RUMBLE RESOURCES LTD

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

02 April 2025

More high-grade tungsten assays returned in historical core sampling at Western Queen

Highlights

- Early sampling of historical Western Queen diamond core holes has returned multiple high-grade tungsten intercepts in hole WQSDD002 including:
  - **11m @ 0.93% WO_3 and 4.19g/t Au** from 169m (WQSDD002)
    - including **1m @ 2.49% WO_3** and 0.41g/t Au from 172m
  - **0.6m @ 0.75% WO_3** from 120.4m (WQSDD002)
  - **0.6m @ 0.73% WO_3 and 0.85g/t Au** from 146.6m (WQSDD002)
- These assays complement the previously reported tungsten assays, including an exceptionally high-grade intersection in WQDD013[1]. Previous intercepts include:
  - **4.05m @ 4.58% WO_3 and 0.72 g/t Au** from 174.85m (WQDD013)
    - including **2.05m @ 8.71% WO_3** and 1.38 g/t Au from 176.85m
    - and **0.65m @ 18.35% WO_3 and 2.97 g/t Au** from 176.85m
  - **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)
  - **4m @ 0.65% WO_3** and 0.11g/t Au from 116m (WQRC214)
- Visible scheelite of varying concentrations and thicknesses have been observed in all historical diamond holes checked to date under ultraviolet light
- The Company will review the data density of tungsten assays at Western Queen upon conclusion of Phase 2 drilling and the historical core sampling with the view of completing a JORC compliant maiden tungsten Mineral Resource Estimate in 2025
- A preliminary metallurgical program on 500kg of high-grade scheelite bearing material collected from mining bunds at Western Queen South is underway

Peter Harold, Managing Director and CEO commented:

"*We are delighted with the early results of the re-assaying from the historical core at Western Queen which have returned more high-grade tungsten. The discovery of high-grade tungsten has been an added bonus and we look forward to receiving all the tungsten assays from the historical core together with gold and tungsten assays from the current drilling program. To fast track our understanding of the tungsten mineralisation at Western Queen we have commenced preliminary metallurgical testwork which will assist in determining the optimal processing route for this material.*

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

Tungsten assays from preliminary historical core sampling

The Company has recently commenced sampling 78 historical diamond holes (totalling 7,823m) drilled at Western Queen by previous owners, with assays from the first three holes returning a wide, high-grade intercept in WQSDD002 of **11m @ 0.93% WO_3 and 4.19g/t Au** from 169m, including **1m @ 2.49% WO_3 and 0.41g/t Au** from 172m (see Figure 1).

No pXRF data and only very scarce previous laboratory assays for tungsten exists for all the historical diamond holes at Western Queen. The Company is now in the process of systematically reviewing every historical hole, completing pXRF analysis and sampling any anomalous intervals containing visible scheelite under ultraviolet light. Holes proximal to Western Queen South have been prioritised and pleasingly, from the small number of holes reviewed thus far all have contained visible scheelite. Subsequently, samples have been sent for tungsten (fusion XRF) analysis. Concurrently, the Company is completing the Phase 2 diamond and RC drilling program at Western Queen, targeting extensions to existing gold and tungsten mineralisation.

Figure 1 – WQSDD002 from 172-173m grading 2.49% WO_3 under UV light

Upon completing both the Phase 2 drilling program and the historical core sampling, the Company aims to review the spatial data density of tungsten assays and undertake a **maiden JORC compliant Mineral Resource Estimate** for tungsten.

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

The broad high-grade intercept returned in WQSDD002 complements the previously reported tungsten mineralisation within Rumble's drillhole **WQDD013** (*refer to Figure 2 and ASX announcement "High-grade Tungsten Discovery at Western Queen" 6 August 2024*) which returned a spectacular intersection of:

- **4.05m @ 4.58% WO_3 and 0.72 g/t Au from 174.85m including 2.05m @ 8.71% WO_3; and**
- **1.38 g/t Au from 176.85m, including 0.65m @ 18.35% WO_3 and 2.97 g/t Au from 176.85m.**

as well as previously reported intervals from drill pulp assays (*refer to ASX announcement "Tungsten Discovery at Western Queen Confirmed" 2 September 2024*) including:

- **12m @ 0.56% WO_3 and 0.46g/t Au** from 69m in WQRC032, with a high-grade interval of **2m @ 2.48% WO_3 and 0.12g/t Au** from 70m, and
- **3m @ 0.69% WO_3** from 90m; and **2m @ 1.55% WO_3** from 159m in WQRC101.

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

Comparing the significant tungsten intersections returned to date at Western Queen with worldwide tungsten resources for both operating mines and development projects suggests that Western Queen may contain a significant tungsten resource.

Western Queen Next Steps

Gold

- Complete the Phase 2 drilling program of up to 4,000m RC and 2,000m diamond drilling focused on growing the gold resources with drilling targeting the new lodes at Princess and depth extensions of Western Queen South

Tungsten

- Complete the relogging, pXRF analysis and sampling of the historical diamond core and locate intervals of tungsten mineralisation not previously analysed;
- Complete the preliminary tungsten metallurgical testwork program; and
- Report a maiden tungsten mineral resource estimate in 2025.

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). China has recently moved to impose export restrictions of tungsten on the U.S in retaliation to imposed import tariffs, this could further reduce the available supply of tungsten to western markets. Projected forecasts have annual growth of up to 7.5%pa compound for the tungsten market - see Figure 3.

Tungsten supply from China is predicted to decline due to diminishing reserves, 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 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.*

Figure 3 - Size of Tungsten market (in US$ millions) and forecast market growth between 2024 to 2029 of US$ 2.61 billion (or 7.4% CAGR) (source www.technavio.com)

About Western Queen

The Western Queen Gold Project ("**Western Queen**" or the "**Project**") lies 110km NW of Mt Magnet within the Yalgoo mineral field of Western Australia. The Project comprises of two contiguous mining leases (M59/45 and M59/208) for a total area of 9.8 km². In addition to the mining leases, there includes L59/40 (Miscellaneous License) which covers a portion of the original haul road between Western Queen and Dalgaranga. The Dalgaranga plant processed the 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 three exploration licence applications (ELA59/2929, ELA59/2816 and E59/2943).

The Project is located within a 100km radius of three gold processing plants (see Figure 4). The closest plant is Dalgaranga (48km by road) which has a capacity of 2.5 Mtpa. The Checkers plant (Mt Magnet) has a current capacity of 1.9 Mtpa and the Tuckabianna plant (near Cue) has a capacity of 1.2 Mtpa.

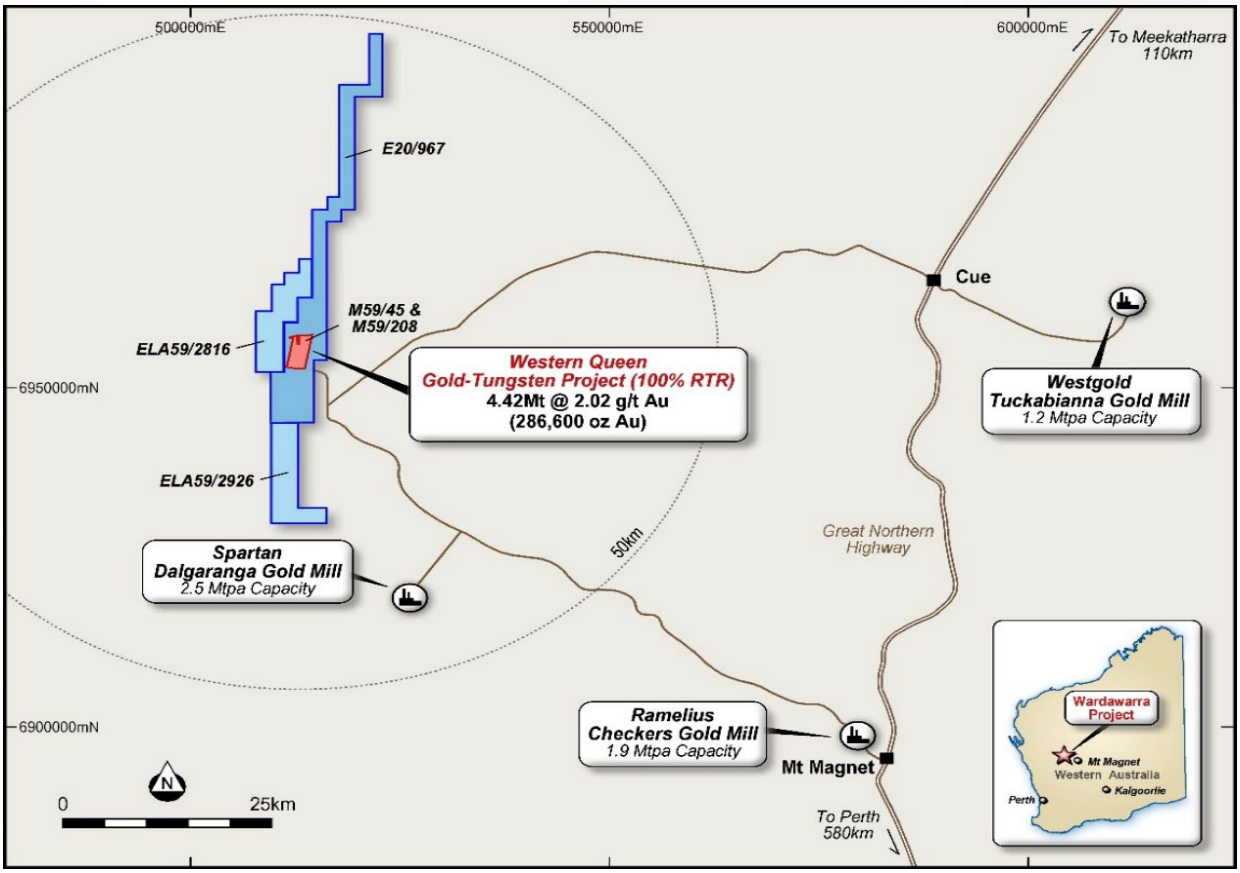

Figure 4 - Location Plan of the Western Queen Gold Project

The two mined deposits at the Western Queen Gold Project had a combined historical production of **880,000t @ 7.6 g/t Au for 215,000oz**. The Western Queen Central Mine produced **660,000t @ 8.9 g/t Au for 189,500oz** and the Western Queen South Mine (from two stages) produced 220,000t @ 3.6 g/t Au for **25,500oz.**

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

Within both the Western Queen Project area and the surrounding Wardawarra Project there is high potential to add significantly to the current resource. Gold mineralisation is associated with a structural jog zone within a major orogenic shear which trends north-south along the Wardawarra Greenstone Belt (see Figure 5). 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.

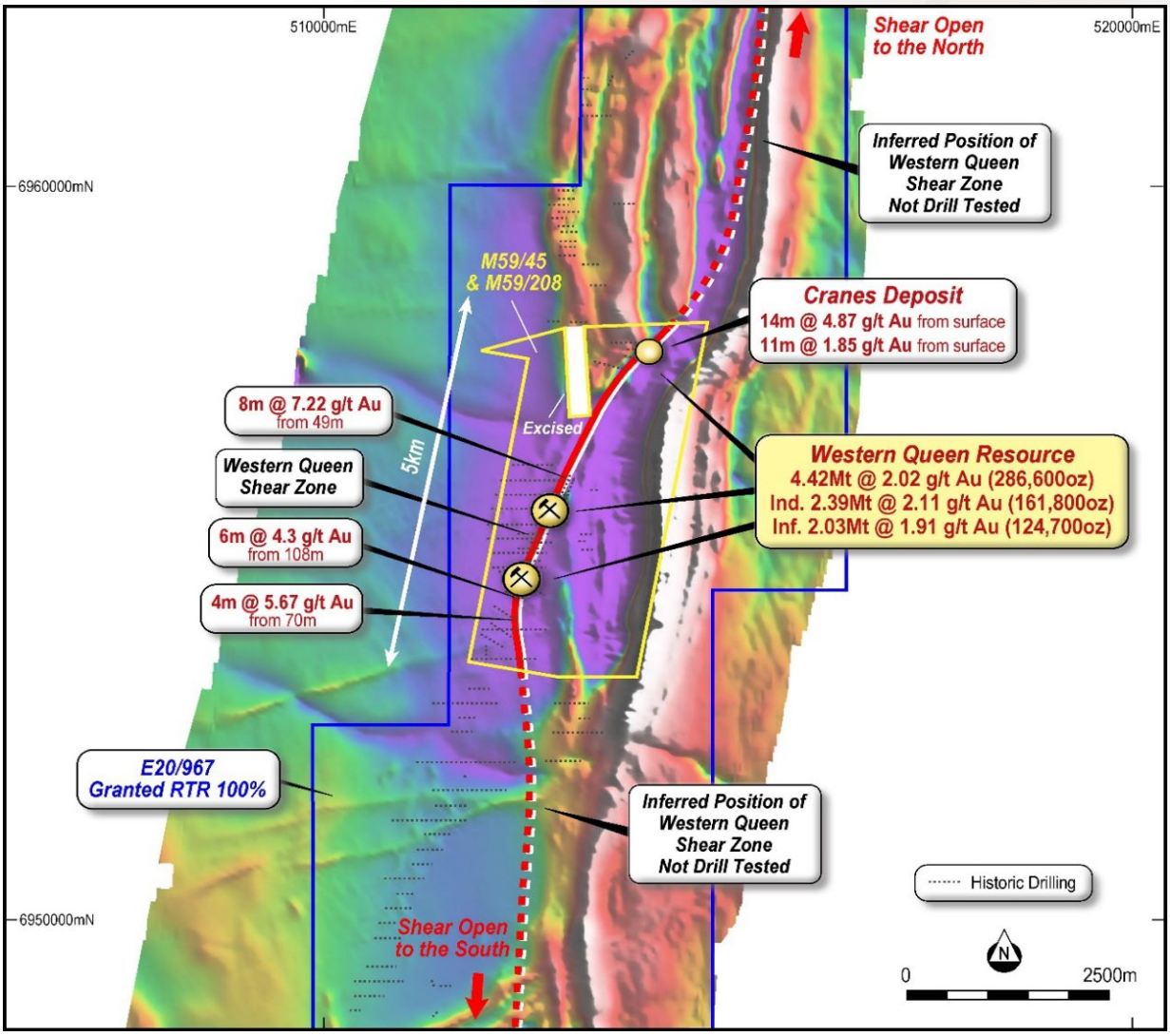

Figure 5 – Western Queen Gold Project – Resources, Prospects and Tenure over 1VD RTP Air Magnetics

The skarn is tremolite after diopside and plunges moderately to the south. At the Western Queen South deposit, high-grade gold potassic altered quartz-sulphide lodes have developed in fine to medium grain amphibolite and plunge moderately to the south.

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

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

Potential for new discoveries and gold additional resources is highlighted in Figure 5, proximal and along strike of the largely untested Western Queen Shear Zone.

Authorisation

This announcement is authorised for release by the Board of the Company.

-Ends-

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

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

About Rumble

Rumble Resources Ltd is an Australian based exploration company, listed on the ASX in July 2011. Rumble was established with the aim of adding significant value to its selected mineral exploration assets and to search for suitable mineral acquisition opportunities in Western Australia.

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

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

Hole ID	E MGA Z 50 (m)	N MGA Z 50 (m)	RL (m)	EOH Depth (m)	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	WO_3%	Au (g/t) >0.10
WQSDD002	512501.25	6954501.4	390.53	243.38	-50	323.3	**120.4**	**121**	**0.6**	**0.75**	**0.02**
							And 123.3	**123.6**	**0.3**	**0.78**	**0.02**
							And 144	147.2	3.2	0.24	0.65
							And 146.6	147.2	0.6	0.73	0.85
							And 169	**180**	**11**	**0.93**	**4.19**
							Incl. 172	**173**	**1**	**2.49**	**0.41**
MXDD005	512291.82	6954581.3	389.42	270.4	-60	95.13	214	215	1	0.16	
							And 234	235	1	0.23	
							And 252	253	1	0.12	0.19
QND-38900-1	512294.17	6954613.8	389.63	324	-60	127.29	259	272	13	0.14	1.4
							Incl **271**	**271**	**1**	**0.32**	**1.23**
							And 290	291	1	0.14	1.53

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

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

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

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

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

Previous ASX Announcements – Western Queen Gold Project

- 6/8/2019 – Option to Acquire High-Grade Western Queen Gold Project
- 4/11/2019 – Western Queen Gold Project – Multiple Targets to be Drilled
- 22/11/2019 – Drilling Commenced at Western Queen Gold Project
- 17/2/2020 – High Grade Gold Discovery at the Western Queen Project
- 25/2/2020 – Drilling Commenced at the Western Queen Gold Project
- 14/4/2020 – Exploration Update – Three Drill Programmes Completed
- 20/5/2020 – Drilling Identifies Multiple High-Grade Gold Shoots
- 9/6/2020 – Major Drill Programme to Commence – Western Queen Gold Project
- 24/6/2020 – Major Drill Programme Commenced at The Western Queen Gold Project
- 16/7/2020 – 500% Increase in Landholding Extends Western Queen Project
- 31/8/2020 – Option Exercised to Acquire the Western Queen Gold Project
- 10/9/2020 – 100% Acquisition of Western Queen Gold Project Complete
- 4/11/2020 – Discovery High-Grade Gold Shoots and Shear Zone Extension
- 3/2/2021 – High-Grade Gold Shoots at Western Queen South Deposit
- 2/8/2021 – Western Queen Resource Upgrade to 163,000oz
- 29/4/2024 – Drilling to test High-Grade Gold Zones at Western Queen
- 29/5/2024 – Western Queen Drilling Commenced
- 16/7/2024 – Western Queen Drilling Update
- 6/8/2024 – High-Grade Tungsten Discovery at Western Queen
- 2/9/2024 – Tungsten Discovery at Western Queen Confirmed
- 27/09/2024 - Rumble welcomes new Strategic Investor
- 15/10/2024 – Western Queen Gold Resources increased 76% to 287koz
- 20/11/2024 – Commencement of Drilling at Western Queen
- 28/11/2024 – Development of Western Queen Gold Project
- 11/12/2024 – High-Grade Tungsten Assays Highlights Resource Potential at WQ
- 17/2/2025 – High-grade Gold and Tungsten Assays from Phase 1 Drilling
- 28/2/2025 – Development of Western Queen Gold Project.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Luke Timmermans, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Timmermans is an employee and shareholder of Rumble Resources Limited. Mr Timmermans has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Timmermans consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Previously Reported Information

The information in this report that references previously reported exploration results is extracted from the Company's ASX market announcements released on the date noted in the body of the text where that reference appears. The previous market announcements are available to view on the Company's website or on the ASX website (www.asx.com.au). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Disclaimer

This report contains certain forward-looking statements and forecasts, including possible or assumed reserves and resources, production levels and rates, costs, prices, future performance or potential growth of Rumble Resources Ltd, industry growth or other trend projections. Such statements are not a guarantee of future performance and involve unknown risks and uncertainties, as well as other factors which are beyond the control of Rumble Resources Ltd. Actual results and developments may differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements depending on a variety of factors. Nothing in this report should be construed as either an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy or sell securities. This document has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Australian securities laws, which may differ from the requirements of United States and other country securities laws. Unless otherwise indicated, all ore reserve and mineral resource estimates included or incorporated by reference in this document have been, and will be, prepared in accordance with the JORC classification system of the Australasian Institute of Mining, and Metallurgy and Australian Institute of Geoscientists

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Historical diamond core sampling: sampled to visible mineralisation – scheelite observed and marked on core in darkness with 254nm UV light. Sampled to 1m intervals where significant changes in mineralisation intensity are not observed. • Diamond core sampling is ½ core for NQ2 or ¼ core for HQ3. • Standards, blanks and duplicates inserted at a rate of 8%. 4% Standards, 2% Blanks, 2% duplicates. Additional standards, blanks and duplicates inserted where required. • Historical core meter marked based on remaining marks, typically metal plates at the end of each core tray. • pXRF readings taken with a Vanta M series device every metre on clean representative core. 2 beams with 10 second run times each.
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.).*	• No drilling occurred. • Historical diamond core is mix of HQ3 and NQ2. • Core was originally orientated but marks are no longer visible.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Historical core was transported to the Western Queen site from previous storage facility, core arrived almost completely intact, some trays had rusted and collapsed. • Metre marks for sampling and pXRF analysis were determined using the best downhole information from each hole. Some variation (10's cm) from true down hole depths may have occurred due to sparse original marks remaining. • Some short intervals of core were missing from the trays due to previous sampling for geotechnical analysis, thin section analysis etc.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies*	• Historical diamond core has previously been logged and Rumble has this data in its

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	database. • The core was re-logged by a Rumble Geologist and the database updated of any changes. • pXRF data will be used to refine logging of units, particularly using the Ti/Zr ratio.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Historical diamond core had half core taken for samples. • For duplicates (approximately 2% samples), sample is split at the crushing stage at ALS Laboratories.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Sample preparation by crushing, splitting to 3kg sample if required, and pulverising of up to 3kg. • For tungsten (W), assaying methodology utilised complete digest through lithium borate fusion with an ICP-MS finish. High grade samples that could not be determined by this method underwent a lithium metaborate - lithium tetraborate fusion with an XRF finish. • Certified tungsten standards were: CDN-W-4 and CDN-W-6. • In addition, each metre of core was analysed by Vanta M Series pXRF, with 2 10 second beams. • Blanks and standards analysed at the beginning of each usage of pXRF.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Historical drillholes were surveyed in a mix of of MGA94 Zone 50, AGD 84 Zone 50, and local mine grid. • Some historical drillholes with remaining collars were surveyed with DGPS by Rumble. • Rumble have converted locations to MGA94 Zone 50. • Rumble have flown a high-resolution DEM to ascertain topographic control for collars where the natural surface still exists. • Down-hole surveys were completed using cameras.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Data spacing is based on surface DGPS drill hole pick-up including RL, and historical survey data.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Structural orientation of mineralisation is well known. Most historical drilling is appropriately angled for this orientation. • Drilling orientation is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples managed and transported by Rumble personnel from mining lease to laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Western Queen Project comprises two mining leases (M59/45 and M59/208), one exploration license E20/967 and three exploration licence applications (ELA59/2926, ELA59/2816 and ELA59/2943) • Rumble has acquired 100% of the project. • The mining licenses and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		exploration licence E20/967 are granted, in a state of good standing and have no known impediments. Exploration licences ELA59/2926, ELA59/2816 and ELA59/2943 are under application. • Production royalties include $20/oz on existing resources with $8/oz on new open pit resources and $6/oz on new underground resources.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• RC and Diamond core drilling completed by Rumble 2020-2025 • Previous drilling and surface sampling work by numerous other parties conducted 1980's to 2010's. • Small scale mining conducted 1900's to 1930's. • Modern mining conducted 1999-2012 by multiple parties.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Deposit type is scheelite pyroxene gold endoskarn considered to be a late-stage event within the orogenic shear zone hosted gold in Archaean greenstones of the Yilgarn Craton.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Table 1 - Drill Hole Location, Survey and Tungsten and Gold Assay Results
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Weighted averaging of results completed for diamond core and RC drilling. • Cut-off grade – no statistics applied

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. • Hole WQSDD002 is drilled from the eastern side of the mineralised zone. It makes an approximately 45° intersection with the mineralised zone.
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 – WQSDD002 from 172-173m grading 2.49% WO3 under UV light • Figure 2 - WQDD013 (0.65m @ 18.35 WO3) scheelite intersection under UV light. • Figure 3 - Size of Tungsten market (in US$ millions) and forecast market growth between 2024 to 2029 of US$ 2.61 billion (or 7.4% CAGR) (source www.technavio.com). • Figure 4 - Location Plan of the Western Queen Gold Project
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced toavoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Table 1 - Drill Hole Location, Survey and Tungsten and Gold Assay Results • Table 2 - - Mineral Resource Estimate Tabulation for the Western Queen Project broken down by Resource Area and split of Indicated and Inferred Resources for reported Open Pit and Underground economic cut-offs
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All DD samples collected for assay were concurrently assayed by pXRF.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Ongoing geological interpretation • Re-assaying of further historical core for tungsten. • Investigation on completing a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for tungsten. • Complete drill program targeting both gold and tungsten mineralisation. • Metallurgical test work on scheelite.