17th July 2023

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Zinc – Lead mineralisation discovered in RC drilling along the Sweetwater Trend – Earaheedy Project

Sweetwater Trend RC Drilling– E69/3787 – RTR 100%

- RC drilling, testing an area 7.5km west of the Chinook Deposit, identified from gravity interpretation and soil sampling, has **intersected Zn-Pb sulphide mineralisation in the first five drill holes at the newly named 'Mato Prospect'**
- Geological logging of the drill holes importantly indicates that the **Zn-Pb mineralisation occurs within the Navajoh Unconformity Unit and has similar geological controls that host the Chinook, Tonka, and Navajoh deposits**
- Further interpretation of the Airborne Gravity Gradiometry (FalconTM) Survey (AGG) completed in 2022 has **highlighted multiple new gravity targets at the Mato Prospect that could potentially represent high-grade feeders**
- This initial drill testing along with coincident Zn-Pb soil geochemistry has outlined a potential **9km long x 3km area (Mato Prospect) that could host a significant new Zn-Pb sulphide deposit and add to the emerging world class base metal system at Earaheedy**

Chinook West EIS Diamond Drilling – E69/3787 – RTR 100%

- A deep diamond drill hole has been completed at Chinook West intersecting **a broad zone of visible sphalerite, galena, and minor chalcopyrite within the Navajoh Unconformity Unit and underlying Sweetwaters Well Dolomite**
- Ongoing geological logging and interpretation of the diamond drill core will assist Rumble with **vectoring towards potential high-grade feeder faults in the underlying carbonate members and altered basement lithologies below Rumbles' Chinook, Tonka and Navajoh deposits**

New Tenement Applications Increase Earaheedy Project by 170%

- Following a major geological targeting campaign, three new tenement applications interpreted to have the **potential to host high grade MVT deposits have been lodged increasing the Earaheedy Project tenure by 170% to 1154km^2**

Photo 1 – RC Drilling at Mato Prospect within 100% RTR E69/3787

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Rumble Resources Limited (ASX: RTR) ("Rumble" or "the Company") is pleased to announce it has had early success from RC drilling within the Sweetwater Trend at the Earaheedy Project, located 110 km northeast of Wiluna, Western Australia.

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

A recently completed regional geology review has provided greater understanding of the geological controls of the Chinook, Tonka and Navajoh mineralised systems, and highlighted the potential for the Sweetwater Trend to host economic base metal mineralisation. This detailed study has delivered early exploration success at the **newly named Mato Prospect, with the first five RC drill holes intersecting Zn-Pb mineralisation** recognised through portable X-Ray Fluorescence ("XRF") and logging – see Photos 1, 2 and 3. 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.

Geological logging importantly also indicated that the Zn-Pb mineralisation occurs within the Navajoh Unconformity Unit and the top of the underlying Sweetwaters Well Dolomite, which are also the host lithologies for the Chinook, Tonka an Navajoh deposits. These three deposits were recently reported as part of a 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 – See Figure 1. The first five holes within the Mato Prospect were located 7.5km west of the Chinook Deposit and 3km north of the only two historic holes along the Sweetwater Trend, which intercepted shallow Zn-Pb mineralisation. The initial drill test results combined with the historic findings and regional interpretation (including soil geochemistry and geophysics) has outlined an approximate **9km x 3km area that is interpreted to have the potential to host significant Zn-Pb sulphide deposits at shallow depths – see Figure 1.**

Ongoing interpretation of 2022 airborne gravity gradiometry survey (see announcement dated 23rd August 2022) has also provided the Company with multiple drill targets, which could potentially represent the higher-grade s within an extensive mineralised envelope at the Mato Prospect. The current RC drilling is being completed on broad 600-800m spaced traverses at the Mato Prospect, which are designed as a first pass assessment of three key gravity and soil geochemistry targets. A Heritage Survey request has been submitted for additional drilling, which will allow the Company to explore the prospective 9km x 3km area and determine if the Mato Prospect hosts large scale unconformity related Zn-Pb sulphide deposits similar to those already outlined at Chinook, Tonka and Navajoh.

Photo 2 & 3 – EHRC720 sieved Unconformity Unit and sulphide examples. Left: EHRC720 sieved unconformity unit host lithology chips from 161-164m. Right: EHRC720 Select sieved sulphide bearing samples from interval 162-163m showing coarse sphalerite, galena, and pyrite. Refer to Table 2 for further observations.

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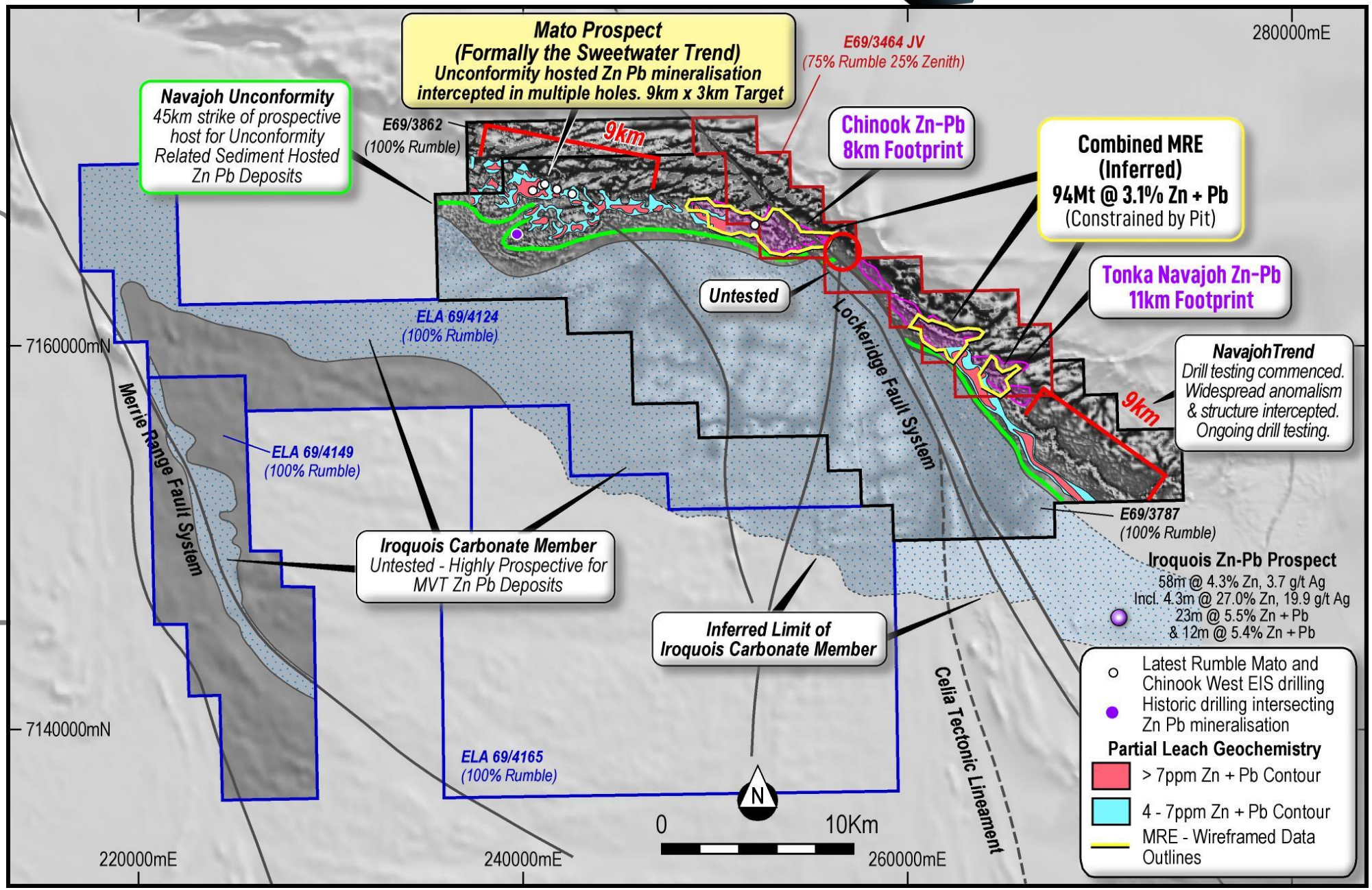

Figure 1 – Earaheedy Project – Location of Chinook and Tonka-Navajoh Deposits, new tenure in application covering the prospective basal Iroquois Carbonate-Granite contact and the newly named Mato Prospect with partial leach geochemistry and recent drilling supporting the 9km prospective area.

Chinook West EIS Diamond Drilling - E69/3787 – RTR 100%

Drilling was recently completed on the EIS co-funded diamond drill hole at Chinook West. The EIS scheme is an initiative by the WA government, under which Rumble is eligible to receive up to $150,000 of the drilling costs associated with the hole.

The diamond hole, EHD034, intersected further unconformity related Zn-Pb mineralisation, recognised through portable X-Ray Fluorescence ("XRF") and visual inspection of significant potential high-grade zones of sphalerite, galena and pyrite, hosted in the Navajoh Unconformity Unit and the top of the underlying Sweetwaters Well Dolomite – See Figure 1, photo 4, 5 and Table 2. 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 reported will be reported upon receipt of analysis results in accordance with the Company's continuous disclosure policy.

The EIS diamond hole represents the first deep diamond drilling by Rumble within the Earaheedy Project and provides the first continuous stratigraphic hole of the lower Yelma Formation stratigraphy. Ongoing logging of the diamond core will assist Rumble in understanding the key stratigraphic, geochemical, and structural architecture of the Iroquois Carbonate stratigraphy and aid in vectoring towards new high-grade feeder fault MVT related mineralisation.

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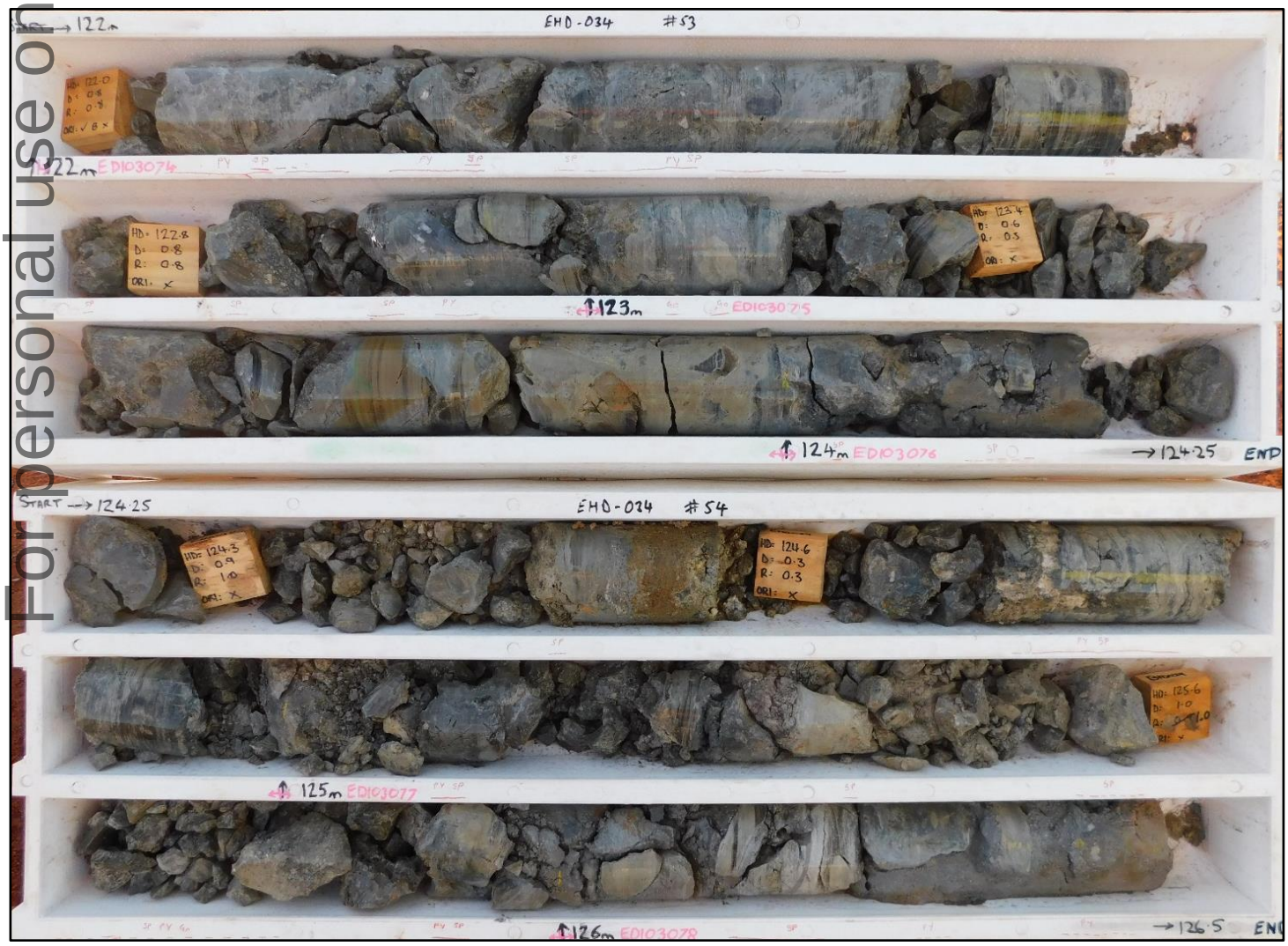

Photo 4 - EHD034 PQ3 core from interval 122-126.5m showing Navajoh Unconformity Unit host and coarse-grained sphalerite, galena and pyrite mineralisation. See table 2 for further observations.

Photo 5 - PQ3 half core collected at 121m from EHD034 showing coarse grained sphalerite, pyrite, and galena hosted within the Navajoh Unconformity Unit. Note: core diameter is 83mm

New Tenure applications increases Earaheedy Project footprint by 170%

Following a major geological targeting campaign, Rumble recently applied (100% RTR) for three prospective exploration licences, ELA69/4124, ELA69/4149 and ELA69/4165, which are contiguous with the existing Earaheedy Project tenure – see Figure 1**Error! Reference source not found.**. The new tenure applications increase the overall Earaheedy Project area by 170% to 1154km^2.

Significantly, the new tenure applications cover the interpreted basal Iroquois Carbonate Member contact with the Archean granite/granodiorite basement, proximal to a major interpreted northwest striking structure. This stratigraphic position is considered favourable to host similar high-grade MVT related mineralisation to that reported at the recent Iroquois discovery (including **4m @ 27.0% Zn and 19.9g/t Ag**) by Strickland Metals (ASX: STK, refer ASX announcement 17 May 2023).

Initial geological field reconnaissance work of the new applications has been completed utilising existing tracks, and has confirmed Rumble's interpretation that the basal Earaheedy Basin contact is further south than previously interpreted, and has highlighted several high priority areas for geochemical sampling and field mapping once the tenure is granted.

Navajoh Southeast Trend RC Drilling - E69/3787 100% RTR

Wide spaced RC scoping drilling is being completed to test several high priority gravity targets which are considered analogous structural zones to known mineralisation at the Tonka and Navajoh deposits within E69/3464. Twenty-one (21) drill holes have been completed to date, intersecting wide-spread base metal anomalism and structural zones considered to be good pathways for mineralised fluids. This drilling has intersected stratigraphic units that underlie the known mineralised hosts at the Chinook, Tonka and Navajoh deposits, which are considered less favourable to host economic base metal mineralisation.

A Heritage Survey request has been submitted for **additional drilling to extend the drill lines northeast of the current drilling, where it is expected that drilling will intersect the more favourable upper Sweetwaters Well Dolomite and Navajoh Unconformity Unit which are the recognised lithologies to the Chinook, Tonka and Navajoh resources**.

Additionally, interpretation of the completed Navajoh Southeast Trend drilling has highlighted the existing heritage cleared drill hole traverses **could also target structurally controlled, high-grade MVT related mineralisation within the underlying Iroquois Carbonate Member, which has been intercepted at shallower depths than expected.**

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About the Earaheedy Project

The emerging, world class Earaheedy 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 2). 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 E69/4124, E69/4149 and E69/4165, which are 100% owned by Rumble (see Figure 1).

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 Earaheedy 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 Earaheedy 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.

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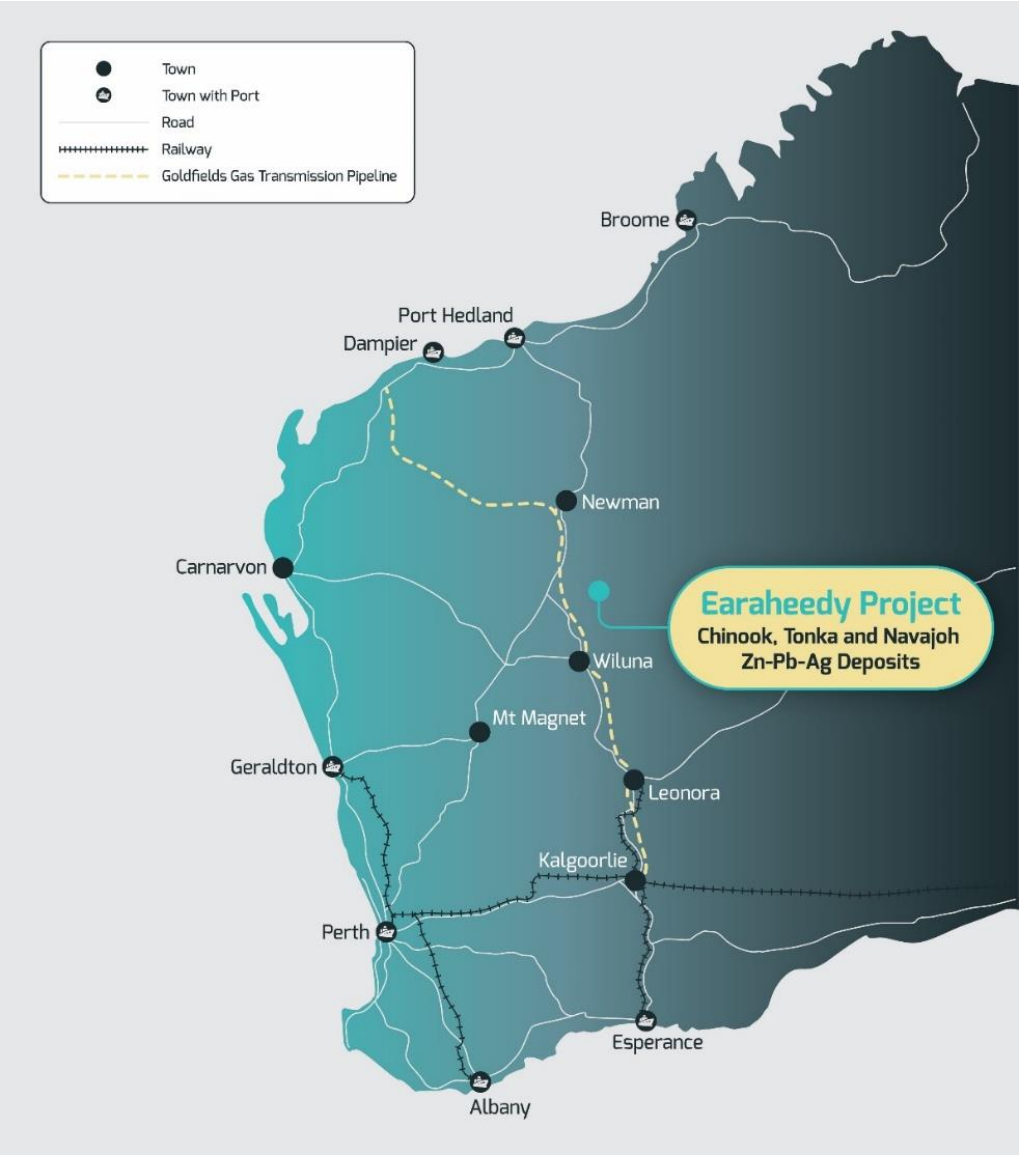

Figure 2 - The Earaheedy Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu Project location and existing infrastructure within Western Australia

Authorisation

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

-Ends-

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

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 Earaheedy
- ASX Release 19/4/2021 – Major Zinc-Lead Discovery at Earaheedy Project, Western Australia
- ASX Release 2/6/2021 – Large Scale Zinc-Lead-Silver SEDEX Style System Emerging at Earaheedy
- ASX Release 8/7/2021 – Broad Spaced Scout Drilling Has Significantly Increased the Zn-Pb-Ag-Mn footprint at Earaheedy
- ASX Release 23/8/2021 – Earaheedy Zn-Pb-Ag-Mn Project – Exploration Update
- ASX Release 13/12/2021 - New Zinc-Lead-Silver Discovery at Earaheedy Project
- ASX Release 21/12/2021 – Major Zinc-Lead-Silver-Copper Feeder Fault Intersected
- ASX Release 20/1/2022 – Two Key Tenements Granted at Earaheedy Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu Project
- ASX Release 31/1/2022 – Shallow High-Grade Zn-Pb Sulphides Intersected at Earaheedy
- 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 Earaheedy
- ASX Release 26/5/2022 - Multiple New High-Grade Zn-Pb Zones defined at Earaheedy
- 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 Earaheedy 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 Earaheedy'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 Earaheedy Project

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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. In respect of the previously reported maiden inferred resource at Earaheedy, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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.

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Table 1
Mato, Chinook West and Navajoh
RC Drill Hole Collar Positions – Assays Pending

Hole ID	E (GDA94 Z51)	N (GDA94 Z51)	Depth (m)	Dip	Azi	Area
EHRC716	240721	7167935	202	-90	0	Mato
EHRC717	240995	7168205	240	-90	0	Mato
EHRC718	241139	7168343	238	-90	0	Mato
EHRC719	241651	7168034	172	-90	0	Mato
EHRC720	242491	7167865	178	-90	0	Mato
EHD034	252004	7166206	760	-80	180	Chinook West
EHRC695	265963	7156961	166	-90	0	Navajoh
EHRC696	265820	7156820	146	-90	0	Navajoh
EHRC697	265809	7156241	120	-90	0	Navajoh
EHRC698	265896	7156324	130	-90	0	Navajoh
EHRC699	266301	7156172	142	-90	0	Navajoh
EHRC700	267285	7155443	226	-90	0	Navajoh
EHRC701	267425	7155024	124	-90	0	Navajoh
EHRC702	267296	7154887	162	-90	0	Navajoh
EHRC703	266860	7154465	94	-90	0	Navajoh
EHRC704	266931	7154531	167	-90	0	Navajoh
EHRC705	267349	7153818	130	-90	0	Navajoh
EHRC706	268910	7154231	130	-90	0	Navajoh
EHRC707	268622	7153957	160	-90	0	Navajoh
EHRC708	268767	7154098	178	-90	0	Navajoh
EHRC709	269812	7153450	178	-90	0	Navajoh
EHRC710	269536	7153163	88	-90	0	Navajoh
EHRC711	269103	7152743	100	-90	0	Navajoh
EHRC712	271105	7152601	178	-90	0	Navajoh
EHRC713	270822	7152322	172	-90	0	Navajoh
EHRC714	270537	7152042	130	-90	0	Navajoh
EHRC715	272567	7152218	172	-90	0	Navajoh

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Table 2
Sulphide Estimate % for Holes EHRC716 – EHRC720 and EHD034

Hole ID	From	To	Observed Sulphide Species	Observed % Total Sulphide	Observed Domain
EHRC716	157	182	Pyrite Sphalerite	0.1 - 1%	Transition
EHRC717	190	191	Sphalerite Pyrite	1 - 2%	Sulphide
	191	192	Sphalerite Pyrite	1 - 2%	Sulphide
	192	193	Sphalerite Pyrite	1 - 2%	Sulphide
	193	194	Sphalerite Pyrite	1 - 2%	Sulphide
	194	195	Sphalerite Pyrite	1 - 2%	Sulphide
	195	196	Sphalerite Pyrite	1 - 2%	Sulphide
	196	197	Sphalerite Pyrite	1 - 2%	Sulphide
	197	198	Sphalerite Pyrite	1 - 2%	Sulphide
	198	199	Sphalerite Pyrite	1 - 2%	Sulphide
EHRC718	225	226	Pyrite Galena	5 - 10%	Transition
	227	228	Pyrite Sphalerite Galena	5 - 10%	Sulphide
	228	229	Pyrite Sphalerite Galena	5 - 10%	Sulphide
	229	230	Pyrite Sphalerite Galena	5 - 10%	Sulphide
	230	231	Sphalerite Galena Pyrite	2 - 5%	Sulphide
	231	232	Sphalerite Galena Pyrite	2 - 5%	Sulphide
	232	233	Sphalerite Galena Pyrite	1 - 2%	Sulphide
	233	234	Sphalerite Galena Pyrite	1 - 2%	Sulphide
EHRC719	161	162	Pyrite Sphalerite	1 - 2%	Transition
	162	170	Pyrite Sphalerite	0.1 - 1%	Sulphide
	170	172	Pyrite Galena Sphalerite	10 - 15%	Sulphide
	172	175	Pyrite Galena Sphalerite	2 - 5%	Sulphide
EHRC720	149	154	Pyrite Galena	1 - 2%	Sulphide
	154	155	Sphalerite	0.1 - 1%	Sulphide
	155	156	Pyrite Sphalerite	0 - 2%	Sulphide
	156	157	Pyrite	1 - 2%	Sulphide
	157	158	Pyrite Sphalerite	1 - 2%	Sulphide
	158	160	Pyrite	1 - 2%	Sulphide
	160	161	Sphalerite Pyrite	1 - 2%	Sulphide
	161	162	Sphalerite Pyrite Galena	5 - 10%	Sulphide
	162	163	Sphalerite Pyrite Galena	10 - 15%	Sulphide
	163	165	Sphalerite Pyrite Galena	1 - 2%	Sulphide
	165	167	Sphalerite Pyrite Galena	2 - 5%	Sulphide
	167	168	Pyrite	2 - 5%	Sulphide
	168	170	Pyrite Galena	1 - 2%	Sulphide
EHD034	118	123.7	Pyrite Sphalerite Galena	15 - 20%	Sulphide
	123.7	124	Pyrite Galena	10 - 15%	Sulphide
	124	127.2	Pyrite Sphalerite	15 - 20%	Sulphide
	127.2	134.7	Sphalerite	2 - 5%	Sulphide
	134.7	143.6	Pyrite Sphalerite	1 - 2%	Sulphide
	143.6	154	Sphalerite Pyrite Galena	1 - 2%	Sulphide
	154	163	Sphalerite Pyrite	0.1 - 1%	Sulphide

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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.*	• Assay sampling methodology and results pending
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 drilling is face sampling bit. • Diamond core drilling is completed with PQ3. Core is oriented if ground conditions allow
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.*	• Assay sampling methodology and results pending
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.*	• Not applicable • Geological logging pending
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected,*	• Assay sampling methodology and results pending

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	
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.*	• Assay sampling methodology and results pending
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.*	• Assay sampling methodology and results pending
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.*	• All drill hole collar positions surveyed by hand-held GPS.
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.*	• Subject to results . Assay sampling methodology and results pending
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.*	• Pending - Geological logging and Subsequent Interpretation
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Assay sampling methodology and results pending
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Assay sampling methodology and results pending

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Earaheedy 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	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration solely completed by Rumble Resources
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Earaheedy 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	• *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 – Mato, Chinook West and Navajoh Southeast RC Drill Hole Collar Positions – Assays Pending • Table 2 - Sulphide Estimate % for Holes EHRC717, EHRC718 and EHD034
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No Assaying Reported
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole*	• Subject to final Geological Logging

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	*lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Photo 2 & 3 – EHRC720 sieved Unconformity Unit and sulphide examples. Left: EHRC720 sieved unconformity unit host lithology chips from 161-164m. Right: EHRC720 Select sieved sulphide bearing samples from interval 162-163m showing coarse sphalerite, galena, and pyrite. Refer to Table 2 for further observations. • Photo 4 - EHD034 PQ3 core from interval 122-126.5m showing Unconformity Unit host and coarse-grained sphalerite, galena and pyrite mineralisation. See table 2 for further observations. • Photo 4 - EHD034 PQ3 core from interval 122-126.5m showing Navajoh Unconformity Unit host and coarse-grained sphalerite, galena and pyrite mineralisation. See table 2 for further observations. • Figure 2 - The Earaheedy Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu Project location and existing infrastructure within Western Australia
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Not applicable as no grades being reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Airborne Gravity Gradiometry Survey (Falcon) completed by Xcalibur Multiphysics ▪ Area over 400km2 ▪ Flight lines – 250m
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• RC scoping and targeted drilling at the Mato Prospect • RC Drilling along the Navajoh Southeast Trend • Aircore Drilling – Iroquois Carbonate Member