant assay intersections include:
  - **12m @ 0.56% WO_3** and 0.46g/t Au from 69m (WQRC032)
    - including **2m @ 2.48% WO_3** and 0.12g/t Au from 70m
  - **3m @ 0.69% WO_3** from 90m **and 2m @ 1.55% WO_3** from 159m (WQRC101)
  - **12m @ 0.34% WO_3 and 3.22g/t Au** from 202m (WQRC178)
    - including **7m @ 0.49% WO_3 and 4.71g/t Au** from 206m
  - **2m @ 0.75% WO_3** and 0.48g/t Au from 81m (WQRC019)
- The pulp assays complement the exceptionally high-grade intersection in recently reported drill hole WQDD013[1]:
  - **4.05m @ 4.58% WO_3, 0.72 g/t Au** from 174.85m**;** including
  - **2.05m @ 8.71% WO_3, 1.38 g/t Au** from 176.85m**;** and
  - **0.65m @ 18.35% WO_3, 2.97 g/t Au** from 176.85m
- These new assays are largely coincident with a continuous tungsten anomaly outlined over a 2km area defined from drillhole XRF data and parallel the Western Queen Shear and known high-grade gold mineralisation
- The width and grade tenor of significant tungsten assays received at Western Queen to date suggest that Western Queen could host a significant tungsten resource
- Review of the Company's pXRF analytical data has shown some 87 reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drill (DD) holes completed by Rumble reported >500ppm W
- The Company now plans to further analyse historical drilling including RC drill pulps and a substantial diamond core library held in storage for tungsten, which will likely constitute the bulk of the data required to classify an initial resource estimate, if one can be determined
- Tungsten is a critical and strategic metal given its relative scarcity, supply risk, defence applications and limited substitution options

Peter Harold, Managing Director and CEO commented *"the discovery of tungsten at Western Queen has demonstrated the huge optionality that we have in our extensive tenement portfolio. The assay results from the 2021 drill pulp samples have confirmed that we have made a significant tungsten discovery at Western Queen. This is brilliant work by our exploration team and we look forward to receiving further assays from the substantial amount of existing drill core and pulps. Best case scenario, positive results from this future analysis could allow us to calculate a resource without any additional drilling.*

Whilst the tungsten is a great new discovery, we already have substantial gold resources at Western Queen on a granted Mining Leases within trucking distance of a number of mills. Our primary focus is therefore to monetise these resources in the near term."

1.Refer to Rumble Resources Limited ASX announcement High-grade Tungsten Discovery at Western Queen 6 August 2024

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ASX RTR

Rumble Resources Limited (ASX: RTR) ("**Rumble"** or the **"Company**") is pleased to announce the return of significant high-grade tungsten assays from selected pulp samples of Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling completed by the Company in 2021. The assays confirm a potentially significant tungsten discovery that is spatially associated with the known gold resources at the Western Queen Gold Project.

Western Queen Tungsten Discovery

Tungsten (W) laboratory assays have been received for selected pulp samples from an initial seven holes of previous RC drilling completed by the Company in 2021 as part of the Western Queen gold resource drill program. The initial seven holes were selected based on appropriate spatial coverage across the 900m strike length of high tenor >1000ppm W in pXRF (refer Figure 1) and having at least one sample in the hole greater than 5000ppm W in the pXRF database.

Significant intersections from the pulp samples include **12m @ 0.56% WO_3, 0.46g/t Au** from 69m, with the higher grade section of **2m @ 2.48% WO3** and 0.12g/t Au from 70m in WQRC032, **12m @ 0.34% WO_3 and 3.22g/t Au** from 202m, with a higher grade section of **7m @ 0.49% WO_3 and 4.71g/t Au from 206m in** WQRC178, 9m @ 0.22% WO_3 plus 0.35g/t Au from 76m with a higher grade section of **2m @ 0.75% WO_3 and 0.48g/t Au from 81m** in WQRC178 and **5m @ 0.31% WO_3, 0.31g/t Au** from 220m in WQRC176(refer to Figure 1 and Table 1).

The significant intersections from the seven holes of pulp samples complement the previously reported tungsten mineralisation within drillhole **WQDD013 (**Refer to Rumble Resources Limited ASX announcement High-grade Tungsten Discovery at Western Queen 6 August 2024) which returned a spectacular intersection of **4.05m @ 4.58% WO_3, 0.72 g/t Au from 174.85m; including 2.05m @ 8.71% WO_3, 1.38 g/t Au from 176.85m; including 0.65m @ 18.35% WO_3, 2.97 g/t Au from 176.85m**(refer to Figure 2).

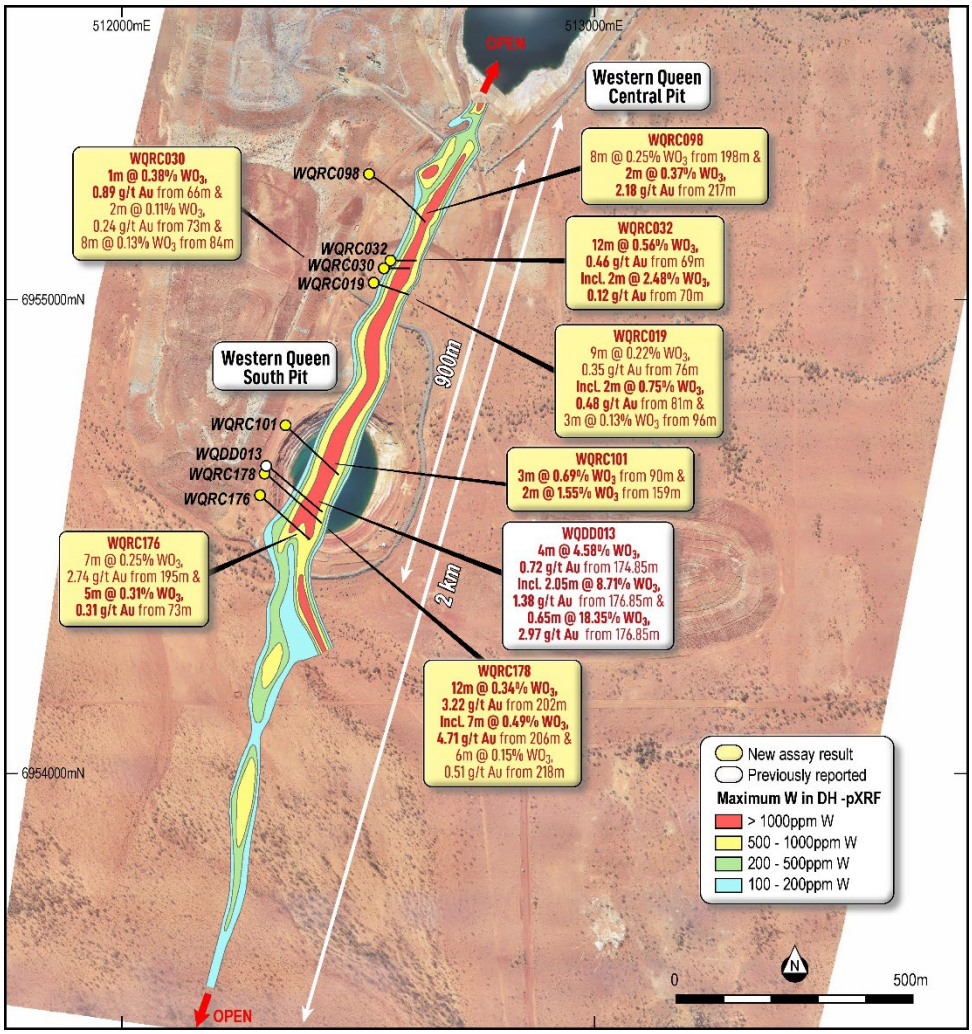

Figure 1 - Western Queen Project – Plan highlighting contoured maximum pXRF W in drill holes and location and intercepts of significant W intersections from pulp samples and WQDD013.

Encouragingly, all seven holes of pulps samples returned significant intercepts grading greater than 0.1% WO_3. While geological investigations are preliminary, the tungsten mineralisation contains large aggregates of scheelite grains (up to 5mm) occurring parallel to the main foliation trend. The mineralisation is essentially multiple scheelite-pyroxene (tremolite)+/-gold endoskarn zones associated with the Western Queen orogenic shear zone (host to gold mineralisation) within dominant Archaean mafic amphibolite lithologies. Tungsten mineralisation occurs spatially proximal to gold mineralisation, however high-grade tungsten mineralisation does not always corelate with high-grade gold mineralisation The skarn development is thought to have been a later stage to the main gold event at Western Queen.

Figure 2 – WQDD013 (0.65m @ 18.35 WO3) scheelite intersection under UV light

All previous drill holes completed by Rumble as part of the 2021 Western Queen gold resource estimate of 2.1Mt @ 2.42 g/t Au for 163,200oz (*refer Rumble Resources ASX announcement Western Queen Resource Upgrade to 163,000oz gold 2nd August 2021- refer Table 2*) have subsequently been analysed for tungsten (W) by pXRF. **Review of the pXRF analytical data has shown some 87 \RC and diamond holes completed by Rumble have reported >500ppm W.** Analytical results from pXRF analysers are indicative and may not reflect the true tungsten (W) grade. Comparing the laboratory tungsten grade for the recently returned pulp samples with the original pXRF tungsten grade indicates that the laboratory assays are significantly higher on average suggesting that the pXRF analyser may routinely under report the true tungsten grade as the small sample point of the pXRF analyser likely often misses the coarse grained disseminated scheelite grains.

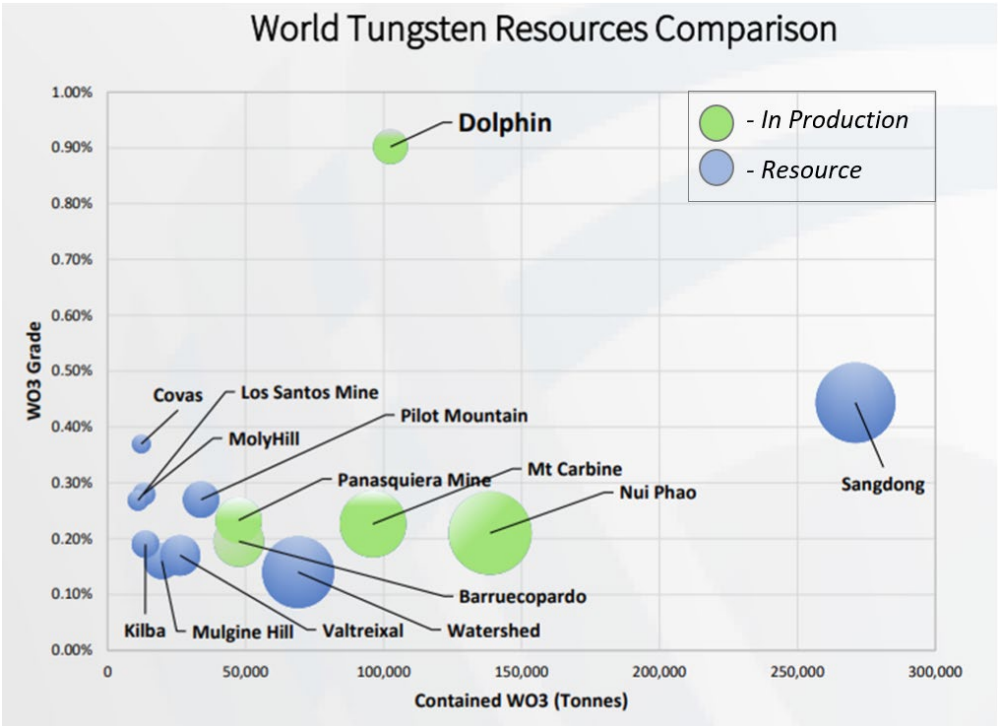

Figure 3 - Size and Grade comparison of worldwide tungsten resources for operating mines (green) and resource development projects (blue). Source: Group 6 Metals Noosa Presentation 17 July 2024

Comparing the significant tungsten intersections returned to date at Western Queen with worldwide tungsten resources for both operating mines and development projects (refer Figure 3) suggests that Western Queen may contain a significant tungsten resource. The worldwide resource grades of operating mines average between **0.20%-0.30% WO_3** , while the significant intersections returned at Western Queen including **4.05m @ 4.58% WO_3, 12m @ 0.56% WO_3** including **2m @ 2.48% WO3**, **12m @ 0.34% WO_3** including **7m @ 0.49% WO_3** and the 900m strike length of high tenor tungsten anomalism grading >1000ppm in pXRF indicate that a potential tungsten resource at Western Queen will likely be high-grade compared to worldwide projects. The Company has retained the comprehensive pulp library of previous gold only assaying completed for the 2021 gold resource. In addition, the Company has access to the historic core library of diamond holes drilled at Western Queen by previous operators. Assaying both the pulp library and historic core for tungsten would likely constitute the bulk of data needed to classify a tungsten resource with only minimal direct drilling costs needed.

Tungsten Next Steps

- Investigate re-assaying of all pulps with anomalous pXRF tungsten from the previous Rumble gold resource drilling programs.
- Investigate previous diamond core completed both by the Company and by historic operators for intervals of tungsten mineralisation not previously analysed.

About Tungsten*

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

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

- Nano Tungsten Oxide for battery cathode and anode (Li-ion) manufacturing;
- Niobium Tungsten Oxide in batteries to reduce charge time and increase power density;
- Tungsten Hexafluoride gas to optimise all semiconductor production;
- Tungsten wire to essential replace diamond wire for photovoltaic cell silica wafer production;
- Tungsten Oxide coating to enhance hydrogen fuel cell durability;
- Use in thermonuclear energy – excellent heat conductivity and very high melting temperature(includes both 100% tungsten (100-200 tonnes per reactor) and high tungsten steel surrounding the reactors) and
- Military applications.

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

In Australia, tungsten is currently being produced on a small scale at King Island (Bass Strait) by Group 6 Minerals. The Dolphin mine (King Island) has produced tungsten from scheelite intermittently since 1917 and is considered Australia’s largest and highest-grade deposit with a current resource of **9.6Mt @ 0.9% WO_3**[2].

Other resources in Australia include Mt Carbine (producer – EQ Resources - Qld) which has intermittently produced tungsten (wolframite) since the 1890’s and currently has a resource of **28.7Mt @ 0.3% WO_3**[3].

2. Refer ASX release 30 June Quarterly 2020 - King Island Scheelite Limited
3. Refer ASX release 28 Sept 2023 - EQ Resources – Annual Report 2023 – Mineral Resources Statement

Western Queen South – WQDD015

Assays have been received for the final diamond hole, WQDD015, completed as part of a four hole diamond program targeting extensions to mineralisation at the Western Queen South gold resource. WQDD015 targeted a 60m down-plunge extension of the high grade Western Queen South gold lode. During drilling, WQDD015 lifted uncontrollably from an initial -61° dip to finish at close to -50° dip at end of hole (lifted over 10°). This resulted in the actual pierce point being some 37 meters above the planned pierce point, and ultimately the drill hole intersecting into a lower grade domain evident in the returned assay result of 7m @ 1.53g/t Au from 265m. The Western Queen South gold deposit remains open down-plunge and down-dip. Future proposed drilling will attempt to better account for the expected lifting of the dip angle when targeting down-plunge extensions to the open high grade mineralisation.

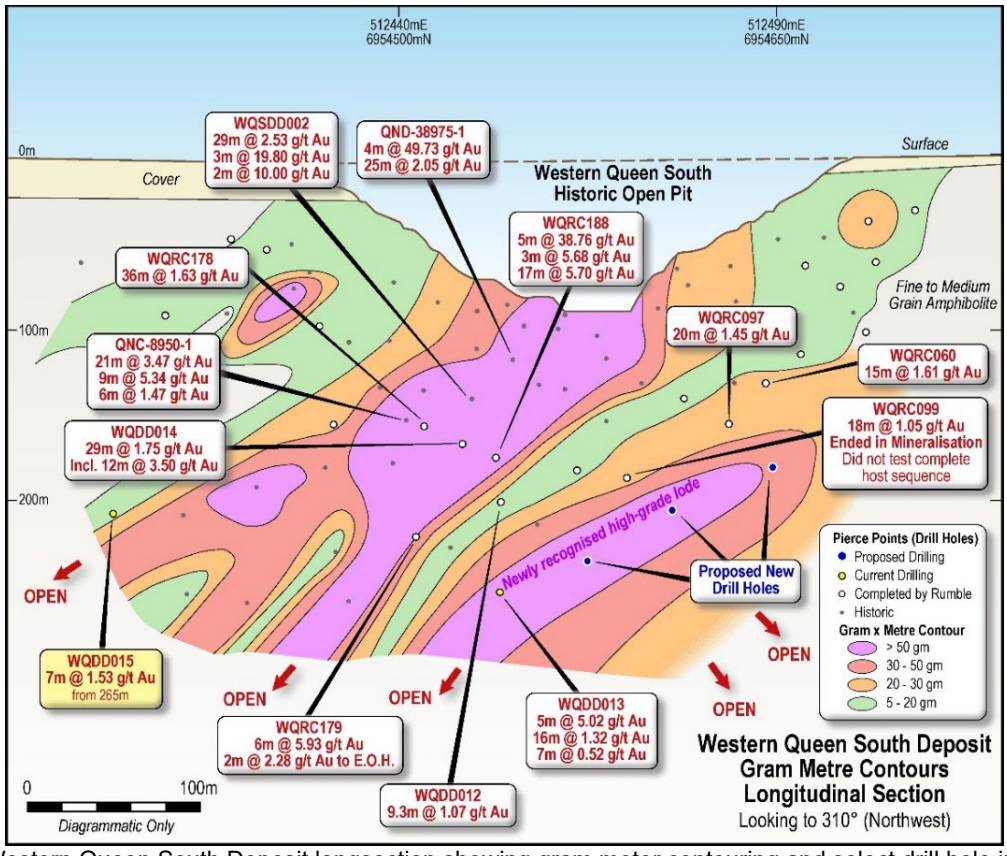

Figure 4 - Western Queen South Deposit longsection showing gram meter contouring and select drill hole intersections.

Western Queen Gold Next Steps

- Complete a revised Mineral Resource Estimate with updated open pit and underground stope optimisations using a gold price of A$3,500 (closer to spot) compared to the A$2,700 used in the 2021 Resources Estimate.
- Review options for funding partner arrangements to fast track open pit mining at Western Queen.
- Drill hole planning to complete a high impact drilling program targeting the newly recognised parallel lode at Western Queen South and further high-grade targets between Western Queen Central and Western Queen South. Drilling is expected to commence during October.

About Western Queen Project

The Western Queen Gold Project lies 110km NW of Mt Magnet within the Yalgoo mineral field of Western Australia ("the Project"). The Project comprises of two contiguous mining leases (M59/45 and M59/208) for a total area of 9.8 km². In addition to the mining leases, there includes L59/40 (Miscellaneous License) which covers a portion of the original haul road between Western Queen and Dalgaranga. The Dalgaranga mill processed the historic ore reserves from the Western Queen Central deposit. The original haul road is still open and is the main access into the Project. Rumble holds 100% equity in the Project. Surrounding the Western Queen Project is the Wardawarra Project (100% Rumble). The Wardawarra Project consists of a single granted exploration license (E20/967) and two exploration license applications (ELA59/2443 and ELA59/2816).

The Project is located within a 100km radius of three operating gold processing mills (Figure 5). The closest mill is the Dalgaranga Mill (48km by road) which has a capacity of 2.5 Mtpa. The Checkers Mill (Mt Magnet) has a capacity of 1.9 Mtpa and the Tuckabianna Mill has a capacity of 1.2 Mtpa. The two mined deposits at the Western Queen Gold Project have a combined historic production of **880,000t @ 7.6 g/t Au for 215,000oz**. The Western Queen (Central) Mine produced 660,000t @ 8.9 g/t Au for 189,500oz and the Western Queen South Mine (from two stages) produced 220,000t @ 3.6 g/t Au for 25,500oz.

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

2.1 Mt @ 2.42 g/t Au for 163,200 oz[4] – refer to Table 2

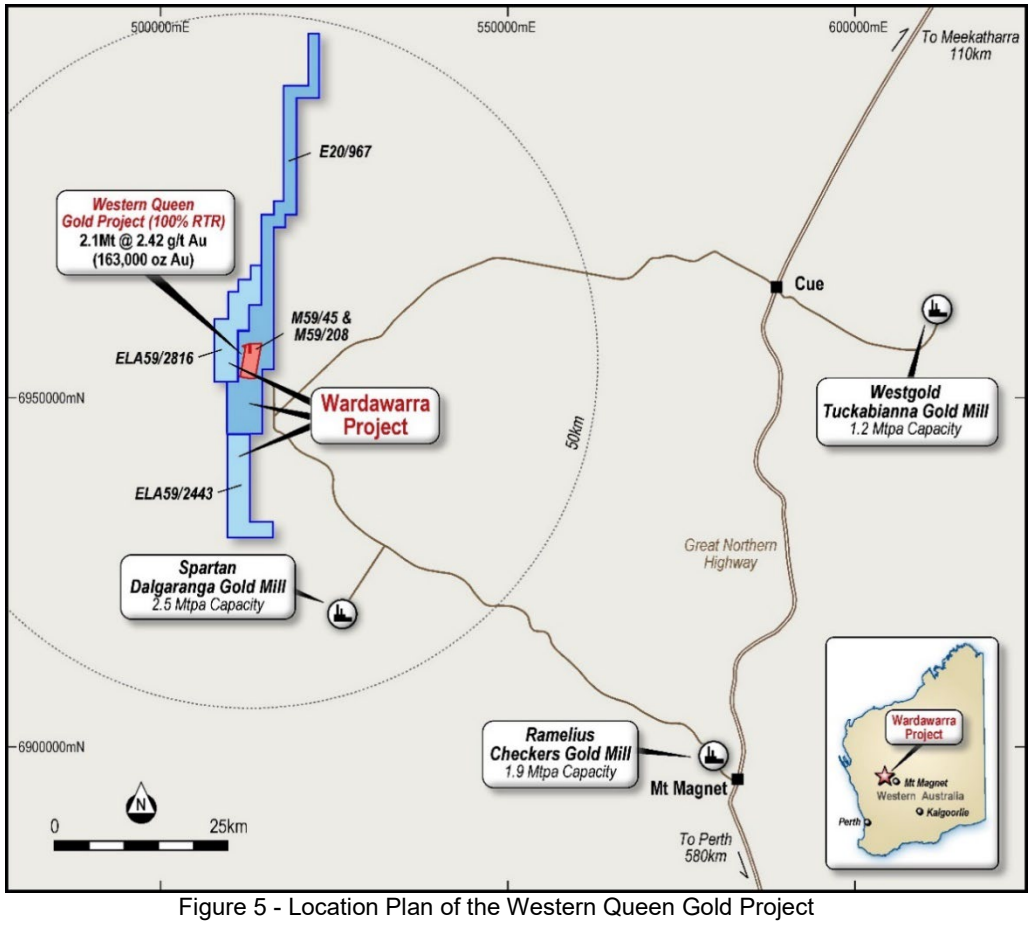

Figure 5 - Location Plan of the Western Queen Gold Project

Within both the Western Queen Project area and the surrounding Wardawarra Project there is high potential to add significantly to the current resource. Gold mineralisation is associated with a structural jog zone within a major orogenic shear which trends north-south along the Wardawarra Greenstone Belt (refer Figure 6). 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. The skarn is tremolite after diopside and plunges moderately to the south. At the Western Queen South deposit, high-grade gold potassic altered quartz-

4 Refer ASX release 2 Aug 2021 -Western Queen Resource Upgrade to 163,000oz

sulphide (with significant tungsten) lodes have developed in fine to medium grain amphibolite and plunge also moderately to the south.

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

Potential for new discoveries and gold additional resources is highlighted proximal and along strike of the Western Queen Shear Zone below in Figure 6.

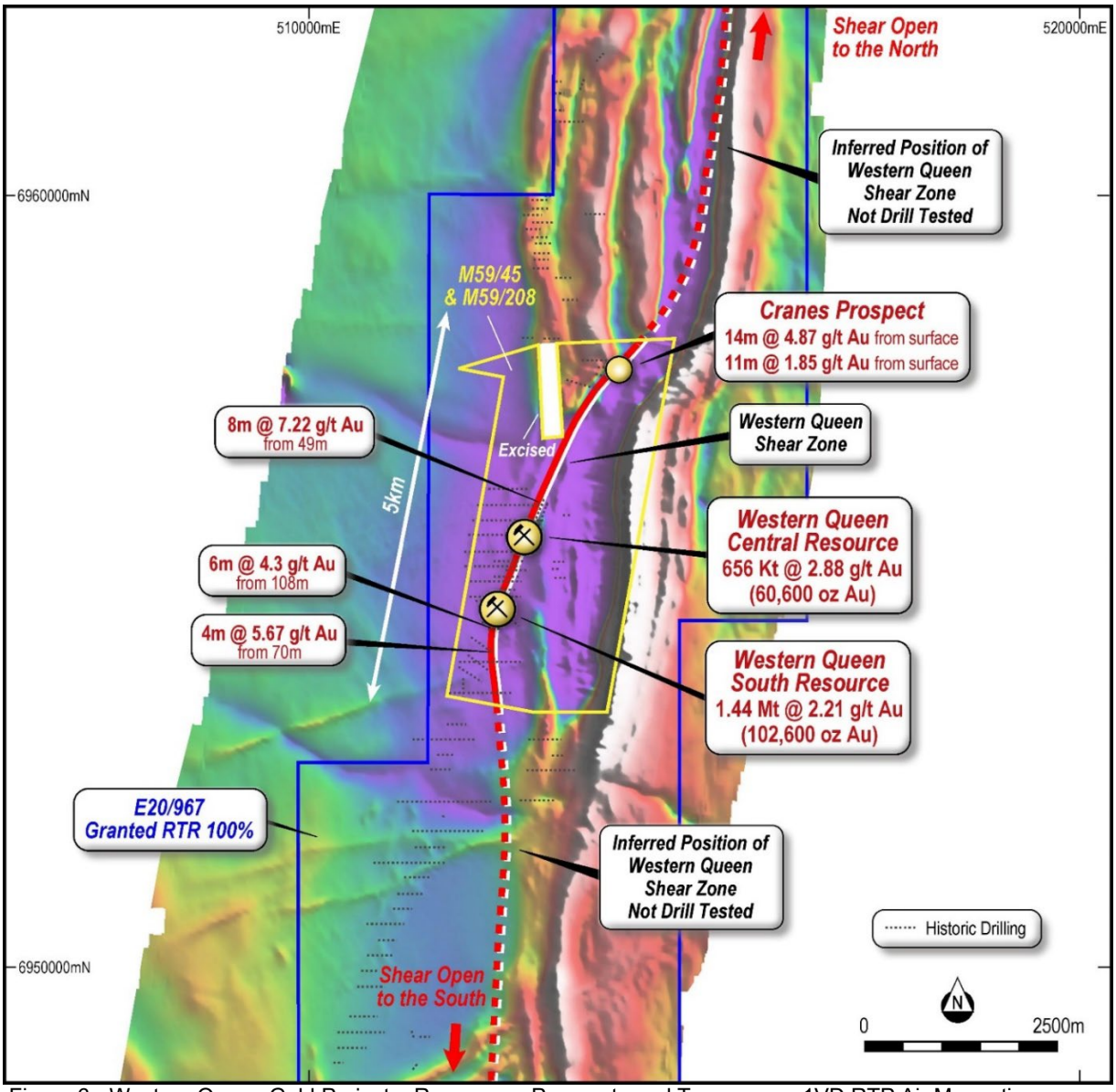

Figure 6 - Western Queen Gold Project – Resources, Prospects and Tenure over 1VD RTP Air Magnetics

Authorisation

This announcement is authorised for release by Peter Harold, Managing Director and CEO of the Company.

-Ends-

For further information visit ***rumbleresources.com.au*** or contact ***info@rumbleresources.com.au***.

Peter Harold Managing Director & CEO Rumble Resources Limited. info@rumbleresources.com.au	Peter Venn Technical Director Rumble Resources Limited	Trevor Hart Chief Financial Officer Rumble Resources Limited

Table 1 - Drill Hole Location, Survey and Assay Result

Hole ID	E MGA	N MGA	Depth (m)	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	WO3 %	Au (g/t) <0.10
WQRC032	512579.7	6955084	101	-60	87	69	81	**12**	**0.56**	**0.46**
						Incl. 70	72	**2**	**2.48**	0.12
WQRC178	512300.7	6954638	240	-49.4	128	202	214	**12**	**0.34**	**3.22**
						Incl. 206	213	**7**	**0.49**	**4.71**
						And 218	224	6	0.15	0.51
WQRC101	512346.5	6954732	240	-51	132	90	93	**3**	**0.69**	
						And 159	161	**2**	**1.55**	
WQRC176	512290.1	6954586	230	-50	129	195	202	7	0.25	2.74
						And 220	225	**5**	**0.31**	**0.31**
WQRC098	512523.1	6955275	266	-50	131	198	206	8	0.25	
						And 217	219	**2**	**0.37**	**2.18**
WQRC019	512536.7	6955038	131	-59	102	76	85	9	0.22	0.35
						Incl. 81	83	**2**	**0.75**	**0.48**
						And 96	99	3	0.13	
WQRC030	512559.9	6955069	95	-60	89	66	67	**1**	**0.38**	**0.89**
						And 73	75	2	0.11	0.24
						And 84	92	8	0.13	
WQDD015	512213	6954455		61	123	265	272	7	1.53	

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

About Rumble Resources Ltd
Rumble Resources Ltd is an Australian based exploration company, listed on the ASX in July 2011. Rumble was established with the aim of adding significant value to its selected mineral exploration assets and to search for suitable mineral acquisition opportunities both in Australia and abroad. The discovery of the Earaheedy Zn-Pb-Ag Project in Western Australia has demonstrated the capabilities of the team to find world class orebodies.

Competent Persons Statement
The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Luke Timmermans, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Timmermans is an employee 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.

Table 2 – Mineral Resource Estimate Tabulation for the Western Queen Gold Project

Prospect	Mining Method	Cut-off g/t	Classification	Tonnes (t)	Au g/t	Contained Metal
WQ Central	OC	0.5	Indicated	273,946	1.23	10,833
			Inferred	1,545	1.06	53
			Total	**275,491**	**1.23**	**10,894**
	UG	1.5	Indicated	33,032	4.99	5,299
			Inferred	347,774	3.98	44,499
			Total	**380,806**	**4.06**	**49,705**
	TOTAL		Indicated	306,978	1.63	16,132
			Inferred	349,319	3.97	44,552
			Total	**656,297**	**2.88**	**60,684**
WQ South	OC	0.5	Indicated	745,150	2.04	48,870
			Inferred	254,738	2.32	19,000
			Total	**999,888**	**2.11**	**67,828**
	UG	1.5	Indicated	17,090	3.9	2,143
			Inferred	423,897	2.39	32,571
			Total	**440,987**	**2.45**	**34,735**
	TOTAL		Indicated	762,240	2.08	51,013
			Inferred	678,635	2.36	51,571
			Total	**1,440,875**	**2.21**	**102,584**
WQ MRE	O/C and UG		**Indicated**	**1,069,218**	**1.95**	**67,145**
			Inferred	**1,027,954**	**2.91**	**96,123**
			Total	**2,097,172**	**2.42**	**163,268**

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. Diamond core sampling is ½ core. Standard and blank used for W sampling. • RC Sampling – 1 metre cone split samples with duplicate every 20, CRM standard (mixed OREAS high-grade and lowgrade 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.).*	• Diamond core is NQ2. Core is oriented • RC face hammer (5.5 inch), including pre-collar to diamond core tail.
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 magsus data collected, and photographed on site. Core trays transported to Rumble facilities in Perth to be cut and sampled. 100% core recovery was obtained. • RC sample chips collected from splitter as > 2-3kg sample. Remaining sample collected in plastic bags (approximately 3-40 kgs). Every metre, a reference chip sample is collected. Geologically logged on site.
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 3m). Entire diamond core logged including mineralisation and country rock. • Core photographed post marking up dry and wet. • RC chip sample logging includes geological and first pass geotechnical appraisal.
Sub-sampling techniques	• *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.*	• Diamond core was orientated and marked based on 1 metre or geological boundaries. The core was cut 30 degrees off the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	• *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.*	orientation mark (retaining in tray the orientation mark) line. • For duplicates (approximately every 20 samples), the half core was quartered. At all times, half core was retained for future reference. • RC samples are cone split. Samples were both wet and dry. Wet samples via cone splitter. • RC sample size was generally consistent > 2kg
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.*	• For Tungsten (W), assaying methodology utilised complete digest through fusion XRF. Lithium borate fusion and analysed by XRF. • For Gold (Au) All assaying was by 30-gram charge Fire Assay with AA finish (total digest). • Standards were industry CRMs from OREAS which included low-grade and high- grade along with certified blanks CRM's include – G316-1, G916-4, G913-1, G915-2 and G313-4. • In addition all samples were analysed by pXRF and magnetic
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.*	• Diamond drill-hole collars have been surveyed using handheld GPS. DGPS survey to be completed. • RC drillhole collars have been surveyed using DGPS • Grid system is MGA94 Zone 50. • Down-hole surveys were completed by Gyro.
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.
Orientation of data in relation to	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the*	• Initial structural interpretation indicates near true width of mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	*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.*	• Orientation of sampling versus structure and trend of gold mineralisation is known based on large historic database
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) and three exploration license applications (E20/967, E59/2816 and E59/2443). • Rumble has acquired 100% of the project. • The mining licenses and exploration licence E20/967 are granted, in a state of good standing and have no known impediments. Exploration licences E59/2816 and E59/2443 are under application. • Production royalties include $20/oz on existing resources with $8/oz on new open pit resources and $6/oz on new underground resources.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• RC and Diamond core drilling completed by Rumble. • RC completed in 2021. Diamond completed in 2024 • Gold Assays partially reported in 2021 - See announcement dated 3/2/2021
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Deposit type is scheelite pyroxene gold exoskarn considered to be a late stage event within the orogenic shear zone hosted gold in Archaean greenstones of the Yilgarn Craton.

Drill hole Information	• *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 Assay Result
		• Table 2 – Mineral Resource Estimate Tabulation for the Western Queen Gold Project

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*	• Weighted averaging of results completed for diamond core and RC drilling. • Cut-off grade – no statistics applied

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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.
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 Project – Plan highlighting contoured maximum pXRF W in Drill Holes and location and intercepts of significant W intersections from pulp samples and WQDD013. • Figure 2 – WQDD013 (0.65m @ 18.35 WO3) scheelite intersection under UV light • Figure 3 - Size and Grade comparison of worldwide tungsten resources for operating mines (green) and resource development projects (blue) • Figure 4 - Western Queen South Deposit longsection showing gram meter contouring and select drill hole intersections.
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 Assay Result • Table 2 – Mineral Resource Estimate Tabulation for the Western Queen Gold Project
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*	• Ongoing geological interpretation • Re-assaying of further for tungsten • Sampling of historic core for tungsten • Investigation on completing a maiden Mineral Resource

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Estimate (MRE) for tungsten • Complete MRE update for Western Queen Gold Resource • Complete drill program targeting both gold and tungsten mineralisation