

21<sup>st</sup> December 2021

## ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

# Major Zinc-Lead-Silver-Copper Feeder Fault Zone Intersected

## Chinook Zn-Pb-Ag-Mn-Cu Prospect

- The top of a large-scale sub-vertical feeder fault zone intersected in drill-hole EHRC136 has returned a broad zone of mineralisation (**84m @ 1.84% Zn + Pb from 151m – mineralised section**) with multiple intersections. Results are:
  - **37m @ 3.25% Zn + Pb, 7.18 g/t Ag from 196m including**
    - **10m @ 6.57% Zn + Pb, 16.24 g/t Ag from 200m**
      - **Includes 1m @ 17.1% Zn + Pb, 20.9 g/t Ag from 202m**
    - **16m @ 2.54% Zn + Pb, 4.80 g/t Ag from 214m**
    - **and 1m @ 5.08% Zn + Pb, 10.4 g/t Ag at end of hole (234-235m)**
- Within this broad zone of Zn-Pb mineralisation, significant copper and silver returned:
  - **4m @ 1.54% Cu with 6.10% Zn + Pb and 23.60 g/t Ag from 204m**
- The **discovery of significant copper and silver** in a northwest trending 1.7km long feeder fault zone at Chinook supports the interpretation of metal zonation within the Earahedy Project area, **with copper reflecting the “hotter” portion of the system**
- The **potential for deeper large-scale Cu-Zn-Pb-Ag deposits below the extensive unconformity style mineralisation is high**, underlining the Earahedy Project's world class base metal credentials
- Ongoing RC scoping drilling results at Chinook include:
  - **8m @ 3.67% Zn + Pb, 4.10 g/t Ag from 74m (EHRC297)**
  - **8m @ 3.65% Zn + Pb, 8.03 g/t Ag from 128m (EHRC197)**
  - **17m @ 2.91% Zn + Pb, 2.29 g/t Ag from 110m (EHRC206)**
  - **5m @ 4.54% Zn + Pb, 4.24 g/t Ag from 110m (EHRC113)**
  - **6m @ 3.48% Zn + Pb, 37.00 g/t Ag from 59m (EHRC159)**
  - **5m @ 5.53% Zn + Pb, 3.56 g/t Ag from 79m (EHRC159)**
- Chinook's mineralised footprint is 4.1km along strike and 1.9km down dip and **remains open in all directions**

## Navajoh Zn-Pb-Ag Prospect

- Located 4km southeast of the recent Tonka Discovery, first pass drill scoping on a **single traverse intersected significant flat lying, northeast dipping unconformity related Zn-Pb-Ag sulphide mineralisation similar to the Chinook and Tonka Prospects**. The first round of RC drilling results include:
  - **5m @ 6.38% Zn + Pb, 6.3 g/t Ag from 123m (EHRC280)**
  - **3m @ 6.15% Zn + Pb, 10.63 g/t Ag from 132m (EHRC281A)**
  - **4m @ 4.18% Zn + Pb, 3.57 g/t Ag from 106m (EHRC291)**
  - **9m @ 2.75% Zn + Pb, 2.71 g/t Ag from 157m (EHRC285)**

## Earahedy Project - Potential World Class Base Metal System

- Since the Chinook discovery in April 2021, scoping drilling has significantly increased the overall metal budget and delineated multiple styles of mineralisation within the small portion of the Earahedy Project that has been tested. The recent discoveries of Tonka and the Major Feeder Fault Zone at Chinook, encouraging first pass results at the Navajoh Prospect, have once again highlighted the world class potential of this Zn-Pb-Ag-Mn-Cu epigenetic base metal system



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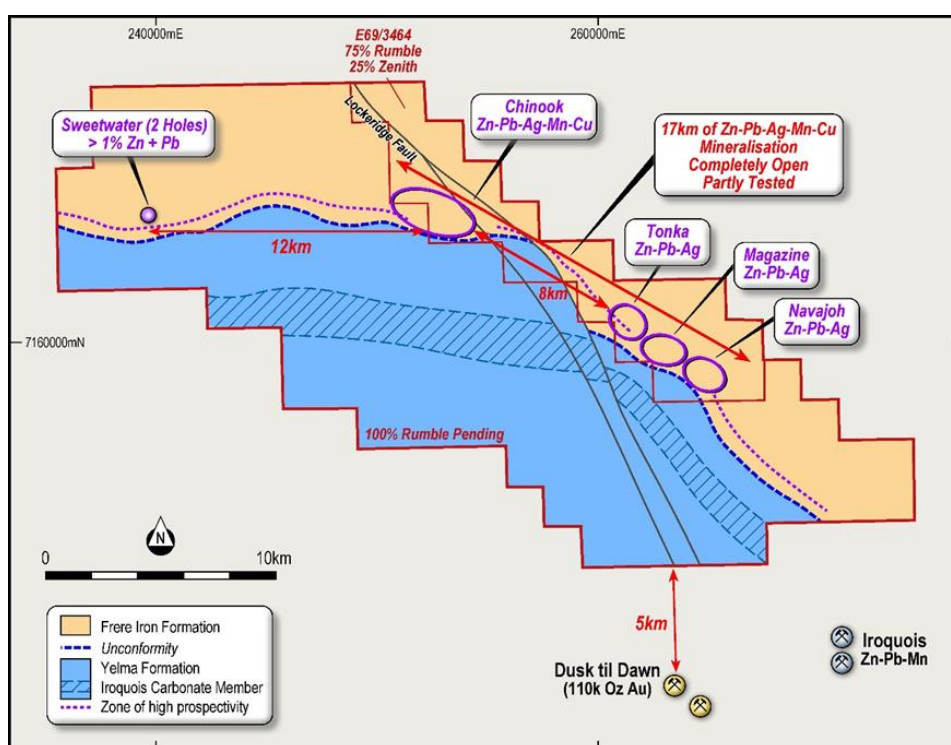
Mr Steven Wood  
Company Secretary

Rumble Resources Limited (ASX: RTR) ("Rumble" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that the ongoing scoping drilling at the Earaheedy Project has discovered a major feeder fault zone with very significant zinc-lead-silver mineralisation along with strong copper mineralisation at the Chinook Prospect. Additionally, the first round of drilling at the Navajoh Prospect has delineated significant flat lying unconformity style zinc-lead-silver mineralisation similar to the Chinook and Tonka discoveries.

**Rumble Resources' Technical Director Mr Brett Keillor said:**

*"The discovery of significant copper (>1%) with silver mineralisation at the top of a major feeder fault system along with high grade zinc and lead (up to 17.1% Zn + Pb (EHRC136)) at Chinook highlights the potential for a very large-scale zoned base metal system. The copper mineralisation supports the evolving geology and ore deposition model (see image 8) with respect to feeder fault zones reflecting higher depositional temperatures.*

*"Ultimately, the flat lying regionally extensive unconformity related zinc-lead-silver (manganese) mineralisation that Rumble has delineated at the Chinook, Tonka and now Navajoh Prospects potentially represents the large outer metal halo zone(s) of a world class base metal system that lies within the Earaheedy Project and underlying geological formations."*



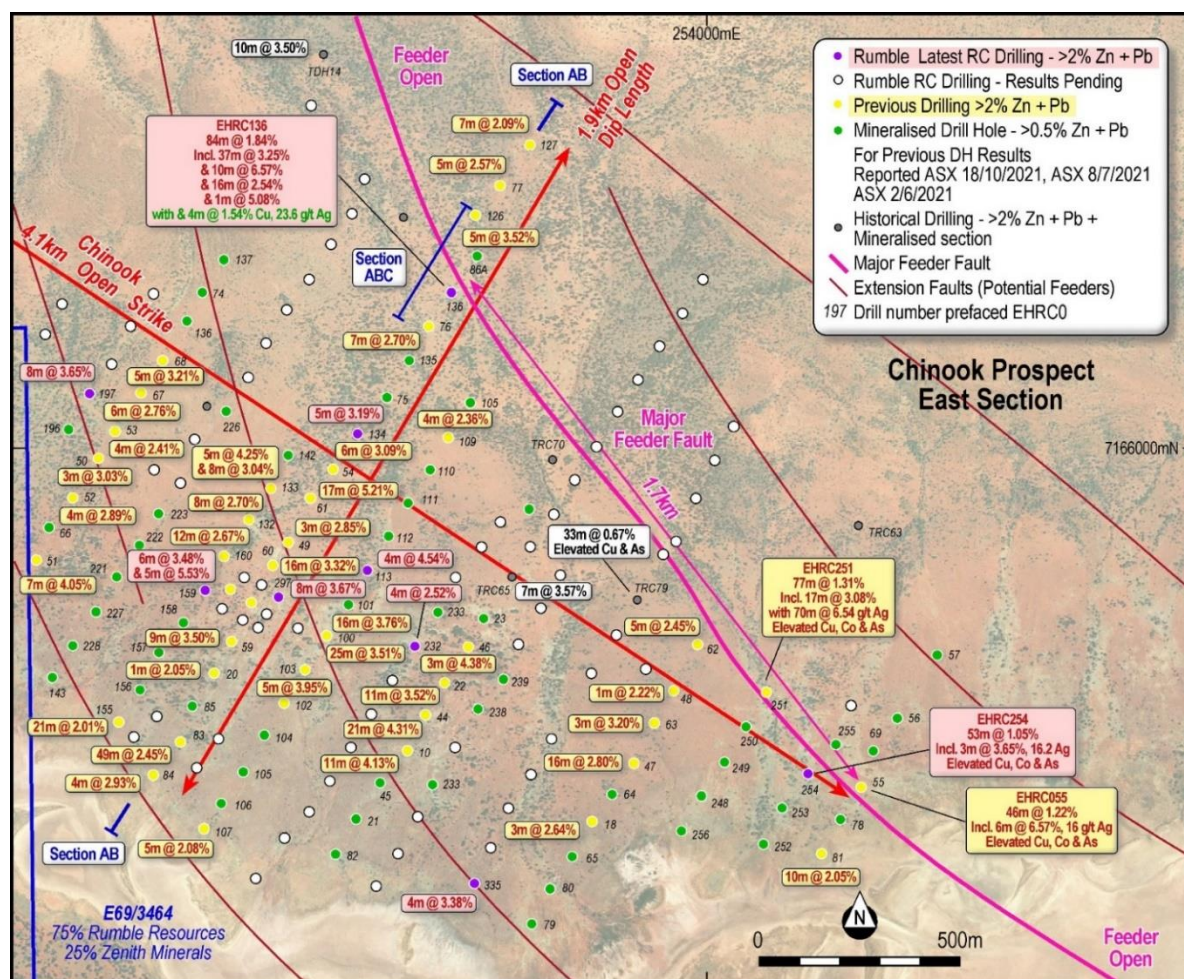
**Image 1 – Earaheedy Project – Geology and Prospect Location Plan**

## Chinook Zn-Pb-Ag-Mn-Cu Prospect – Major Feeder Fault Discovery

Ongoing scoping drilling at Chinook has delineated the top of a large-scale sub-vertical feeder fault close to the Lockeridge Fault System. **EHRC136** intersected a broad zone of mineralisation (84m @ 1.84% Zn + Pb from 151m – mineralised section) which returned multiple intersections:

- 37m @ 3.25% Zn + Pb, 7.18 g/t Ag from 196m
  - inc 10m @ 6.57% Zn + Pb, 16.24 g/t Ag from 200m
    - with 1m @ 17.1% Zn + Pb, 20.9 g/t Ag from 202m; and
    - with 4m @ 1.54% Cu, 6.1% Zn + Pb, 23.6 g/t Ag from 204m
  - inc 16m @ 2.54% Zn + Pb, 4.80 g/t Ag from 214m
  - inc 1m @ 5.08% Zn + Pb, 10.4 g/t Ag from 234 to End of Hole





**Image 2 – Chinook East Drill Hole Plan – Drill Hole Locations and Intersections**

Drill hole EHRC136 is the first hole to intersect highly significant >1% copper in association with zinc, lead and silver mineralisation. **The copper mineralisation is chalcopyrite and chalcocite.** The major feeder fault mineralised zone trends northwest (sub-parallel to the Lockeridge Fault) and has been interpreted to have at least 1.7 km in strike (to date) and is completely open.

At least three (3) previous holes completed by Rumble were near misses as the drill scoping is 100m spaced holes on sections 500m and 200m apart, and include:

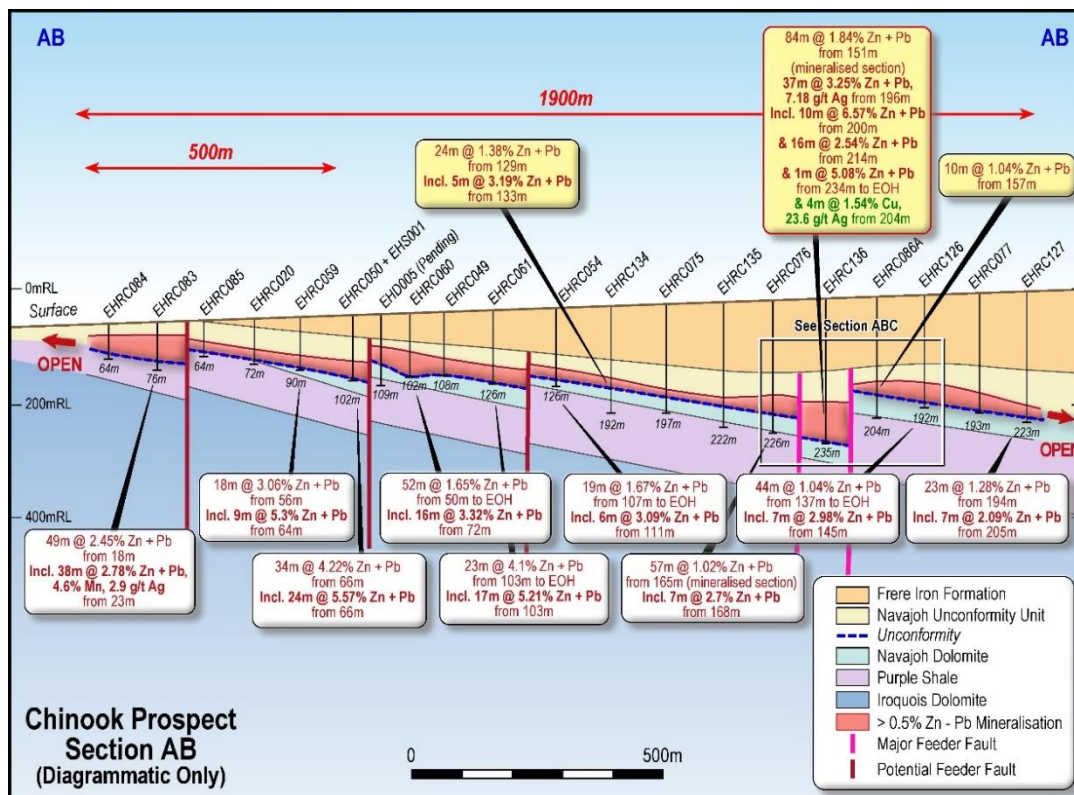
- EHRC055 – Broad mineralised zone of **72m @ 0.84% Zn + Pb** from 24m to EOH (>1000ppm Zn + Pb)
  - Including **6m @ 6.57% Zn + Pb, 16 g/t Ag** from 69m
  - Elevated copper, cobalt and arsenic
- EHRC254 – Broad mineralised zone of **53m @ 1.05% Zn + Pb** from 27m (>1000ppm Zn + Pb)
  - Including **3m @ 3.65% Zn + Pb, 16.2 g/t Ag** from 45m
  - Elevated copper, cobalt and arsenic
- EHRC251 – Broad mineralised zone of **77m @ 1.31% Zn + Pb** from 44m (>1000ppm Zn + Pb)
  - Including **17m @ 3.08% Zn + Pb** from 72m
  - With **70m @ 6.54 g/t Ag** from 55m
  - Elevated copper, cobalt and arsenic

See image 2 for the location of these holes.

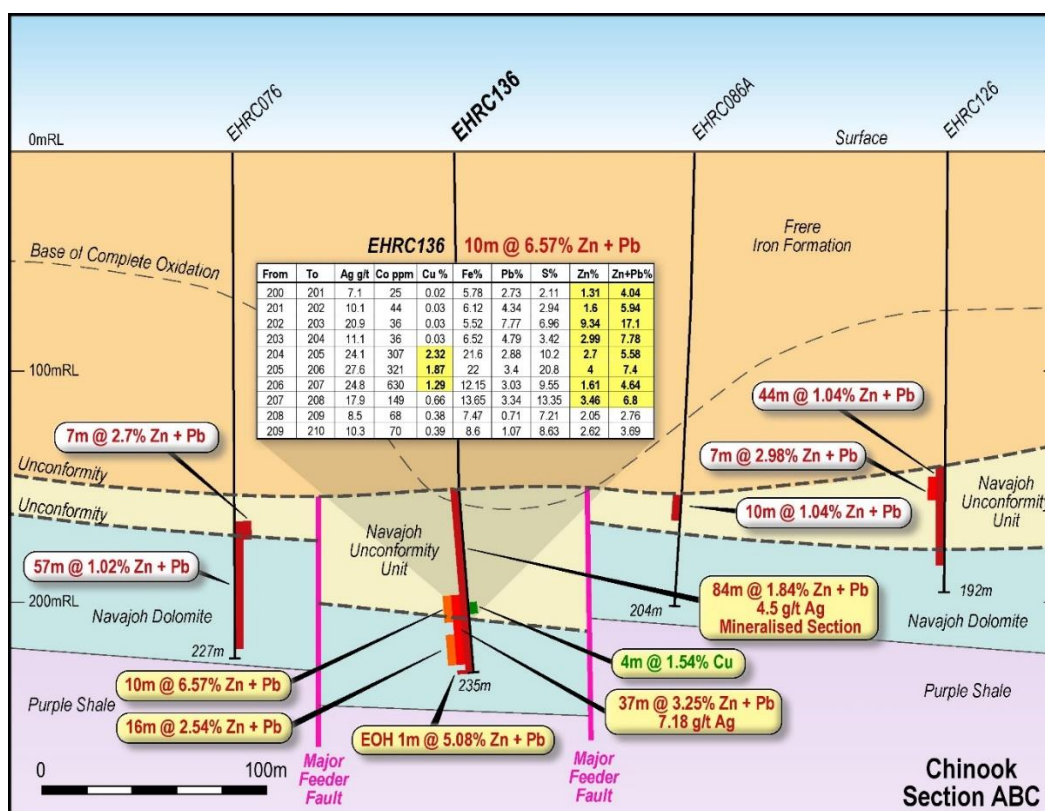
The intersection of the major feeder fault zone and the mineralised unconformity shallows to the southeast along the plane of the feeder zone and likely surfaces underneath the lake system south and southeast of Chinook (see image 2).

**Of great importance, the subvertical feeder zone is interpreted to traverse both the underlying Purple Shale (approximately 40 to 70m in thickness) and the Iroquois Carbonate Member (up to 280m in thickness). Both these lithological formations have potential for structurally controlled Cu-Zn-Pb-Ag deposits.**

Sections AB and ABC highlight the mineralisation and underlying feeder fault zone (images 3 and 4).



**Image 3 – Chinook Prospect – Section AB – Geology and Drill Hole Intersections and interpreted new major Feeder Fault Zone**



**Image 4 – Chinook Prospect – Section ABC – Geology and EHC136 Assays**



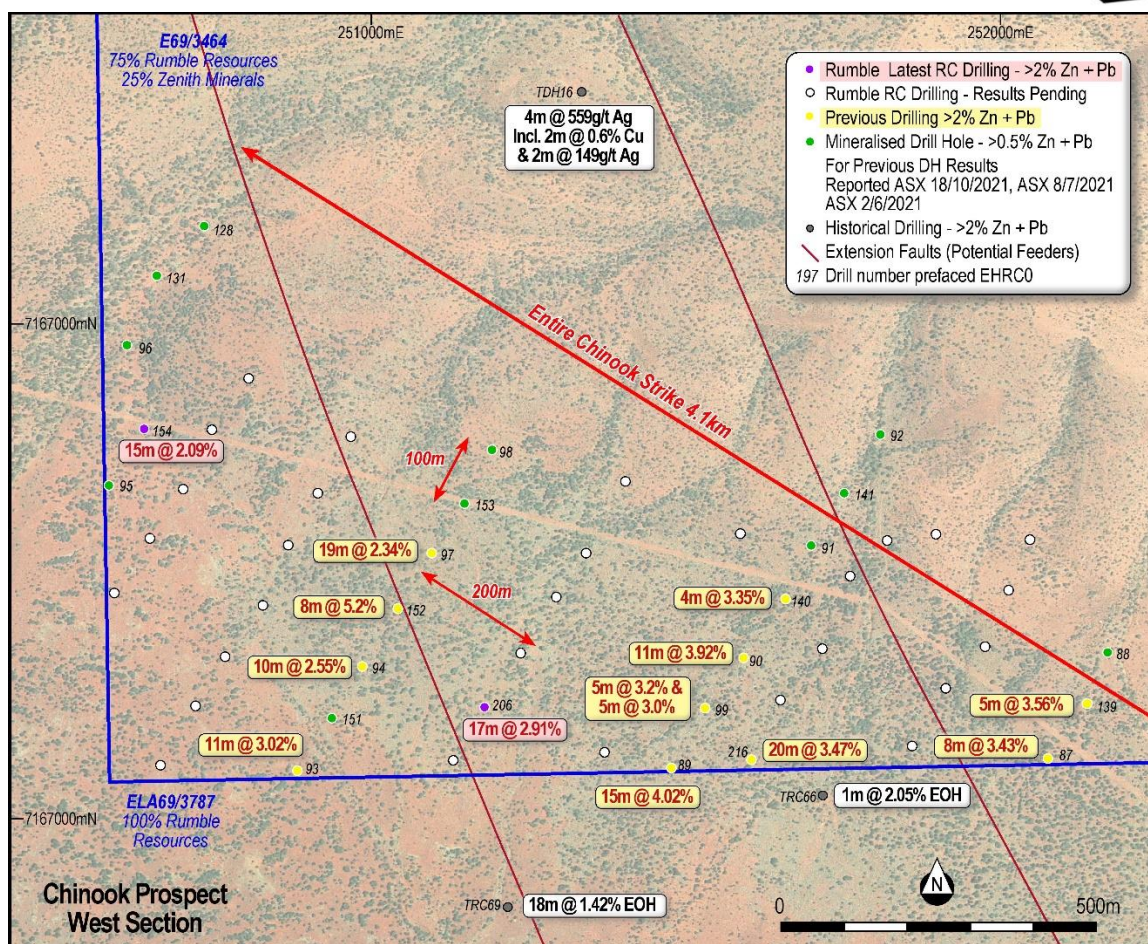


Image 5 – Chinook West Drill Hole Plan – Drill Hole Locations and Intersections

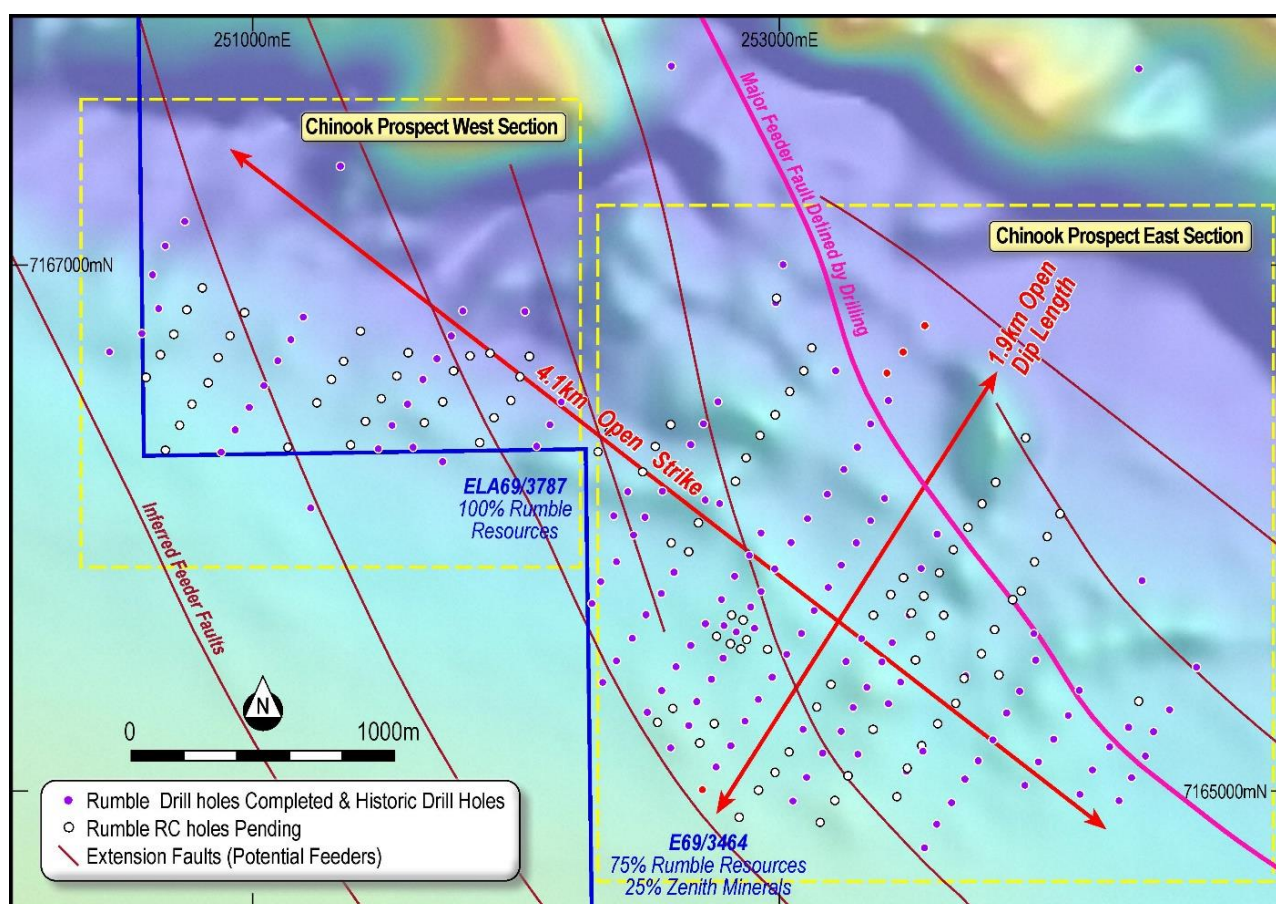


Image 6 – Chinook Prospect – Location of East and West Plans





## Chinook Prospect – Ongoing Scoping Drilling – E69/3464

Ongoing RC drilling at Chinook have recently focused on scoping the up-dip position to the northwest and west limits of granted tenement E69/3464 and the down dip position to the southeast end of the mineralised unconformity – See image 2. Latest results include:

- **5m @ 4.54% Zn + Pb, 4.24 g/t Ag from 110m (EHRC113)<sup>1</sup>**
- **6m @ 3.48% Zn + Pb, 37.00 g/t Ag from 59m and 5m @ 5.53% Zn + Pb, 3.56 g/t Ag from 79m (EHRC159)**
- **8m @ 3.67% Zn + Pb, 4.10 g/t Ag from 74m (EHRC297)**
- **8m @ 3.65% Zn + Pb, 8.03 g/t Ag from 128m (EHRC197)**
- **17m @ 2.91% Zn + Pb, 2.29 g/t Ag from 110m (EHRC206)**

<sup>1</sup> Down hole length intersection – all other intersections are True Width

Upon the grant of Rumble's 100% owned contiguous exploration license ELA 69/3787, drilling is planned northwest and west along strike from E69/3464 towards to the Sweetwater Prospect opening up a further 12kms of strike – see images 1 & 9.

Diamond core drilling has commenced at both Chinook and the recent discovery at Tonka, with the aim of delineating the structural and geological controls of both the flat northeast dipping unconformity related and potential high angle feeder fault zones.

## Navajoh Zn-Pb-Ag Prospect

The Navajoh Prospect is located 4kms southeast from the recent Tonka Zn-Pb-Ag Discovery (refer ASX announcement 13 December 2021 - initial footprint of 1.7km strike and 1km down dip length), see image 7.

First pass drill scoping of the Navajoh Zn-Pb-Ag Prospect on a single section intersected significant Zn-Pb-Ag mineralisation of similar style to the flat lying shallow northeast dipping unconformity related Zn-Pb-Ag mineralisation to the Chinook and Tonka discoveries.

Similar to the Chinook and Tonka discoveries, the mineralisation is open in all directions and has the potential to significantly increase its flat lying mineralised dimensions in all directions

The main drill section at Navajoh (approximately 5 drill hole results pending – see image 7) returned significant results including:

- **5m @ 6.38% Zn + Pb, 6.30 g/t Ag from 123m (EHRC280)\***
- **3m @ 6.15% Zn + Pb, 10.63 g/t Ag from 132m (EHRC281A)\***
- **15m @ 2.09% Zn + Pb, 2.84 g/t Ag from 105m (EHRC291)\***
  - **Inc 4m @ 4.18% Zn + Pb, 3.57 g/t Ag from 106m**
- **17m @ 2.06% Zn + Pb, 2.07 g/t Ag from 157m (EHRC285)\***
  - **Inc 9m @ 2.75% Zn + Pb, 2.71 g/t Ag from 157m**

\*intersections are True Width

## Other Drilling

Between Chinook and Tonka, some 8km of prospective strike has only been partly tested on 500m and 1500m drill section spacings. Significant areas of salt lakes have restricted some access, however, the geology and results received so far indicate the upper Navajoh Unconformity Unit has been partly stripped (eroded) in some areas due to faulting. Results to date reflect generally low grade Zn + Pb mineralisation (see Table 5 for locations and results).

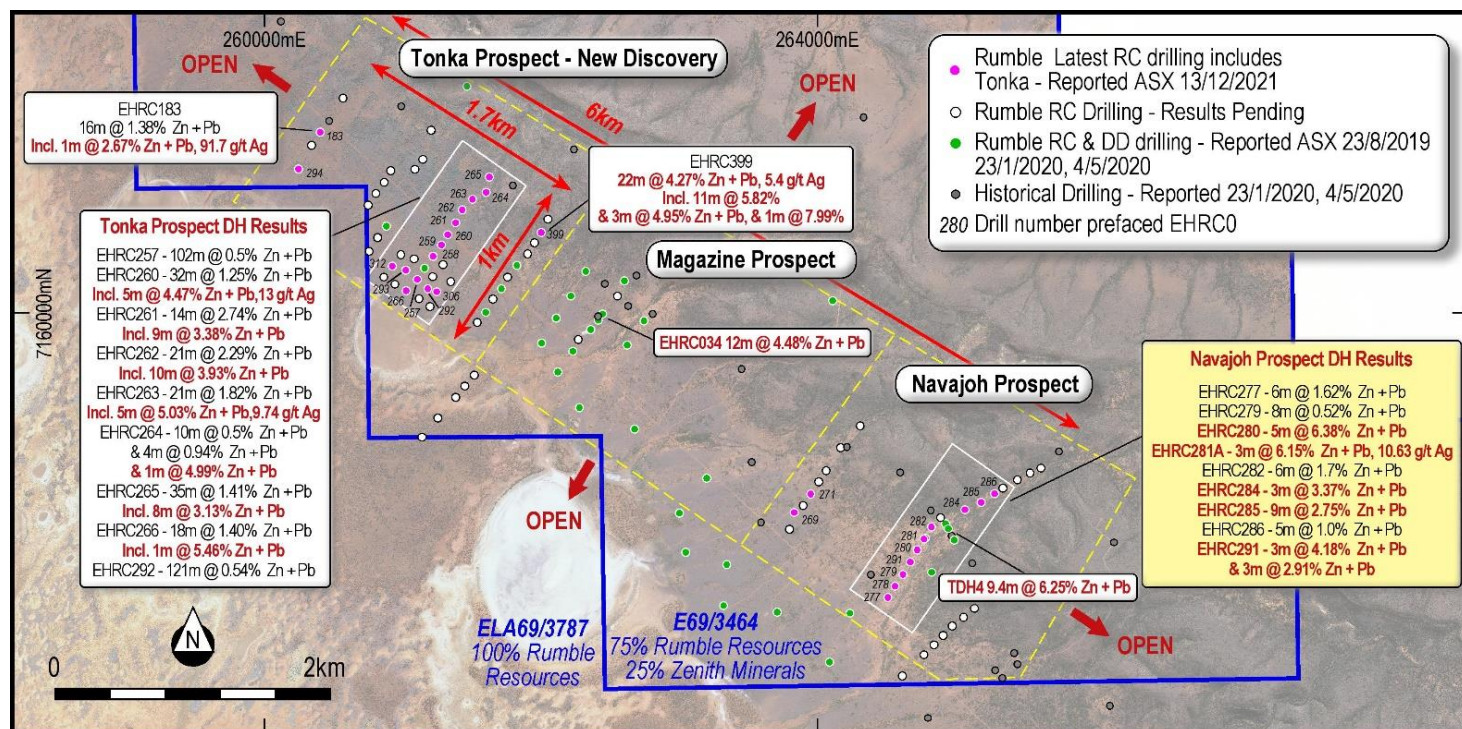


Image 7 -Tonka, Magazine and Navajoh Prospect – Location Plan with Drill Hole Locations and Results

## Earaheedy Project - A World Class Base Metal System

As the footprint of the Earaheedy Zn-Pb-Ag-Mn system expands, new styles of mineralisation are being discovered. With the delineation of significant copper mineralisation at Chinook, sericite alteration has been noted which indicates an increase in the metal deposition temperature near and proximal to the feeder faults. Silver is also increasing with cobalt and arsenic being elevated.

**The presence of significant copper emphasises the metal zonation that is characteristic of large-scale base metal systems and implies the extensive zinc-lead-silver-manganese mineralisation defined by Rumble to date is the proximal metal zone to a potentially deeper Cu – Zn – Pb – Ag source.**

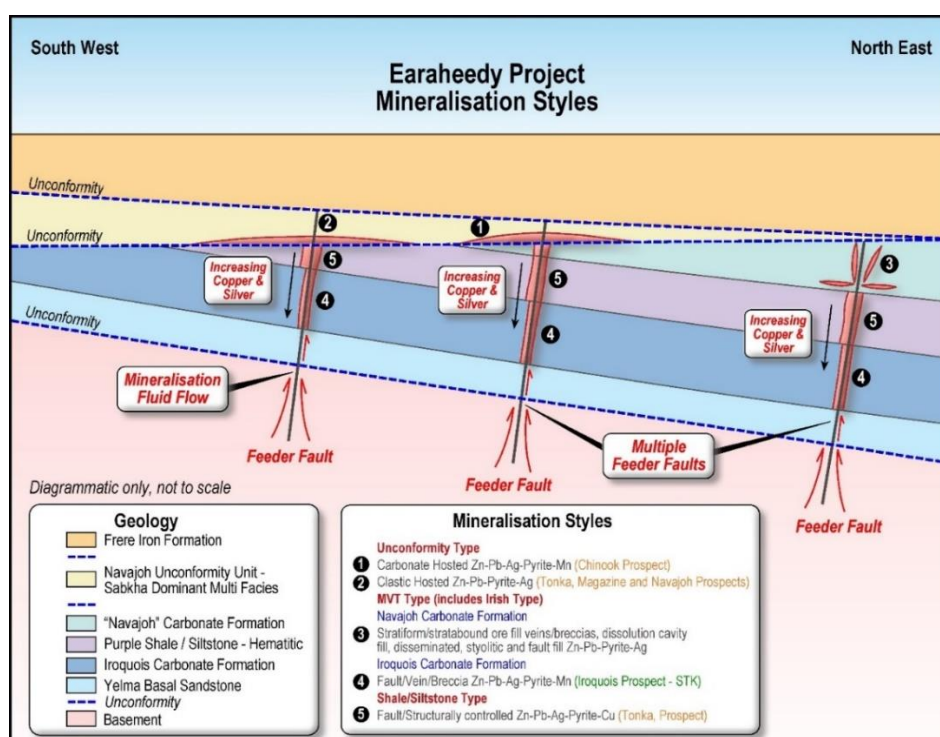


Image 8 – Earaheedy Project - Model of Multiple Mineralisation Styles and targets at Earaheedy



Exploration to the south of the Earaaheedy Project area by Strickland Metals has reported significant Zn-Pb-Ag-Mn mineralisation with assays including 23m @ 5.5% Zn + Pb in the Iroquois Carbonate Member at the Iroquois Zn-Pb-Mn Prospect – see image 1 for location (not owned by Rumble - refer ASX announcement by Strickland Metals (ASX: STK) on 14 October 2021). The drilling has demonstrated the lower Iroquois Carbonate Member is very prospective for MVT (Mississippi Valley Type) high-grade Zn-Pb-Ag lodes in association with basement/footwall feeder faults.

Within the Earaaheedy Project area, the top of the Iroquois Carbonate Formation has been intersected below the footwall shale by recent drilling (assays pending) by Rumble. At this stage the drilling by Rumble has not targeted MVT style mineralisation. Based on the depth to the top of the Iroquois Carbonate Formation below the recent Rumble drilling at Chinook, Tonka, Magazine and Navajoh, the Iroquois Carbonate Formation is interpreted to hit the surface 2km to 5km (under recent cover) to the south and southwest of the highly prospective unconformity position (see images 1 and 8) and within ELA 69/3787.

## Ongoing Exploration Steps

### Exploration program for 2021:

The ongoing drilling program has now been expanded to over 50,000m, primarily to further drill and scope the Tonka discovery zone. The drilling is nearing completion for the 2021 season with this announcement reporting on the results of ninety (90) holes for 13959 metres. Assay results returned for the current program is now for 28,144m of drilling (approximately 56% of the planned drilling). The final sets of drilling results are expected by February-March next year.

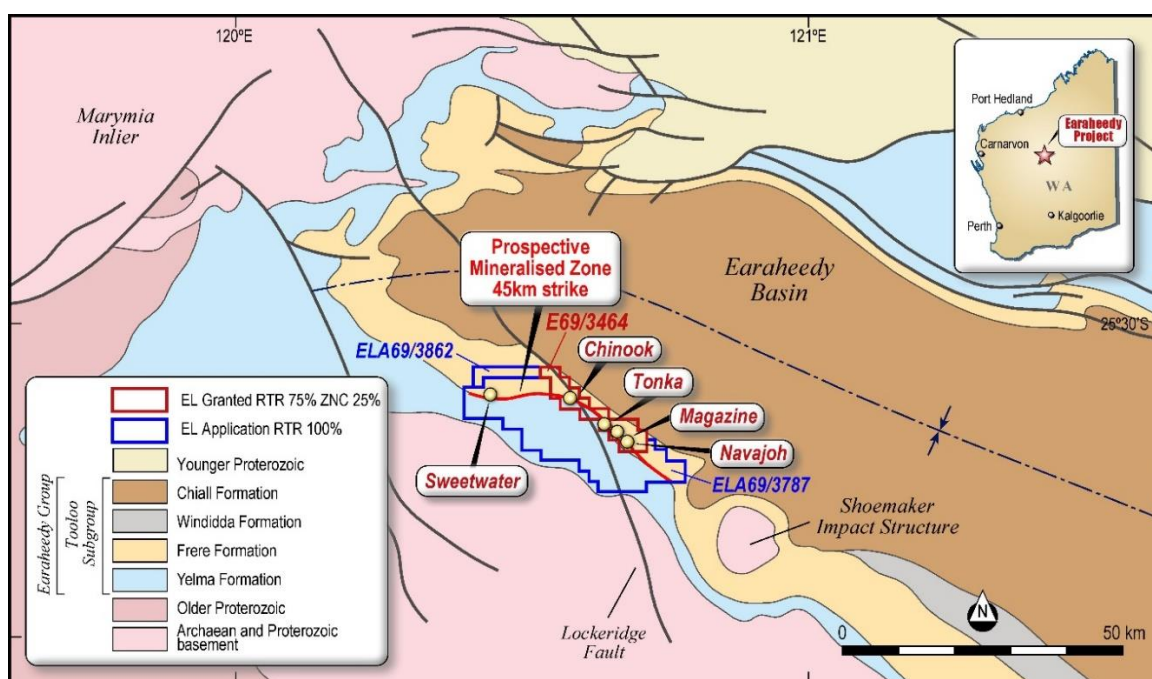
### Exploration program for 2022:

- **Diamond core drilling**
  - Further testing of the major 1.7km long feeder fault zone intersected at Chinook
  - Confirm structural information regarding inferred feeder faults
  - Provide further support for the interpretation of large-scale metal zonation within the Project area.
  - Collect material for sighter metallurgical test-work
- **RC Drilling**
  - Further scoping of Chinook, Tonka, Magazine and Navajoh to define the limits of mineralisation and infill within the discovery areas - E69/3464
  - Drill scoping of Rumble's 100% owned contiguous exploration license ELA 69/3787 (subject to grant).
- **Sonic drilling**
  - Superior recoveries recorded in Sonic holes EHS001 and EHS002 compared to diamond drilling within the Navajoh Unconformity Unit (NUU) has supported the Company's decision to restart the Sonic program in 2022. This material will be utilised in further metallurgical test work.
  - Sonic drilling will also be used to test all areas of oxide mineralisation.
- **Metallurgy**
  - Initial sighter test work has commenced
- **Geophysics**
  - Airborne magnetics planned over application areas
  - Analysis and testing of gravity and passive seismic is ongoing



## About the Earraheedy Project

The Earraheedy 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 Earraheedy Basin. In April 2021 Rumble announced a major Zinc-Lead Discovery with 'Tier 1' deposit potential at the Earraheedy Project (see ASX Announcement 19 April 2021) and followed this up by announcing a Large Sedex Style System Emerging at the Earraheedy 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 applications (ELA69/3787 and ELA69/3862). Within the project area, Rumble controls 45km of prospective mineralised strike which has the potential for multiple large tonnage Zn–Pb–Ag–Cu deposits - See image 1.



**Image 9 - Project Location Plan and Regional Geology**

## First Stage Exploration Target

Rumble's Zn-Pb exploration target at the Earraheedy 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 Earraheedy 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 Earraheedy Project. The exploration target has been prepared and reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the JORC Code.

### Earraheedy 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 1);
- 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](http://rumbleresources.com.au) or contact [info@rumbleresources.com.au](mailto: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 Earahedy
- ASX Release 19/4/2021 – Major Zinc-Lead Discovery at Earahedy Project, Western Australia
- ASX Release 2/6/2021 – Large Scale Zinc-Lead-Silver SEDEX Style System Emerging at Earahedy
- ASX Release 8/7/2021 – Broad Spaced Scout Drilling Has Significantly Increased the Zn-Pb-Ag-Mn footprint at Earahedy
- ASX Release 23/8/2021 – Earahedy Zn-Pb-Ag-Mn Project – Exploration Update
- ASX Release 13/12/2021 - New Zinc-Lead-Silver Discovery at Earahedy Project

## 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](http://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.**  
**Chinook Prospect Drill Hole Locations and Assay Results (>2% Zn + Pb – Green)**

Hole ID	E(MGA)	N(MGA)	Depth (m)	Dip	Azi	Depth From	Thickness (m)	Zn%	Pb%	S %	Ag g/t	Zn + Pb %	Cu %
EHRC095	250580	7166738	154	-90		130	20	1.1	0.28	3.4	2	1.38	
					inc	130	2	2.81	0.65	5.9	4.3	3.46	
EHRC096	250616	7166968	179	-90		139	39	0.91	0.2	3.45	1.42	1.11	
					inc	142	1	1.53	0.47	1.86	2	2	
					inc	144	1	1.27	1.19	4.82	4.7	2.46	
					inc	151	1	2.98	0.39	7.6	2.4	3.37	
EHRC110	253296	7165947	174	-60	30	140	12	0.3	0.37	0.11		0.67	
EHRC111	253241	7165861	205	-60	30	163	15	0.57	0.24	3	2.77	0.81	
					inc	166	1	2.27	0.73	9.1	8	3	
EHRC112	253186	7165775	189	-60	30	113	46	0.61	0.31	1.58	1.68	0.92	
					inc	121	3	2.47	1.39	2.46	4.4	3.86	
					inc	140	1	1.89	0.25	3.33	2.6	2.14	
EHRC113	253132	7165689	174	-60	30	106	10	2.45	0.33	1.48	6.42	2.78	
					inc	110	5	4.22	0.3	0.8	4.24	4.54	
					and	132	13	0.75	0.1	2.26	1.54	0.85	
EHRC086A	253415	7166488	204	-90		157	10	0.54	0.5	1.56	2.1	1.04	
EHRC159	252718	7165640	114	-90		56	14	1.39	0.47	3	16.2	1.86	
					inc	59	6	2.51	0.97	6.62	37	3.48	
					and	75	19	1.79	0.16	0.24	1.7	1.95	
					inc	79	5	5.14	0.39	0.24	3.16	5.53	
					and	92	2	1.06	0.07	0.27	0.5	1.13	
EHRC295	252792	7165627	84	-90		55	17	0.85	0.29	0.23	5.75	1.14	
EHRC297	252906	7165626	150	-90		64	26	1.37	0.5	2.21	3.43	1.87	
					inc	74	8	2.75	0.92	3.42	4.1	3.67	
EHRC238	253415	7165338	132	-90		94	2	0.39	0.25	0.17	0.7	0.64	
EHRC196	252375	7166049	160	-90		115	14	0.29	0.65	4.84	6.34	0.94	
EHRC239	253478	7165414	138	-90		62	12	0.43	0.25	0.88	2.33	0.68	
					and	83	12	0.72	0.23	2.28	2.36	0.95	
EHRC226	252773	7166095	170	-90		141	3	0.32	0.8	6.34	5.5	1.12	
EHRC197	252428	7166140	177	-90		128	16	0.49	2.12	8.16	5.8	2.61	
					inc	128	8	2.97	0.68	11.84	8.03	3.65	
					inc	138	2	2.5	0.44	5.58	4.55	2.94	
EHRC153	251153	7166715	174	-90		153	6	0.93	0.21	3.6	1.5	1.14	
EHRC154	250644	7166834	174	-90		141	15	1.73	0.36	3.92	1.93	2.09	
					inc	142	2	2.82	0.27	4.06	2.4	3.09	
					inc	146	5	2.32	0.62	6.69	3.14	2.94	
					and	161	3	0.61	0.07	3.64	1.4	0.68	
EHRC221	252496	7165673	90	-90								NSR	
EHRC222	252554	7165754	96	-90		54	18	0.46	0.35	0.55	5.28	0.81	
EHRC223	252602	7165837	114	-90		70	20	0.45	0.38	1.14	2.67	0.83	
EHRC227	252443	7165584	78	-90		36	2	0.49	0.19	0.09		0.68	
					and	51	3	0.14	1.52	0.15	1.17	1.66	
EHRC256	253935	7165028	108	-90		68	5	0.48	0.15	0.97	2.72	0.63	
EHRC248	253985	7165115	108	-90		50	14	0.48	0.18	0.37		0.66	
EHRC249	254043	2165200	126	-90		55	26	0.48	0.5	1.46	3.09	0.98	
EHRC250	254097	7165293	140	-90		62	6	0.48	0.3	0.17		0.78	
					and	83	4	0.41	0.1	2.15	7.08	0.51	
EHRC255	254326	7165247	150	-90								NSR	
EHRC252	254141	7164994	108	-90		35	11	0.59	0.17	0.15	0.6	0.76	
					and	54	2	0.52	0.14	0.13	1.35	0.66	
EHRC253	254189	7165086	114	-90		35	19	0.54	0.23	0.13		0.77	
					and	60	5	0.89	0.16	2.71	2.92	1.05	
					and	74	6	0.59	0.07	0.78		0.66	
EHRC254	254256	7165172	126	-90		27	53	0.6	0.55	1.42	4.62	1.05	
					inc	45	3	2.91	0.74	0.07	16.2	3.65	
EHRC236	253301	7165144	102	-90		56	16	0.54	0.27	0.19		0.81	
EHRC134	253107	7166038	192	-90		129	24	0.96	0.42	8.69	3.77	1.38	
					inc	133	5	2.38	0.81	17.07	6.26	3.19	
EHRC135	253241	7166223	222	-90		181	15	0.29	0.33	2.67	1.76	0.62	
EHRC136	253348	7166397	235	-90		170	6	1.67	0.41	3.7	3.6	2.08	
					inc	172	2	3.67	0.55	4.17	4.55	4.22	
					and	196	37	2.03	1.22	4.23	7.18	3.25	
					inc	200	10	3.17	3.41	8.52	16.24	6.57	
					inc	214	16	2.05	0.49	3.36	4.8	2.54	
					inc	234 to EOH	1	3.47	1.61	7.55	10.4	5.08	
					inc	204	4	2.94	3.16	13.48	23.6	6.1	1.54
EHRC335	253403	7164892	78	-90		36	21	0.56	0.85	2.01	4.16	1.41	
					inc	50	4	2.35	1.03	8.48	17.35	3.38	
EHRC206	251185	7166391	173	-90		110	19	2.13	0.58	5.57	3.13	2.71	
					inc	110	17	2.28	0.63	5.85	2.29	2.91	
EHRC232	253256	7165496	128	-90		96	7	1.68	0.19	13.29	5.82	1.87	
					inc	96	4	2.3	0.22	12.58	5.53	2.52	
					and	107	1	1.33	0.21	6.72	3.1	1.54	
EHRC233	253311	7165585	144	-90		89	1	0.81	1.08	2.53	3.7	1.89	
Datum GDA94 Z51													



**Table 3.**  
**Navajoh 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 %
EHRC277	264511	7157936	167	-90		89	6	0.85	0.77	2	2.35	1.62
EHRC278	264563	7158014	137	-90								NSR
EHRC279	264619	7158102	137	-90		98	8	0.26	0.26	0.18	1.6	0.52
EHRC280	264722	7158273	155	-90		122	6	3.3	2.17	2.63	5.8	5.47
					inc	123	5	3.86	2.52	3	6.3	6.38
EHRC281	264773	7158359	135	-90		129	6	1.62	0.45	2.18	2.7	2.07
					inc	129	2	2.28	0.54	2.28	2.45	2.82
EHRC284	265071	7158568	172	-90		150	9	1.36	0.16	1.33	2.18	1.52
					inc	150	3	3	0.37	2.48	2.77	3.37
EHRC269	263828	7158547	158	-90		91	5	1.12	0.08	1.35	2	1.3
EHRC282	264826	7158441	167	-90		137	6	0.93	0.77	1.72	3.57	1.7
EHRC281A	264764	7158355	173	-90		130	8	1.63	1.12	1.79	5.43	2.75
					inc	132	3	3.69	2.46	3.72	10.63	6.15
EHRC286	265280	7158681	180	-90		175	5	0.92	0.08	1.23	1.9	1
EHRC291	264670	7158190	155	-90		105	15	1.75	0.34	2.41	2.84	2.09
					inc	106	3	3.82	0.36	3.7	3.57	4.18
					inc	115	3	2.16	0.75	2.96	4.33	2.91
EHRC285	265186	7158621	178	-90		157	17	1.81	0.25	1.76	2.07	2.06
					inc	157	9	2.39	0.36	2.29	2.71	2.75
EHRC271	263953	7158681	137	-90								NSR

**Table 4**  
**Regional 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 %
EHRC122	257716	7163905	161	-90								NSR
EHRC123	257825	7164073	167	-90		75	2	0.82	0.07	0.85	0.55	0.89
EHRC114	255146	7165404	130	-90		46	12	0.32	0.37	0.18		0.69
EHRC116	255359	7165747	132	-90								NSR
EHRC115	255251	7165577	144	-90		105	28	0.6	0.19	0.62	3.7	0.79
EHRC117	255656	7165242	160	-90		104	22	0.74	0.12	0.96	0.8	0.86
EHRC119	255965	7165745	180	-90								NSR
EHRC118	255774	7165440	193	-90		184	3	0.88	0.02	0.9		0.9
EHRC147	258558	7163243	119	-90		67	1	0.92	0.04	2.84	0.5	0.96
					and	77	1	1.33	0.03	4.15	0.5	1.36
EHRC146	258454	7163077	245	-90								NSR
EHRC148	258670	7163425	137	-90								NSR
EHRC149	258768	7163587	160	-90								NSR
EHRC150	258879	7163754	173	-90								NSR
EHRC161	258991	7163927	165	-90								NSR
EHRC162	259101	7164098	227	-90								NSR
EHRC130	258026	7164419	221	-90								NSR
EHRC165	257913	7163212	167	-90								NSR
EHRC166	258025	7163386	119	-90								NSR
EHRC167	258121	7163555	137	-90		74	2	0.87	0.2	7.07	2.95	1.07
EHRC168	258228	7163724	161	-90		83	22	0.87	0.17	3.84	1.5	1.04
					inc	100	2	2.12	0.34	5.09	3.3	2.46
EHRC169	258329	7163905	143	-90		118	2	0.28	0.25	0.51	1.15	0.53
					and	133	1	0.77	0.22	7.88	3.8	0.99
EHRC177	259118	7162247	149	-90								NSR
EHRC179	259319	7162569	131	-90								NSR



**Table 5**  
**EHRC136 Assay Results**

HoleID	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	Pb+Zn %
EHRC136	151	152	5.5	219	140	14.4	42	813	7.33	70	5900	7.11	4070	1.00
EHRC136	152	153	5.8	231	150	13.7	45	732	7.7	59	5380	7.51	3470	0.89
EHRC136	153	154	4.2	608	120	4.2	83	757	8.84	52	7080	9.44	1085	0.82
EHRC136	154	155	6.6	664	180	39.5	130	7090	4.6	77	3830	4.59	2510	0.63
EHRC136	155	156	6.5	332	140	65.4	66	1720	8.42	65	7760	9.35	10250	1.80
EHRC136	157	158	3.7	151	320	10.4	25	689	7.03	80	2620	3.47	1645	0.43
EHRC136	158	159	3.2	107	430	5.1	19	555	10.3	107	2450	1.62	895	0.33
EHRC136	159	160	1.7	103	370	5.3	13	487	12.25	138	1600	1.3	934	0.25
EHRC136	160	161	1.9	136	470	4.2	14	498	17.7	132	1720	1.51	1045	0.28
EHRC136	161	162	3.8	163	320	2	26	586	12.2	97	2070	3.51	691	0.28
EHRC136	162	163	1.3	179	400	1.3	11	367	24.8	159	1220	0.72	897	0.21
EHRC136	163	164	2.1	122	240	0.8	16	581	28.5	137	1330	1.42	894	0.22
EHRC136	164	165	2.2	256	170	4	46	296	31.1	18200	772	1.64	1455	0.22
EHRC136	165	166	2.2	159	190	3.9	41	262	32.6	17800	915	1.37	1220	0.21
EHRC136	166	167	2.5	162	220	4.6	42	312	29.2	14850	1240	1.61	1345	0.26
EHRC136	167	168	2.7	231	290	4.3	41	465	24.6	6510	1730	2.24	1565	0.33
EHRC136	168	169	2.5	211	330	5.2	29	445	20.6	2490	2580	2.43	1820	0.44
EHRC136	169	170	2.4	195	400	4	30	339	15.85	3110	1770	1.81	1475	0.32
EHRC136	170	171	3.8	448	230	5.9	52	216	9.03	966	3720	4.13	1455	0.52
EHRC136	171	172	4.7	403	190	21	67	206	12.05	1210	4430	5.77	7130	1.16
EHRC136	172	173	4.9	376	270	93.8	99	130	9.74	2120	5770	4.6	36700	<b>4.25</b>
EHRC136	173	174	4.2	232	430	93.9	68	104	12.8	4140	5310	3.74	36600	<b>4.19</b>
EHRC136	174	175	3	256	440	32.4	50	161	18.25	1560	3510	2.81	13600	1.71
EHRC136	175	176	1	174	650	7	26	115	23.6	618	1850	1.12	4590	0.64
EHRC136	176	177	0.9	131	810	5.7	23	92	15.9	997	1500	0.9	3450	0.50
EHRC136	177	178	0.8	129	830	5.2	21	95	14.7	976	1400	0.88	3130	0.45
EHRC136	178	179	0.9	170	600	4.6	68	82	14.2	12500	1540	1.04	4000	0.55
EHRC136	179	180	0.6	199	640	3.4	74	36	12.2	10800	1580	0.83	3310	0.49
EHRC136	180	181	0.8	229	540	4.2	62	48	13.45	12000	1530	1.12	3780	0.53
EHRC136	181	182	0.8	178	770	3.1	21	103	6.84	2690	1030	1.2	1345	0.24
EHRC136	182	183	0.9	92	870	2.8	32	27	9.14	6540	922	0.72	1525	0.24
EHRC136	183	184	0.5	62	510	4.5	49	20	17.35	13900	849	0.56	3940	0.48
EHRC136	184	185	0.5	86	720	1.3	23	109	13.05	1510	1080	0.42	1830	0.29
EHRC136	185	186	0.5	81	630	0.8	21	90	14.95	1520	1070	0.4	2120	0.32
EHRC136	186	187	0.6	52	480	0.8	14	132	8.72	545	666	0.31	1160	0.18
EHRC136	187	188	0.5	61	470	1.2	15	76	6.8	553	689	0.48	1020	0.17
EHRC136	188	189	0.5	77	570	1	20	54	4.19	282	664	0.71	517	0.12
EHRC136	189	190	0.5	70	460	0.8	16	53	4.78	304	496	0.54	589	0.11
EHRC136	190	191	0.5	85	640	0.9	22	66	4.58	249	620	0.7	497	0.11
EHRC136	191	192	0.5	79	580	0.6	20	63	5.48	207	588	0.64	602	0.12
EHRC136	192	193	0.5	104	560	0.6	18	67	6.72	488	564	0.54	790	0.14
EHRC136	193	195	0.5	102	490	0.5	14	74	6.9	338	537	0.43	832	0.14
EHRC136	195	196	0.5	88	440	1.2	13	55	5.06	845	806	0.5	660	0.15
EHRC136	196	197	1	53	320	13.6	7	66	5.73	218	1260	0.46	5370	0.66
EHRC136	198	199	2.4	150	350	9.6	9	110	8.59	129	2650	0.5	4160	0.68
EHRC136	200	201	7.1	181	440	39.8	25	233	5.78	165	27300	2.11	13150	<b>4.05</b>
EHRC136	201	202	<b>10.1</b>	193	710	51.5	44	326	6.12	177	43400	2.94	15950	<b>5.94</b>
EHRC136	202	203	<b>20.9</b>	151	270	244	36	249	5.52	136	77700	6.96	93300	<b>17.10</b>
EHRC136	203	204	<b>11.1</b>	173	590	82	36	294	6.52	372	47900	3.42	29900	<b>7.78</b>
EHRC136	204	205	<b>24.1</b>	945	140	104	307	<b>23200</b>	21.6	23000	28800	10.2	27000	<b>5.58</b>
EHRC136	205	206	<b>27.6</b>	1225	120	134	321	<b>18650</b>	22	10750	34000	20.8	40000	<b>7.40</b>
EHRC136	206	207	<b>24.8</b>	1805	130	122	630	<b>12900</b>	12.15	6790	30300	9.55	16100	<b>4.64</b>
EHRC136	207	208	<b>17.9</b>	654	110	96.5	149	<b>6550</b>	13.65	3580	33400	13.35	34600	<b>6.80</b>
EHRC136	208	209	<b>8.5</b>	328	70	54.5	68	3810	7.47	2770	7070	7.21	20500	<b>2.76</b>
EHRC136	209	210	<b>10.3</b>	384	50	65.8	70	3940	8.6	2600	10750	8.63	26200	<b>3.70</b>
EHRC136	210	211	3.5	155	70	22.2	35	1120	4.39	2430	3370	2.61	8430	1.18
EHRC136	211	212	2.6	80	30	16.8	17	924	2.69	2630	1990	1.85	6550	0.85
EHRC136	212	213	2.1	82	70	17.7	22	739	2.3	2100	1810	1.96	6830	0.86
EHRC136	213	214	1.8	60	70	18.2	188	461	2.68	2350	1610	1.35	7300	0.89
EHRC136	214	215	5.6	135	50	42.8	27	1320	3.63	1645	4620	3.97	17300	<b>2.19</b>
EHRC136	215	216	7.4	218	90	66.9	45	1910	5.13	2340	8890	4.97	27300	<b>3.62</b>
EHRC136	216	217	5.5	170	60	46.7	37	1560	4.46	2010	5990	4.33	18600	<b>2.46</b>
EHRC136	217	218	4.1	116	80	39.1	27	967	3.61	1970	4020	3.54	15750	1.98
EHRC136	218	219	3	79	60	31.3	20	481	3.08	1785	2260	2.98	12650	1.49
EHRC136	219	220	4.6	172	80	49.5	30	799	4.53	2060	4030	4.3	19600	<b>2.36</b>
EHRC136	220	221	6.1	120	90	81.1	23	710	4.66	1610	5410	4.22	32000	<b>3.74</b>
EHRC136	221	222	8.4	195	120	82.1	37	1580	5.53	1350	9750	5.16	32800	<b>4.26</b>
EHRC136	222	223	5.5	136	100	61.9	25	1030	3.81	1900	5630	3.39	24700	<b>3.03</b>
EHRC136	223	224	4.4	88	120	53.7	18	526	3.81	2150	3990	2.82	21100	<b>2.51</b>
EHRC136	224	225	3.3	59	90	43.1	14	356	3.12	2190	3620	2	16850	<b>2.05</b>
EHRC136	225	226	2.7	50	90	37.9	16	235	3.22	2000	2810	1.84	14850	1.77
EHRC136	226	227	3.6	56	120	42.1	15	249	3.08	1430	4120	1.89	16950	<b>2.11</b>
EHRC136	227	228	3	54	140	43.3	13	240	2.79	1330	3930	1.66	16650	<b>2.06</b>
EHRC136	228	229	1.9	36	100	30.8	11	98	2.87	1870	2350	1.51	12400	1.48
EHRC136	229	230	3.2	54	130	47.1	13	165	3.46	2030	3700	1.8	17000	<b>2.07</b>
EHRC136	230	231	2.3	59	140	30.7	13	156	2.3	1260	2840	1.4	12050	1.49
EHRC136	231	232	1.3	49	120	24	13	111	2.36	1980	1920	1.07	9710	1.16
EHRC136	232	233	0.9	30	100	18.3	8	80	2.16	2320	1340	0.75	7450	0.88
EHRC136	233	234	2.8	56	140	36.9	12	163	3.24	1610	3540	1.55	14250	1.78
EHRC136	234	235	<b>10.4</b>	365	140	86.1	75	2620	8.31	1310	16100	7.55	34700	<b>5.08</b>



## Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Weight of sample was on average &gt;2kg.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC face hammer sampling (5.5in diameter). Rig used was an Atlas Copco 220 with 1250cfm air and 435psi compressor.</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC drilling cuttings were collected as 1 metre intervals with corresponding chip tray interval kept for reference.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each metre was geologically logged with pXRF analysis.</li> <li>All drill cuttings logged.</li> </ul>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC Drilling as below <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each metre was analysed by a Vanta pXRF. The Vanta used standards (CRM).</li> <li>If the assay response was &gt;1000ppm Zn, a sample (&gt;2kg) was taken and delivered to ALS for wet analysis.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>size of the material being sampled.</i>	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The assigned assaying methodology (4 acid) is total digest.</li> <li>As discussed, the Vanta pXRF analyser was used to threshold the collection of samples for wet analysis.</li> <li>In addition to Rumbles QA/QC methods (duplicates, standards and blanks), the laboratory has additional checks.</li> </ul>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant intersections reported by company personnel only.</li> <li>Documentation and review is ongoing. Prior to final vetting, entered into database.</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All drillhole collars surveyed using handheld GPS – Datum is MGA94 Zone 51.</li> </ul>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No resource work completed. The RC drilling is reconnaissance (scoping) by nature with drill hole spacing on average 500m x 100m apart.</li> <li>Single metre and composites used.</li> </ul>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Previous drilling (and historic) has defined a consistent flat lying sedimentary package.</li> <li>Drilling is normal (90°) to the mineralised intersections. True width reported. No bias.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All sampling packaging and security completed by Rumble personnel, from collection of sample to delivery at laboratory.</li> </ul>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No audits completed.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Earraheedy Project comprises of a granted exploration license – E69/3464 (75% Rumble and 25% Zenith Minerals) and one exploration license application ELA69/3787</li> </ul>





Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>and environmental settings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>(100% Rumble)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>E69/3464 is in a state of good standing and has no known impediments to operate in the area.</li> </ul>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exploration solely completed by Rumble Resources</li> </ul>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Earacheedy 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.</li> </ul>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Table 1 – Near surface exploration target down to 120 metre - shallow depth</li> <li>Table 2 – Chinook Prospect Drill Hole Locations and Assay Results</li> <li>Table 3 – Navajoh Prospect Drill Hole Locations and Assay Results</li> <li>Table 4 – Regional Drill Hole Locations and Assay Results</li> <li>Table 5 – EHRC136 – Assay Results</li> </ul>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Historic drilling cut-off grades used include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0.5% Zn</li> <li>0.5% Zn + Pb</li> <li>&gt;0.1% Zn</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> <li>Historic drilling – if diamond drilling or RC composite – weighted average used.</li> </ul>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>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').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drilling is vertical. Mineralisation is flat. Width of mineralisation is true width.</li> <li>A single RC traverse was completed at -60. Intersection represents 85% of true width.</li> </ul>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Image 1 – Earacheedy Project – Geology and Prospect Location Plan</li> <li>Image 2 – Earacheedy Project – Geology and Prospect Location Plan</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Image 3 - Chinook Prospect – Section AB – Geology and Drill Hole Intersections</li> <li>Image 4 – Chinook Prospect – Section ABC – Geology and EHRC136 Assays</li> <li>Image 5 - Chinook West Drill Hole Plan – Drill Hole Locations and Intersections</li> <li>Image 6 – Chinook Prospect – Location of East and West Plans</li> <li>Image 7 - Tonka, Magazine and Navajoh Prospect – Location Plan with Drill Hole Locations and Results</li> <li>Image 8 - Earahedy Project - Model of Mineralisation Styles at Earahedy</li> <li>Image 9 - Project Location Plan and Regional Geology</li> </ul>
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tables 2,3,4 and 5 represent all drill hole locations and significant assays for the current batch of RC drill holes</li> </ul>
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>pXRF analyser is used only to gauge &gt;1000ppm Zn. If sample is &gt;1000ppm Zn and/or within a mineralised section, 1m RC samples are sent for wet analysis (4 acid digest multi-element)</li> </ul>
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diamond core drilling commenced</li> <li>RC drilling – Definition drilling of Chinook, Tonka and Navajoh</li> <li>RC drilling – reconnaissance – scoping work</li> </ul>