31st October 2023 ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Earaheedy Project
Mato Discovery Confirmed with Further High-Grade Zn-Pb Mineralisation

Assay results from the remaining six (6) drill holes of the Mato RC drilling program have confirmed Mato as a **significant new Zn-Pb sulphide discovery** with the potential to add substantially to the existing pit constrained Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of **94Mt @ 3.1% Zn+Pb** (2% Zn+Pb cut off) at Earaheedy (refer ASX: RTR release 19th April 2023).

The latest assay results compliment the original discovery drill hole previously reported (refer ASX: RTR announcement 5th October 2023) where EHRC733 returned:

- **16m @ 5.09% Zn + Pb** from 153m

  including **10m @ 7.05% Zn + Pb** from 157m

The latest results at Mato all come from a single 800m long drill traverse and include:

- **29m @ 3.12 % Zn + Pb** from 174m (EHRC734)

  including **14m @ 5.04% Zn + Pb** from 183m

  with high-grade zones of **4m @ 10.16% Zn + Pb** from 184m

  and **2m @ 15.58% Zn + Pb** from 186m
- **10m @ 2.11% Zn + Pb** from 188m (EHRC735)

  including **3m @ 5.65% Zn + Pb** from 190m
- **9m @ 4.89% Zn + Pb** from 180m (EHRC738)

  including **4m @ 7.93% Zn + Pb** from 183m
- **21m @ 2.0% Zn + Pb** from 214m (EHRC740)

  Including **5m @ 4.43% Zn + Pb** from 220m

All drill hole intersections represent true widths.

The Mato discovery has the hallmarks of a large mineralising system which potentially could enhance the economics and lends further support to Earaheedy developing into a world class base metal camp.

Important prospectivity factors for Mato include:

- Mineralisation along the 800m drill traverse being open in all directions.
  - Closest drilling (single hole only) is 1600m to the east (EHRC730)
  - Exceptional potential for further Zn-Pb sulphide mineralisation up-dip.
  - Multiple high grade feeder structures have been interpreted.
- The latest results occur 10km west of the Chinook Zn-Pb deposit and drilling along this 10km trend has been limited to three short traverses that are all mineralised.
- The host and style of the Mato Zn-Pb mineralisation is near identical to the Chinook-Tonka-Navajoh Zn-Pb deposits.

Next Steps for Mato (within E69/3862 – 100% Rumble)

Heritage approval has been granted to allow extensional RC drilling at Mato and includes;

- Drilling to define up-dip (shallow) and strike extended sulphide mineralisation.
- Testing potential structural repetition of host Navajoh Unconformity Unit to the south.

For personal use only

Rumble Resources Ltd

Level 1, 16 Ord Street,
West Perth, WA 6005

T +61 8 6555 3980

F +61 8 6555 3981

rumbleresources.com.au

ASX RTR

Executives & Management

Mr Peter Venn
Interim Managing Director

Mr Matthew Banks
Non-executive Director

Mr Michael Smith
Non-executive Director

Mr Geoff Jones
Non-executive Director

Mr Brett Keillor
Technical Consultant

Mr Steven Wood
Company Secretary

Rumble Resources Limited (ASX: RTR) ("Rumble" or the "Company") is pleased to announce the assay results for the remaining six (6) RC drill holes from an initial scoping program at the newly defined Mato Prospect at Earaheedy (see Figure 1), located 110 km northeast of Wiluna, Western Australia. The drill holes are on the same 800 metre long section where the "discovery" RC hole – EHRC733 returned high grade Zn-Pb mineralisation (refer ASX: RTR announcement 5th October 2023).

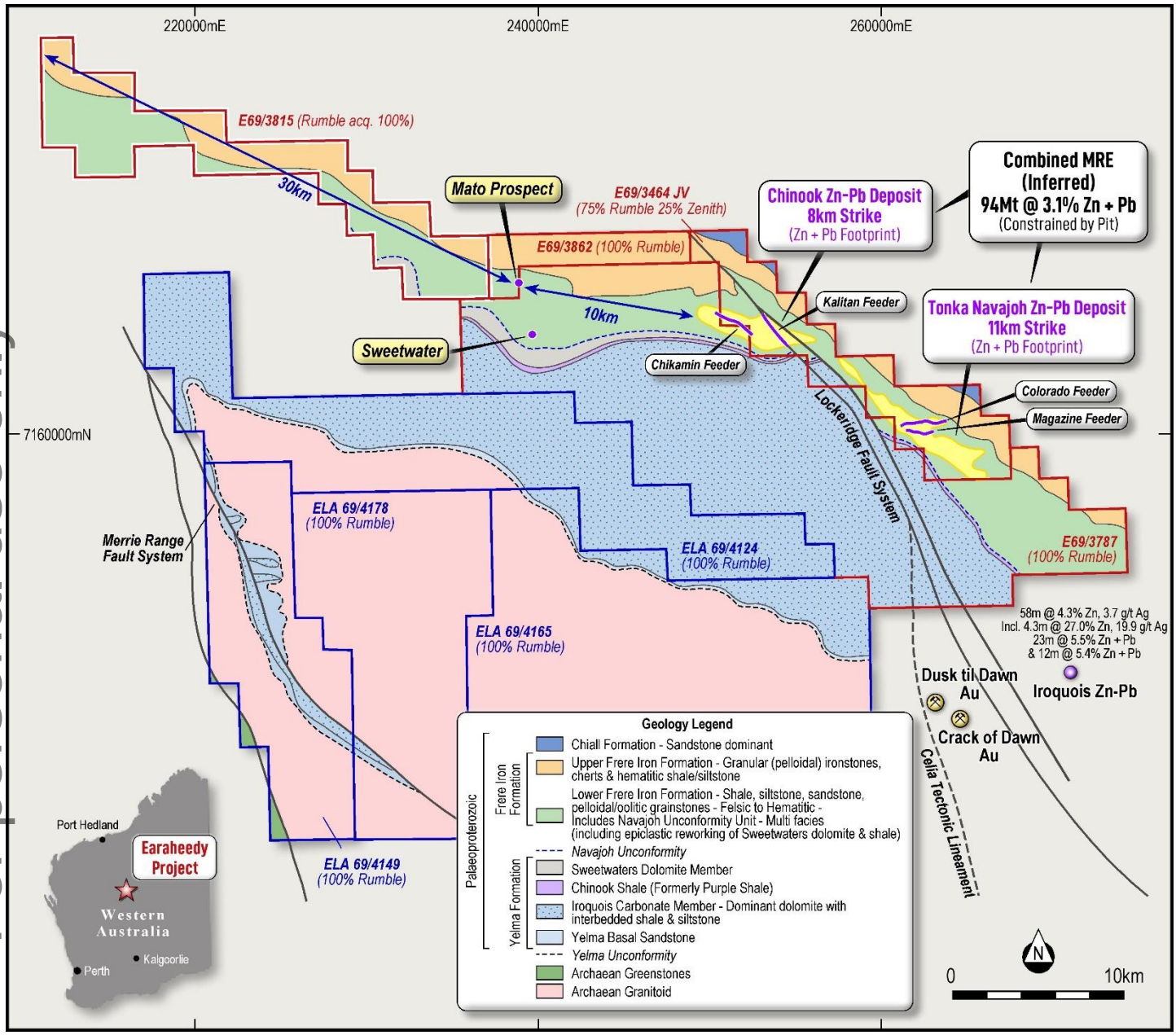


Figure 1 – Earaheedy Project – Location of Chinook, Tonka-Navajoh Deposits, and Mato Prospect over interpretative solid geology

Mato Prospect RC Drilling – E69/3787 – RTR 100% - refer to Figures 2 to 4

An initial twenty three (23) RC drill hole program has been completed on broad spacings along the previously named Sweetwater Trend. Assays for the first seventeen (17) drill holes were previously reported (see ASX: RTR announcement 5th October 2023), along with a high grade intersection in hole EHRC733 which returned:

- **16m @ 5.09% Zn + Pb** from 153m

  Including an internal higher-grade zone of **10m @ 7.05% Zn + Pb** from 157m

For personal use only

The latest assay results at Mato all come from the same 800m long drill traverse (Mato Section 1 – see figures 3 and 4) and include:

- **29m @ 3.12 % Zn + Pb,** 2.22 g/t Ag from 174m (EHRC734)
  - including **14m @ 5.04% Zn + Pb,** 3.24 g/t Ag from 183m
    - with high-grade zones of **4m @ 10.16% Zn + Pb,** 6.53 g/t Ag from 184m
      - including **2m @ 15.58% Zn + Pb,** 9.95 g/t Ag from 186m
- **10m @ 2.11% Zn + Pb,** 6.53 g/t Ag from 188m (EHRC735)
  - including **3m @ 5.65% Zn + Pb,** 8.97 g/t Ag from 190m
- **9m @ 4.89% Zn + Pb,** 4.82 g/t Ag from 180m (EHRC738)
  - including **4m @ 7.93% Zn + Pb,** 4.57 g/t Ag from 182m
- **28m @ 1.08% Zn + Pb,** 1.47 g/t Ag from 188m (EHRC739)
  - including **5m @ 2.47% Zn + Pb,** 2.44 g/t Ag from 210m
- **21m @ 2.0% Zn + Pb,** 2.13 g/t Ag from 214m (EHRC740)
  - including **5m @ 4.43% Zn + Pb,** 1.78 g/t Ag from 220m

NB. Intersections are zinc sulphide dominant with **Zn:Pb ratios greater than 5:1** – refer to Table 1

Drill hole EHRC737 returned low grade Zn – Pb mineralisation (4m @ 1.34% Zn + Pb from 202m) whilst hole EHRC736 failed at a depth of 127m, 50m above the projected zone of interest.

For personal use only

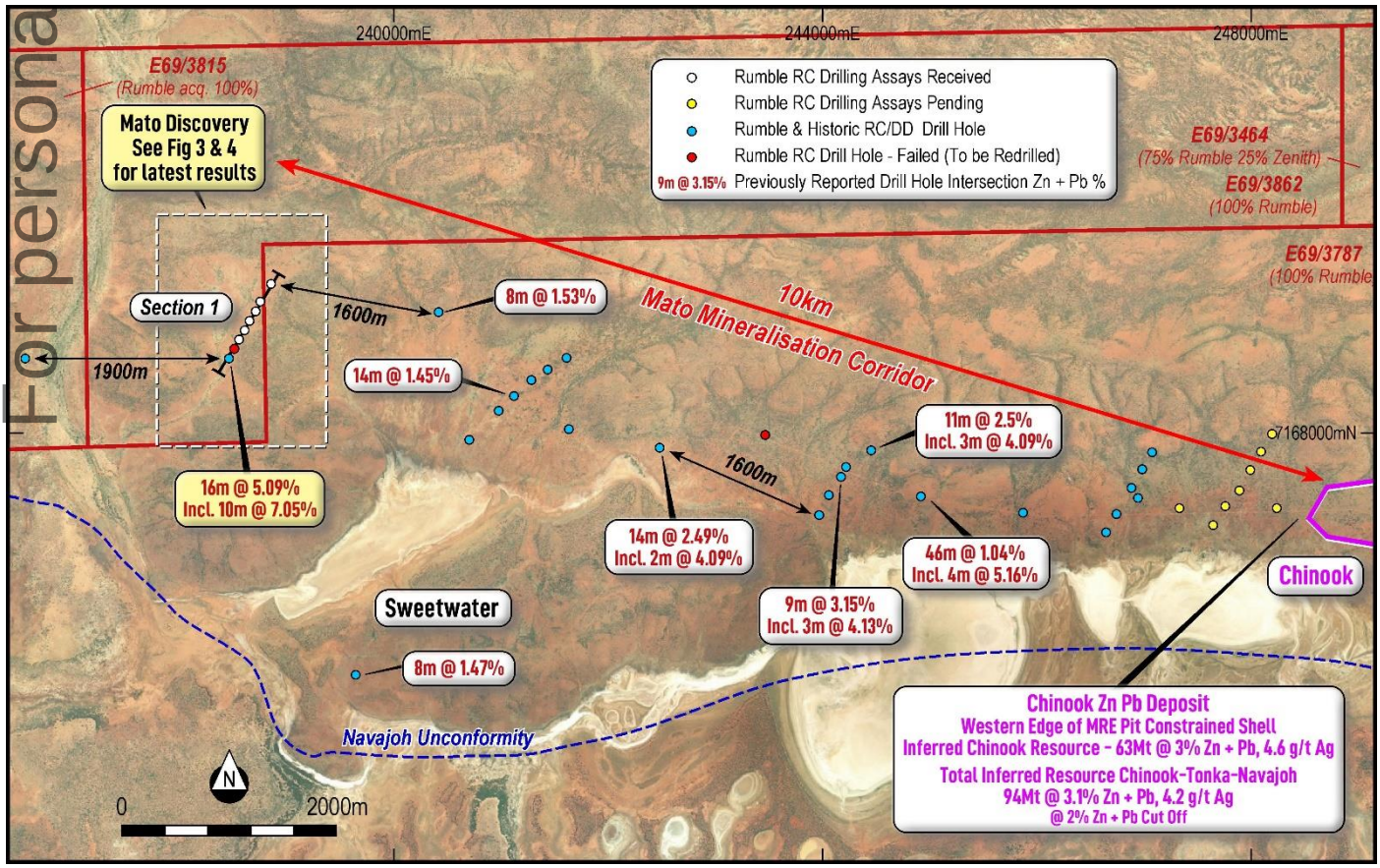


Figure 2 - Mato Prospect to Chinook Deposit – Location plan with drill hole status and intersections

Mineralisation is open in all directions, with the closest RC drill hole (EHRC 730) 1600m east of Section 1 (see figure 2) and previously returned 8m @ 1.53% Zn + Pb from 198m (see ASX:RTR announcement 5th October 2023).

The high grade mineralisation at the Mato Prospect is inferred to strike NW, though this interpretation is based only on the single abovementioned drill traverse. Further RC drilling will confirm the strike of the mineralisation. Geological interpretation of the Mato drilling to date has highlighted the potential of feeder zones (cf. Kalitan and Chikaman Feeders at Chinook deposit) controlling the higher-grade mineralisation. Figure 4 presents two inferred faults which may represent mineralised feeder structures.

The highly prospective **Mato Mineralisation Corridor** (formerly Sweetwater Trend) is highlighted in figure 2. The strike of this **mineralisation has now been defined over 10km**, i.e., from the western edge of the Chinook Deposit to the Mato discovery traverse or Section 1. Also noted; the historical Sweetwater Prospect lies 4km to the south of the Mato Prospect and has yet to be adequately drill tested.

The recently acquired interest into E69/3815 (see announcement ASX: RTR 24/10/2023) opens up potential for further Zn – Pb deposits west and northwest of Mato (see figures 1 and 2). Geological and geophysical interpretation has inferred **up to 30km** of additional prospective unconformity style lithologies and mineralisation.

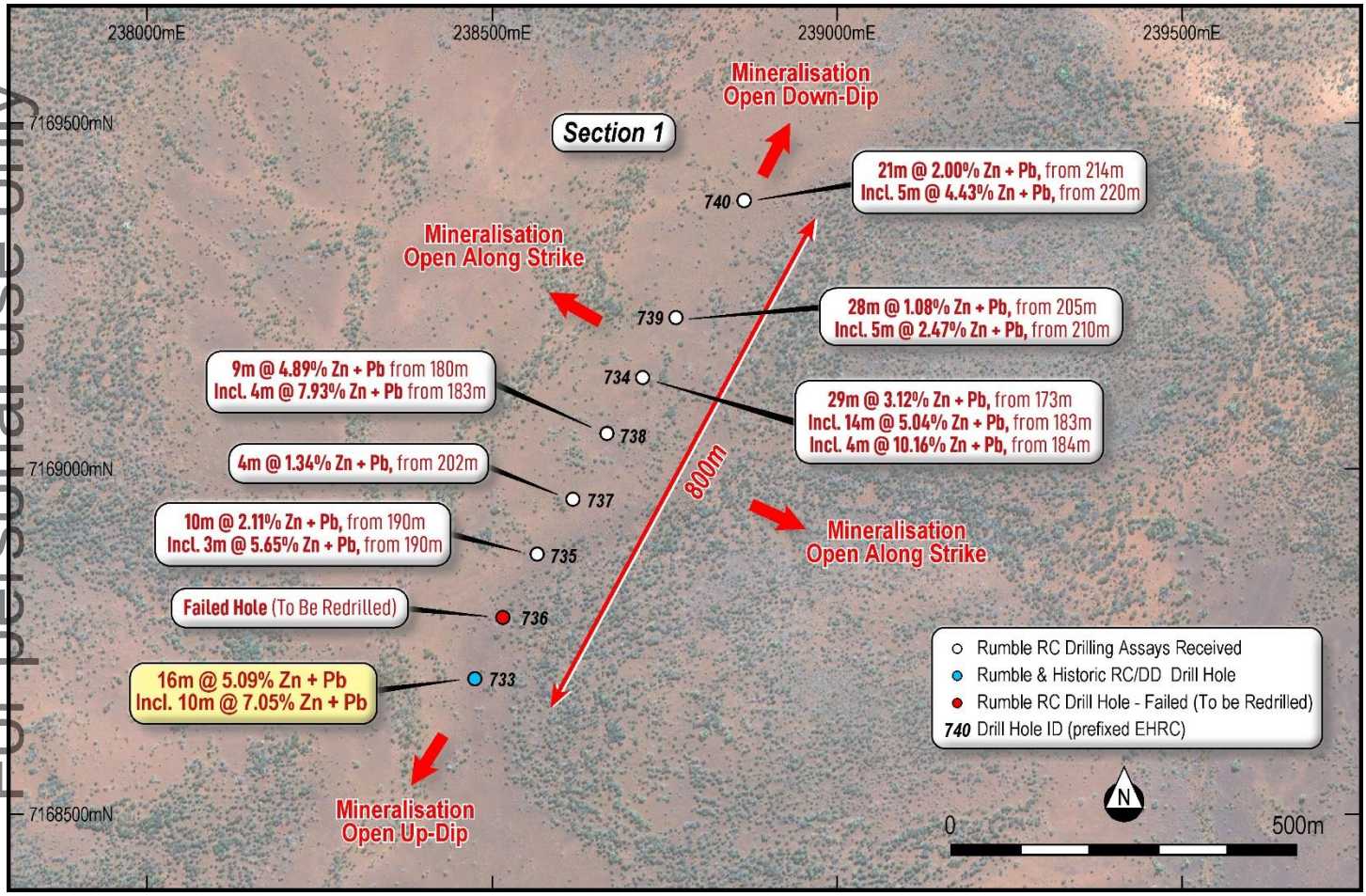


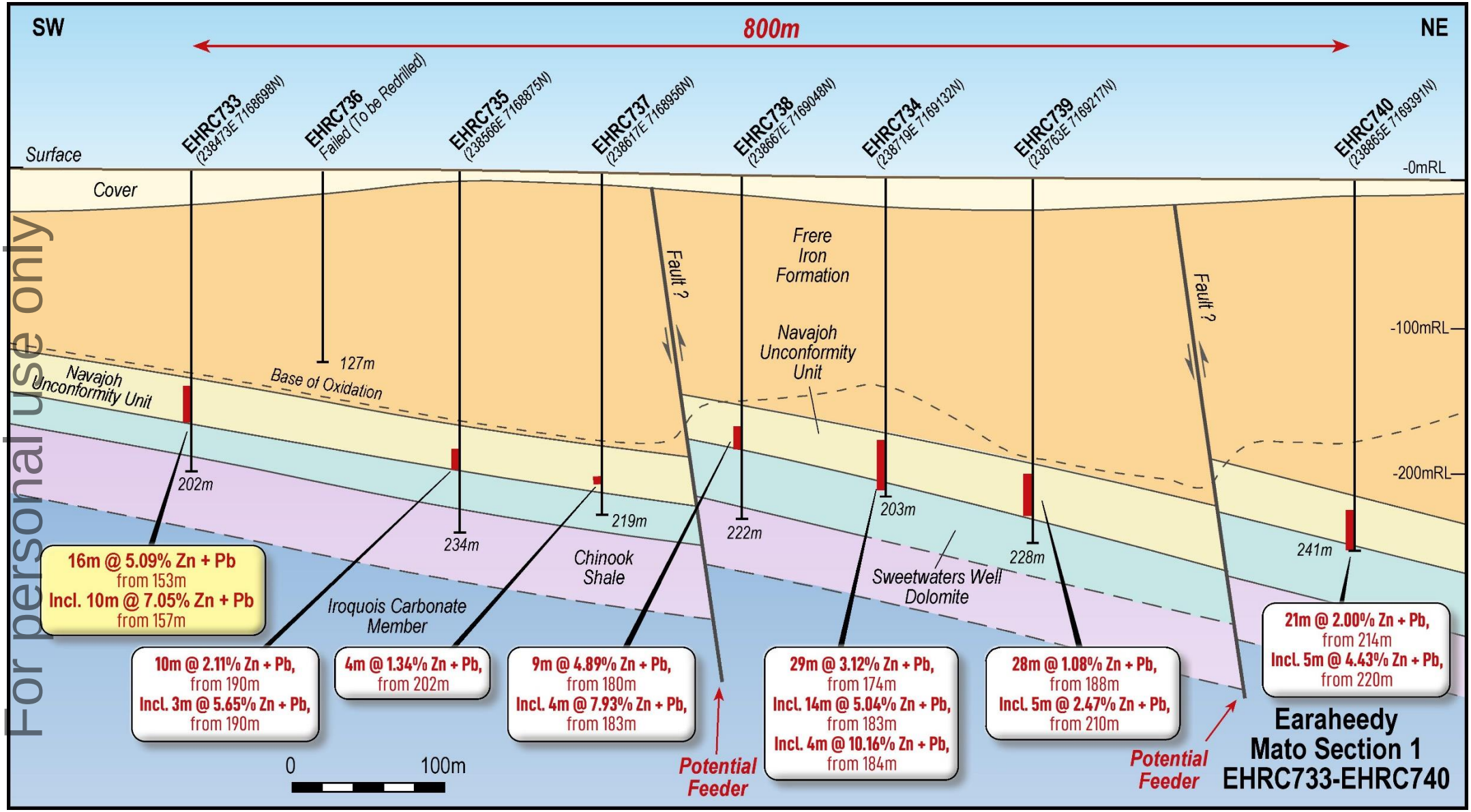
Figure 3 – Mato Prospect – Section 1 – RC Drill Hole Locations and Assay Results

Next Steps for Mato

Recently completed heritage approvals at Mato will allow:

- RC drilling initially on 800m by 100m spaced lines both west and east along the inferred NW strike of the high-grade (potential feeder) Zn Pb mineralisation.
- Up-dip drilling along Section 1 to test for shallower Zn-Pb sulphide zones.
- Extended RC drill sections to test for repetition of high-grade mineralisation based on known sub-parallel reverse faulting to the mineralised Navajoh Unconformity Unit.

For personal use only



For personal use only

Figure 4 - Mato Prospect – EHRC733-740 geology section with Drill Hole assay results.

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 6). 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 license applications E69/4149, E69/4165 and E69/4178, which are all 100% controlled by Rumble (see Figure 1 and 5).

In addition to the above tenements, Rumble is acquiring (100% RTR) four granted exploration licenses that lie north and northwest of the existing tenure (see Figure 5). These tenements comprise of E69/3815, E69/3842, E69/3889 and E52/3879. The addition of the latest tenure increases the Earaheedy Project landholding to over 1760km² in area.

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 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 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.

For personal use only

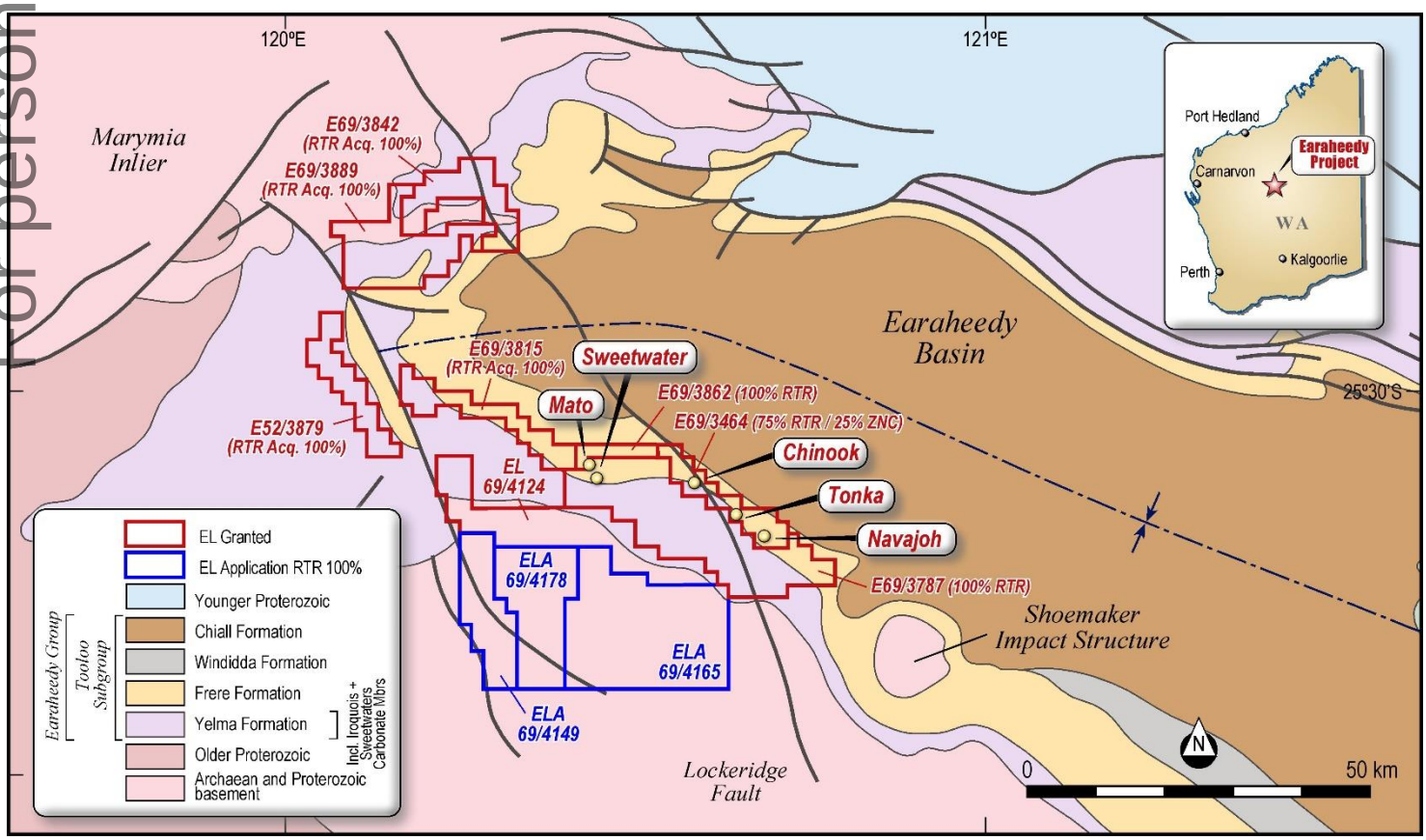


Figure 5 – Earaheedy Project – Regional Geology – Earaheedy Basin with Tenement Status

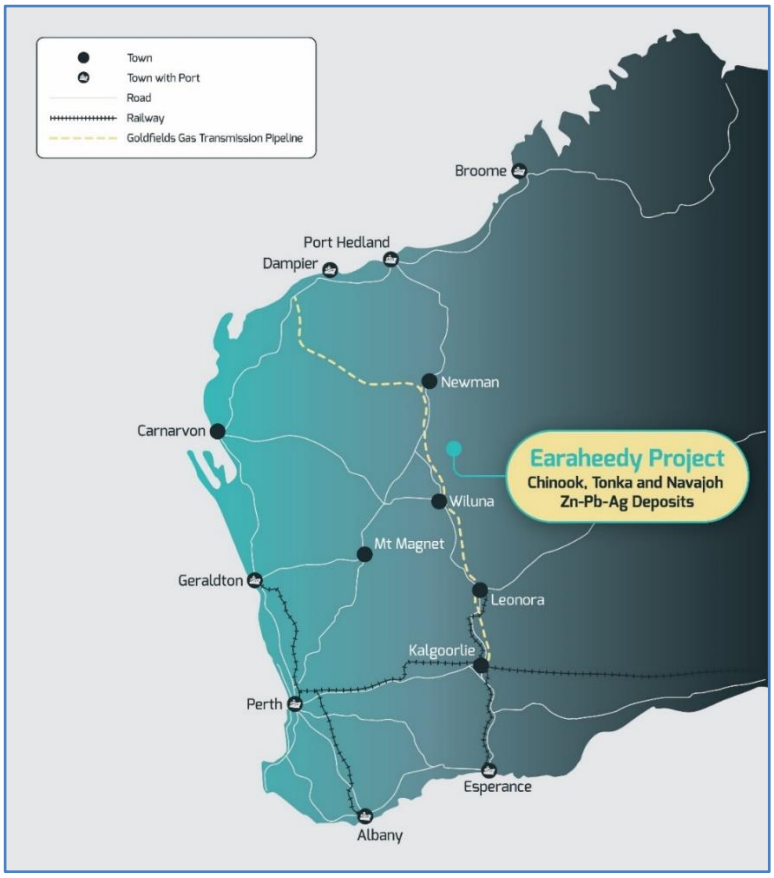


Figure 6 - The Earaheedy Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu Project location and existing infrastructure within Western Australia

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 along with geophysical/geochemical targeting, related surveys and acquisitions 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

For personal use only

- 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
- ASX Release 17/07/2023 – Zinc Lead Mineralisation Discovered in Drilling
- ASX Release 5/10/2023 – High-Grade Zinc-Lead Intersection at The Mato Prospect
- ASX Release 23/10/2023 - Acquisition Increase Further Zn – Pb Potential

About Rumble Resources Ltd

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

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Brett Keillor, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy. Mr Keillor is a geological consultant for Rumble Resources Limited. Mr Keillor has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Keillor consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Previously Reported Information

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

Disclaimer

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

For personal use only

Table 1 – Drill Hole Location, Latest 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 %	Other
EHRC734	238719	7169132	203	-90	0	174	203	29	3.12				2.22	3.8	2.79	0.33	
					incl.	183	197	**14**		**5.04**			3.24	5.03	4.5	0.54	
					incl.	184	188	**4**			**10.16**		6.53	9.93	8.99	1.18	
					incl.	186	188	**2**				**15.58**	9.95	13.81	13.71	1.87	
EHRC735	238566	7168875	234	-90	0	188	198	10	2.11				6.53	2.02	1.36	0.86	
					incl.	190	193	**3**		**5.65**			8.97	4.89	3.69	1.97	
EHRC736	238516	7168784	127	-90													Failed
EHRC737	238617	7168956	219	-90	0	202	206	4	1.34				2.75	1.48	0.83	0.31	
EHRC738	238667	7169048	222	-90	0	180	189	9	4.89				4.82	11.44	4.09	0.8	
					incl.	182	189	**7**		**5.86**			4.57	9.75	5.07	0.79	
					incl.	183	187	**4**			**7.93**		5	9.34	6.89	1.04	
EHRC739	238767	7169220	228	-90	0	188	216	28	1.08				1.47	2.11	0.9	0.18	
					incl.	210	215	**5**		**2.47**			2.44	4.19	2.12	0.35	
EHRC740	238865	7169389	241	-90	0	214	235	21	2				2.13	3.59	1.79	0.22	
					incl.	220	228	**8**		**3.48**			1.82	2.96	3.11	0.37	
					incl.	220	225	**5**			**4.43**		1.78	3.61	4	0.43	
					incl.	223	224	**1**				**9.82**	4.3	6.88	8.89	0.93	

For personal use only

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• RC sampling 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	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• RC face hammer sampling (5.5in diameter). Rig used was an Atlas Copco 220 with 1250cfm air and 435psi compressor.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC 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	• *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.*	• Each metre was geologically logged with pXRF analysis. • All drill cuttings logged.

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*
		• RC Drilling as below:
		  ○ 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 analysis.
		  ○ Sampling QA/QC involved a duplicate taken every 20m, and a standard taken every

For personal use only

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	20m. 4 standards (OREAS CRMs) levels and one blank were used randomly.
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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• Significant intersections reported by company personnel only. • Documentation and review is ongoing. Prior to final vetting, entered into database.
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 drillhole collars surveyed using handheld GPS – Datum is MGA94 Zone 51.
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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All sampling packaging and security completed by Rumble personnel, from collection of sample to delivery at laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits completed.

For personal use only

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, E69/3862 and E69/4124 (100% Rumble) and exploration license applications, ELA69/4165, ELA69/4149 and ELA69/4178(all 100% Rumble). Recently, Rumble acquired a 100% interest in granted EL69/3815, EL69/3842, EL69/3889 and EL52/3879. • 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. 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 – Drill Hole Location, Latest Intersections and Assay Table – **Mato Prospect**
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.*	• 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	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with*	• Drilling is vertical. Mineralisation is flat. Width of mineralisation is true width.

For personal use only

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	*respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	
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.*	• Figure 1 - Earaheedy Project – Location of Chinook, Tonka-Navajoh Deposits, and Mato Prospect over interpretative solid geology • Figure 2 - - Mato Prospect to Chinook Deposit – Location plan with drill hole status and intersections • Figure 3 - Mato Prospect – Section 1 – RC Drill Hole Locations and Assay Results • Figure 4 - Mato Prospect – EHRC733-740 geology section with Drill Hole assay results. Mato Prospect – EHRC733-740 geology section with **Drill Hole** assay results. • Figure 5 - Earaheedy Project – Regional Geology – Earaheedy Basin with Tenement Status • Figure 6 - 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.*	• Table 1 represents Drill Hole locations and significant assays
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.*	• 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)
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 • Diamond drilling targeting high-grade MVT type mineralisation and Metallurgical test-work