21 February 2024

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Earaheedy Project
Mato discovery continues to grow with new high-grade Zn-Pb sulphide mineralisation intersected

- **Further significant high-grade Zn-Pb sulphide mineralisation intersected along strike of the exciting new Mato Prospect discovery at Earaheedy.**
- **The latest drilling highlights a potential 3km x 3km area of high-grade Zn-Pb mineralisation at Mato, which is highly prospective, up dip to the southwest and along strike, and likely to lead to additional resource growth at Earaheedy.**
- **Most recent assays include:**
  - **12m @ 6.07% Zn + Pb** from 146m (EHRC776)
    including **8m @ 8.71% Zn + Pb** from 148m
  - **19m @ 4.23% Zn + Pb** from 119m (EHRC778)
    including **12m @ 5.28% Zn + Pb** from 119m
  - **13m @ 3.31% Zn + Pb** from 145m (EHRC783)
    including **6m @ 6.95% Zn + Pb** from 145m
  - **12m @ 3.04% Zn + Pb** from 122m (EHRC788)
    including **7m @ 4.40% Zn + Pb** from 124m
  - **8m @ 2.91% Zn + Pb** from 158m (EHRC777)
    including **3m @ 6.65% Zn + Pb** from 158m
- **The latest assay results compliment the original discovery section drilling including:**
  - **16m @ 5.09% Zn + Pb** from 153m (EHRC733)
    including **10m @ 7.05% Zn + Pb** from 157m
  - **29m @ 3.12% Zn + Pb** from 174m (EHRC734)
    including **14m @ 5.04% Zn + Pb** from 183m
  - **9m @ 4.89% Zn + Pb** from 180m (EHRC738)
    including **4m @ 7.93% Zn + Pb** from 183m
- **These results highlight that Mato has the hallmarks of a large mineralising sulphide system and provides further support to Earaheedy developing into a world class base metal camp.**
- Important outcomes from the Mato drilling program include:
  - high-grade Zn-Pb sulphide mineralisation being continuous over 1600m cross strike and 350m along strike to the northwest;
  - mineralisation remains open in all directions;
  - multiple high grade feeder structures have been interpreted both from geophysics and through stratigraphic offsets along drill sections; and
  - the host and style of the Mato Zn-Pb mineralisation is near identical to the Chinook-Tonka-Navajoh Zn-Pb deposits.
- Heritage clearance recently received allowing future extensional drilling throughout the outlined 3km x 3km Mato target area.
- Further geological interpretation underway to maximise the 2024 drilling campaigns, which will be focused on intersecting the high-grade mineralising features within the Mato system.

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Rumble Resources Limited (**ASX: RTR**) (“**Rumble” or “the Company”)** is pleased to announce exciting new high-grade assay results returned from extensional drilling at the Mato Prospect, Earaheedy Project (refer Figure 1), located 110 km northeast of Wiluna, Western Australia. The drill holes are the first extensional drilling since the original high-grade discovery (refer ASX: RTR announcement 5 October 2023 and ASX: RTR announcement 31 October 2023). Significantly, high grade mineralisation now extends up to 1600m across strike and 350m along strike from the original discovery drill section at Mato and remains open in all directions.

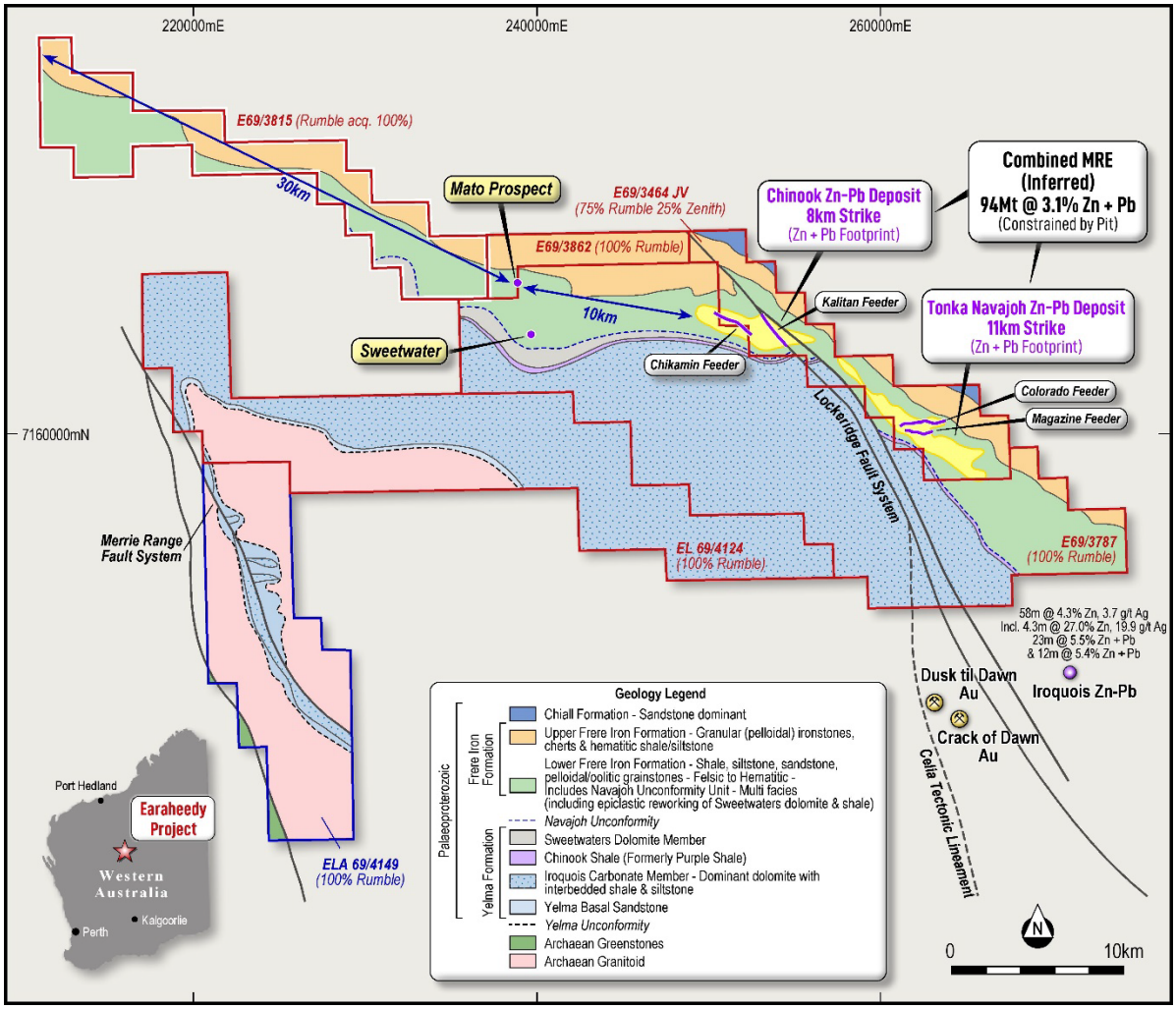

Figure 1 - Earaheedy Project – Location of Chinook and Tonka-Navajoh Deposits, and the Mato Prospect over interpretive solid geology.

Mato Prospect RC Drilling – E69/3787 and E69/3862 - RTR 100%

Extensional drilling at the Mato Prospect, within the 100% Rumble tenements,E69/3787 and E69/3862, has returned new high-grade Zn-Pb sulphide intersections in both the up-dip position of, and 350m along strike to the northwest of the original Mato discovery drill section (refer Figure 2). The reverse circulation (RC) drill program completed in December 2023 consisted of only 13 holes for a total of 2152m, five of which have returned high-grade Zn-Pb sulphide intersections. The most recent assay results include:

- **12m @ 6.07% Zn + Pb,** 7.86g/t Ag from 146m (EHRC776)
  including **8m @ 8.71% Zn + Pb,** 11.25g/t Ag from 148m
- **19m @ 4.23% Zn + Pb,** 3.93g/t Ag from 119m (EHRC778)
  including **12m @ 5.28% Zn + Pb**, 4.55g/t Ag from 119m
- **13m @ 3.31% Zn + Pb,** 3.3g/t Ag from 145m (EHRC783)
  including **6m @ 6.95% Zn + Pb**, 6.54g/t Ag from 145m

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- **12m @ 3.04% Zn + Pb,** 2.78g/t Ag from 122m (EHRC788)
  including **7m @ 4.4% Zn + Pb**, 2.84g/t Ag from 124m
- **8m @ 2.91% Zn + Pb,** 2.19g/t Ag from 158m (EHRC777)
  including **3m @ 6.65% Zn + Pb,** 4.70g/t Ag from 158m

The latest drilling at the Mato Prospect has extended sulphide mineralisation to over 1600m along the original discovery section and preliminary geological interpretation of the drilling has highlighted multiple faults, interpreted to potentially represent feeder structures that control the distribution of higher grade Zn-Pb sulphide mineralisation throughout the Mato Prospect area (refer Figure 3). The feeder faults and high-grade mineralisation at the Mato Prospect is inferred to strike northwest, though further RC extensional drilling along strike is required to confirm the trend.

Only two broad spaced RC drill holes, EHRC787 and EHRC786, were completed over 1100m along strike to the southeast of the original discovery section. These holes were deeply oxidised, which has likely impacted the tenor of the mineralisation intersected. A large structural repetition of the host Navajoh Unconformity Unit and Sweetwater's Well Dolomite stratigraphy is interpreted to occur to the south of this drilling as the interpreted dip of stratigraphy throughout the 10km long Mato Mineralisation Corridor does not match its assumed surface position identified from field mapping and geochemical sampling. Therefore, it is interpreted that drill holes EHRC787 and EHRC786 are likely situated adjacent to the axis of a district scale fault, and that further drilling is required to the south of the drilling to date to test for the potential repetition of high-grade mineralisation.

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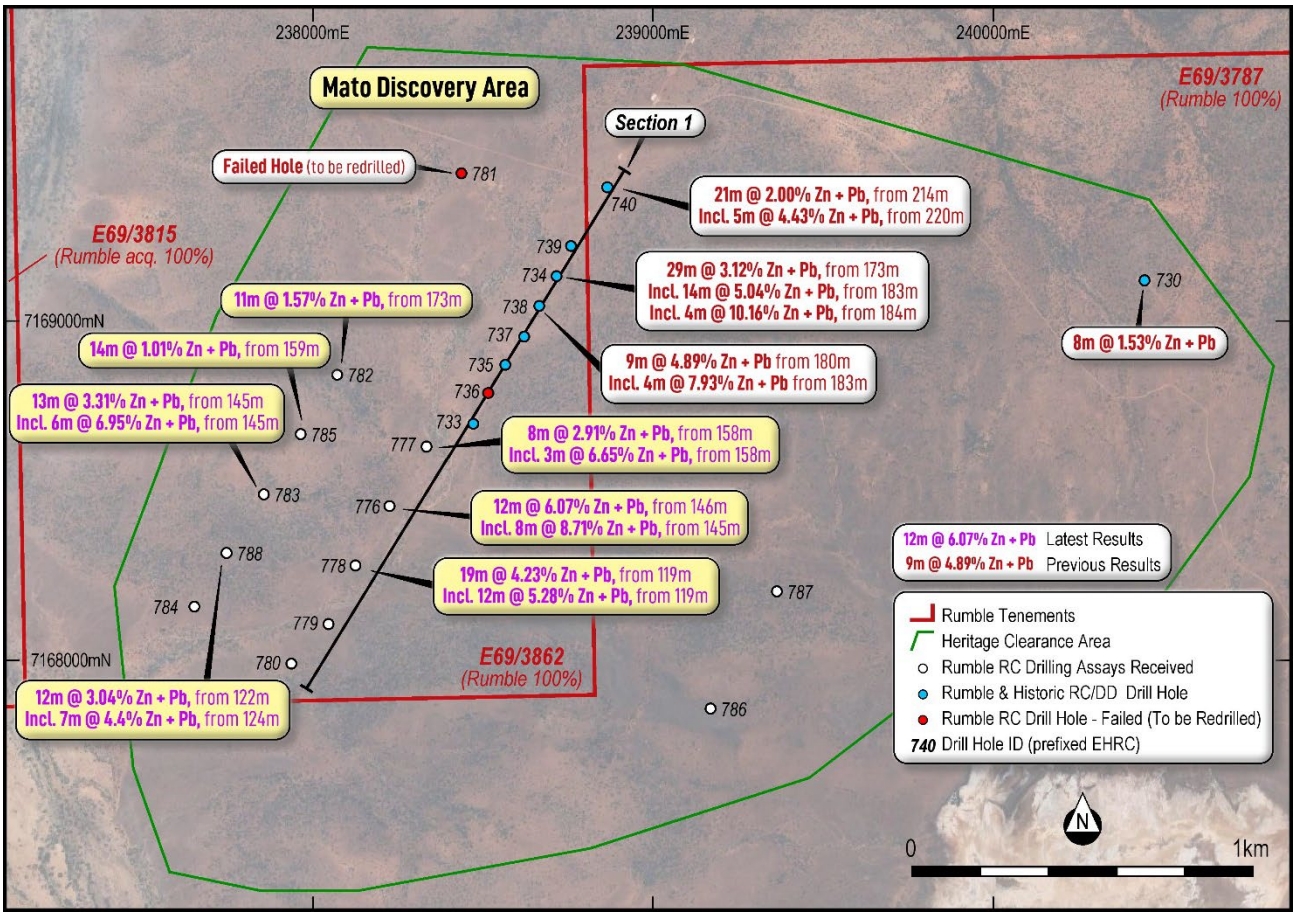

Figure 2 – Mato Prospect discovery area and location of Section 1 – RC drill hole locations and assay results.

In January 2024, a further heritage clearance was received which will allow the Company to undertake extensional RC drilling beyond the currently reported drill holes and to properly scope out the core 3km x 3km target area at Mato on an approximate 400x100m spacing. Further heritage surveys are being planned for additional drilling along the Mato trend outside of this area i.e. up-dip to the southwest and along strike to the southeast and northwest. Interpretation and targeting are currently underway to optimise drill hole positioning for the 2024 drilling campaigns, targeting the multiple interpreted high-grade mineralisation trends.

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

Next Steps

- **Metallurgical studies**

  A successful PQ diamond drilling campaign was recently completed over the Chinook Zn-Pb deposit (see announcement ASX: RTR 9 January 2024). Approximately two tonnes of sulphide material has been delivered to the Auralia Metallurgy laboratory in Perth, for beneficiation testwork (DMS/ore sorting) and to provide samples for further flotation flowsheet optimisation studies. The program has commenced and results are due to be reported in the first half of 2024.

- **Discovery and Resource drilling**

  Future RC drilling programs will be aimed at defining the limits of the emerging world class Zn-Pb-Ag base metal system within the interpreted 70km long Navajoh Unconformity Unit, with emphasis on discovering and infilling on new and existing high-grade zones (i.e. Kalitan, Chikamin, Colorado and Magazine Feeder Faults). In the short term the focus of this work will be concentrated on the JV tenement E69/3464 and 100% Rumble E69/3464 and E69/3787 tenements.

- **Scoping studies**

  Work will commence on initial supporting scoping studies for the Earaheedy Project following flotation optimisation and beneficiation testing, to consider some of the possible future development scenarios/options.

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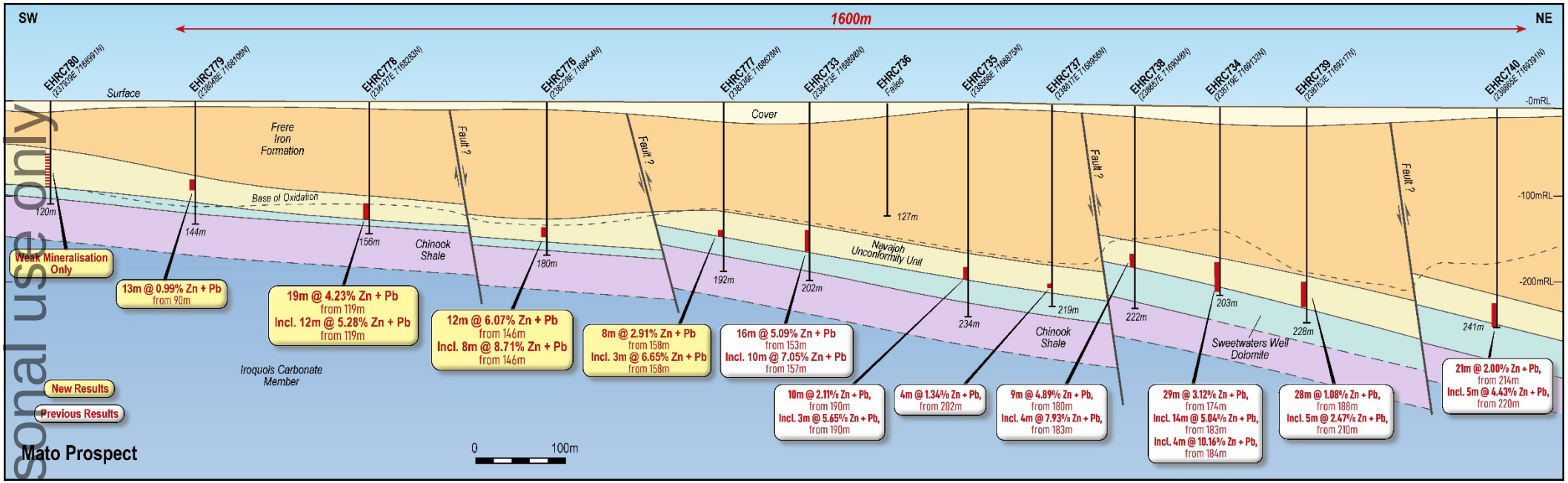

Figure 3 - Mato Prospect – Section 1 – Drill hole assays results and interpreted geology and structure. Note: see Figure 2 for Section 1 location

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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 (refer Figure 4). The Project includes tenement (E69/3464), which forms the Rumble Resources Ltd 75% / Zenith Minerals Ltd (ASX: ZNC) 25% Joint Venture ("JV"), and tenements E69/3787, E69/3862 and newly added tenements E69/4124 and E69/4149, which are all 100% controlled by Rumble (refer Figures 1 and 4).

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

Rumble announced a major discovery on 19 April 2021 and two years later to the day on 19 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:RTR release dated 19 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 Earaheedy Zn-Pb-Ag Project has exceptional near-term growth potential with the deposits open in all directions. The recent tenement additions has significantly **increased the strike potential to over 70km, with less than 25% of the host unconformity effectively tested**. Drilling by Rumble has focused on the Navajoh Unconformity Unit (host to the current resources) with the aim to find additional large shallow flat lying sulphide deposits (i.e. Chinook and Tonka-Navajoh) amenable to large scale open cut mining, whilst none of the thick underlying geologically fertile formations which could potentially host high-grade Mississippi Valley Type (MVT) deposits have yet to be tested.

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

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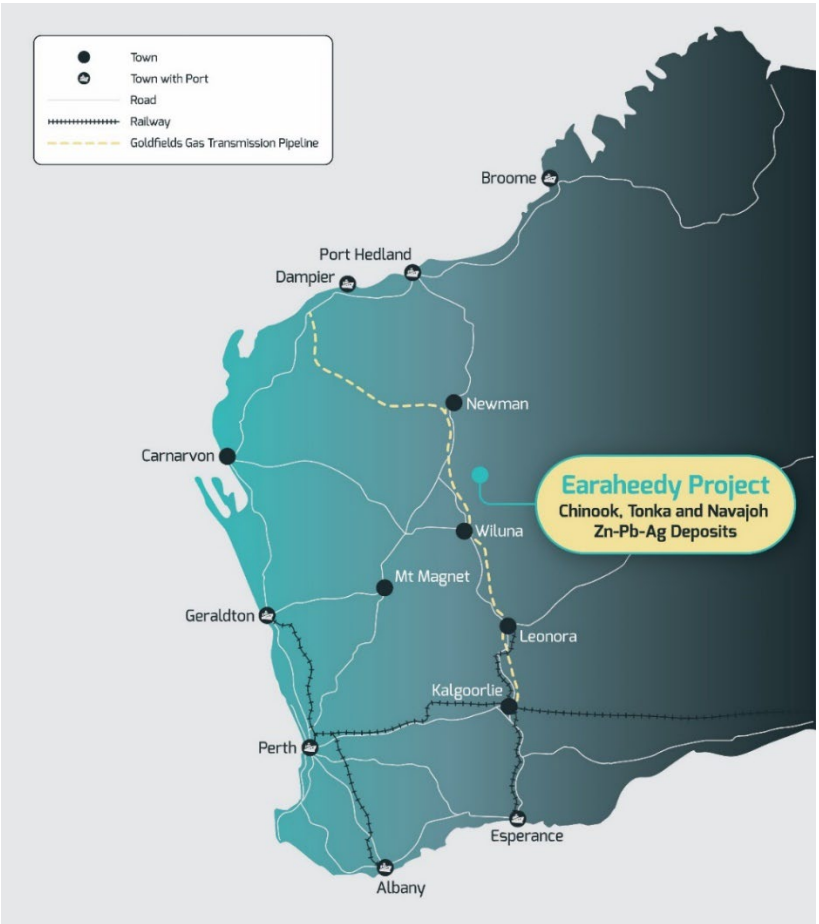

Figure 4 - The Earaheedy Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu Project location and existing infrastructure within Western Australia

Authorisation

This announcement is authorised for release by Peter Harold, Managing Director and CEO 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
- ASX Release 17/07/2023 – Zinc Lead Mineralisation Discovered in Drilling
- ASX Release 5/10/2023 – High Grade Zinc-Lead intersected at the Mato Prospect
- ASX Release 31/10/2023 – Mato Discovery Confirmed with Further High-Grade Zn-Pb Mineralisation

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About Rumble Resources Ltd

Rumble Resources Ltd is an Australian based exploration company, listed on the ASX in July 2011. Rumble was established with the aim of adding significant value to its current mineral exploration assets and to look for suitable mineral acquisition opportunities both in Australia and abroad. The discovery of the Earaheedy Zn-Pb-Ag Project has demonstrated the capabilities of the team for find world class orebodies.

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 announcement that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources for the Earaheedy Project is extracted from the previous ASX announcements "Maiden Resource Confirms Earaheedy's World Class Potential" released on 19 March 2023, "Chinook Zn-Pb Prospect expands to 8km strike" on 14 March 2023 and "Multiple New High-Grade Feeder Targets Defined" on 16 February 2023. These announcements are available to view on the Company's website at www.rumbleresources.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the Exploration Results included in the relevant original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person and Qualified Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the relevant original market announcements. The Company confirms in the case of Mineral Resources that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the original release continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the relevant original market announcements.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement may contain forward-looking information, including forward looking information within the meaning of Canadian securities legislation and forward-looking statements within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (collectively, forward- looking statements). These forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this report and Rumble Resources Limited (the Company) does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update these forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements relate to future events or future performance and reflect Company management's expectations or beliefs regarding future events and include, but are not limited to: the impact of the discovery on the Earaheedy Project's capital payback; the Company's strategy; the estimated timing of drilling at the Earaheedy Project; the Company's intended activities at the Earaheedy Project; and the success of future mining operations.

In certain cases, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as, "affords", "anticipates", "believe", "considered", "continue", "could", "establishes", "estimate", "expected", "future", "interpreted", "likely", "looking", "may", "open", "plan" or "planned", "potential", "robust", "targets", "will" or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results may, could, would, might or will be taken, occur or be achieved or the negative of these terms or comparable terminology. By their very nature forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements.

Such factors may include, among others, risks related to actual results of current or planned exploration activities; whether geophysical and geochemical anomalies are related to economic mineralisation or some other feature; obtaining appropriate access to undertake additional ground disturbing exploration work at the Earaheedy Project; the results from testing various anomalies; results of metallurgical test work Including results from other zones not tested yet, scaling up to commercial operations; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; changes in exploration programs and budgets based upon the results of exploration, changes in commodity prices; economic conditions; grade or recovery rates; political and social risks, accidents, labour disputes and other risks of the mining industry; delays or difficulty in obtaining governmental approvals, necessary licences, permits or financing to undertake future mining development activities; changes to the regulatory framework within which Rumble operates or may in the future; movements in the share price of investments and the timing and proceeds realised on future disposals of investments, the impact of the COVID 19 pandemic as well as those factors detailed from time to time in the Company's interim and annual financial statements, all of which are filed and available for review at asx.com.au and the Company's website.

Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

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

Hole ID	E MGA	N MGA	Depth (m)	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	0.5% Zn+Pb	2% Zn+Pb	4% Zn + Pb	6% Zn + Pb	Ag g/t	S %	Zn %	Pb %	Other
EHRC776	238228	7168454	180	-90	**0**	**146**	**158**	**12**	**6.07**				**7.86**	**8.37**	**4.23**	**1.84**	
					incl.	**148**	**154**	**8**				**8.71**	**11.25**	**12.12**	**6.07**	**2.65**	
EHRC777	238336	7168628	192	-90	**0**	**158**	**165**	**8**	**2.91**				**2.19**	**3.54**	**2.58**	**0.34**	
					incl.	**158**	**161**	**3**			**6.65**		**4.7**	**8.54**	**5.83**	**0.83**	
					incl.	**159**	**160**	**1**				**11.37**	**8.3**	**13.05**	**9.67**	**1.7**	
EHRC778	238125	7168280	156	-90	**0**	**119**	**138**	**19**		**4.23**			**3.93**	**5.56**	**3.36**	**0.88**	
					incl.	**119**	**131**	**12**			**5.28**		**4.55**	**6.55**	**4.34**	**0.94**	
EHRC779	238048	7168106	144	-90	0	90	103	13	0.99				1.37	0.16	0.3	0.69	
EHRC780	237939	7167991	120	-90	0	92	94	4	0.73				0.5	0.12	0.46	0.28	
EHRC781	238439	7169428	210	-90	0												NSA
EHRC782	238072	7168835	210	-90	0	173	184	11	1.57				3.17	3.56	1.03	0.54	
EHRC783	237853	7168489	174	-90	**0**	**145**	**158**	**13**	**3.31**				**3.3**	**4.17**	**2.52**	**0.79**	
					incl.	**145**	**150**	**6**				**6.95**	**6.54**	**8.65**	**5.41**	**1.54**	
EHRC784	237652	7168160	123	-90	0	85	104	19	0.97				6.08	1.5	0.55	0.42	
					incl.	100	103	3		2.13			11.03	2.46	1.01	1.12	
EHRC785	237965	7168662	190	-90	0	159	173	14	1.01				2.29	1.55	0.68	0.33	
					incl.	165	166	1		2.2			6.4	5.86	1.49	0.71	
EHRC786	239171	7167860	126	-90	0	98	106	8	0.59				0.43	0.15	0.34	0.25	
EHRC787	239363	7168204	174	-90	0	152	155	3	0.59				2.7	3.9	0.05	0.54	
EHRC788	237750	7168318	150	-90	**0**	**122**	**134**	**12**		**3.04**			**2.78**	**3.5**	**2**	**1.04**	
					incl.	**124**	**131**	**7**			**4.4**		**2.84**	**4.44**	**3.09**	**1.32**	
					incl.	**124**	**126**	**2**				**6.13**	**4.15**	**9.01**	**4.79**	**1.34**	

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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.*	• 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.*
		• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	○ Sampling QA/QC involved a duplicate taken every 20m, and a standard taken every 20m. 4 standards (OREAS CRMs) levels and one blank were used randomly.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *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.

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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 E69/4149 (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 Mississippi Valley Type (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 – Drill Hole Location, 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.*	• Intercepts are calculated at various cut off grades by combining the Zn and Pb assays. • Refer to Table 1 for significant intersections at various cut off grades • RC sampling is 1m intervals • There is no upper cut used when determining significant intercepts
Relationship between mineralisation	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Drilling is vertical. Mineralisation is flat. Width of mineralisation is true

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
widths and intercept lengths	• *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 lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	width.
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 and Tonka-Navajoh Deposits, and the Mato Prospect over interpretive solid geology. • Figure 2 – Mato Prospect discovery area and location of Section 1 – RC drill hole locations and assay results • Figure 3 - Mato Prospect – Section 1 – Drill hole assays results and interpreted geology and structure. Note: see Figure 2 for section 1 location • Figure 4 - 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 – Drill Hole Location, Intersections and Assay Table **– Mato Prospect**
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 400km^2 ▪ Flight lines – 250m • pXRF analyser is used only to gauge >1000ppm Zn. If sample is >1000ppm Zn and/or within a mineralised section, 1m RC samples are sent for wet analysis (4 acid digest multi-element)
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 • RC Drilling along the Navajoh Southeast Trend • Aircore Drilling – Iroquois Carbonate Member

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