



Metallurgical Diamond Drilling Completed Successfully

- 10 PQ3 diamond holes have been completed at Earaaheedy, providing over two tonnes of mineralised drill core for beneficiation test programs
- Drillhole locations were designed to provide representative intervals of Zn-Pb mineralisation along and across the strike of the Chinook Deposit
- Test work will also deliver further geo-metallurgical information to be applied in upcoming scoping studies
- Drill core has been logged and photographed and the selected intervals have now arrived in Perth for assay analysis and metallurgical testing

Rumble Resources Ltd (ASX: RTR) (“Rumble” or “the Company”) is pleased to announce that a diamond drilling campaign to supply metallurgical samples has been completed within the **emerging world class Earaaheedy Zn-Pb-Ag Project** (“Earaaheedy” or the “Project” – see Figures 1 and 2), located 110km northeast of Wiluna in Western Australia.

The diamond drilling campaign was focused on Chinook, the largest of the pit constrained inferred sulphide resource areas, where a Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of **63Mt @ 3.0% Zn+Pb** and 4.6g/t Ag (at a 2% Zn+Pb cutoff) – refer to ASX release 19th April 2023, was outlined within optimised pit shells.

10 PQ3 diamond holes for 1462.7m were completed within E69/3464 (75%RTR/25%ZNC) and E69/3787 (100% RTR), and yielded an estimated 2300kg of representative metallurgical core sample for:

- pilot beneficiation trials (incl. dense media separation [DMS] and sensor ore sorting) that will assess the potential to upgrade the significant volumes of lower grade Zn-Pb mineralisation highlighted within the pit constrained MRE.
- comminution test work, and
- further detailed mineralogy and flotation optimisation testing, for future planned scoping level studies

Beneficiation Background

DMS is a preconcentration method used for the early waste rejection from ores at coarse particle sizes prior to additional milling and downstream processing.

It has been practiced in the mining industry for many years and could provide increased optionality for a developing project like Earaaheedy. This low cost and efficient processing technique has been shown to be highly effective in modified Mississippi Valley Type (MVT) environments (refer to ASX release 23 November 2023. Slide 13) like Earaaheedy (eg. Pering Zn-Pb mine, South Africa)

The advantages of such preconcentration technologies include:

- An increase in the potential mining inventory due to a lowering of the cutoff grade. Thus, lower grade material can be upgraded prior to milling, flotation and filtration. Earaaheedy has a large volume of lower grade mineralisation surrounding the reported MRE of 94Mt @ 3.1% Zn+Pb (at a 2% Zn+Pb cutoff) refer to ASX release 19th April 2023, which occurs within the already optimised pits outlined. Successfully upgrading this material could potentially lead to a much longer mine life.
- A potential reduction in capital and operating costs as a result of enhanced feed grades, thus fewer tonnes are required to be processed and costs of energy, water and reagents are decreased, whilst the size of the process plant is reduced.
- Removal of potentially high silicate waste early in the process, which is beneficial (ie. leads to reductions in grind energy consumption as well as providing low sulphur aggregates and by-products).
- Flotation and metal recoveries typically increasing with increasing metal feed grades.

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Next Steps

The 10 diamond holes have been geologically and geotechnically logged and photographed. A geologically domained quarter core sample was sent to ALS for laboratory analysis. The remaining three quarters of mineralised core was delivered to the Auralia Metallurgy laboratory in Perth, ready to commence beneficiation testing and further flowsheet optimisation. The program is due to commence in the March quarter with results to be reported in the first half of 2024.

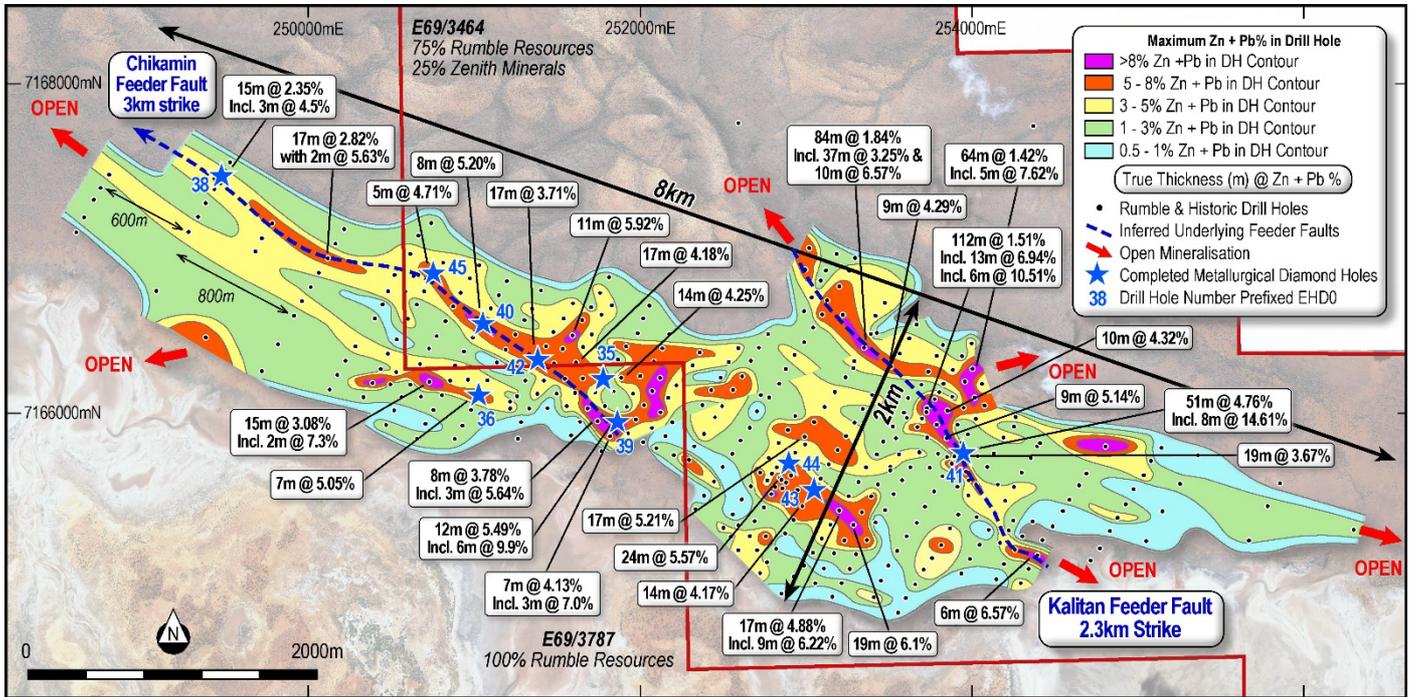


Figure 1 – Chinook - Diamond Drill Hole Locations



Figure 2. EHD043: interval 77.6m-82.4m: Navajoh Unconformity Unit host and coarse-grained sphalerite, galena and pyrite mineralisation

About the Earaaheedy Project

The emerging, world class Earaaheedy 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 3). 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, E69/4124, and exploration licence applications E69/4149, E69/4165 and E69/4178, which are all 100% controlled by Rumble (see Figure 4).

In addition to the above tenements, Rumble is acquiring (100% RTR) four granted exploration licences that lie north and northwest of the existing tenure – refer to ASX release 24th October 2023. These tenements comprise of E69/3815, E69/3842, E69/3889 and E52/3879 (see Figure 4). The addition of the latest tenure will increase the Earaaheedy Project landholding to over 1760km² in area.

Rumble announced a major discovery on 19th April 2021, and 2 years later 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 Earaaheedy Project as one of the largest global zinc sulphide discoveries in the last decade. The strength of the MRE is supported by 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 directions and with the recent tenement additions, the strike potential has significantly increased to over 70km. Drilling by Rumble has focused on the Navajoh Unconformity Unit (host to the current resources) with the aim to find large shallow flat lying sulphide deposits amenable to large scale open cut mining, whilst none of the thick underlying geologically fertile formations which could potentially host high-grade MVT deposits have yet been tested.

The sheer scale, optionality, location and extraordinary growth potential of Earaaheedy 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.

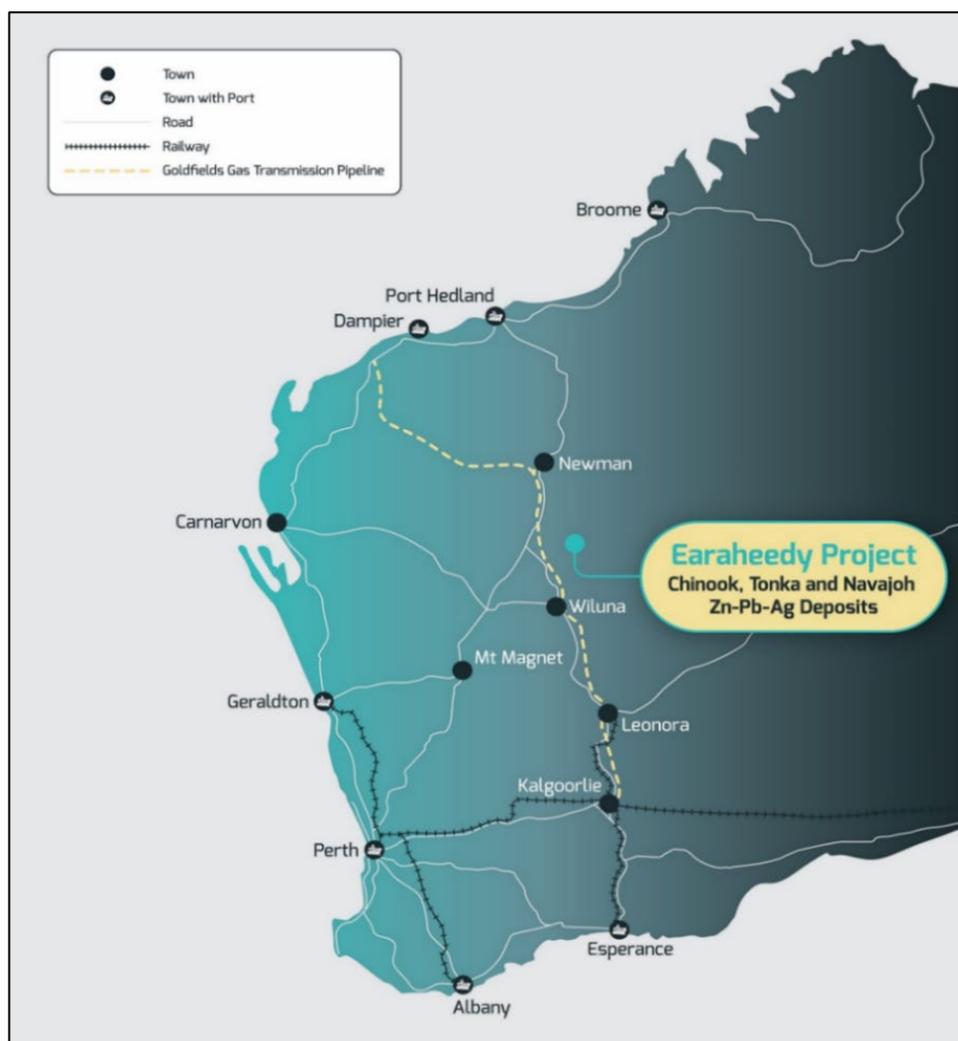


Figure 3: The Earaaheedy Zn-Pb-Ag Project location and existing infrastructure within Western Australia

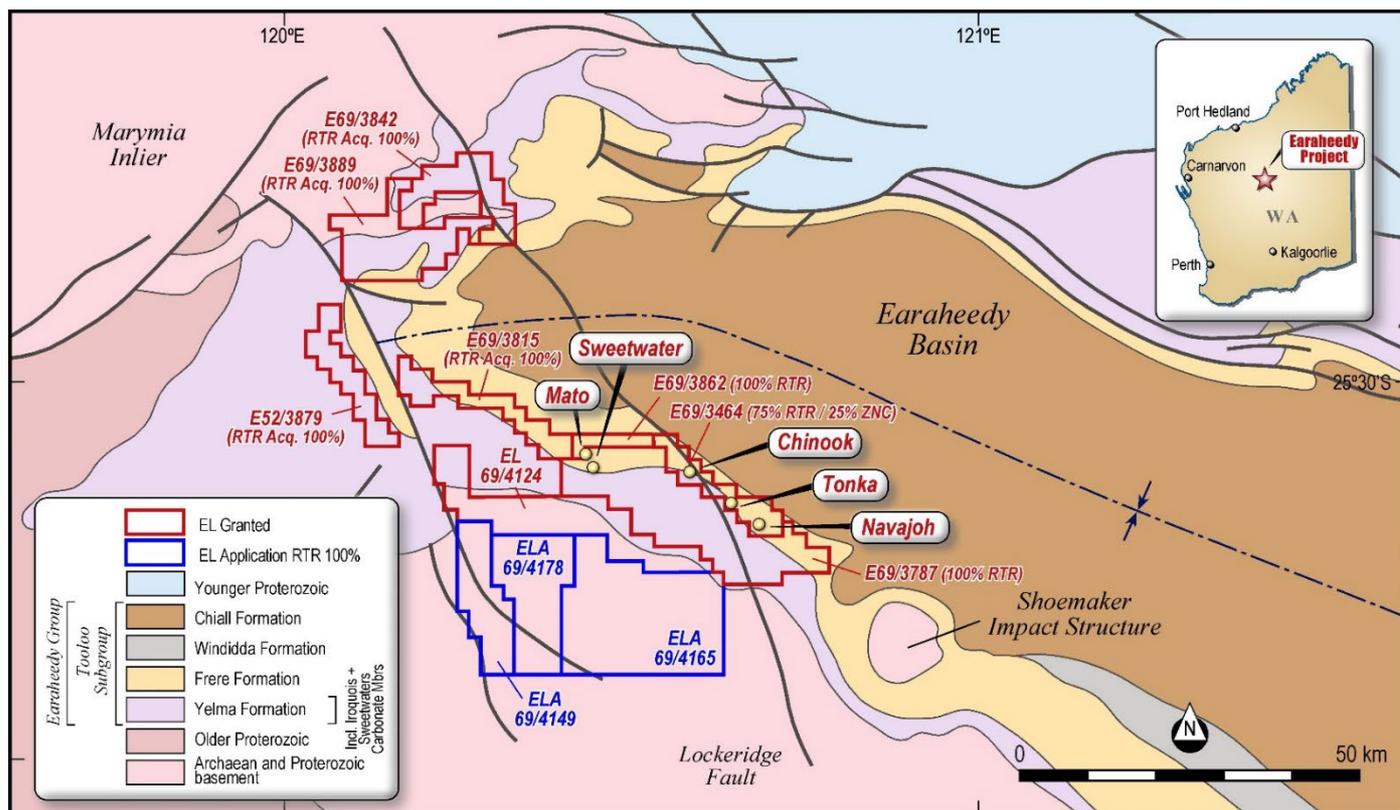


Figure 4: Earacheedy Project – Regional Geology – Earacheedy Basin with Tenement Status

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 23/1/2020 – Large Scale Zn-Pb-Ag Discoveries at Earacheedy
- ASX Release 19/4/2021 – Major Zinc-Lead Discovery at Earacheedy Project, Western Australia
- ASX Release 2/6/2021 – Large Scale Zinc-Lead-Silver SEDEX Style System Emerging at Earacheedy
- ASX Release 8/7/2021 – Broad Spaced Scout Drilling Has Significantly Increased the Zn-Pb-Ag-Mn footprint at Earacheedy
- ASX Release 23/8/2021 – Earacheedy Zn-Pb-Ag-Mn Project – Exploration Update
- ASX Release 13/12/2021 - New Zinc-Lead-Silver Discovery at Earacheedy Project
- ASX Release 21/12/2021 – Major Zinc-Lead-Silver-Copper Feeder Fault Intersected
- ASX Release 20/1/2022 – Two Key Tenements Granted at Earacheedy Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu Project
- ASX Release 31/1/2022 – Shallow High-Grade Zn-Pb Sulphides Intersected at Earacheedy
- 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 Earacheedy
- ASX Release 26/5/2022 - Multiple New High-Grade Zn-Pb Zones defined at Earacheedy
- 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 Earacheedy 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 Earacheedy'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 – New Zn-Pb mineralisation discovered in Sweetwater drilling
- ASX Release 05/10/2023 – High-grade Zinc-Lead intersection at the Mato Prospect
- ASX Release 24/10/2023 - Acquisition Increase Further Zn – Pb Potential
- ASX Release 31/10/2023 – Mato Discovery confirmed with further high grade Zn-Pb
- ASX Release 14/11/2023 – Diamond drilling commences at Earraheedy Project

About Rumble Resources Ltd

Rumble Resources Limited is an Australian based ASX Listed exploration company that is firmly focussed on rapidly advancing the major Zn-Pb-Ag discovery at the Earraheedy Project in Western Australia. Since its discovery in April 2021 broad spaced drilling has rapidly uncovered an emerging world class scale base metal system, with interpretative geology and drilling continuing to make new discoveries and highlight multiple large-scale deposit targets. In April 2023, Rumble announced a maiden, pit constrained, Mineral Resource Estimate of 94Mt @ 3.1% Zn+Pb and 4.1g/t Ag (at a 2% Zn+Pb cutoff) at Earraheedy.

The Company also has a significant pipeline of advanced exploration base metal, lithium and gold projects located in Tier 1 regions of Western Australia.

Rumble's board and management team has a successful track record in making discoveries and project development.

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 – Chinook Diamond Drillhole Collar information –

Hole ID	E (GDA94 Z51)	N (GDA94 Z51)	Depth (m)	Dip	Azi	Area
EHD035	251776.82	7166209.59	180	-80	210	Chinook
EHD036	251027.16	7166114.74	104.6	-80	210	Chinook
EHD038	249489.63	7167450.26	213.5	-83	210	Chinook
EHD039	251858.43	7165947.1	101	-80	210	Chinook
EHD040	251048	7166553	149.4	-80	240	Chinook
EHD041	253921	7165767	138.3	-85	223	Chinook
EHD042	251387	7166323	167.1	-80	310	Chinook
EHD043	253060	7165553	125	-80	210	Chinook
EHD044	252916	7165704	113.7	-80	315	Chinook
EHD045	250769	7166853	170.1	-84	195	Chinook

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"> pXRF analysis (Vanta Olympus XRF Analyser) taken half metre. If pXRF response is >1000ppm Zn + Pb, then sample taken for wet analysis Weight of sample was on average >2kg. Diamond core drilling involved PQ3 coring using 3m barrel. The PQ core is cut in half (along long axis) and then one half cut into quarter core. One quarter of the PQ3 is sampled to geological domain boundaries and/or pXRF assay data and sent to ALS for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay analytical methodology and results pending Both the remaining quarter core and half core was brought to Perth and delivered to Auralia Metallurgy laboratory to commence testwork.
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"> Diamond core drilling is completed with PQ3. Core is oriented if ground conditions allow
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"> Diamond core is cut subject to recovery runs and lithological/mineralisation boundaries
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"> The core is marked up for recovery, orientated and geologically logged. pXRF analysis is also completed for later interpretation and reference.
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 samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond Core drilling: Sub-sampling techniques are subject to core recovery. Core cut by diamond saw and sent as quarter core to laboratory for ;laboratory analysis Standards are routinely used with blanks. If recoveries allow, duplicates taken every 20m. In the case of duplicates, the primary sample is quarter core and the duplicate is quarter core.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	
<p><i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assay sampling methodology and results pending
<p><i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assay sampling methodology and results pending
<p><i>Location of data points</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drill hole collar positions surveyed by hand-held GPS.
<p><i>Data spacing and distribution</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subject to results. • Assay sampling methodology and results pending
<p><i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previous drilling (and historic) has defined a consistent flat lying sedimentary package. • Diamond core drilling was angled at -80° and at variable azimuths. Mineralised horizon intersections are expected to be close to true width of the orebody.
<p><i>Sample security</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All sampling packaging and security completed by Rumble personnel, from collection of sample to delivery at laboratory.
<p><i>Audits or reviews</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No audits completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Earacheedy 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.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration solely completed by Rumble Resources
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Earacheedy 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.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>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.</i> 	Table 1 – Chinook Diamond Drillhole Collar information
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Assaying Reported
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subject to final geological logging and laboratory assay verification

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i></p>	
<p><i>Diagrams</i></p>	<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 – Chinook - Diamond Drill Hole Locations Figure 2. EHD043: interval 77.6m-82.4m: Navajoh Unconformity Unit host and coarse-grained sphalerite, galena and pyrite mineralisation Figure 3: The Earraheedy Zn-Pb-Ag Project location and existing infrastructure within Western Australia Figure 4: Earraheedy Project – Regional Geology – Earraheedy Basin with Tenement Status
<p><i>Balanced reporting</i></p>	<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"> Not applicable as no grades being reported.
<p><i>Other substantive exploration data</i></p>	<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
<p><i>Further work</i></p>	<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 possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC scoping and targeted drilling at the Mato Prospect RC Drilling along the Navajoh Southeast Trend Aircore Drilling – Iroquois Carbonate Member