RUMBLE RESOURCES LTD

ASX:RTR

Munarra Gully reinterpretation leads to high-grade drilling success

ASX RELEASE | 20 JULY 2026

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Drilling at Munarra Gully returns intercept of 5m @ 55.60 g/t gold

Reinterpretation of historical data has revealed large undertested areas along the Amaryllis Shear Zone.

Targeted follow-up drilling in these zones has been highly successful.

Hole MGRC26011 targeted a 300m gap in the previous drilling and returned the following high-grade gold intersection:

- **13m @ 21.64 g/t Au** from 122m
  - incl. **5m @ 55.56 g/t Au** from 124m
  - incl. **1m @ 221.00 g/t Au** from 124m
  - concurrent with **7m @ 0.52% Cu** from 128m

Other holes returned further significant gold and copper results including:

- **7m @ 2.15 g/t Au** from 132m
  - concurrent with **4m @ 0.62% Cu** from 132m
- **7m @ 3.86 g/t Au** from 65m
  - incl. **1m @ 26.10 g/t Au** from 68m
- **1m @ 5.86 g/t Au** from 149m
  - concurrent with **6m @ 0.39% Cu** from 140m
  - incl. **1m @ 1.54% Cu** from 140m

A diamond and reverse circulation drilling program is now being planned to follow up this successful program.

Peter Harold, Managing Director and CEO commented:

"Munarra Gully has been a bit of a sleeper for us. We always wanted to follow up some of the previous drilling recognising that the tenement package was still very prospective for gold and copper.

Our exploration team has done an outstanding job to target a highly prospective area and get these bonanza gold grades of 13 metres at 21.64 grams per tonne of gold including 5 metres at 55.56 grams per tonne and 1 metre of 221 grams per tonne in one of the RC holes. In addition to the gold there is 7 metres of 0.52% copper in that hole.

There were also other holes that intersected both gold and copper so we could be onto something here. More drilling is planned at Munarra Gully in the not-too-distant future."

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Drill Program

Rumble Resources Limited (ASX: RTR) (**"Rumble"** or the **"Company"**) is pleased to report the results of a reverse circulation and air core drilling program that was conducted in April and May 2026 at the Munarra Gully Gold Copper Project ("**Munarra Gully**" or the "**Project**") 50km north-northeast of Cue. The program consisted of 28 air core holes (1933m) and 12 RC holes (1715m) for a total of 3648m.

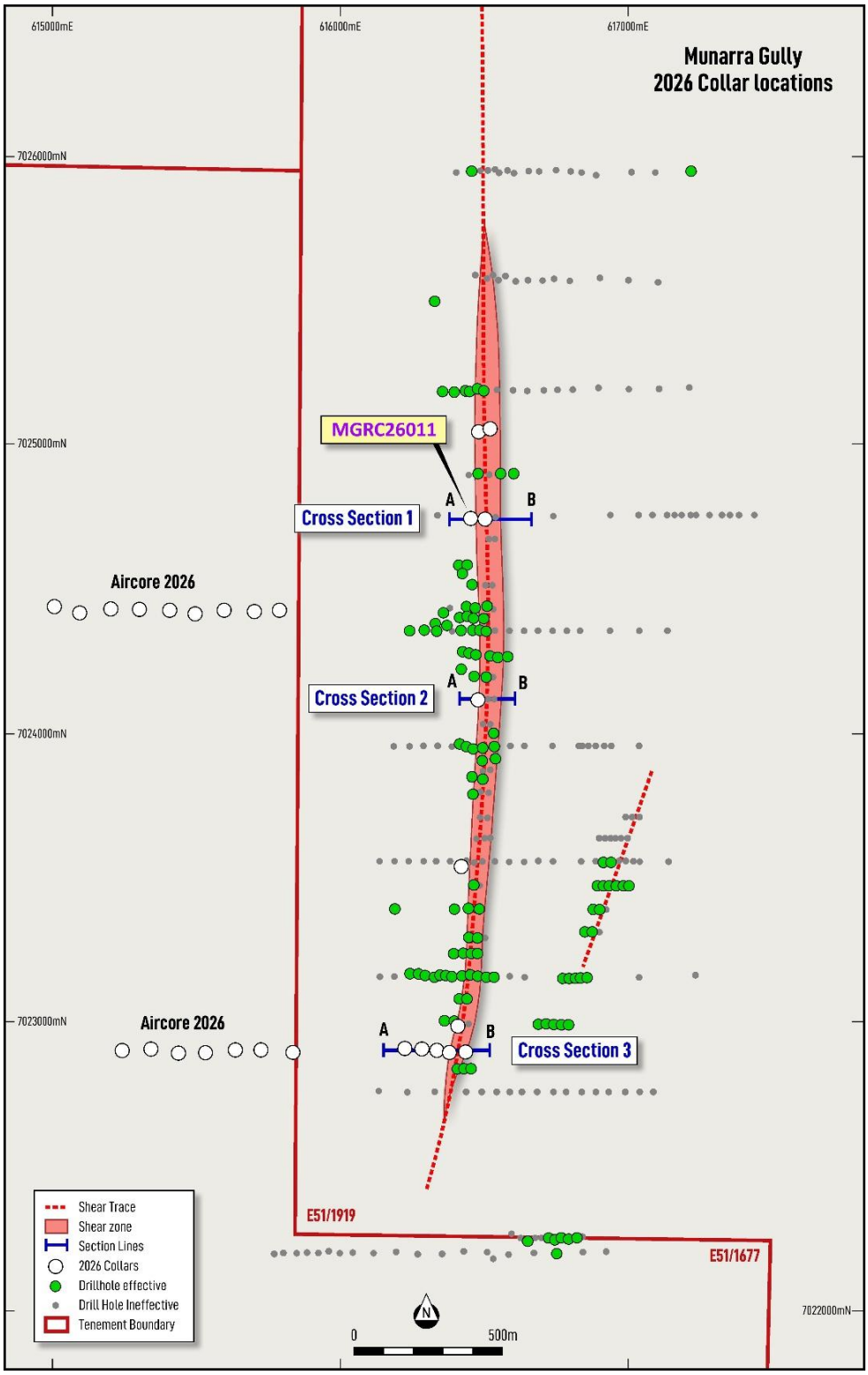

Figure 1 – Drill collar locations along the Amaryllis Shear Zone at Munarra Gully

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Amaryllis Reinterpretation

Recent interpretation by Rumble's geological team revealed that historical drilling along the Amaryllis Shear Zone was largely ineffective, often failing to reach fresh rock. This had led to unreliable targeting of the Amaryllis Shear Zone under cover.

This drill program was designed to test the Amaryllis Shear Zone in two ways: by extending below historical holes that failed to reach the fresh rock boundary and by infilling large untested sections of the known mineralised structure (see Figure 1).

Supergene dispersion above the shear zone is inconsistent and locally exhibits strong upper saprolite depletion in gold and other pathfinder elements that can be used to vector towards the shear zone. This reinforces the theory that many sections remain undertested despite the historical drilling.

Reverse Circulation Drilling

Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was conducted on six sections along the Amaryllis Shear Zone, covering 2km of the 2.6km of mineralised strike length identified so far, three of which are shown below. All RC drilling occurred on Rumble's 100% owned tenement E51/1919.

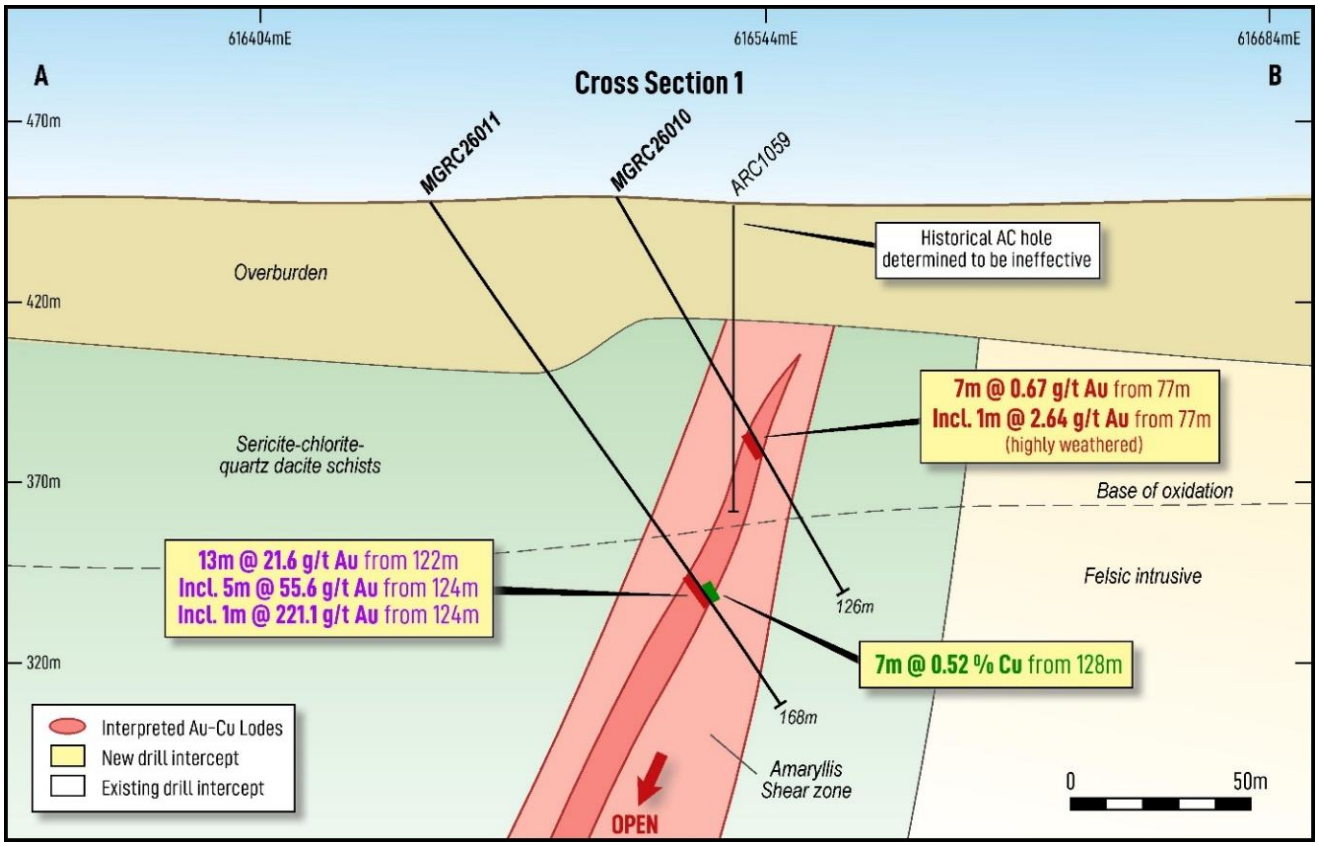

Figure 2 - Cross Section 1 through Amaryllis - 7,024,750N

Cross Section 1, 7,024,750N occurs in the middle of a 300m gap in effective drilling and returned the highest-grade intercept at the Munarra Gully Project to date (see Figure 2). This result is the only fresh intercept through the shear zone on this section.

Hole MGRC26011 intersected:

- **13m @ 21.64 g/t Au** from 122m
  - incl. **5m @ 55.56 g/t Au** from 124m
  - incl. **1m @ 221.00 g/t Au** from 124m

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Concurrent with the gold was a copper intercept of:

- **7m @ 0.52% Cu** from 128m

The intercept was hosted in a sericite altered aphanitic dacite cut with small, stockwork quartz veins mineralised with pyrite and chalcopyrite.

Hole MGRC26010 intersected the shear zone in the depleted saprolite and still returned:

- 7m @ 0.67 g/t Au from 77m
  - incl. 1m @ 2.64 g/t Au from 77m

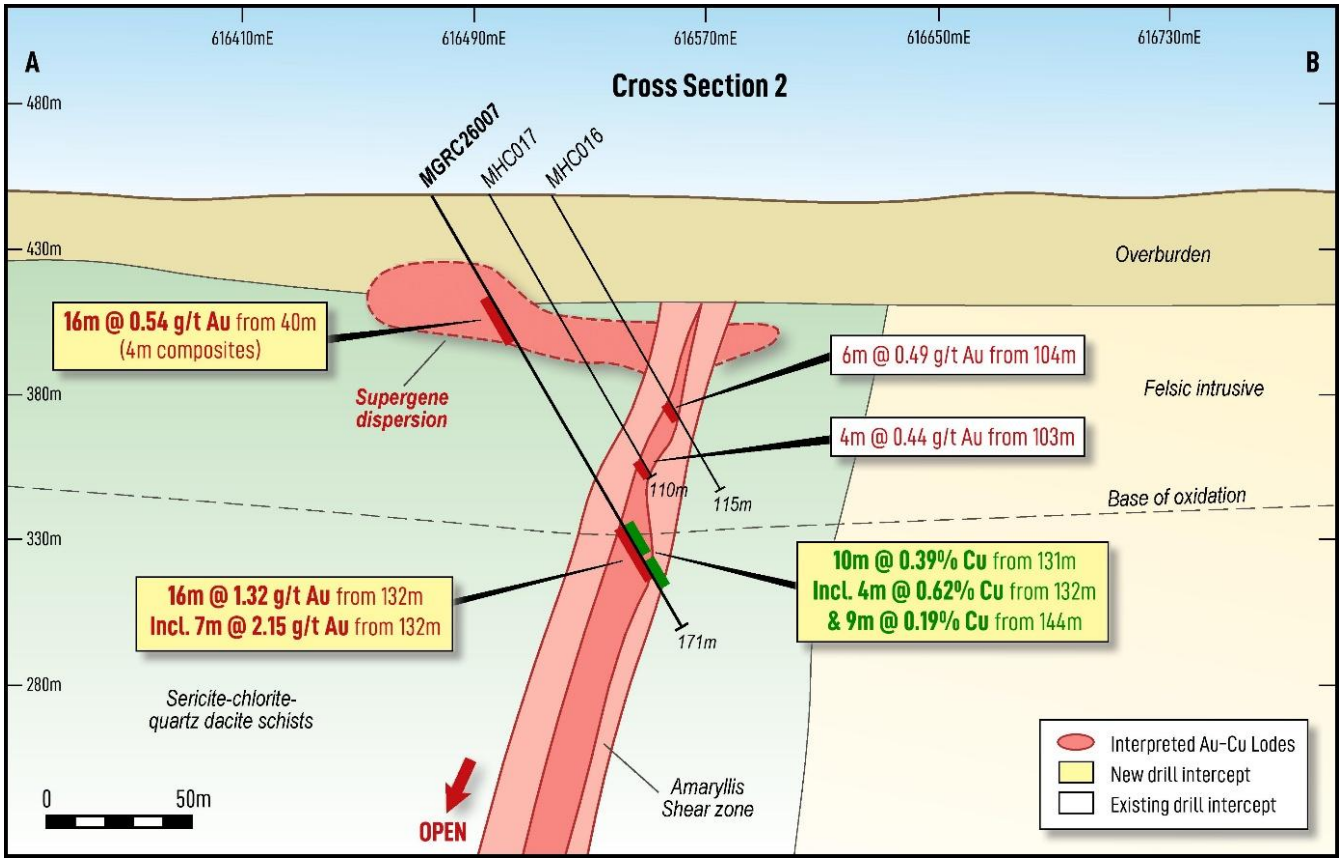

Figure 3 - Cross Section 2 through Amaryllis - 7,024,120N

Hole MGRC26007 was drilled beneath two historical holes that had intersected mineralisation within the depleted saprolite zone (refer Figure 3). Immediately below the cover, it successfully encountered a zone of supergene dispersion followed by strong mineralisation in fresh rock. Results include:

- Supergene: 16m @ 0.54 g/t Au from 40m (4m composites)
- Fresh Rock: 16m @ 1.32 g/t Au from 132m
  - incl. **7m @ 2.15 g/t Au** from 132m

Copper mineralisation overlapped the gold with an intersection of:

- 10m @ 0.39% Cu from 131m
  - incl. **4m @ 0.62% Cu** from 132m
  - and 9m @ 0.19% Cu from 144m

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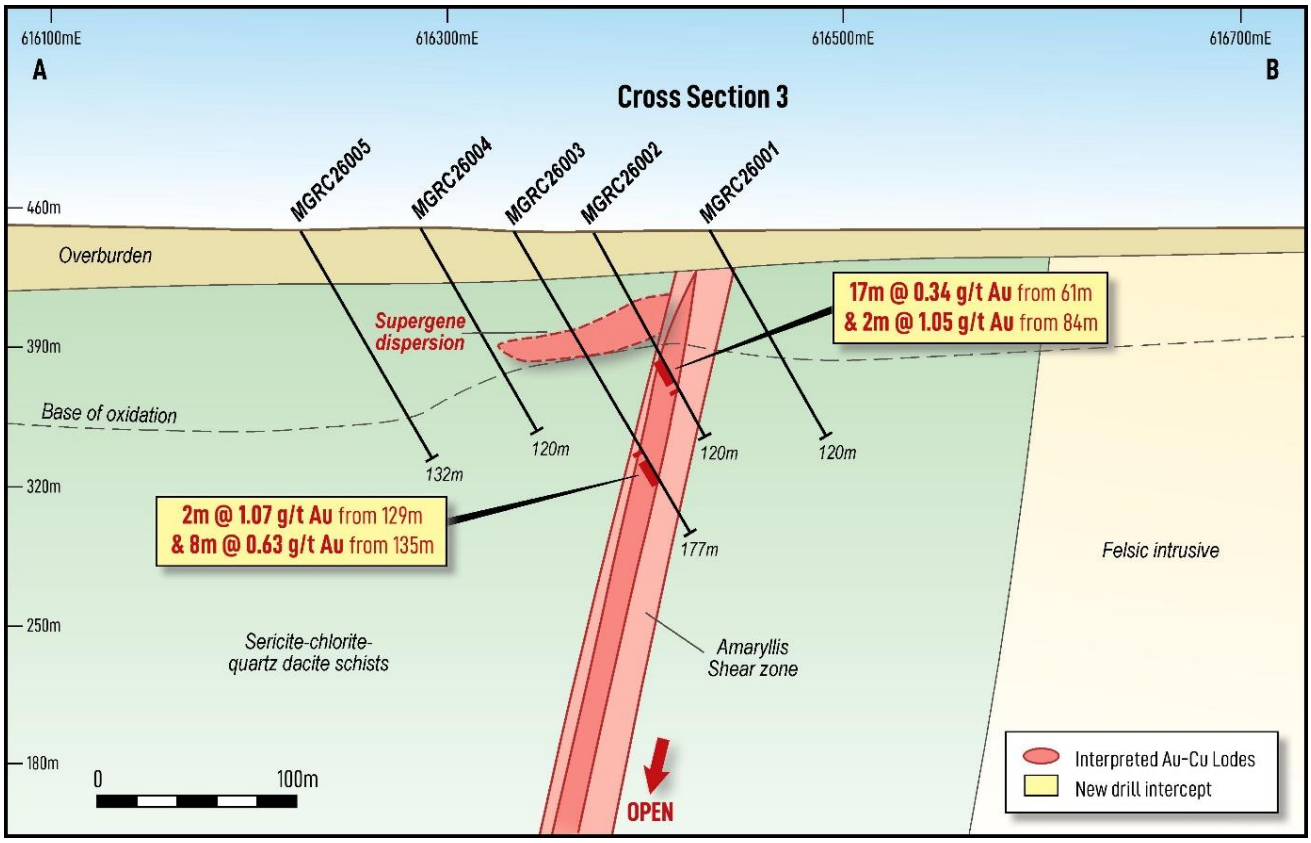

Figure 4 - Cross Section 3 through Amaryllis - 7,022,900N

A fence of five holes successfully defined the southern extent of the Amaryllis Shear Zone (Figure 4). Critically, fresh rock intercepts in holes MGRC26002 and MGRC26003 have identified the orientation of the mineralisation for future drilling along strike.

Other standout results from the RC drilling program include MGRC26012:

- 14m @ 0.46 g/t Au from 48m
- 7m @ 3.86 g/t Au from 65m
  - incl. **1m @ 26.10 g/t Au** from 68m
- 13m @ 0.56 g/t Au from 90m
- 5m @ 0.65 g/t Au from 120m

And MGRC26006:

- 6m @ 0.56 g/t Au from 140m
- 1m @ 5.86 g/t Au from 149m

Which also contained significant copper grades of:

- 6m @ 0.39% Cu from 140m
  - incl. **1m @ 1.54% Cu** from 140m

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Air Core Drilling

The air core drilling program consisted of three lines targeting potentially folded repetitions of the host lithology interpreted from geophysical (magnetic) data. Two lines were to the west of the Amaryllis Shear Zone on E51/1677 while the third was to the north on E51/1927. No significant mineralisation was intersected in any of the air core holes.

Next Steps at Munarra Gully

Drilling - Planning is underway for a targeted drilling campaign to build on the success of this program, with a strong focus on MGRC26011. A diamond twin hole is planned to better determine the orientation of high-grade veining within the system, whilst follow up RC drilling will focus on stepping out to define the extent of the high-grade mineralisation.

Mineral Resource Estimate – Following the next phase of drilling Rumble intends to fast track the definition of a maiden Gold-Copper Mineral Resource at the Amaryllis Prospect.

About Munarra Gully

The Munarra Gully Project consists of three tenements for a combined total area of 123km^2. Rumble Resources owns a 100% interest in two tenements (E51/1919 and E51/1927) and an 80% interest in E51/1677. The project can be accessed from the Great Northern Highway, approximately 50km north-northeast of the Town of Cue within the Murchison Goldfields.

Amaryllis is an early-stage prospect with 2600m of mineralised strike length that remains open in all directions. The project area geology is dominated by dacitic to intermediate extrusive and high-level intrusive rocks of the Archean Meekatharra Formation. Host rocks are feldspar phyric with mineralisation associated with intensely sheared (mylonitic) sericite-muscovite-chlorite-silica zones partitioned throughout weakly foliated to massive dacite to intermediate hosts. These rocks form part of the extensive Meekatharra-Wydgee Greenstone Belt. The regionally significant Chunderloo Shear Zone crosses the western margin of the project.

Shear zone geometry is sub-vertical with a typical mineralised width of 20-50m and displaying strong continuity down dip. The mineralisation assemblage is pyrite-chalcopyrite+/-pyrrhotite+/-sphalerite, alteration is carbonate (ankerite) – epidote – K-feldspar – tourmaline. The generally low magnetic response of the host rocks in the area has inhibited previous explorers from making detailed magnetic interpretations. The northern portions of the tenure including much of E51/1927 is covered by transported alluvium and sheet wash material.

The style of mineralisation has characteristics similar to the Chibougamau Au-Cu-Ag shear vein style deposits located in the eastern part of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt in Quebec, Canada. At Chibougamau, major (later) shearing has overprinted earlier deformation within an area of high-level porphyries (Au-Mo-Cu) and minor VMS systems that have intruded into early sediments and mafic intrusive complex rock types.

Previously reported results[1] from the Amaryllis Shear Zone include:

- 5m @ 11.67 g/t Au from 161m (AMRC008)
- 2m @ 13.45 g/t Au from 92m (AMRC012)
- 4m @ 6.21 g/t Au from 94m (AMRC006 – 4m composite)
- 4m @ 4.00 g/t Au, 0.15% Cu from 67m (AMRC041)
- 6m @ 2.29 g/t Au from 132m (AMRC051)
- 8m @ 1.94 g/t Au, 0.68% Cu, 9.5 g/t Ag from 142m (AMRC007)
- 8m @ 1.11% Cu, 0.88 g/t Au, 11.8 g/t Ag from 102m (AMRC003)

[1] *Refer to Rumble ASX releases:*
- *18 November 2021 "Munarra Gully Project Exploration Update"*
- *23 February 2021 "Drilling Expands Large-Scale Gold-Copper-Silver System"*
- *23 April 2020 "Drilling Confirms Large-Scale Gold Copper Silver System"*
- *11 February 2020 "Munarra Gully Project Large Scale Copper-Gold System Defined over 7km Strike"*

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- 2m @ 6.28 g/t Au, 0.32% Cu from 84m (AMRC016)
  - and 10m @ 1.35 g/t Au, 0.62% Cu, 9.5g/t Ag from 108m
- 4.9m @ 0.82 g/t Au, 1.71% Cu, 21.2 g/t Ag from 139m (MHD045)

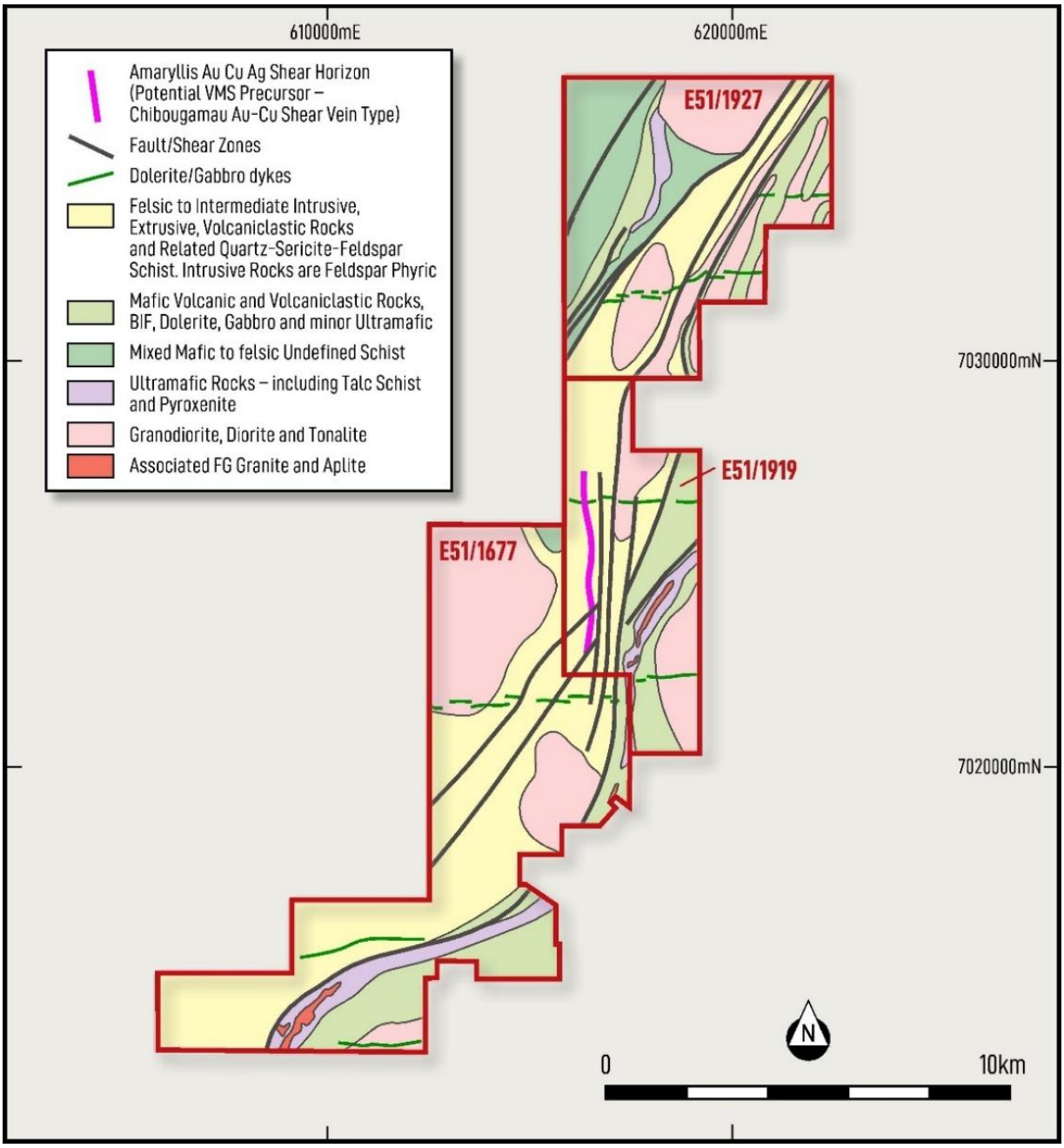

Figure 5 - Geology and structures of the Munarra Gully Project

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Authorisation

This announcement was approved for release by the Board of Rumble Resources.

-END-

For further information please refer to the Company's website www.rumbleresources.com.au or contact the Company via email info@rumbleresources.com.au

Peter Harold
MANAGING DIRECTOR & CEO

Peter Venn
TECHNICAL DIRECTOR

Trevor Hart
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

About Rumble Resources

Rumble Resources 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 selected mineral exploration assets and to search for suitable mineral acquisition opportunities in Western Australia.

Rumble has a unique suite of resources projects including the Western Queen Gold-Tungsten Project which is being developed to deliver near term cash flow from the existing underground resources and resource growth through future exploration success. In addition, the discovery of the Earaheedy Zn-Pb-Ag Project has demonstrated the capabilities of the exploration team to find world class orebodies.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Simon Davies, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Davies is an employee of Rumble Resources Limited. Mr Davies 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 Davies 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.

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Table 1 – Drill Hole Location, Survey, and Gold Assay Results for Significant Intercepts

Hole ID	E MGA	N MGA	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azi		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
MGRC26002	616372	7022895	448	120	60	90		61	78	17	0.34
							and	84	86	2	1.05
MGRC26003	616333	7022902	450	177	60	90		129	131	2	1.07
							and	135	143	8	0.63
MGRC26006	616419	7023540	448	170	60	90		140	146	6	0.56
							and	**149**	**150**	**1**	**5.86**
MGRC26007	616476	7024118	448	171	60	90		40	56	16 (4m Composites)	0.54
							and	132	148	16	1.32
							incl.	**132**	**139**	**7**	**2.15**
MGRC26010	616503	7024744	449	126	60	90		77	84	7	0.67
MGRC26011	616452	7024747	445	168	55	90		**122**	**135**	**13**	**21.64**
							incl.	**124**	**129**	**5**	**55.56**
							incl.	**124**	**125**	**1**	**221.00**
MGRC26012	616406	7022988	451	138	60	90		48	62	14	0.46
							and	**65**	**72**	**7**	**3.86**
							incl.	**68**	**69**	**1**	**26.10**
							and	90	103	13	0.56
							and	120	125	5	0.65

Table 2 – Drill Hole Location, Survey, and Copper Assay Results for Significant Intercepts

Hole ID	E MGA	N MGA	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azi		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Cu (%)
MGRC26006	616419	7023540	448	170	60	90		**140**	**146**	**6**	**0.39**
							incl.	**140**	**141**	**1**	**1.54**
MGRC26007	616476	7024118	448	171	60	90		131	141	10	0.39
							incl.	132	136	4	0.62
							and	144	153	9	0.19
MGRC26011	616452	7024747	445	168	55	90		**128**	**135**	**7**	**0.52**
MGRC26012	616406	7022988	451	138	60	90		81	103	22	0.21
							and	121	125	4	0.31

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Previous ASX Announcements – Munarra Gully Project

- 27/02/2018 – Option Agreement to Acquire Munarra Gully Project
- 7/5/2018 – First Order Conductor Identified at Munarra Gully Project
- 28/6/2018 – Drilling Commences at Munarra Gully Targeting Cu-Au
- 30/8/2018 – Significant Copper-Gold Discovery at Munarra Gully
- 18/12/2018 – Drilling Commences at Munarra Gully Copper-Gold Project
- 12/2/2019 – New Copper-Gold Mineralisation Defined at Munarra Gully
- 25/3/2019 – Munarra Gully Project Update, Cleansing Notice & Appendix 3B
- 8/4/2019 – Drilling Commences at Munarra Gully Cu-Au Project
- 11/7/2019 – Cobalt Discovery and Cu-Au Mineralisation at Munarra Gully
- 26/11/2019 – Munarra Gully Project Update Major Structure Hosting Cu-Au-Co Mineralisation Identified
- 11/2/2020 – Munarra Gully Project Large Scale Copper-Gold System Defined over 7km Strike
- 5/3/2020 – Drilling Commenced at Munarra Gully Project Targeting High-Grade Cu-Au Mineralisation
- 23/4/2020 – Drilling Confirms Large-Scale Gold Copper Silver System
- 16/9/2020 – Drilling Commenced at Munarra Gully Project Targeting Large-Scale Au-Cu-Ag Deposits
- 23/2/2021 – Drilling Expands Large-Scale Gold-Copper-Silver System
- 18/11/2021 – Munarra Gully Project Exploration Update

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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.*	• Slim line Reverse circulation (SLRC) sampling – Sampled to 4m interval composites outside of the potential mineralised zone. 1m samples intervals were collected in the mineralised zone. The potential mineralised zone was defined at the field geologist's discretion. • All SLRC sample weights were targeting 3kg sub-sample from the drill rig. Meter intervals of spoils were placed on the ground in rows. Sample intervals scooped into calico bag. • Standards, blanks and duplicates inserted at a total rate of 6%. 3% Standards, 1% Blanks, 1% duplicates. Additional standards, blanks and duplicates inserted where required in the potential mineralised zone. • pXRF readings taken with a Vanta M series device every metre on spoils pile. 3 beams with 15 second run times each.
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.).*	• Slim line Reverse Circulation (SLRC) drilling with a face sampling 102mm hammer.
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.*	• Drill spoil placed in piles of 1m intervals. • SLRC sample recovery and condition were recorded by the field geologist or field technician at the time of drilling. • Sample weights were measured and recorded by ALS laboratory. • No analysis of relationship between sample recovery and grade has been completed at this time.
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.*	• SLRC drill chips were collected in chip trays, logged, and photographed. pXRF completed of drill spoil. • SLRC drill holes were geologically logged for the entire drillhole including mineralisation and country rock. • The field geologists logging is qualitative. Logging was completed in OCRIS software

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CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	including fields such as lithology, texture, alteration, mineralisation, structure, regolith, weathering and more. Logging is imported into the database once validation is complete. • pXRF data was used to support logging. • Chip trays are photographed post drilling.
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, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Sub-sampling from the drill rig was achieved by scoop sampling representatively through the spoils pile. • Wet or dry samples noted at the time of sampling based on visual estimation and imported into the database. • Field duplicates were taken at the same time as primary sample. Duplicate samples were treated the same at ALS Laboratories. Duplicates were inserted at a higher rate inside the mineralised zones. • Sample sizes are considered sufficient for the fine-grained mineralisation 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.*	• Sample preparation by crushing, splitting to 3kg sample if required, and pulverising of up to 3kg. • Each metre interval of drill spoil was analysed by Vanta M Series pXRF, with 3 15 second beams. • Blanks and standards are analysed at the beginning of each usage of pXRF and recorded in the database. • For Gold (Au) assaying was completed by 50g charge Fire Assay with AA finish (total digest). • 34 elements were assayed by 4 acid digest and ICP-AES finish. • ALS Laboratories Perth prepared and assayed the samples. • Appropriate certified Gold and Copper standards were industry CRMs from OREAS which included low-grade and high-grade along with blanks. • Blanks and standards were inserted at regular intervals during sampling at discretion of the field geologist with increased insertion in mineralised zones.
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.*	• Verification of significant intersections by Rumble personnel. • One SLRC hole twins a previous hole. No review has yet been completed on data. • All data and documentation are electronic, backed up to company SharePoint or Dropbox.

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CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
		• Logging using digital software package OCRIS. pXRF, survey and other data entered using excel. • Complete hole data and assay results sent to company database administrator to load into online hosted 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.*	• SLRC drill-hole collars have been surveyed using handheld GPS. • No down-hole surveys completed. • Data presented in GDA94 zone 50 grid.
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.*	• Data spacing is based on surface handheld GPS drill hole pick-up. • Drill hole spacing varies from 50m to +300m
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.*	• Based on logging and known geological trends the drilling is normal to the mineralised trend. The dip of the mineralisation is approximately 75° to the west. • Drilling was 55-60° to the east. and is considered appropriately angled for this orientation. Drilling orientation is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples are managed and transported by Rumble personnel from drill site to 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.*	• E51/1919 and E51/1927 Granted (100% Rumble) • E51/1677 is granted and is a Joint Venture (Rumble Managing) between Marjorie Ann Molloy (20%) and Rumble (80%).
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Current exploration solely completed by Rumble Resources
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Au-Cu-Ag mineralisation hosted in felsic to intermediate volcaniclastics and porphyritic intrusives. Mineralisation is orogenic gold shear zone (mesothermal) overprinting earlier dominant intermediate rocks with low order VMS mineralisation.
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, Survey, and Gold Assay Results for Significant Intercepts. • Table 2 - Drill Hole Location, Survey, and Copper Assay Results for Significant Intercepts.
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*	• Weighted averaging (by length) of results completed for all results. • Gold Results – Intervals calculated using a 0.2g/t minimum grade cutoff and up to 2m of contiguous internal waste. Intervals with at least 2 gram metres (g/t Au x interval width) were reported. • Copper Results – Intervals calculated using a 0.15% minimum grade cutoff and up to 2m of contiguous internal waste. Intervals with at least 1% metres (% x interval width) were reported. • No maximum cutoffs were used. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate

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CRITERIA	JORC CODE EXPLANATION	COMMENTARY
	clearly stated.	short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results the high-grade results have also been reported as a separate "Incl." interval.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *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 lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drill angle with respect to interpreted mineralisation angle varies from approximately 45 degrees to approximately 60 degrees. • Down hole lengths are reported.
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 – Drill collar locations along the Amaryllis Shear Zone at Munarra Gully. • Figure 2 - Cross Section 1 through Amaryllis - 7,024,750 N. • Figure 3 - Cross Section 2 through Amaryllis - 7,024,120 N. • Figure 4 - Cross Section 3 through Amaryllis - 7,022,900 N. • Figure 5 - Geology and structures of the Munarra Gully Project.
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.*	• Tables 1 and 2 report all intercepts above the defined cutoffs. • The 3 cross sections included display a range of intercept results.
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.*	• No other meaningful exploration data was collected.
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.*	• Ongoing geological interpretation. • Planning of further drilling programs to duplicate (diamond twin) and extend high-grade mineralisation reported in this release. • Advance towards a maiden mineral resource (Au-Cu) at Amaryllis.

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