

10th November 2021

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Wardawarra Project

Significant Nickel, Copper, Cobalt, Gold, Tantalum, Niobium, Tin and Lithium targets identified along strike from the Western Queen Project

Yinga Nickel-Copper-Cobalt Prospect

- Historic drilling has defined significant oxide Nickel, Copper and Cobalt at the Yinga Prospect 5km north of the Western Queen Gold Project. Intersections include:

- 19.8m @ 0.88% Ni, 0.10% Co from 10.7m (PDH16)**
 - Including 9.1m @ 1.26% Ni from 19.8m
- 50.3m @ 0.64% Ni from 10.7m (PDH11)**
 - Including 4.6m @ 1.00% Ni from 15.2m
- 39.6m @ 0.63% Ni, 0.08% Co from surface (entire hole PDH05)**
 - Including 16.8m @ 0.81% Ni from 6.1m
- 25.9m @ 0.69% Ni from 13.7m (PDH14)**
- 22.5m @ 0.69% Ni from 12.5m (DDH1 – part assayed)**
- 7.62m @ 0.19% Ni, 0.32% Cu from 44.2m (PDH01)**

- Nickel mineralisation defined over 1.8km strike** within three prospective ultramafic horizons with potential for further parallel zones east of the Yinga Prospect - **Mineralisation is open along strike and down-dip.**
- Historic drilling tested only the shallow oxide-transition zone highlighting **significant potential for massive Nickel-Copper-Cobalt sulphides down dip/plunge and along strike**
- No gold, platinum or palladium assays completed.

Tantalum-Niobium-Tin Pegmatite Field – Lithium Potential

- A series of fertile Ta-Nb-Sn pegmatites** occur along the eastern margin of the Wardawarra Greenstone Belt within the Wardawarra Project. Only one pegmatite has been tested by historic drilling (Tantalus)
- The Tantalus Prospect is a **large flat lying pegmatite over 600m in strike and up to 60m in width** previously mined for alluvial tantalum, niobium and tin – **Open along strike and down-dip.**
- No Lithium, Rubidium, Caesium or Rare Earth Elements assays completed**

Western Queen Shear Zone - East Trixie Gold Prospect

- 35km strike of largely untested Western Queen Shear Zone
- Historic gold in soil geochemistry and shallow drilling has highlighted a poorly tested north trending zone of gold anomalism some 5.5km south of the Western Queen Gold project (163,000oz @ 2.42 g/t Au Resource – 100% Rumble Resources). Shallow historical drill hole intersections include:

- 4m @ 1.63 g/t Au from 21m (TX5)**
- 2m @ 1.64 g/t Au from 5m (TX6)**



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Rumble Resources Limited (ASX: RTR) ("Rumble" or "the Company") is pleased to advise that following a technical review of historic data of the recently granted tenement E20/967, part of the 100% owned Wardawarra Project (newly named), a significant number of Nickel, Copper, Cobalt, Gold, Tantalum, Niobium, Tin and Lithium targets have been delineated along strike from the Western Queen Gold Project. The project is located 100km northwest of Mt Magnet within the Murchison Goldfields of Western Australia.

Wardawarra Project Overview – 100% Rumble

Rumble's 100% owned Wardawarra Project consists of one (1) granted exploration license (E20/967) and one (1) exploration license application (ELA59/2443) for a total area of 213.3 km².

The Wardawarra Project is contiguous to the north and south of Rumble's 100% owned Western Queen Gold Project which consists of two (2) granted mining leases, M59/45 and M59/208, and has a JORC (2012) Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of 2.1Mt @ 2.42 g/t Au for 163,000oz. There are a number of operating gold processing facilities in close proximity of the Western Queen Gold Project (see image 1). The closest mill is Gascoyne Resources Limited's (ASX: GCY) Dalgaranga Mill (48km) which has a capacity of 2.5 Mtpa.

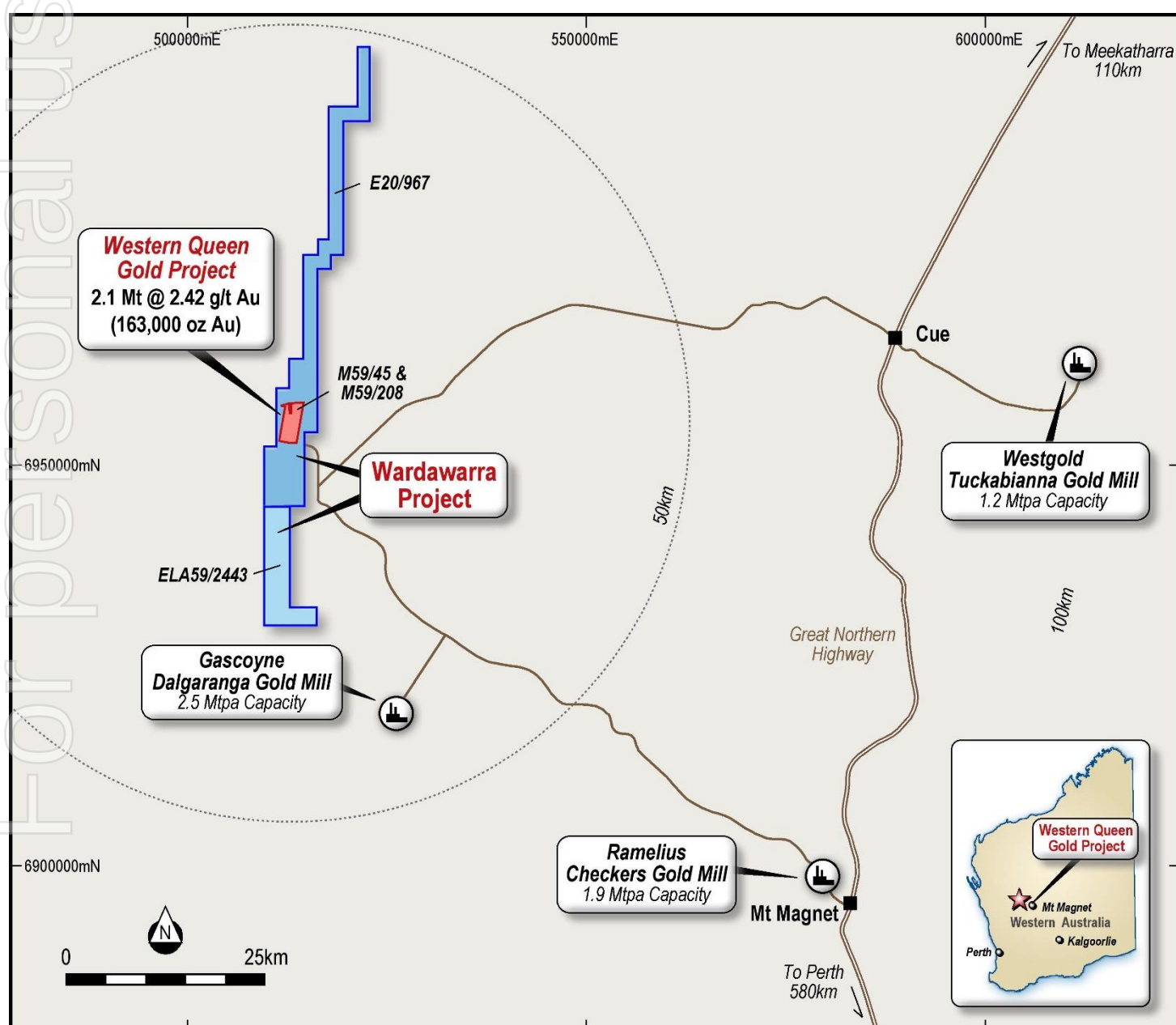


Image 1 – Location of the Wardawarra Project, Western Queen Gold Project and surrounding gold processing facilities

Wardawarra Project - Prospects and Targets within E20-967

The Wardawarra Project covers the Archaean Wardawarra Greenstone Belt which extends over 35km in length with an average width of 3km. The belt consists of two distinct geological groups separated by the regionally extensive north-south trending Wardawarra Shear Zone. The Western Group includes ultramafic extrusives (peridotite/dunite), intrusives (pyroxenite) with mafic intrusives (dolerite/gabbro) and minor mafic extrusives with volcanoclastics. The Eastern Group consists of dominant mafic volcanics with volcanoclastics and BIF. The Western Queen gold deposits are associated with the Western Queen Shear Zone which lies within the Western Group. Later dolerite and gabbro intrude both the Western and Eastern Groups, whilst pegmatites have intruded predominantly along the eastern margin of the greenstone belt.

Following a technical review of the Wardawarra Project, a significant number of historic multi-commodity prospects have been highlighted from open file and company reports whilst new targets have been delineated via geological, geophysical, and geochemical interpretation. See image 2 for prospect/target locations.

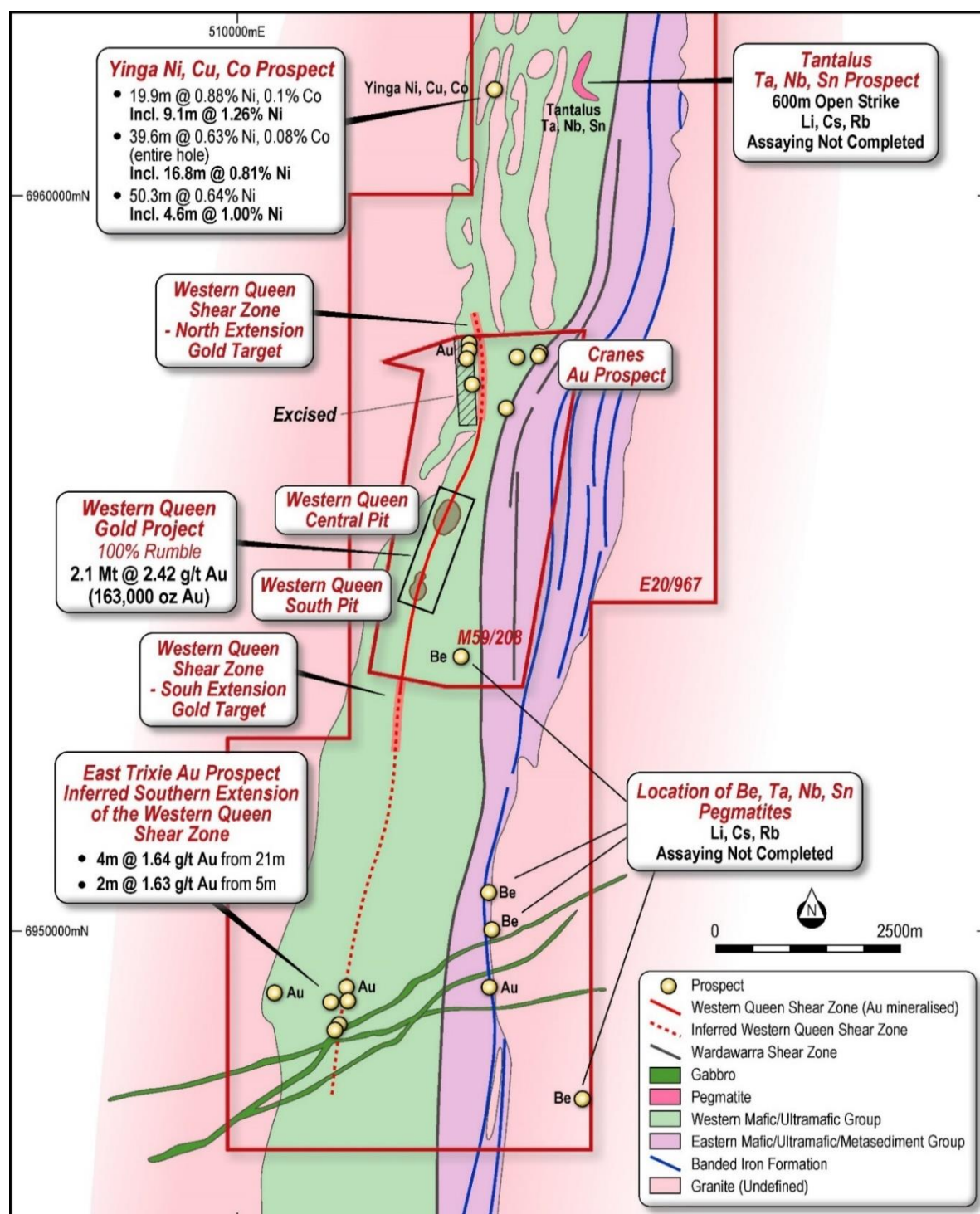


Image 2 – Wardawarra Project Geology & Prospect Plan – North and South of Western Queen Gold Project

Yinga Nickel-Copper-Cobalt Prospect

The Yinga Ni-Cu-Co Prospect lies approximately 5km to the north of the Western Queen Gold Project within the Wardawarra Greenstone Belt. Historic exploration (Yinga Exploration Pty Ltd), completed in 1972, discovered significant oxide nickel mineralisation over a strike of 1.8km associated with a series of nickel-copper soil anomalies (reported values to 1% Ni and 400ppm Cu) within three north trending ultramafic zones.

Percussion and diamond core drilling (12 percussion and 6 DD holes) with the 1.8km zone delineated strong nickel mineralisation associated with weathered ultramafics to a vertical depth >50m (see image 3). Cobalt is also associated with the nickel in the oxide (peak value 0.25% Co). Significant historic oxide drill intersections within the Yinga Prospect include:

- **19.8m @ 0.88% Ni, 0.1% Co from 10.7m (PDH16)**
 - Including **9.1m @ 1.26% Ni from 19.8m**
- **50.3m @ 0.64% Ni from 10.7m (PDH11)**
 - Including **4.6m @ 1% Ni from 15.2m**
- **39.6m @ 0.63% Ni, 0.08% Co from surface (entire hole PDH05)**
 - Including **16.8m @ 0.81% Ni from 6.1m**
- **25.9m @ 0.69% Ni from 13.7m (PDH14)**
- **22.5m @ 0.69% Ni from 12.5m (DDH1 – part assayed)**
- **18.3m @ 0.63% Ni from 4.6m (PDH15)**

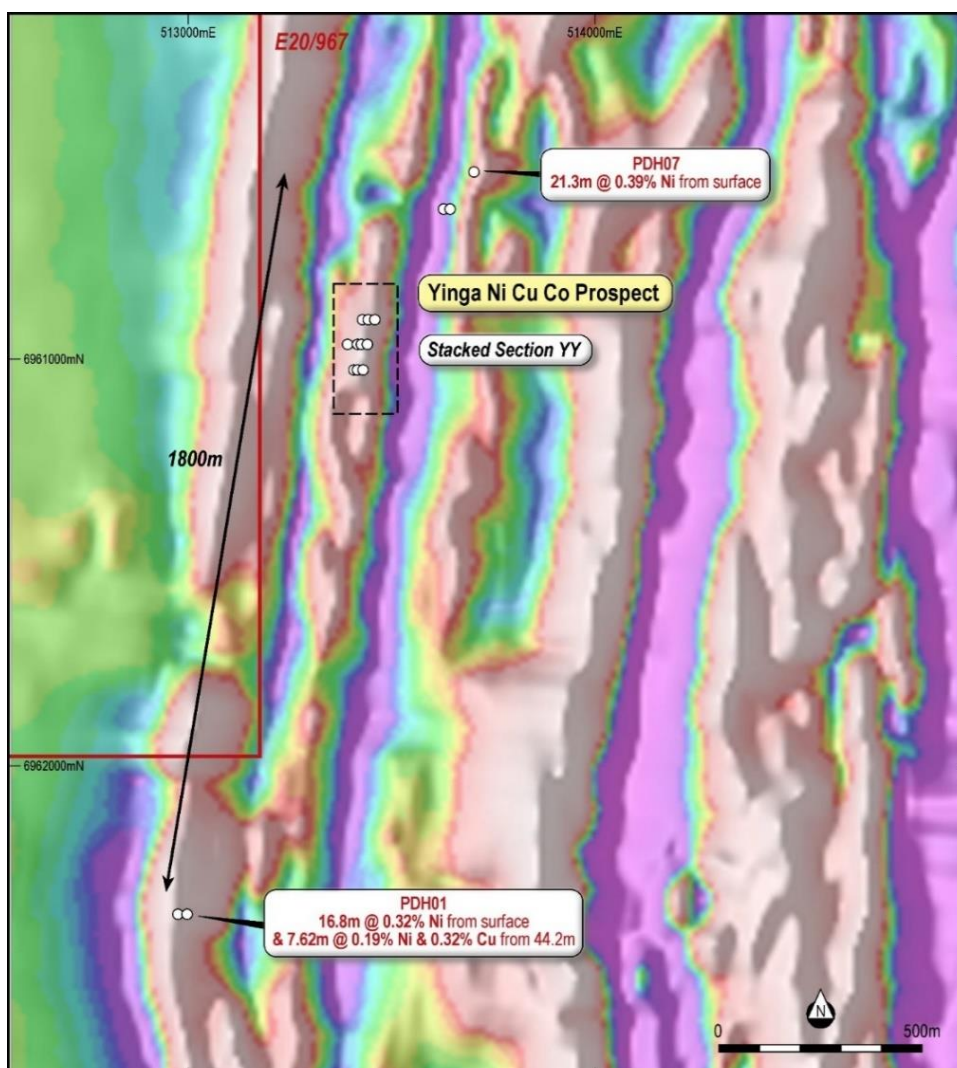


Image 3 – Location of Yinga Prospect and Environs over Airborne Magnetics (RTP1VD)

The nickel mineralisation is hosted in weathered dunite and peridotite (with zones of serpentinization). The dominant oxide nickel mineral is garnierite. Three partially assayed diamond core holes, DDH01-03 (see image 4), designed to test the primary zone, were drilled to the east and subsequently intersected a broad zone of footwall tremolite after pyroxenite below the prospective dunite/peridotite. Historic petrography has described millerite (secondary nickel sulphide – in transition zone – replaces pentlandite after serpentinization) and pentlandite (minor pyrrhotite rimming after serpentinization).

The Yinga Prospect stacked section YY (image 4) highlights strong nickel continuity within the oxidised peridotite and dunite with a number of holes ending in strong nickel anomalism towards the east. The ultramafic units are strongly deformed and folded (isoclinal folding). Low angle (east dipping) contact zones have been observed elsewhere (Cranes Au Prospect – see image 2) and it is inferred the contact between the footwall pyroxenite and hanging wall peridotite/dunite is open to the east and the primary zone has potential for significant Ni-Cu-Co sulphide mineralisation.

Ni-Cu-Co mineralisation remains open to the east, along strike, and at depth at the Yinga Prospect.

At the southern end of the Yinga Prospect, elevated copper is associated with nickel in PDH01, which returned **7.62m @ 0.19% Ni, 0.32% Cu from 44.2m**, (see image 3 for location). The mineralisation in hole PDH01 was proximal to an ultramafic/diorite contact.

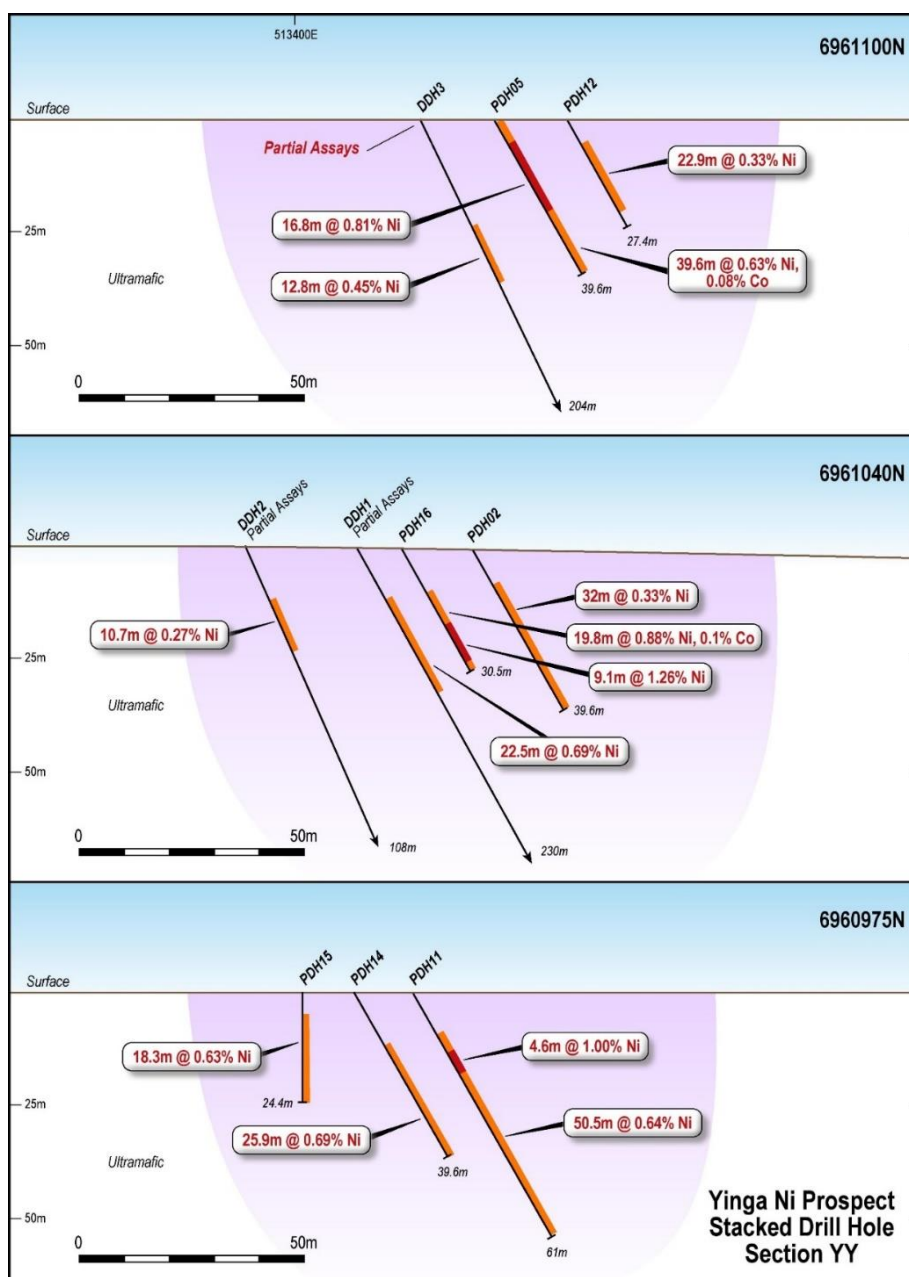


Image 4 – Yinga Ni-Cu-Co Prospect – Stacked Drill Hole Section YY

Tantalum-Niobium-Tin Pegmatite Field – Lithium Potential

Historical artisanal mining and exploration has highlighted a series of fertile Ta-Nb-Sn pegmatite intrusives within mafic, ultramafic and mixed greenstone/granite zones, principally along the eastern margin of the Wardawarra Greenstone Belt. Only one pegmatite, the Tantalus Ta-Nb-Sn Prospect (Image 2), was tested by drilling. No historic assaying has been reported from the remaining pegmatites where artisanal mining focused on beryl, emerald and amazon stone.

Tantalus Tantalum-Niobium-Tin Prospect (see image 2 and 5) – Lithium Potential

Alluvial mining focused on particulate tantalite, columbite and tin (Ta, Nb, Sn) located in soils over deeply weathered and lateritised pegmatite at the Tantalus Prospect. Historic production is unknown. Within the alluvium and colluvium above the pegmatite, two grain size populations were noted. Fine grain (generally <1mm) microlite (Ta mineral) and black columbite/tantalite and coarse grain (<25mm) manganese rich columbite/tantalite. Tin occurred as fine grain cassiterite (accessory mineral).

A partly exposed, flat east dipping pegmatite some 600m in strike and up to 60m in thickness was tested by RC drilling for Ta-Nb mineralisation by Australasian Gold Mines (AGM) in 2000 (26 RC drillholes for 1071m). Part assays of the pegmatite returned up to 570 ppm Ta_2O_5 and 240 ppm Nb_2O_5 within narrow (1m) zones. Overall, the pegmatite bulked out to low Ta-Nb grades, indicative of the disseminated fine grain microlite, columbite and tantalite. Only Ta and Nb assaying was completed.

No lithium, caesium, rubidium, or rare earth element assaying was completed at Tantalus.

The Tantalus pegmatite is comprised of quartz microcline albite muscovite and exhibited zonation with quartz core sections. Other minerals include petalite (Li mineral) and beryl. **The pegmatite is open along strike and down-dip.** The Tantalus pegmatite intrudes ultramafic extrusive and intrusive rock types. (refer to image 5)

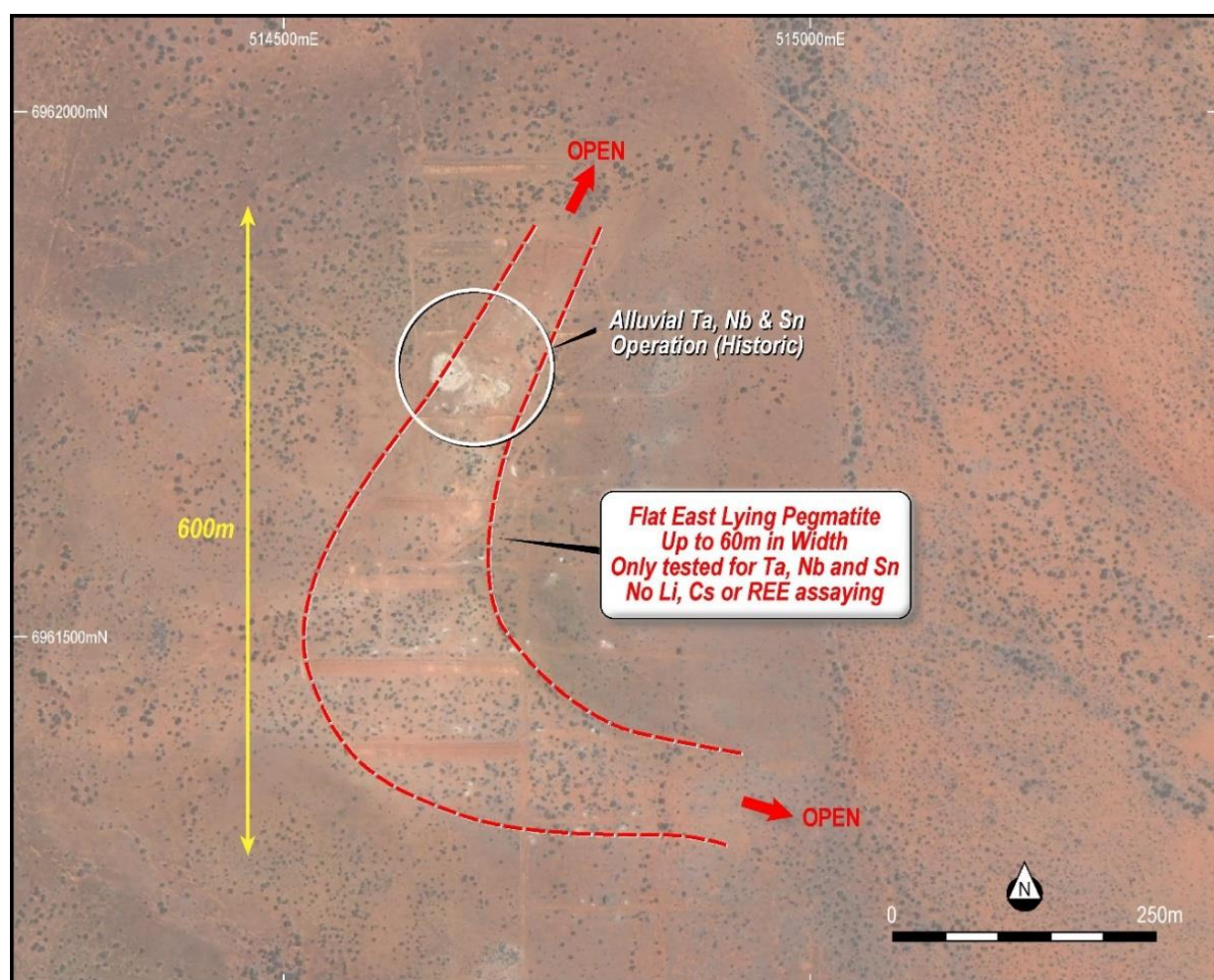


Image 5 – Location Plan of the Tantalus Ta-Nb-Sn Prospect over RGB

Western Queen Shear Zone Gold Targets (Image 2)

The Wardawarra Project hosts the inferred north and south strike extent of the highly mineralised Western Queen Shear Zone (WQSZ) which is over 35km in strike. Within the Western Queen Gold Project, the WQSZ hosted a series of high-grade gold zones including two mined deposits with combined historic production of 880,000t @ 7.6 g/t Au for 215,000oz. Rumble recently announced an upgraded JORC (2012) MRE of 2.1Mt @ 2.42 g/t Au for 163,000oz. See announcement 2nd August 2021 (**ASX-RTR Western Queen Resource Upgrade to 163,000oz Au**).

Western Queen Gold Deposit Strike Extension

Within M59/208 and into E20/967, Rumble considers there is strong potential to add to the known resources. Image 2 highlights the north and south inferred extensions of the Western Queen Shear Zone that have not been drill tested.

Inferred southern extension

- The Western Queen Shear Zone is inferred to extend into the Wardawarra Project (E20/967) under 10 – 15m of cover approximately 1.5km south of the Western Queen South Pit. **No drilling has tested the zone.**

Inferred northern extension

- The Western Queen Shear Zone is inferred to extend under cover 1km north of the Western Queen Central Pit within M59/208 and into the Wardawarra Project (E20/967). **No drilling has tested the zone.**

East Trixie Gold Prospect (see image 6)

The inferred southern extension of the mineralised Western Queen Shear Zone is interpreted to be associated with a series of historic gold prospects collectively known as East Trixie. The East Trixie Prospect is 5km south of the Western Queen Gold Project. Shallow RC drilling by Yinnex in 1986 focused on testing immediately below a series of historic north trending gold workings at East Trixie (also known as Wardawarra Gold Prospect). Seven (7) shallow holes delineated gold mineralisation associated with a north trending shear zone in altered quartz veined amphibolite after dolerite/gabbro and basalt of the Wardawarra Greenstone Belt. Results include:

- 4m @ 1.63 g/t Au from 21m (TX5) and 2m @ 1.64 g/t Au from 5m (TX6)**

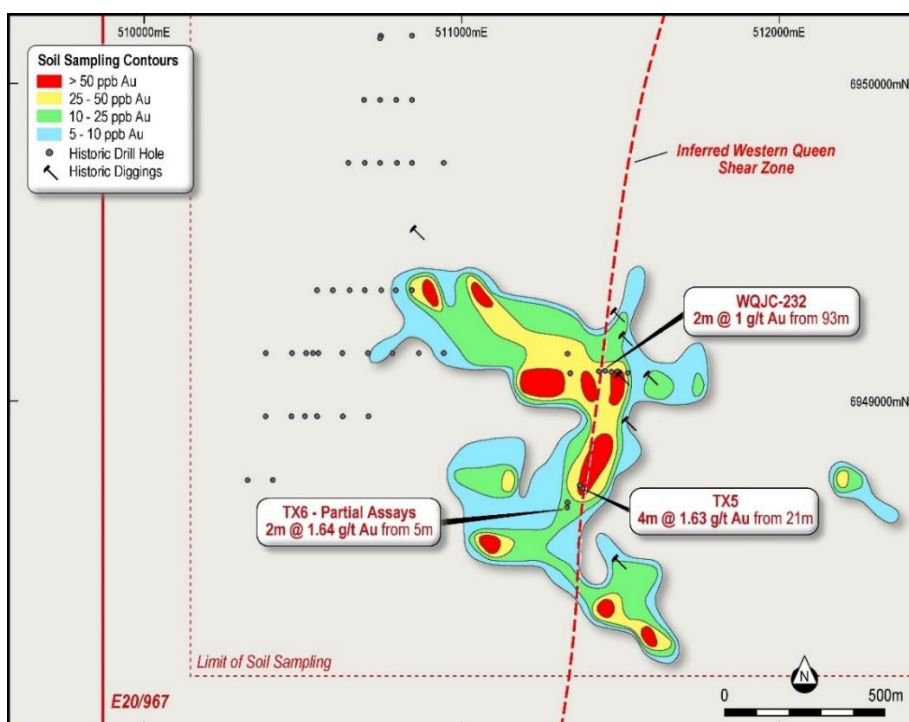


Image 6 – East Trixie Au Prospect – Au in Soil Geochemistry and Prospectivity



Lag (soil) sampling conducted by Western Mining Company (WMC) between 1990-1991 highlighted a north trending Au–Cu –Bi anomaly over East Trixie. Gold in soils occur over a 1km strike, with a maximum reported value of 168ppb Au. Peak copper is 465ppm Cu and bismuth to 14.1 ppm Bi. WMC completed two drill holes into the zone of historic workings with hole WQJC232 returning 2m @ 1 g/t Au and 1.2% Cu from 93m. **South of East Trixie, the Western Queen Shear Zone is interpreted to extend under cover and remains open.**

Proposed Exploration – Next Steps

Yinga Nickel-Copper-Cobalt Prospect

- The 1.8km long Yinga Prospect has significant potential for massive Ni-Cu-Co sulphides down dip/plunge and along strike.
- Proposed exploration over next 6 months.
 - AC drilling along the 1.8km of mineralised strike already delineated by historic exploration
 - Moving loop transient electromagnetic (MLTEM) survey over the main zone
 - RC/Diamond drilling of high priority targets (conductors).

Tantalus Tantalum-Niobium-Tin Prospect – Lithium Potential

- RC drilling over main pegmatite
 - Ascertain litho-geochemistry and zonation
 - Test for deeper sub-parallel pegmatites below the current flat east dipping zone

Western Queen Shear Zone Extension – Gold Prospects

- Aircore drilling to test the strike potential of the newly interpreted Western Queen Shear Zone within M59/208 and the recently granted E20/967

Authorisation

This announcement is authorised for release by Shane Sikora, Managing Director of the Company.

-Ends-

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

About Rumble Resources Ltd

Rumble Resources Ltd is an Australian based exploration company, officially admitted to the ASX on the 1st July 2011. Rumble was established with the aim of adding significant value to its current mineral exploration assets and will continue to look at mineral acquisition opportunities both in Australia and abroad.

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 Brett Keillor, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Keillor is an employee of Rumble Resources Limited. Mr Keillor 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 Keillor 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.
Yinga Prospect - Historic Drill Hole Locations and Intersections (GDA94 Z50)

Hole ID	E GDA	N GDA	Azi	Dip	Depth (m)	From (m)	Interval (m)	Ni %	Cu %	Co %	Geology
PDH01	512993	6959635	270	-60	53.4	0	16.8	0.32			Ultramafic and Diorite
					and	44.2	7.62	0.19	0.32		
PDH04	513439	6961037	90	-60	39.6	7.62	32	0.33			Ultramafic
PDH05	513444	6961098	90	-60	39.6	0	39.6	0.63		0.08	Ultramafic
					inc	6.1	16.8	0.81			
PDH06	513639	6961372	270	-60	25.9						Ultramafic
PDH07	513703	6961463	65	-65	22.7	1.5	21.3	0.39			Ultramafic
PDH11	513427	6960975	90	-60	61	10.7	50.3	0.64			Ultramafic
					inc	15.2	4.6	1			
PDH12	513459	6961098	90	-60	27.4	4.6	22.9	0.33			Ultramafic
PDH13	512992	6959635	90	-60	39.6	0	39.5	0.35			Ultramafic
PDH14	513414	6960975	90	-60	39.6	13.7	25.9	0.69			Ultramafic
PDH15	513405	6960975	0	0	24.4	4.6	18.3	0.63			Ultramafic
PDH16	513424	6961037	90	-60	30.5	10.7	19.8	0.88		0.1	Ultramafic
					inc	19.8	9.1	1.26			
PDH18	513627	6961372	90	-60	15.2						Ultramafic
DDH01	513417	6961037	90	-60	230	12.5	22.5	0.69			Ultramafic
DDH02	513391	6961037	90	-65	108	12.2	10.7	0.27			Ultramafic
DDH03	513428	6961098	90	-65	243.9	26.2	12.8	0.45			Ultramafic
DDH04	512978	6958355	90	-60	106.7						Ultramafic - Granite - 96m
DDH05	513852	6959513	90	-60	90.85						Granite - Ultramafic - 88m
DDH6A	512973	6959635	270	-60	83.8						Silicified Serpentinite

Table 2.
East Trixie Prospect – Historic Drill Hole Locations and Intersections (GDA94 Z50)

Hole ID	E	N	Azi	Dip	Depth	From	Width	Au g/t	Cu %	Other
TX1	511468	6949092	100	-60	16	0	3	0.21		
TX2	511449	6949095	100	-60	27	5	2	0.14		
TX3	511485	6949090	280	-60	15	0	1	1.33		
TX4	511371	6948733	235	-60	16	9	1	0.46		Partial assays
TX5	511379	6948722	235	-60	27	21	4	1.64		Partial assays
TX6	511329	6948681	270	-60	18	5	2	1.63		Partial assays
TX7	511329	6948666	270	-60	18	10	2	0.2		Partial assays
WQJC232	511431	6949091	90	-60	100	92	2	1	1.20%	



Table 3.
Open File Reports and References

Year	A Report	Title
1972	A 4219	Yinga Exploration Report – Geological Report Wardawarra Project WA 1972
1986	A 20443	Conditional Surrender Report – Wardawarra P59/58 Yinnex NL
1991	A 35526	Western Mining Company – E59/87, E59/342, M59/45, M59/50, M59/207 and M59/208 7 th Feb 1990 – 30 June 1991
2000	A 61245	Dalgaranga Tantalum Project – Annual Report fo M59/106 and M59/131 - Period ending Sept 2000



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.	- Historic drill hole sampling – nature and quality of sampling not reported. - Yinga Ni Cu Co Prospect – samples collected on 5 feet intervals and assayed for Ni Cu Mn and Co. Analytical method not reported, however, intralab checks at the time (1972) showed the original assay values (presented in this announcement) may have been under reported by 20%.
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.).	- Yinga Ni Cu Co Prospect – Drill type include Foxmobile rotary percussion rig and Diamond Core Drilling (BQ). DD not orientated. - East Trixie Au Prospect utilised RC (cross over sub) drilling.
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.	Historic Drilling – Recovery not reported (unknown)
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.	Historic drilling – Hard copy logging indicated interval by interval Yinga – 5 feet intervals East Trixie 1m intervals geological logging.
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.	Historic Drilling - Unknown
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,	Historic Drilling - QA/QC protocol unknown (not reported)



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	
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.	No twinning was completed. Drilling data documented as hard copy from Open File review.
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.	- Yinga Ni Cu Co Prospect – Site visit picked up a number of historic drill hole collars (registered into GDA94). Transformation from local grid into GDA94. Survey control by handheld GPS. - East Trixie Au Prospect – site visit picked up drill hole collars. Survey control by GPS into GDA94.
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.	- Yinga Ni Cu Co Prospect – 3 sections were completed on main zone – 60m apart – Close spaced – strong continuity of grade. - East Trixie Au Prospect – Minimal RC drilling completed – reconnaissance drilling only.
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.	Regional and local geological mapping defined the local foliation and dip of lithology and mineralisation (small artisanal workings in the case of East Trixie)
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Unknown
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Unknown

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 of two mining leases (M59/45 and M59/208) and one exploration license - E20/967 and one exploration license application - E59/2443. - Rumble has acquired 100% of the project. - The granted licenses are in good standing and have no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Open File Research and Review from Open File – see Table 3.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- Magmatic Ni-Cu-Co sulphides - Oxide (laterite) Ni-Co deposits - Ta – Nb – Sn – Be – (Li) pegmatite deposits - Orogenic shear zone related gold deposits.
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.	- Yinga Ni Cu Co Prospect – see Table 1 for survey and significant assay intersections - East Trixie Au Prospect – see Table 2 for survey and significant assay intersections.
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.	Not applicable – historic drill hole data – sampling methodology not reported.
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').	Historic exploration included geological observations indicating the drilling targeted the best geometry for testing mineralization. Intersections reported are considered down hole length and therefore does not represent true width of mineralization.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	- Image 1 - Location of the Wardawarra Project and Western Queen Gold Project - Image 2 - Geology and Prospect Plan – North and South of Western Queen Gold Project - Image 3 - Location of Yinga Prospect and Environs over Airborne Magnetics (RTP1VD) - Image 4 - Yinga Ni Cu Co Prospect – Stacked Drill Hole Section YY - Image 5 - Location Plan of the Tantalus Ta Nb Sn Prospect over RGB - Image 6 - East Trixie Au Prospect – Au in Soil Geochemistry and Prospectivity
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.	Historic grades are available in hard copy from Open File reports – Table 3.
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.	Not applicable, all meaningful and material exploration data included.
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.	- Image 2 highlights the areas of interest. Proposed work includes. - MLTEM survey - RC drilling to test potential conductors defined by the MLTEM survey - AC drilling testing inferred regional gold trends - RC drilling testing below the Tantalus pegmatite – potentially defining other prospective pegmatites.