20th January 2022

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Two Key Prospective Tenements Granted at the Earaheedy Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu Project

- Two 100% owned key prospective tenements at the Earaheedy Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu Project, E69/3787 and E69/3862, have recently been granted covering an area of 430km^2, a fourfold increase in granted tenure contiguous to Rumble's 75%/Zenith 25% Joint Venture (E69/3464) tenement, which hosts the large-scale **Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu discoveries at the Chinook, Tonka and Navajoh Prospects**
- The Earaheedy Project is an emerging World Class Base Metal System and **the two newly granted tenements more than double the strike of the highly prospective mineralised Navajoh Unconformity Unit** to over 42km's. This includes:
  - **Over 15km's of mineralised strike potential** west and northwest between the Rumble discovered **Chinook Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu Prospect** (mineralised footprint of 4.1km by 1.9km and open in all directions) with only 2 historical drill holes completed within this strike which importantly intercepted Zn-Pb at the Sweetwater Prospect, 12km's to the west along the "Sweetwater Trend"
  - **Over 8km's of mineralised strike potential** southeast of the **Tonka – Magazine - Navajoh Zn-Pb-Ag Prospect zone** (combined mineralised footprint of 6km x 1.2km and open)
- The Company's immediate priority will be extension drilling west and northwest of the Chinook Prospect, with the primary focus on defining the limits of this very large base metal discovery
- Initial reprocessing and interpretation of the recently acquired airborne magnetics data covering the newly granted tenements has identified:
  - **Over the Sweetwater Trend inferred magnetic features, and contrasts that are identical to the features seen at Chinook**
  - **Multiple first order litho-structural targets**
- A large surface geochemical survey is planned along the entire Sweetwater Trend which in combination with the airborne magnetics will aid in defining new drill targets

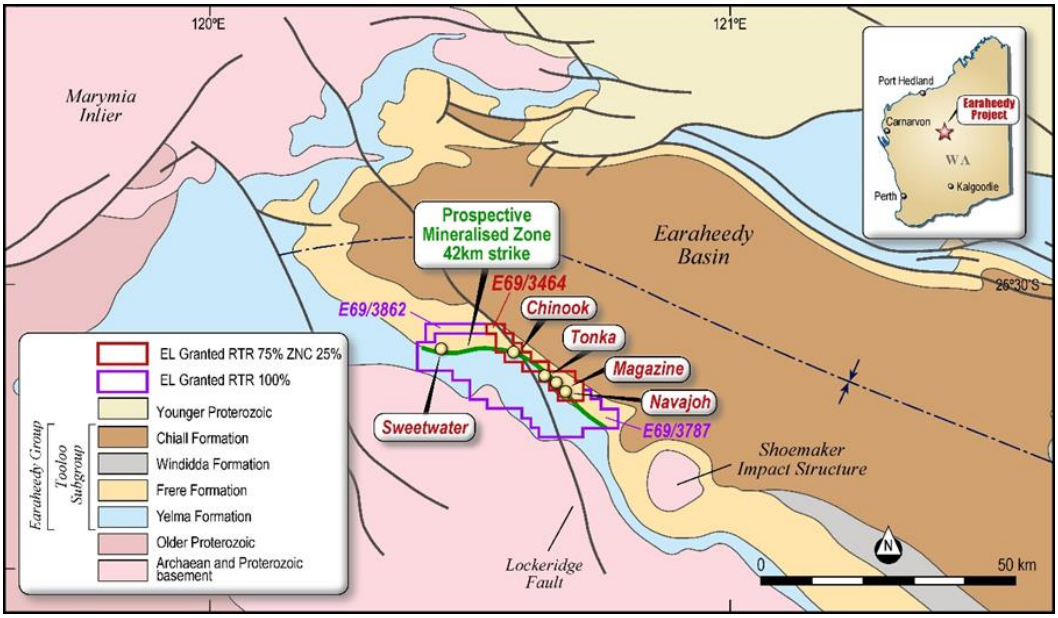

Image 1 – Earaheedy Project – Geology and Prospect Location Plan

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Rumble Resources Limited (ASX: RTR) ("Rumble" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that two key prospective tenements have been granted within the Earaheedy Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu Project.

Earaheedy Project - Granting of Tenements E69/3787 and E69/3862

The Earaheedy Project is located some 110 km northeast of Wiluna, Western Australia. The project includes granted tenement (E69/3464), which forms the Rumble Resources 75% / Zenith Minerals Ltd (ASX: ZNC) 25% Joint Venture ("JV"). In 2021, Rumble completed a large 50,000m drilling program (**approximately 50% of assays are pending**) which scoped approximately 19km of prospective mineralised strike within E69/3464 discovering the Chinook Prospect currently defined over an area of 4.1km by 1.9km and the Tonka-Magazine-Navajoh Prospects defined over a combined area of 6km by 1.2km. **Both zones remain open in all directions.**

The recently granted tenure, E69/3787 and E69/3862, which is 100% controlled by Rumble, extends the prospective untested mineralised strike (Navajoh Unconformity) by more than 100% with some 23km (see images 1 and 2) of additional strike to be tested.

Significantly, the newly granted tenements will allow Rumble to extend drilling west and northwest of the very large-scale mineralisation footprint (4.1km by 1.9km and open) at the Chinook Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu Prospect. Drilling by Rumble has defined extensive Zn-Pb-Ag mineralisation along the boundary of the current JV tenement and the recently granted 100% Rumble tenure.

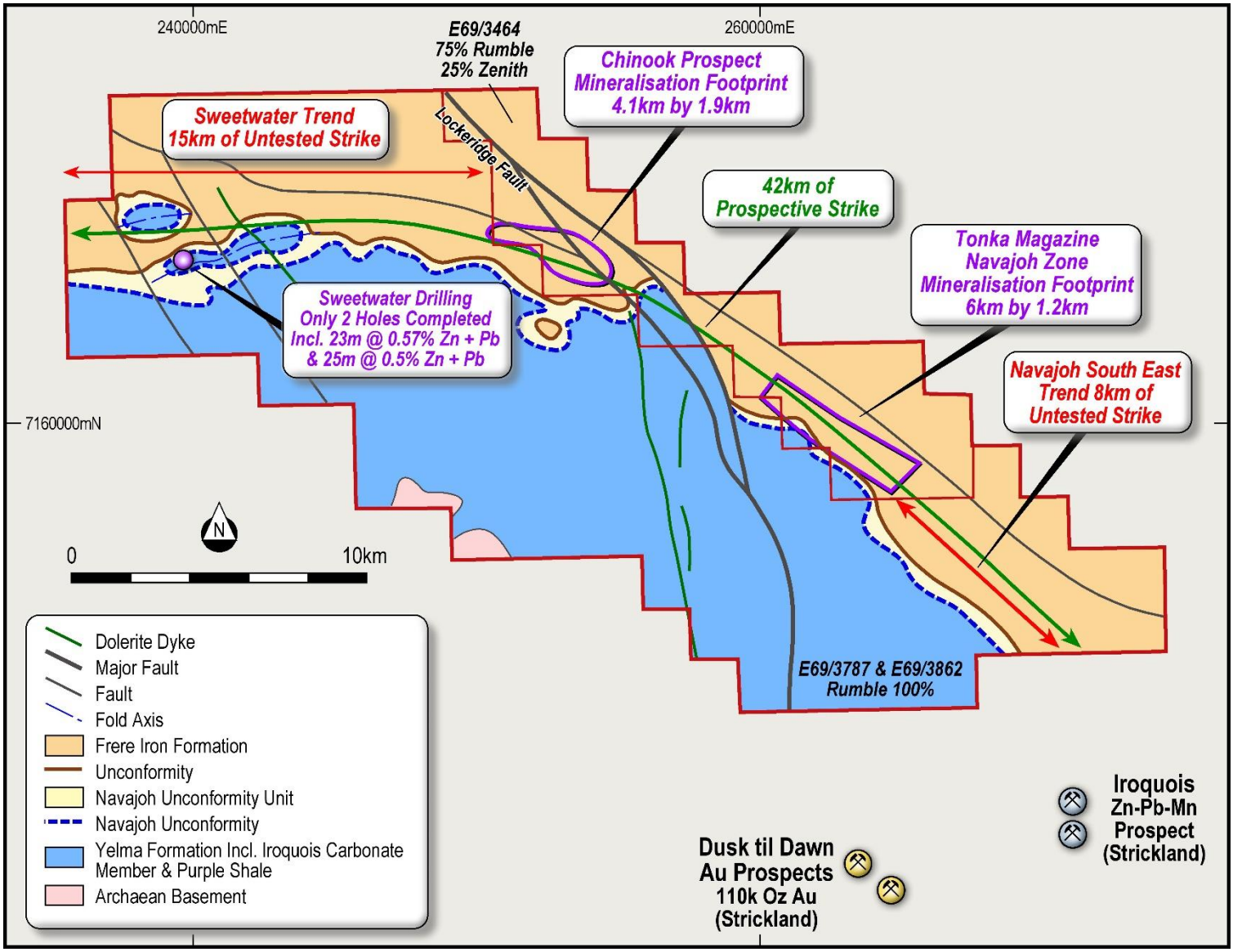

Image 2 – Earaheedy Project – Prospectivity Map

Focus of Initial Exploration within the New Tenements

- The newly granted tenure (E69/3787 and E69/3862) comprises an additional 15km of strike potential of the prospective mineralised unconformity (Navajoh Unconformity Unit) host. This zone of interest, known as the "Sweetwater Trend", incorporates the potentially mineralised west and northwest extensions of the Chinook Prospect and some 12km further west, two historic drill holes – representing the only known historic drilling (see image 2) in the area. Anomalous results from these historic holes include:
    - 23m @ 0.57% Zn + Pb from 60m to EOH – TRC68
    - 25m @ 0.54% Zn + Pb from 70m – TDH31
- Initial reprocessing of airborne magnetic data over the Sweetwater Trend has inferred ***the magnetic features, and contrasts are identical to the features seen at Chinook***
- Ongoing interpretation of the airborne magnetic data has ***identified multiple first order litho-structural targets***
- Rumble is in advanced stages with TMPAC to complete heritage surveys to clear the upcoming planned drilling programs
- Once the heritage surveys are completed the focus of drilling will be to rapidly extend and define the limits of Chinook's large-scale Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu mineralised footprint further to the west
- A large surface geochemical survey is planned along the entire 15kms of the Sweetwater Trend which in combination with the airborne magnetic data should define additional new first order drill targets
- The newly granted tenure comprises over 8kms of potential mineralised strike southeast of the Tonka-Magazine-Navajoh Prospect zone known as the "Navajoh Southeast Trend". This zone has a combined mineralised footprint of over 6km by 1.2km and like Chinook, remains open in all directions (see image 2).

Earaheedy Project – Emerging World Class Base Metal System

Since the Chinook discovery in April 2021, drill scoping has rapidly uncovered an expanding Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu metal budget, and exploration continues to make discoveries and define new large-scale targets.

Rumble has potentially discovered an emerging world class base metal system having only partially tested one geological formation and a very small portion of the Earaheedy Project area. The granting of E69/3862 and E69/3787 represents a fourfold increase in the Earaheedy Project tenure, opening a vast new highly prospective area for new discoveries in all 5 mineralised styles outlined in image 3.

In December 2021, Rumble intersected significant copper mineralisation in a major new feeder fault discovery at the Chinook Prospect, which is a typical metal zonation characteristic of large-scale base metal systems.

Ultimately, the large-scale shallow and flat lying Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu mineralisation that the Company has discovered in the extensive Navajoh Unconformity Unit (represented by Targets 1 & 2 in image 3) at the Chinook, Tonka, Magazine and Navajoh Prospects may represent only the outer metal halo zone of a larger world class base metal system, which may exist in fertile litho-structural positions below the Navajoh Unconformity Unit (targets 4 and 5 in image 3). Targets 4&5 remain untested and will be a focus for the 2022 drilling campaign.

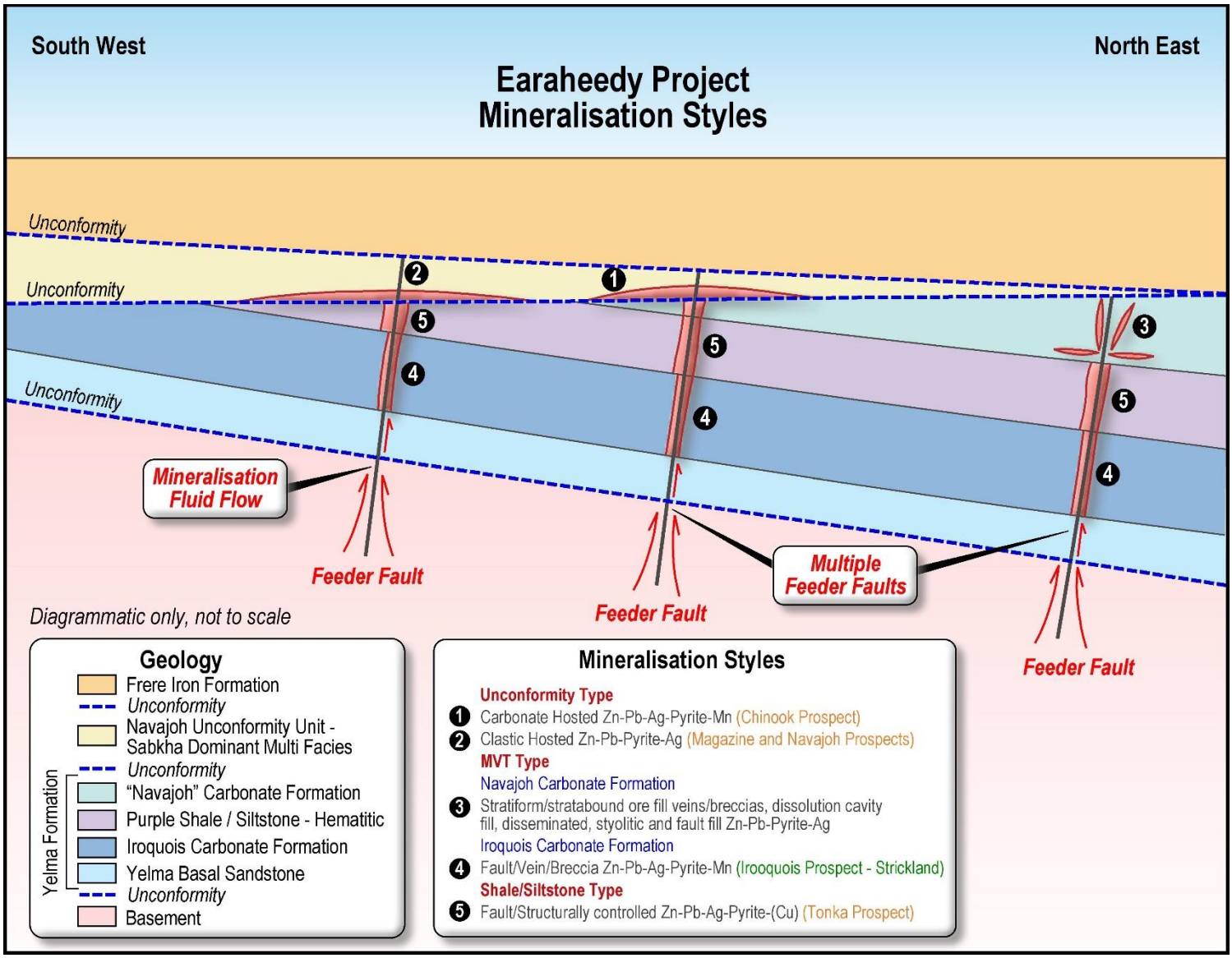

Image 3 – Earaheedy Project - Model of Multiple Mineralisation Styles and targets at Earaheedy

First Stage Exploration Target

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

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

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

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

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

- Drilling results have demonstrated strong continuity of shallow, flat lying sulphide mineralisation;
- Over 45km's of prospective strike and open (refer image 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** or contact ***info@rumbleresources.com.au.***

Previous Drill Results

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

- ASX Release 23/8/2019 – 14 High Priority Targets and New Mineralisation Style
- ASX Release 23/1/2020 – Large Scale Zn-Pb-Ag Discoveries at Earaheedy
- ASX Release 19/4/2021 – Major Zinc-Lead Discovery at Earaheedy Project, Western Australia
- ASX Release 2/6/2021 – Large Scale Zinc-Lead-Silver SEDEX Style System Emerging at Earaheedy
- ASX Release 8/7/2021 – Broad Spaced Scout Drilling Has Significantly Increased the Zn-Pb-Ag-Mn footprint at Earaheedy
- ASX Release 23/8/2021 – Earaheedy Zn-Pb-Ag-Mn Project – Exploration Update
- ASX Release 13/12/2021 - New Zinc-Lead-Silver Discovery at Earaheedy Project

About Rumble Resources Ltd

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

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Brett Keillor, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Keillor is an employee of Rumble Resources Limited. Mr Keillor has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Keillor consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Previously Reported Information

The information in this report that references previously reported exploration results is extracted from the Company's ASX market announcements released on the date noted in the body of the text where that reference appears. The previous market announcements are available to view on the Company's website or on the ASX website (www. asx.com.au). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Disclaimer

This report contains certain forward-looking statements and forecasts, including possible or assumed reserves and resources, production levels and rates, costs, prices, future performance or potential growth of Rumble Resources Ltd, industry growth or other trend projections. Such statements are not a guarantee of future performance and involve unknown risks and uncertainties, as well as other factors which are beyond the control of Rumble Resources Ltd. Actual results and developments may differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward looking statements depending on a variety of factors. Nothing in this report should be construed as either an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy or sell securities. This document has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Australian securities laws, which may differ from the requirements of United States and other country securities laws. Unless otherwise indicated, all ore reserve and mineral resource estimates included or incorporated by reference in this document have been, and will be, prepared in accordance with the JORC classification system of the Australasian Institute of Mining, and Metallurgy and Australian Institute of Geoscientists.

Table 2
Historic Drill Hole Location and Intersections – Sweetwater Trend

Hole ID	E MGA	N MGA	Depth	Dip	Azi	Depth From	Thickness (m)	Zn%	Pb%	Pb+Zn% >1000ppm Cut Off
TRC68	239513	7165591	83	-90	0	60m to EOH	23	0.25	0.32	0.57
TDH31	239670	7165749	146	-70	210	70	25	0.31	0.23	0.54

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• No recent drilling completed • Historic drilling – mineralised section reporting >1000ppm Zn + Pb
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.)..*	• Historic RC and DD Drilling 2 holes only
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Not known
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Not known
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	○ Not known
Quality of assay data and	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• Not known

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	• *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.*	
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Not known
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Initial survey unknown. DH collars delineated from detailed WWV3 satellite imagery and reported in MGA94
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Not applicable
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Not known
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Not Known
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Not known

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Earaheedy Project comprises of E69/3464 (75% Rumble and 25% Zenith Minerals – JV) and two recently granted exploration licenses E69/3787 and E69/3862 (100% Rumble) • E69/3464 is in a state of good standing and has no known impediments to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration solely completed by Rumble Resources
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Earaheedy Project Deposit type is unconformity related sandstone hosted Zn-Pb type. Also MVT (Mississippi Valley Type) to SEDEX style associated with carbonates has been identified. Current work by Rumble has identified unconformity related sandstone hosted Zn Pb type.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Table 1 – Near surface exploration target down to 120 metre - shallow depth
		• Table 2 – Historic Prospect Drill Hole Locations and Assay Results – Sweetwater area

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Historic drilling cut-off grades used include: ○ >0.1% Zn =Pb
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width*	• Drilling is vertical. Mineralisation is flat. Width of mineralisation is true width.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	not known').	
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Image 1 – Earaheedy Project – Geology and Prospect Location Plan • Image 2 - Earaheedy Project – Prospectivity Plan • Image 3 - Earaheedy Project - Model of Mineralisation Styles at Earaheedy
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Tables 2 represents historic drill hole locations.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Diamond core drilling commenced • RC drilling – Definition drilling of Chinook, Tonka and Navajoh • RC drilling – reconnaissance – scoping work