13th December 2021

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

New Zinc-Lead-Silver Discovery at Earaheedy Project

Tonka Zn-Pb-Ag Sulphide Discovery

- A **new significant zone of flat lying Zn-Pb-Ag sulphide mineralisation has been discovered** only 8km's southeast of the Chinook Discovery and 1.3km's northwest of the Magazine Prospect
- The Tonka discovery has an **initial footprint of 1.7km strike and 1km down dip length and remains open in all directions, providing potential to significantly increase its dimensions (cf. Chinook)**
- The **Tonka Zn-Pb-Ag sulphide discovery has similar geological characteristics to the Chinook Zn-Pb-Ag sulphide discovery** which is hosted within an extensive and flat dipping sedimentary sequence within a regionally significant unconformity. For comparison, **Chinook has a footprint of 4.1km strike and 1.9km down dip length – remains open in all directions**
- The Zn-Pb-Ag mineralisation at Tonka is **defined on three broad lines 500m and 750m apart** – first round of assays returned:
  - **22m @ 4.27% Zn+Pb, 5.4g/t Ag from 110m (EHRC399)***
    - **including 11m @ 5.82% Zn+Pb, 4.35g/t Ag from 121m**
  - **10m @ 3.93% Zn+Pb, 4.34g/t Ag from 84m (EHRC262)***
  - **5m @ 5.03% Zn+Pb, 9.74g/t Ag from 101m (EHRC263)***
  - **5m @ 4.47% Zn+Pb, 13.00g/t Ag from 66m (EHRC260)***
  - **9m @ 3.38% Zn+Pb, 1.29g/t Ag from 88m (EHRC261)***
  - **8m @ 3.13% Zn+Pb, 2.94g/t Ag from 130m (EHRC265)***

*Intersections are true width

- Significantly, wide zones of lower grade Zn-Pb mineralisation have been intersected in a fractured and faulted purple shale zone below the unconformity unit mineralisation (**i.e. below the mineralised zones that host Chinook and Tonka**) at the southwestern end of Tonka. Results include:
  - **102m @ 0.5% Zn+Pb from 77m (EHRC257)** [1]
  - **121m @ 0.54% Zn+Pb from 8m (EHRC292)** [1]

[1] Mineralised Section >1000ppm Zn + Pb - Down hole length intersection

- These results provide further evidence of **the potential for large-scale deposits in the Purple Shale and Iroquois Carbonate Units below the unconformity**, which remains untested at Earaheedy (see image 4).
- The 2021 drilling program has once again been **expanded to over 50,000m, including further scoping for the new Tonka discovery zone.**

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Rumble Resources Limited (ASX: RTR) ("Rumble" or "the Company") is pleased to report that the ongoing scoping drill program at the Earaheedy Project has led to a new Zn-Pb-Ag discovery named Tonka, located only 8km's southeast of the Chinook Discovery.

Rumble Resources Managing Director, Mr Shane Sikora said *"As predicted, our expanding broad spaced regional scoping drilling is uncovering further mineralisation and potential new large-scale Zn-Pb deposits within this very fertile district. Like the Chinook Discovery, the exciting new Tonka Discovery has the potential to significantly increase in size from its current 1.7km x 1km footprint, due to its open shallow flat lying orientation, association with a regionally extensive unconformity and is open in all directions.*

"To date Rumble's drilling has intersected and targeted Zn-Pb mineralisation in the shallow unconformity unit. The new developments of intersecting broad (up to 100m) zones of structurally controlled low grade Zn-Pb-Ag mineralisation in the purple shale unit below the unconformity and the recent reporting of high-grade Zn-Pb mineralisation in the underlying Iroquois Carbonate Member by Strickland Metals (see ASX announcement 14/10/2021], has highlighted the potential for large scale high-grade Zn-Pb deposits below in the lower formations, yet to be drill tested by Rumble – see Image 4 for target areas (specifically zones 4 & 5).

"The ongoing regional scoping drilling success has emphasized the potential for more discoveries in multiple host units throughout the 45km's of strike, highlighting we have only started to scratch the surface of unlocking the world class potential of the Earaheedy Project. We look forward to announcing further assay results from the drilling program as they are received over the coming weeks."

New Tonka Zn-Pb-Ag Sulphide Discovery – E69/3464

The latest drill scoping of the highly prospective unconformity style mineralisation southeast of Chinook has resulted in an exciting new Zn-Pb-Ag discovery at the recently named "Tonka" Prospect.

As a result of this discovery, the 2021 drilling program has now been expanded to over 50,000m to help define the limits of this new Zn-Pb-Ag zone at Tonka.

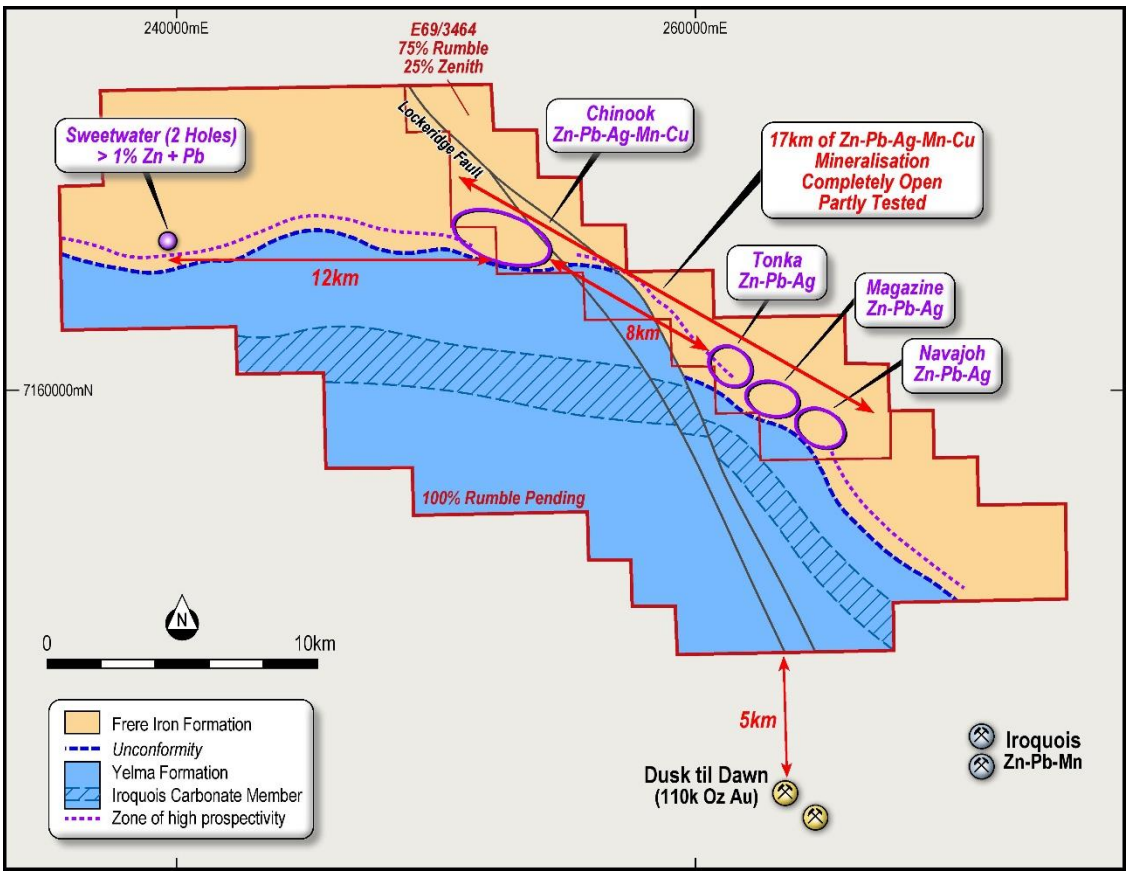

Image 1. Earaheedy Project – Geology and Location of Prospects

The new Tonka Zn-Pb-Ag discovery is located 8km's southeast of the Chinook Zn-Pb-Ag sulphide discovery and 1.3km's northwest from the Magazine Prospect – see image 1. The mineralised footprint is 1.7km (strike) by 1km (dip length) and is open in all directions.

Assay results have been received and compiled for the first seventeen (17) drill-holes from three drill lines and a short cross line. Results include:

- **22m @ 4.27% Zn+Pb, 5.40 g/t Ag from 110m (EHRC399)***
  - **inc 11m @ 5.82% Zn+Pb, 4.35 g/t Ag from 121m**
- **5m @ 4.47% Zn+Pb, 13.00 g/t Ag from 66m (EHRC260)***
- **9m @ 3.38% Zn+Pb, 1.29 g/t Ag from 88m (EHRC261)***
- **10m @ 3.93% Zn+Pb, 4.34 g/t Ag from 84m (EHRC262)***
- **5m @ 5.03% Zn+Pb, 9.74 g/t Ag from 101m (EHRC263)***
- **8m @ 3.13% Zn+Pb, 2.94 g/t Ag from 130m (EHRC265)***

*Intersections are True Width

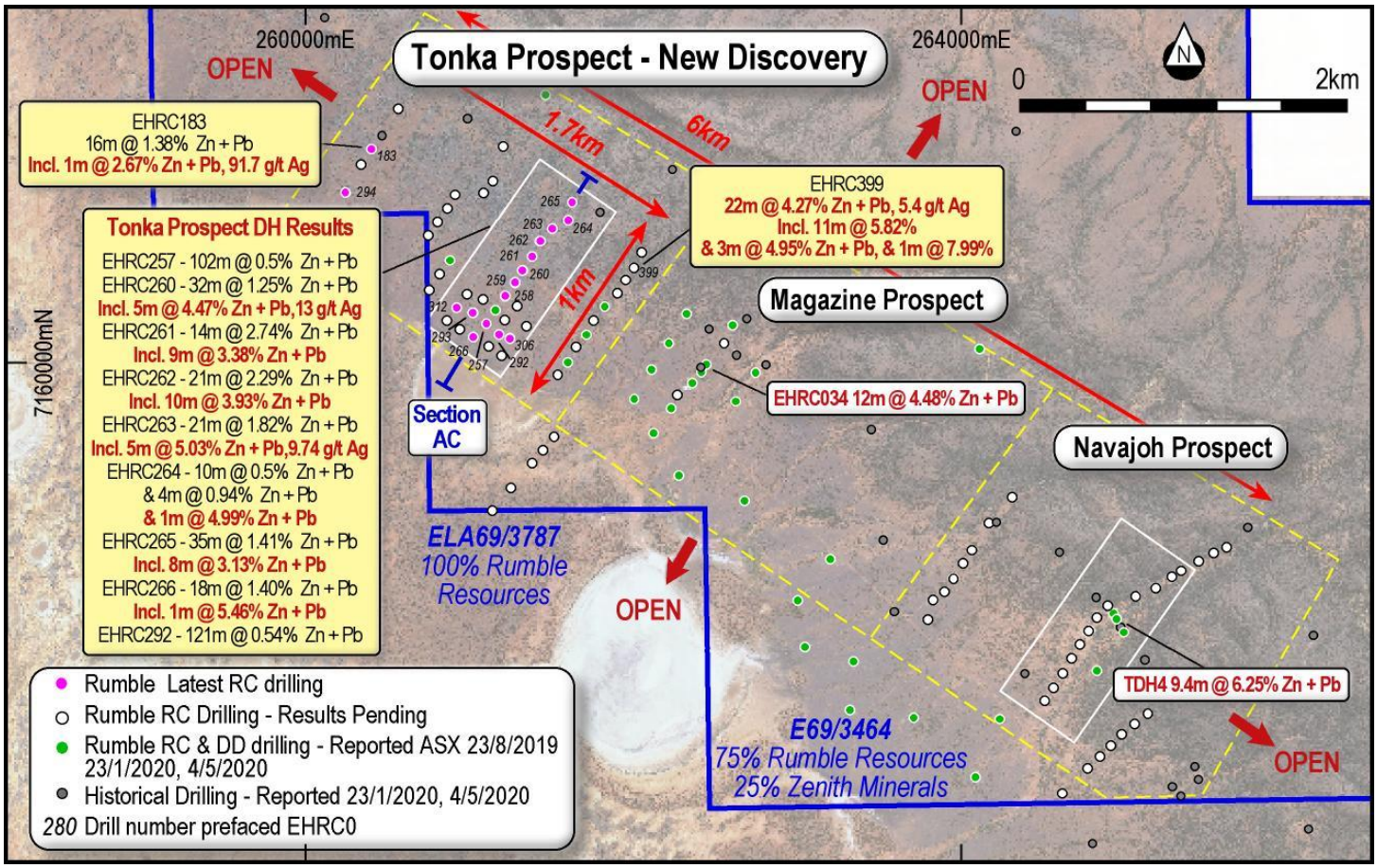

Image 2 -Tonka Prospect – Location Plan with Drill Hole Locations and Results

At Tonka, an intercept of **22m @ 4.27% Zn+Pb, 5.40g/t Ag from 110m** was reported in hole EHRC399 which lies 500m to the southeast and along strike from main drill traverse - Section AC, whilst drilling 1200m to the northwest of the main section AC intersected 16m @ 1.38% Zn+Pb, 6.39 g/t Ag from 49m in EHRC183 (see image 2 for locations).

As at Chinook, the sphalerite-galena-pyrite mineralisation at Tonka occurs within a major regional unconformity that is flat northeast dipping and is hosted within a clastic sedimentary unit made up of siltstones and shales, sandstone and marl (termed the Navajoh Unconformity Unit or NUU) which is overlain by the Frere Iron Formation.

In addition, a large fault system trending north-south has been interpreted to occur along the southwest portion of Tonka. Here, broad and significant low-grade Zn – Pb mineralisation has been intersected and is associated with extensive fracturing of a purple siltstone and shale unit that underlies the NUU. The fault system is interpreted to be east side down which indicates the NUU has been eroded to the west with the lower purple shale/siltstone positioned closer to the surface under shallow lake sediments. Recent results include:

- **102m @ 0.5% Zn+Pb from 77m (EHRC257)°**
- **121m @ 0.54% Zn+Pb from 8m (EHRC292)°**

° Mineralised Section (>1000ppm Zn + Pb) – Down-hole Length Intersection

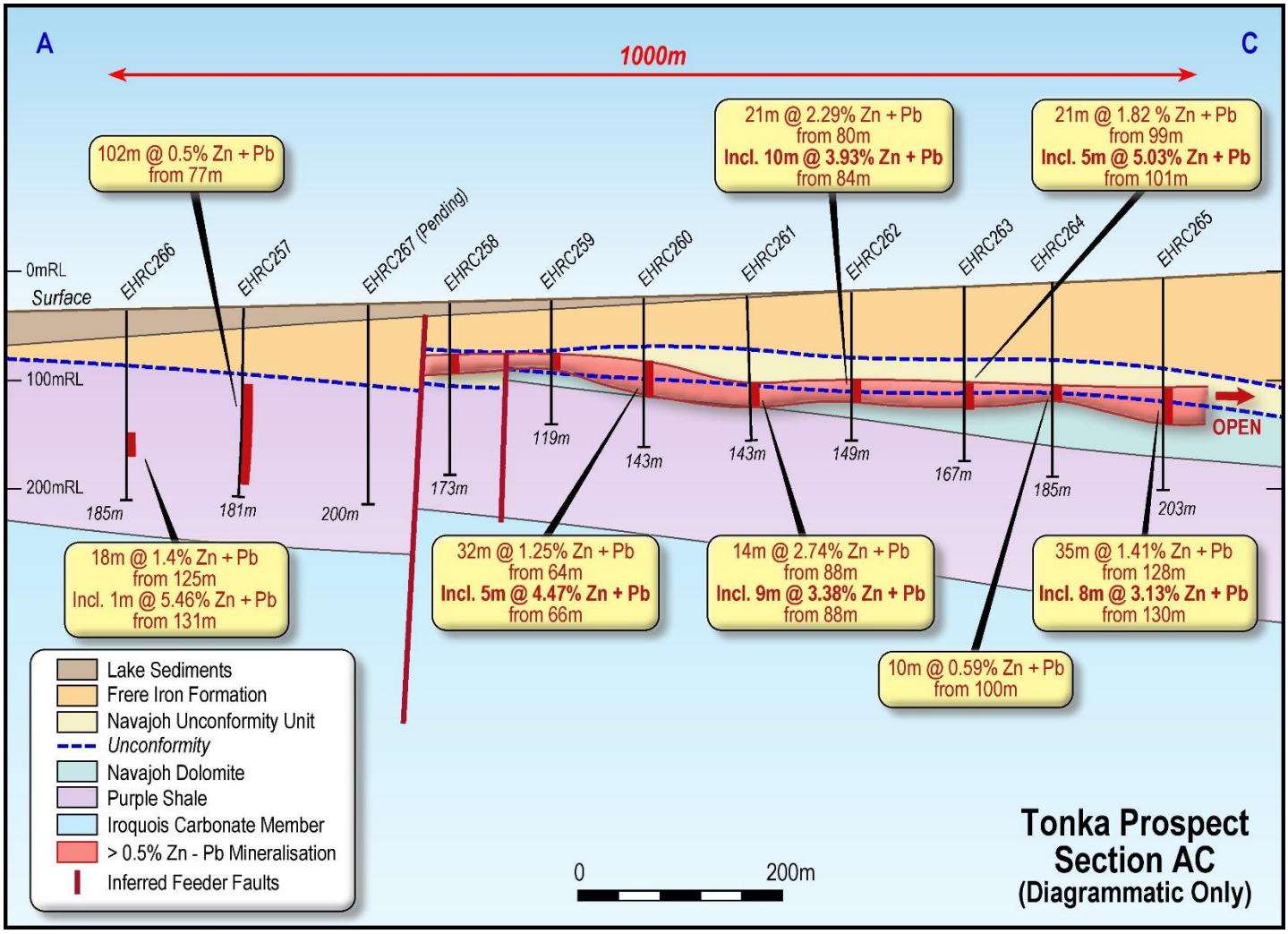

Image 3 – Tonka Prospect – AC Section – Geology and Significant Drill Hole Results

The new style of Zn-Pb mineralization with elevated copper is associated with wide zones of small pervasive sulphidic (in primary zone) veinlets within the purple (oxidized) siltstone/shale. The fracturing is multi-directional with the overall trend north-south. Chlorite alteration (potential Zn chlorite – baileychlore) and local ferruginised zones is prevalent throughout the fractured and faulted purple shale/siltstone.

The large fracture zone of Zn-Pb mineralization hosted in the Purple Shale/Siltstone represents a very significant target with the potential for large-scale structural positions both in the purple shale/siltstone and at depth in the lower Iroquois Carbonate Member (especially towards the base).

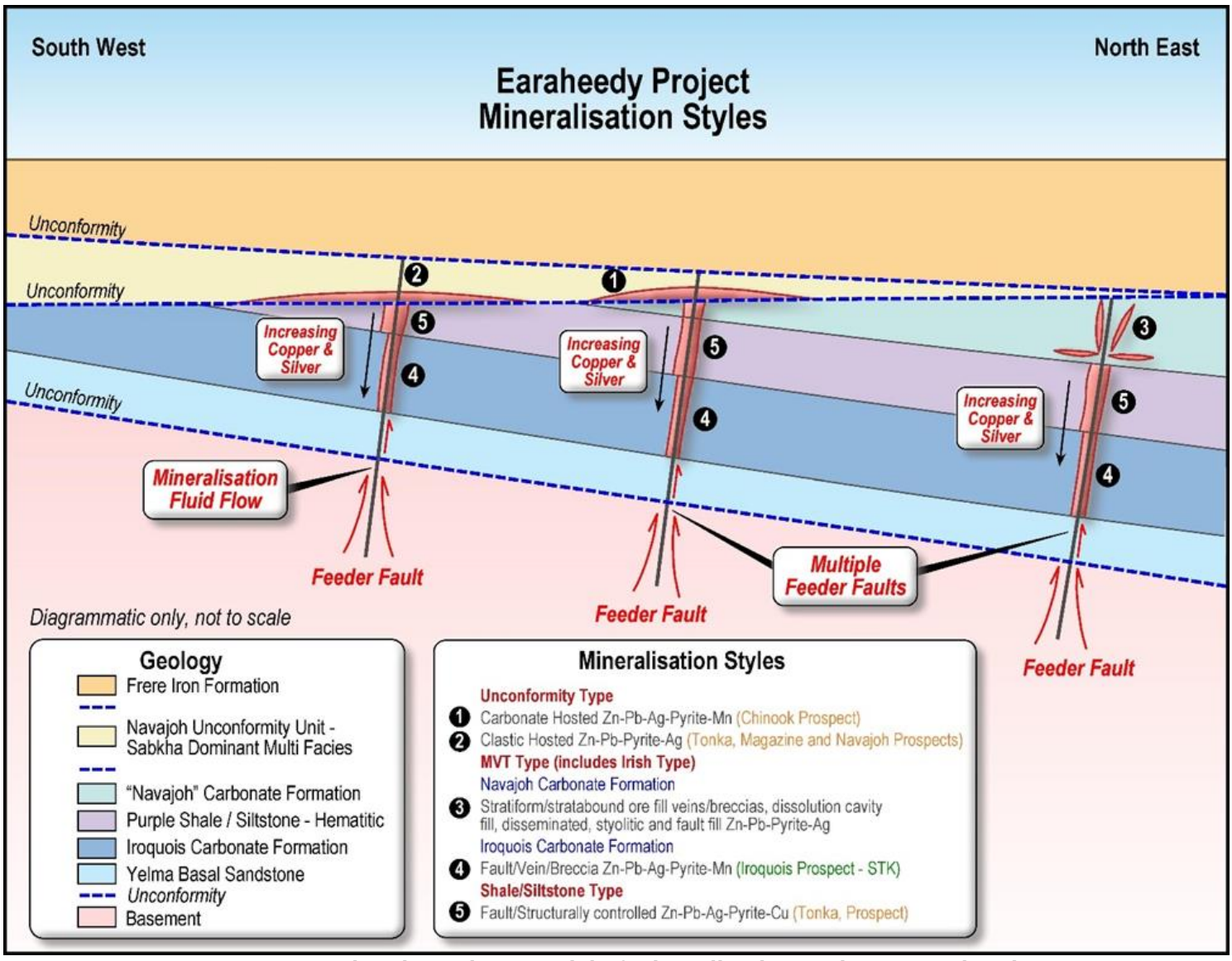

Image 4 – Earaheedy Project -Model of Mineralisation Styles at Earaheedy

Ongoing Exploration Steps

- RC drill scoping of Chinook, Tonka, Magazine and Navajoh
    - Minimum 50,000m of drilling to be completed in 2021, with significant additional drilling planned in 2022 to define the limits of mineralisation and infill within the discovery areas.
- Diamond core drilling
    - Clastic and Carbonate hosted Zn-Pb-Ag and footwall shale hosted sulphide mineralisation to be targeted
- Sonic drilling
    - Recoveries at EHS001 and EHS002 compared to diamond core drilling has given Rumble confidence to restart the Sonic drill testing to test NUU mineralisation.
    - Sonic drilling of different mineralisation styles, including oxide.
- Metallurgy
    - Diamond and Sonic drilling is being used for initial metallurgical sighter programs
- Geophysics
    - Airborne Magnetics planned over Applications
    - Analysis of Gravity and passive Seismic ongoing

About the Earaheedy Project

The Earaheedy Project is located approximately 110km northeast of Wiluna, Western Australia. Rumble owns 75% of E69/3464 and Zenith Minerals Ltd (ASX: ZNC) owns 25%. Rumble has applied (100%) for two contiguous exploration licenses ELA69/3787 and ELA69/3862, south and west of E69/3464. The entire project area covers the inferred unconformity contact between the overlying Frere Iron Formation and underlying Yelma Formation of the Palaeoproterozoic Earaheedy Basin.On April 2021 Rumble announced a major Zinc-Lead Discovery with 'Tier 1' deposit potential at the Earaheedy Project (see ASX Announcement 19 April 2021) and followed this up by announcing a Large Sedex Style System Emerging at the Earaheedy Project (see ASX announcement 25 May 2021) on E69/3464. There are now four main prospects within E69/3464, Chinook, Tonka, Magazine and Navajoh which lie along a 17km corridor which is open into the adjacent exploration license application (ELA69/3862). Within the project area, Rumble controls 45km of prospective mineralised strike which has the potential for multiple large tonnage Zn–Pb deposits - See image 5.

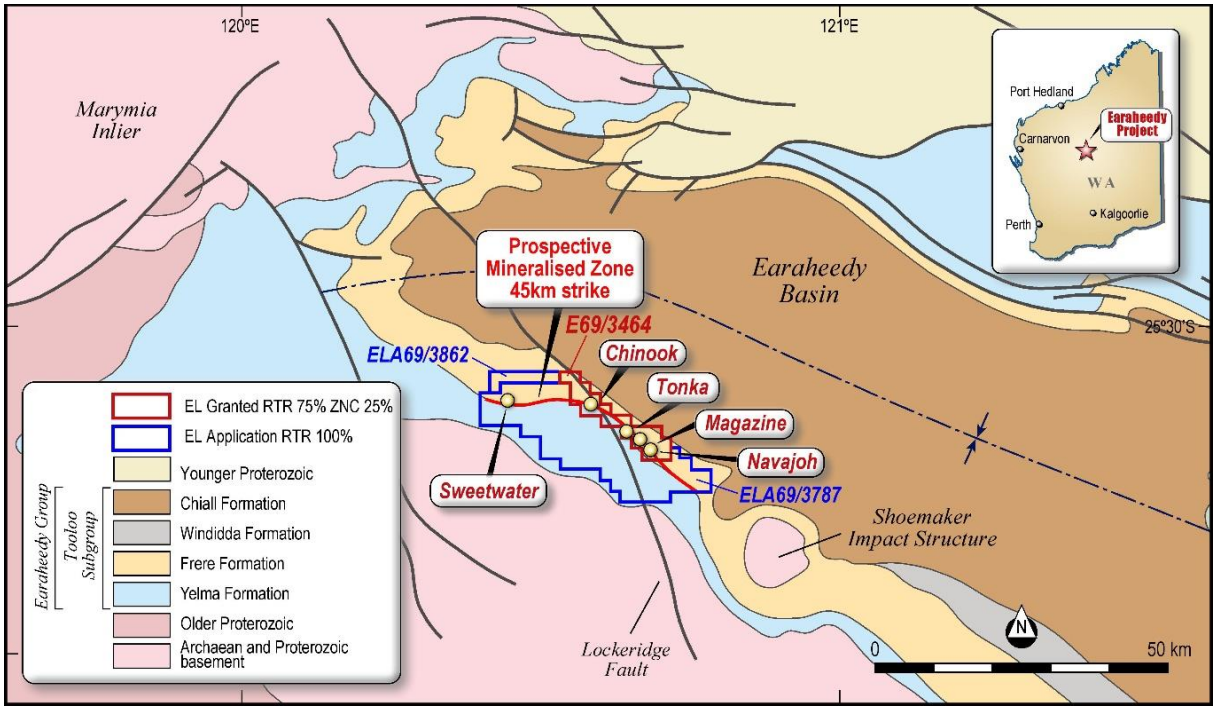

Image 5 - Project Location Plan and Regional Geology

First Stage Exploration Target

Rumble's Zn-Pb exploration target at the Earaheedy Project is between 100 to 120 million tonnes at a grade ranging between 3.5% Zn-Pb to 4.5% Zn-Pb Sulphide. The exploration target is at a shallow depth (120m), and over 40kms of prospective strike (completely open) has been defined within the Earaheedy Project. The potential quantity and grade of the exploration target is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. The exploration target, being conceptual in nature, takes no account of geological complexity, possible mining method or metallurgical recovery factors. The exploration target has been estimated in order to provide an assessment of the potential for large-scale Zn-Pb deposits within the Earaheedy Project. The exploration target has been prepared and reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the JORC Code.

Earaheedy Zn-Pb Project – Exploration Target		
Range	**Tonnes**	**Grade**
Lower	100,000,000	3.5% Zn + Pb Sulphide
Upper	120,000,000	4.5% Zn + Pb Sulphide

Table 1: Near surface exploration target down to 120 metre - shallow depth

The potential quantity and grade of the exploration target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. The exploration target is based on the current geological understanding of the mineralisation geometry, continuity of mineralisation and regional geology. This understanding is provided by an extensive drill hole database, regional mapping, coupled with understanding of the host stratigraphic sequence.

Included in the data on which this exploration target has been prepared from some 50,000m of drilling completed by Rumble. Historic drilling includes sixty-four (64) holes completed within the project area (E69/3464) by previous explorers (refer historical exploration results in previous ASX announcements dated 5 February 2019 and 12 October 2017, 23rd January 2020 which continue to apply and have not materially changed). Some of the considerations in respect of the estimation of the exploration target include:

- Drilling results have demonstrated strong continuity of shallow, flat lying sulphide mineralisation;
- Over 45km's of prospective strike and open (refer image 5);
- Minimum 600m of width based on shallow 7.5° and shallow depth to 120m, based on drilling results;
- True width (thickness) of mineralisation up to 34 metres received in drilling results; and
- Specific gravity (SG) of 2.5 (world average SG of sandstone – not accounting for metal).

The Company intends to test the exploration target with drilling and this further drilling is expected to extend over approximately 12 months. Grade ranges have been either estimated or assigned from lower and upper grades of mineralisation received in drilling results. A classification is not applicable for an exploration target.

Authorisation

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

-Ends-

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

Previous Drill Results

Drill hole results are ongoing and previous assays have been reported in earlier ASX announcements.

- ASX Release 23/8/2019 – 14 High Priority Targets and New Mineralisation Style
- ASX Release 23/1/2020 – Large Scale Zn-Pb-Ag Discoveries at Earaheedy
- ASX Release 19/4/2021 – Major Zinc-Lead Discovery at Earaheedy Project, Western Australia
- ASX Release 2/6/2021 – Large Scale Zinc-Lead-Silver SEDEX Style System Emerging at Earaheedy
- ASX Release 8/7/2021 – Broad Spaced Scout Drilling Has Significantly Increased the Zn-Pb-Ag-Mn footprint at Earaheedy
- ASX Release 23/8/2021 – Earaheedy Zn-Pb-Ag-Mn Project – Exploration Update

About Rumble Resources Ltd

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

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Brett Keillor, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Keillor is an employee of 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.

Table 2.
Tonka Prospect Drill Hole Locations and Assay Results

Hole ID	E(MGA)	N(MGA)	Depth (m)	Dip	Azi	Depth From	Thickness (m)	Zn%	Pb%	S %	Ag g/t	Zn + Pb %
EHRC257	261096	7160236	181	-90		27	1	1.03				1.04
					and	78	14	0.23	0.33	0.63	3.8	0.56
					and	103	5	0.29	0.61	0.73		0.90
					and	115	24	0.55	0.26	2.54		0.81
					and	161	6	0.66	0.08	2.06		0.74
				Mineralised Intersection		77	102					0.50
EHRC266	261015	7160152	185	-90		75	5	0.5	0.12	0.92		0.62
					and	125	18	1.39	0.01	2.55		1.40
					inc	131	1	0.43	0.03	4.6	0.6	**5.46**
					inc	140	2	2.75	0.01	5.29		2.76
EHRC292	261175	7160171	164	-90		24	16	0.84	0.14	0.1		0.98
					and	55	15	0.79	0.21	0.88	1.32	1.00
					and	85	16	1.25	0.01	1.47		1.26
					inc	97	3	2.06		2.32		2.07
				Mineralised Intersection		8	121					0.54
EHRC265	261619	7160976	203	-90		128	35	1.07	0.34	0.81	2.57	1.41
					inc	130	8	2.46	0.67	1.13	2.94	3.13
EHRC293	261019	7160303	151	-90		53	1	0.08	1.67	0.16	0.6	1.75
					and	96	9	0.57	0.03	0.45		0.60
EHRC258	261210	7160405	173	-90		50	15	0.43	0.25	0.11	1.71	0.68
EHRC259	261270	7160485	119	-90		54	14	0.57	0.37	0.25	1.5	0.94
EHRC260	261319	7160557	143	-90		64	32	0.86	0.39	1.07	4.15	1.25
					inc	66	5	3.17	1.3	3.54	13	**4.47**
EHRC261	261373	7160648	143	-90		88	14	2.53	0.21	0.44	1.19	2.74
					inc	88	9	3.15	0.23	0.51	1.29	**3.38**
EHRC262	261425	7160740	149	-90		80	21	2.12	0.17	2.07	3.97	2.29
					inc	84	10	3.65	0.28	3.4	4.34	**3.93**
EHRC263	261496	7160819	167	-90		99	21	1.29	0.53	1.5	3.29	1.82
					inc	101	5	3.43	1.6	3.56	9.74	**5.03**
EHRC264	261594	7160867	185	-90		95	1	4.78	0.2	2.95	6.8	**4.99**
					and	100	10	0.56	0.03	0.51		0.59
					and	127	4	0.8	0.14	1.82	1.63	0.94
EHRC306	261242	7160147	183	-90		24	6	0.79	0.04	0.07		0.83
					and	62	3	0.28	0.57	0.46	2.07	0.85
					and	74	1	0.7	0.35	0.63		1.05
					and	91	4	0.69	0.03	0.83		0.72
					and	110	3	0.52	0.03	0.75		0.55
EHRC313	260976	7160415	185	-90		41	1	0.42	0.35	0.18	1.4	0.77
EHRC399	261994	7160583	198	-90		110	22	3.72	0.55	2.63	5.4	**4.27**
					inc	112	1	7.35	0.64	4.48	4.6	**7.99**
					inc	116	3	4.01	0.94	2.96	3.4	**4.95**
					inc	121	11	5.33	0.49	3.51	4.35	**5.82**
EHRC183	260395	7161304	107	-90		49	16	0.85	0.53	0.82	6.39	1.38
					inc	55	1	1.4	0.65	0.12	1.5	2.05
					inc	60	1	1.14	1.17	0.13	0.5	2.31
					inc	64	1	1.37	1.3	11.2	91.7	2.67
					and	70	4	1	0.23	3.87	6.15	1.23
					inc	71	1	2.26	0.29	2.62	6.6	2.55
EHRC294	260235	7161037	167	-90								NSR

Note [1] - EHRC262 - 80 to 88m were 4m Composites

Note [2] - Mineralised Intersection - >1000ppm Zn + Pb

Table 3

EHRC399 Assay Results

Hole ID	From_m	To_m	Ag g/t	As_ppm	Ba_ppm	Cd_ppm	Co_ppm	Cu_ppm	Fe %	Mn_ppm	Pb_ppm	S %	Zn_ppm	Zn + Pb %
EHRC399	110	111	**39.5**	74	950	81.6	36	849	1.32	76	9900	1.1	6980	1.69
EHRC399	111	112	3	25	590	2.4	10	69	8.86	212	465	0.18	921	0.14
EHRC399	112	113	4.6	57	550	216	36	55	1.95	105	6350	4.48	73500	**7.99**
EHRC399	113	114	6.2	32	800	24.4	18	80	12.95	195	5340	0.67	8090	1.34
EHRC399	114	115	2.5	19	780	34.3	26	57	12.1	141	4800	1.39	9510	1.43
EHRC399	115	116	2.5	18	1130	28.1	19	45	4	123	5380	1.17	6590	1.20
EHRC399	116	117	6.4	25	640	229	25	44	2.43	95	18500	4.9	77600	**9.61**
EHRC399	117	118	2.4	43	940	71.8	27	63	1.64	85	6350	1.92	23900	**3.03**
EHRC399	118	119	1.4	50	1300	54	34	27	1.64	52	3210	2.07	18900	**2.21**
EHRC399	119	120	1.3	24	1900	17.9	10	35	3.72	80	2530	0.69	5700	0.82
EHRC399	120	121	1.2	60	2120	10.7	26	50	1.28	49	2120	0.77	1340	0.35
EHRC399	121	122	1.3	19	1490	54.3	11	40	0.71	40	1580	1.41	21000	**2.26**
EHRC399	122	123	2.1	24	680	207	21	73	1	65	3630	4.86	95300	**9.89**
EHRC399	123	124	4.1	52	600	246	46	314	2.15	78	4300	7.3	125000	**12.93**
EHRC399	124	125	4.2	71	600	139	50	110	1.88	50	8430	3.76	38300	**4.67**
EHRC399	125	126	6.7	150	620	214	83	244	2.99	86	7790	6.27	74400	**8.22**
EHRC399	126	127	1.7	70	520	40	110	81	21.1	27900	1700	1.22	22200	**2.39**
EHRC399	127	128	2.7	123	550	70.7	130	174	20.2	27400	2070	1.83	37400	**3.95**
EHRC399	128	129	3.9	145	620	134	100	290	15.15	18700	3740	3.4	57100	**6.08**
EHRC399	129	130	7.2	236	610	104.5	122	380	18.85	21700	6780	3.07	46700	**5.35**
EHRC399	130	131	8.7	256	620	82.6	104	368	10.2	13000	8120	3.29	43200	**5.13**
EHRC399	131	132	5.3	168	620	51.9	66	215	5.8	7380	5890	2.16	25900	**3.18**
EHRC399	132	133	0.7	34	210	9	13	31	2.17	1700	808	0.57	3970	0.48
EHRC399	133	134	0.5	36	300	5.3	12	23	1.26	1670	723	0.55	2450	0.32
EHRC399	134	135	<0.5	74	220	6.8	14	23	2.81	1570	527	0.97	3090	0.36
EHRC399	135	136	<0.5	39	150	5.6	8	11	2.22	1180	319	0.44	2330	0.26
EHRC399	136	137	<0.5	11	140	5.2	5	8	1.54	940	134	0.24	2080	0.22
EHRC399	137	138	<0.5	11	250	5.3	7	7	1.65	1140	121	0.23	2010	0.21
EHRC399	138	139	<0.5	14	210	3.2	6	9	2.51	890	197	0.5	1280	0.15
EHRC399	139	140	<0.5	8	160	1.6	3	6	1.2	792	94	0.16	626	0.07
EHRC399	140	141	<0.5	11	230	1.4	5	4	1.21	907	97	0.13	488	0.06
EHRC399	141	142	<0.5	10	310	1.3	6	5	1.05	1070	81	0.16	447	0.05
EHRC399	142	143	<0.5	12	310	1.9	6	7	1.16	999	176	0.16	696	0.09
EHRC399	143	144	<0.5	17	270	3.7	6	11	1.2	1100	405	0.34	1350	0.18
EHRC399	144	145	<0.5	19	3490	1.9	6	9	2.01	1020	258	0.53	745	0.10
EHRC399	145	146	<0.5	11	320	1.2	5	6	1.17	1080	56	0.14	380	0.04
EHRC399	146	147	<0.5	10	260	3.7	5	6	0.9	837	147	0.18	1070	0.12
EHRC399	147	148	<0.5	8	300	3.3	6	5	0.9	1200	97	0.19	1060	0.12
EHRC399	148	149	<0.5	<5	340	2	6	8	1	1550	81	0.15	606	0.07
EHRC399	149	150	<0.5	9	790	2.3	8	11	0.93	1090	96	0.21	735	0.08
EHRC399	150	151	<0.5	12	270	2.6	23	796	1.74	1820	279	0.65	1110	0.14
EHRC399	151	152	<0.5	7	200	1.2	7	44	1.26	1460	101	0.21	435	0.05
EHRC399	152	153	<0.5	5	210	1	16	101	2.13	1570	102	0.24	387	0.05
EHRC399	153	154	<0.5	32	270	1.2	14	25	1.49	1500	87	0.11	508	0.06
EHRC399	154	155	<0.5	13	240	2.4	5	29	1.48	1310	196	0.18	1050	0.12
EHRC399	155	156	<0.5	7	260	1.2	5	11	1.33	1150	107	0.08	463	0.06
EHRC399	156	157	<0.5	<5	320	2	4	13	1.51	1410	90	0.11	890	0.10
EHRC399	157	158	<0.5	<5	330	1.3	6	13	1.57	1590	122	0.1	542	0.07
EHRC399	158	159	<0.5	7	250	1.1	7	17	1.46	1510	83	0.1	454	0.05
EHRC399	159	160	<0.5	29	500	1.6	25	90	1.31	1260	129	0.16	361	0.05
EHRC399	160	161	<0.5	19	580	1	17	158	1.84	2140	62	0.14	236	0.03
EHRC399	161	162	<0.5	9	780	1.1	11	162	1.8	1920	47	0.08	297	0.03
EHRC399	162	163	<0.5	6	600	0.9	9	107	1.91	2400	85	0.09	334	0.04
EHRC399	163	164	<0.5	<5	380	1	10	21	2.57	3490	43	0.1	423	0.05
EHRC399	164	165	<0.5	<5	310	0.9	10	5	2.75	3880	44	0.06	270	0.03
EHRC399	165	166	<0.5	<5	240	0.8	26	5	3.8	4530	42	0.32	279	0.03
EHRC399	166	167	<0.5	<5	640	0.7	16	6	3.44	1560	38	0.12	273	0.03
EHRC399	167	168	<0.5	<5	960	0.9	13	8	3.22	2610	72	0.06	323	0.04
EHRC399	168	169	<0.5	5	810	1.4	11	8	2.96	1600	158	0.11	529	0.07
EHRC399	169	170	<0.5	5	1000	1	12	8	2.64	1640	89	0.13	441	0.05
EHRC399	170	171	<0.5	6	540	0.6	11	7	2.57	1100	61	0.13	235	0.03
EHRC399	171	172	<0.5	16	870	<0.5	12	5	2.28	1810	49	0.08	136	0.02
EHRC399	172	173	<0.5	22	830	<0.5	12	5	2.02	759	50	0.08	142	0.02
EHRC399	173	174	<0.5	23	590	0.5	16	7	2.21	2890	78	0.08	230	0.03
EHRC399	174	175	<0.5	28	650	0.6	15	10	2.15	1810	53	0.08	249	0.03
EHRC399	175	176	<0.5	42	670	1.5	20	22	2.27	1740	194	0.12	711	0.09
EHRC399	176	177	<0.5	8	740	0.9	26	9	3.97	779	75	0.12	476	0.06
EHRC399	177	178	<0.5	10	760	1.9	18	10	4.3	473	263	0.13	895	0.12
EHRC399	178	179	<0.5	<5	770	0.7	16	7	4.58	872	105	0.07	400	0.05
EHRC399	179	180	<0.5	5	780	0.7	16	7	4.49	1040	79	0.06	322	0.04
EHRC399	180	181	<0.5	9	770	1.3	19	8	5.26	904	89	0.11	668	0.08
EHRC399	181	182	<0.5	10	760	1	18	8	4.97	414	107	0.09	518	0.06
EHRC399	182	183	<0.5	7	750	1.2	18	8	4.88	846	116	0.1	552	0.07
EHRC399	183	184	<0.5	<5	760	0.5	17	9	5.18	513	74	0.07	263	0.03
EHRC399	184	185	<0.5	7	750	0.6	19	8	5.06	492	129	0.08	326	0.05
EHRC399	185	186	<0.5	12	760	1.1	22	11	5.06	382	386	0.12	513	0.09
EHRC399	186	187	<0.5	9	750	2.6	24	11	5.2	528	234	0.22	1410	0.16
EHRC399	187	188	<0.5	8	760	1.3	26	7	5.12	692	150	0.11	601	0.08
EHRC399	188	189	<0.5	8	780	1.2	22	11	5.23	738	133	0.13	617	0.08
EHRC399	189	190	<0.5	<5	730	0.6	17	27	4.98	695	90	0.08	360	0.05
EHRC399	190	191	<0.5	7	720	2.5	20	33	5.17	500	103	0.18	1350	0.15
EHRC399	191	192	<0.5	6	700	1	19	38	4.97	768	64	0.12	475	0.05
EHRC399	192	193	<0.5	<5	690	<0.5	20	3	4.82	1090	43	0.08	271	0.03
EHRC399	193	194	<0.5	7	650	0.5	21	4	4.69	2110	59	0.07	247	0.03
EHRC399	194	195	<0.5	<5	2130	<0.5	25	8	4.18	5430	24	0.09	156	0.02
EHRC399	195	196	<0.5	<5	3970	<0.5	25	7	3.88	5610	18	0.13	132	0.02
EHRC399	196	197	<0.5	<5	1610	<0.5	26	4	4.78	2760	29	0.08	144	0.02
EHRC399	197	198	0.9	51	1120	13.9	35	42	5.4	2550	1010	0.73	6850	0.79

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.
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 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.*
		• 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 20m. 4 standards (OREAS CRMs) levels and one blank were used randomly.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.

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 a granted exploration license – E69/3464 (75% Rumble and 25% Zenith Minerals) and one exploration license application ELA69/3787 (100% Rumble) • E69/3464 is in a state of good standing and has 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 unconformity related sandstone hosted Zn-Pb type. Also MVT (Mississippi Valley Type) to SEDEX style associated with carbonates has been identified. Current work by Rumble has identified unconformity related sandstone hosted Zn Pb type.

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 – Near surface exploration target down to 100 metre - shallow depth
		• Table 2 – Tonka Prospect Drill Hole Locations and Assay Results
		• Table 3 – EHRC399 Assay Results

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:
		  ○ 0.5% Zn
		  ○ 0.5% Zn + Pb
		  ○ >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 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*	• Drilling is vertical. Mineralisation is flat. Width of mineralisation is true width. • A single RC traverse was completed at -60. Intersection represents 85% of true width.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Image 1 – Earaheedy Project – Geology and Location of Prospects • Image 2 – Tonka Prospect – Location Plan with Drill Hole Locations and Results • Image 3 – Tonka Prospect – AC Section – Geology and Drill Hole Results • Image 4 - Earaheedy Project - Model of Mineralisation Styles at Earaheedy • Image 5 - Project Location Plan and Regional Geology
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 2 and 3 present all drill hole locations and significant assays for the current batch of RC drill holes
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.*	• Diamond core drilling commenced • RC drilling – Definition drilling of Chinook, Tonka and Navajoh • RC drilling – reconnaissance – scoping work