RUMBLE RESOURCES LTD

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

12 March 2026

Western Queen continues to deliver high-grade gold and tungsten intercepts including 24.81g/t Au over 6.9m

Infill drilling at Western Queen Central and South returns excellent intercepts

- Infill drilling at Western Queen Central continues to provide excellent high-grade intercepts up plunge towards the old mine workings, including:
  - **6.9m @ 24.81 g/t Au** from 290.1m
  - **8m @ 4.23 g/t Au** from 296m
- At Western Queen South, infill drilling intersected further high-grade gold mineralisation including:
  - **6m @ 5.60g/t Au** from 253m
    - and 7m @ 2.03g/t Au from 267m
  - 7.57m @ 1.50g/t Au from 489m
    - and **1m @ 10.20g/t Au** from 501m
- Drilling has also continued to encounter multiple zones of high grade scheelite mineralisation, including the following significant intercepts:
  - **10m @ 0.41% WO_3** from 214m
    - incl. **1m @ 1.95% WO_3** from 214m
  - **4m @ 0.37% WO_3** from 347m
  - **4m @ 0.43% WO_3** from 254m
    - and **1m @ 0.87% WO_3** from 275m
  - **11m @ 0.16% WO_3 from 239m**
- Results are expected to inform updates to both the gold and tungsten Mineral Resource Estimates in 2026

Peter Harold, Managing Director and CEO commented:

"These excellent results further support the potential growth of the Western Queen underground resources and the conversion of more Inferred resources to Indicated as we move towards releasing a mining inventory.

Importantly, the high-grade intersections at Western Queen Central immediately below the old underground workings demonstrate there is a lot more high-grade material than first thought.

We are now working towards a Feasibility Study, incorporating material from both Western Queen South and Central which should result in a much larger mining inventory than the production target outlined in the November 2025 Scoping Study."

Rumble Resources Limited (ASX: RTR) ("**Rumble**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to provide an update on the current diamond drilling program that commenced in October 2025 to grow and upgrade the mineral resources outlined at the Western Queen Gold and Tungsten Project ("**Western Queen**" or the "**Project**"). The program will continue until early April 2026 for a total of approximately 17,500m of drilling.

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

Western Queen South – Gold mineralisation

Results for two additional diamond drill holes at Western Queen South have recently been received (see Figure 1).

WQDD054 was the last of the infill holes at Western Queen South drilled in 2025. This hole encountered multiple zones of gold mineralisation, including:

- **6m @ 5.60g/t Au** from 253m, and
- **7m @ 2.03g/t Au** from 267m

Deeper drilling at Western Queen South has been conducted this year to follow up on the success of WQDD043 which returned **12.2m @ 5.13 g/t Au** from 456m including **2.2m @ 23.70 g/t Au** from 466m. Two holes drilled down plunge of WQDD043 have recently been sent to ALS Laboratories, with results pending.

A further seven infill holes are planned at Western Queen South to further assist in the converting of Inferred resources to Indicated in the next Mineral Resource Estimate.

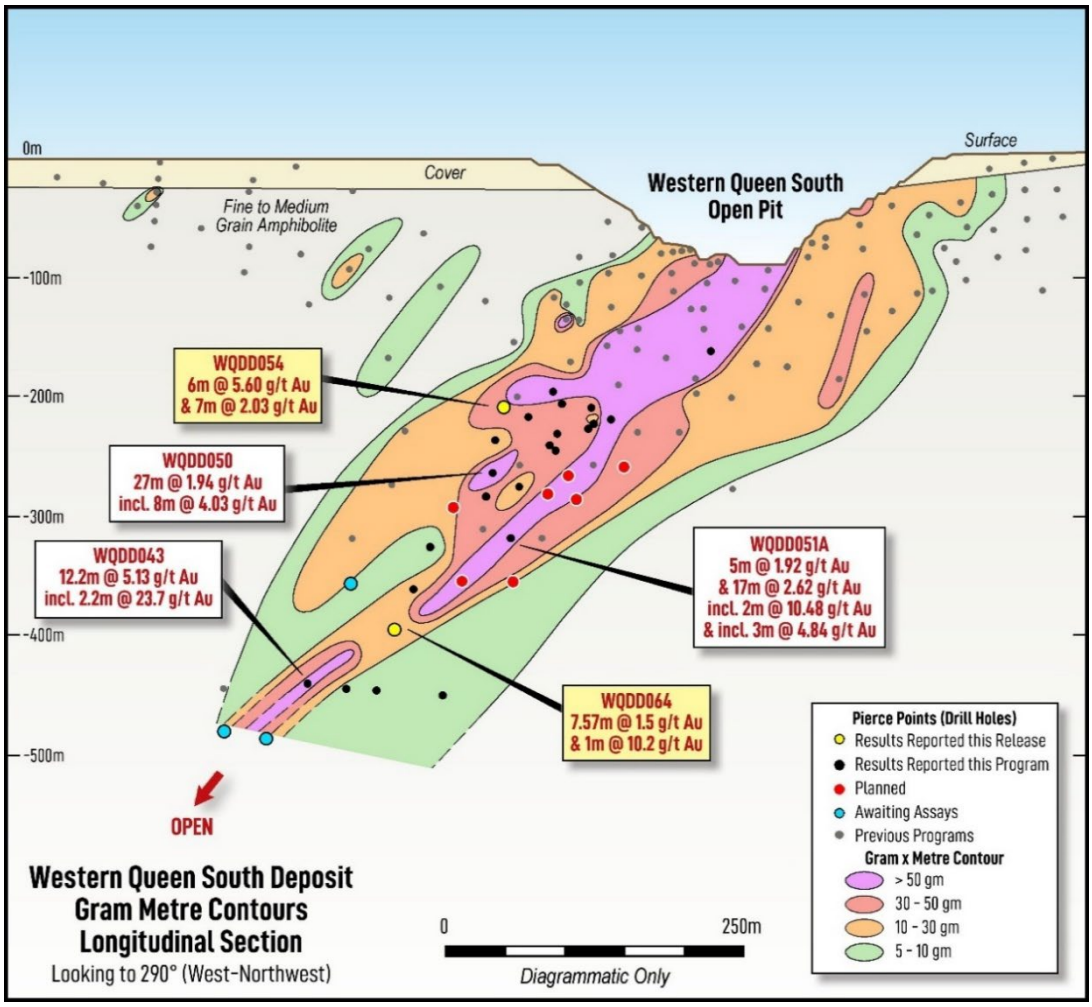

Figure 1 - Western Queen South – gram x metre contours with selected drill hole intersections – longitudinal section

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

Western Queen Central – Gold mineralisation

Following the spectacular results of **5.8m @ 30.72g/t Au** from 314.6m (WQDD052) and **6.3m @ 24.88 g/t Au** from 305m (WQDD057) further drilling results have been received for five holes including a third high-grade intercept:

- **6.9m @ 24.81 g/t Au** from 290.1m (WQDD059)

WQDD059 further extends high-grade mineralisation another 20m up plunge towards the historical Western Queen Central underground workings (see Figure 2).

Hole WQDD058 was drilled another 20m above WQDD059, however it intersected an unmineralised pegmatite dyke in the expected lode position. On receiving final assays it was revealed that gold mineralisation had been slightly offset by the pegmatite emplacement:

- **8m @ 4.23 g/t Au** from 296m (WQDD058)

Two holes are planned to test further up plunge from these results, closer to the Western Queen Central underground workings.

The high-grade mineralisation at Western Queen Central occurs at the contact between a retrograde tremolite/actinolite skarn and later quartz veining. Other significant intersections at Western Queen Central included:

- 1m @ 5.58g/t Au from 422m (WQDD056)
- 5m @ 2.33g/t Au from 352m (WQDD060)
- 2m @ 7.12g/t Au from 393m (WQDD061)

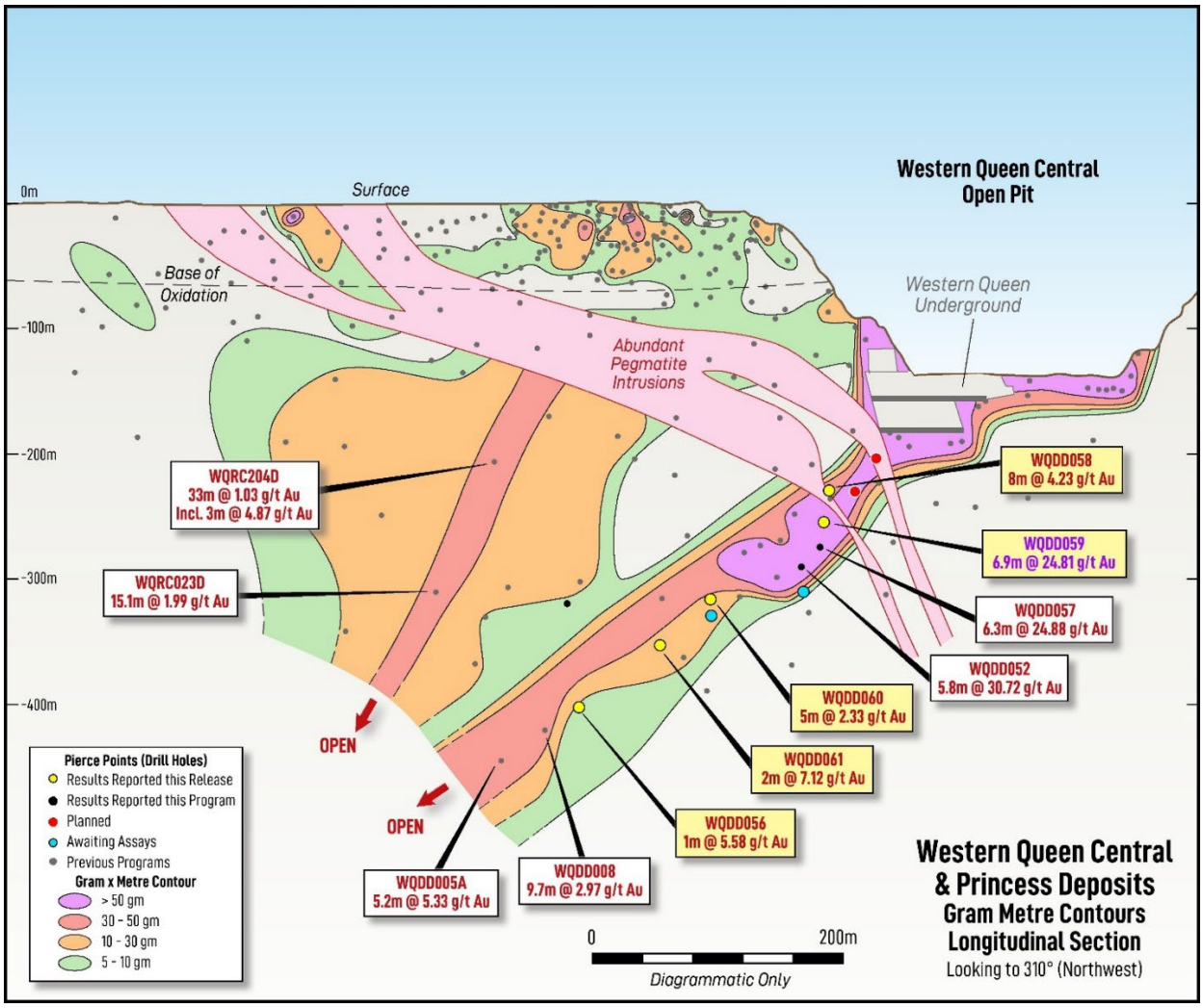

Figure 2 – Western Queen Central and Princess gram x metre contours with selected drill hole intersections - longitudinal section

Western Queen South – Tungsten mineralisation

Whilst the majority of holes were not targeting tungsten**, the drilling has once again intersected multiple zones of high-grade scheelite ($CaWO_3$) mineralisation.** Significant assay intersections include:

- **10m @ 0.41% WO_3** from 214m (WQDD045)
  - incl. **1m @ 1.95% WO_3** from 214m
  - and 12m @ 0.17% WO_3 from 239m
- **11m @ 0.16% WO_3 from 239m (**WQDD044)
  - incl. 5m @ 0.21% WO_3 from 244m
  - and 2m @ 0.36% WO_3 from 255m
- 1m @ 0.49% WO_3 from 442m (WQDD043)
- 1m @ 0.49% WO_3 from 311m (WQDD051A)
- **4m @ 0.37% WO_3** from 347m (WQDD055)
- **4m @ 0.43% WO_3** from 254m (WQDD054)
  - and **1m @ 0.87% WO_3** from 275m

Ongoing geological investigations and petrographic studies have confirmed tungsten mineralisation at Western Queen represents an early prograde endoskarn mineralisation event which predates orogenic gold mineralisation.

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

Preliminary metallurgical test work has indicated a significant revenue stream could be generated from the tungsten bearing material. This is being verified with detailed metallurgical testwork which will be followed by the preparation of a detailed mining schedule leading into a Feasibility Study.

Metallurgical testing of a bulk sample of the tungsten bearing (scheelite) material by ALS Metallurgy has recently been completed. The results from this testwork program will be reported during March 2026.

The aim of this program was to develop a grade versus recovery curve for the scheelite material to be used to help determine the quantum of the tungsten revenue stream and whether it can be generated concurrently with the mining of the Western Queen South gold mineralisation.

Next Steps for Western Queen

Gold

- **Drilling** - Continue to drill until early April.
- **Metallurgical testwork** - Six diamond holes from the current infill program were selected to provide samples for the metallurgical testwork program to validate the previous high metallurgical recoveries from Western Queen South. That testwork program is nearing completion.
- **Resources update** - Report an updated gold Mineral Resource Estimate early in Q1 FY27.
- **Feasibility Study** – Complete Feasibility Study

Tungsten

- **Further drilling** - Continue to interpret tungsten assay results as part of the current drill program.

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

- **Metallurgical testwork/Scoping Study** - Complete the metallurgical testwork on the bulk scheelite sample.
- **Resources update -** Report an updated tungsten Mineral Resource Estimate during CY 2026.
- **Scoping Study -** Commence a Scoping Study on mining and processing WO_3 material from Western Queen South which could be mined concurrently with the gold bearing material.

About Western Queen

The Western Queen Gold and Tungsten Project ("**Western Queen**" or the "**Project**") lies 90km NW of Mt Magnet within the Yalgoo mineral field of Western Australia. The Project comprises of two contiguous mining leases (M59/45 and M59/208) for a total area of 9.8 km². In addition to the mining leases, it includes L59/40 (Miscellaneous License) which covers a portion of the original haul road between Western Queen and Dalgaranga.

The Dalgaranga Plant processed the historical ore reserves from the Western Queen Central Deposit. The original haul road is still open and is the main access into the project. Rumble holds 100% equity in the project. Surrounding Western Queen is the Wardawarra Project (100% Rumble). The Wardawarra Project consists of a single granted exploration license (E20/967) and two exploration licence applications (E59/2816 and E59/3012).

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

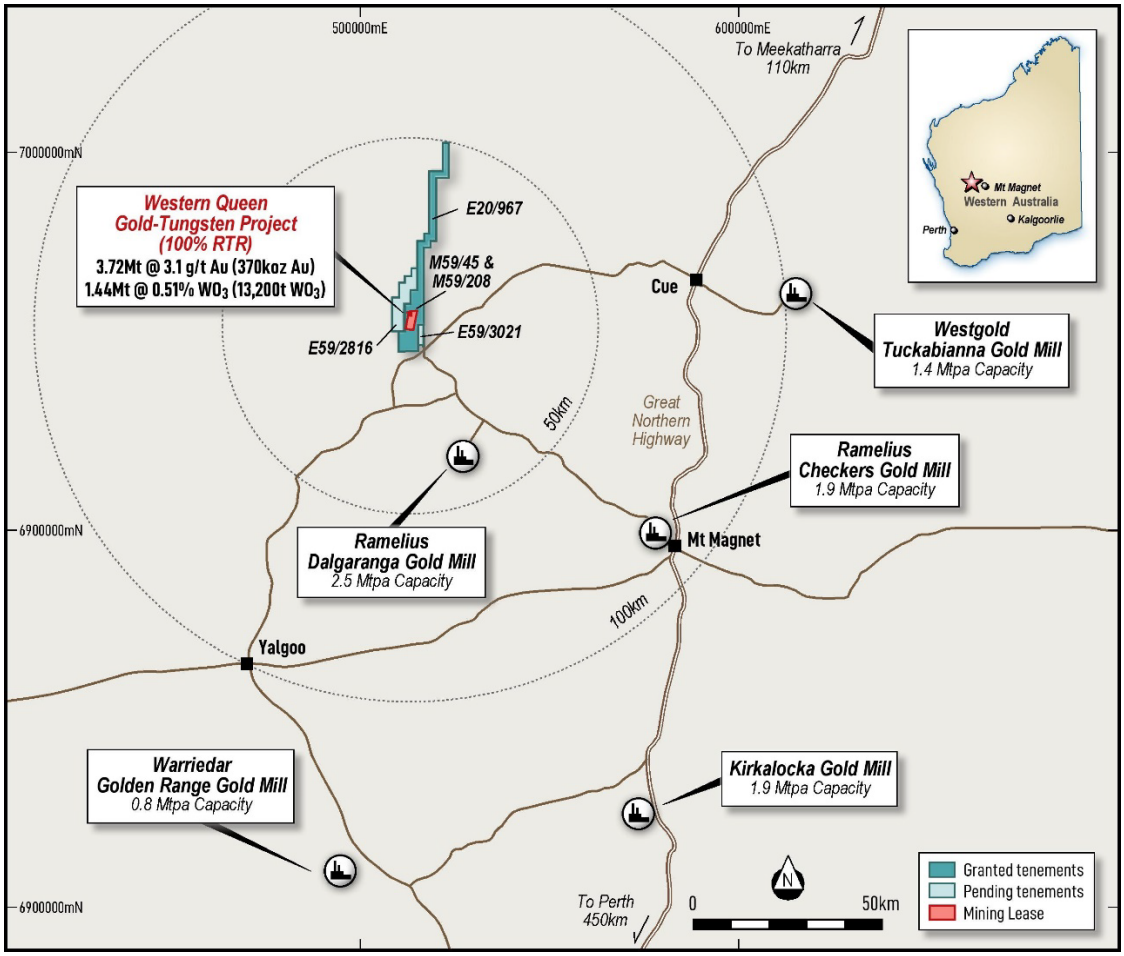

Figure 3 - Location Plan of the Western Queen Gold Project

The two deposits mined at Western Queen 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.**

Gold

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

Within both the Western Queen Project area and the surrounding Wardawarra Project there is high potential to add significantly to the current resource. Gold mineralisation is associated with a structural jog zone within a major orogenic shear which trends north-south along the Wardawarra Greenstone Belt (see Figure 4).

The structural jog cuts across amphibolite (after basalt and dolerite) and ultramafic lithologies. At the Western Queen Central deposit, a very high-grade gold skarn has developed within the ultramafic rocks, with an average grade of 8.9g/t Au recorded in historical production.

At the Western Queen South deposit, high-grade gold occurs within potassic altered quartz-sulphide lodes that have developed in fine to medium grain amphibolite and plunges moderately to the south.

Tungsten

High-grade tungsten (scheelite) mineralisation was first discovered within the Western Queen South Deposit in August 2024, with drill hole WQDD013 returning 4m @ 4.58% WO_3 and 0.72 g/t Au from 174.85m. Twelve months later, Rumble announced a maiden tungsten Mineral Resource Estimate of **4.31Mt @ 0.31% WO_3 for 13.2kt WO_3**[4]. The tungsten mineralisation occurs within a prograde skarn stage that lies closely adjacent to the gold mineralisation. Tungsten mineralisation at Western Queen remains open in all directions.

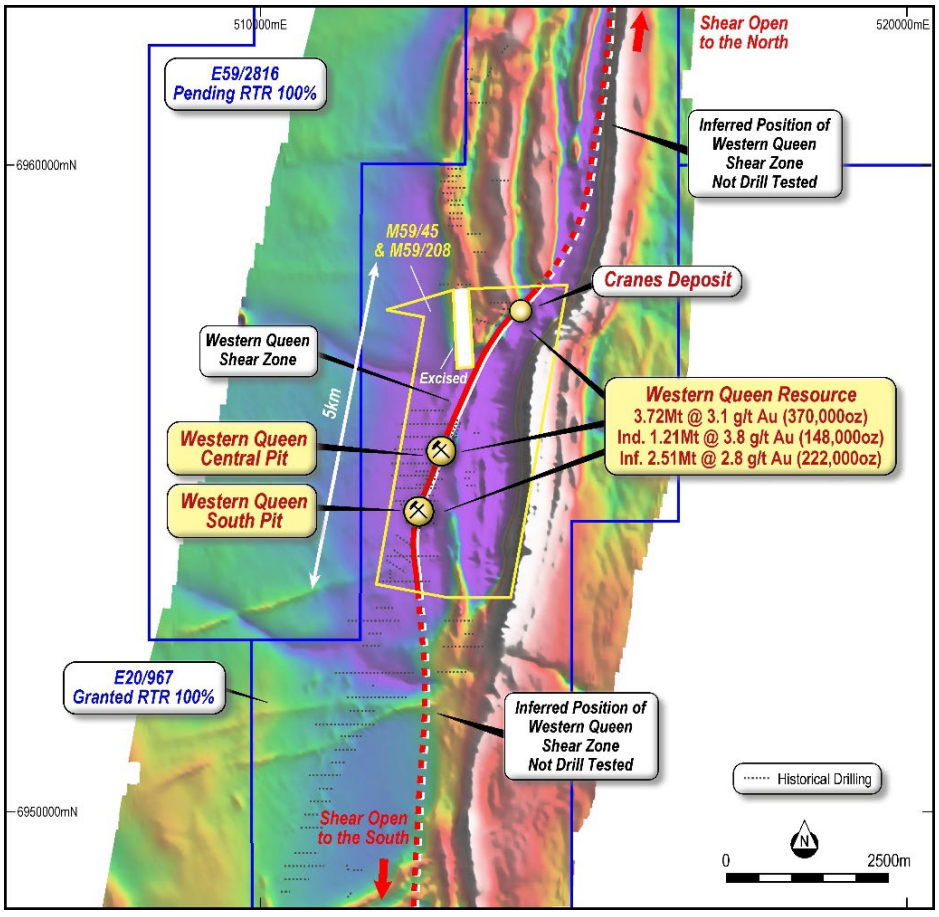

Figure 4 - Western Queen Shear Zone Prospectivity over TMI Airborne Magnetics

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

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

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

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

Competent Persons Statement

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

Previously Reported Information

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

Disclaimer

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

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

Hole ID	E MGA	N MGA	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
WQDD054	512236	6954523	389.18	312.8	-52.88	125.76	**253**	**259**	**6**	**5.60**
							and 267	274	7	2.03
WQDD056	512473	6955356	397	445	-71.62	86.48	422	423	1	5.58
WQDD058	512631	6955594	371	318.9	-58	127.82	**296**	**304**	**8**	**4.23**
WQDD059	512628	6955596	378	325.5	-61.28	125.8	**290.1**	**297**	**6.9**	**24.81**
WQDD060	512636	6955583	372	401.1	-63.27	159.88	352	357	5	2.33
WQDD061	512632	6955586	391	430	-62.56	165.37	393	395	2	7.12
WQDD064	512046	6954479	372	516	-60.52	123.25	489	496.57	7.57	1.50
							and **501**	**502**	**1**	**10.20**

Table 2 - Drill Hole Location, Survey and Tungsten Assay Results

Hole ID	E MGA	N MGA	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	WO3 (%)
WQDD043	512127	6954364	390	510	-70.81	116.97	442	443	1	0.49
							and 457	462	5	0.11
WQDD044	512270	6954546	390	300	-59.5	129.12	**239**	**250**	**11**	**0.16**
							incl. 244	249	5	0.21
							and 255	257	2	0.36
WQDD045	512278	6954544	389.6	270.1	-59.01	123.18	**214**	**224**	**10**	**0.41**
							incl. **214**	**215**	**1**	**1.95**
							and **239**	**251**	**12**	**0.17**
							incl. 243	250	7	0.21
WQDD048	512236	6954523	389.18	320.91	-57.98	127.35	268.9	272	3	0.17
							and 292	300	8	0.15
							incl. 298	300	2	0.26
WQDD049	512049	6954479	389	470	-51.06	109.53	447	448.6	1.6	0.36
WQDD051A	512236	6954524	389.18	380	-69.32	124.15	311	312	1	0.49
WQDD053	512236	6954523	389.18	341	-65.88	119.54	313	318	5	0.22
WQDD054	512236	6954523	389.18	312.8	-52.88	125.76	**254**	**258**	**4**	**0.43**
							and **275**	**276**	**1**	**0.87**
WQDD055	512474	6955330	397	420	-66.87	94.17	**347**	**351**	**4**	**0.37**
WQDD056	512473	6955356	397	445	-71.62	86.48	393	394.5	1.5	0.33

Previous ASX Announcements – Western Queen Gold Project

- 6/8/2019 – Option to Acquire High-Grade Western Queen Gold Project
- 4/11/2019 – Western Queen Gold Project – Multiple Targets to be Drilled
- 22/11/2019 – Drilling Commenced at Western Queen Gold Project
- 17/2/2020 – High Grade Gold Discovery at the Western Queen Project
- 25/2/2020 – Drilling Commenced at the Western Queen Gold Project
- 14/4/2020 – Exploration Update – Three Drill Programs Completed
- 20/5/2020 – Drilling Identifies Multiple High-Grade Gold Shoots
- 9/6/2020 – Major Drill Program to Commence – Western Queen Gold Project
- 24/6/2020 – Major Drill Program Commenced at The Western Queen Gold Project
- 16/7/2020 – 500% Increase in Landholding Extends Western Queen Project
- 31/8/2020 – Option Exercised to Acquire the Western Queen Gold Project
- 10/9/2020 – 100% Acquisition of Western Queen Gold Project Complete
- 4/11/2020 – Discovery High-Grade Gold Shoots and Shear Zone Extension
- 3/2/2021 – High-Grade Gold Shoots at Western Queen South Deposit
- 2/8/2021 – Western Queen Resource Upgrade to 163,000oz
- 29/4/2024 – Drilling to test High-Grade Gold Zones at Western Queen
- 29/5/2024 – Western Queen Drilling Commenced
- 16/7/2024 – Western Queen Drilling Update
- 6/8/2024 – High-Grade Tungsten Discovery at Western Queen
- 2/9/2024 – Tungsten Discovery at Western Queen Confirmed
- 27/09/2024 - Rumble welcomes new Strategic Investor
- 15/10/2024 – Western Queen Gold Resources increased 76% to 287koz
- 20/11/2024 – Commencement of Drilling at Western Queen
- 28/11/2024 – Development of Western Queen Gold Project
- 11/12/2024 – High-Grade Tungsten Assays Highlights Resource Potential at WQ
- 17/2/2025 – High-grade Gold and Tungsten Assays from Phase 1 Drilling
- 28/2/2025 – Development of Western Queen Gold Project.
- 4/2/2025 – High Grade Tungsten from Historical Core
- 16/4/2025 – Western Queen - Mine Development and Exploration Update
- 30/5/2025 – Western Queen Gold Mine Development
- 4/6/2025 – High-grade Gold and Tungsten at Western Queen Project
- 23/7/2025 – Significant Increase to Western Queen Gold Resources.
- 4/8/2025 – High-Grade Tungsten Assays at Western Queen.
- 11/8/2025 – Maiden Tungsten Resource at Western Queen Project
- 01/10/2025 – Western Queen Exploration and Development Update
- 22/10/2025 - Western Queen Drilling and Development Update
- 27/11/2025 - Western Queen South Scoping Study Highlights Robust Underground Mining Project
- 22/12/2025 - Western Queen Drilling & Mine Development Update
- 14/01/2026 - Multiple high-grade gold intercepts at Western Queen including 30.72g/t Au over 5.8 metres
- 12/02/2026 - High-grade gold intercept extends Western Queen South mineralisation to over 500m down plunge

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Diamond Core Sampling - Sampled to visible mineralisation or lithological boundaries. Otherwise to 1m intervals. • Diamond core sampling is ½ core or ¼ core when sample is required for metallurgical test work for NQ2 and ¼ core for HQ3. • Standards, blanks and duplicates inserted at a rate of 8%. 4% Standards, 2% Blanks, 2% duplicates. Additional standards, blanks and duplicates inserted where required. • pXRF readings taken with a Vanta M series device every metre on clean representative core. 2 beams with 10 second run times each.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• Diamond Rigs are Sandvik DE880s. • Collars are drilled with mud rotary to refusal. HQ3 then NQ2 core is drilled. • Core is oriented using a downhole AXIS ori tool.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Diamond core sample collected in trays, orientated, logged, pXRF, and photographed on site. Core was cut and sampled by Rumble staff onsite. • 100% core recovery was obtained.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Diamond core is geologically, structurally and geotechnically logged with full orientation and photography. Core recovery is calculated based on 1m intervals. Entire diamond core logged including mineralisation and country rock. • pXRF data will be used to refine logging of units, particularly using the Ti/Zr ratio. • Core photographed post marking up dry and wet.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain* • *size of the material being sampled.*	• Diamond core was orientated and marked based on 1 metre or geological boundaries. The core was cut 30 degrees off the orientation mark line (retaining in tray the orientation mark). • For duplicates (approximately every 20 samples), sample is split at the crushing stage at ALS Laboratories. At all times, half or quarter core was retained for future reference.
Quality of assay data and	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF*	• Sample preparation by crushing, splitting to 3kg sample if required, and pulverising of up to 3kg.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	*instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• For tungsten (W), assaying methodology utilised complete digest through lithium borate fusion with an ICP-MS finish. High grade samples that could not be determined by this method underwent a lithium metaborate - lithium tetraborate fusion with an XRF finish. • Certified tungsten standards were: CDN-W-4 and CDN-W-6. • In addition, each metre of core was analysed by Vanta M Series pXRF, with 2 10 second beams. • Blanks and standards analysed at the beginning of each usage of pXRF. • For Gold (Au) assaying was completed by 50g charge Fire Assay with AA finish (total digest). • Certified Gold standards were industry CRMs from OREAS and Geostats which included low-grade and high-grade along with blanks.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Verification of significant intersections by Rumble personnel. • No twinned holes completed. • All data and documentation are electronic, backed up to company SharePoint or Dropbox. • Logging using digital software package. pXRF, survey and other data entered using excel. • Complete hole data and assay results sent to company database administrator to load into online hosted database.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Diamond drill-hole collars have been surveyed using handheld GPS. DGPS survey to be completed. • Rumble has flown a high-resolution DEM to ascertain topographic control for collars where the natural surface still exists. • Down-hole surveys were completed by Gyro every 20 to 30 m.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Data spacing is based on surface DGPS drill hole pick-up including RL, and historical survey data.
Orientation of data in	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• Structural orientation of mineralisation is well known. Most historical drilling is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
relation to geological structure	• *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.*	appropriately angled for this orientation. • Drilling orientation is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples are managed and transported by Rumble personnel from mining lease to laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 licences (M59/45 and M59/208), one exploration license E20/967 and two exploration licence applications (ELA59/2816 and ELA59/3021). • Rumble owns 100% of the project. • The mining licenses and exploration licence E20/967 are granted, in a state of good standing and have no known impediments. Exploration licences ELA59/2816 and ELA59/3021 are under application. • Production royalties for gold include $20/oz on existing resources with $8/oz on new open pit resources and $6/oz on new underground resources.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• RC and Diamond core drilling completed by Rumble 2020-2025. • Previous drilling and surface sampling work by numerous other parties conducted 1980s to 2010s. • Small scale mining conducted 1900s to 1930s. • Modern mining conducted 1999-2012 by multiple parties.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Deposit type is scheelite pyroxene endoskarn considered to be an early event which has been overprinted by an orogenic shear hosted gold system in Archaean greenstones of the Yilgarn Craton. • The mineralised system at the Western Queen is hosted in sheared amphibolite. It is associated with sulphidic quartz veins and has an overall steep WNW dip. The mineralised zone is strongly recrystallised and massive.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Table 1 - Drill Hole Location, Survey and Gold Assay Results
		• Table 2 - Drill Hole Location, Survey and Tungsten Assay Results

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure*	• Weighted averaging (by length) of results completed for all results. • Gold Results – Intervals calculated using a 0.5g/t minimum grade cutoff and up to 2m of contiguous internal waste. Intervals with at least 5 gram metres (g/t Au x interval width) were reported. • WO_3 Results – Intervals calculated using a 0.1% WO_3

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	minimum grade cutoff and up to 2m of contiguous internal waste. Intervals with at least 0.4% metres (%WO_3 x interval width) were reported. • No maximum cutoffs were used. • WO_3% was calculated as W% x 1.261
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The dip of the scheelite and gold mineralisation zone is inferred approximately 70° to the west. • Geological interpretation of assay results indicates they are close to true width.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to, a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Figure 1 - Western Queen South – gram x metre contours with selected drill hole intersections – longitudinal section • Figure 2 – Western Queen Central and Princess gram x metre contours with selected drill hole intersections - longitudinal section • Figure 3 - Location Plan of the Western Queen Gold Project • Figure 4 - Western Queen Shear Zone Prospectivity over TMI Airborne Magnetics
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Table 1 - Drill Hole Location, Survey and Gold Assay Results • Table 2 - Drill Hole Location, Survey and Tungsten Assay Results
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All diamond samples collected for assay were concurrently assayed by pXRF.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Ongoing geological interpretation • Updating the Mineral Resource Estimates (MRE) for gold and tungsten. • Metallurgical test work on scheelite and gold. • Depth extensions and infill drilling of Western Queen South and Western Queen Central.