

17th February 2020

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

High-Grade Gold Discovery at Western Queen Project

6m @ 34.24 g/t Au

Western Queen Central Deposit – Gold 300m Down-plunge and Open

Rumble completed 3 step out RC/Diamond drill holes 54m, 180m and 300m along strike from the historic high-grade gold intersection **WQD-1072 (6.3m @ 36.06 g/t Au)**, intersecting gold in all holes demonstrating the **gold mineralising system extends at least 300m and is open**.

- WQRC007D - **6m @ 34.24 g/t Au** from 354m
 - **Very strong gold continuity 54m down-plunge** from WQD-1072
 - **DHEM Survey - An off-hole conductor related to the high-grade gold** lies below and north of the drill-hole and correlates with a historic high-grade gold intersection (**WQD-1089 – 11.8m @ 16.08 g/t Au**)
- WQRC020D – **4.4m @ 3.22 g/t Au** from 349.9m
 - **Strong gold continuity a further 190m down-plunge & along strike** from WQD-1072
 - **DHEM survey incomplete** – Area below hole not surveyed, however based on the position of conductors related to high-grade gold mineralisation in WQRC007D, it is interpreted that **higher-grade gold mineralisation lies below the current drilling and will be tested in upcoming drilling**
- WQRC023D – **5.4m @ 5.11 g/t Au** from 365.5m
 - **Strong gold continuity a further 310m down-plunge & along strike** from WQD-1072
 - **DHEM Survey - A significant off hole conductor lies below the drill-hole intercept** and based on the position of conductors related to high-grade gold mineralisation in WQRC007D it is interpreted that **higher-grade gold mineralisation lies below the current drilling. This conductor will be tested in upcoming drilling**

Important: Mineralisation is completely open southwest along strike/down plunge and WQRC020D & WQRC023D are the only step out holes completed.

Western Princess – New High-Grade Gold Shoot Discovery

- **A new high-grade gold shallow shoot has been discovered** between the Western Queen Central and Western Queen South Historical Pits returning:
 - **WQRC011 – 3m @ 19.9 g/t Au** from 8m

Important: The new zone is open to the south and down plunge

North of the Western Queen Central deposit – New High-Grade Gold Zone

- North of historic drill hole (QNC-10310-1- **6m @ 37.34 g/t Au** from 50m) drilling intersected a **new high-grade gold zone**:
 - **WQRC002 - 1m @ 11.8 g/t Au** from 103m

Important: No drilling has been completed north of drill-hole WQRC002

Western Queen Central South Zone

- Infill and extension RC drilling completed returned multiple shallow gold intersections **highlighting potential for an oxide (soft) gold resource from surface** including:
 - **WQRC004 – 5m @ 6.5g/t Au** from 30m
 - **WQRC005 – 4m @ 4.3 g/t Au** from 10m
 - **WQRC008 – 19m @ 1.51 g/t Au** from 2m

Next Steps

- Drilling imminent to **test interpreted higher-grade gold zone below WQRC020D & WQRC023D**



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Rumble Resources Ltd (ASX: RTR) ("Rumble" or "the Company") is pleased to announce results from RC, diamond core drilling and down-hole geophysical surveys at the Western Queen Project located north-west of Mt Magnet, Western Australia.

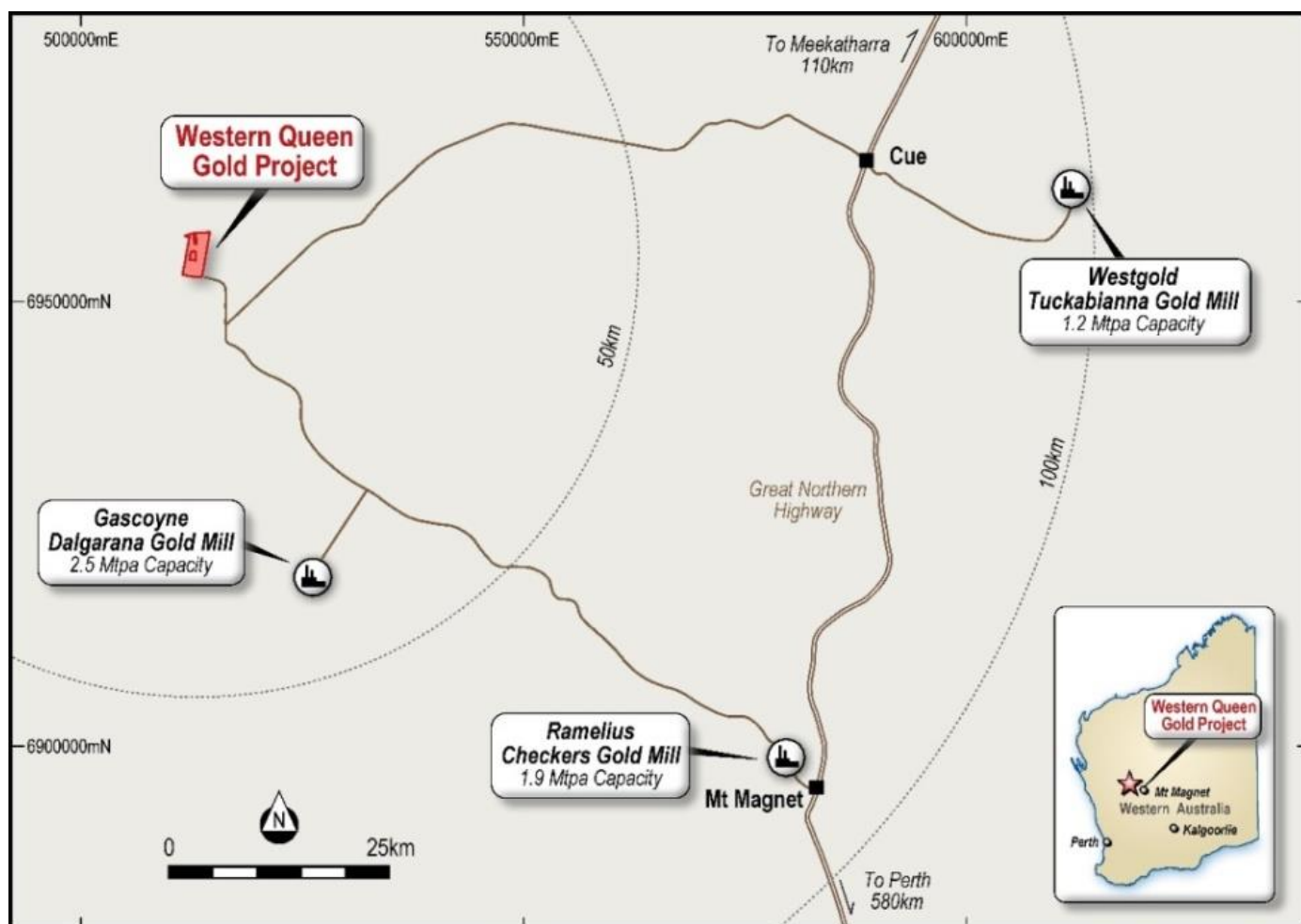


Image 1 – Western Queen Project Location and Local Infrastructure

RC, Diamond Core Drilling and Down-hole TEM Results

Rumble completed twenty (20) RC drill holes (total of 1900m) and three (3) diamond core tails (total of pre-collar - 1340.1m and diamond core tail – 370.1m) down plunge and along strike from the historic Western Queen Central mine and deposit.

The three (3) diamond core tails were surveyed by DHTM (down-hole transient electromagnetic). Hole WQRC020D had a blockage and was partially completed with the lower 91m (interpreted high grade gold zone) not surveyed.

The drilling and geophysical survey programme was focused on the down plunge and strike potential (north and south) of the Western Queen Central mine and deposit. The aims of the programme include:

- **Step out drilling targeting the main high-grade down-plunge zone to the Western Queen Central deposit – three (3) diamond core tail drill-holes completed. Step out was 300m.**
- **Infill and extension drilling of the Western Queen Central South Oxide Zone – eight (8) RC drill-holes completed.**
- **Reconnaissance drilling between the Western Queen Central South Oxide Zone and the Western Queen South mine and deposit – six (6) RC drill-holes completed.**
- **Infill and extension drilling north of the Western Queen Central deposit – six (6) RC drill-holes completed.**

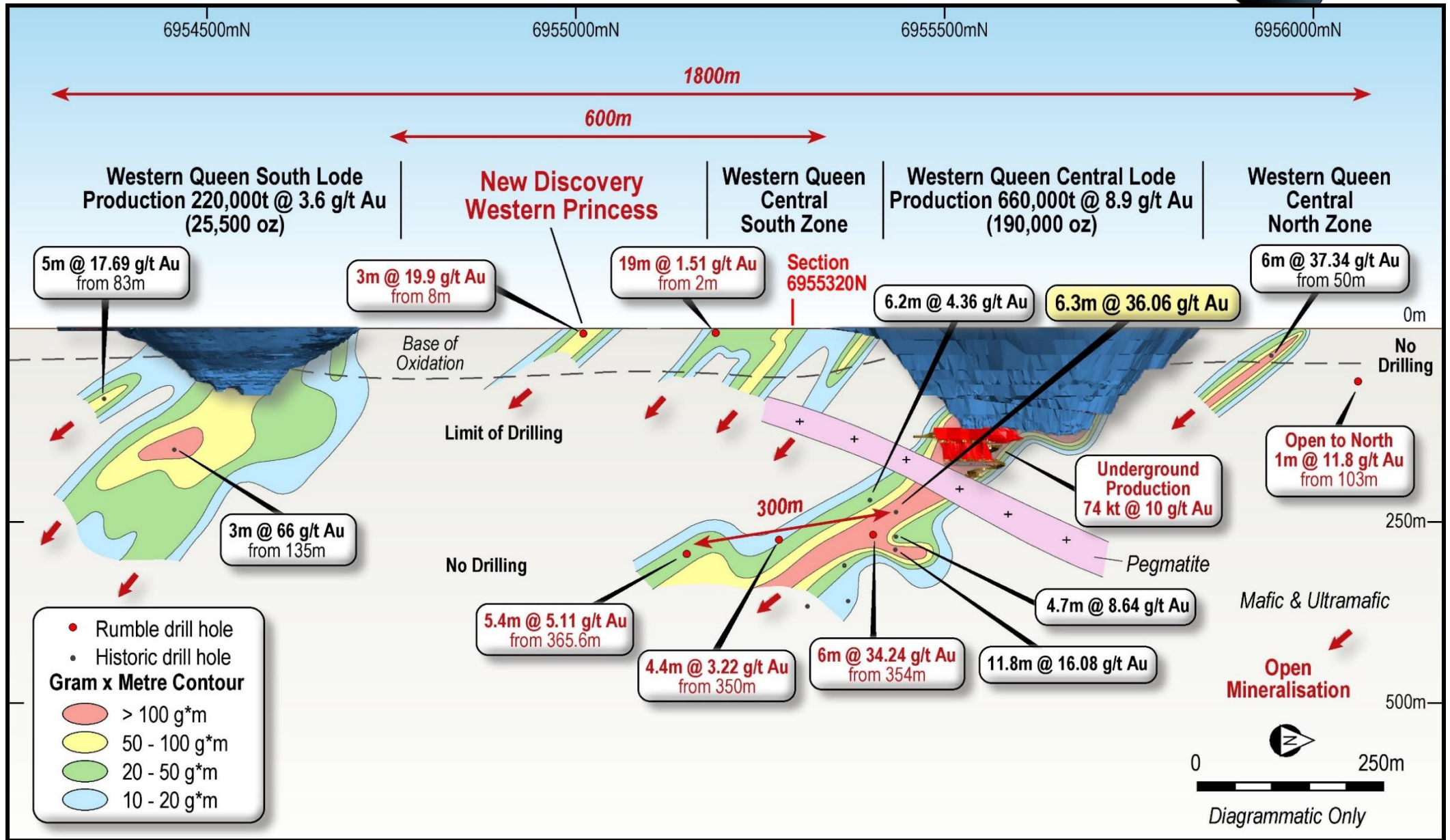


Image 2: Diagrammatic Longitudinal Section highlighting Western Queen Scale Potential – 1.8km long – Multiple high-grade drill intersections – Open.

*Refer ASX announcement 6 August 2019 for details in respect of historical production.

Western Queen Central Deposit – High-Grade Down Plunge Zone

Three diamond hole tails tested the down-plunge potential of the high-grade gold shoot at the Western Queen Central Deposit, stepping out 300 metres down-plunge of the historic high-grade gold mineralised zone.

WQRC007D intersected high-grade mineralisation **54m** down-plunge and along strike from historic drill-hole **WQD-1072 (6.3m @ 36.09 g/t Au from 305.7m)**.

- **WQRC007D** returned **6m @ 34.24 g/t Au from 354m (RC drill intersection)**

WQRC020D intersected strong gold mineralisation **135m** southwest along strike from WQRC007D (total 189m from WQD-1072). No previous drilling in this position. WQRC020D returned:

- **WQRC020D – 4.4m @ 3.22 g/t Au from 349.9m (Diamond core intersection)**

WQRC023D intersected strong gold mineralisation **120m** southwest along strike from WQRC020D (total 310m from WQD-1072). No previous drilling in this position. **WQRC023D** returned:

- **WQRC023D – 5.35m @ 5.11 g/t Au from 365.5m (Diamond core intersection)**

The **DHTEM surveys (image 3)** highlighted multiple in-hole and off-hole conductors with three conductors correlating with gold mineralisation (from assaying). Mineralisation is typically increased pyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite as stringer to wispy (sulphide fill foliation planes) sulphides with molybdenite and scheelite. Scheelite often forms a halo to the gold mineralisation. Alteration is typically biotite/phlogopite with silica flooding. In general, the primary gold mineralised zone has a conductive response (modelled at 200 siemens). The downhole TEM survey has been able to detect conductivity up to 50m from the drill-holes surveyed. Image 3 highlights the downhole conductors in a longitudinal section. A significant off-hole conductor related to mineralisation in WQRC023D (5.35m @ 5.11 g/t Au) lies below the drill-hole. **An off-hole conductor related to the very high-grade gold mineralisation in WQRC007D lies below and north of the drill-hole and correlates with an historic high-grade gold intersection (WQD-1089 – 11.8m @ 16.08 g/t Au).**

Important: Based on the position of conductors related to gold mineralisation, it is interpreted that drill holes WQRC020D and WQRC023D completed by Rumble have intersected gold mineralisation above the interpreted higher-grade gold zone below their drill hole locations – See image 3 below.

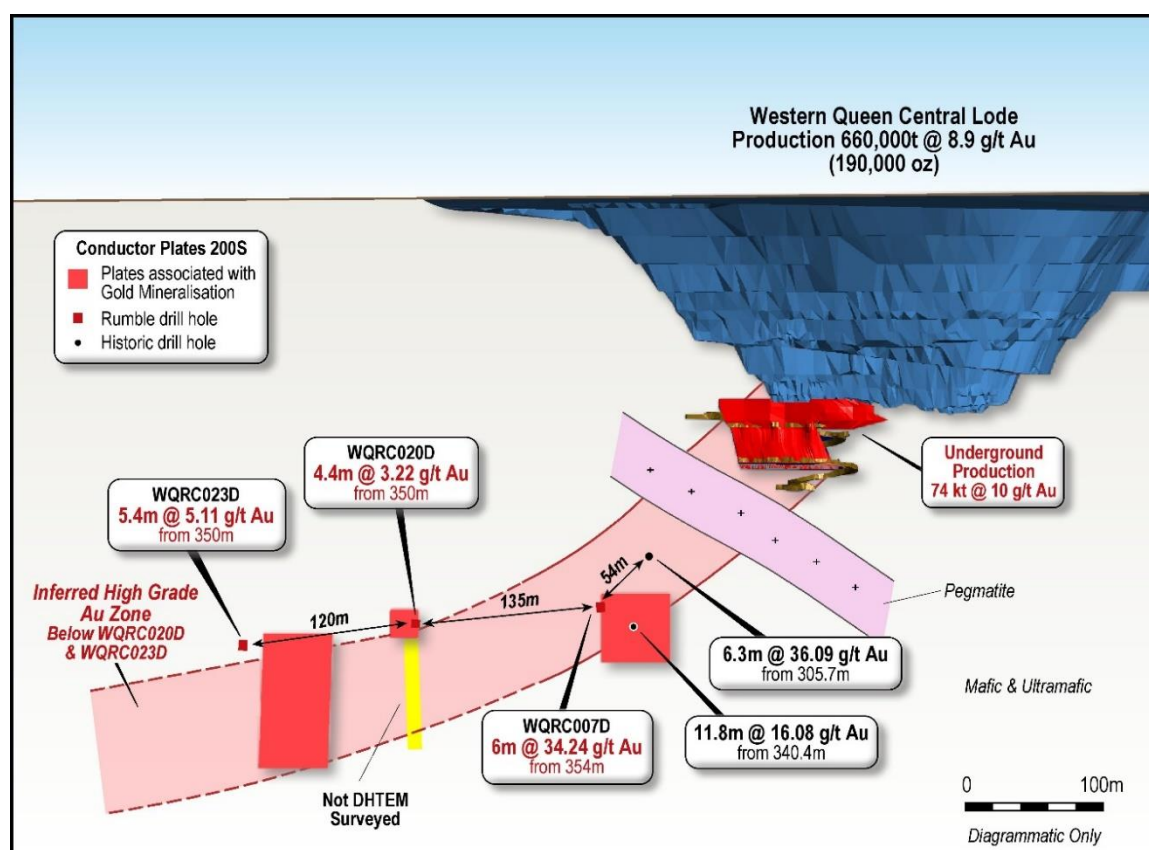


Image 3: Longitudinal Section - Location of Conductor Plates – Highlights Potential below drill holes WQRC020D and WQRC023D for Higher Grade Gold

Western Queen Central South Oxide Zone (image 4 and 5)

Historic drilling immediately southwest of the historic Western Queen Central open pit has outlined a zone of shallow oxide gold mineralisation over 300m strike. The zone is open to the southwest towards the historic Western Queen South open pit. The zone has potential for an oxide (soft) gold resource from surface.

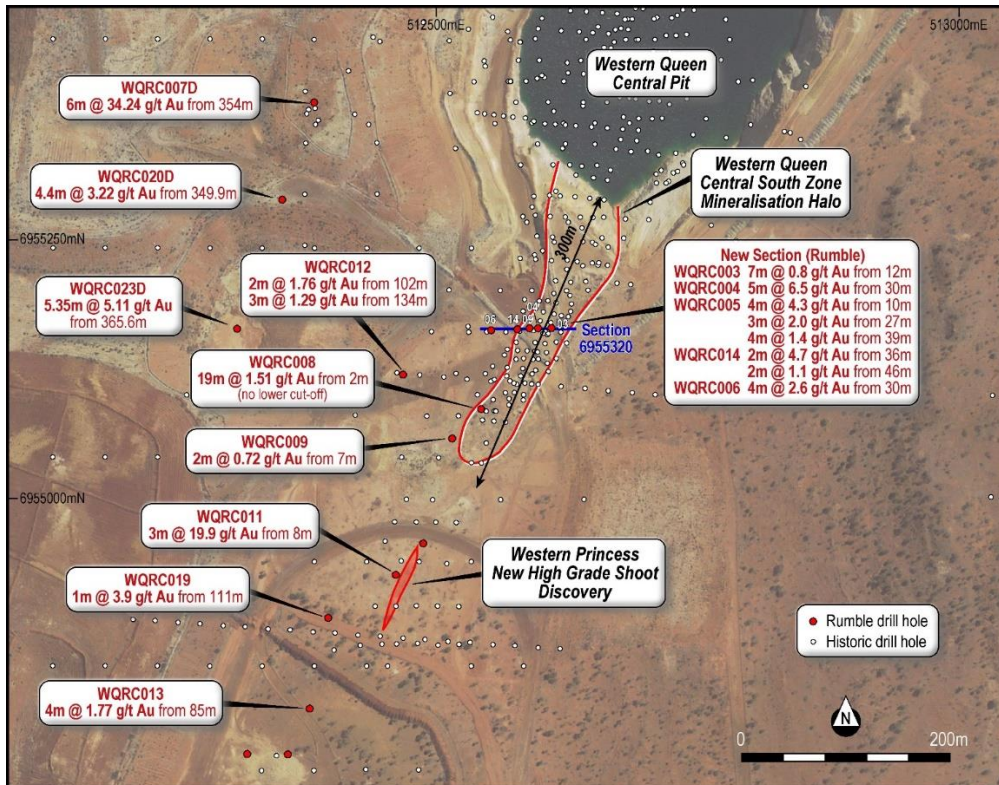


Image 4: Highlighting 300m of gold potential for an oxide (soft) gold resource from surface and location of Western Princess New High-Grade Gold Shoot Discovery

To aid in confirming shallow gold mineralisation continuity, an infill traverse was completed (Section 6955320N) in addition to extension drilling. RC drilling results include:

- **WQRC004 – 5m @ 6.5 g/t Au from 30m**
- **WQRC005 – 4m @ 4.3 g/t Au from 10m**
- **WQRC008 – 19m @ 1.51 g/t Au from 2m**

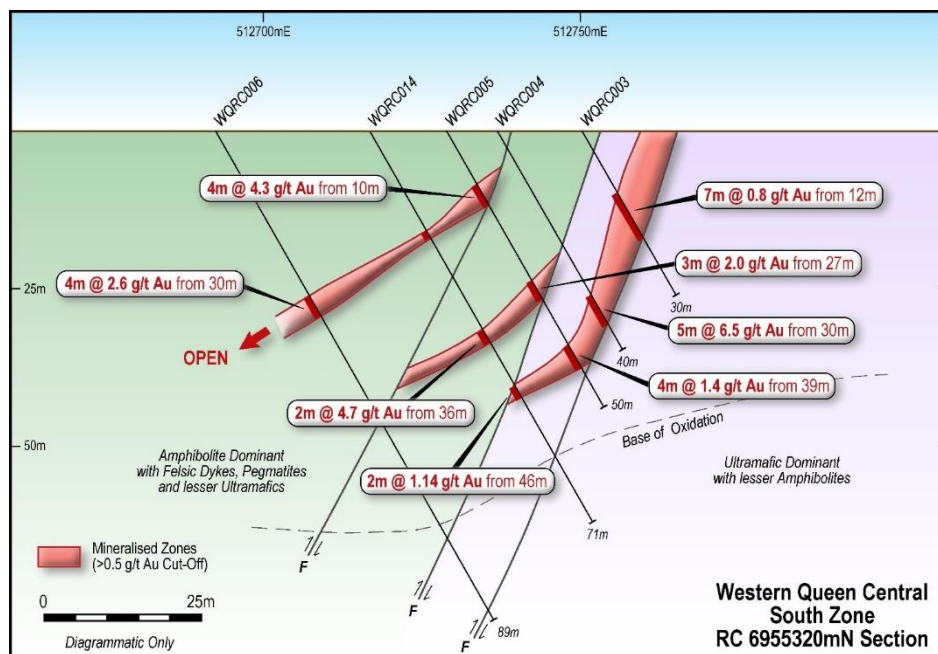


Image 5 – Section 6955320N highlights multiple stacked oxidised gold zones

Section 6955320N drilling demonstrates multiple zones of up to **5m @ 6.5 g/t Au from 30m** occur within the Western Queen Central South Zone. Drill-hole WQRC008 returned a wide zone of completely oxidised mineralisation from near surface (**WQRC008 – 19m @ 1.51 g/t Au from 2m**). The style of mineralisation is completely **oxidised mafic to ultramafic lithologies, suitable for shallow open cut mining.**

Western Princess New High-Grade Gold Shoot Discovery (see image 2 and 4)

Reconnaissance style RC drilling that was planned to test a gap of 400m between the southern end of the Western Queen Central South Zone and the Western Queen South deposit (historic drilling limited to shallow RAB traverses in this area) has intersected **near surface high-grade gold mineralisation. The discovery, named Western Princess, returned:**

- **3m @ 19.9 g/t Au from 8m (WQRC011)**

Two RC holes further to the south-southwest of the **new high-grade Western Princess gold discovery** are interpreted to have partially intersected the down plunge position of Western Princess with intersections including **4m @ 1.77 g/t Au from 85m (WQRC013)** and **1m @ 3.9 g/t Au from 11m (WQRC019)**. See image 4 for location.

There is no other historic drilling in this area and the interpreted plunge (southwest) for the Western Princess shallow high-grade gold intersection is completely open.

Western Queen Central North Extension New High-grade Gold Zone (image 2)

Infill and extension drilling north of the Western Queen Central open cut has returned narrow high-grade gold mineralisation on the northernmost RC drill traverse completed to date. The traverse is approximately 250m north of the historic Western Queen Central open cut. The mineralisation is completely open to the north and northwest. The drill-hole returned:

- **1m @ 11.8 g/t Au from 103m (WQRC002)**

Exploration and Resource Expansion Potential

Western Queen Central Down Plunge Potential – High Grade Discovery

- Extremely high-grade gold continuity confirmed with **6m @ 34.24 g/t Au intersected 54m down plunge from historic high-grade intersection of 6.3m @ 36.06 g/t Au.**
- Step out drill-holes, 180m and 300m along strike from the historic high-grade intersection (6.3m @ 36.06 g/t Au) demonstrates the Western Queen Central gold mineralising system extends at least 300m along strike and is completely open down plunge.

It is important to note that WQRC020D and WQRC023D are the only step out holes completed.

- DHTM surveys (WQRC007D, WQRC020D and WQRC023D) have delineated multiple conductor plates. Significant off-hole conductors correlate with gold mineralisation (including the high-grade zone – WQRC007D - 6m @ 34.24 g/t Au).
- **The conductor plates lie below the drill-hole intercepts in WQRC007D and WQRC023D indicating significant potential for high-grade gold mineralisation to develop below the current drill-hole position.**

Western Queen Central South Zone Potential

- Multiple stacked (structurally controlled) gold zones (up to 5m @ 6.5 g/t Au from 30m – WQRC004) in completely oxidised (soft) mafics southwest along strike from the historic Western Queen Central open cut **highlights the potential for shallow oxide resources over a strike of 300m.** Historic drilling focused on the oxide potential.
- **No down-plunge drilling has been completed to test for potential higher-grade gold shoots.**

Western Princess (New Discovery)

- The Western Princess discovery (**3m @ 19.9 g/t Au from 8m**) potentially represents another high-grade shoot between the Western Queen Central South Zone and the Western Queen South deposit.
- **The high-grade gold mineralisation is open down plunge and along strike.**

Western Queen Central North Extension

- North and northwest of the northernmost drill traverse (250m north of the historic Western Queen Central open cut), mineralisation is open (**1m @ 11.8 g/t Au from 103m**).

Western Queen South Pit/Deposit

- Below and proximal to the pit, an inferred resource of **832,000t @ 3.1 g/t Au for 83,000oz (refer table 1 below) is open at depth (down plunge)**. Significant intercepts within the resource and south of the pit includes: **3m @ 66 g/t Au from 135m (QND-38975-1) and 5m @ 17.69 g/t Au from 83m (QNC-8900-1)**

Next Steps

Western Queen Central Main Shoot (Down Plunge Potential)

- **Diamond drill (wedge) program to test:**
 - **Main conductor plate below mineralisation (5.4m @ 5.11 g/t Au) in hole WQRC023D.**
 - **Inferred position of down-plunge high-grade gold mineralisation below mineralisation (4.4m @ 3.22 g/t Au) in hole WQRC020D.**
- **Confirmation RC drilling of the Western Princess (new discovery) shoot.**

Anticipated timing: Drill rig has been booked and will be mobilised over the coming week.

About Western Queen Gold Project

The Western Queen Gold Project lies 110km NW of Mt Magnet within the Yalgoo mineral field of Western Australia ("the Project"). The Project comprises of two contiguous mining leases (M59/45 and M59/208) for a total area of 9.8 km². The holder is Mt Magnet Gold Pty Ltd, an entity owned by Ramelius Resources (ASX: RMS). Rumble entered into an option to acquire 100% of the Project in August 2019.

The Project is located **within a 100km radius of three operating gold processing mills** (see image 4). The closest mill is the Dalgara Mill (48km) which has a capacity of 2.5 Mtpa. The Checkers Mill (Mt Magnet) has a capacity of 1.9 Mtpa and the Tuckabianna Mill has a capacity of 1.2 Mtpa.

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

An updated mineral resource (Payne Geological Services Pty Ltd – Independent) was completed in January 2018. Rumble has reviewed and verified the indicated and inferred resource (refer ASX announcement 6 August 2019), and estimates remaining resources beneath both mined deposits of **962,000t @ 3.9 g/t Au for 120,000oz**. **Of note the high-grade zone below the Western Queen Central Pit hosts inferred mineral resources of 130,000t at 9.0g/t Au for 38,000 ounces.**

See previous ASX announcement dated 6th August 2019 "Option to Acquire High-Grade Western Queen Gold Project" for further details about the Project.

The mineral resource estimate for the Western Queen Gold Project was first reported by the Company in its announcement dated 6 August 2019. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the previous announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Western Queen Gold Deposit							
Mineral Resource Estimate (2.0g/t Au cut-off)							
Deposit	Indicated		Inferred		Total		
	Tonnes	Au	Tonnes	Au	Tonnes	Au	Au
	t	g/t	t	g/t	t	g/t	ounces
WQ South	243,000	3.5	590,000	2.9	832,000	3.1	83,000
WQ Central	-	-	130,000	9.0	130,000	9.0	38,000
Total	243,000	3.5	719,000	4.0	962,000	3.9	120,000

Table 1 – Western Queen Project Resource Estimate (table subject to rounding)

List of Historical & Rumble New High-Grade Drill Intercepts at the Western Queen

Western Queen Central – Down Plunge

- **11.8m @ 16.08 g/t Au** from 340.4m (WQD-1089)
- **6.4m @ 36.09 g/t Au** from 305.7m (WQD-1072)
- **6m @ 34.24 g/t Au** from 354m WQRC007D

Western Princess – New High-Grade Shoot

- **3m @ 19.9 g/t Au** from 8m WQRC011

Western Queen Central High-Grade North Extension

- **1m @ 11.8 g/t Au** from 103m - WQRC002
- **7m @ 60.6 g/t Au** from 70m – (WQJC-32)
- **6m @ 37.34 g/t Au** from 50m – (QNC-10310-1)
- **11m @ 16.8 g/t Au** from 51m – (WQP-1055)
- **11m @ 9.75 g/t Au** from 55m – (WQP-1083)

Western Queen Central South Extension

- **2m @ 40.37 g/t Au** from 4m (WQY-85)
- **3m @ 10.42 g/t Au** from 1m (WQY-123)
- **3m @ 9.30 g/t Au** from 3m (WQY-76)

Western Queen South Pit/Deposit

- **3m @ 66 g/t Au** from 135m (QND-38975-1)
- **5m @ 17.69 g/t Au** from 83m (QNC-8900-1)

Cranes Prospect - (2km north of Western Queen Central Pit)

- **14m @ 4.87 g/t Au** from surface (CRAC015)

Authorisation

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

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Shane Sikora
Managing Director

For further information visit rumbleresources.com.au or contact enquiries@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 is based on 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.

Table 2

Western Queen - Drill Hole Location and Survey Table

Hole_ID	East (MGA94 Z50)	North (MGA94 Z50)	RL	Depth	Azi	Dip
WQRC001	513027.606	6956068	391.637	119	97	-59
WQRC002	512950.19	6956068.686	391.038	131	93	-60
WQRC003	512750.282	6955315.184	394.959	30	91	-60
WQRC004	512737.288	6955315.054	394.517	40	89	-60
WQRC005	512729.293	6955315.008	394.431	50	85	-60
WQRC006	512692.489	6955313.067	394.134	89	92	-60
WQRC007D	512523.44	6955531.055	406.353	413.2	110	-53
WQRC008	512682.902	6955237.693	393.347	71	94	-60
WQRC009	512655.187	6955209.653	392.945	71	95	-60
WQRC010	512627.618	6955109.203	392.819	77	94	-60
WQRC011	512601.268	6955079.071	392.592	77	93	-60
WQRC012	512608.218	6955270.622	392.105	161	93	-60
WQRC013	512519.055	6954950.972	392.565	101	94	-60
WQRC014	512717.583	6955313.979	394.343	71	91	-59
WQRC015	512984.288	6955990.799	391.209	83	93	-59
WQRC016	512958.482	6956011.649	391.175	113	89	-60
WQRC017	512929.894	6955970.367	390.977	110	90	-60
WQRC018	512950.221	6955880.955	391.594	71	93	-59
WQRC019	512536.681	6955037.92	391.85	131	102	-59
WQRC020D	512492.735	6955438.134	401.86	456.9	120	-57
WQRC021	512498.944	6954907.055	392.631	119	94	-59
WQRC022	512459.939	6954908.391	392.232	185	90	-60
WQRC023D	512449.539	6955314.443	390.081	470	130	-65

Table 3.
Drill Hole Intersections >0.5 g/t Au

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade g/t Au
WQRC002	103	104	1	11.8
WQRC003	3	4	1	1.09
WQRC003	12	19	7	0.77
WQRC003	25	26	1	0.54
WQRC004	15	16	1	0.67
WQRC004	19	23	4	0.65
WQRC004	30	34	4	4.73
WQRC005	10	14	4	4.3
WQRC005	23	24	1	1.03
WQRC005	27	30	3	2.01
WQRC005	39	43	4	1.4
WQRC006	27	28	1	0.53
WQRC006	30	34	4	2.62
WQRC006	48	49	1	0.56
WQRC006	66	67	1	0.96
WQRC008	2	21	19	1.51
WQRC008	37	39	2	0.63
WQRC008	41	42	1	1.14
WQRC009	7	9	2	0.72
WQRC009	30	31	1	0.51
WQRC009	39	40	1	0.72
WQRC010	20	22	2	0.57
WQRC011	8	11	3	19.9
WQRC011	29	30	1	0.76
WQRC011	48	49	1	3.38
WQRC011	64	65	1	0.54
WQRC012	102	104	2	1.76
WQRC012	121	122	1	0.57
WQRC012	134	137	3	1.29
WQRC013	67	68	1	1.48
WQRC013	81	82	1	1.49
WQRC013	85	89	4	1.77
WQRC014	15	17	2	0.67
WQRC014	19	20	1	1.59
WQRC014	36	38	2	4.72
WQRC014	40	43	3	0.77
WQRC014	46	49	3	0.94
WQRC014	57	58	1	0.57
WQRC015	11	12	1	0.95
WQRC016	76	77	1	0.69
WQRC019	6	7	1	0.65
WQRC019	75	76	1	0.55
WQRC019	82	85	3	0.59
WQRC019	107	108	1	0.61
WQRC019	111	112	1	3.9
WQRC021	90	91	1	0.95
WQRC007D	354	360	6	34.24
WQRC020D	349.9	354.3	4.4	3.22
WQRC023D	365.65	371	5.4	5.11

Table 4

Western Queen Central Main Shoot
Gold Assays for Significant Intersections – WQRC007D, WQRC020D and WQRC023D

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Grade g/t Au	Sample
WQRC007D	354	355	1	20.4	RC
WQRC007D	355	356	1	6.22	RC
WQRC007D	356	357	1	5.72	RC
WQRC007D	357	358	1	125	RC
WQRC007D	358	359	1	39.7	RC
WQRC007D	359	360	1	8.38	RC
WQRC020D	349.9	350.4	0.5	0.77	1/2CORE
WQRC020D	350.4	350.8	0.4	27.7	1/2CORE
WQRC020D	350.8	351.2	0.4	1.26	1/2CORE
WQRC020D	351.2	352	0.8	0.88	1/2CORE
WQRC020D	352	352.8	0.8	0.52	1/2CORE
WQRC020D	352.8	353.5	0.7	0.77	1/2CORE
WQRC020D	353.5	354.3	0.8	0.68	1/2CORE
WQRC023D	365.6	366.2	0.6	11.65	1/2CORE
WQRC023D	366.2	366.91	0.71	1.41	1/2CORE
WQRC023D	366.91	367.38	0.47	1.94	1/2CORE
WQRC023D	367.38	368	0.62	1.4	1/2CORE
WQRC023D	368	369	1	0.38	1/2CORE
WQRC023D	369	370	1	0.88	1/2CORE
WQRC023D	370	371	1	16.9	1/2CORE

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.	- RC Sampling – 1 metre cone split samples with duplicate every 20, CRM standard (mixed OREAS high-grade and low-grade gold) every 20 samples and CRM blank every 20 samples. Samples are > 2kg. - Diamond Core Sampling – 1 metre mark and cut for routine core (not deemed to be mineralisation). Part metre core cut if mineralisation is recognised. Core cut to geological boundaries. Diamond core sampling is ½ core. Duplicates every 20 samples and cut to ¼ core. Primary sample at duplicate section is also ¼ core. Duplicate ¼ and primary ¼ averaged.
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.)..	- RC face hammer (5.5 inch), including pre-collar to diamond core tail. - Diamond core is NQ2. Core is orientated
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.	- RC sample chips collected from splitter as > 2kg sample. Remaining sample collected in plastic bags (approximately 3-40 kgs). Every metre, a reference chip sample is collected. Geologically logged on site. - Diamond core sample collected in trays, photographed and cursory logged on site. Core trays transported to Rumble facilities in Perth to be fully orientated marked and geologically logged. 100% core recovery at all times
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.	- RC chip sample logging includes geological and first pass geotechnical appraisal. - Diamond core is geological, structural and geotechnical logged with full orientation and photography. Core recovery is calculated based on average 3m runs. Entire diamond core logged including mineralisation and country rock.
Sub-sampling techniques and	- If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. - If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split,	RC samples are cone split. Samples were both wet and dry. Wet samples via cone

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
sample preparation	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.	splitter. - Diamond core was orientated and marked based on 1 metre or geological boundaries. The core was cut in half along orientation line. For duplicates (every 20 samples), the half core was quartered. At all times, half core was retained for future reference. - RC sample size was generally consistent > 2kg
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	- The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. - For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. - Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	- All assaying was by 30-gram charge Fire Assay with AA finish (total digest). - In addition to the Au FA analysis, both RC and diamond samples were analysed by pXRF and magnetic susceptibility meter. - Standards were industry CRMs from OREAS which included low-grade and high-grade along with certified blanks CRM's include – G316-1, G916-4, G913-1, G915-2 and G313-4.
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 both hard copy and electronic.
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.	- Drill-hole collars have been surveyed using DGPS. Survey completed by Lone Star Surveys. System is MGA94 Zone 50. - Down-hole surveys were completed by Gyro.
Data spacing and distribution	- Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. - Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. - Whether sample compositing has been applied.	- Data spacing is based on surface DGPS drill hole pick-up including RL. - No composite sampling completed.
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.	Orientation of sampling versus structure and trend of gold mineralisation is known based on large historic database and mining history of the Western Queen Central and Western Queen South Gold deposits. Mining completed in 2012.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	All samples managed by Rumble personnel.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No external audit or review of current results.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	- 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. - Rumble has an option to acquire 100% of the project. - The licenses are currently owned by Mt Magnet Gold Pty Ltd. - The licenses are granted, in a state of good standing and have no known impediments. - Production royalties include \$20/oz on existing resources with \$8/oz on new open pit resources and \$6/oz on new underground resources.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- Current RC and diamond core drilling completed by Rumble. - Historical drill hole intersections previously reported in previous Rumble announcements. 4/11/2019 – Western Queen Gold Project – Multiple Targets to be Drilled
<i>Geology</i>	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Deposit type is orogenic shear zone hosted gold in Archaean greenstones of the Yilgarn Block
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	- 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 - Western Queen Project Resource Estimate (table subject to rounding) - Table 2 – Drill Hole Location and Survey Table. - Table 3– Drill Hole Intersections >0.5 g/t Au - Table 4- Western Queen Central Main Shoot Gold Assays for Significant Intersections – WQRC007D, WQRC020D and WQRC023D
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	- 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 drilling. - Cut-off grade >0.5 g/t Au. - Up to 2 metres of internal waste used if length of intercept exceeds 10m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	• <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	• The dip of the main gold mineralisation zone is well documented - 75° dip to 290° • The true width of mineralization is approximately 70% of the drill-hole intersection. i.e. The true width of a down-hole intersection of 6m will be 4.2m.
<i>Diagrams</i>	• <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	• Image 1 – Western Queen Project Location and Local Infrastructure. • Image 2 - Diagrammatic Longitudinal Section highlighting Western Queen Scale Potential – 1.8km long – Multiple high-grade drill intersections. • Image 3 - Longitudinal Section - Location of Conductor Plates – Highlights Potential below WQRC020D and WQRC023D • Image 4 - Highlighting 300m of gold potential for an oxide (soft) gold resource from surface and location of Western Princess New High-Grade Gold Shoot Discovery • Image 5 - Section 6955320N highlights multiple stacked oxidised gold zones
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	• <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	• Table 3 –Highlights drill-holes WQRC007D, WQRC020D and WQRC023D individual Au assays.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	• <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	• The DHTM Surveys were completed by Vortex Geophysics. Data processing and survey management was completed by Armada Exploration Services.
<i>Further work</i>	• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	• Diamond core wedges planned to test the newly identified conductor plates at Western Queen Central main shoot. • Confirmation RC and plunge/strike extension RC drilling of the new discovery Western Princess.