9th March 2022

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Major Expansion of Zn-Pb Mineralised Footprint at the Tonka- Navajoh Prospects - Earaheedy Project

Tonka-Navajoh Zn-Pb-Ag Trend – RC Drilling Results

- Located 8kms southeast of the Chinook Prospect, RC drilling has significantly increased the Tonka–Navajoh mineralised footprint to **a strike of 8km and up to 1.4km in width**. Zn-Pb mineralisation remains **open to the northwest, southeast and down-dip to the northeast**
- The RC drilling (scoping on 500m sections) has **now confirmed strong Zn-Pb grade continuity at both the Tonka and Navajoh Prospects** with results including:

Tonka (includes Magazine) Prospect

- **20m @ 4.27% Zn + Pb, 3.71 g/t Ag** from 112m (EHRC398)
  - **Incl 8m @ 6.75% Zn + Pb, 5.2 g/t Ag** from 117m
- **12m @ 4.41% Zn + Pb, 0.91 g/t Ag** from 67m (EHRC320)
  - **Incl 6m @ 5.54% Zn + Pb, 1.13 g/t Ag** from 72m
- 19m @ 1.88% Zn + Pb, 2.37 g/t Ag from 143m (EHRC400)
  - **Incl 5m @ 5.09% Zn + Pb, 5.12 g/t Ag** from 143m

Navajoh Prospect

- **17m @ 4.79% Zn + Pb, 4.25 g/t Ag** from 170m (EHRC287)
  - **Incl 4m @ 8.31% Zn + Pb, 5.38 g/t Ag** from 170m and
  - **7m @ 5.62% Zn + Pb, 5.3 g/t Ag** from 179m
- **12m @ 4.48% Zn + Pb, 5.26 g/t Ag** from 152m (EHRC419)
  - **Incl 6m @ 6.51% Zn + Pb, 7.1 g/t Ag** from 152m
- 23m @ 2.45% Zn + Pb, 1.18 g/t Ag from 176m to EOH (EHRC290)
  - **Incl 3m @ 7.52% Zn + Pb, 1.89 g/t Ag** from 181m
- **12m @ 3.47% Zn + Pb, 2.37 g/t Ag** from 188m (EHRC289)
  - **Incl 3m @ 4.6% Zn + Pb, 3.03 g/t Ag** from 190m

Drill-hole intersections are true width

Emerging World Class Base Metal System

- Initial litho-structural interpretation from airborne magnetics, gravity and drill hole logging suggests:
  - The **Chinook-Tonka-Navajoh Zn-Pb-Ag mineralisation now occurs over a strike of 18km and is open** to the northwest, west, southeast and down-dip to the northeast
  - At Chinook, the Kalitan Feeder Zone and **other inferred higher-grade Zn-Pb feeder zones trend northwest which are the focus of the early 2022 drill campaign**
  - At Tonka-Navajoh, **multiple new inferred high-grade Zn-Pb feeder structures trend northeast**

Next Stages at Tonka-Navajoh

- Further scoping and infill drilling on the 500m spaced drill sections
- **Drill testing the recently interpreted northeast trending feeder structures** with the **focus on delineating new higher-grade Zn-Pb zones**

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ASX RTR

Rumble Resources Limited (ASX: RTR) ("Rumble" or "the Company") is pleased to announce significant new drilling results at the Tonka and Navajoh Prospects located within the Earaheedy Project, 140km northeast of Wiluna, Western Australia. The results have delineated a major increase in the dimensions of the mineralised footprint at the Tonka-Navajoh Prospects to an area of 8km by 1.4km and along with the Chinook Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu Prospect (4.1km x 1.9km), and clearly underlines the Earaheedy Project's credentials as a potential emerging world class base metal system.

Tonka and Navajoh Prospects RC Drilling Results – E69/3464

A further forty-six (46) RC drill-holes (total of 7450m) results have been received for the Tonka and Navajoh Prospects within the Earaheedy JV Project. Scoping on 500m line spacing has defined shallow northeast dipping unconformity related Zn-Pb mineralisation at the Tonka and Navajoh Prospects. **The latest drilling has led to the Company merging the Tonka and Magazine Prospects which is now just known as the Tonka Prospect.**

Tonka (merged with Magazine) Prospect (Images 1 and 2)

Sulphide mineralisation (sphalerite, galena and pyrite) was intersected in the majority of holes with drill-hole assay intersections including:

- **20m @ 4.27% Zn + Pb, 3.71 g/t Ag from 112m (EHRC398) including**
    - **1m @ 8.75% Zn + Pb, 5.6 g/t Ag from 113m and**
    - **8m @ 6.75% Zn + Pb, 5.2 g/t Ag from 117m**
- **12m @ 4.41% Zn + Pb, 0.91 g/t Ag from 67m (EHRC320) including**
    - **6m @ 5.54% Zn + Pb, 1.13 g/t Ag from 72m**
- **19m @ 1.88% Zn + Pb, 2.37 g/t Ag from 143m (EHRC400) including**
    - **5m @ 5.09% Zn + Pb, 5.12 g/t Ag from 143m with**
    - **2m @ 7.49% Zn + Pb, 7.4 g/t Ag from 143m**
- **8m @ 3.22% Zn + Pb, 13.5 g/t Ag from 57m (EHRC315)**

Drill – hole intersections are true width

Mineralisation is hosted within the Navajoh Unconformity Unit (see section DD - image 3). The basal unconformity lithologies are variable with predomantly siltstone/sandstone hosting mineralisation to the southwest grading into silicified reworked carbonates after micrite/marl (proximal to palaeo-karst) towards the northeast.

The mineralised footprint (>0.5 % Zn + Pb) at Tonka has grown to a strike of 4.3km and is up to 1.2 km in width (based on 8 sections) and remains open northwest and southeast along strike, and down-dip to the northeast (see image 1). The drill hole sections are broad-spaced (currently scoping stage) on mainly 500m spaced lines. The size of the mineralisation footprint is similar to that currently outlined at the Chinook Prospect, which lies 6km to the northwest of Tonka.

Down-dip (northeast) to the Tonka mineralisation (see image 2), two broad spaced historic diamond core drill-holes returned strong anomalism, 10m @ 1.76% Zn + Pb (EDH001) and 50m @ 0.53% Zn + Pb (TDH19), which highlights the potential for continuity of mineralisation (down-dip). Further northeast into the Earaheedy Basin, a single historic diamond core drill hole returned a broad anomalous zone for 54m @ 0.96% Zn + Pb (TDH28). **This intersection is some 1.7km down-dip of the Tonka and Navajoh Prospects**.

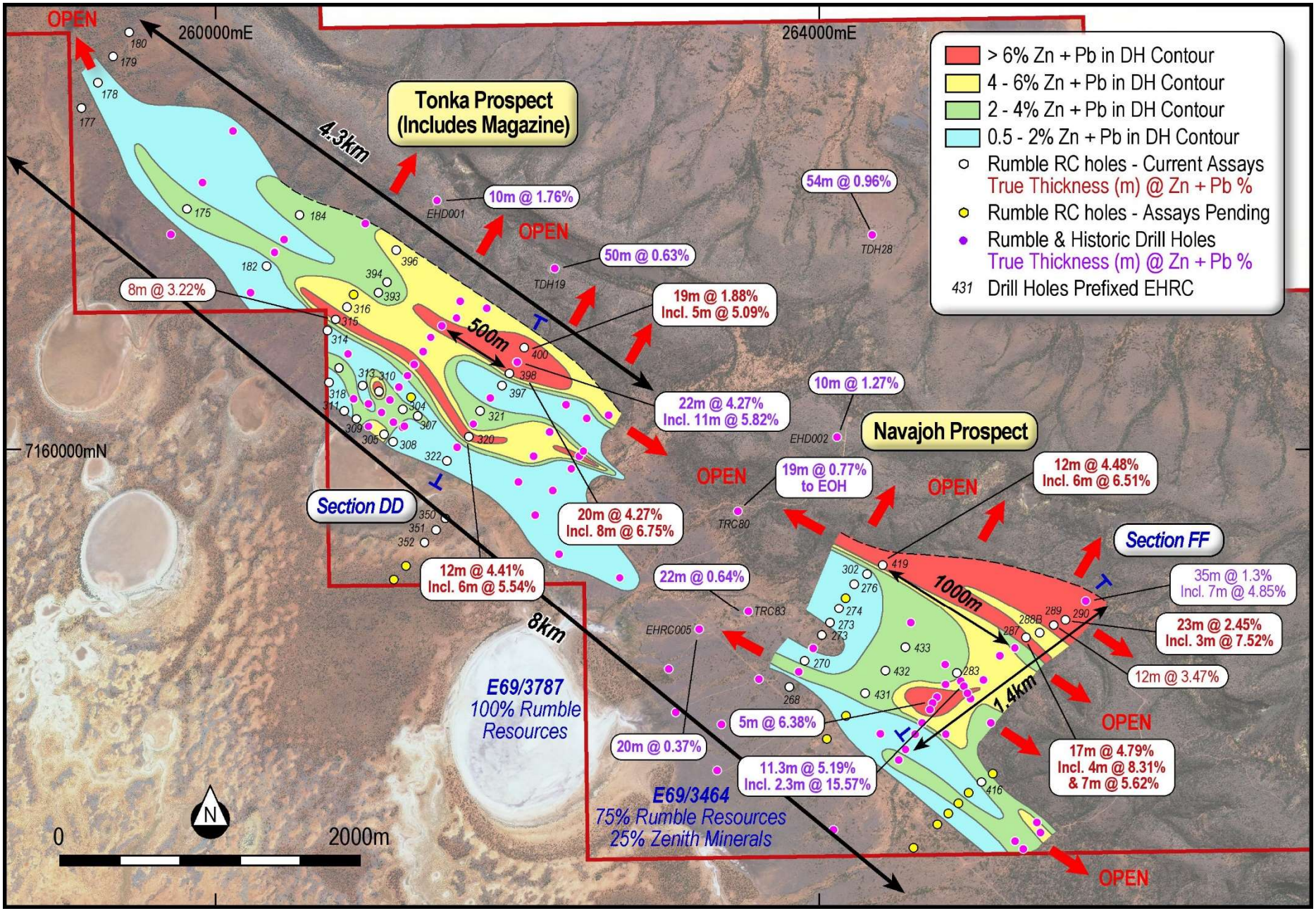

Image 1 – Tonka– Navajoh Prospects – Maximum Grade Downhole Contouring plus Latest Drill Hole Intersections

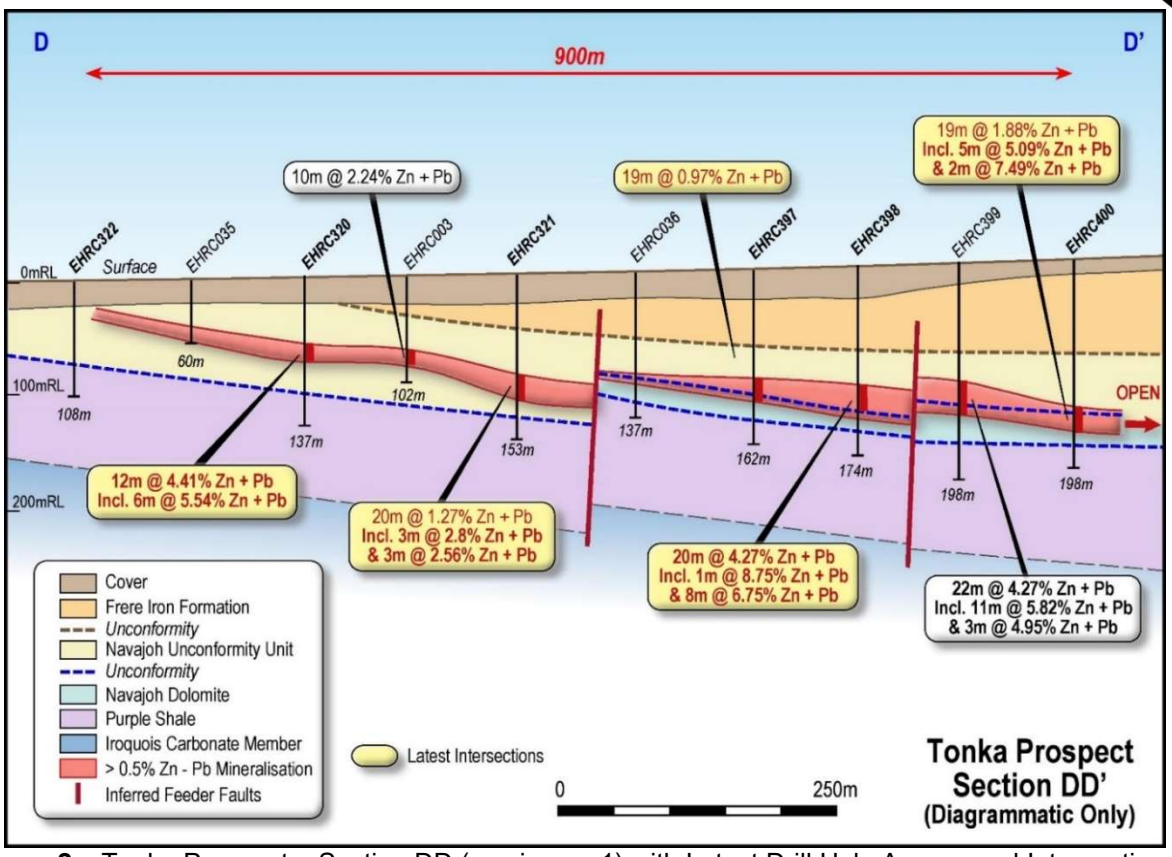

Image 2 – Tonka Prospect – Section DD (see image 1) with Latest Drill Hole Assays and Intersections

Navajoh Prospect (Images 3 and 5)

RC drilling comprised of four lines at 500m spacing at Navajoh. The main section (Section FF – see images 3 and 5) has defined a continuous zone of Zn-Pb mineralisation over a 2km strike and 1.4km wide (see image 1). The mineralisation is flatly dipping to the northeast (similar to Chinook and Tonka) and is open along strike to the southeast, to the northwest towards the Tonka Prospect and down dip to the northeast. Drill-hole assay intersections from Navajoh include:

- **17m @ 4.79% Zn + Pb, 4.25 g/t Ag from 170m (EHRC287)**
    - **Incl 4m @ 8.31% Zn + Pb, 5.38 g/t Ag from 170m and**
    - **7m @ 5.62% Zn + Pb, 5.3 g/t Ag from 179m**
- **12m @ 4.48% Zn + Pb, 5.26 g/t Ag from 152m (EHRC419)**
    - **Incl 6m @ 6.51% Zn + Pb, 7.1 g/t Ag from 152m**
- **23m @ 2.45% Zn + Pb, 1.18 g/t Ag from 176m to EOH (EHRC290)**
    - **Incl 1m @ 4.25% Zn + Pb, 1.5 g/t Ag from 177m and**
    - **3m @ 7.52% Zn + Pb, 1.89 g/t Ag from 181m**
- **12m @ 3.47% Zn + Pb, 2.37 g/t Ag from 188m (EHRC289)**
    - **Incl 3m @ 4.6% Zn + Pb, 3.03 g/t Ag from 190m**
    - **1m @ 4.62% Zn + Pb, 3.8 g/t Ag from 195m and**
    - **1m @ 6.75% Zn + Pb, 4.8 g/t Ag from 198m**

Drill – hole intersections are true width

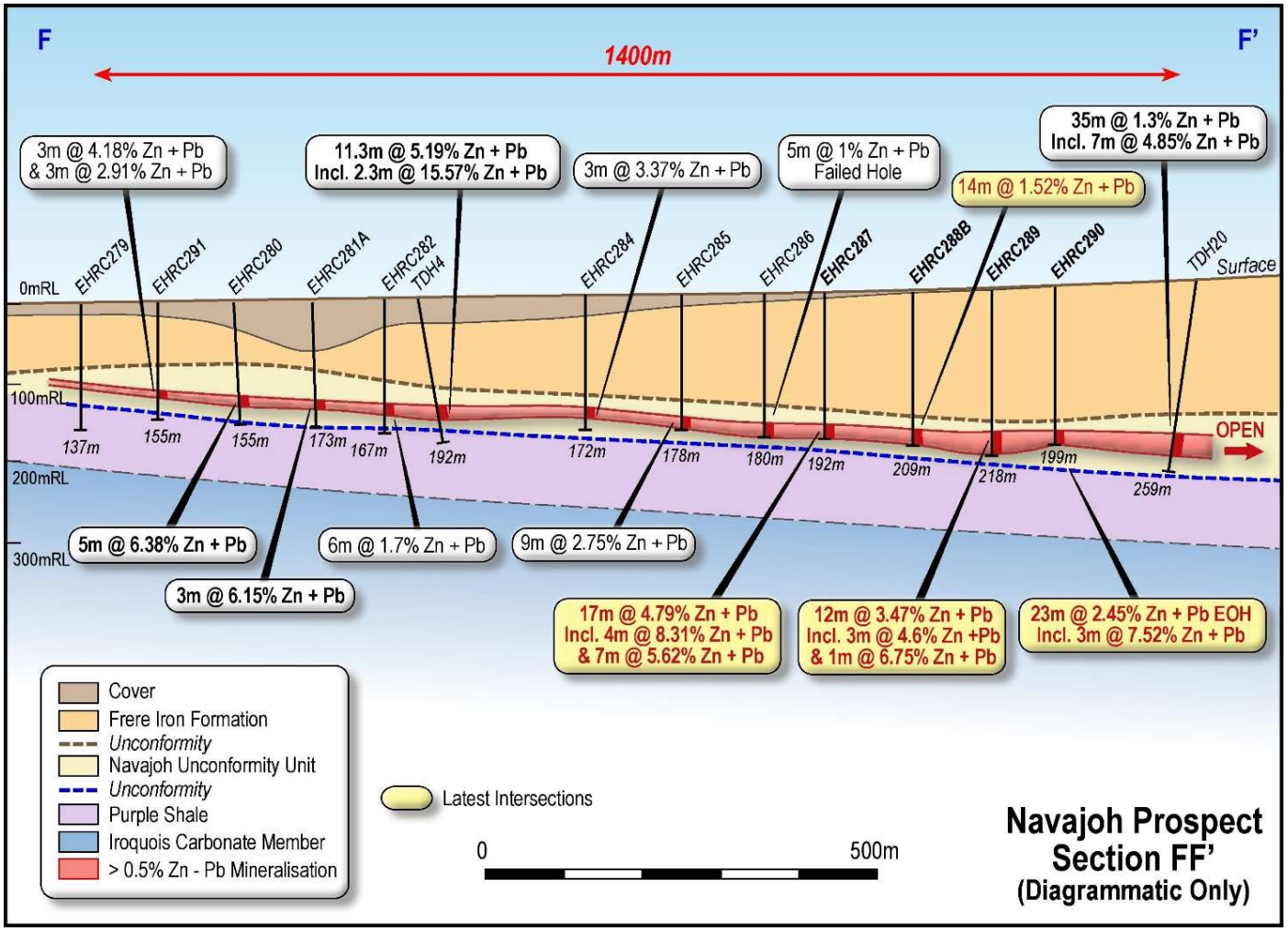

Image 3 – Navajoh Prospect – Section FF - (see image 1) with Latest Drill Hole Assays and Intersections

Like Tonka, the mineralisation is primary sulphide hosted in the Navajoh Unconformity Unit and consists of sphalerite, galena and pyrite. Lithologies immediately above the unconformity are predominantly clastic sediments including sandstone and siltstone.

Tonka-Navajoh Area Potential (Images 1, 4 and 5)

The Tonka – Navajoh mineralised trend currently has a combined strike of 8km and up to 1.4km in width (Navajoh). Only three historic drill-holes have effectively penetrated the mineralised Navajoh Unconformity Unit between Tonka and Navajoh (see image 1 for historic results).

All holes were mineralised with results including:

- 19m @ 0.77% Zn + Pb to EOH (TRC80)
- 22m @ 0.64% Zn + Pb (TRC83)
- 20m @ 0.37% Zn + Pb (RHRC005)

As a result, the Rumble team consider it high likely that the Tonka and Navajoh mineralisation will merge into one very large prospect with further scoping drilling.

Recently acquired airborne magnetics, detailed gravity data, and the 500m spaced (scoping) RC drilling has assisted the exploration team in updating the litho-structural interpretation of the Tonka-Navajoh mineralised trend.

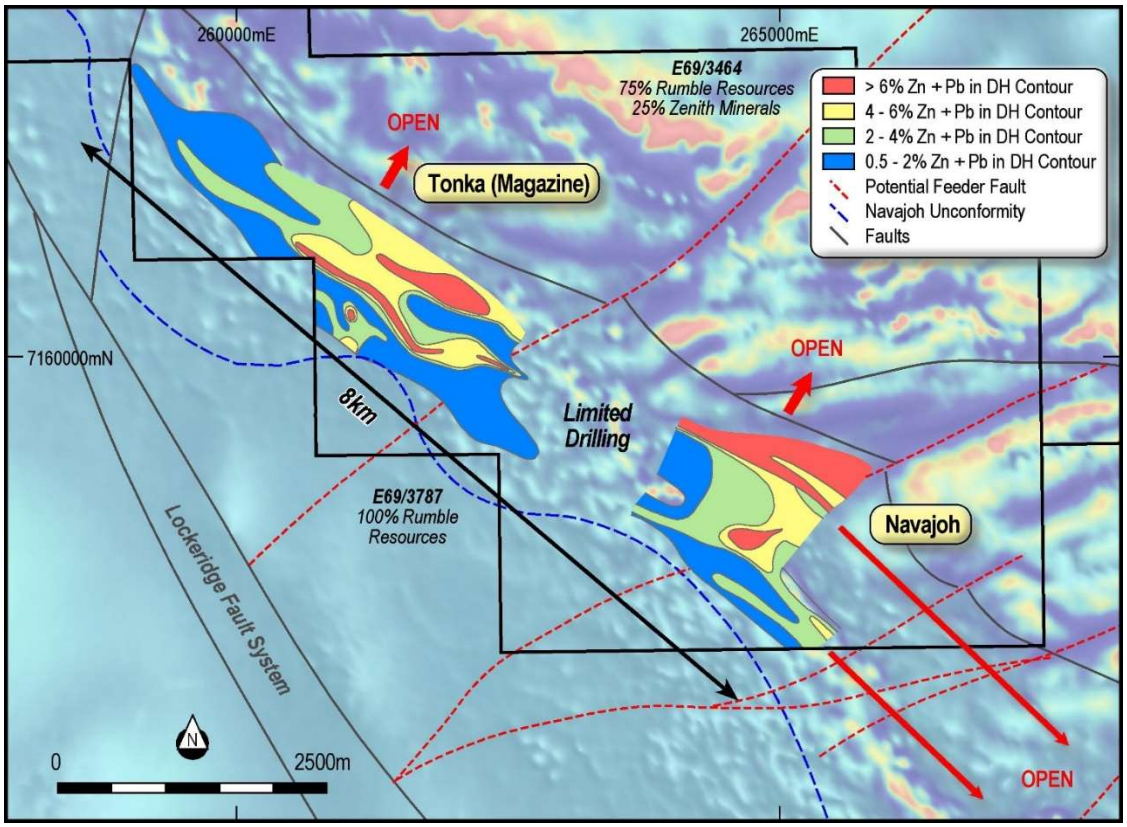

Image 4 – Tonka Navajoh Prospects – Zn + Pb Contours (maximum downhole) and Interpreted Structure over Airborne Magnetics (RTP1VD)

A series of northeast trending faults (structures) highlighted by both magnetics and gravity (see images 4 and 5) have a strong correlation with higher-grade zinc-lead mineralisation. These northeast structures are interpreted to be long lived, and it is inferred that their early development may be associated with the main metallogenic event, which is responsible for the widespread base metal mineralisation within the lower Earaheedy Basin. The structures are considered potential feeders and have been overprinted by the later faulting stages of the Lockeridge Fault System. The main lithologies trend northwest and dip between 5-10° to the northeast.

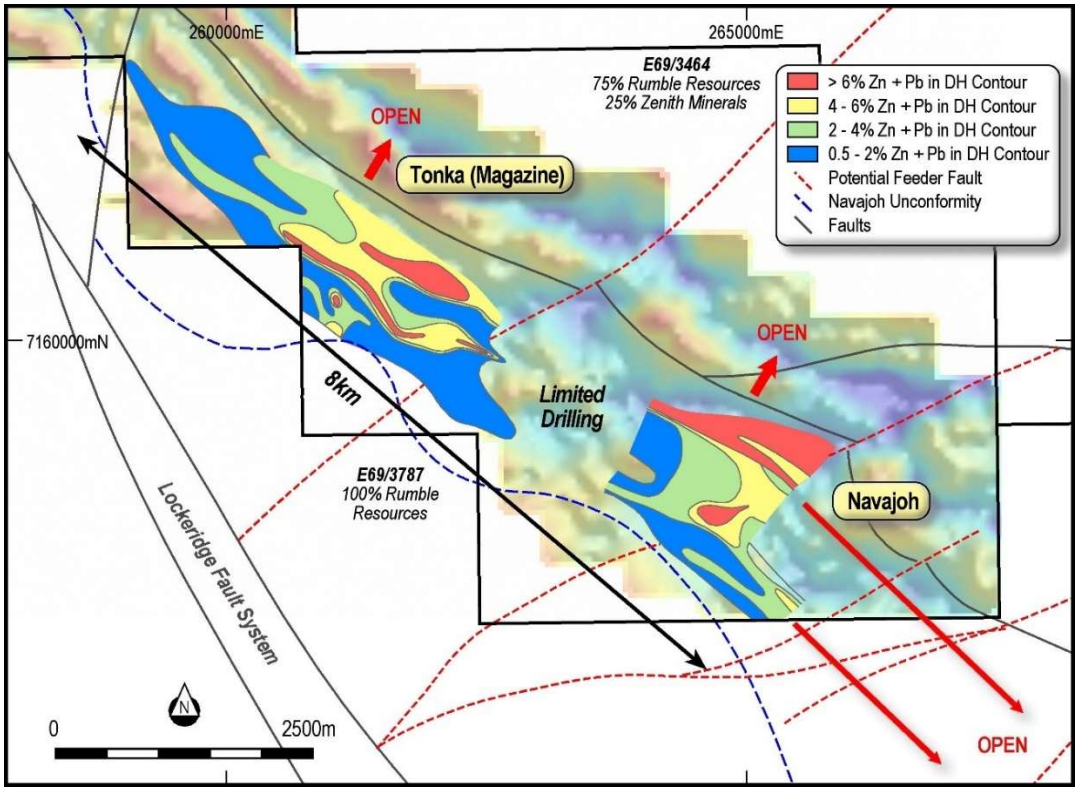

Image 5 – Tonka Navajoh Prospects Zn + Pb Contours (maximum downhole) & Interpreted Structure over Gravity

Chinook – Tonka – Navajoh Litho-structural Interpretation (Image 6)

Litho-structural interpretation of the Chinook – Tonka – Navajoh mineralised system based on airborne magnetics, gravity and recent drill-hole geology has highlighted the following.

- The Earaheedy base metal mineralisation (>0.5% Zn + Pb) currently occurs over a strike of 18km, open to the northwest, west, southeast and down dip to the northeast.
    - Areas within the mineralised trend have yet to be drill tested, however, Rumble is confident the mineralisation is continuous.
- Mineralisation (sphalerite, galena and pyrite) occurs within the regionally extensive Navajoh Unconformity Unit.
    - At Chinook, the mineralisation is hosted/associated with palaeo-karst dominant sediments - silicified dolomite and carbonate derived clastics (marl and micrite).
    - At Tonka, the mineralisation is hosted/associated with both palaeo-karst and clastic (sandstone/siltstone) sediments
    - At Navajoh, the mineralization is hosted/associated with clastic dominant sediments.
- Within the mineralisation styles identified (see image 8 for styles), higher-grade zinc, lead, silver and copper are associated with feeder structures (metal fluid conduits). The attitude of the feeder structures vary subject to spatial relationship and structural dynamics with the Lockeridge Fault System. The Lockeridge Fault System is considered long lived with the initial early development stage likely associated with mineralisation.
    - The Chinook Prospect lies to the west of the Lockeridge Fault and the recently discovered Kalitan Feeder Zone and multiple inferred feeder zones parallels the fault along and are northwest trending
    - The Tonka – Navajoh Prospects lie to the east of the Lockeridge Fault and the potential feeder structures are interpreted to trend northeast.

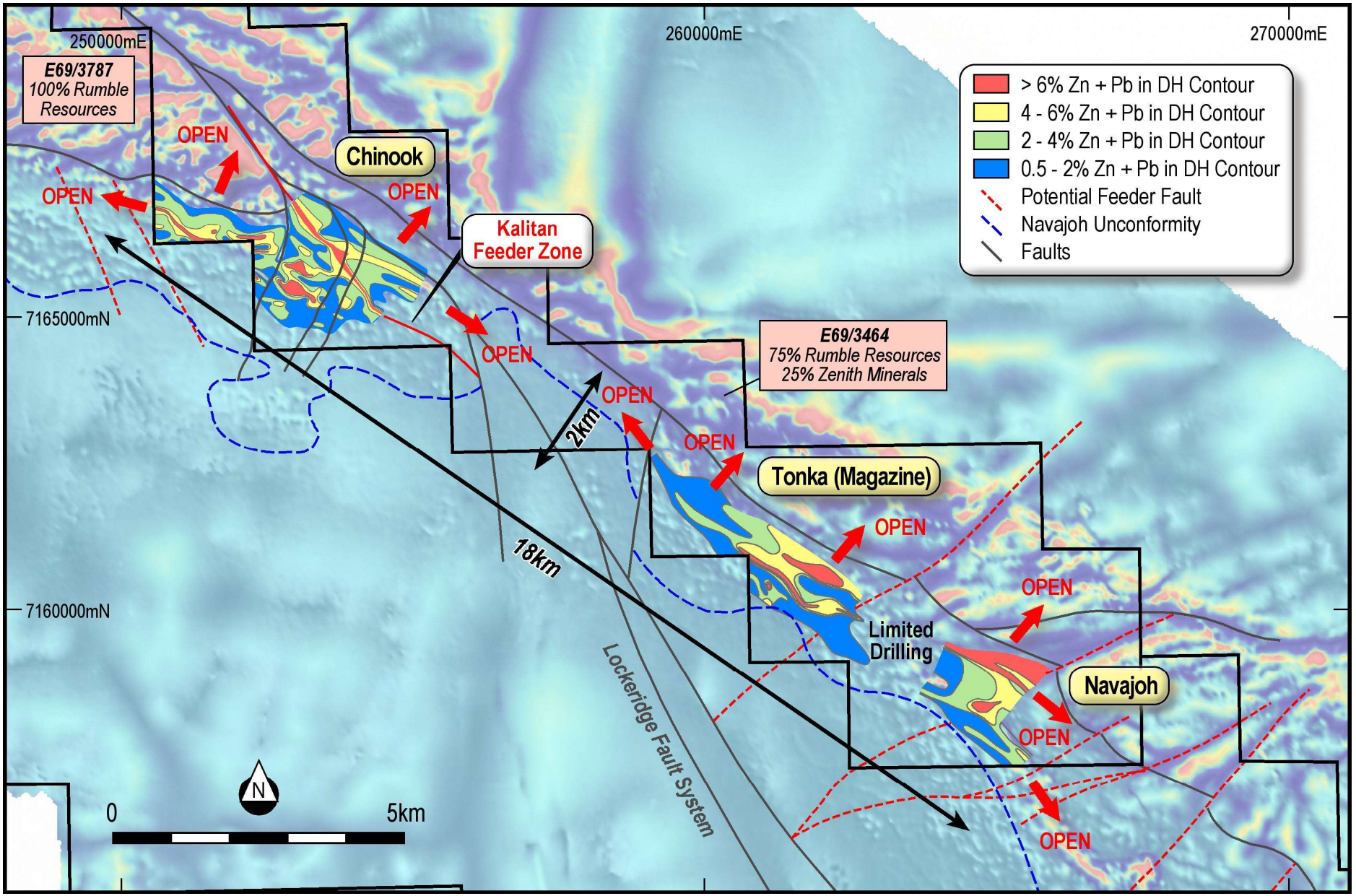

Image 6 - Chinook – Tonka – Navajoh Prospects and Surrounds – Maximum downhole grade contours, Interpreted Structure over TMI 1VD RTP Airborne Magnetics

Earaheedy Project – Emerging World Class Base Metal System

Since the Chinook discovery in April 2021, scoping drilling has uncovered a rapidly expanding world class scale Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu metal system, with the drilling continuing to make discoveries and additional multiple large-scale deposit type targets emerging confirming the province-scale base metal potential at Earaheedy. Recently, two key tenements have been granted (ASX: RTR Announcement – 20/1/2022). The granting of E69/3787 and E69/3862 (both 100% RTR) along with the current JV tenement E69/3464 (75% RTR:25% Zenith Minerals) has highlighted some 42km of highly prospective strike along the host Navajoh Unconformity Unit (See image 8).

The overall geological deposition model for the emerging Earaheedy Base Metal Province is continually evolving with some five (5) styles of mineralisation identified (see image 7). Rumble has confirmed at least four (4) of these styles have been defined within the Earaheedy Project and based on recent drilling completed by Strickland Metals (see ASX announcement STK – 14/10/2021 & 14/02/22), the likelihood of significant Iroquois Dolomite hosted mineralisation below Chinook, Tonka, Magazine and Navajoh is high. The current drilling has outlined laterally extensive flat lying unconformity related Zn-Pb-Ag dominant sulphide mineralisation at the Chinook, Tonka, Magazine and Navajoh Prospects (Mineralisation Styles 1 and 2 – image 7). The mineralisation footprint at Chinook is currently 4.1km by 1.9km, whilst the combined mineralised envelope for Tonka (includes Magazine) and Navajoh Trend is 8km by 1.4km. The unconformity style mineralisation in both areas remains open along strike and down dip – See image 7. To the southwest and immediately below the unconformity related mineralisation at Tonka, a very wide low-grade Zn-Pb zone has been discovered within the Purple Shale unit that lies below the Navajoh Unconformity. This mineralisation (Style 5) is a wide fracture zone with multiple fault veinlets with sphalerite, galena, pyrite and chalcopyrite. Historic drilling completed by Renison Goldfields Consolidated (RGC) within the main Navajoh Dolomite unit which lies down-dip and to the northeast of the current Rumble prospects, intersected Mississippi Valley Type Zn-Pb-Ag fault related mineralisation (Mineralisation Style 3 – image 7).

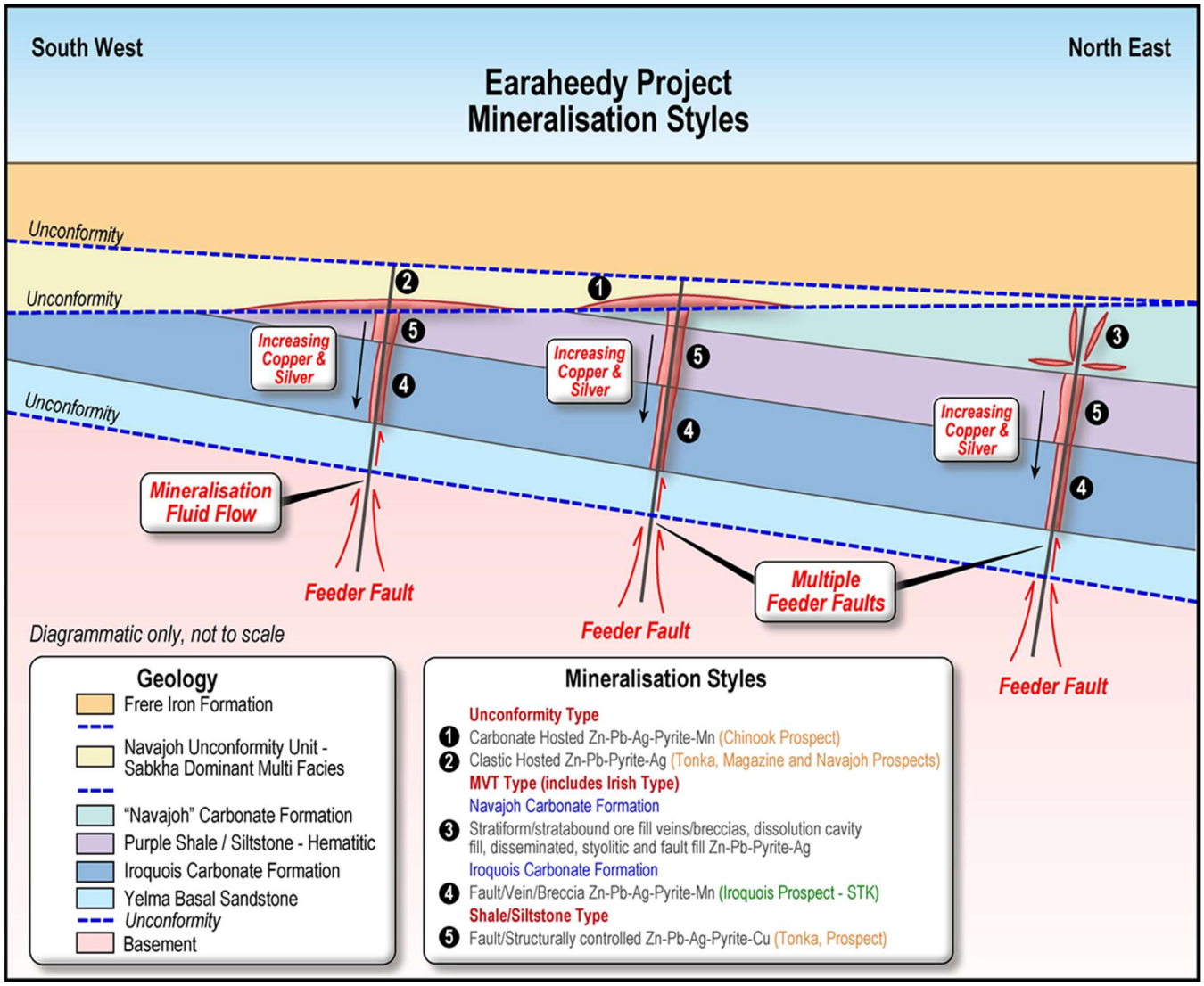

Image 7 – Earaheedy Project - Model of Multiple Mineralisation Styles

Exploration Program 2021:

- Approximately 15% of the 50,000m assays remain outstanding

Exploration program for 2022:

Chinook & Tonka-Navajoh Prospects (E69/3464 (RTR (75%) / ZNC (25%) JV)

The immediate focus for the current drilling campaign includes:

- RC infill and extension drilling to further delineate the shallow high-grade Zn-Pb mineralisation in the Navajoh Unconformity Unit within the Kalitan Feeder Zone and adjacent interpreted feeders
- Diamond core drilling to test the feeder structures in the underlying Purple Shale and Iroquois Formations targeting new Cu-Zn-Pb-Ag discoveries
- RC drill testing the recently interpreted northeast trending structures with the focus on delineating new higher-grade Zn-Pb-Ag zones.
- Ongoing scoping and infill RC drilling of the Tonka-Navajoh Trend

Sweetwater Tenements (E69/3787 and E69/3862 RTR 100%)

- Rumble is in advanced stages with TMPAC to complete heritage surveys to clear the upcoming planned exploration programs
- Once the heritage surveys are completed, the focus of drilling will be to rapidly extend and define the limits of Chinook's large Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu mineralised footprint to the west, and to extend the Tonka-Navajoh mineralised footprint further to the southeast.
- A large surface geochemical survey is planned along the entire 15kms of the Sweetwater Trend which in combination with the airborne magnetic data should delineate additional new first order drill targets

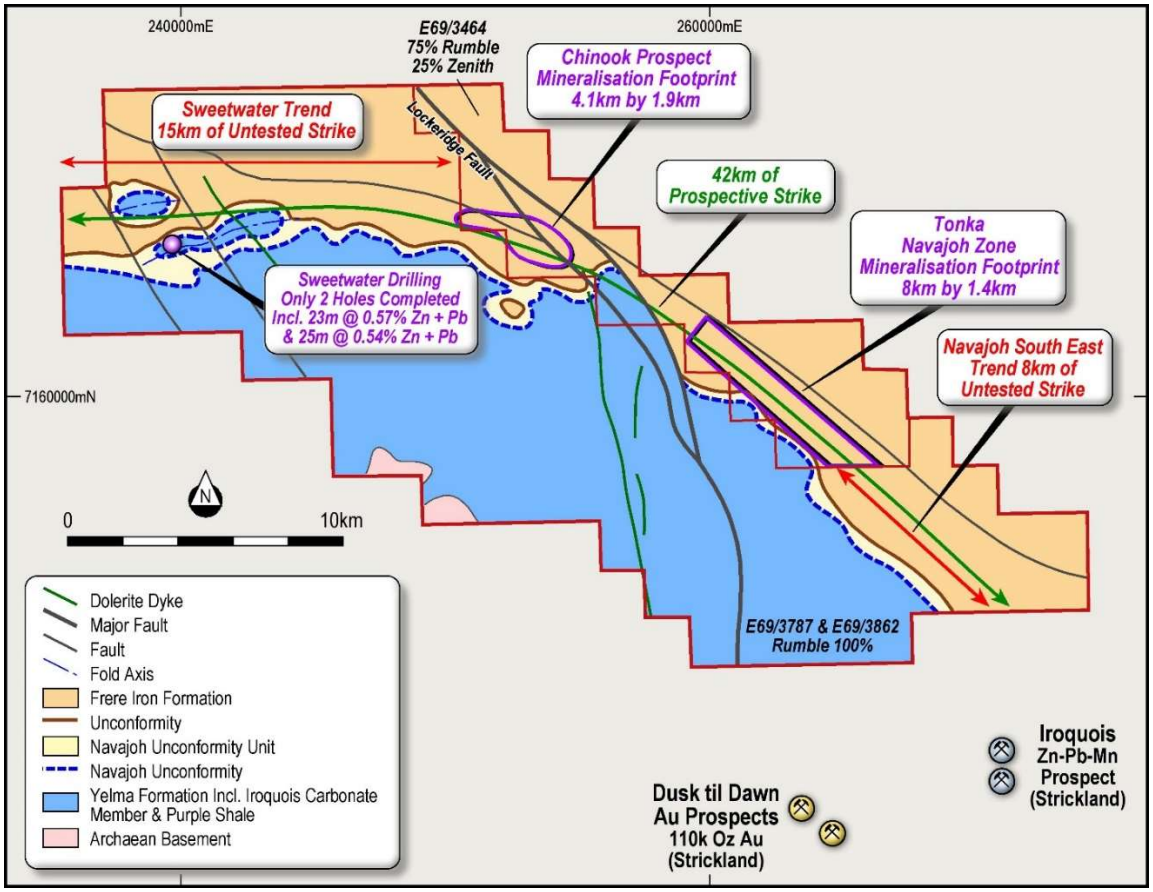

Image 8 - Earaheedy Project – Prospectivity Map

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 are results from approximately 85% of 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 42km's of prospective strike and open (refer image 8);
- 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 51 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.

About the Earaheedy Project

The Earaheedy project is located approximately 110km north east of Wiluna, Western Australia. Rumble owns 75% of E69/3464 and Zenith Minerals Ltd (ASX: ZNC) owns 25%. Rumble has two contiguous exploration licenses, ELA69/3787 and ELA69/3862 that is held 100%.

Since the Major Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu discovery in April 2021, scoping drilling has uncovered a rapidly expanding world class scale Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu base metal system, with the drilling continuing to make discoveries and new multiple large-scale targets emerging.

The Project covers 42km of unconformity prospective strike which remains untested and completely open.

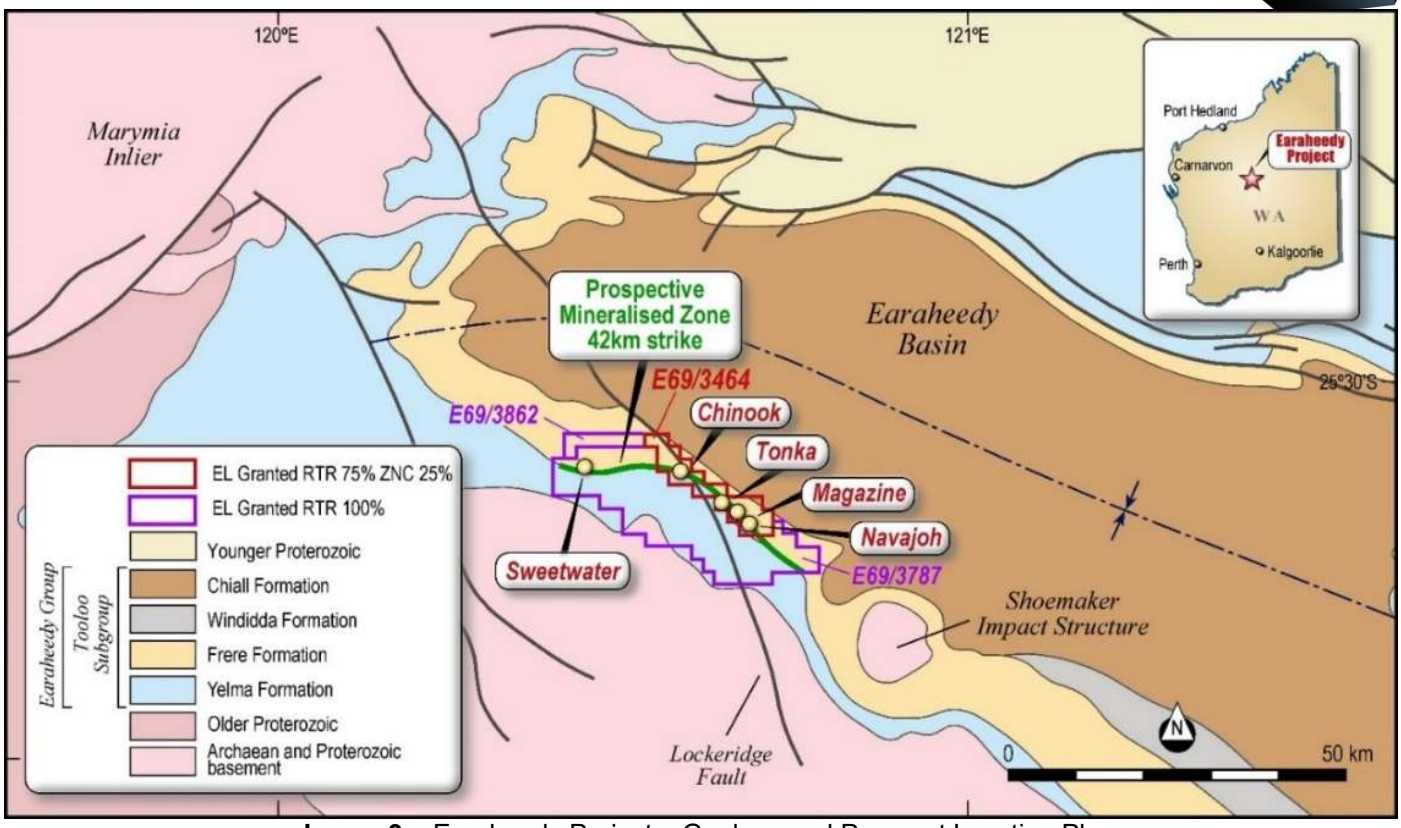

Image 9 – Earaheedy Project – Geology and Prospect Location Plan

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
- ASX Release 21/12/2021 – Major Zinc-Lead-Silver-Copper Feeder Fault Intersected
- ASX Release 20/1/2022 – Two Key Tenements Granted at Earaheedy Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu Project
- ASX Release 31/1/2022 – Shallow High-Grade Zn-Pb Sulphides Intersected at Earaheedy
- ASX Release 21/2/2022 – Further High-Grade Zn-Pb Results and Strong Grade Continuity

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
Drill Hole Location, Intersections and Assay Table Tonka - Navajoh Prospects (GDA94 Z51)

Hole ID	E MGA	N MGA	Depth (m)	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	0.5% Zn +Pb	2% Zn + Pb	4% Zn + Pb	>1000ppm Zn + Pb	Ag g/t	S %	Zn %	Pb %	Other
EHRC175	259809	7161583	102	-90	0	32	52	20	1.12					0.09	0.85	0.27	
					incl	36	37	1		2.85				0.11	2.21	0.64	
					incl	43	44	1		2.5			2.7	0.11	1.73	0.77	
EHRC177	259118	7162249	149	-90	0												NSR
EHRC178	259222	7162421	113	-90	0	37	83	46				0.44		1.17	0.35	0.11	
					incl	39	56	17	0.52					0.1	0.46	0.08	
EHRC179	259319	7162594	131	-90	0												NSR
EHRC180	259425	7162750	143	-90	0												NSR
EHRC182	260341	7161203	95	-90	0	42	62	20	0.67					0.2	0.46	0.21	
EHRC184	260557	7161546	107	-90	0	85	119	34	0.89				2.76	1.81	0.72	0.17	2m Void
					incl	87	88	1		2.04			8.6	3.89	1.81	0.23	
					incl	103	104	1		2.14			8.3	6.54	1.97	0.17	
					incl	117	118	1		2.16			1.9	1.15	1.8	0.36	
EHRC315	260798	7160850	85	-90	0	43	67	24	1.46				5.94	0.55	0.92	0.54	
					incl	57	65	8		3.22			13.5	1.3	2.27	0.95	
EHRC394	261141	7161102	192	-90	0	102	132	30	1.01				1.48	1.09	0.88	0.13	5m Void
					incl	102	103	1		2.38			2.1	1.35	2.01	0.37	
					incl	114	115	1		2.28			7.2	4.76	2.08	0.2	
					incl	117	118	1		3.27			1.9	1.2	3.04	0.23	
EHRC396	261203	7161306	186	-90	0	125	139	14	0.97				2.16	1.85	0.7	0.27	
					and	149	163	14	1.41				2.07	1.18	1.24	0.17	
					incl	149	150	1		2.61			2.03	1.47	2.29	0.32	
					incl	155	160	5		2.5			1.48	1.49	2.25	0.25	
EHRC318	260751	7160436	204	-90	0	25	29	4	0.73					0.11	0.72	0.01	
					and	155	157	1	1.19				1.3	0.67	0.78	0.41	
EHRC319	260812	7160534	204	-90	0	42	48	6	1.01				1.83	0.1	0.21	0.8	
					and	169	173	4	1.49				2.4	2.61	0.58	0.91	
EHRC311	260861	7160248	161	-90	0	84	86	2	0.54					0.45	0.52	0.02	
EHRC313	260976	7160412	185	-90	0	41	42	1	0.77				1.4	0.18	0.42	0.35	
EHRC309	260945	7160196	173	-90	0	72	84	12	1.15					1.48	1.07	0.05	
					incl	74	77	3		2.91				3.23	2.79	0.12	
EHRC310	261076	7160377	223	-90	0	109	112	3	0.56					0.18	0.11	0.45	
					and	127	128	1	1.48				0.6	1.15	1.46	0.02	
					and	199	204	5	2.74				5.84	2.69	0.44	2.34	
					incl	199	202	3		4.05			8.53	2.78	0.61	3.44	
EHRC305	261119	7160092	209	-90	0	53	180	127				0.45					
						63	88	25	1.36				1.2	1.77	0.87	0.49	
					incl	63	68	5		3.35			1.8	2.15	1.57	1.78	
					incl	85	86	1		3.23			0.5	4.3	3.17	0.06	
EHRC304	261237	7160259	175	-90	0	52	59	7	1.68				1.47	0.19	0.86	0.82	
					incl	53	56	3		2.39			1.6	0.22	1.22	1.17	
EHRC308	261172	7160044	191	-90	0	51	53	2	0.81				0.55	0.49	0.03	0.78	
EHRC307	261340	7160216	163	-90	0	51	67	16	1.12					0.15	0.87	0.25	
EHRC322	261539	7159915	108	-90	0	31	32	1	0.56					0.14	0.01	0.55	
EHRC320	261671	7160081	137	-90	0	63	80	17	3.3				0.89	0.53	3.07	0.23	
					incl	67	79	12		**4.41**			0.91	0.6	4.15	0.26	
					with	72	76	6			**5.54**		1.13	0.69	5.29	0.25	
EHRC321	261759	7160247	153	-90	0	91	111	20	1.27				1.14	0.74	1.07	0.2	
					incl	100	103	3		2.8			2	1.6	2.56	0.24	
					and	106	109	3		2.56			1.7	0.47	2.41	0.15	
EHRC397	261896	7160419	162	-90	0	101	120	19	0.97				2.38	0.89	0.68	0.29	
EHRC398	261947	7160498	174	-90	0	112	138	26	3.58				3.19	1.74	3	0.58	
					incl	112	132	20		**4.27**			3.71	2.08	3.55	0.72	
					with	113	114	1			**8.75**		5.6	3.87	6.97	1.78	
					and	117	125	8			**6.75**		5.2	3.36	5.7	1.05	
EHRC400	262050	7160667	198	-90	0	143	162	19	1.88				2.37	1.5	1.69	0.19	
					incl	143	148	5		**5.09**			5.12	3.35	4.5	0.59	
					with	143	145	2			**7.49**		7.4	4.65	6.73	0.76	
EHRC352	261382	7159379	143	-90	0												NSR
EHRC351	261455	7159458	137	-90	0												NSR
EHRC350	261522	7159535	149	-90	0												NSR
EHRC268	263799	7158424	92	-90	0												NSR
EHRC270	263902	7158597	125	-90	0												NSR
EHRC272	264009	7158763	143	-90	0												NSR
EHRC273	264066	7158844	161	-90	0	86	91	5	0.65				0.8	1.3	0.58	0.07	
EHRC274	264117	7158937	174	-90	0	139	141	2	1.65				1.7	0.6	0.43	1.22	
EHRC276	264219	7159099	192	-90	0	128	133	5	0.54				1.3	2.03	0.24	0.3	
EHRC302	264305	7159163	167	-90	0	136	144	8	0.62				2.35	2.81	0.42	0.2	
EHRC419	264408	7159229	222	-90	0	152	212	60	1.36					1.42	1.11	0.25	
					incl	152	164	12		**4.48**			5.26	4.19	3.53	0.95	
					with	152	158	6			**6.51**		7.1	5.94	5.25	1.26	
EHRC431	264294	7158376	138	-90	0	90	107	17	1.16				2.29	1.53	0.82	0.34	
					incl	97	98	1		2.47			3.9	2.85	1.77	0.7	
EHRC432	264426	7158524	156	-90	0	115	126	11	0.88				1.17	1.22	0.78	0.1	
					incl	125	126	1		2.28			1.9	1.94	2.14	0.14	
EHRC433	264557	7158676	174	-90	0	116	126	10	1.13				2.15	1.36	0.97	0.16	
					incl	122	123	1		2			2.8	1.62	1.76	0.24	
EHRC283	264899	7158511	179	-90	0	146	155	9	1.41				3.31	1.43	1.14	0.27	
					incl	146	148	2		2.53			8	2.78	2.04	0.49	
EHRC288B	265454	7158781	204	-90	0	183	197	14	1.52				1.25	1.75	1.39	0.13	
					incl	183	186	3		3.25			2.07	2.32	2.87	0.38	
EHRC289	265542	7158826	218	-90	0	188	216	28	1.97				1.45	2.18	1.69	0.28	
					incl	188	200	12		3.47			2.37	3.23	2.95	0.52	
					incl	190	193	3			**4.6**		3.03	3.75	3.85	0.75	
					incl	195	196	1			**4.62**		3.8	4.36	4.28	0.34	
					incl	198	199	1			**6.75**		4.8	5.73	5.02	1.73	
EHRC290	265621	7158868	199	-90	0	176	199 EOH	23	2.45				1.18	2.31	2.3	0.15	
					incl	177	178	1			**4.25**		1.5	3.77	3.96	0.29	
					incl	181	184	3			**7.52**		1.89	6.6	7.29	0.23	
EHRC416	265061	7157789	162	-90	0	122	130	8	1.88				2.03	2.04	1.47	0.41	
					incl	122	125	3		3.29			3.3	3.55	2.47	0.82	
EHRC287	265344	7158722	192	-90	0	170	187	17		**4.79**			4.25	3.74	4.22	0.54	
					incl	170	174	4			**8.31**		5.38	4.8	7.07	1.24	
					incl	179	186	7			**5.62**		5.3	4.88	5.15	0.47	

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• RC sampling completed on 1m intervals using Metzke Static cone splitter is dry. If wet, sample collected in large polywoven, then allowed to dry for 24 hrs. Sampling was by spear along inside of bag. • Weight of sample was on average >2kg. • Samples sent to ALS, Malaga, Perth, WA and are being assayed using a four acid digest and read by ICP-AES analytical instrument. At total of 33 elements are reported including Ag, Al, As, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Zn. • pXRF analysis utilises a Vanta Olympus XRF analyser and involves a single shot every metre (RC) with routine standards (CRM)
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.)..*	• RC face hammer sampling (5.5in diameter). Rig used was an Atlas Copco 220 with 1250cfm air and 435psi compressor.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC drilling cuttings were collected as 1 metre intervals with corresponding chip tray interval kept for reference. • In general the dry sample versus the wet sample weight did not vary as the wet sample was collected in a polyweave bag which allowed excess water to seep and kept the drill cutting fines intact in the bag.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Each metre was geologically logged with pXRF analysis. • All drill cuttings logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain*	• RC Drilling as below ○ Each metre was analysed by a Vanta pXRF. The Vanta used standards (CRM). ○ If the assay response was >1000ppm Zn, a sample (>2kg) was taken and delivered to ALS for wet analysis. ○ Sampling QA/QC involved a duplicate taken every 20m, and a standard taken every 20m. 4 standards (OREAS CRMs) levels and one blank were used randomly.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	size of the material being sampled.	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The assigned assaying methodology (4 acid) is total digest. • As discussed, the Vanta pXRF analyser was used to threshold the collection of samples for wet analysis. • In addition to Rumbles QA/QC methods (duplicates, standards and blanks), the laboratory has additional checks.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections reported by company personnel only. • Documentation and review is ongoing. Prior to final vetting, entered into database.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drillhole collars surveyed using DGPS – Datum is MGA94 Zone 51.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• No resource work completed. The RC drilling is reconnaissance (scoping) by nature with drill hole spacing on average 500m x 100m apart. • Single metre and composites used.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Previous drilling (and historic) has defined a consistent flat lying sedimentary package. • Drilling is normal (90°) to the mineralised intersections. True width reported. No bias. • A single traverse of angled RC holes completed to ascertain if footwall structures could be determined. The single traverse was at -60 and represented approximately 85% of true width.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All sampling packaging and security completed by Rumble personnel, from collection of sample to delivery at laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title*	• The Earaheedy Project comprises of a granted exploration license – The Earaheedy Project comprises of E69/3464 (75% Rumble and 25%

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
land tenure status	*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.*	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 – Drill Hole Location, Intersections and Assay Table Tonka - Navajoh Prospects (GDA94 Z51)
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Historic drilling cut-off grades used include: ○ 0.5% Zn ○ 0.5% Zn + Pb ○ >0.1% Zn • The Zn:Pb ratio is variable over the project area. On average the Zn:Pb ratio for sulphide is 3. The average Zn:Pb ratio for oxide is 0.8. • Historic drilling – if diamond drilling or RC composite – weighted average used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drilling is vertical. Mineralisation is flat. Width of mineralisation is true width. • A single RC traverse was completed at -60. Intersection represents 85% of true width.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 - Tonka (Magazine) – Navajoh Prospects – Maximum Grade in Drill Hole Contouring plus Latest Drill Hole Intersections • Image 2 - Tonka Prospect – Section DD (see image 2) with Latest Drill Hole Assays and Intersections • Image 3 – Navajoh Prospect – Section FF - (see image 2) with Latest Drill Hole Assays and Intersections • Image 4 - Tonka Navajoh Prospects – Zn + Pb Contours (Max DH) over Airborne Mags (RTP1VD) with Structure • Image 5 -Tonka Navajoh Prospects Zn + Pb Contours (Max DH) over Gravity with Structure • Image 6 - Chinook – Tonka – Navajoh Prospects and Surrounds – Structure and Potential over TMI 1VD RTP Airborne Magnetics + Maximum grade contouring • Image 7 - Earaheedy Project - Model of Multiple Mineralisation Styles • Image 8 - Earaheedy Project – Prospectivity Map • Image 9 - Earaheedy Project – Geology and Prospect Location Plan
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.*	• Table 2 reports drill hole location with assay intersections based on various Zn + Pb cut off grades.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• pXRF analyser is used only to gauge >1000ppm Zn. If sample is >1000ppm Zn and/or within a mineralised section, 1m RC samples are sent for wet analysis (4 acid digest multi-element)
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• RC drilling – Ongoing scoping and infill RC drilling at Tonka – Navajoh • RC drilling of the inferred northeast feeder zones • RC Drilling – Infill and extension of Kalitan feeder Zone • DD into the Kalitan Feeder Zone • RC drilling – reconnaissance – scoping work