

2 June 2021

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Large Scale Zinc-Lead-Silver SEDEX Style System Emerging at Earaaheedy



Rumble Resources Ltd

Suite 9, 36 Ord Street,
West Perth, WA 6005

T +61 8 6555 3980

F +61 8 6555 3981

rumbleresources.com.au

ASX RTR

Executives &
Management

Mr Shane Sikora
Managing Director

Mr Brett Keillor
Technical Director

Mr Matthew Banks
Non-executive Director

Mr Michael Smith
Non-executive Director

Mr Steven Wood
Company Secretary

Mr Mark Carder
Exploration Manager

Exciting new RC drill results received include:

Chinook Prospect

- EHRC061 – **23m @ 4.1% Zn + Pb** from 103m (0.5% Zn + Pb cut-off)
 - including –**17m @ 5.21% Zn + Pb, 6.2 g/t Ag** from 103m (2% Zn + Pb Cut-off)
- EHRC059 – **18m @ 3.06% Zn + Pb** from 56m (0.5% Zn + Pb Cut-off)
 - including - **9m @ 5.3% Zn + Pb, 6.6 g/t Ag** from 64m (2% Zn + Pb Cut-off)
- EHRC055 – **11m @ 3.98% Zn + Pb** from 68m (0.5% Zn + Pb Cut-off)
 - including - **6m @ 6.57% Zn + Pb, 16 g/t Ag** from 69m (2% Zn + Pb Cut-off)
- EHRC051 – **38m @ 1.12% Zn + Pb** from 38m (0.5% Zn + Pb Cut-off)
 - including - **7m @ 4.05% Zn + Pb, 5.3 g/t Ag from 48m (2% Zn + Pb Cut-off)**
- EHRC060 – **52m @ 1.65% Zn + Pb** from 50m to EOH (0.5% Zn + Pb Cut-off)
 - including - **16m @ 3.32% Zn + Pb, 2.7 g/t Ag** from 75m (2% Zn + Pb Cut-off)

Magazine Prospect

- EHRC072 – **20m @ 1.58% Zn + Pb** from 140m to EOH
 - Including **10m @ 2.52% Zn + Pb, 2.5 g/t Ag** from 143m

*All intersections are true width

Large Scale Zn-Pb-Ag 'Tier 1' SEDEX Style Potential at Chinook

Initial interpretation indicates the potential style is a mixed clastic/carbonate sediment hosted Zn-Pb deposit type with mineralisation characteristic of SEDEX (variant) deposits. SEDEX style deposits have many variants, account for 25% of Zn-Pb production and 50% of Zn & Pb reserves globally¹ and form giant and super giant Tier 1 deposits². Six (6) of the ten (10) largest active zinc mines globally are SEDEX style deposits³.

- **Structural and Geological Setting:**
 - Inferred extension faults (potential feeder structures) underlie a mixed package of siltstone, shale, sandstone, marl/micrite and evaporite that sits above the unconformity between the underlying Yelma Formation and overlying Frere iron Formation. The extension faults occur in "swarms" and parallel the large-scale regional Lockeridge Fault.
- **Mineralisation (completely open) has characteristics typical of SEDEX styles:**
 - Associated higher grade Manganese (**up to 26.6%**) and Silver (**up to 46.9 g/t**) with main Zinc-Lead mineralisation
 - Distal Barium anomalism (up to 2.45%)
 - Low Cadmium with Zinc (60 to 100ppm) & high Zinc: Cadmium ratios (300 to 500)
 - Significant increase in Copper anomalism proximal to feeder zones
 - Massive Pyrite Zones – peripheral to base metal sulphides
 - Significant Sulphur after sulphate (anhydrite?)
 - Pervasive widespread low temperature silica alteration

Next Steps

- Rumble has commenced a major 30,000m diamond and RC drilling program designed to scope the recent Earaaheedy discovery over a strike >12km and open in all directions
- Drilling to also test potential higher-grade Zn-Pb corridors associated with inferred extension faults (feeder structures)



Rumble Resources Limited (ASX: RTR) (“Rumble” or “the Company”) is pleased to announce further exciting results from the current RC program and a new geological understanding at the major Zinc-Lead discovery at the Earaaheedy Project, located 110km north of Wiluna.

Detailed geological, airborne magnetic and multi-element interpretation of the latest results has highlighted multiple extensional faults underlying the currently defined mineralisation at the Chinook Prospect and throughout the entire Earaaheedy Project, highlighting the scale potential. The extension faults are inferred to be feeder structures associated with the widespread, generally flat to shallow dipping, higher grade Zinc-Lead zones which are typical of large SEDEX type deposits. SEDEX deposits have many variants and account for 25% of production and 50% of Zinc-Lead reserves globally¹ and form Giant and Super Giant Tier 1 deposits². Six (6) of the ten (10) largest active zinc mines globally are SEDEX style deposits³.

The Chinook Prospect alone has the potential to be at the upper end of Rumble’s first stage exploration target (see page 8) based on consistent grades (4-5% Zn + Pb), up to 34m vertical (true thickness), Zn-Pb intersected over 2 km strike, up to 1.2km in width and open in all directions. With the new geological information at the Chinook Prospect there is now potential for oxide and sulphide large scale open cut mining scenarios and high-grade underground operations close to the extension faults.

Rumble is just at the start of uncovering the scale of the exciting major Zinc-Lead discovery at the Chinook Prospect, having only completed 2653m of drilling in the current stage. The next stage of drilling sees the commencement of a major 30,000m drill program (refer ASX announcement 25 May 2021) to extend the discovery and scope out potential resources at the discovery. Rumble recently completed a \$40 million capital raise that will fund the major drilling program and advancement of the Earaaheedy Project. These results to date, only partially testing 2km of the 45km of prospective mineralised strike, have highlighted the potential to delineate multiple very large-scale Zinc-Lead SEDEX style (Tier 1) deposits throughout the entire Earaaheedy Project.

Earaaheedy RC Drilling Results and Interpretation

At Chinook, five (5) fences of vertical RC drill-holes located 500m apart were completed on 100m spacings for a total of 2653m (26 drill holes). At Magazine, a further seven vertical RC drill-holes were completed for 940m.

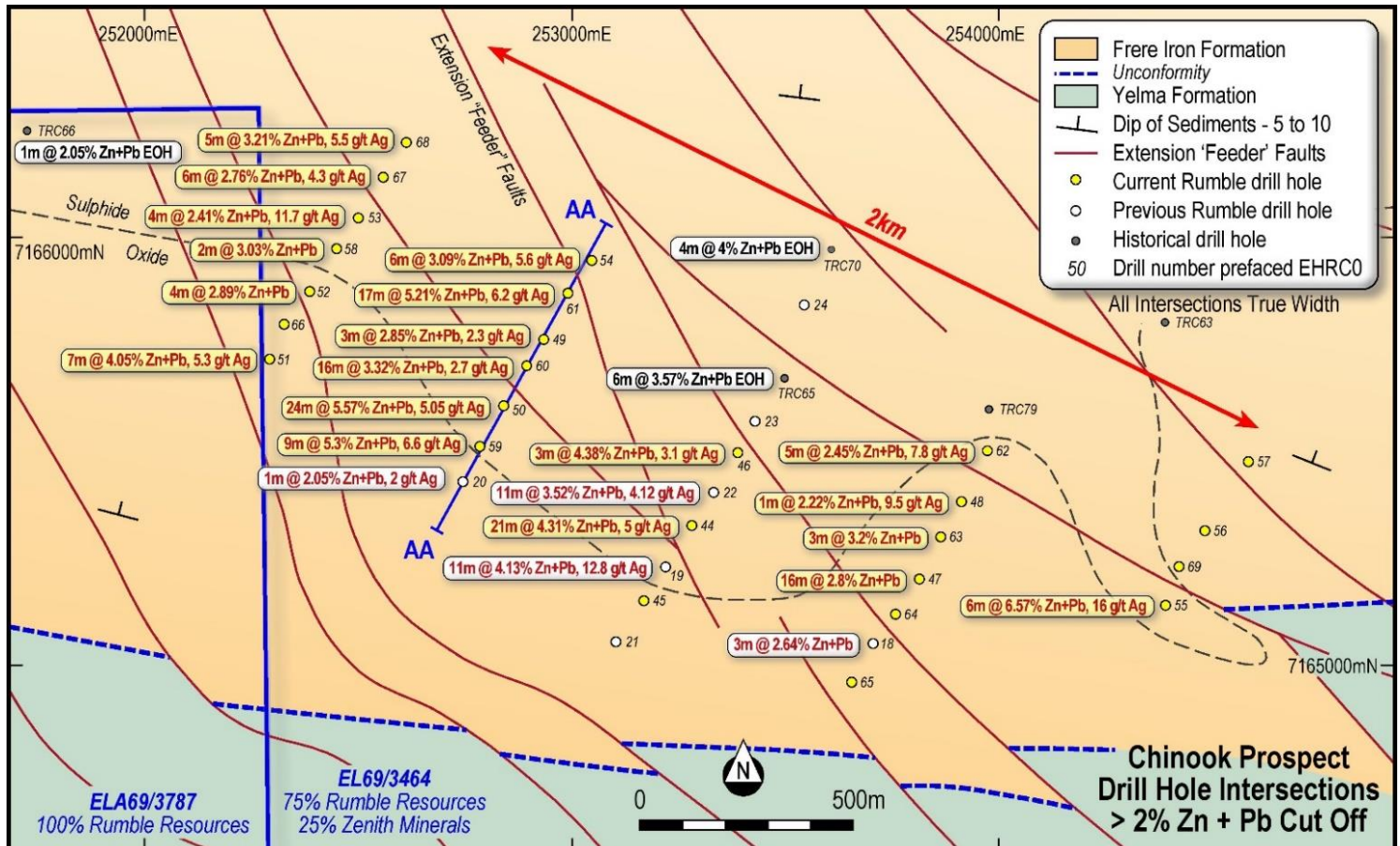


Image 1. Chinook Prospect – Drill Hole Location Plan with Geology, Structure and Intersections



Current Stage RC Results Chinook Prospect (image 1 and 2)

All drill-holes intersected the Zn-Pb mineralization hosted within the basal unit of the Frere Iron Formation above the unconformity (contact between Frere Iron Formation and Yelma Formation). Intersections include:

- EHRC061 – **23m @ 4.1% Zn + Pb** from 103m (0.5% Zn + Pb cut-off)
including –**17m @ 5.21% Zn + Pb, 6.2 g/t Ag from 103m (2% Zn + Pb Cut-off) - Sulphide**
- EHRC059 – **18m @ 3.06% Zn + Pb** from 56m (0.5% Zn + Pb Cut-off)
including - **9m @ 5.3% Zn + Pb, 6.6 g/t Ag from 64m (2% Zn + Pb Cut-off) - Sulphide**
- EHRC055 – **11m @ 3.98% Zn + Pb** from 68m (0.5% Zn + Pb Cut-off)
including - **6m @ 6.57% Zn + Pb, 16 g/t Ag from 69m (2% Zn + Pb Cut-off) - Sulphide**
- EHRC051 – **38m @ 1.12% Zn + Pb** from 38m (0.5% Zn + Pb Cut-off)
including - **7m @ 4.05% Zn + Pb, 5.3 g/t Ag from 48m (2% Zn + Pb Cut-off) - Oxide**
- EHRC060 – **52m @ 1.65% Zn + Pb** from 50m to EOH (0.5% Zn + Pb Cut-off) -
including - **16m @ 3.32% Zn + Pb, 2.7 g/t Ag from 75m (2% Zn + Pb Cut-off) - Sulphide**

These results complement and build on the previously reported first two drill holes (fast tracked for assaying) at the Chinook Prospect announcing a major zinc-lead discovery (see ASX announcement 19th April 2021). The previously reported intersections were:

- EHRC050 - **34m @ 4.22% Zn + Pb** from 66m (True Width – 0.5% Zn + Pb cut-off)
including - **24m @ 5.57% Zn + Pb from 66m & 15m @ 6.97% Zn + Pb, 5.4 g/t Ag from 74m**
- EHRC044 - **21m @ 4.31% Zn + Pb** from 61m (True Width – 2% Pb + Zn cut-off)
Including - **10m @ 5.02 % Zn + Pb from 67m**

Lower grade drill hole intersections with significant widths of mineralisation include:

- EHRC046 – **23m @ 1.09% Zn + Pb** from 92m (0.5% Zn + Pb Cut Off) – Sulphide
Including 3m @ 4.38 % Zn + Pb, 3.1 g/t Ag from 106m (2% Zn + Pb Cut Off)
- EHRC054 – **19m @ 1.67% Zn + Pb** from 107m to EOH (0.5% Zn + Pb Cut Off) – Sulphide
Including 6m @ 3.09% Zn + Pb, 5.6 g/t Ag from 111m (2% Zn + Pb Cut Off)
- EHRC067 – **22m @ 1.67% Zn + Pb** from 138m (0.5% Zn + Pb Cut Off) – Sulphide
Including 6m @ 2.76% Zn+ Pb, 4.3 g/t Ag from 138m (2% Zn + Pb Cut Off)
- EHRC068 – **20m @ 2.13% Zn + Pb** from 152m (0.5% Zn + Pb Cut Off) – Sulphide
Including 5m @ 3.21% Zn + Pb, 5.5 g/t Ag from 154m (2% Zn + Pb Cut Off)
And 4m @ 3.06% Zn + Pb, 4 g/t Ag from 163m (2% Zn + Pb Cut Off)

All intersections are true width

The drill hole plan (image 1) for Chinook highlights the north-north west trending inferred extensional faults that cut across the stratigraphy. The tenor of Zn-Pb mineralisation increases close to the inferred extensional faults. Section AA (image 2) highlights the change in the underlying basement with respect to normal/extension faults.

Chinook Mineralisation and Structure

Zinc and lead mineralisation (3:1 average ratio) is hosted in the inferred basal unit of the Frere Iron Formation. The lower Frere Iron Formation lithologies immediately above the unconformity (above the Yelma Formation – shale, limestone/dolomite dominant at Chinook) comprises of variable facies with sandstone, siltstone, shale, marl, micrites and evaporites. The lower Frere Iron Formation facies variability controls the widespread flat spatial distribution of Zn-Pb mineralisation throughout the project area through porosity and fractures in association with inferred underlying extension faults (feeders).

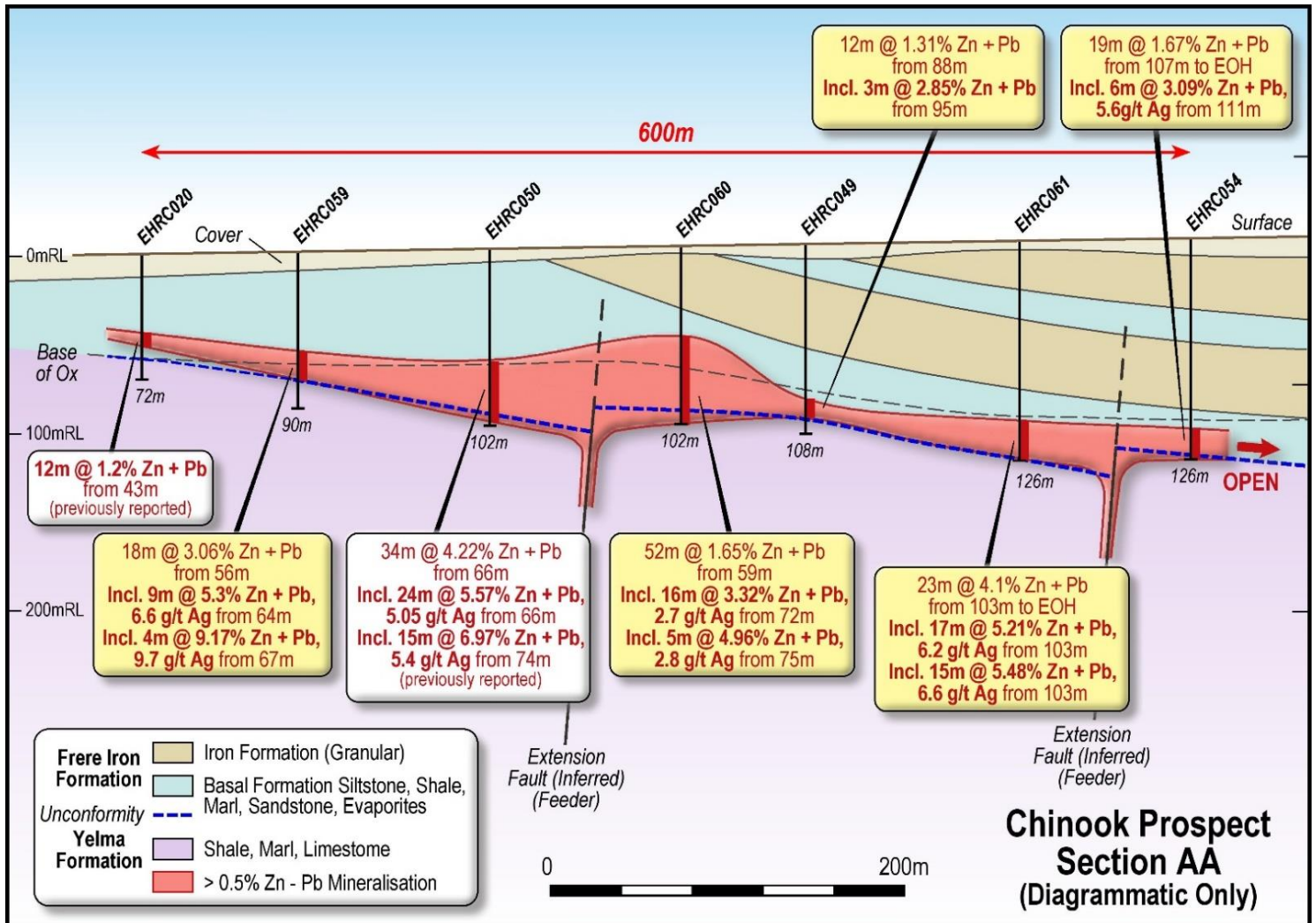


Image 2 – Chinook Prospect Section AA – Geology, Structure and Assay Intersections

The underlying extensional feeder faults are inferred from geological (drill hole sectional) interpretation and detailed airborne magnetics. The faults are transgressive to the strike of the basin sediments, sediments generally dip shallow to the north and north north-east. The strike of the inferred extension faults range trend 310 – 330. Sulphide mineralization is pyrite – sphalerite – galena. Pyrite forms massive (fine grain) zones both peripheral and with sphalerite and galena. Both dark (Mod Fe) and honey green to brown (low Fe) sphalerite varieties noted.

Mineralisation associated with the Zn-Pb zones include:

- **Manganese** – As carbonate in the primary zones.

Manganese is directly associated with Zn and Pb (1 – 4% Mn) in the primary and oxide zones. Within the lower oxide/transition zone Mn grades are substantially higher. Intersections include:

- EHRC051 – 3m @ 19.3% Mn, 1.45% Ba (5.32% Zn + Pb) from 50m
- EHRC062 – 5m @ 21.34% Mn, 0.63% Ba (2.28% Zn + Pb) from 48m
- **Barium** – Generally elevated, however, not directly associated with primary Zn - Pb mineralisation and is more distal and strongly develops with Mn within the transition zone as psilomelane.
- **Silver** – Generally low grade and highly variable with both Zn and Pb. Intersections include:
 - (EHRC055) 6m @ 6.57% Zn + Pb, 16 g/t Ag from 69m

Note: Historic intercept 4m @ 559 g/t Ag (see image 5) highlights the potential for high grades.

- **Cadmium** – Generally low in abundance with a peak value of 528ppm (8.84% Zn value for same interval)
 - Cadmium within Zn mineralisation - 60 to 100 ppm range
 - Zn:Cd ratios range 300 – 500
- **Massive pyrite** - Occurs spacially to and sometimes with Zn-Pb mineralisation.
- **Copper** - Generally absent to slightly elevated within the flat lying Zn-Pb mineralisation, however, there is a marked increase in copper close to the inferred extension faults. Intersections include:
 - (EHRC053) **9m @ 0.13% Cu** from 103m
- **Thallium** – Elevated to 90 ppm, however, the assay technique detection limit was 10 ppm which is not suitable to highlight TI trends

Chinook Alteration and Host Rocks

Pervasive low temperature silica alteration is laterally extensive and is associated with mineralisation. The silica alteration has preferentially replaced select facies. Higher angle silica/quartz veins occur within the mineralised zones. Host rocks to the mineralisation are highly variable (complex facies) with generally shale, siltstone and fine grain sandstone along with marl and evaporites (anhydrite). Multi-element assaying has highlighted significant levels of sulphur (excess sulphur relative to pyrite, sphalerite and galena) which is inferred to be from sulphate (likely after anhydrite).

Current Stage RC Results Magazine Prospect (Image 3)

At Magazine seven vertical RC drill-holes were completed for 940m.

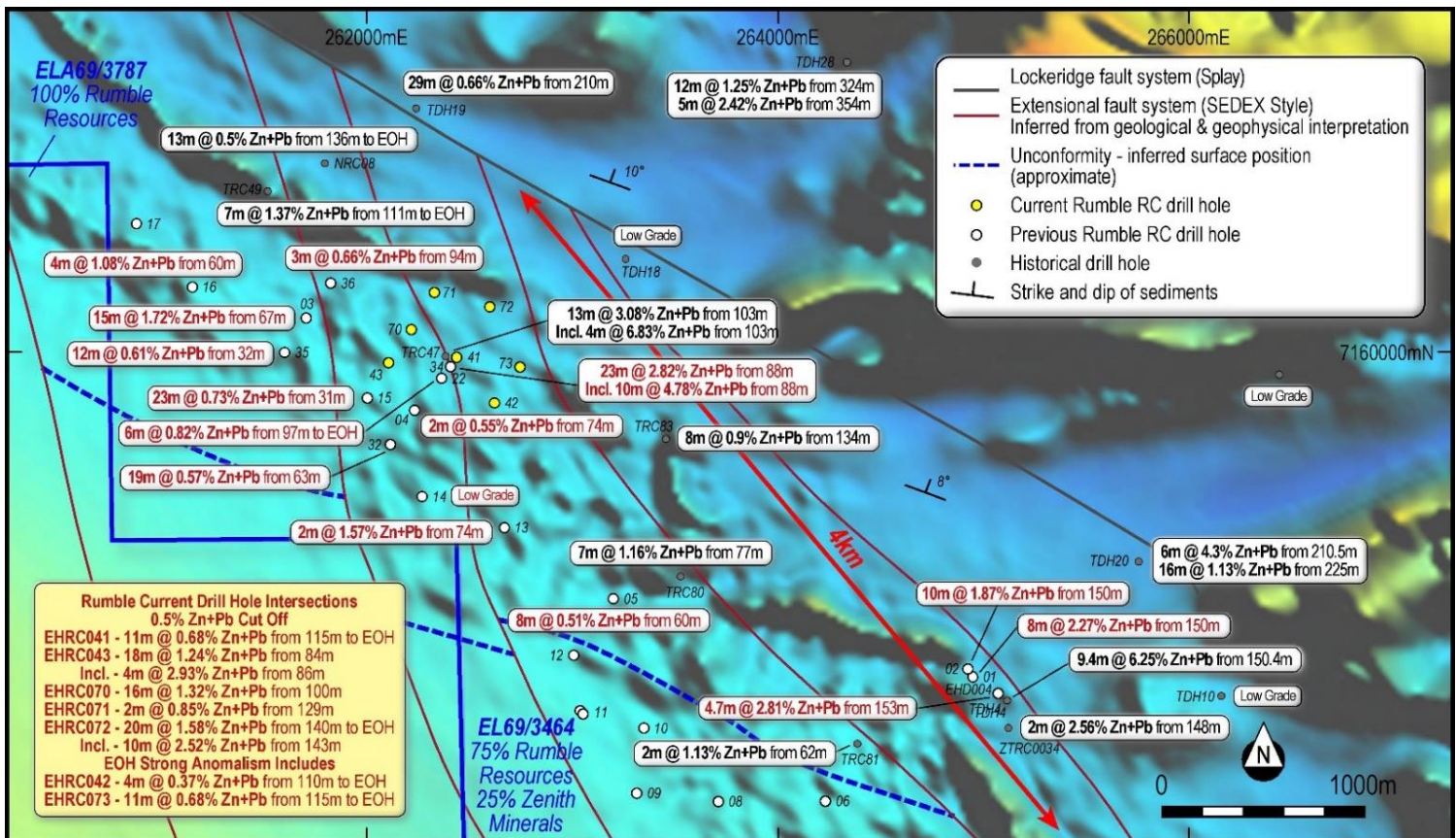


Image 3 – Magazine Prospect – Location of Recent and Historic Drill Holes with Results over AMAG RTP Image

Final results from Magazine (seven drill-holes for 940m) include:

- EHRC043 – 18m @ 1.24% Zn + Pb from 84m to EOH (0.5% Zn + Pb Cut Off) – Sulphide
Including 4m @ 2.93% Zn + Pb, 4.1 g/t Ag from 86m
- EHRC072 – 20m @ 1.58% Zn + Pb from 140m to EOH (0.5% Zn + Pb Cut Off) – Sulphide
Including 10m @ 2.52% Zn + Pb, 2.5 g/t Ag from 143m

The style of mineralisation is similar to Chinook, however, the clastic content is significantly higher with coarser grain sediments including sandstone and grit.

At Magazine, geological and airborne magnetic interpretation has highlighted higher grade Zn + Pb mineralisation is also associated with underlying inferred NNW trending extension faults (feeders). Grades increase significantly closer to the interpreted feeders with historic and earlier Rumble drilling intersections including:

- TDH4 – Historic – sulphide - **9.4m @ 6.25% Zn + Pb** from 150.4m
Includes **3m @ 13.97% Zn + Pb** from 150.4m
- TRC47 – Historic – sulphide - **7m @ 4.86% Zn + Pb** from 102m
Includes **2m @ 11% Zn + Pb** from 103m
- EHRC34 – Rumble – sulphide - **10m @ 4.28% Zn + Pb** from 88m
Includes **4m @ 7.36% Zn + Pb** from 88m

All intersections are true widths

Earaheedy Geological Model – SEDEX Style

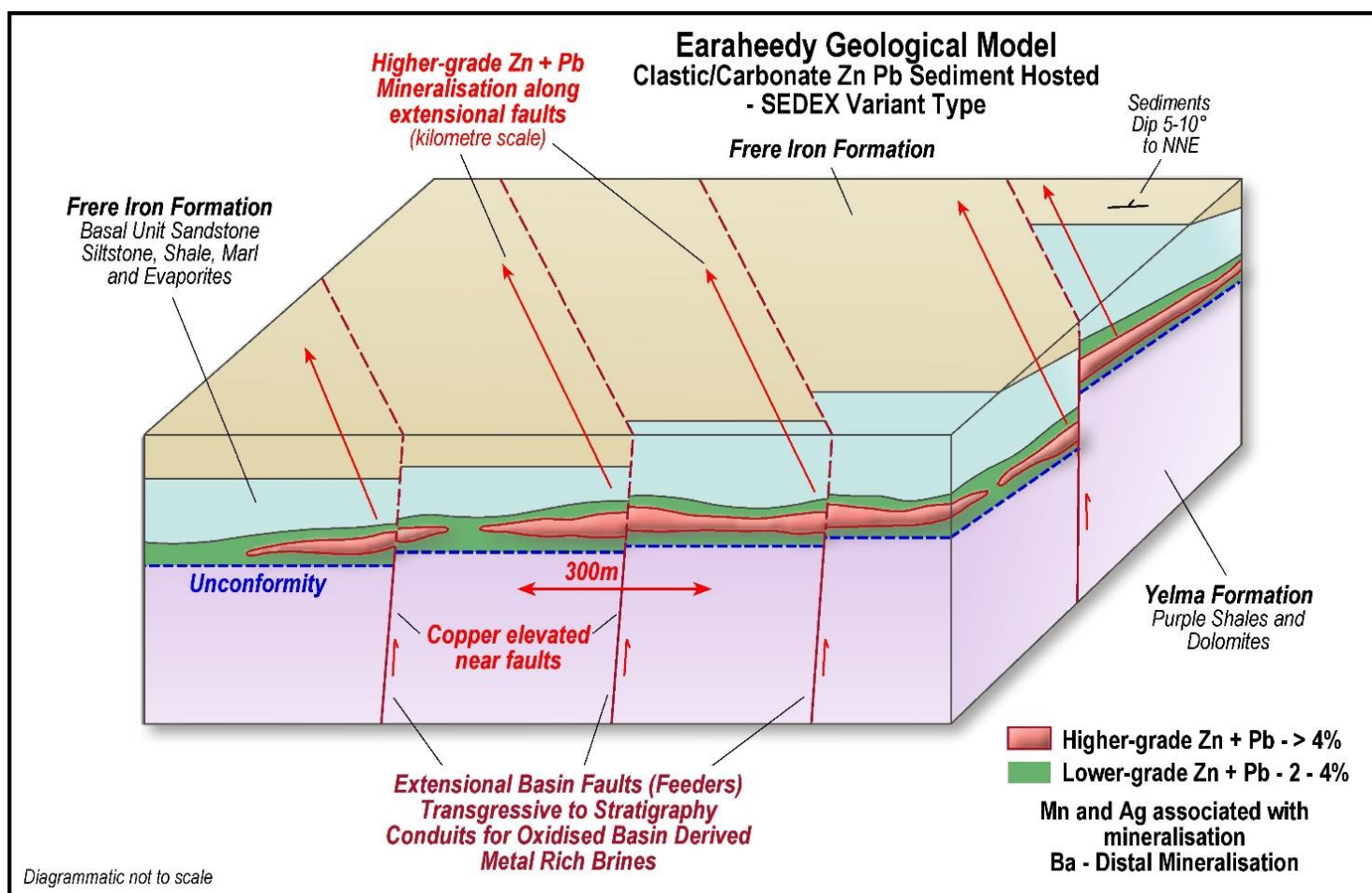


Image 4 – Earaheedy Project – Updated Geology Model – Incorporating SEDEX Style Mineralisation

The style of mineralisation based on RC chips, geological interpretation (host lithologies) and multi-element geochemistry suggests the metal bearing fluids are likely oxidised and near-neutral brines which have permeated along the inferred porous basal unit of the Frere Iron Formation via multiple sub-vertical extensional “feeder” faults. The sub-vertical extension faults form “swarms” or clusters that sub-parallel the main regional northwest trending Lockeridge Fault. The Lockeridge Fault appears to be very-long lived influencing earlier Archaean structure and Palaeoproterozoic Basins (reactivation). Within the host basal unit, highly variable facies (differing porosity and permeability) include evaporites, micrites/marl and tidal flat algae units which likely contributed to the reductant (redox catalyst) required to precipitate the sulphide mineralisation.

Initial interpretation indicates the potential style is a mixed clastic/carbonate sediment hosted Zn-Pb deposit type with mineralisation characteristic of a SEDEX (variant style) deposit system. However, carbonate sediment hosted Zn-Pb (MVT – Mississippi Valley Type) has been defined within the upper Yelma Formation (Sweetwaters Well Dolomite) close to both Chinook and Magazine which suggests the Earahedy Zn-Pb mineralisation may be transitional SEDEX-MVT style.

Large Scale Zinc-Lead-Silver Tier 1 SEDEX Style Deposit Potential (images 4 and 6)

With the new understanding of higher-grade Zn – Pb zones having a spatial association with multiple extensional faults (inferred feeders) and many similarities with SEDEX (variant) style system emerging, **the potential for large scale Zn Pb (Ag) SEDEX style deposit(s) is high.** At Chinook, **the potential for Zn-Pb economic ore zones amenable to open cut mining now includes both oxide and sulphide types.** The latest RC drilling has highlighted potential economic oxide associated with the inferred extension faults zones. Drillhole EHRC051 (see image 2 for location) is within oxide and returned an intersection of: EHRC051 4m @ 5.11% Zn + Pb, 7.5 g/t Ag from 49m (4% Zn + Pb Cut Off). In addition to the open cut oxide/sulphide potential, NNW along the **each of the inferred multiple extension faults there is scope to delineate higher-grade Zn + Pb zones with potential for underground mining.** Historic drilling has highlighted low-grade Zn – Pb mineralisation (see image 6 – 12m @ 1.25% Zn + Pb from 232m) some 5km along the plane of the inferred extension faults.

The inference is that **each** of the many inferred fault zones have the potential to develop higher-grade Zinc-Lead zones in both the oxide and sulphide over the entire length of the plane of the extension fault (known length at least 5km). Image 2 (section AA) highlights the potential width of higher-grade Zn Pb zones associated with the inferred extension faults is >200m with the thickness up to 34m.

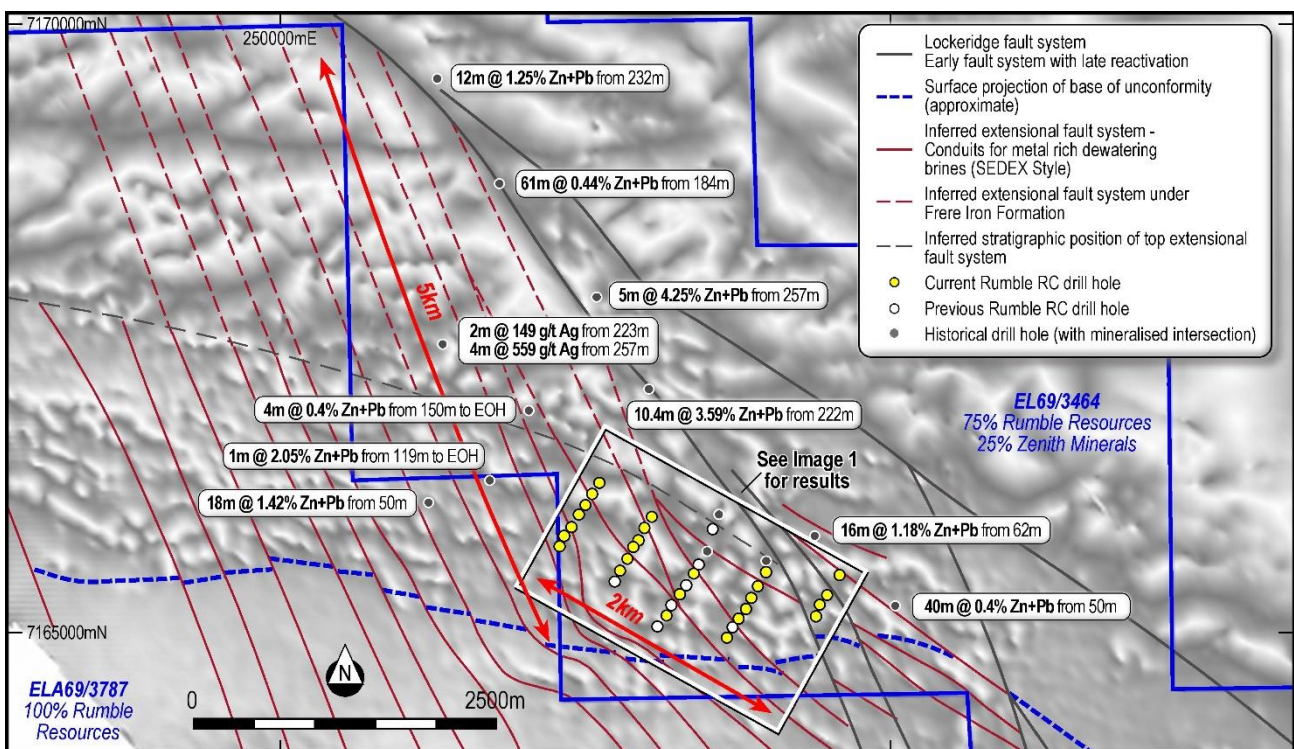


Image 5 – Chinook Prospect Surrounds –Drilling (Historic and Recent) and Structure over AMAG TMI RTP TDR Greyscale with NE Shadow



Next Steps

RC & Diamond Drill Program

As announced on 25th May 2021 a major 30,000m program consisting of diamond and RC drilling has commenced at the Earahaedy Project. The major drilling program will:

- Twin the significant mineralization in EHRC044 and EHRC050, to facilitate:
 - RC assay reconciliation; and
 - Preliminary metallurgical test-work.
- Scope on 500m line spacings over 12km of strike for further extensions and discoveries between the Chinook and Magazine Prospects.
- Test the potential higher-grade Zn-Pb corridors associated with inferred extension faults (feeder structures).

Geophysics

A detailed gravity survey (100m by 100m and 200m by 100m stations) has recently been completed over the Chinook Prospect to aid in defining the potential extension faults (feeder structures) which may assist with targeting the higher-grade Zn-Pb zones. **Processing and interpretation pending.**

First Stage - Exploration Target

Rumble's first stage Zn-Pb exploration target at the Earahaedy Project is between 40 to 100 million tonnes at a grade ranging between 3.5% Zn-Pb to 4.5% Zn-Pb. The exploration target is at a shallow depth (80m), and over 40kms of prospective strike (completely open) has been defined within the Earahaedy 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 Earahaedy Project. The exploration target has been prepared and reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the JORC Code. 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 and a feasibility study completed at the nearby Paroo Pb deposit. Included in the data on which this exploration target has been prepared is recent RC drilling of 30 holes for 2690m (three RC stages), 33 holes for 3593m recently completed (assays returned for 2 and 31 holes assays pending) and diamond drilling of 4 holes for 1199.8m completed by Rumble along with 64 historic RC drill holes completed within the project area (E69/3464) by previous explorers (refer historical exploration results in previous ASX announcements dated 5 February 2019, 12 October 2017, 23 January 2020 and 19 April 2021 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 mineralisation;
- Over 40km's of prospective strike and open;
- 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.

Earaheedy Zn-Pb Project – Exploration Target		
Range	Tonnes	Grade
Upper	100,000,000	4.5% Zn+Pb
Lower	40,000,000	3.5% Zn+Pb

Table 1: Near surface exploration target down to 100 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.

SEDEX World Class Deposits

The target type and style has been interpreted as a SEDEX variant with respect to

- Structural setting – inferred extension faults (feeders)
- Geological Setting – large underlying Palaeo-proterozoic shale/carbonate basin – source of metal.
- Amenable host horizon – siltstone, shale, sandstone, marl/micrite and evaporite (with potential reductant)
- Mineralisation characteristics including:
 - Associated Mn and Ag with the main Zn Pb mineralisation
 - Distal Ba anomalism
 - Low cadmium and high Zn:Cd ratios (300 to 500)
 - Elevated Cu with feeder zones
 - Massive pyrite zones – peripheral to base metal sulphides
 - Pervasive low temperature silica alteration

Of note:

- SEDEX style deposits account for 25% of production and 50% of Zinc-Lead reserves globally¹
- Have six (6) of the ten (10) largest active zinc mines³
- Form Giant and Super Giant Tier 1 Deposits²

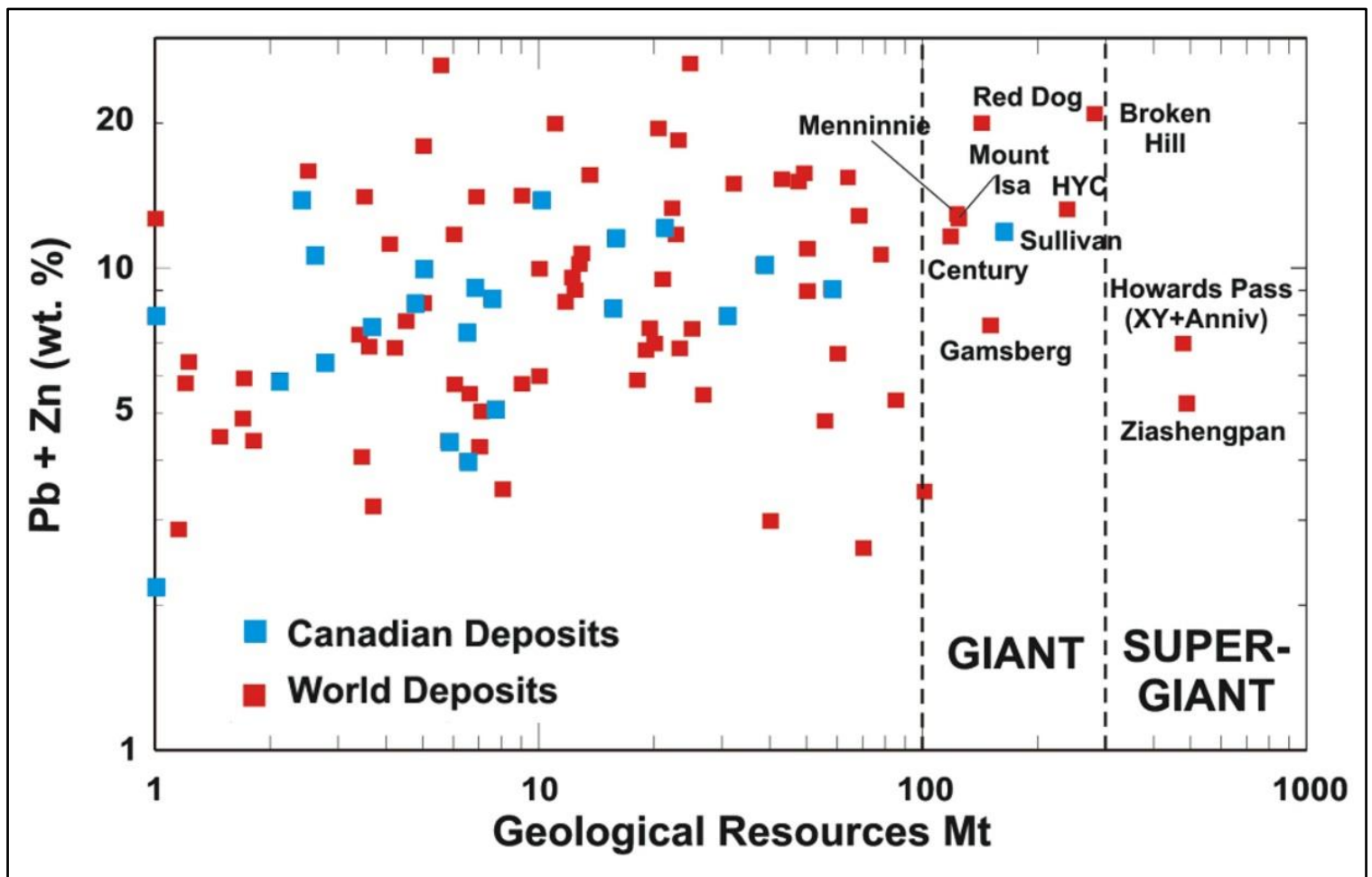


Image 6 – Grade (Zn + Pb wt %) versus Volume – SEDEX Type Deposits Worldwide³

About Earacheedy Project

The Earacheedy project is located approximately 110km north of Wiluna, Western Australia. Rumble owns 75% of E69/3464 and Zenith Minerals Ltd (ASX: ZNC) owns 25%. Rumble has a single contiguous exploration license application ELA69/3787 (100% RTR) covering the known strike extent. The project area covers the inferred unconformity contact between the overlying Frere Iron Formation and underlying Yelma Formation of the Palaeoproterozoic Earacheedy Basin.

RC and diamond core drilling by Rumble has defined two areas of significant Zn-Pb mineralisation with anomalous Ag (see image 6). Within EL69/3464, Chinook and Magazine lie 12km apart. Within the project area, Rumble controls 45km of prospective strike which has the potential for multiple large tonnage Zn – Pb deposits.

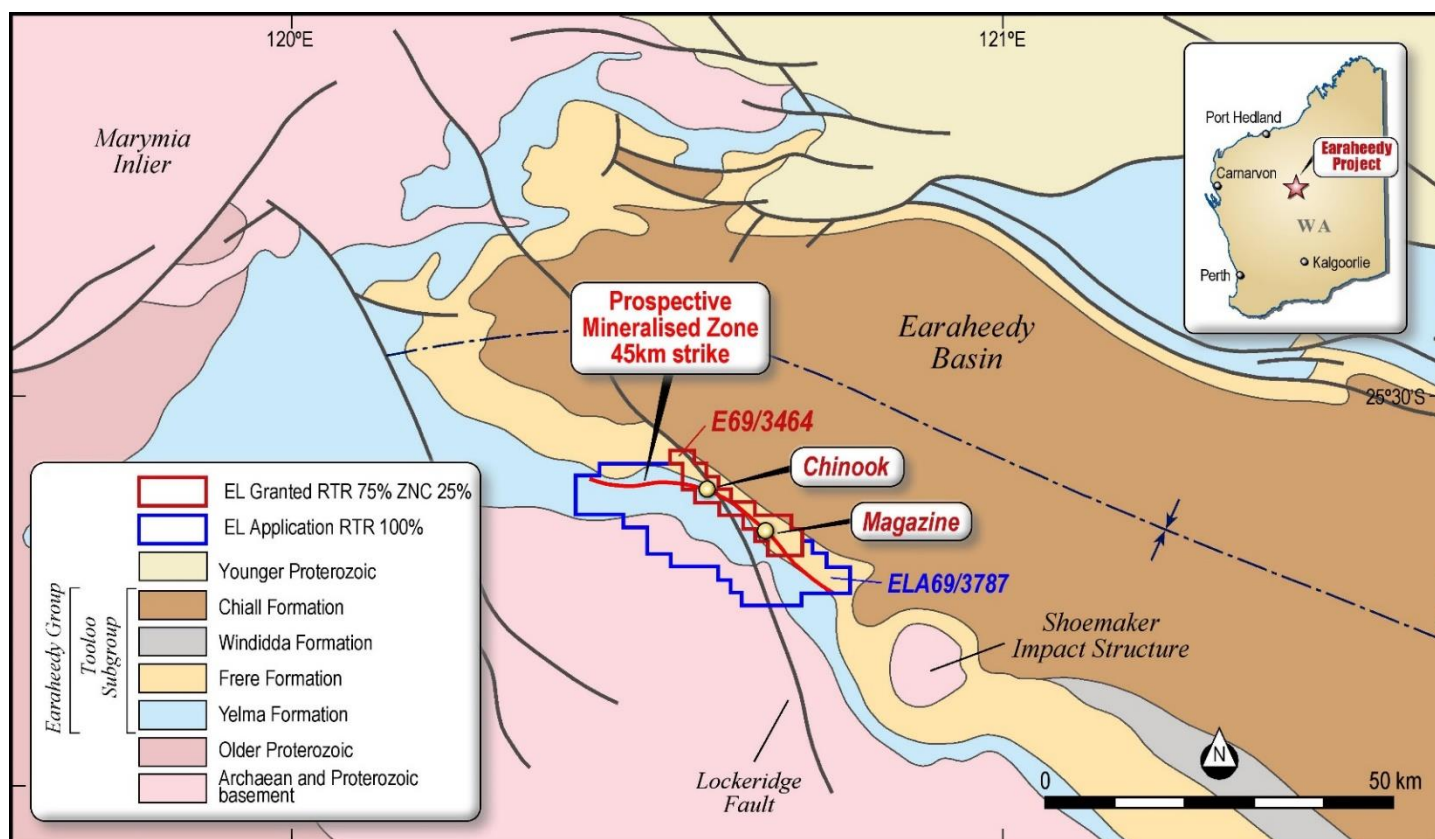


Image 7: Earacheedy Project Location and Regional Geology

Authorisation

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

-Ends-

For further information visit rumblresources.com.au or contact info@rumblresources.com.au.

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 Targets and Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Brett Keillor, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy 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.

References

1. Sedimentary Exhalative (Sedex) Zinc-Lead-Silver Deposit Model, Chapter N of Mineral Deposit Models for Resource Assessment, Emsbo, P., Seal, R.R., Breit, G.N., Diehl, S.F., and Shah, A.K., page 1, US Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey, Reston, Virginia: 2016 <https://pubs.usgs.gov/sir/2010/5070/n/sir20105070n.pdf>
2. <https://www.911metallurgist.com/blog/SEDEX-sedimentary-exhalative-ore-deposits>
3. RANKED: Top 10 zinc mines in the world, 3 November 2020, <https://www.mining.com/featured-article/ranked-top-10-zinc-mines-in-the-world/>



**Table 2. RC Drill Hole Location Table
All Holes Vertical – GDA94Z51**

Hole_ID	Max_Depth	Orig_East	Orig_North	Comment
EHRC040	30	259870	7163469	Water Bore
EHRC041	126	262434	7159980	Magazine
EHRC042	114	262620	7159760	Magazine
EHRC043	102	262103	7159950	Magazine
EHRC044	96	253282	7165326	Chinook
EHRC045	78	253167	7165149	Chinook
EHRC046	118	253389	7165496	Chinook
EHRC047	89	253813	7165202	Chinook
EHRC048	90	253914	7165383	Chinook
EHRC049	108	252934	7165761	Chinook
EHRC050	102	252840	7165608	Chinook
EHRC051	78	252293	7165716	Chinook
EHRC052	90	252386	7165874	Chinook
EHRC053	126	252500	7166047	Chinook
EHRC054	126	253046	7165947	Chinook
EHRC055	96	254390	7165140	Chinook
EHRC056	78	254484	7165313	Chinook
EHRC057	84	254585	7165477	Chinook
EHRC058	108	252449	7165974	Chinook
EHRC059	90	252785	7165510	Chinook
EHRC060	102	252894	7165702	Chinook
EHRC061	126	252990	7165870	Chinook
EHRC062	90	253975	7165502	Chinook
EHRC063	72	253864	7165299	Chinook
EHRC064	90	253757	7165119	Chinook
EHRC065	84	253656	7164960	Chinook
EHRC066	84	252326	7165799	Chinook
EHRC067	160	252559	7166143	Chinook
EHRC068	180	252614	7166224	Chinook
EHRC069	108	254422	7165230	Chinook
EHRC070	144	262214	7160116	Magazine
EHRC071	150	262318	7160291	Magazine
EHRC072	160	262597	7160224	Magazine
EHRC073	144	262743	7159933	Magazine



Table 3. RC Drill Hole Significant Intersections

HoleID	From_m	To_m	Width_m	0.5% Zn + Pb Cut off	2% Zn + Pb Cut off	Ag g/t	4% Zn + Pb Cut off	Ag g/t	Comment
EHRC041	115	126 EOH	11	0.68					
EHRC043	84	102 EOH	18	1.24					
inc	86	92	4		2.93	4.1			
EHRC044	50	96 EOH	46	2.28					Previously Reported 19th April 2021
inc	61	82	21		4.31	5			
inc	62	81	19				4.45	5.2	
EHRC045	42	43	11	0.55					
EHRC046	92	115	23	1.09					
inc	106	109	3		4.38	3.1			
EHRC047	44	84	40	0.54					
inc	52	68	16		2.8				
EHRC048	64	84	20	0.77					
inc	75	76	1		2.22	9.5			
EHRC049	88	100	12	1.31					
inc	95	98	3		2.85	2.3			
EHRC050	66	100	34	4.22					Previously Reported 19th April 2021
inc	66	90	24		5.57	5.05			
inc	74	89	15				6.97	5.4	
EHRC051	38	76	38	1.12					
inc	48	55	7		4.05	5.3			
inc	49	53	4				5.11	7.5	
EHRC052	58	87	29	1.04					
inc	69	73	4		2.89				
EHRC053	106	126 EOH	20	1.42					
inc	111	115	4		2.41	11.7			
EHRC054	107	126 EOH	19	1.67					
inc	111	117	6		3.09	5.6			
EHRC055	68	79	11	3.98					
inc	69	75	6		6.57	16			
inc	70	75	5				7.45	18.1	
and	88	95	7	0.73					
EHRC056	20	24	4	0.59					
EHRC057	44	63	19	0.75					
EHRC058	84	97	13	1.09					
inc	95	97	2		3.03				
EHRC059	56	74	18	3.06					
inc	64	73	9		5.3	6.6			
inc	67	71	4				9.17	9.7	
EHRC060	50	102 EOH	52	1.65					
inc	72	88	16		3.32	2.7			
inc	75	80	5				4.96	2.8	
EHRC061	103	126 EOH	23	4.10					
inc	103	120	17		5.21	6.2			
inc	103	118	15				5.48	6.6	
EHRC062	46	64	18	1.47					
inc	49	54	5		2.45	7.8			
and	70	85	15	0.56					
EHRC063	41	68	27	1.08					
inc	49	52	3		3.2				
EHRC064	40	82	40	0.73					
EHRC065	52	68	16	0.74					
EHRC066	52	56	4	0.74					
EHRC067	138	160	22	1.67					
inc	138	144	6		2.76	4.3			
EHRC068	154	174	20	2.13					
inc	154	159	5		3.21	5.5			
and	163	167	4		3.06	4			
EHRC070	100	116	16	1.32					
inc	100	101	1				4.03		
EHRC071	129	131	2	0.85					
EHRC072	140	160 EOH	20	1.58					
inc	143	153	10		2.52	2.5			

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.).. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC face hammer sampling (5.5in diameter). Rig used was an Atlas Copco 220 with 1250cfm air and 435psi compressor.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each metre was geologically logged with a magsus reading and pXRF reading. All drill cuttings logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant intersections reported by company personnel only. • No twin holes were completed. • Documentation and review is ongoing. Prior to final vetting, entered into database.
<p>Location of data points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drillhole collars surveyed using handheld GPS – Datum is MGA94 Zone 51.
<p>Data spacing and distribution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No resource work completed. The drilling is reconnaissance by nature with drill hole spacing on average 500m x 100m apart. • Single metre and composites used.
<p>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p>Sample security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All sampling packaging and security completed by Rumble personnel, from collection of sample to delivery at laboratory.
<p>Audits or reviews</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No audits completed.



Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Earraheedy 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration solely completed by Rumble Resources
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Earraheedy Project Deposit type is unconformity related sandstone hosted Zn-Pb type. Also MVT (Mississippi Valley Type) style associated with carbonates has been identified. Current work by Rumble has identified unconformity related sandstone hosted Zn Pb type (SEDEX variant).
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Table 1 – Exploration Target Table 2 – RC Drill Hole Location Table 3 – RC Drill Hole RC Drill Hole Significant Intersections Table 4 – RC Drill Hole Assay Results ASX – Drilling Commenced at Earraheedy Zinc Project – 25th March 2021
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic drilling cut-off grades used include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.5% Zn + Pb >0.1% Zn The Zn:Pb ratio is variable over the project area. On average the Zn:Pb ratio is 3. >0.1% Zn cutoff was used to demonstrated continuity of mineralised trends. Note – exploration is reconnaissance and initially testing undrilled areas. Historic drilling – if diamond drilling or RC composite – weighted average used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling is vertical. Mineralisation is flat. Width of mineralisation is true width



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	<p>known').</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Image 1 - Chinook Prospect – Drill Hole Location Plan with Geology, Structure and Intersections Image 2 - Chinook Prospect Section AA – Geology, Structure and Assay Intersections Image 3 - Magazine Prospect – Location of Recent and Historic Drill Holes with Results over AMAG RTP Image Image 4 - Earraheedy Project – Updated Geology Model – Incorporating SEDEX Style Mineralisation Image 5 - Chinook Prospect Surrounds –Drilling (Historic and Recent) and Structure over AMAG TMI RTP TDR Greyscale with NE Shadow Image 6 - Grade (Zn + Pb wt %) versus Volume – SEDEX Type Deposits Worldwide. Image 7 - Earraheedy Project Location and Regional Geology
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tables 3 and 4 present all assays for drill holes
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drilling planned to follow up current RC drill program RC drilling program to extend mineralisation along strike



HoleID	From_m	To_m	Ag_ppm	As_ppm	Ba_ppm	Ca_pc	Cd_ppm	Cu_ppm	Fe_pc	Mg_pc	Mn_ppm	Pb_ppm	S_pc	Zn_ppm	Zn + Pb ppm
EHRC070	113	114	0.6	66	440	0.13	12.4	38	22.8	0.57	38900	463	0.8	7210	7673
EHRC070	114	115	0.8	114	310	0.18	12.6	50	26.4	0.54	42200	844	1.75	8220	9064
EHRC070	115	116	2.4	119	480	0.13	18.1	81	14.2	1.53	18800	1160	2.46	6210	7370
EHRC070	116	117	1.2	178	870	0.12	15	73	9.31	1.75	10950	774	2.34	3690	4464
EHRC070	117	118	1.4	151	700	0.13	16	49	6.97	2.65	5010	523	2.41	2150	2673
EHRC070	118	119	1.6	132	680	0.39	16.1	45	6.47	2.97	3830	416	2.47	1860	2276
EHRC070	119	120	0.9	73	450	9.93	6.9	31	3.75	7.56	2550	216	1.47	857	1073
EHRC071	127	128	0.1	14	310	0.02	0.6	31	4.08	0.4	1310	145	0.15	264	409
EHRC071	128	129	3.9	22	390	0.02	0.5	27	2.77	0.49	885	264	0.14	191	455
EHRC071	129	130	0.6	28	780	0.07	13.6	78	6.76	0.52	12600	5250	0.15	3850	9100
EHRC071	130	131	0.5	30	1150	0.07	8	129	7.82	0.63	6590	4770	0.16	3140	7910
EHRC071	131	132	0.9	55	940	0.05	6.6	104	9.23	0.72	5790	1540	0.15	3240	4780
EHRC071	132	133	0.8	48	140	0.05	7	68	11.55	2.33	8360	810	0.17	3390	4200
EHRC071	133	134	0.8	33	140	0.05	6.4	106	10.45	2.91	7780	639	0.18	3270	3909
EHRC071	134	135	1.2	30	120	0.05	3.8	123	9.04	2.51	4710	487	0.19	2950	3437
EHRC071	135	136	2.3	33	80	0.05	2.8	172	7.98	1.95	4010	382	0.17	2690	3072
EHRC071	136	137	2.6	18	50	0.05	1.9	227	6.09	1.69	2990	225	0.13	2250	2475
EHRC071	137	138	2.9	29	90	0.05	1.9	304	7.58	1.96	3720	281	0.15	2840	3121
EHRC071	138	142	0.9	6	80	0.1	5.8	34	6.4	1.65	7400	230	0.31	2980	3210
EHRC071	142	146	0.1	8	350	0.14	2.5	5	7.33	3.44	6870	316	0.33	1750	2066
EHRC072	136	140	0.6	39	520	0.03	13.3	56	7.98	0.49	352	1140	0.37	3030	4170
EHRC072	140	141	1.2	23	1460	0.02	29.1	41	4.05	0.65	135	2170	0.43	4250	6420
EHRC072	141	142	0.5	38	1740	0.02	7.9	20	6.51	0.76	174	637	0.26	1655	2292
EHRC072	142	143	1.8	35	1040	0.03	44.7	40	9.91	0.55	173	3500	1.33	8430	11930
EHRC072	143	144	5.6	39	430	0.05	172.5	63	6.18	0.57	1660	10800	3.93	34700	45500
EHRC072	144	145	2.1	36	970	0.1	60.6	34	12.45	0.56	10200	3530	1.52	14050	17580
EHRC072	145	146	1.6	26	700	0.11	43.9	22	13.65	0.51	13650	3350	1.01	11950	15300
EHRC072	146	147	2.5	34	520	0.14	69.7	31	22.2	0.37	27000	4810	2.23	22300	27110
EHRC072	147	148	1.7	24	570	0.1	48.2	25	20	0.4	20800	3140	1.41	16000	19140
EHRC072	148	149	2.3	29	480	0.16	79.1	31	20.4	0.36	27300	3070	1.85	25600	28670
EHRC072	149	150	2	46	430	0.2	82.1	32	23.7	0.36	31300	2030	2.01	27200	29230
EHRC072	150	151	1.2	32	460	0.18	24.3	18	27.2	0.42	39000	1000	1.31	16700	17700
EHRC072	151	152	2.1	67	970	0.14	46.3	39	15.25	0.55	21100	1855	1.52	17250	19105
EHRC072	152	153	3.8	92	180	0.17	66.8	117	16.55	0.71	25700	4490	4.57	27400	31890
EHRC072	153	154	1.8	105	980	0.14	39.6	67	8.19	1.36	9580	2240	1.66	9890	12130
EHRC072	154	156	1	67	860	0.14	18.9	37	8.04	1.96	8370	992	1.01	4580	5572
EHRC072	156	160	1	41	230	13.2	14.8	20	4.28	8.39	4660	500	1.22	4620	5120
EHRC073	120	124	0.1	32	360	0.03	1.3	27	17.5	0.34	449	58	0.16	1150	1208
EHRC073	124	128	0.1	19	400	0.03	0.5	20	10.4	0.36	318	77	0.19	452	529
EHRC073	128	132	0.1	32	750	0.04	0.5	50	9.19	0.5	422	544	0.2	1035	1579
EHRC073	132	136	0.5	25	1000	0.04	1.5	49	7.69	0.75	312	939	0.81	1300	2239
EHRC073	136	140	1.5	47	490	0.06	9	74	16.4	0.34	9530	1130	1.11	3190	4320
EHRC073	140	144	0.9	53	350	0.29	6.5	48	25	0.46	23200	1070	1	2790	3860