30th August 2022

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

High grade drill intercepts at Tonka extend Colorado Fault Zone to over 2.5km

Tonka Prospect – High Grade Colorado Fault Zone

- RC drilling **increases the High-Grade Colorado Fault Zone by 100% to over 2.5km**
- The Fault Zone remains **open with an 8+% Zn-Pb zone now defined over 2km**
- The mineralisation is **zinc sulphide dominant with ratios up to 10:1 Zn:Pb**
- Latest RC drill hole intersections include:
  - **25m @ 5.69% Zn + Pb from 215m (EHRC548)**
    - including **12m @ 9.72% Zn + Pb from 216m**
    - and a higher-grade zone returning **5m @ 14.14% Zn + Pb from 216m**
  - **13m @ 4.64% Zn + Pb from 208 to EOH (EHRC544)**
    - including **4m @ 11.46% Zn + Pb from 215m**
    - plus a shallow intercept of **3m @ 5.17% Zn + Pb from 22m**
  - 12m @ 2.55% Zn + Pb from **208m to EOH (EHRC547)**
    - ***The hole ended in high-grade mineralisation***
      - ***2m @ 8.20% Zn + Pb from 218m to EOH***
  - **11m @ 4.96% Zn+Pb from 138m (EHRC 506)**
    - including **8m @ 5.95% Zn + Pb from 139m**
  - 20m @2.54% Zn+Pb **from 179m (EHRC 536)**
    - including **5m @ 6.42% Zn + Pb from 179m**
  - **5m @ 5.75% Zn + Pb from 196m (EHRC541)**

Tonka Prospect - Magazine Fault Zone

- **Drilling results and pending assays supported by pXRF highlight potential strong Zn-Pb mineralisation**
- **Fault Zone remains open to the east with room to significantly expand**
- Results from the easternmost drill hole (EHRC499) returned:
  - **8m @ 4.00% Zn + Pb from 156m (EHRC499)**

Navajoh Prospect

- **A single drill hole 1.3km's southeast of the main Navajoh Prospect testing a preliminary gravity target intercepted high-grade mineralisation**
  - 5m @ 2.74% Zn + Pb **from 151m (EHRC487)**
    - inc **1m @ 11.03% Zn + Pb from 153m**
- The intersection is a potential **new east-west mineralised fault zone that remains open in all directions**

Tonka - Navajoh Prospect – Control of High-Grade Structures

- Interpretation of the preliminary Airborne Gravity Gradiometric (AGG) data has **highlighted the high-grade fault zones as potentially a series of stacked east-west mineralising structures**
- Multiple new targets are being generated from the preliminary data showcasing **potential for new fault zones yet to be drill tested within and outside the 8km x 2km Tonka-Navajoh Prospect**

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ASX RTR

Rumble Resources Limited (ASX: RTR) ("Rumble" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the latest round of RC drilling results from the Tonka-Navajoh Prospect at the Earaheedy Project, located 140km northeast of Wiluna, Western Australia.

RC Drilling Results – Tonka-Navajoh Prospect

As part of the ongoing RC drilling program on the Earaheedy Project, the results for sixty-two (62) drill holes have been returned for the Tonka-Navajoh Prospect. The drilling involved further defining and extending the new Colorado Fault Zone on broad 200m section spacing. Several traverses scoped a number of earlier ground gravity targets between the main Tonka and Navajoh zones targeting new fault zones.

Colorado Fault Zone (Tonka Prospect)

The Colorado Fault Zone mineralisation has been extended by 100% to a strike in excess of 2.5km (east-west trending) and is open to the east (see image 1). The latest intersections include:

- **25m @ 5.69% Zn + Pb from 215m** (EHRC548)
  - including **12m @ 9.72% Zn + Pb from 216m**
  - and a higher grade zone returning **5m @ 14.14% Zn + Pb from 216m**
- **13m @ 4.64% Zn + Pb from 208 to EOH** (EHRC544)
  - including **4m @ 11.46% Zn + Pb from 215m**
  - plus a shallow intercept of **3m @ 5.17% Zn + Pb from 22m**
- 12m @ 2.55% Zn + Pb from 208m to EOH (EHRC547)
  - ***The hole ended in high-grade mineralisation ie.***
    - ***2m @ 8.20% Zn + Pb from 218m to EOH***
- **11m @ 4.96% Zn+Pb from 138m** (EHRC 506)
  - including **8m @ 5.95% Zn + Pb from 139m**
- 20m @2.54% Zn+Pb **from 179m** (EHRC 536)
  - including **5m @ 6.42% Zn + Pb from 179m**
- **5m @ 5.75% Zn + Pb from 196m** (EHRC541)
- **10m @ 3.43% Zn + Pb from 110m** (EHRC516a)

Rumble previously reported the discovery of the Colorado Fault Zone (ASX Announcement - 26th May 2022 – Multiple New High-Grade Zn-Pb Zones Defined at Earaheedy) outlining significant widths of mineralisation and high-grade internal zones. The new intercepts compliment previously reported high-grade intercepts on the **Colorado Fault Zone which include:**

- **73m @ 3.07% Zn + Pb (2.75% Zn, 0.32% Pb) from 106m (EHRC515)**
  - Including **13m @ 5.38% Zn + Pb** (4.87% Zn, 0.51% Pb) from 108m
    - **with 6m @ 6.70% Zn + Pb (6.13% Zn, 0.57% Pb) from 108m**
  - Including **19m @ 3.48% Zn + Pb** (3.08% Zn, 0.35% Pb) from 132m
    - **with 7m @ 4.50% Zn + Pb (4.03% Zn, 0.47% Pb) from 136m**
  - Including **9m @ 3.56% Zn + Pb** (3.18% Zn, 0.38% Pb) from 162m
    - **with 2m @ 8.17% Zn + Pb (7.49% Zn, 0.68% Pb) from 162m**
- **7m @ 10.71% Zn + Pb (8.52% Zn, 2.19% Pb) from 137m (EHRC518)**
  - Including **3m @ 19.93%** Zn + Pb from 138m
- **22m @ 4.27% Zn + Pb from 110m (EHRC399)**
  - Including **11m @ 5.82% Zn + Pb, from 121m**
- **20m @ 4.27% Zn +** Pb from 112m (EHRC398)
  - Including **8m @ 6.75% Zn** + Pb, from 117m

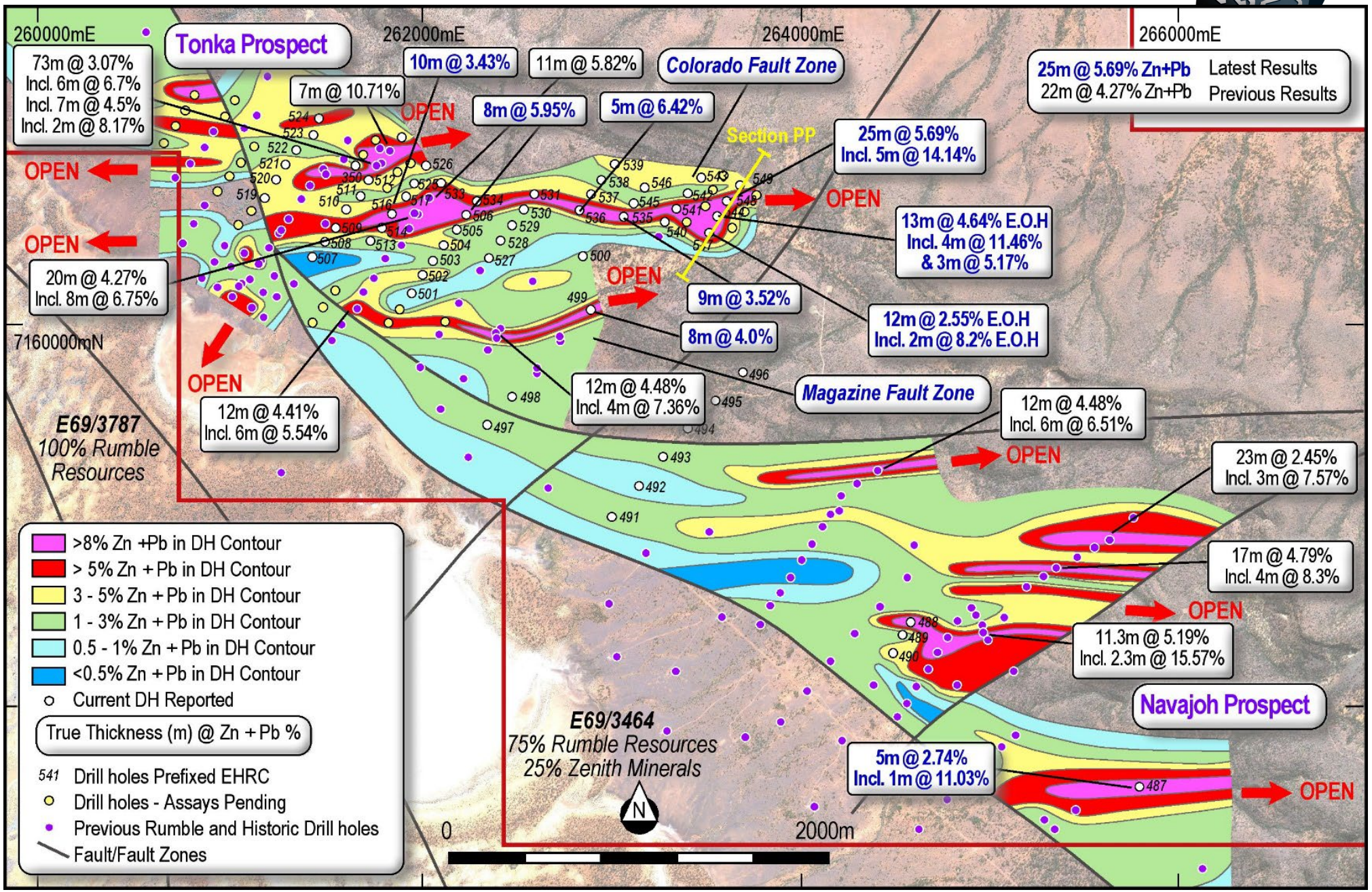

Image 1 – Tonka Navajoh Prospects – Drill Hole Location Plan highlighting the Colorado and Magazine Fault Zones with Significant Intersections and Maximum Zn + Pb Contouring

Of significance, on the PP Section (see Image 2), both EHRC544 and EHRC547 ended in mineralisation, with EHRC547 ending in high grade mineralisation – **2m @ 8.20% Zn + Pb** (see image 2). Further drilling will be planned to define the limits to this high grade mineralisation.

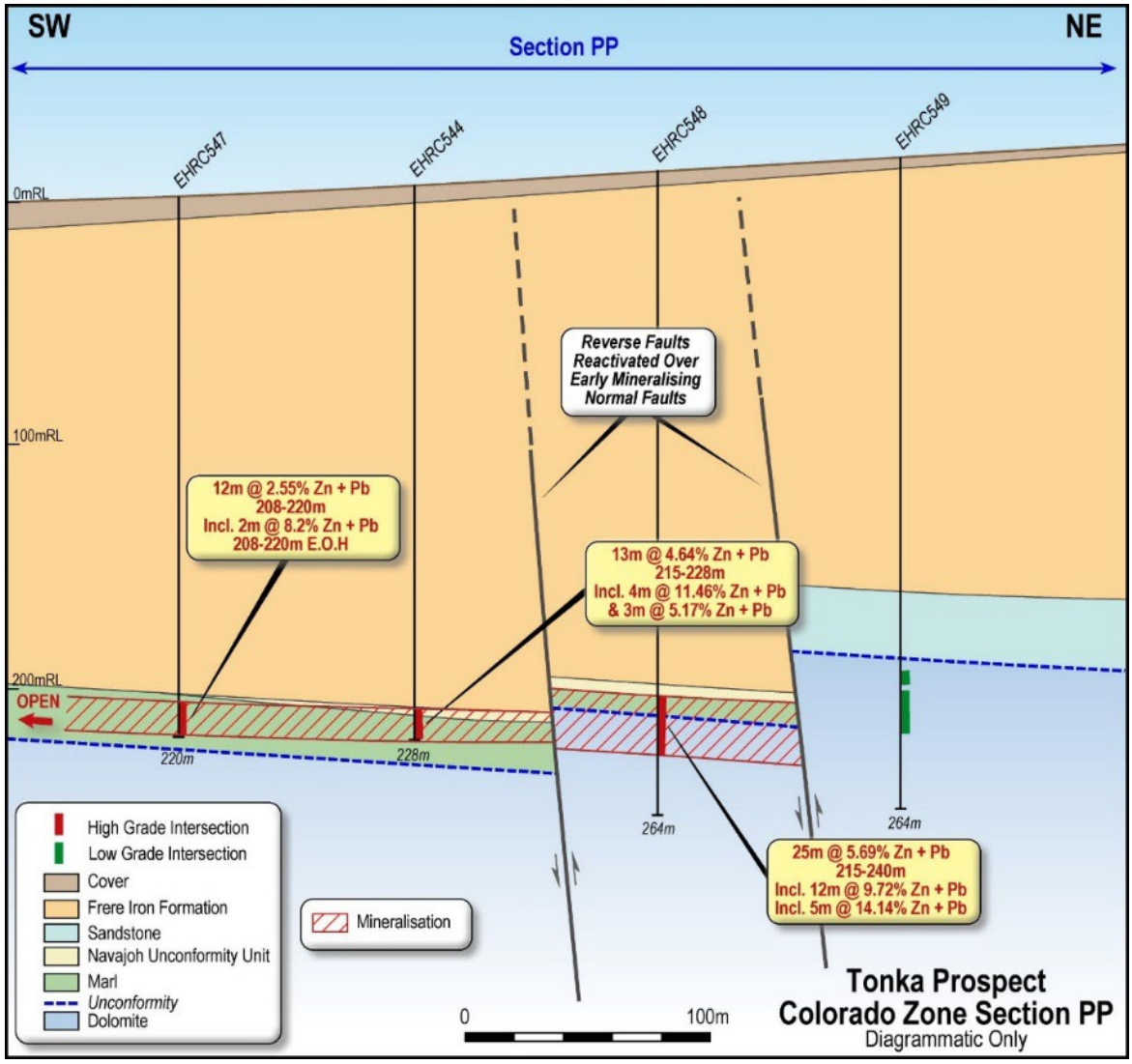

Image 2 – Colorado Fault Zone Section PP – Drillhole Intersections and Geology

Mineralisation is hosted primarily in a laterally extensive flat lying altered marl unit, which is associated with the Navajoh Unconformity. The Navajoh Unconformity Unit (multi-facies sediments that lie above the unconformity) that also hosts the Chinook mineralisation, appears to have thinned along the Colorado Fault Zone and in places is absent. In these areas, sphalerite dominant zones have developed within the Navajoh Dolomite which lies immediately below the unconformity. The Zn:Pb ratios are up to 10:1, which is significantly higher than the Chinook Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu mineralisation that lies some 9km to the northwest.

Immediately to the north and potentially south of the main Colorado Fault Zone, sub-parallel strongly mineralised east-west structures support the potential for further new en-echelon high grade Zn-Pb zones to be delineated.

Magazine Fault Zone (Tonka Prospect)

The Magazine Fault Zone lies 600m south of the Colorado Fault Zone and is now interpreted to trend east-west (see image 1). Recent drilling results and pending holes supported by pXRF analyses highlight potential strong Zn dominant mineralisation that remains open along strike (see Image 1). The easternmost hole (EHRC499) returned:

- **8m @ 4.00% Zn + Pb (3.71% Zn, 0.29% Pb)** from 151m with narrow higher-grade zones of
  - **1m @ 8.14% Zn + Pb** from 156m and **1m @ 8.37% Zn + Pb** from 162m

Navajoh Prospect

A single RC reconnaissance drillhole, 1.3km's southeast of the Navajoh Prospect, testing a gravity target has also returned strong Zn dominant mineralisation (see image 1):

- 5m @ 2.74% Zn + Pb (2.66%Zn, 0.08% Pb) from 151m (EHRC487)
    - inc **1m @ 11.03% Zn + Pb (10.85% Zn, 0.18% Pb) from 153m**

This new intercept has been interpreted as a new east-west mineralised fault zone which is open in all directions and remains to be drill tested.

Tonka – Navajoh Structural Controls on Mineralisation

Emerging from the ongoing drill results and re-interpretation of the mineralisation trends with the aid of the recent preliminary results from the Airborne Gravity Gradiometry survey over the Tonka-Navajoh area is the inferred association of northeast trending and east-west mineralising structures.

The latest interpretation suggests the east-west mineralised structures were the original fault zones associated with sets of extension/normal faults that lie primarily below the Navajoh Unconformity. The northeast structures were the likely link faults. Later tectonics (not necessarily associated with mineralisation) has subsequently overprinted the east-west fault zones (reverse faults).

Next Steps at the Tonka-Navajoh Prospect

- A further 38 RC and diamond holes from the recent campaign at Tonka- Navajoh, which were planned to infill and extend the Colorado and Magazine Fault Zones remain to be reported

- Early interpretation of the preliminary Airborne Gravity Gradiometric (AGG) data has highlighted the Fault Zones as potentially a series of stacked high grade east-west mineralising structures within the extensive broad mineralised envelope (8km x 2km) at Tonka -Navajoh. Multiple new targets are being generated from this preliminary data and the Company is currently planning further RC/DDH drilling to test these areas in the near term.

- Sighter metallurgical test work to develop a preliminary flowsheet for the sulphide flotation concentrate is progressing well.

- An independent technical study to determine the optimum drill spacing for a maiden resource has commenced.

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 is 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 smart geology and drilling continuing to make new discoveries and highlight multiple large-scale targets. Less than 15% of the combined strike of the fertile lithological units within this potential Tier 1 Project have been drill tested, which includes a further 23km of the untested and open Navajoh Unconformity Unit.

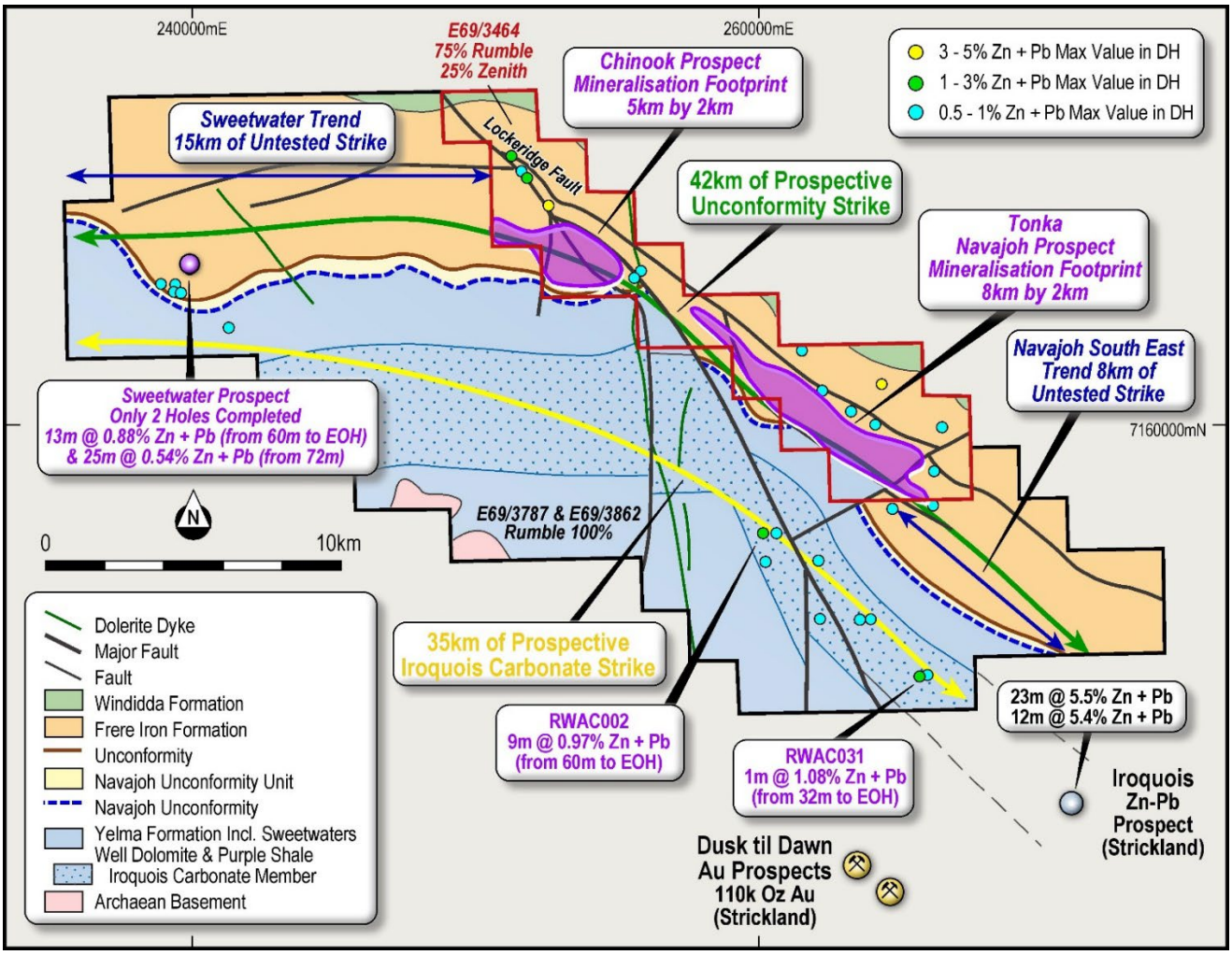

Image 3 - Earaheedy Project – Prospectivity Map highlighting Tonka-Navajoh Prospect location

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 Fault 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

About Rumble Resources Ltd

Rumble Resources is an ASX listed Exploration and Development Company (ASX: RTR) focussed on rapidly advancing the Tier 1 potential Zinc-Lead-Silver-Copper Discovery at the Earaheedy Project in Western Australia.

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
Drill Hole Surveys with 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
EHRC487	265784	7157573	200	-90	0	151	156	5	2.74				1	2.33	2.66	0.08	
					inc	153	154	1				11.03	3	7.84	10.85	0.18	
					and	173	177	4	0.81				1	0.85	0.78	0.03	
EHRC488	264582	7158440	180	-90	0	131	137	6		3.88			5.17	3.96	3.42	0.46	
EHRC489	264535	7158373	156	-90	0	113	120	7	0.92				2	1.34	0.54	0.38	
EHRC490	264484	7158282	150	-90	0	77	79	2	1.23				1	0.09	0.03	1.2	
					and	106	110	4	1.66				7	2.69	0.89	0.77	
EHRC491	263013	7159002	126	-90	0	75	84	9	0.76				2.56	1.38	0.6	0.16	
EHRC492A	263143	7159163	132	-90	0												NSR
EHRC493	263282	7159306	144	-90	0	116	121	5	0.86				2.8	1.95	0.7	0.16	
EHRC494	263422	7159457	156	-90	0												NSR
EHRC495	263557	7159599	154	-90	0	146	149	3	1.13				2	1.5	1.07	0.06	
EHRC496	263697	7159747	210	-90	0	180	184	4	0.91				3	2.91	0.73	0.18	
EHRC497	262354	7159475	120	-90	0	49	65	16	0.52				1.63	1	0.44	0.08	
EHRC498	262485	7159626	132	-90	0	76	78	2		2.28			2	1.16	1.63	0.65	
					and	82	95	13	0.88				2.31	3.18	0.71	0.17	
EHRC499	262901	7160075	197	-90	0	151	173	22	2.25				1.45	2.55	2.04	0.21	
					inc	156	164	8		4			1.75	3.35	3.71	0.29	
					inc	156	157	1				8.14	1	4.53	7.94	0.2	
					inc	162	163	1				8.37	5	8.74	7.39	0.98	
EHRC500	262863	7160356	208	-90	0	176	179	3	0.98				3	2.45	0.39	0.59	
EHRC501	261957	7160176	150	-90	0	98	100	2	0.78				2	1.14	0.49	0.29	
EHRC502	262015	7160261	174	-90	0	89	105	16	1				1.81	0.89	0.82	0.18	
					inc	89	91	2		2.45			6	2.1	1.62	0.83	
					inc	97	97	1		3.07			4	2.87	3	0.07	
EHRC503	262067	7160338	156	-90	0	106	124	18	1.07				1.39	0.15	0.88	0.19	
					inc	111	112	1		2.24			3	0.17	1.77	0.47	
EHRC504	262126	7160420	174	-90	0	120	138	18	1.71				4.5	1.34	1.25	0.46	
					inc	127	128	1			4.35		12	3.89	3.51	0.84	
					inc	132	136	4		2.81			4.25	1.94	2.2	0.61	
EHRC505	262193	7160503	186	-90	0	155	163	8	1.46				1	0.54	1.29	0.17	
					inc	157	158	1		2.43			1	0.57	2.24	0.19	
EHRC506	262249	7160582	201	-90	0	135	161	26	2.62				2.27	2.5	2.32	0.3	
					inc	138	149	11		4.96			3.36	3.92	4.41	0.55	
					inc	139	147	8			5.95		3.63	4.34	5.32	0.63	
					inc	140	142	2				8.21	4	4.18	7.13	1.08	
					inc	145	147	2				6.52	4.5	6.58	6.26	0.26	
					and	169	180	11	0.91				1	1.21	0.86	0.05	
					and	183	185	2	1.05				1	1.36	0.99	0.06	
EHRC507	261434	7160359	102	-90	0												NSR
EHRC508	261501	7160443	123	-90	0	82	96	14	2.9				2	0.77	2.72	0.18	
					inc	83	94	11		3.35			2.09	0.95	3.14	0.21	
					inc	89	92	3			4.21		2	0.8	3.96	0.25	
EHRC509	261556	7160511	144	-90	0	82	112	30	1.51				1.89	2.08	1.34	0.17	
					inc	83	90	7		3.53			4.5	3.13	3.1	0.43	
					inc	87	89	2			4.91		8	4.12	4.19	0.72	
EHRC510	261614	7160606	150	-90	0	78	103	25	2.17				2.92	1.81	1.93	0.24	
					inc	84	97	13		2.76			2.31	2.24	2.55	0.21	
EHRC511	261685	7160676	158	-90	0	109	112	3	1.37				3.33	1.7	1.43	0.24	
					and	122	126	4	1.13				2.5	1.97	0.99	0.14	
EHRC512	261732	7160757	180	-90	0	116	131	15	1.4				3.13	1.79	1.22	0.18	
					inc	124	127	3		3.25			7.67	4.79	3.02	0.23	
EHRC513	261744	7160448	138	-90	0	95	109	14	1.45				1.93	0.43	1.24	0.21	
					inc	104	108	4		2.67			3	0.52	2.2	0.47	
					and	112	131	19	0.53				0.63	0.72	0.32	0.21	
EHRC514	261803	7160505	135	-90	0	96	121	25	3.15				3.28	2.34	2.82	0.33	
					inc	96	116	20		3.39			3.44	2.24	3.04	0.35	
					inc	101	102	1			5.26		3	1.86	4.77	0.49	
					inc	113	115	2				6.46	7	5.95	5.89	0.57	
EHRC516A	261862	7160582	174	-90	0	96	121	25	2.48				2	1.19	1.58	0.9	
					inc	96	98	2		4.92			3	1.74	0.04	4.88	
					inc	110	120	10		3.43			3.4	1.92	2.95	0.48	
					inc	117	120	3			5.42		5.67	3.24	4.79	0.63	
EHRC517	261938	7160674	192	-90	0	118	134	16	1.47				1.88	1.1	1.31	0.16	
					inc	120	123	3		3.73			3.33	2.98	3.33	0.4	
					inc	120	122	2			4.3		4	3.55	3.83	0.47	
EHRC519	261180	7160674	108	-90	0	72	79	7	2.29				2.29	0.31	1.9	0.39	
					inc	73	78	5		2.87			2.8	0.38	2.37	0.5	
EHRC520	261239	7160770	126	-90	0	58	86	28	1.4				3.22	0.69	1.15	0.25	
					inc	79	85	5		2.63			6.29	1.43	2.07	0.56	
EHRC521	261291	7160846	144	-90	0	92	108	16	1.92				1.75	1.53	1.68	0.24	
					inc	92	98	6		3.14			2.33	2.64	2.7	0.44	
EHRC522	261350	7160921	147	-90	0	76	84	8	0.94				0.85	0.17	0.31	0.63	
					and	109	114	5	0.79				1.2	1.15	0.68	0.11	

Table 1 Continued
Drill Hole Surveys with 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
EHRC523	261441	7161001	180	-90	0	97	101	4	0.79					0.61	0.74	0.05	
					and	110	122	12	0.85				1.2	0.89	0.78	0.07	
					and	131	138	7	1.41				1.43	0.84	1.15	0.26	
EHRC524	261469	7161084	204	-90	0	117	126	9	0.82					0.64	0.76	0.06	
					and	140	149	9	1.82				5.33	2.68	1.42	0.4	
					inc	141	142	1				7.31	30	13	5.15	2.16	
					and	157	166	9	0.64					0.46	0.58	0.06	
EHRC525	261975	7160750	204	-90	0	152	154	2	1.81				4	2.12	1.35	0.46	
EHRC526	262033	7160836	222	-90	0	151	191	40	1.57				1.12	1.3	1.45	0.12	
					inc	151	157	6		4.27			2.6	2.61	3.86	0.41	
					inc	152	154	2				6.43	3.5	3.68	5.86	0.57	
					inc	163	166	3		2.57			1.67	1.91	2.46	0.11	
EHRC527	262369	7160359	174	-90	0	136	140	4	1.23				1.75	1.03	1.15	0.08	
EHRC528	262427	7160445	210	-90	0	146	163	17	1.66				4.29	2.19	1.4	0.26	
					inc	156	160	4		2.44			4.25	3.39	2.15	0.29	
EHRC529	262486	7160519	216	-90	0	145	162	17	1.12				1.41	1.34	1.03	0.09	
EHRC530	262546	7160600	206	-90	0	169	174	5	1.38				2.4	1	1.09	0.29	
EHRC531	262600	7160687	168	-90	0												Abandoned Hole
EHRC532	261902	7160985	204	-90	0	166	176	10	1.95				1.7	1.05	1.75	0.2	
					inc	168	172	4		3.31			2.25	1.08	3	0.31	
EHRC533	262112	7160751	222	-90	0	154	167	13	1.93				3	2.09	1.8	0.13	
					inc	155	157	3		3.27			3	1.95	3.05	0.22	
					inc	162	163	1				7.69	15	13.9	7.39	0.4	
EHRC534	262307	7160656	222	-90	0	144	146	2	1.44				1	1.04	1.3	0.14	
					and	152	168	16	2.24				1.88	1.93	2.07	0.17	
					inc	152	163	11		2.9			2.27	2.37	2.68	0.22	
					inc	159	161	2			5.54		3.5	4.38	5.28	0.26	
EHRC535	263066	7160561	264	-90	0	202	254	52	1.23				1.6	1.79	1.07	0.16	
					inc	202	211	9		3.52			4.11	3.55	2.83	0.69	
					inc	202	203	1				10.61	11	6.66	7.24	3.37	
EHRC536	262842	7160601	228	-90	0	179	199	20	2.54				1.55	1.95	2.3	0.24	
					inc	179	184	5				6.42	4.2	3.92	5.72	0.7	
EHRC537	262905	7160684	252	-90	0	193	201	8	0.95					0.85	0.92	0.03	
					and	207	210	3	2.22				1.67	2.23	2.11	0.11	
					inc	208	209	1			4.24		3	3.38	3.95	0.29	
					and	217	221	4	2.09				2.5	1.57	1.79	0.3	
					inc	218	219	1			4.16		6	2.84	3.21	0.95	
EHRC538	262954	7160766	222	-90	0	186	191	5	0.63					0.72	0.55	0.08	
					and	204	210	6	0.76					0.42	0.74	0.02	
EHRC539	263024	7160843	264	-90	0	205	223	18	1.14					0.76	1.08	0.06	
					and	234	241	7	1.55				1.86	1.56	1.36	0.19	
					inc	234	236	2		2.26			3.5	2.18	1.69	0.47	
					inc	239	241	2		2.67			2.5	2.82	2.62	0.05	
					and	251	256	5	0.64				0.8	1.33	0.55	0.14	
EHRC540	263289	7160536	242	-90	0	190	216	26	1.28				1.73	0.95	0.78	0.5	
					inc	202	203	1			4.81		10	2.17	2.71	2.1	
					inc	207	212	5	2.38				4.2	2.84	1.54	0.84	
EHRC541	263348	7160604	217	-90	0	188	202	14	2.61				2.14	2.21	2.21	0.4	
					inc	196	201	5		5.75			1.4	5.24	5.24	0.51	
					inc	199	201	2				7.91	2	3.22	7.17	0.74	
EHRC542	263407	7160694	246	-90	0	185	189	4	0.87				0.5	0.81	0.8	0.07	
					and	210	219	9	0.83					0.65	0.8	0.03	
EHRC543	263469	7160772	270	-90	0	194	202	8	0.88				0.75	0.53	0.81	0.07	
					and	208	237	29	0.91					0.93	0.85	0.06	
					inc	234	237	3		3.47			6	4.96	3.2	0.27	
EHRC544	263565	7160572	228	-90	0	215	228 EOH	13		4.64			2.1	3.46	3.89	0.75	
					inc	215	219	4				11.46	6	4.53	8.96	2.5	
					inc	222	225	3			5.17		1.33	5.47	4.91	0.26	
EHRC545	263126	7160647	252	-90	0	183	186	3	0.93				0.67	0.44	0.78	0.15	
					and	202	207	5	0.64					0.35	0.6	0.04	
EHRC546	263181	7160725	276	-90	0	191	195	4	0.91				0.5	0.52	0.85	0.06	
					and	204	219	15	1.76				1.2	0.96	1.55	0.21	
					inc	206	210	4		3.25			2.25	1.67	2.74	0.49	
					and	251	259	8	0.83				1.63	2.05	0.8	0.03	
EHRC547	263520	7160486	220	-90	0	208	220 EOH	12	2.55				3	3.26	2.28	0.27	
					inc	208	211	3	2.17				3	0.94	1.6	0.57	
					inc	218	220 EOH	2				8.20	9	14.85	7.9	0.3	High-Grade EOH
EHRC548	263620	7160654	264	-90	0	215	240	25	5.69				3.16	3.59	4.82	0.87	
					inc	216	228	12				9.72	5.5	5.85	8.09	1.63	
					inc	216	221	5				14.14	8.4	7.18	11.36	2.78	High Grade Zone
EHRC549	263678	7160738	264	-90	0	210	214	4	2.38				0.5	1.33	2.37	0.01	
					and	219	235	16	0.83					0.62	0.8	0.03	
					and	244	245	1			4.46		4	3.56	3.85	0.61	
EHRC550	261667	7160838	174	-90	0	108	126	18	0.9				1.17	1.44	0.76	0.14	

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*
		• 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
	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 – Drill Hole Surveys with Significant Intersections with 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 1 highlights various cut off grades. RC sampling is 1m intervals. No upper cut off used.
Relationship between	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration*	• Mineralisation is flat lying to very shallow northeast dipping (5 - 8°)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*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').*	• 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 - Tonka Navajoh Prospects – Drill Hole Location Plan with Significant Intersections and Maximum Zn + Pb Contouring • Image 2 - Colorado Fault Zone Section PP – Drillhole Intersections and Geology
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.*	• Not applicable – drilling only
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 • For Tonka – Navajoh, further work subject to interpretation from final results (assays pending)