

## Initial drilling intersects potential new parallel high-grade gold system at Western Queen Project

An initial diamond drilling programme has both extended and potentially revealed a new mineralised lode within the high-grade Western Queen South system.

- WQDD013 intersected two new gold zones that may represent a previously unknown shallow (30-40°) south plunging high-grade mineralised lode at depth. WQDD013 intersected:
  - **5m @ 5.02g/t Au from 216m and 16m @ 1.32g/t Au from 264m**
- WQDD014 has confirmed continuation of the previously delineated gold mineralisation at Western Queen South. WQDD014 intersected:
  - **29m @ 1.75g/t Au from 202m, including 12m @ 3.5g/t Au from 208m**
- WQDD015 is currently being drilled to test a 60m extension down plunge of the known open high-grade gold lodes at Western Queen South
- RC and diamond drilling is planned to test the up-plunge position of the newly recognised parallel high-grade lode beneath the Western Queen South Deposit as well as high priority targets located between the Western Queen South and Central mines
- The historical Western Queen mines and project area (2.7km strike length) occurs within granted mining leases and is located within 100km radius of three gold processing mills
- The Western Queen deposits are associated with a major orogenic shear zone similar to Spartan Resources' Never Never Lode (5.16Mt @ 5.74 g/t Au for 952,900oz<sup>1</sup>) adjacent to the Gibley's open cut (40 km south of Western Queen).
- The Western Queen has historical production of **880,000t @ 7.6g/t Au for 215,000 oz<sup>2</sup>**, that remains completely open down plunge and along strike
- The Western Queen mineral resource currently stands at **2.1Mt @ 2.42 g/t Au for 163,200oz**
- Rumble's licences cover the north-south trending Warda Warra greenstone belt which is 35km long and 3km wide. The greenstone belt hosts the mineralised Western Queen Shear Zone which remains largely underexplored.

Peter Harold, Rumble Managing Director and CEO commented: *we are pleased with the initial results from the drilling at Western Queen which has confirmed the continuation of the gold mineralisation at Western Queen South. The discovery of a potentially new mineralised lode at Western Queen South is good news and highlights the prospectivity of the Western Queen Project. We look forward to receiving the results from the current hole and from future drilling programmes as we look to grow the resource base at Western Queen. The proximity of the project to three gold processing mills - Checkers, Tuckabianna and Dalgara - gives Western Queen a strong advantage over projects which would require a new processing plant to be built to extract the gold.*



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Mr Steven Wood Joint Company Secretary

1. Refer to Spartan Resources Limited ASX announcement "Never Never hits 952,000oz @ 5.74g/t Au" dated 14 December 2023

2. Refer to Rumble Resources Limited ASX announcement "Option to Acquire High Grade Western Queen Gold Project" dated 6 August 2019



Rumble Resources Limited (ASX: RTR) ("**Rumble**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce initial results from a diamond and RC drilling programme that commenced in May 2024 designed to test the continuity of the multiple high-grade gold zones beneath the Western Queen South and along strike of the Western Queen Central deposits. Previous drilling (by prior owners and by Rumble) has demonstrated high-grade gold occurs as a south plunging lode system with scope to extend to significant depths which may be amenable to underground mining.

## **Western Queen South Drilling** (refer to Figure 1)

To date Rumble has completed three diamond holes for 823m, to provide crucial lithostructural information and assist in a better understanding of the geometry of the high-grade Western Queen South gold mineralisation. Mineralisation at Western Queen South is open both down-dip and down-plunge. No previous diamond drilling has been completed by the Company at Western Queen South and one interpretation was that the deposit was doubly plunging with apparent shallow and steep plunge directions.

The first two holes, WQDD012 and WQDD013, were drilled to final depths of 272.5m and 302.3m respectively targeting an interpreted steep plunge orientation beneath WQRC188<sup>3</sup> which returned multiple lodes including:

- **5m @ 38.76 g/t Au from 193m;**
- **3m @ 5.68 g/t Au from 210m; and**
- **17m @ 5.7 g/t Au from 221m**

WQDD012 and WQDD013 intersected the host amphibolite sequence which was variably intruded by later pegmatites which occur parallel and perpendicular to the regional/shear foliation. Structural observations and measurements taken during logging of the diamond core indicated that high-grade mineralisation at Western Queen South is likely controlled in a shallowly plunging (30° - 40° towards the south) sinistral oblique strike-slip structural regime, and thus no evidence for the steeper mineralisation plunge was identified.

Despite the revised structural interpretation, WQDD013 intersected two highly significant intervals of mineralisation, including; **5m @ 5.05g/t Au from 216m** and 16m @ 1.32g/t Au from 264m, approximately 80m below WQRC188 that has been interpreted as a potential **new parallel high-grade lode** below the main Western Queen South high-grade lode. This hole represents the deepest drilling beneath the Western Queen South open pit mine and the Rumble team now believe that multiple shallowly south plunging high-grade shoots could exist at Western Queen South. Additional drilling has been planned to target the up-plunge position of the newly recognised high-grade parallel lode to confirm its potential.

The third hole, WQDD014, was drilled to target the main Western Queen South high-grade lode to both extend and improve confidence in the existing resource model. WQDD014 pierced the projected shallow south plunging mineralisation between holes WQRC188 and WQRC178 and intercepted 29m @ 1.75g/t Au from 202m, including **12m @ 3.50g/t Au** from 208m.

WQDD015 is currently being drilled to target a 60m down-plunge extension of the main Western Queen South high-grade shoot from previous historic drilling. This hole is expected to be completed in the coming weeks and will be the deepest hole to test the high-grade Western Queen South mineralised system.

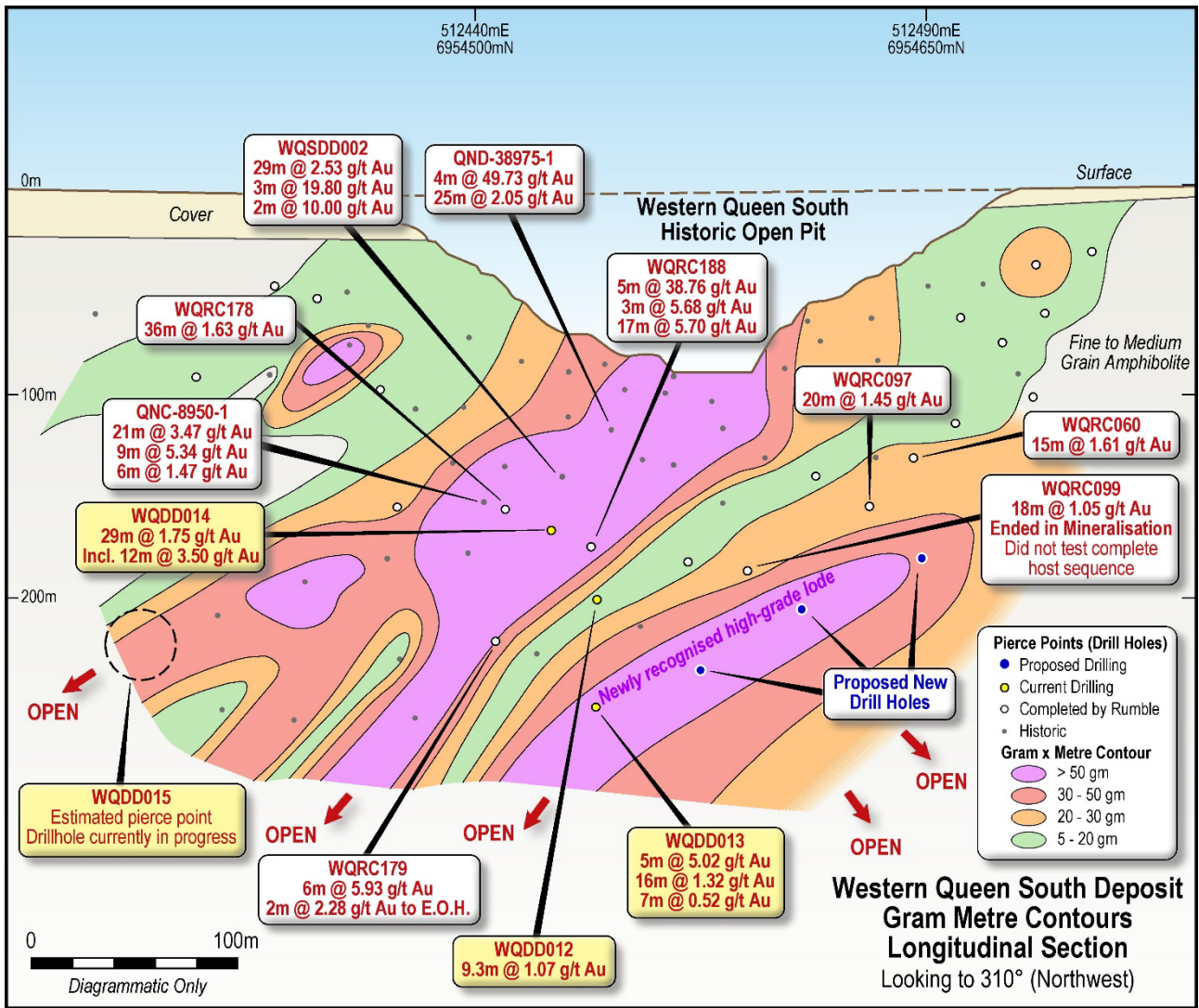


Figure 1. Western Queen South Deposit – Gram Metre Contours with Selected Drill Hole Intersections – Longitudinal Section

## Duke Prospect

At the Duke Prospect, six RC holes for 414m were drilled, targeting the up-dip and up-plunge position of an open intercept of **8m @ 7.22g/t Au** in WQRC026, approximately 150m north of earlier drill delineated high-grade shoots<sup>4</sup> that are located just north of the Western Queen Central mine. Drilling intercepted the expected host mineralised sequence of strongly sheared and biotite altered ultramafic with gold anomalism intercepted and associated with silica and sulphide alteration in WQRC192. A thick quartz-muscovite bearing pegmatite intrudes the host mineralised sequence and has been interpreted to have effectively “stoped out” the mineralisation in the other five holes drilled.

Despite this, the interpreted mineralised structure is open for at least 500m to the north with only shallow RAB drilling having previously tested these areas. A current geological mapping and geochemical sampling program will be utilised to target future drill positions.

## Next Steps at Western Queen

- Continue the diamond core drilling programme to delineate and further extend the known and recently delineated high-grade gold mineralisation below the Western Queen South deposit.
- Test other potential high-grade shoots along the currently defined 2.7km mineralised zone within the mining leases (M59/45 and M59/208), with an initial focus on the area between Western Queen South and the Western Queen Central area.
- Review and update the 2021 Mineral Resource Estimate.

## 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 km<sup>2</sup>. 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 Dalgarranga. The Dalgarranga 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 licence applications (ELA59/2443 and ELA59/2816).

The Project is located within a 100km radius of three operating gold processing mills (see Figure 2). The closest mill is the Dalgarranga 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.

On 2 August 2021, Rumble announced to the ASX an updated indicated and inferred mineral resource estimate of **2.1 Mt @ 2.42 g/t Au for 163,200 oz.**

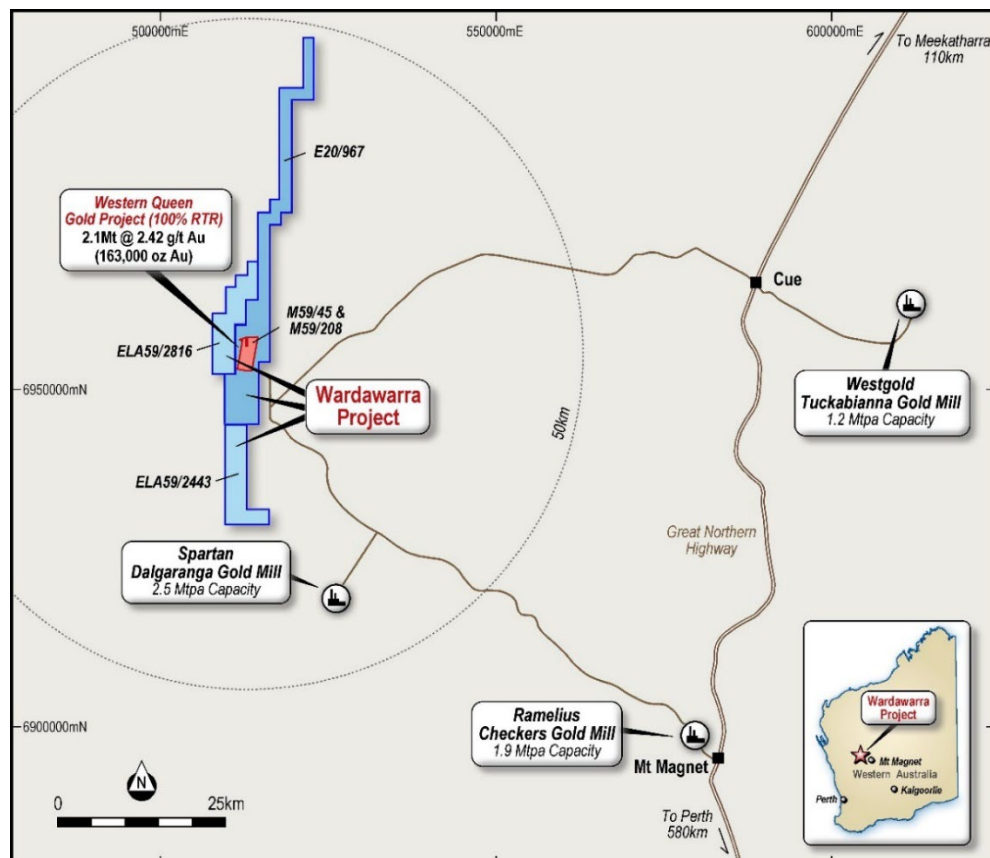


Figure 2 – Location Plan of the Western Queen Gold Project

Gold mineralisation at the Western Queen Gold Project has already been defined over approximately 2.7km and is associated with a large-scale structural flexure (dilatational jog) within the regionally extensive auriferous Western Queen Shear Zone (WQSZ).

Review of Rumble’s previous exploration work highlights strong continuity down-plunge from both the Western Queen Central and Western Queen South deposits. The interpreted high-grade gold system has developed as a series of moderate to shallow south plunging lodes within the main WQSZ. Figure 3 highlights the multiple sets of south plunging zones in longitudinal section with the Duke and Baron prospects open at surface and unmined. Of additional significance is the poorly tested zone between the Western Queen Central and Western Queen South deposits and the potential high grade down-plunge positions that remain completely untested.

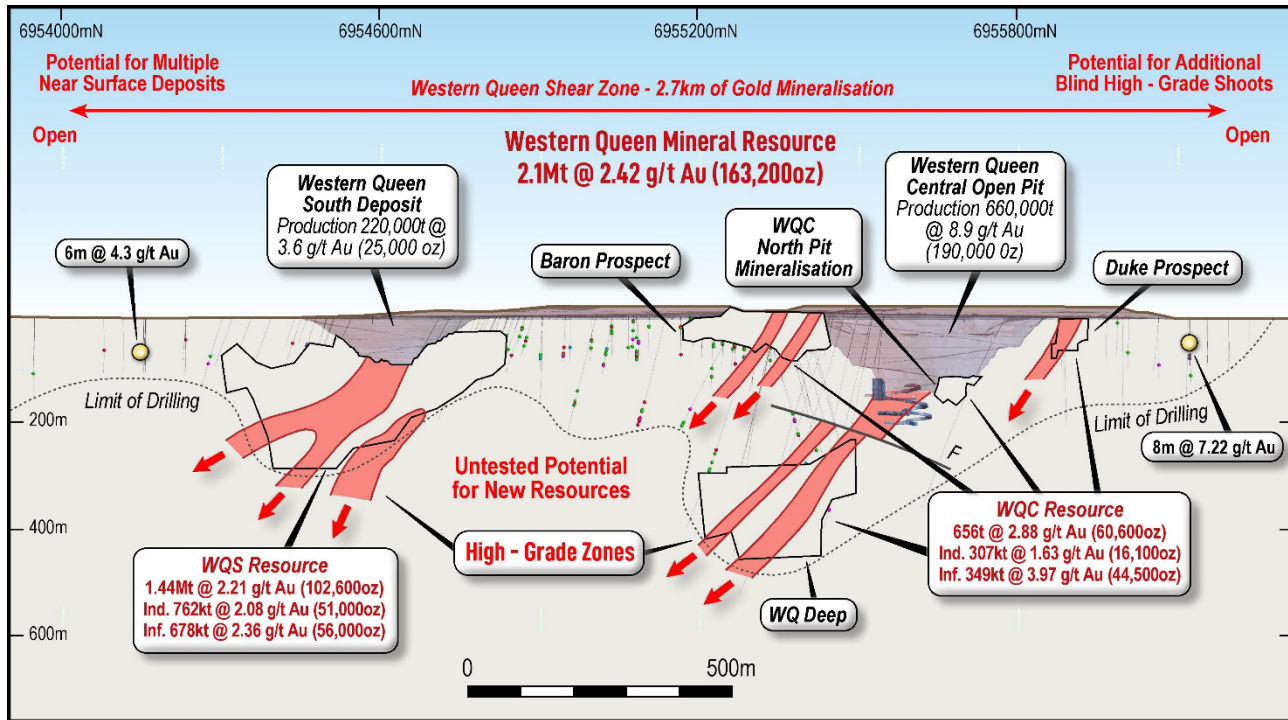


Figure 3 – Western Queen Gold Deposit Longitudinal Section – Highlighting Previous Production, Resources and Potential New Resource Areas

Within both the Western Queen Project area and the surrounding Wardawarra Project there is high potential to add significantly to the current mineral resource estimate. 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 ultramafic rocks with the average grade of the historic production being 8.9 g/t Au. 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 (with significant tungsten) lodes have developed in fine to medium grain amphibolite that similarly plunge moderately to the south.

**Rumble considers there is significant potential for plunge continuity of the high-grade gold zones similar to that observed and reported recently by ASX listed Spartan Resources Limited at its Dalgarranga Gold Project, 40 km southeast of Western Queen.**

In addition, previous geophysical interpretation utilising airborne magnetic imagery highlighted that the Western Queen Shear Zone extends for at least 5km south and 5km north of M59/45 and M59/208 (see Figure 4) into the surrounding 100% Rumble controlled E20/967 and remains largely untested for gold. Thus, further review and planning will be required prior to drill testing this area. Potential for new discoveries and additional resources is highlighted in Figure 3.

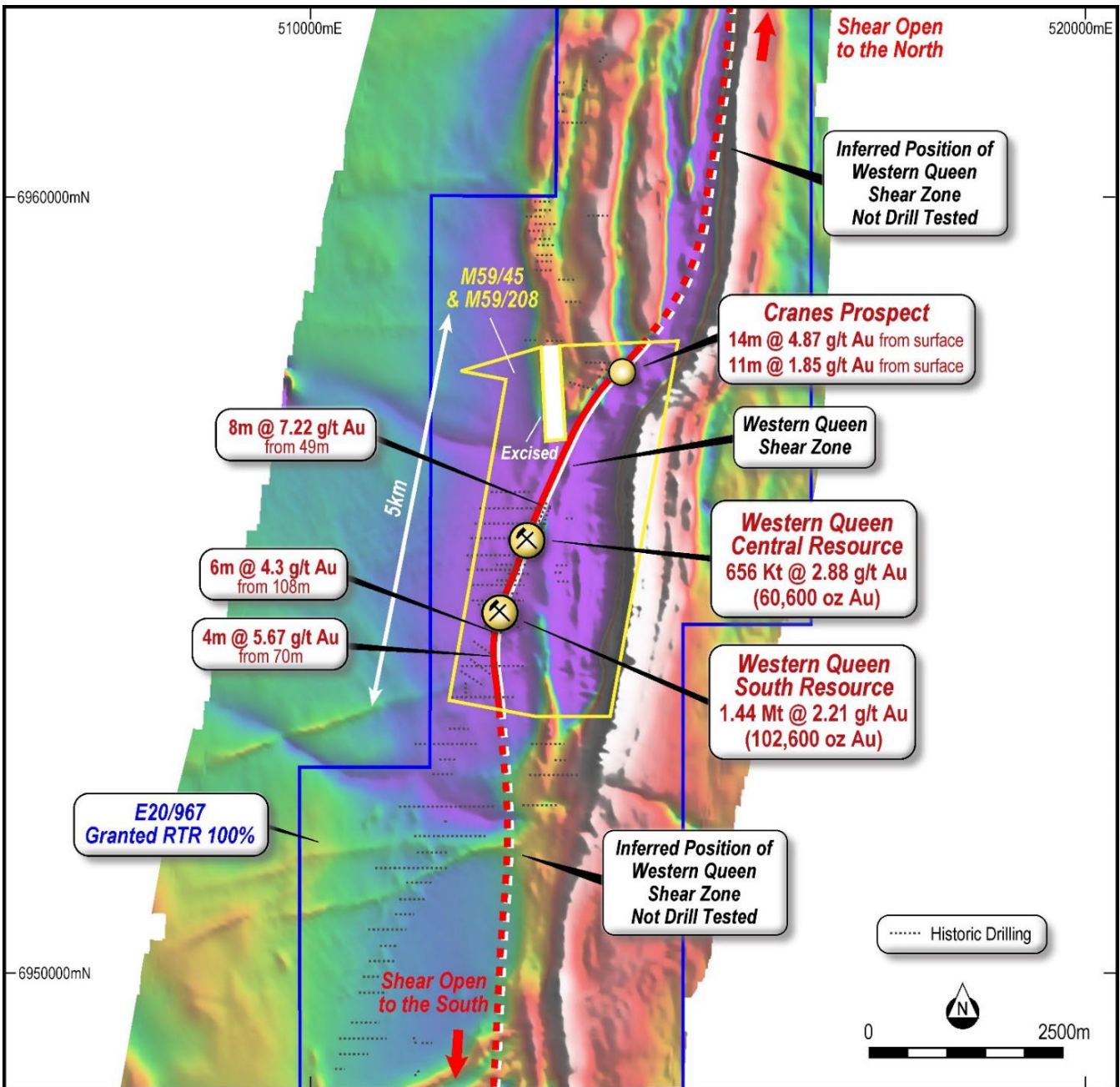


Figure 4 – Western Queen Gold Project – Resources, Prospects and Tenure over 1VD RTP Air Magnetics

### 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](http://rumbleresources.com.au) or contact [info@rumbleresources.com.au](mailto:info@rumbleresources.com.au).

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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 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
- 29/04/2024 – Drilling to test high-grade Gold Zones at Western Queen
- 29/05/2024 – Western Queen Drilling Commenced

## 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 Earahedy 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](http://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 1 – Drill Hole Location, Intersections and Assay Table – Western Queen South and Duke Prospects**

Hole ID	E MGA	N MGA	Depth (m)	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Other
WQDD012	512313	6954677	272.5	54	126	243	253.1	9.3	1.07	
						incl. 245	248	3	2.61	
WQDD013	512309	6954666	302.3	62	124	216	221	5	5.02	
						And 244	251	7	0.52	
						And 264	280	16	1.32	
						Incl. 273	280	7	2.09	
WQDD014	512306	6954660	248.3	50	126	202	231	29	1.75	
						incl. 208	220	12	3.50	
WQDD015	512213	6954455	TBD	61	123	Drillhole in progress				
WQRC192	513041	6956135	72	60	90	48	52	4	0.35	
WQRC193	513051	6956135	66	60	90					NSA
WQRC194	513065	6956159	72	60	90					NSA
WQRC195	513089	6956160	72	60	90					NSA
WQRC196	513080	6956199	72	60	90					NSA
WQRC197	513099	6956203	60	60	90					NSA



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> <li><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC Sampling – 4 metre spear composite samples with CRM standard (OREAS low-grade gold) every 20 samples and CRM blank every 20 samples. Samples are &gt; 2kg. Where composite samples return &gt;0.25g/t Au 1 metre spear samples are then taken with above standard and blank QAQC plus 1 in 20 duplicate samples.</li> <li>Diamond Core Sampling -Sampled throughout mineralisation to metre marks or geological boundaries. Diamond core sampling is ½ core. Duplicates every 20 samples or within selected high-grade mineralisation and cut to ¼ core. Primary sample at duplicate section is also ¼ core. Duplicate ¼ and primary ¼ averaged. OREAS low and high grade gold CRMs approximately every 20 samples and CRM blank after high grade mineralisation.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.).</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC face hammer (102mm), including pre-collar to diamond core tail.</li> <li>Diamond core is NQ2. Core is oriented</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC sample chips placed in piles. Every metre, or 2m for RC pre-collars, a reference chip sample is collected. Geologically logged on site.</li> <li>Diamond core sample collected in trays, orientated, logged, pXRF and magsus data collected, and photographed on site. Core trays transported to Rumble faculties in Perth to be cut and sampled. 100% core recovery was obtained.</li> </ul>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i></li> <li><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC chip sample logging includes geological, regolith, veining, alteration and mineralisation.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Core photographed post marking up dry and wet.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li>• <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li>• <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RC samples are speared. Samples were dry.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• For duplicates (approximately every 20 samples), the half core was quartered. At all times, half core was retained for future reference.</li> <li>• RC sample size was generally consistent &gt; 2kg</li> </ul>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All gold assaying was by 30-gram charge Fire Assay with AA finish (total digest).</li> <li>• Select intervals were assayed by multielement MS61, multielement ICP61, and multielement ICP89.</li> <li>• In addition to the Au FA and multielement analysis, both RC and diamond samples were analysed by pXRF and magnetic susceptibility meter.</li> <li>• Standards were industry Certified Reference Material (CRMs) from OREAS.</li> <li>• low-grade and high- grade along with certified blank material.</li> </ul>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li>• <i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li>• <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li>• <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Verification of significant intersections by Rumble personnel.</li> <li>• No twinned holes completed.</li> <li>• All data and documentation are electronic, backed up to company sharepoint.</li> <li>• Logging using digital software package. pXRF, survey and other data entered using excel.</li> <li>• Compete hole data and assay results sent to company database administrator to load into online hosted database.</li> </ul>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drill-hole collars have been surveyed using handheld GPS. DGPS survey to be completed.</li> <li>• Grid system is MGA94 Zone 50.</li> <li>• Down-hole surveys were completed by Gyro.</li> </ul>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drillhole spacing from 15-50m, exploration drilling.</li> <li>• Composite sampling completed only on RC drillholes. To be individually sampled where composite &gt;0.25g/t Au.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Orientation of sampling versus structure and trend of gold mineralisation is known based on large the historic database and mining history of the Western Queen Central and Western Queen South Gold deposits. Mining completed in 2012.</li> </ul>
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All samples managed and transported by Rumble personnel from mining lease to laboratory.</li> </ul>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No audits completed.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> <li>Rumble has acquired 100% of the project.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Production royalties include \$20/oz on existing resources with \$8/oz on new open pit resources and \$6/oz on new underground resources.</li> </ul>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Current RC and diamond core drilling completed by Rumble.</li> <li>Historical drill hole intersections previously reported in previous Rumble announcements: 4/11/2019 – Western Queen Gold Project – Multiple Targets to be drilled</li> </ul>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type is orogenic shear zone hosted gold in Archaean greenstones of the Yilgarn Craton.</li> </ul>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Table 2 – Drill Hole Location, Intersections and Assay Table – Western Queen South and Duke Prospects</li> </ul>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weighted averaging of results completed for diamond core drilling.</li> <li>Cut-off grade &gt;0.5 g/t Au.</li> <li>Up to 2 metres of internal waste used if length of intercept exceeds</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>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.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></li> </ul>	10m.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></li> <li><i>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').</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The dip of the main gold mineralisation zone is well documented - 75° dip to 290°.</li> <li>The true width of mineralization is approximately 70% of the drill-hole interval. intersection. i.e. The true width of a down-hole intersection of 6m will be 4.2m.</li> </ul>
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Figure 1. Western Queen South Deposit – Gram Metre Contours with Selected Drill Hole Intersections – Longitudinal Section.</li> <li>Figure 2 – Location Plan of the Western Queen Gold Project</li> <li>Figure 3 – Western Queen Gold Deposit Longitudinal Section – Highlighting Previous Production, Resources and Potential New Resource Areas</li> <li>Figure 4 – Western Queen Gold Project – Resources, Prospects and Tenure over 1VD RTP Air Magnetics</li> </ul>
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Table 3 – Drill Hole Location, Intersections and Assay Table – Western Queen South and Duke Prospects</li> </ul>
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All RC and DD samples collected for assay were concurrently assayed by pXRF.</li> </ul>
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue diamond core drilling programme to delineate and further extend the known high-grade gold mineralisation below the Western Queen South deposit.</li> <li>Test other potential high-grade shoots along the currently</li> </ul>

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	<p><i>commercially sensitive.</i></p>	<p>defined 2.7km mineralised zone within the mining leases (M59/45 and M59/208), with an initial focus on the area between Western Queen South and the Western Queen Central area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review and update the Mineral Resource Estimate in the short term.</li> </ul>