



High Grade Zinc-Lead Intersected at the Mato Prospect along the Sweetwater Trend – Earraheedy Project

Mato Prospect RC drilling – E69/3787 – RTR 100%

- **Significant high grade Zn-Pb mineralisation intercepted in RC drill hole EHRC733 including:**
 - **16m @ 5.09% Zn + Pb** from 153m (EHRC733)
Including **10m @ 7.05% Zn + Pb** from 157m
- Assay results from 17 holes from the preliminary broad spaced RC drill program at Mato intercepted flat lying Zn-Pb mineralisation including:
 - **9m @ 3.15% Zn + Pb** from 165m (EHRC732)
 - **46m @ 1.04% Zn + Pb** from 104m (EHRC726)
Including **4m @ 5.16% Zn + Pb** from 104m
 - **14m @ 2.49% Zn + Pb** from 154m (EHRC720)
- **Zn-Pb sulphide mineralisation** is hosted within the Navajoh Unconformity Unit and the Sweetwaters Well Dolomite, with **near identical geological controls to the Chinook, Tonka and Navajoh Deposits.**
- The width and tenor of mineralisation intercepted in EHRC733 indicates that potential feeder faults exist at the Mato Prospect and **confirms the prospectivity of the 9km x 3km area to host high grade Zn-Pb sulphide mineralisation.**
- A **ground gravity survey** is scheduled to commence in October, which in conjunction with the existing Airborne Gravity Gradiometry (AGG) survey, will allow the Company to **target new high grade feeders similar to that intersected in EHRC733 within the Navajoh Unconformity Unit, and potential high-grade structurally hosted MVT type mineralised positions.**
- Awaiting heritage clearance to **explore the significant up dip and strike potential where multiple feeder faults have been interpreted.**



Figure 1 – EHRC733 sulphide examples and sieved Navajoh Unconformity Unit. Left: EHRC733 select sieved sulphide bearing samples from interval 159-160m showing coarse sphalerite, galena, and pyrite. Right: EHRC733 sieved Navajoh Unconformity Unit host lithology chips from 165-166m

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Rumble Resources Limited (ASX: RTR) ("Rumble" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the assay results for the first 17 holes drilled at the Mato Prospect, at the Earraheedy Project (see Figure 2), located 110 km northeast of Wiluna, Western Australia.

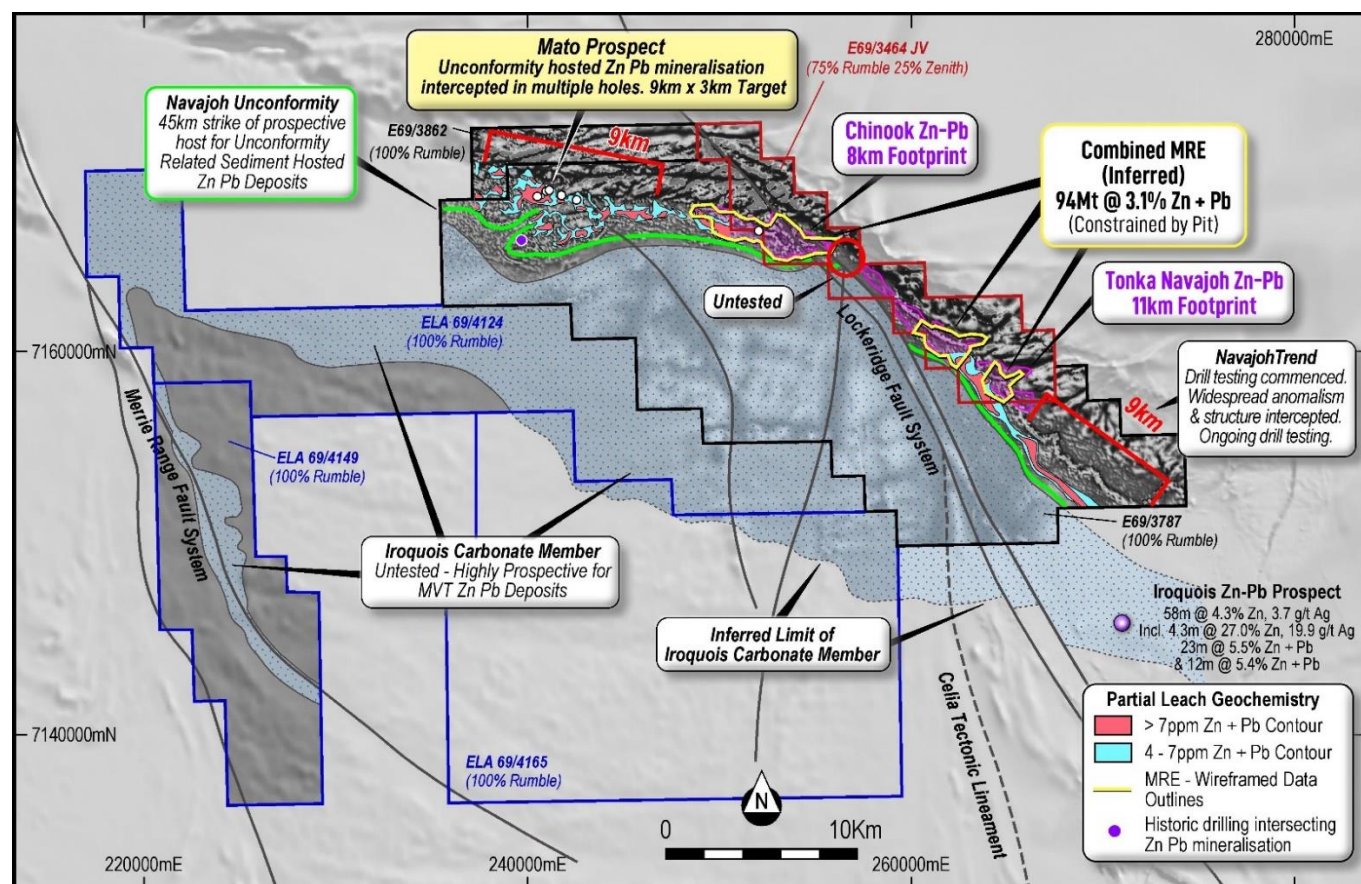


Figure 2 - Earraheedy Project – Location of Chinook and Tonka-Navajoh Deposits, and the Mato Prospect with partial leach geochemistry highlighting the 9km long prospective area.

Mato Prospect RC Drilling – E69/3787 - RTR 100%

Drilling at the Mato Prospect commenced in mid-July (refer to ASX: RTR announcement 17th July 2023), within the 100% RTR tenements – E69/3787 and E69/3862, with the initial drill program designed as a broad (800-1600m) spaced scoping program to test several high priority targets along the prospective Navajoh Unconformity Unit within the 12km Sweetwater Trend, west of the Chinook deposit – see Figure 2.

The Company has only drilled 23 holes at Mato, with the assay results now received from the first 17 drill holes – see Figure 3. The best result was returned from EHRC733 and included **16m @ 5.09% Zn + Pb**, including a higher grade feeder structure. Additionally, there are six holes with pending assays on the same drill traverse as, and immediately down-dip of EHRC733 which have all intercepted visible Zn-Pb mineralisation recognised through portable X-Ray Fluorescence ("XRF") and logging – see Figure 4. Rumble cautions that identification of mineralisation and reporting of visual results is not considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses. Samples will be despatched for laboratory analysis and results and will be reported upon receipt of assay results in accordance with the Company's continuous disclosure policy.

Seventeen holes from the current program returned Zn-Pb mineralisation (refer to Table 1) that occurs within the flat lying Navajoh Unconformity Unit and the top of the underlying Sweetwaters Well Dolomite, which are also the host lithologies for the Chinook, Tonka and Navajoh Deposits. These three deposits were recently reported as part of a near surface, globally significant Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of **94Mt @ 3.1% Zn+Pb and 4.1g/t Ag** (at a 2% Zn+Pb cut off) – refer to ASX release 19th April 2023.

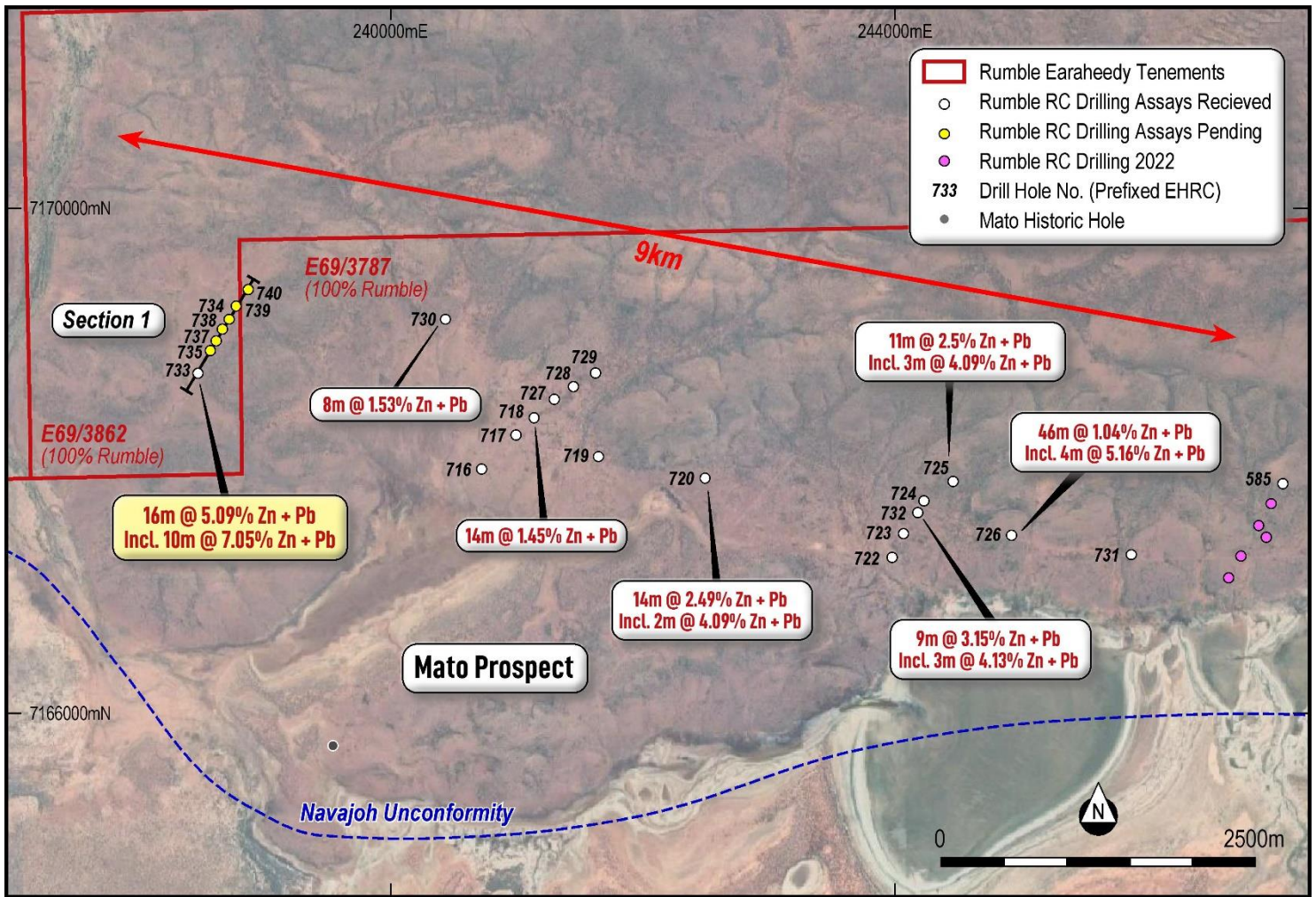


Figure 3 - Mato Prospect – Location plan with Drill Hole status and intersections

A ground gravity survey is planned to commence at the Mato Prospect in October, which in conjunction with the existing Airborne Gravity Gradiometry (AGG) survey will assist the Company to better target potential high grade feeders within the unconformity related mineralisation along strike of EHRC733, and high-grade structurally hosted MVT type mineralisation.

Ongoing heritage access is currently being conducted to advance exploration of the Mato Prospect, and most importantly, allow Rumble to test both along strike and up-dip of EHRC733 within the previously outlined **9km x 3km area** where multiple feeder fault targets have been interpreted.

Next Steps

• Discovery drilling

- RC drilling aimed at defining the limits of the emerging world class Zn-Pb-Ag base metal system within the Navajoh Unconformity Unit, with a focus on discovering new high-grade feeders (cf. Kalitan, Chikamin, Colorado and Magazine Feeder Faults) within the currently outlined mineralised footprints in E69/3464, and along the 12km Sweetwater and 9km Navajoh Southeast Trends that occur within the 100% RTR E69/3787 and E69/3862 tenements.

• Metallurgical studies

- Variability and composite samples provided by diamond and sonic drilling will be collected to confirm the simple and conventional flowsheet, and further improve the flotation performance. Additionally, value adding beneficiation work (dense media separation and ore sorting) will commence once sufficient volumes of cored material have arrived from site.

• Scoping studies

- Work will commence on initial supporting scoping studies for the Earacheedy Project, which will review some of the early development scenarios/options.

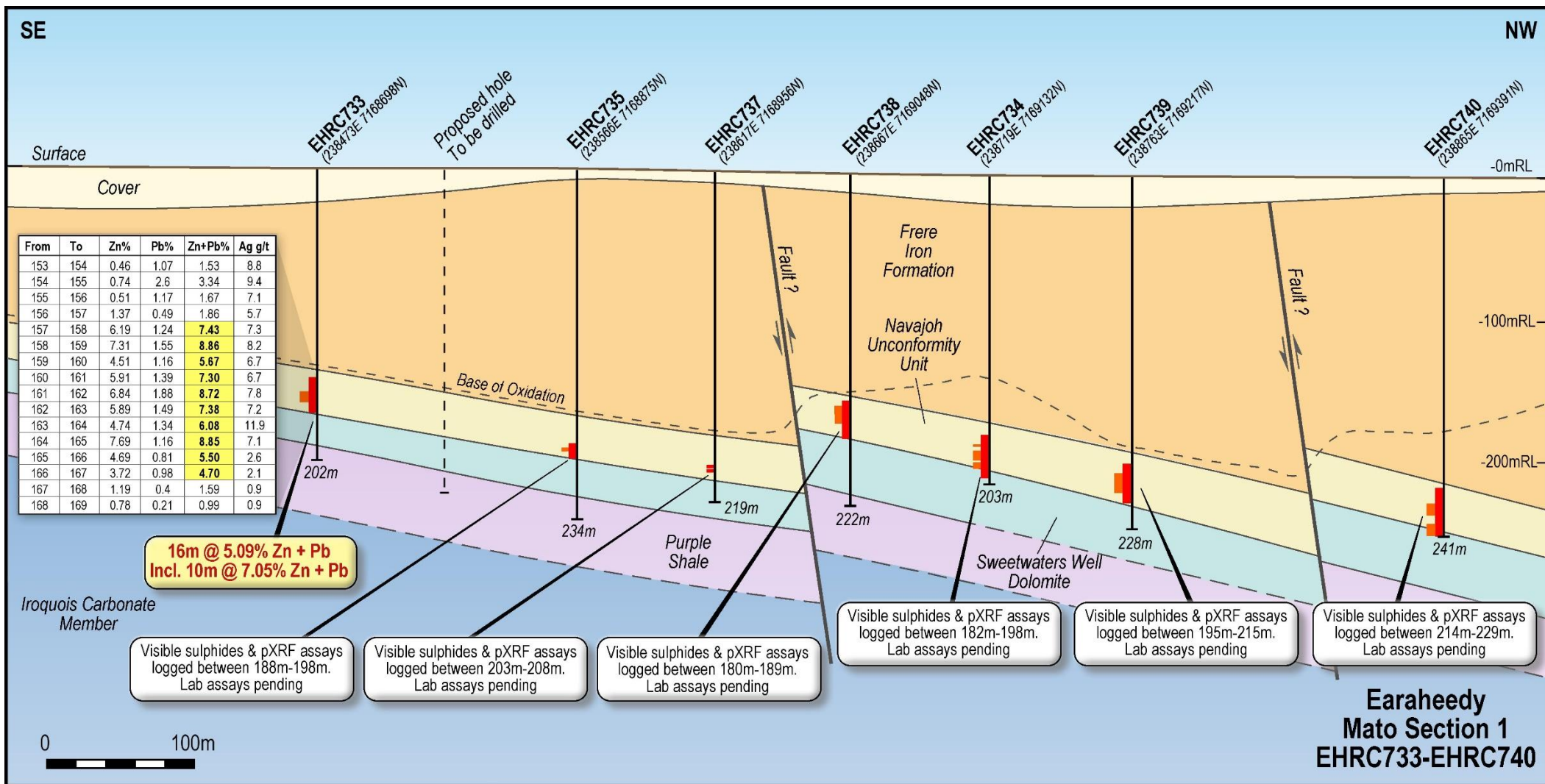


Figure 4 - Mato Prospect – EHRC733-740 geology section with assay results highlighted for the EHRC733 mineralised interval.

About the Earraheedy Project

The emerging, world class Earraheedy Zn-Pb-Ag Project is located 110km northeast of Wiluna in Western Australia, with access to major highways, power (gas pipeline), rail, ports, airports and experienced mining workforce (see Figure 5). The Project includes tenement (E69/3464), which forms the Rumble Resources Ltd 75% / Zenith Minerals Ltd (ASX: ZNC) 25% Joint Venture (“JV”), E69/3787, E69/3862 and newly added applications E69/4124, E69/4149 and E69/4165, which are all 100% controlled by Rumble (see Figure 2).

Rumble announced a major discovery on 19th April 2021 and 2 years later to the day on 19th April 2023, announced a globally significant, pit constrained, maiden inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of **94Mt @ 3.1% Zn+Pb and 4.1g/t Ag (at a 2% Zn+Pb cutoff)** – refer to ASX release 19th April 2023. This maiden MRE confirmed the Earraheedy Project as one of the largest global zinc sulphide discoveries in the last decade. The strength of the MRE is supported by a 41mt of higher-grade resources that could be part of a possible early development scenario, and a much larger 462Mt resource that could potentially be upgraded via beneficiation, providing the project with significant future flexibility.

The Project has exceptional near-term growth potential, with the deposits open in all direction and less than 35% of the 45km mineralised Unconformity Unit (host to the current resources) effectively drill tested, whilst none of the thick underlying geologically fertile formations which could potentially host high-grade MVT deposits having been tested.

The sheer scale, optionality, location and extraordinary growth potential of Earraheedy could see the Project stamp itself as a world class, multi decade asset and play a key role in the future global renewable energy transition.

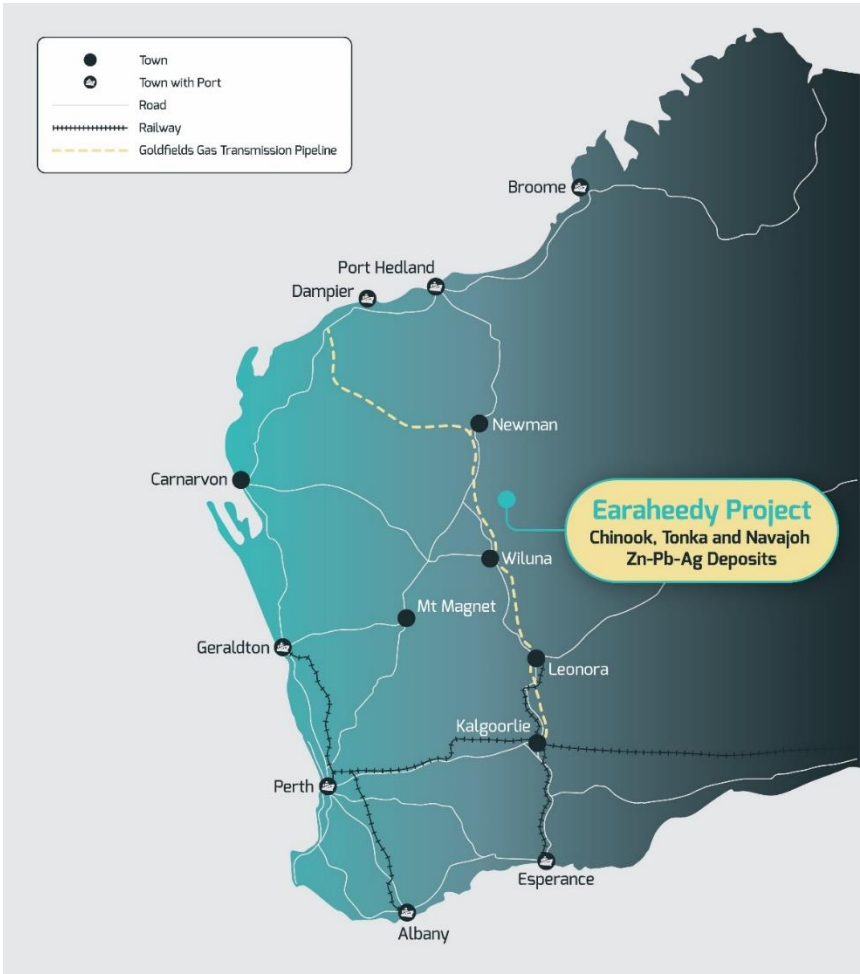


Figure 5 - The Earraheedy Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu Project location and existing infrastructure within Western Australia

Authorisation

This announcement is authorised for release by Peter Venn, Interim Managing Director of the Company.

-Ends-

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

Previous Drill Results

Drill hole results are ongoing and previous assays have been reported in earlier ASX announcements.

- ASX Release 23/8/2019 – 14 High Priority Targets and New Mineralisation Style
- ASX Release 23/1/2020 – Large Scale Zn-Pb-Ag Discoveries at Earraheedy
- ASX Release 19/4/2021 – Major Zinc-Lead Discovery at Earraheedy Project, Western Australia
- ASX Release 2/6/2021 – Large Scale Zinc-Lead-Silver SEDEX Style System Emerging at Earraheedy
- ASX Release 8/7/2021 – Broad Spaced Scout Drilling Has Significantly Increased the Zn-Pb-Ag-Mn footprint at Earraheedy
- ASX Release 23/8/2021 – Earraheedy Zn-Pb-Ag-Mn Project – Exploration Update
- ASX Release 13/12/2021 - New Zinc-Lead-Silver Discovery at Earraheedy Project
- ASX Release 21/12/2021 – Major Zinc-Lead-Silver-Copper Feeder Fault Intersected
- ASX Release 20/1/2022 – Two Key Tenements Granted at Earraheedy Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu Project
- ASX Release 31/1/2022 – Shallow High-Grade Zn-Pb Sulphides Intersected at Earraheedy
- ASX Release 21/2/2022 – Further High-Grade Zn-Pb Results and Strong Grade Continuity
- ASX Release 9/3/2022 – Major Expansion of Zn - Pb Mineralised Footprint at Earraheedy
- ASX Release 26/5/2022 - Multiple New High-Grade Zn-Pb Zones defined at Earraheedy
- ASX Release 18/7/2022 – Heritage Clearance Confirmed- Sweetwater drilling Commenced
- ASX Release 23/08/2022 – Significant Zones of Zn-Pb Sulphides Intersected
- ASX Release 30/08/2022 – High grade Zn-Pb drill intercepts at Tonka
- ASX Release 29/09/2022 – New 2.2km High Grade Chikamin Feeder Zone extends Chinook
- ASX Release 3/11/2022 – High Grade System Discovery Chinook inc. 3.37% Cu 4450g/t Ag
- ASX Release 17/11/2022 – Exceptional Metallurgical Results at Earraheedy Project
- ASX Release 16/02/2023 – Multiple New High-Grade Feeder Targets Defined
- ASX Release 14/03/2023 – Chinook Zn-Pb Prospect expands to 8km strike
- ASX Release 19/04/2023 – Maiden Resource Confirms Earraheedy's World Class Potential
- ASX Release 03/05/2023 – Heritage Clearance Received for Navajoh Southeast Trend
- ASX Release 01/06/2023 – High impact drilling commences at the Earraheedy Project
- ASX Release 17/07/2023 – Zinc Lead Mineralisation Discovered in Drilling

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

Previously Reported Information

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

Disclaimer

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

Table 1 – Drill Hole Location, Intersections and Assay Table – Mato Prospect

Hole ID	E MGA	N MGA	Depth (m)	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	0.5% Zn +Pb	2% Zn + Pb	4% Zn + Pb	6% Zn + Pb	Ag g/t	S %	Zn %	Pb %
EHRC585*	247073	7167828	240	-90	0	200	208	8	1.27				3.79	2.5	0.86	0.41
					incl.	205	205	2		2.56			5.75	1.77	1.62	0.95
EHRC716	240721	7167935	202	-90	0	162	164	2	0.56				0.53	0.16	0.36	0.2
EHRC717	240996	7168208	240	-90	0	190	198	8	2.08				1.68	0.67	1.51	0.57
					incl.	190	194	4		2.86			1.36	0.67	2.09	0.77
EHRC718	241139	7168343	238	-90	0	225	238	13	1.45				2.1	4.6	0.72	0.73
					incl.	225	227	2		2.2			3.05	3.58	1.04	1.16
					incl.	230	234	4		2.22			1.7	3.99	1.35	0.91
EHRC719	241649	7168030	178	-90	0	170	172	2	1.56				9.6	6.18	0.57	0.99
EHRC720	242491	7167865	172	-90	0	154	168	14	2.49				3.01	2.87	1.4	1.09
					incl.	161	163	2			4.12		5.6	7.61	2.38	1.74
EHRC722	243976	7167239	172	-90	0	142	148	6	0.8				1.04	0.27	0.59	0.22
EHRC723	244070	7167422	172	-90	0	144	151	7	1.08				2.28	1.75	0.69	0.39
EHRC724	244228	7167687	214	-90	0	146	168	22	1.2				1.01	2.33	0.86	0.35
EHRC725	244459	7167838	230	-90	0	185	196	11	2.5				4.19	8.12	1.92	0.58
					incl.	189	192	3			4.09		4.63	13.92	3.35	0.74
EHRC726	244925	7167411	198	-90	0	104	150	46	1.04				1.12	1.8	0.77	0.27
					incl.	104	108	4			5.16		5.8	5.79	3.81	1.35
EHRC727	241297	7168484	234	-90	0	210	212	2	0.55				1.3	2.56	0.34	0.21
EHRC728	241456	7168592	246	-90	0	226	232	6	2.03				3.08	7.98	1.72	0.31
EHRC729	241624	7168708	250	-90	0	223	228	5	1.04				4.18	7.95	0.44	0.6
EHRC730	240439	7169120	241	-90	0	198	206	8	1.53				2.35	2.1	1.07	0.46
EHRC731	245867	7167259	186	-90	0	148	158	10	2.23				2.4	1.81	1.73	0.51
EHRC732	244171	7167593	193	-90	0	165	174	9	3.15				6.1	6.77	1.75	1.4
					incl.	167	170	3		3.53			5.8	6.78	2.25	1.27
					and	171	174	3			4.13		6	7.32	2.23	1.91
EHRC733	238473	7168698	202	-90	0	153	170	16			5.09		6.28	9.14	3.9	1.18
					incl.	157	167	10				7.05	6.76	11.92	5.75	1.3

*Previously not reported

Table 2 – Mato RC Drill Hole Collar Positions – Assays Pending

Hole ID	E (GDA94 Z51)	N (GDA94 Z51)	Depth (m)	Dip	Azi	Area
EHRC734	238719	7169132	203	-90	0	Mato
EHRC735	238566	7168875	234	-90	0	Mato
EHRC737	238617	7168956	219	-90	0	Mato
EHRC738	238667	7169048	222	-90	0	Mato
EHRC739	238763	7169217	228	-90	0	Mato
EHRC740	238865	7169391	241	-90	0	Mato

Table 3 - Sulphide Estimate % for holes with pending laboratory assays.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Observed Sulphide Species	Observed % Total Sulphide	Observed Domain
EHRC734	174	182	8	Pyrite Sphalerite	2 - 5%	Sulphide
	182	186	4	Pyrite Sphalerite Galena	5 - 10%	Sulphide
	186	192	6	Pyrite Sphalerite Galena	10 - 15%	Sulphide
	192	198	6	Pyrite Sphalerite Galena	5 - 10%	Sulphide
	198	203	5	Pyrite Sphalerite	2 - 5%	Sulphide
EHRC735	180	188	8	Pyrite Galena	2 - 5%	Transition
	188	193	5	Pyrite Sphalerite Galena	10 - 15%	Sulphide
	193	198	5	Sphalerite	1 - 2%	Sulphide
EHRC737	193	203	10	Pyrite Galena	1 - 2%	Transition
	203	208	5	Pyrite Sphalerite Galena	1 - 2%	Sulphide
EHRC738	170	175	5	Pyrite	0.1 - 1%	Transition
	175	180	5	Pyrite Galena	1 - 2%	Sulphide
	180	189	7	Pyrite Sphalerite Galena	15 - 20 %	Sulphide
	189	205	18	Pyrite	1 - 2%	Sulphide
EHRC739	190	205	15	Pyrite Sphalerite	1 – 2%	Sulphide
	205	215	10	Pyrite Sphalerite Galena	5 – 10%	Sulphide
	215	217	2	Pyrite	1 – 2%	Sulphide
EHRC740	206	214	8	Pyrite Sphalerite	1 – 2%	Sulphide
	214	219	5	Pyrite Sphalerite	2 – 5%	Sulphide
	219	229	10	Sphalerite Galena Pyrite	10 - 15%	Sulphide
	229	231	2	Pyrite Sphalerite	1 – 2%	Sulphide

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC sampling completed on 1m intervals using Metzke Static cone splitter is dry. If wet, sample collected in large polywoven, then allowed to dry for 24 hrs. Sampling was by spear along inside of bag. Weight of sample was on average >2kg. Samples sent to ALS, Malaga, Perth, WA and are being assayed using a four acid digest and read by ICP-AES analytical instrument. At total of 33 elements are reported including Ag, Al, As, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Zn. pXRF analysis utilises a Vanta Olympus XRF analyser and involves a single shot every metre (RC) with routine standards (CRM)
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC face hammer sampling (5.5in diameter). Rig used was an Atlas Copco 220 with 1250cfm air and 435psi compressor.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling cuttings were collected as 1 metre intervals with corresponding chip tray interval kept for reference. In general the dry sample versus the wet sample weight did not vary as the wet sample was collected in a polyweave bag which allowed excess water to seep and kept the drill cutting fines intact in the bag.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each metre was geologically logged with pXRF analysis. All drill cuttings logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC Drilling as below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each metre was analysed by a Vanta pXRF. The Vanta used standards (CRM). If the assay response was >1000ppm Zn, a sample (>2kg) was taken and delivered to ALS for wet

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>samples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>analysis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling QA/QC involved a duplicate taken every 20m, and a standard taken every 20m. 4 standards (OREAS CRMs) levels and one blank were used randomly.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assigned assaying methodology (4 acid) is total digest. As discussed, the Vanta pXRF analyser was used to threshold the collection of samples for wet analysis. In addition to Rumbles QA/QC methods (duplicates, standards and blanks), the laboratory has additional checks.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intersections reported by company personnel only. Documentation and review is ongoing. Prior to final vetting, entered into database.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drillhole collars surveyed using handheld GPS – Datum is MGA94 Zone 51.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No resource work completed. The RC drilling is reconnaissance (scoping) by nature with drill hole spacing on average 500m x 100m apart. Single metre and composites used.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous drilling (and historic) has defined a consistent flat lying sedimentary package. Drilling is normal (90°) to the mineralised intersections. True width reported. No bias. A single traverse of angled RC holes completed to ascertain if footwall structures could be determined. The single traverse was at -60 and represented approximately 85% of true width.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sampling packaging and security completed by Rumble personnel, from collection of sample to delivery at laboratory.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Earraheedy Project comprises of E69/3464 (75% Rumble and 25% Zenith Minerals – JV), E69/3787 and E69/3862 (100% Rumble) and newly acquired tenure E69/4124, E69/4165 and E69/4149 (all 100% Rumble) All Tenements are in a state of good standing and have no known impediments to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration solely completed by Rumble Resources
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Earraheedy Project Deposit type is considered to be a MVT variant (Irish Style in part). Mineralisation is predominantly stratiform sediment unconformity hosted in both carbonate and clastic flat lying lithologies.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Table 1 – Drill Hole Location, Intersections and Assay Table – Mato Prospect Table 2 – Mato RC Drill Hole Collar Positions – Assays Pending Table 3 - Sulphide Estimate % for holes with pending laboratory assays.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic drilling cut-off grades used include: o 0.5% Zn o 0.5% Zn + Pb o >0.1% Zn The Zn:Pb ratio is variable over the project area. On average the Zn:Pb ratio for sulphide is 3. The average Zn:Pb ratio for oxide is 0.8. Historic drilling – if diamond drilling or RC composite – weighted average used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling is vertical. Mineralisation is flat. Width of mineralisation is true width.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>intercept lengths</i>	<p><i>respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Figure 1 – EHRC733 sulphide examples and sieved Navajoh Unconformity Unit. Left: EHRC733 select sieved sulphide bearing samples from interval 159-160m showing coarse sphalerite, galena, and pyrite. Right: EHRC733 sieved Navajoh Unconformity Unit host lithology chips from 165-166m Figure 2 - Earahedy Project – Location of Chinook and Tonka-Navajoh Deposits, and the Mato Prospect with partial leach geochemistry highlighting the 9km long prospective area. Figure 3 - Mato Prospect – Location plan with Drill Hole status and intersections Figure 4 - Mato Prospect – EHRC733-740 geology section with assay results highlighted for the EHRC733 mineralised interval. Figure 5 - The Earahedy Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu Project location and existing infrastructure within Western Australia
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Table 1 represents Drill Hole locations and significant assays
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Airborne Gravity Gradiometry Survey (Falcon) completed by Xcalibur Multiphysics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area over 400km² Flight lines – 250m pXRF analyser is used only to gauge >1000ppm Zn. If sample is >1000ppm Zn and/or within a mineralised section, 1m RC samples are sent for wet analysis (4 acid digest multi-element)
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC scoping and targeted drilling at the Mato Prospect Diamond drilling targeting high-grade MVT type mineralisation RC Drilling along the Navajoh

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	<i>possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Southeast Trend <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aircore Drilling – Iroquois Carbonate Member