3rd November 2022

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

High-Grade Mineralised System discovered at Chinook with grades up to 3.37% Copper and 4450 g/t Silver

Chinook Prospect - New High-Grade Copper & Silver Dominant System

- Drilling targeting flat lying Zinc-lead mineralisation **has discovered vertical fault/structure related high-grade copper and silver**, with associated molybdenum, tungsten and nickel in a newly recognised polymetallic system
- Technical assessment has identified the polymetallic system **as a separate mineralising event** to the unconformity and MVT style Zinc-lead mineralisation that has been the target of exploration at the Earaheedy Project to date
- The discovery of the high-grade polymetallic mineralisation at Chinook has added the **significant potential for independent copper & silver dominant deposits within the Earaheedy Project yet to be drill targeted and tested**
- Mineralisation was intersected in two (2) angled and one vertical diamond core drill-hole. The intersections include:
    - **40cm @ 4450 g/t Ag (144oz/tonne), 3.37% Cu, 0.52% W, 2.50% Zn, 0.98% Pb and 0.30% Ni from 115.3m (EHD010).**
    - **60cm @ 861 g/t Ag (27.7oz/tonne), 3.20% Zn from 81m (EHD009)**
    - **20cm @ 1100 g/t Ag (35.4oz/tonne), 0.27% Cu, 0.11% Mo, 0.34% W from 83.8m (EHD018)**

Previously, Rumble intersected significant copper mineralisation with anomalous silver and tungsten within hole **EHRC136 returning:**

- **4m @ 1.51% Cu, 23.75 g/t Ag, 3.16% Pb, 2.81% Zn from 204m and 1m @ 0.19% W from 213m**

Historically, RGC (Renison Gold) intersected significant silver mineralisation with copper (Tungsten (W) was not assayed) with hole **TDH16 returning:**

- **4m @ 559 g/t Ag, 0.30% Cu from 257m**

Next Steps

- The understanding of the limits to this high-grade vertical polymetallic mineralisation is at a very early stage as Rumbles drilling to date has only targeted flat lying Zinc-Lead mineralisation
- Further technical assessment has commenced to generate copper-silver deposit targets with angled holes that will form part of upcoming drill programs

Rumble Resources Limited (ASX: RTR) (“Rumble” or “the Company”) is pleased to announce the discovery of a newly recognised polymetallic high-grade copper and silver dominant system that is inferred to have intersected the large-scale zinc-lead unconformity and MVT style mineralisation at the Chinook prospect located within the Earaheedy Project, 110km northeast of Wiluna, Western Australia.

Rumble Resources Ltd

Level 1, 16 Ord Street,
West Perth, WA 6005

T +61 8 6555 3980

F +61 8 6555 3981

rumbleresources.com.au

ASX RTR

Chinook Prospect - New High-Grade Copper & Silver Dominant System

Recent multi-element assaying of diamond core from the Chinook prospect has discovered high-grade silver and copper in association with tungsten, molybdenum and nickel (polymetallic). The mineralisation is interpreted to be high angle (near vertical) and strikes parallel (030^0) to the current vertical drill holes completed by Rumble (see image 1) As Rumbles drilling to date has been vertical and targeting flat lying Zinc-Lead mineralisation, it has rarely intercepted the newly recognised polymetallic system. Note, the polymetallic zone has significant zinc and lead values where the zone intersects the main laterally extensive unconformity related Zn-Pb system.

Three diamond core drill holes intersected the mineralisation. Results include:

- **40cm @ 4450 g/t Ag (144oz/tonne), 3.37% Cu, 0.52% W, 2.50% Zn, 0.98% Pb and 0.30% Ni from 115.3m (EHD010).**
- **60cm @ 861 g/t Ag (27.7oz/tonne), 3.20% Zn from 81m (EHD009)**
- **20cm @ 1100 g/t Ag (35.4oz/tonne), 0.27% Cu, 0.11% Mo, 0.34% W from 83.8m (EHD018)**

* Intersections are downhole diamond core length

Note: The diamond core recovery within all three diamond drill holes was poor and the true width is potentially wider than reported – see table 2 for detailed drill core assay results and the silver mineral species has not been determined.

Previously, Rumble reported significant copper mineralisation in drill hole EHRC136 (see image 1).

- **4m @ 1.51% Cu, 23.75 g/t Ag, 3.16% Pb and 2.81% Zn from 204m (vertical hole)**
  - Note also 1m @ 0.19% W from 213m

Historically, previous explorer RGC (Renison Gold) intersected significant silver mineralisation which was not further tested. Drill hole TDH16 returned

- **2m @ 149 g/t Ag from 223m and 4m @ 559 g/t Ag, 0.30% Cu from 257m. Tungsten (W) was not assayed.**

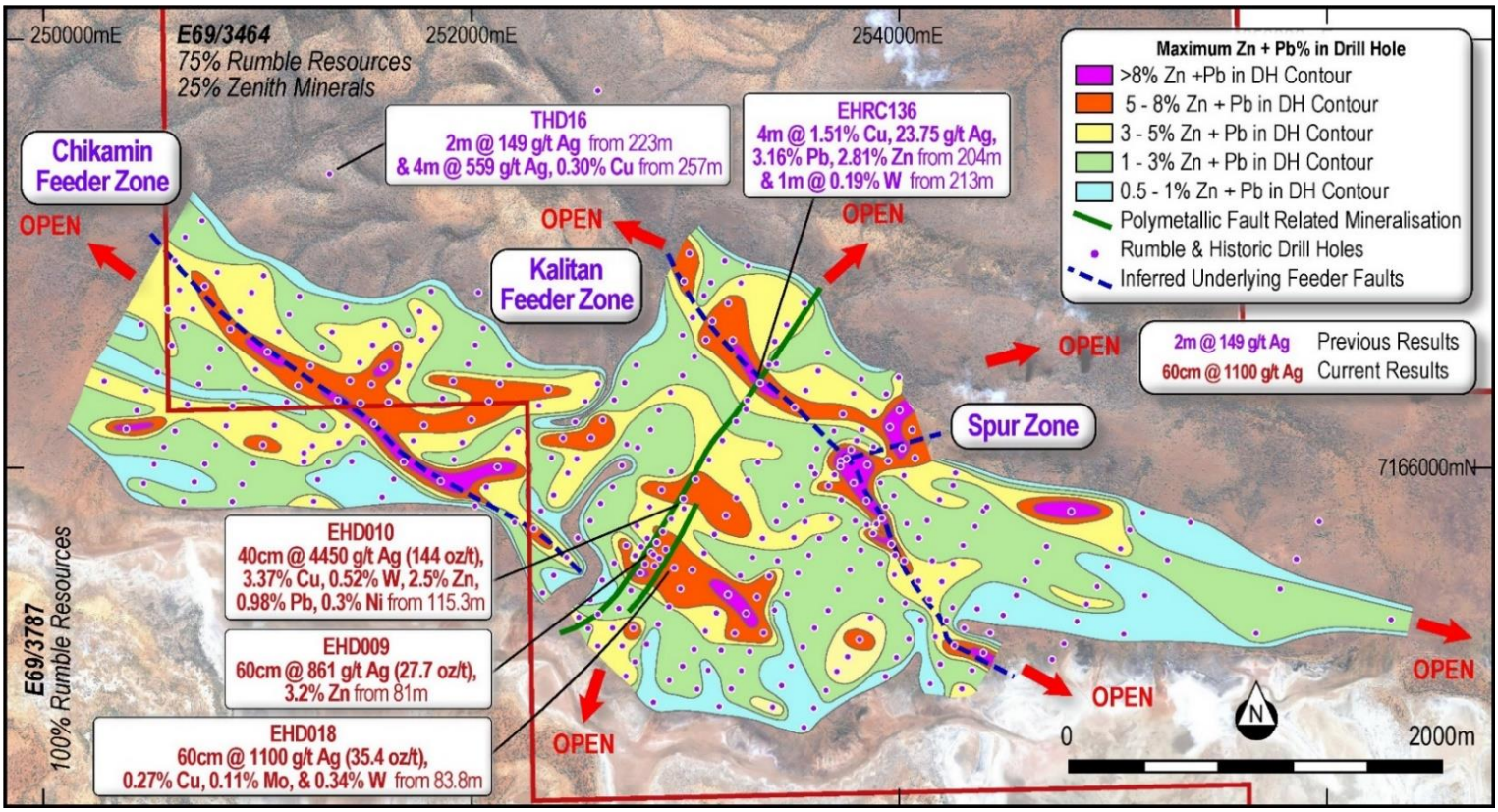

Image 1 – Chinook Prospect – Maximum Zn + Pb % Grade in DH with High-Grade Silver Polymetallic Zone and Drill Hole Assay and Intersections

The high-grade silver and copper (polymetallic) mineralisation discovered with associated, tungsten, molybdenum and nickel is considered to be a later overprinting mineralising stage to the main Zn-Pb unconformity and MVT metallogenic event. The later polymetallic faults/structures is inferred to transgress the previously highlighted east-west, northwest and northeast structural trends that control the Zn-Pb Unconformity and MVT mineralization at Chinook. Also, a higher temperature deposition environment would be required for copper and tungsten development. Geological mapping and interpretation from drilling suggest at least three (3) significant hiatuses (unconformities) are associated with the Chinook, Tonka and Navajoh Zn-Pb mineralising systems. This suggests a series of basin and inversion events occurred rapidly to allow for the change in metallogenic deposition environments with respect to pressure and temperature gradients required for the different mineralising styles.

The limits to this high-grade polymetallic mineralisation is at a very early stage with only four (4) intersections of note due to the orientation of the zone with respect to the drilling orientation being vertical.

The discovery of high-grade polymetallic mineralisation at Chinook has added significant potential for copper silver dominant deposits within the Earaheedy Project. Major copper deposits including the high-grade Degrussa Cu Au Ag VMS system occur in older Yerrida and Bryah Basins to the west (120km) of the Earaheedy project.

Significant future upside potential exists as:

- Upgrading of the large-scale Zn-Pb unconformity related and MVT zones by the polymetallic overprint.
- Delineation of multiple polymetallic high-grade silver/copper deposits and potential conjugate vein sets and broader stockwork/breccia zones in the underlying competent carbonate sediments.
- The scale of the polymetallic mineralisation is unknown, with the mineralisation likely to extend well beyond the current limits of the large Chinook Zn-Pb deposit.

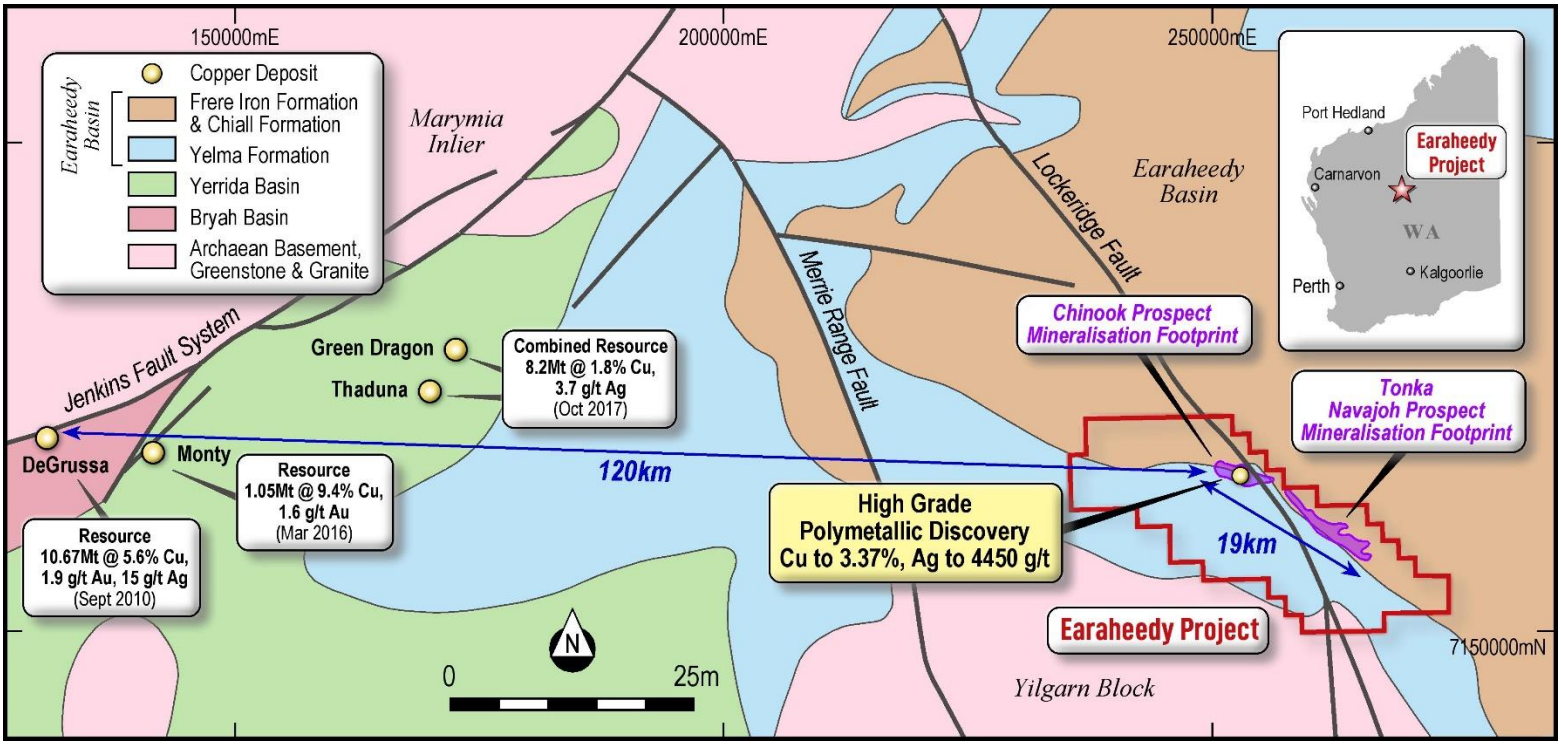

Image 2 – Earaheedy Project Location with Regional Copper Deposits

Next Steps at the Earaheedy Project

- Further assessment has commenced to generate targets to test the newly defined high grade copper-silver dominant polymetallic fault system with angled holes that will form part of upcoming planned drill programs
- RC drilling to target further high-grade feeder zones (cf.Chikamin) is ongoing along Sweetwater Trend is ongoiing
- The Company is currently planning further RC/DDH drilling to test the many potential high grade east-west and northwest-southeast feeder structures that have been recently outlined via lithostructural mapping and geophysical interpretation over the Project
- Sighter metallurgical test work to develop a preliminary flowsheet for the sulphide flotation concentrate is progressing well and will be reported as soon as final results are compiled.
- An independent technical study to determine the optimum drill spacing for a maiden resource has commenced, with a maiden JORC mineral resource estimate (MRE) due to be reported in 2023
- Rumble is investigating beneficiation techniques e.g. DMS &/or sensor ore sorting to increase the potential resource and further enhance the optionality for the Project

About the Earaheedy Project (image 2)

The Earaheedy Project is located approximately 110km northeast of Wiluna, Western Australia. Rumble owns 75% of E69/3464 and Zenith Minerals Ltd (ASX: ZNC) owns 25%. Rumble has two contiguous exploration licenses, EL69/3787 and EL69/3862 that is held 100% RTR.

Since the major Zn-Pb-Ag discovery in April 2021, scoping and broad spaced infill drilling is rapidly uncovering an emerging world class scale base metal system. Ongoing interpretative geology and drilling is continuing to make new discoveries and highlight multiple large-scale targets. Recently, the new Chikamin Zn Pb feeder fault has shown the potential for additional multiple large scale (>2km strike) high-grade zones west along the Sweetwater 100% RTR tenement from Chinook (ASX Release 29/9/2022 – New 2.2km High Grade Chikamin Feeder Zone Extends Chinook).

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
- ASX Release 9/3/2022 – Major Expansion of Zn - Pb Mineralised Footprint at Earaheedy
- ASX Release 26/5/2022 - Multiple New High-Grade Zn-Pb Zones defined at Earaheedy
- ASX Release 18/7/2022 – Heritage Clearance Confirmed- Sweetwater drilling Commenced
- ASX Release 23/8/2022 – Significant Zones of Zn-Pb Sulphides Intersected
- ASX Release 30/8/2022 – High-Grade Zn-Pb Intercepts at Tonka
- ASX Release 29/9/2022 – New 2.2km High Grade Chikamin Feeder Zone Extends Chinook

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 1
Chinook Prospect – Diamond Core Drill Hole Collar and Down Hole Survey

	Collar Position					
Hole ID	**E GDA94 Z51**	**N GDA94 Z51**	**Depth (m)**	**Dip**	**Azimuth (Mag)**	**Other**
EHD009	252837	7165610	114.7	-90	0	
EHD010	252990	7165865	146.7	-75	330	Survey at 110m hole depth
EHD018	252943	7165542	208.9	-58	300	

Table 2
Chinook Prospect Historic Diamond Core Drill Hole Location and Significant Assays

Hole ID	E GDA94 Z51	N GDA94 Z51	Depth (m)	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Ag g/t	Cu %
TDH16	251338	7167369	286	-70	190	223	225	2	**149**	
					and	257	261	4	**559**	0.3

Mineralised intersections are drill hole length

Table 3
Chinook Prospect - Drill Hole Significant Intersections and Multi-Element Assays

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Ag g/t	Ca %	Cd ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Mg %	Mo ppm	Mn ppm	Ni ppm	Pb %	S %	W ppm	Zn %	Zn + Pb %	Recovery
EHD009	72.5	73	0.5	<0.5	0.27	7.3	12	32.9	0.38	1	57600	49	0.11	0.13	<10	1.59	1.70	
EHD009	73	73.3	0.3	1.1	0.18	12.8	24	33.9	0.33	1	42200	41	0.14	1.24	<10	1.18	1.32	
	73.3	73.4	0.1															Core Loss
EHD009	73.4	74	0.6	1.1	0.18	12.6	21	33.5	0.32	1	41900	40	0.19	0.42	<10	1.22	1.41	
	74	74.1	0.1															Core Loss
EHD009	74.1	74.5	0.4	0.7	0.15	11	14	33.2	0.32	1	41100	51	0.17	0.2	<10	1.80	1.97	
	74.5	74.7	0.2															Core Loss
EHD009	74.7	75	0.3	1.5	0.14	69.1	25	32.1	0.35	1	40000	93	0.65	2.15	10	2.87	3.52	
EHD009	75	75.4	0.4	1	0.11	24.9	9	31.4	0.3	1	30900	52	0.33	1.23	<10	1.81	2.13	
EHD009	75.4	75.9	0.5	4.6	0.18	23	16	34.2	0.33	1	38700	62	0.23	1.1	<10	2.23	2.46	
EHD009	75.9	76.4	0.5	2.2	0.13	26	42	33.1	0.26	1	31000	74	0.39	3.75	<10	2.12	2.51	
EHD009	76.4	77	0.6	0.9	0.11	34.3	10	31.6	0.24	1	38200	69	0.35	1.25	10	2.54	2.89	
	77	77.7	0.7															Core Loss
EHD009	77.7	78.2	0.5	1.4	0.14	23.1	23	29.1	0.34	1	29600	77	0.24	2.65	<10	2.00	2.24	
EHD009	78.2	78.8	0.6	2.2	0.2	29.4	27	30	0.32	1	37700	87	0.42	2.66	10	3.01	3.43	
	78.8	79.8	1															Core Loss
EHD009	79.8	80.3	0.5	27.5	0.12	111.5	231	34.6	0.14	1	14100	88	3.62	30.1	<10	4.77	8.39	
	80.3	80.5	0.2															Core Loss
EHD009	80.5	81	0.5	20.3	0.07	165	303	32.7	0.1	1	5970	101	2.25	39.6	<10	8.15	10.40	
EHD009	81	81.6	0.6	**861**	0.16	43.1	**2730**	27.4	0.26	1	38700	237	0.18	2.47	**1550**	3.20	**3.38**	
	81.6	82.8	1.2															Core Loss
EHD009	82.8	82.9	0.1	6.6	0.24	52	100	33.7	0.29	1	41400	118	0.45	11.8	10	4.62	5.07	
	82.9	83	0.1															Core Loss
EHD009	83	83.2	0.2	11.5	0.17	29.8	184	30.5	0.2	1	30900	107	1.34	15	10	3.04	4.38	
	83.2	89.7	6.5															Core Loss
EHD009	89.7	89.8	0.1	1	0.37	52.9	24	28	0.49	1	49300	109	0.10	0.9	10	3.16	3.26	
	89.8	90.2	0.4															Core Loss
EHD009	90.2	90.6	0.4	13.8	0.12	85.9	155	20.4	0.96	1	14650	93	0.81	16.75	40	4.81	5.62	
	90.6	90.7	0.1															Core Loss
EHD009	90.7	91.2	0.5	5.4	0.31	61.9	42	27.5	0.6	1	54700	132	0.21	0.36	40	4.65	4.86	
EHD009	91.2	91.7	0.5	<0.5	5.57	52.5	12	10.8	3.61	1	27300	87	0.10	0.47	10	2.76	2.86	
EHD010	108.8	109.3	0.5	<0.5	0.03	<0.5	135	8.78	0.52	1	741	35	0.35	0.14	<10	0.17	0.52	
EHD010	109.3	109.8	0.5	<0.5	0.02	<0.5	129	3.45	0.55	1	91	5	0.08	0.11	<10	0.05	0.13	
	109.8	110.9	1.1															Core Loss
EHD010	112.1	112.4	0.3	12.4	0.04	45.9	621	14.6	0.4	1	107	35	0.95	5.57	30	1.63	2.58	
	112.4	114.3	1.9															Core Loss
EHD010	114.3	114.5	0.2	2.3	0.02	3.6	42	9.58	0.18	1	276	12	0.20	0.52	<10	0.31	0.51	
	114.5	114.8	0.3															Core Loss
EHD010	114.8	115	0.2	4.8	0.04	11	191	2.48	0.58	1	222	14	0.70	1.07	10	0.46	1.16	
	115	115.3	0.3															Core Loss
EHD010	115.3	115.7	0.4	**4450**	0.02	45.4	**33700**	10.5	0.26	1	161	**2970**	0.98	4.06	**5150**	2.50	**3.48**	
	115.7	116.8	1.1															Core Loss
EHD010	116.8	117.3	0.5	43.8	0.04	48.6	324	9.49	0.36	1	139	49	1.22	3.81	610	2.31	3.53	
	117.3	118	0.7															Core Loss
EHD010	118	118.5	0.5	8.4	0.02	44.7	155	9.93	0.45	1	115	48	1.29	4.08	50	1.95	3.24	
EHD010	118.5	119	0.5	4.7	0.04	6	139	7.25	0.56	1	142	19	0.27	1.06	20	0.37	0.64	
EHD010	119	119.5	0.5	6.6	0.04	0.8	265	11.4	0.54	1	141	23	0.21	1.74	20	0.25	0.46	
EHD010	119.5	120	0.5	8.1	0.07	17.3	181	13	0.48	1	9250	49	0.64	2.5	90	1.43	2.07	
EHD010	120	120.4	0.4	1.5	0.18	31	8	22.3	0.44	1	47700	90	0.40	0.33	10	3.78	4.18	
	120.4	120.5	0.1															Core Loss
EHD010	120.5	120.7	0.2	2.2	0.18	50.7	17	23	0.43	1	52600	92	0.44	0.72	<10	4.84	5.28	
	120.7	121.2	0.5															Core Loss
EHD010	121.2	121.7	0.5	5	0.22	29.8	18	15.25	0.45	1	50500	70	0.16	0.25	50	2.32	2.48	
	121.7	127.5	5.8															Core Loss
EHD010	127.5	128	0.5	4.5	0.84	33.4	111	10.95	1.05	1	35500	91	0.28	0.45	50	2.09	2.37	
EHD018	80.6	81.2	0.6	2	0.03	1	154	7.94	0.57	1	982	50	0.11	0.13	10	0.18	0.29	
	81.2	82.1	0.9															Core Loss
EHD018	82.1	83.1	1	19	0.03	0	183	12	0.32	16	1450	52	0.13	0.15	70	0.21	0.34	
	83.1	83.8	0.7															Core Loss
EHD018	83.8	84	0.2	**1100**	0.03	1	**2720**	10.55	0.19	**1085**	3360	200	0.10	0.05	**3350**	0.19	0.29	
	84	84.8	0.8															Core Loss
EHD018	84.8	85.1	0.3	58	0.05	11	5090	5.82	0.64	15	621	44	0.52	0.85	60	0.66	1.17	
EHD018	85.1	85.4	0.3	3	0.1	17	51	28.9	0.37	1	35100	48	0.28	0.57	30	1.80	2.07	
	85.4	85.6	0.2															Core Loss
EHD018	85.6	85.9	0.3	4	0.09	33	93	27.1	0.38	1	30300	65	0.62	1.66	30	2.09	2.71	
	85.9	86.1	0.2															Core Loss
EHD018	86.1	86.4	0.3	3	0.13	22	62	29.7	0.37	1	33400	63	0.60	1.92	20	2.18	2.78	
	86.4	86.6	0.2															Core Loss
EHD018	86.6	86.9	0.3	1	0.11	27	49	31.1	0.34	1	38200	57	0.25	0.47	5	2.47	2.72	
	86.9	87.1	0.2															Core Loss
EHD018	87.1	87.9	0.8	4	0.09	31	49	23.2	0.5	1	25400	87	1.76	2.47	30	2.09	3.85	
	87.9	88.1	0.2															Core Loss
EHD018	88.1	88.5	0.4	2	0.08	31	38	31.6	0.4	1	28000	47	0.32	0.62	30	2.21	2.53	
	88.5	88.6	0.1															Core Loss
EHD018	88.6	89.4	0.8	3	0.11	38	274	29.7	0.69	1	28600	65	0.64	2.11	10	2.59	3.23	

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 pre-collar 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. • pXRF analysis (Vanta Olympus XRF Analyser) taken every metre. If pXRF response >1000ppm Zn + Pb, then sample taken for wet analysis • 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. • Diamond core tail involved HQ3 coring using 3m barrel. Subject to core recovery, the HQ core is split cut in half (along long axis) and the half split is further cut into quarter core for wet analysis • The diamond core samples are assayed as per RC chip sampling (same methodology) • pXRF analysis utilises a Vanta Olympus XRF analyser and involves four spot analyses (25cm intervals) 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.)..*	• Diamond core drilling with RC pre-collar. Core is HQ3 if ground not competent. Core is orientated if ground conditions allow.
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.*	• Diamond core is cut subject to recovery runs and lithological/mineralisation boundaries .
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource*	• The core is marked up for recovery, orientated and geologically logged. Petrographic

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	and mineragraphic samples taken subject to logging. pXRF analysis is also completed for later interpretation and reference. • All RC pre-collar drill cuttings logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Diamond Core drilling ○ Sub-sampling techniques are subject to core recovery. Core cut by diamond saw and sent as half core and quarter core to laboratory for wet analysis ○ Standards are routinely used with blanks. If recoveries allow, duplicates taken every 20m. In the case of duplicates, the primary sample is quarter core and the duplicate is quarter core.
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.*	• Drillhole collars surveyed to the end of 2021 utilised DGPS. Drilling since the beginning of 2022 utilised a handheld GPS – Datum is MGA94 Zone 51. Final survey is with DGPS.
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 diamond core drilling is reconnaissance (scoping) by nature and designed to aid in understanding lithology and mineralisation types and primary structures.
Orientation of data in	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the*	• Previous drilling (and historic) has defined a consistent flat lying

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
relation to geological structure	*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.*	sedimentary package. • Diamond core drilling was both vertical and angled. Vertical drilling is normal to the flat lying mineralisation. Drill hole length reported.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All sampling packaging and security completed by Rumble personnel, from collection of sample to delivery at laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Earaheedy Project comprises of a granted exploration license – 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 considered to be a epigenetic MVT variant. Mineralisation is predominantly stratiform sediment unconformity hosted in both carbonate and clastic flat lying lithologies.

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 – Chinook Prospect – Diamond Core Drill Hole Collar and Down Hole Survey
		• Table 2 - Chinook Prospect Historic Diamond Core Drill Hole Location and Significant Assays
		• Table 3 - Chinook Prospect - Drill Hole Significant Intersections and Multi-Element Assays

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.*	• Table 3 highlights various diamond core lengths assays and recoveries

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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').*	• Mineralisation is flat lying to very shallow northeast dipping (5 - 8°) • The mineralized intersection is drill-hole length.
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 - The Tonka-Navajoh Mineralised Footprint with Maximum Zn-Pb DH Contouring and Underlying Vertical Gravity Imagery – Including Interpreted Faults and Current Drilling Density • Image 2 - Earaheedy Project Location with Regional Copper Deposits
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 1 highlights drill core intervals either side of the highlighted mineralized zone of interest
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.*	• No other substantive exploration data
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 – Systematic testing of Sweetwater Extension westerly along strike from Chinook. along strike from Navajoh • Further assessment including petrography and mineragraphy to aid in targeting the newly defined polymetallic mineralisation. • •