14th March 2023

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Chinook Zn-Pb Prospect expands to 8km strike

RC Drilling – Chinook Prospect Western Extension – 100% RTR E69/3787

- Infill drilling **intercepted Zn-Pb mineralisation including**:
    - **8m** @ **3.78% Zn + Pb** from 57m (EHRC677)
      Including **3m** @ **5.64% Zn + Pb** from 57m
    - **7m** @ **4.13% Zn + Pb** from 53m (EHRC678)
      Including **3m** @ **7.00% Zn + Pb** from 53m
    - **80m** @ **1.32% Zn + Pb** from 89m (EHRC688)
      Including **9m** @ **4.49% Zn + Pb** from 103m
    - **15m** @ **3.13% Zn + Pb** from 127m (EHRC689)
      Including **3m** @ **6.33% Zn + Pb** from 133m
- Extensional drilling **intercepted the Chikamin feeder fault to the northeast expanding the strike to over 3km and open including:**
    - **42m** @ **1.65% Zn + Pb** from 123m (EHRC664),
      Including **17m** @ **2.82% Zn + Pb** from 124m
    - **15m** @ **2.35% Zn + Pb** from 146m (EHRC 652), **(800m NW of EHRC664)** including **3m** @ **4.50%** Zn + Pb from 147m
- Drilling has now **extended the Chinook Zn-Pb mineralised footprint to over 8km and remains open**

Geophysics - High-Grade Feeder Targeting

- The strong correlation between high-grade feeder faults and gravity lows reported between Tonka and Navajoh Southeast **has now be interpreted at Chinook, with Rumble finalising a targeting program along the remaining 12km untested strike of the Sweetwater Trend**

Copper Potential

- **Further significant copper mineralisation** (**19m** @ **0.43% Cu from 204m)** cross-cutting the dominant Zn-Pb mineralisation highlights **the potential for a significant later copper dominated system within the Earaheedy Project**

Next Steps

- **Following this drill program Rumble is working towards completion of the maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for the Chinook and Tonka – Navajoh Prospects**

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ASX RTR

Rumble Resources Limited (ASX: RTR) ("Rumble" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the RC results from the Chinook West Extension drill campaign within the 100% owned Sweetwater tenement (E69/3787), located at the Earaheedy Project, 110km north of Wiluna, Western Australia. This represents the final drill program and results prior to the release of a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for Earaheedy, whilst also testing the potential western extension to the Chinook mineralisation.

RC Drilling Results – Western Extension of Chinook Prospect – 100% RTR E69/3787

Infill and extensional RC drilling was completed on 200-400m spacings along and adjacent to the previously defined Chikamin Feeder Fault area and has highlighted strong continuity of higher-grade zones of mineralisation (see image 1). Results include:

- **8m @ 3.78% Zn + Pb from 57m** (EHRC677)*
  including **3m @ 5.64% Zn + Pb** from 57m
- **7m @ 4.13% Zn + Pb from 53m** (EHRC678)*
  including **3m @ 7.00% Zn + Pb** from 53m
- **80m @ 1.32% Zn + Pb from 89m** (EHRC688)*
  including **9m @ 4.49% Zn + Pb** from 103m
- **15m @ 3.13% Zn + Pb from 127m** (EHRC689)*
  including **3m @ 6.33% Zn + Pb** from 133m

* True Width Drill Hole Intersection

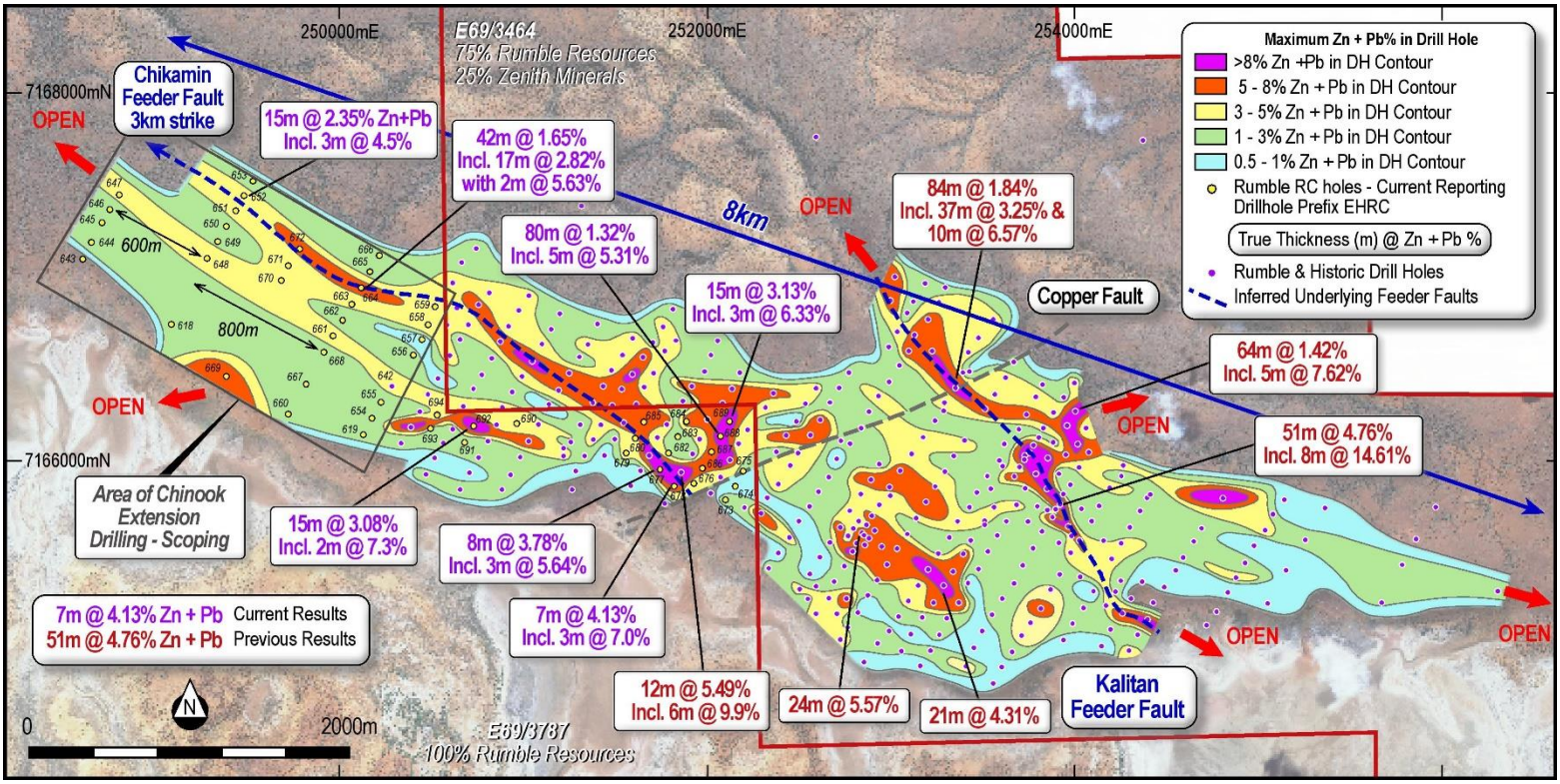

Image 1 – Chinook Deposit – Drill Hole Location Plan with significant intersections and maximum Zn + Pb contouring highlighting the western extension into the 100% RTR E69/3787

Of significance, the extension of the higher-grade Chikamin Feeder Fault has been confirmed with strong Zn-Pb mineralisation now defined over 3km which remains open to the northwest.

Significant new Zn-Pb mineralisation includes:

- **42m** @ **1.65% Zn + Pb** from 123m (EHRC664)*
  Within the broad zone, higher-grade intercepts include **17m** @ **2.82% Zn + Pb** from 124m.

Some 800m northwest from EHRC664, strong mineralisation was returned:

- **15m** @ **2.35% Zn + Pb** from 146m (EHRC 652)*
  Inc **3m** @ **4.50% Zn + Pb** from 147m

*True Width Drill Hole Intersection

54 holes were completed including broader spaced (400-800m) RC drilling designed to test the western extension of the Chinook Prospect within the Sweetwater tenement (E69/3787 – 100% Rumble) which successfully defined strong continuity of the mineralised Navajoh Unconformity while adding a further 2km of strike to the large Chinook Zn – Pb mineralising system.

The mineralisation footprint defined by drilling of the Chinook Prospect is now over 8km in strike length and remains open along strike and down dip.

High Grade Feeder Targeting at Chinook

The Chinook Prospect is a large-scale epigenetic Zn-Pb Unconformity related system with mineralisation structurally controlled by multiple northwest-southeast, northeast-southwest, and east-west feeder structures/faults. The Kalitan feeder fault and the newly defined Chikamin Feeder fault reflect higher-grade Zn-Pb mineralisation associated with the northwest-southeast trending structures. The Kalitan Feeder fault is over 2km in length and open to the northwest and southeast whilst the Chikamin Feeder fault is now over 3km in strike and open to the northwest.

The latest airborne gravity gradiometer (AGG) survey (Falcon™) has aided in understanding the structural controls on the higher-grade Zn-Pb feeder faults. Rumble announced previously (ASX Announcement 16/2/2023 – Multiple New High-Grade Feeder Targets Defined) the association with gravity lows and high-grade feeder faults at the Tonka-Navajoh Deposit and along a potential 9km trend to the southeast. The interpretation of the AGG survey (see image 2) at Chinook also highlights the association with gravity low trends and the Chikamin and Kalitan Feeder Faults.

Rumble is currently finalising a project-scale targeting program, primarily aimed at targeting multiple new potential feeder faults along the 12km of untested strike at the Sweetwater Trend within the 100% RTR owned E69/3787.

Copper Potential

Recent multielement analysis has delineated a significant northeast trending fault (see image 1 and 2) with strong copper anomalism – termed the Copper Fault. The Copper Fault is interpreted to be a later mineralising event that has truncated the southeast position of the Chikamin Feeder Fault. The position of the truncated extension of the Chikamin Feeder Fault is not known as yet.

Review of previous RC drilling completed by Rumble has shown all drill-holes that intersected the Copper Fault and immediate surrounds were anomalous with copper. Table 2 highlights the anomalous copper in drillholes on the Copper Fault at Chinook. The most significant intersection is **19m @ 0.43% Cu from 204m which includes 4m @ 1.51% Cu from 204m** (EHRC136). The Copper Fault is thought to be sub-vertical to steep northwest dipping and open to the northeast and southwest. With the broad spaced vertical drilling completed to date focused on testing the substantial flat lying Zn-Pb Unconformity style mineralisation, the likelihood of intersecting the Copper Fault has been very low and thus the newly defined copper mineralisation has yet to be adequately tested.

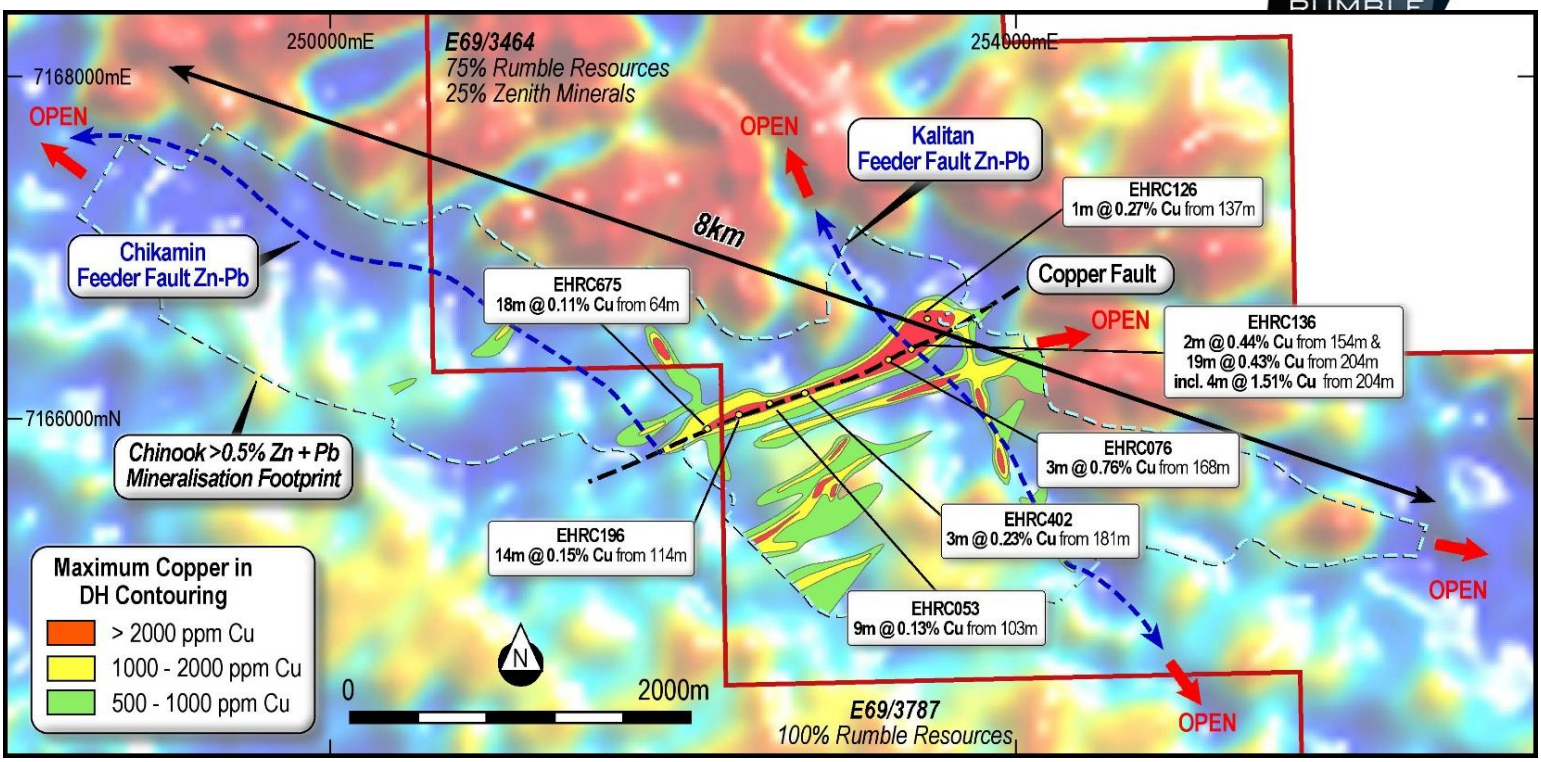

Image 2 – Chinook Deposit – Downhole Copper mineralisation + Chinook Zn-Pb mineralisation footprint over vertical gravity gradient imagery

Next Steps at Earaheedy Project

Exploration

- Rumble is currently finalising a targeting program aimed at identifying new potential feeder faults along the Sweetwater Trend within the 100% E69/3787
- Drilling planned for 2023
  - Target newly interpreted high-grade feeder targets along the 9km Navajoh Southeast Trend - 100% E69/3787
  - Target any high-grade feeder targets identified along the Sweetwater Trend - 100% E69/3787
  - Continue to test and extend high-grade feeder structures within the Chinook, Tonka and Navajoh prospect areas – RTR 75% E69/3464

Maiden MRE

- Rumble is working towards a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for the Chinook and Tonka – Navajoh prospects

Metallurgical

- Work to further improve the flotation performance following the exceptional sighter metallurgy reported on 17 November 2022.
- Further variability work to confirm the simple and conventional flowsheet
- Value adding beneficiation work (dense media separation and/or ore sorting) will commence once the required volumes of material have arrived from site and a suitable composite prepared.

About the Earaheedy Project

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 are held 100% RTR. Since the major Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu discovery in April 2021, scoping and broad spaced infill drilling has rapidly uncovered an emerging world class scale Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu base metal system, with interpretative geology, geophysics and drilling continuing to make new discoveries and highlight multiple large-scale targets.

To date, Rumble has only targeted the extensive shallow dipping unconformity lithologies termed the Navajoh Unconformity Unit, with drilling only testing 40% of its prospective strike. Drilling has been completed on 200m line spacings within the main Chinook, Tonka - Navajoh Prospect areas, and on 400m and 800m line spacings outside of these main prospects.

The project has provincial scale potential with the Sweetwater Trend is showing potential for repetitions of the prospective Navajoh Unconformity Unit (NUU) due to interpreted development of large-scale open folding and reverse fault/thrust sets, whilst a recent announcement (*refer to ASX Announcement – Multiple New High Grade Feeder Targets Defined - 16 February 2023*) highlighted the probable extension of the mineralised NUU and has inferred multiple high grade feeder targets along the 9km Navajoh Southeast Trend. Both targeted areas lie within the RTR 100% tenements.

In addition to expanding the very large mineralisation footprint of the Earaheedy Project, further high-grade feeder fault zones have been discovered and delineated with the aid of the evolving structural and geological understanding of the very large-scale Zn-Pb system. The latest discovery, the Chikamin Feeder Zone, has greatly increased Rumble's confidence in delineating multiple new zones as exploration progresses along strike.

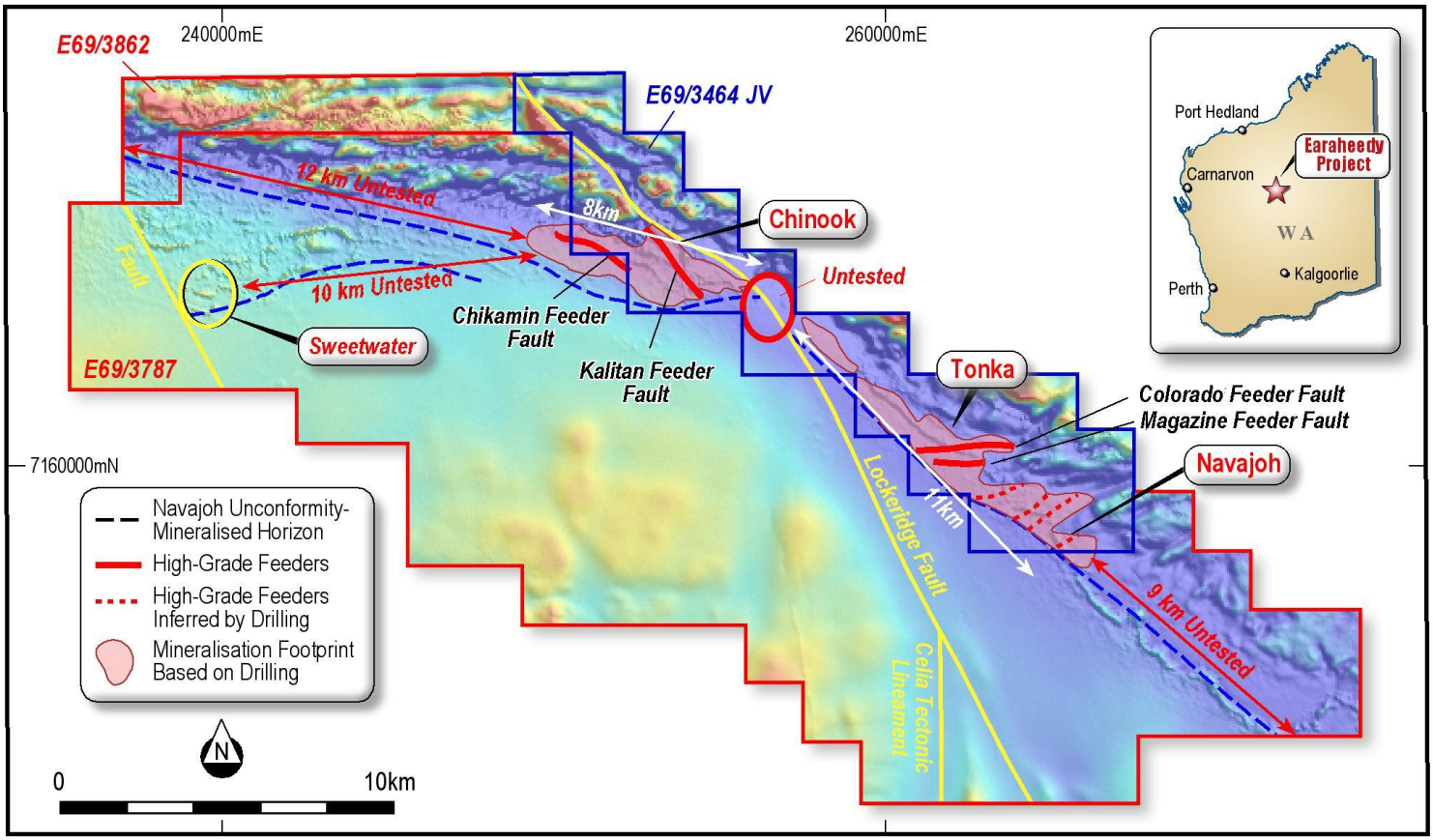

Image 3 – Earaheedy Project – Location of Deposits/Prospects Showing Prospectivity of the Navajoh Unconformity over Airborne Magnetics TMI RTP

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 Zinc Intercepts at Tonka
- ASX Release 29/9/2022 – New 2.2km High Grade Chikamin Feeder Zone Extends Chinook
- ASX Release 3/11/2022 – High Grade System Discovery Chinook inc 3.37% Cu, 4450 g/t Ag
- ASX Release 17/11/2022 – Exceptional Metallurgical Results at Earaheedy Project
- ASX Release 16/2/2023 – Multiple New High Grade Feeder Targets Defined

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 Deposit
Drill Hole Surveys, Significant Intersections with Assays

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	6% Zn + Pb	Ag g/t	S %	Zn %	Pb %	Other
EHRC618	249091	7166739	180	-90	0	96	108	12	0.91				2.67	1.97	0.75	0.16	
EHRC619	250134	7166143	96	-90	0	40	62	22	1.1				1.57	0.17	0.53	0.57	
EHRC643	248608	7167099	156	-90	0												NSR
EHRC644	248659	7167188	173	-90	0	158	170	12	0.89				1.25	0.17	0.51	0.38	
EHRC645	248715	7167295	198	-90	0	171	180	9	0.69				0.75	0.14	0.38	0.31	
EHRC646	248757	7167368	174	-90	0	153	170	17	0.89				1.47	3.07	0.73	0.16	
					inc	154	155	1		2.3			3	8.38	2.14	0.16	
EHRC647	248812	7167446	198	-90	0	158	172	14	1.49				2.29	3.46	1.14	0.35	
					inc	160	161	1		2.45			3	3.86	2.11	0.34	
					inc	164	165	1		3.24			4	3.13	2.07	1.17	
					inc	167	168	1		2.52			2	3.11	1.9	0.62	
EHRC648	249289	7167099	210	-90	0	153	182	29	1.29				1.52	3.69	1.04	0.25	
					inc	155	156	1		2.48			3	6.61	2.07	0.41	
					inc	159	163	4		2.45			3.5	7.81	2.02	0.43	
					inc	173	175	2		2.07			1.5	5.09	1.79	0.28	
EHRC649	249343	7167193	209	-90	0	138	153	15	1.01				2.07	3.63	0.79	0.22	
					inc	145	146	1		2.32			3	6.18	1.65	0.67	
EHRC650	249386	7167274	213	-90	0	142	161	19	1.13				1.42	4.33	0.93	0.2	
					inc	145	146	1		2.78			3	8.03	2.49	0.29	
EHRC651	249439	7167362	192	-90	0	149	171	22	1.29				1.81	3.13	1.04	0.25	
					inc	149	150	1		3.47			6	11.05	2.31	1.16	
					inc	153	154	1		2.05			3	3.78	1.3	0.75	
					inc	161	163	2		2.38			1	2.75	2.21	0.17	
EHRC652	249486	7167441	178	-90	0	146	161	15	2.35				3.08	6.17	1.79	0.56	
					inc	147	156	9		2.88			3.78	7.87	2.31	0.57	
					inc	147	150	3			**4.5**		5.67	15.53	3.95	0.55	
EHRC653	249533	7167527	240	-90	0	146	148	2	1.01				1	1.67	0.83	0.18	
EHRC654	250184	7166233	132	-90	0	85	91	6	0.8				7.17	5.91	0.35	0.45	
EHRC655	250234	7166320	138	-90	0	84	102	18	0.82				2.39	2.54	0.39	0.43	
EHRC656	250409	7166573	162	-90	0	86	119	33	1.18				2.09	1.99	0.86	0.32	
					inc	111	113	2		2.49			3.5	5.03	1.68	0.81	
EHRC657	250454	7166657	178	-90	0	129	140	11	0.63				1.09	2.96	0.48	0.15	
EHRC658	250487	7166736	186	-90	0	142	154	12	1.67				3.5	7.44	1.13	0.54	
					inc	148	150	2		3.33			8.5	20.35	1.73	1.6	
EHRC659	250525	7166838	210	-90	0	143	164	21	1.41				2.7	6.63	1.07	0.34	
					inc	146	151	5		2.27			2.4	4.13	1.91	0.36	
EHRC660	249731	7166250	156	-90	0	34	61	27	1.06				1.15	0.17	0.43	0.63	
EHRC661	249972	7166678	180	-90	0	113	139	26	1.27				3.35	5.51	0.9	0.37	
					inc	127	132	5		2.51			6.4	13.12	1.71	0.8	
EHRC662	250022	7166764	186	-90	0	117	149	32	1.28				2.38	3.39	0.82	0.4	
					inc	127	129	2		2.39			4	2.35	1.47	0.91	
					inc	140	141	1		2.64			2	5.5	2.25	0.49	
EHRC663	250073	7166854	165	-90	0	125	165	40	1.69				3.1	5.97	1.3	0.39	
					inc	126	129	3		2.4			2.33	2.84	2	0.4	
					inc	135	148	13		2.33			4.08	6.28	1.84	0.49	
EHRC664	250122	7166942	210	-90	0	123	165	42	1.65				2.62	4.44	1.28	0.37	
					inc	124	141	17		2.82			3.47	5.12	2.2	0.62	
					inc	128	130	2			**5.63**		7.5	5.06	3.31	2.32	
EHRC665	250170	7167028	146	-90	0	116	120	4	0.9				1	1.38	0.73	0.17	
EHRC666	250222	7167116	150	-90	0	110	115	5	0.87				0.8	1.4	0.7	0.17	
EHRC667	249824	7166416	138	-90	0	66	74	8	1.34				6.63	2.77	0.86	0.48	
EHRC668	249924	7166591	150	-90	0	100	109	9	0.86				6.11	2.43	0.5	0.36	
EHRC669	249389	7166460	138	-90	0	59	74	15	1.87				4.53	3.26	1.05	0.82	
					inc	72	74	2		4.62			11	12.63	2.41	2.21	
					inc	72	73	1				**6.48**	15	21.6	3.47	3.01	

Table 1 (continued)
Chinook Deposit
Drill Hole Surveys, Significant Intersections with Assays

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	6% Zn + Pb	Ag g/t	S %	Zn %	Pb %	Other
EHRC670	249689	7166980	204	-90	0	122	136	14	1.36				2	3.48	1.02	0.34	
					inc	131	132	1			**4.39**		6	15.25	2.78	1.61	
EHRC671	249728	7167059	195	-90	0	130	145	15	1.42				1.87	4.21	1.22	0.2	
					inc	137	138	1		3.07			8	17.65	2.79	0.28	
EHRC672	249788	7167151	173	-90	0	135	152	17	1.11				1.18	2.46	0.96	0.15	
					inc	147	148	1				**6.78**	4	15.3	6.21	0.57	
EHRC673	252107	7165785	72	-90	0	43	44	1	1.03				1	0.15	0.07	0.96	
EHRC674	252152	7165858	84	-90	0	47	48	1	0.76				2	0.13	0.17	0.59	
EHRC675	252195	7165944	108	-90	0	77	84	7	1.17				2.57	0.2	0.67	0.5	
EHRC676	251929	7165878	91	-90	0	58	66	8	2.58				6.25	9.45	1.18	1.4	
					inc	58	64	6		3.15			7.67	11.86	1.44	1.71	
EHRC677	251744	7165954	120	-90	0	56	67	11	3.12				4.55	5.31	1.75	1.37	
					inc	57	65	8		3.78			4.13	6.87	2.19	1.59	
					inc	57	60	3			**5.64**		7.67	11.07	2.49	3.15	
EHRC678	251819	7165862	90	-90	0	53	60	7	4.13				7.86	11.67	1.26	2.87	
					inc	53	56	3			**7**		11.67	14.69	2.06	4.94	
EHRC679	251561	7166037	108	-90	0	70	83	13	1.44				5.23	0.71	0.49	0.95	
					inc	71	74	3		3.18			12	1.88	1.1	2.08	
EHRC680	251610	7166123	132	-90	0	72	89	17	2.53				13.88	6.55	1.51	1.02	
					inc	73	84	11		3.15			18.82	9.64	1.8	1.35	
					inc	75	77	2			**4.82**		14.5	14.95	2.35	2.47	
EHRC681	251658	7166209	114	-90	0	86	114 EOH	28	1.56				2.46	1.69	1.17	0.39	
					inc	86	89	3		3.55			10	2.38	2.12	1.43	
					inc	112	114 EOH	2		3.07			2.5	3.15	2.57	0.5	
EHRC682	251791	7166043	108	-90	0	71	84	13	0.92				11.15	0.98	0.44	0.48	
EHRC683	251840	7166129	168	-90	0	99	107	8	1.4				4.5	9.01	1	0.4	
					inc	101	103	2		2.48			6	13.05	1.78	0.7	
EHRC684	251890	7166210	186	-90	0	116	132	16	2.34				3.17	3.43	1.56	0.78	
					inc	119	123	4		3.57			2.75	2.53	2.63	0.94	
EHRC685	251657	7166214	106	-90	0	86	92	6	2.19				3.67	1.84	1.85	0.34	
					inc	86	89	3		3.61			6.33	3.34	3.06	0.55	
					and	96	105	9	0.86				2.33	3.87	0.62	0.24	
EHRC686	251977	7165960	120	-90	0	61	72	11	2.68				5.18	9.43	1.73	0.95	
					inc	61	66	5		**4**			9.2	16.38	2.35	1.65	
EHRC687	252025	7166047	138	-90	0	79	99	20	1.67				12.65	3.21	0.85	0.82	
					inc	80	84	4		3.33			17.75	4.29	1.42	1.91	
EHRC688	252073	7166132	174	-90	0	89	169	80	1.32				2.97	4.51	0.9	0.42	
					inc	89	94	5		2.17			4	1.69	0.97	1.2	
					inc	103	112	**9**		**4.49**			11.25	19	3.1	1.39	
					inc	103	108	**5**			**5.31**		10.6	18.24	3.78	1.53	
EHRC689	252121	7166214	160	-90	0	126	157	31	1.91				2.68	4.31	1.56	0.35	
					inc	127	142	15		3.13			3.93	5.63	2.58	0.55	
					inc	133	136	3			**6.33**		5.33	7.55	5.6	0.73	
EHRC690	250969	7166203	144	-90	0	84	97	13	1.72				6.85	3.13	1.04	0.68	
					inc	92	97	5		2.99			11.8	7.41	1.95	1.04	
EHRC691	250681	7166101	102	-90	0	38	60	22	0.73				1.77	0.18	0.48	0.25	
EHRC692	250732	7166187	132	-90	0	66	90	24	2.43				4.63	3.93	1.57	0.86	
					inc	75	90	15		3.28			5.93	5.76	2.13	1.15	
					inc	76	77	1			**5.07**		5	4.8	3.96	1.11	
					inc	86	88	2				**7.30**	12.5	15.33	4.1	3.2	
EHRC693	250499	7166176	120	-90	0	43	67	24	0.93				0.83	0.27	0.58	0.35	
					and	72	79	7	0.96				3.14	5.19	0.64	0.32	
EHRC694	250536	7166249	138	-90	0	62	85	22	1.3				1.1	1.21	0.98	0.32	
					inc	76	80	4		2.64			1.75	2.57	2.17	0.47	
					and	90	100	10	1				2.7	3.44	0.65	0.35	

Table 2
Chinook Prospect
Drill Hole Survey – Copper Only Drill Hole Intersections >1000ppm Cu

Hole ID	E MGA	N MGA	Depth (m)	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Cu % 1000ppm Cu Cut Off
EHRC053	252491	7166043	126	-90	0	114	128	14	0.15
EHRC076	253291	7166312	227	-90	0	168	171	3	0.19
EHRC126	253409	7166589	192	-90	0	137	138	1	0.27
EHRC136	253348	7166399	235	-90	0	154	156	2	0.44
					and	204	223	19	0.43
					inc	204	208	4	1.51
EHRC196	252377	7166049	160	-90	0	114	128	14	0.15
EHRC402	252828	7166177	198	-90	0	181	183	3	0.23
EHRC675	252195	7165944	108	-90	0	64	82	18	0.11

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-*
		• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	duplicate taken every 20m, and a standard taken every 20m. 4 standards (OREAS CRMs) levels and one blank were used randomly.
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.
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 both reconnaissance (scoping) by nature with drill hole spacing on average 500m x 100m apart with select 200m by 100m infill. • 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.
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 MVT variant (Irish Style in part). 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 Drill Hole Surveys, Significant Intersections with Assays
		• Table 2 - Chinook Prospect Drill Hole Survey – Copper Only Drill Hole Intersections >1000ppm Cu

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 1 highlights various cut off grades. RC sampling is 1m intervals. No upper cut off used.

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 considered true width
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 - Chinook Prospect – Drill Hole Location Plan with Significant Intersections and Maximum Zn + Pb Contouring Highlighting the Chinook Western Extension • Image 2 - Chinook Prospect – Copper in DH Anomalism with Chinook Mineralisation Footprint over Vertical Gravity Gradient Imagery • Image 3 - Earaheedy Project – Location ofProspects Showing Prospectivity of the Navajoh Unconformity over Airborne Magnetics TMI RTP
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.*	• Lower grade cut off is used to reflect the width and grade of low grade
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.*	• Airborne Gravity Gradiometer (FALCON™) Survey completed by Xcalibur Multiphysics. Survey was 1949 line km at 80m height on 200m line spacing. Images 1,2 and 3 present the vertical gravity component AGG imagery
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 Sweetwater Extension west along strike from Chinook • Compilation and Interpretation of data for: ▪ Mineral Resource Estimate ▪ Project Scale Target Generation