21st February 2022

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Drilling delivers further High-Grade Zn-Pb and strong grade continuity at Chinook

Chinook Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu Prospect– RC Drilling Results

- Further exceptional drilling results received from the Chinook Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu Prospect
- Assays for over 40% of the 50,000m drilled in 2021 remain outstanding, including three holes interpreted to intercept the Kalitan Feeder Zone
- Grade contours highlight Chinook's potential – see image 2

High-Grade Kalitan Feeder Zone

- The Kalitan Feeder Zone strikes northwest along the northeast margin of the Chinook Prospect

- Drill hole **EHRC360** returned high-grade sulphide Zn–Pb mineralisation within a broad intersection of **112m @ 1.51% Zn + Pb from 104m to 216m (EOH)** including:
    - **13m @ 6.94% Zn + Pb (6.27% Zn, 0.67% Pb), 3.00 g/t Ag from 137m**
        - Including **6m @ 10.51% Zn + Pb, 2.37 g/t Ag from 141m**
    - Ending in strong mineralisation **– 4.58% Zn + Pb (215 -216m EOH)**

- EHRC360 lies:
    - 300m northwest along strike of EHRC370 which returned an intersection of **20m @ 8.78% Zn + Pb** including **8m @ 14.61% Zn + Pb,** from within a broader zone of **51m @ 4.76% Zn + Pb**; and

    - 540m to the southeast of EHRC136 which returned **10m @ 6.57% Zn + Pb** within a broader zone of **37m @ 3.25% Zn + Pb, 7.18 g/t Ag** (also included a zone of copper mineralisation with **4m @ 1.54% Cu, 6.1% Zn + Pb**).

Ongoing Infill and Scoping Drilling

- Numerous >2% Zn + Pb intersections have highlighted the strong continuity of the Zn-Pb mineralisation within the large 4.1km by 1.9km mineralised footprint that remains open in all directions. Recent significant drill hole intersections include:
    - **17m @ 4.88% Zn + Pb, 3.33 g/t Ag from 72m (EHRC231)**
        - **Inc 9m @ 6.22% Zn + Pb (5.55% Zn, 0.67% Pb) from 75m**
    - **17m @ 4.18% Zn + Pb, 5.12 g/t Ag from 110m (EHRC211)**
    - **7m @ 4.04% Zn + Pb, 6.17 g/t Ag from 141m (EHRC347)**
    - **17m @ 3.71% Zn + Pb, 4.21 g/t Ag from 122m (EHRC216)**
    - **17m @ 3.59% Zn + Pb, 2.06 g/t Ag from 68m (EHRC298)**
    - **20m @ 3.63% Zn + Pb, 2.82 g/t Ag from 63m (EHRC300)**
    - **29m @ 2.48% Zn + Pb, 3.58 g/t Ag from 122m (EHRC192B)**

Sweetwater Trend - 15km's of Potential Chinook Extension to the West

- Processing and interpretation of recently acquired airborne magnetics has highlighted multiple trending structures to the west of Chinook within the recently granted E69/3787. The structures parallel the trend of the Kalitan Feeder zone and potentially represent additional feeder zones with higher-grade sulphide Zn-Pb mineralisation.

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Rumble Resources Limited (ASX: RTR) ("Rumble" or "the Company") is pleased to announce significant new drilling results at the Chinook Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu Prospect located within the Earaheedy Project located 140km northeast of Wiluna, Western Australia. The results include the most recent hole within the newly discovered high grade Kalitan Feeder Zone.

Rumble Resources Managing Director, Mr Shane Sikora said: "Following the Chinook Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu sulphide discovery in April 2021, broad spaced 500m x 100m scoping drilling defined a very large shallow flat lying 4.1km x 1.9km mineralised footprint that remains open in all directions. Later in 2021, Rumble commenced infill drilling on a 200m x 100m grid, with the impressive first assay results received from this program showcasing the potential to define a very large-scale open pit deposit with strong grade continuity and multiple large high-grade Zn-Pb core zones, as shown by our grade contouring in images 2 & 4.

"Drill hole and geophysical analysis provided the exploration team with the essential technical understanding to discover the high grade Kalitan Feeder Zone at Chinook in December 2021. The 2022 RC/DD drilling program will be the first to specifically define the open, 2.3km long Kalitan Feeder Zone, which continues to deliver high-grade Zn-Pb intercepts, and target other inferred high-grade Zn-Pb zones within feeder structures that are already delineated within and outside the existing Chinook mineralised footprint.

"Another recent exciting development is the interpretation of the airborne magnetics has shown the structural features that host the Chinook mineralisation including a multitude of inferred high-grade feeders and domal features, extend west of the current limit of the Chinook mineralization into the 100% owned newly granted E69/3787, host to 15km's of strike named the Sweetwater trend – see images 4 & 6. Rumble is in advanced stages of completing heritage surveys along the Sweetwater trend and once completed, drilling is planned to rapidly extend and define the limits of the Chinook Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu deposit and target further large-scale discoveries."

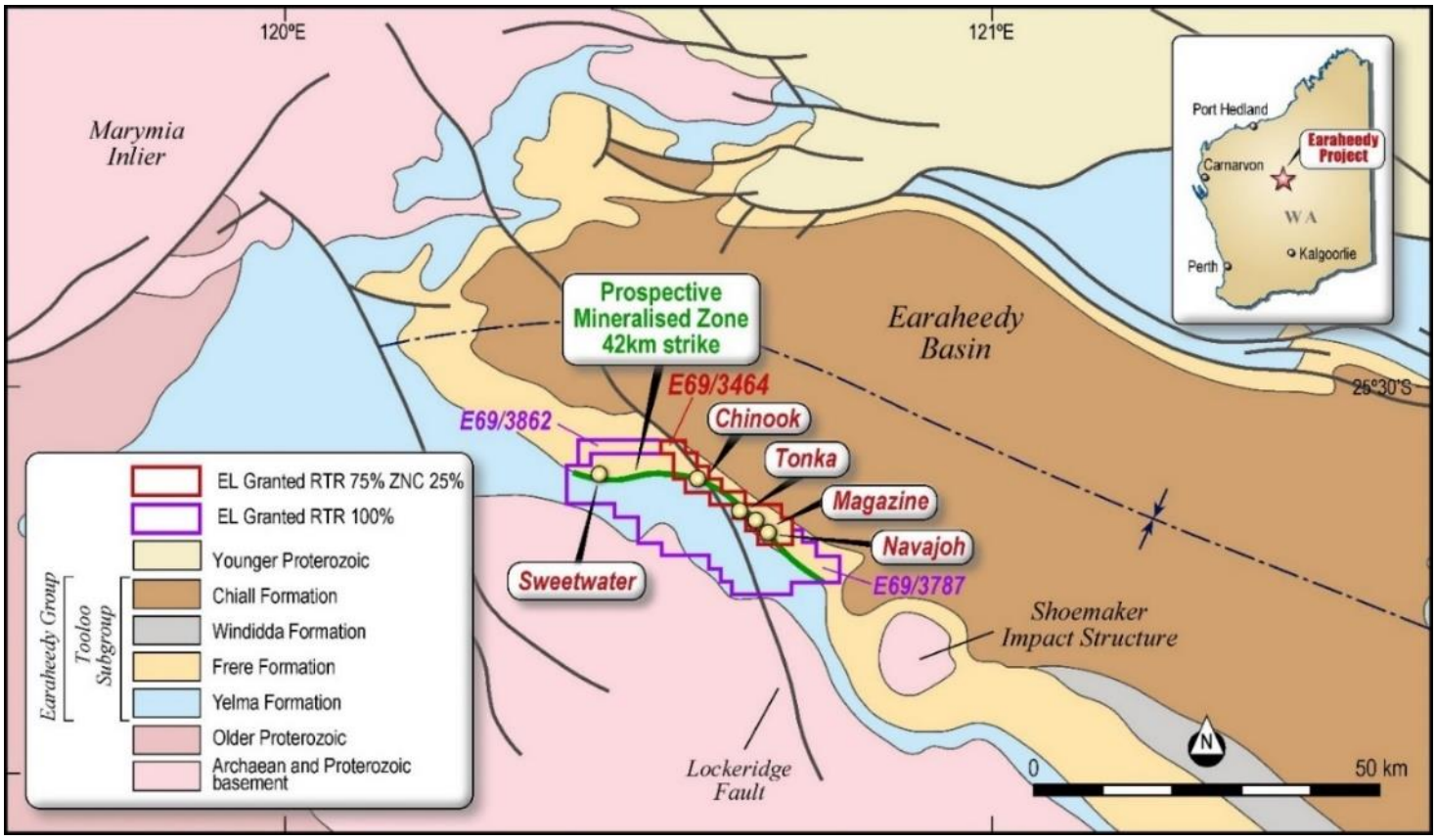

Image 1 – Earaheedy Project – Geology and Prospect Location Plan

Chinook Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu Prospect – Drilling Results (Image 2)

Assay results for a further sixty-five (65) RC drill holes (10340m) have been received for the Chinook Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu Prospect. The drilling was a combination of scoping and infill drilling and includes the most recent drill hole within the exciting high grade sulphide Kalitan Feeder Zone.

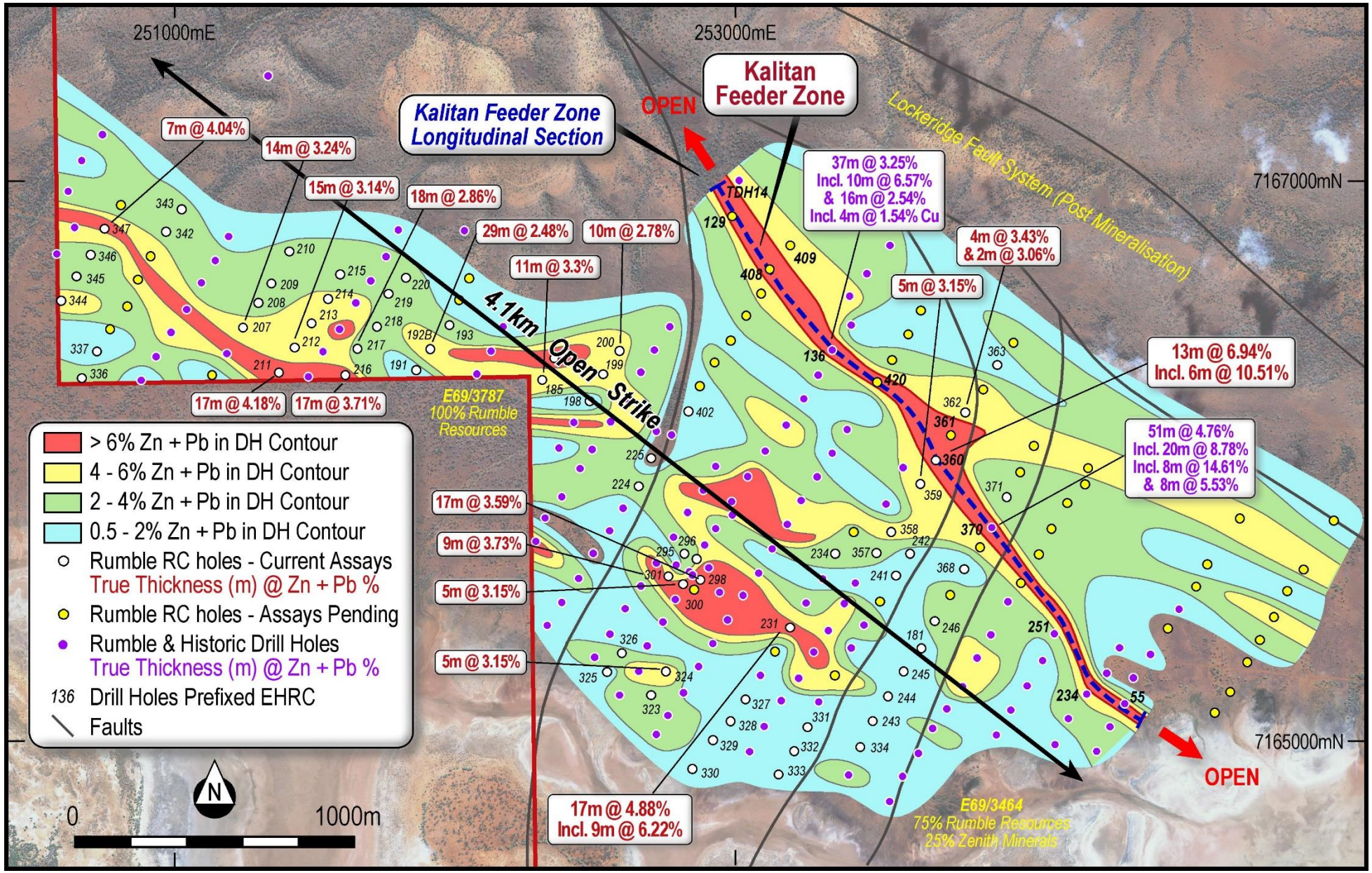

Image 2 – Chinook Prospect – Maximum Grade in Drill Hole Contouring plus Latest Drill Hole Intersections

Kalitan Feeder Zone

The latest drill-hole (EHRC360) to target the northwest trending Kalitan Feeder Zone has delivered further high grades within a broad Zn-Pb intercept and has confirmed strike continuity of the higher Zn- Pb grades along the 2.3km long corridor that remains open along strike and at depth. It is interpreted that seven (7) drill-holes, including EHRC360, have either intersected the feeder zone or were near misses. EHRC360 lies between EHRC136 and EHRC370, which are 840m apart (see images 2 and 3).

Drill hole **EHRC360** returned a very broad mineralised zone of:

- **112m @ 1.51% Zn + Pb** from 104m to 216m (end of hole) and contained a higher-grade core zone of:
    - **13m @ 6.97% Zn + Pb, 3 g/t Ag** from 137m **with a high-grade zone of:**
        - **6m @ 10.51% Zn + Pb (9.98% Zn, 0.53% Pb), 2.37 g/t Ag** from 141m
    - **End of hole mineralisation returned 4.58% Zn + Pb (215-216m EOH)**

Drill Hole Assay Intersection True Width

- EHRC360 lies 300m to the northwest of EHRC370. **EHRC370** (previously reported) returned:
    - **51m @ 4.76% Zn + Pb, 5.81 g/t Ag** from 82m which includes
        - **20m @ 8.78% Zn + Pb, 11.65 g/t Ag** from 98m with a higher-grade core zone of
            - **8m @ 14.61% Zn + Pb, 17.7 g/t Ag** from 104m from.
- EHRC360 also lies 540m southeast along strike from EHRC136. **EHRC136** (previously reported) returned a very broad mineralised zone of **84m @ 1.84% Zn + Pb** which includes:
    - **37m @ 3.25% Zn + Pb, 7.18 g/t Ag** from 196m with two zones
        - **10m @ 6.57% Zn + Pb, 16.24 g/t Ag** from 200m and
        - 16m @ 2.54% Zn + Pb, 4.8 g/t Ag from 214m
    - Within this zone, strong copper mineralisation was returned; **4m @ 1.54% Cu, 6.1% Zn + Pb, 23.6 g/t Ag from 204m**

The geology and style of mineralisation in EHRC360 is similar to that observed in EHRC136 and EHRC370 (reported in detail – ASX: RTR Announcement – 31/1/2022)

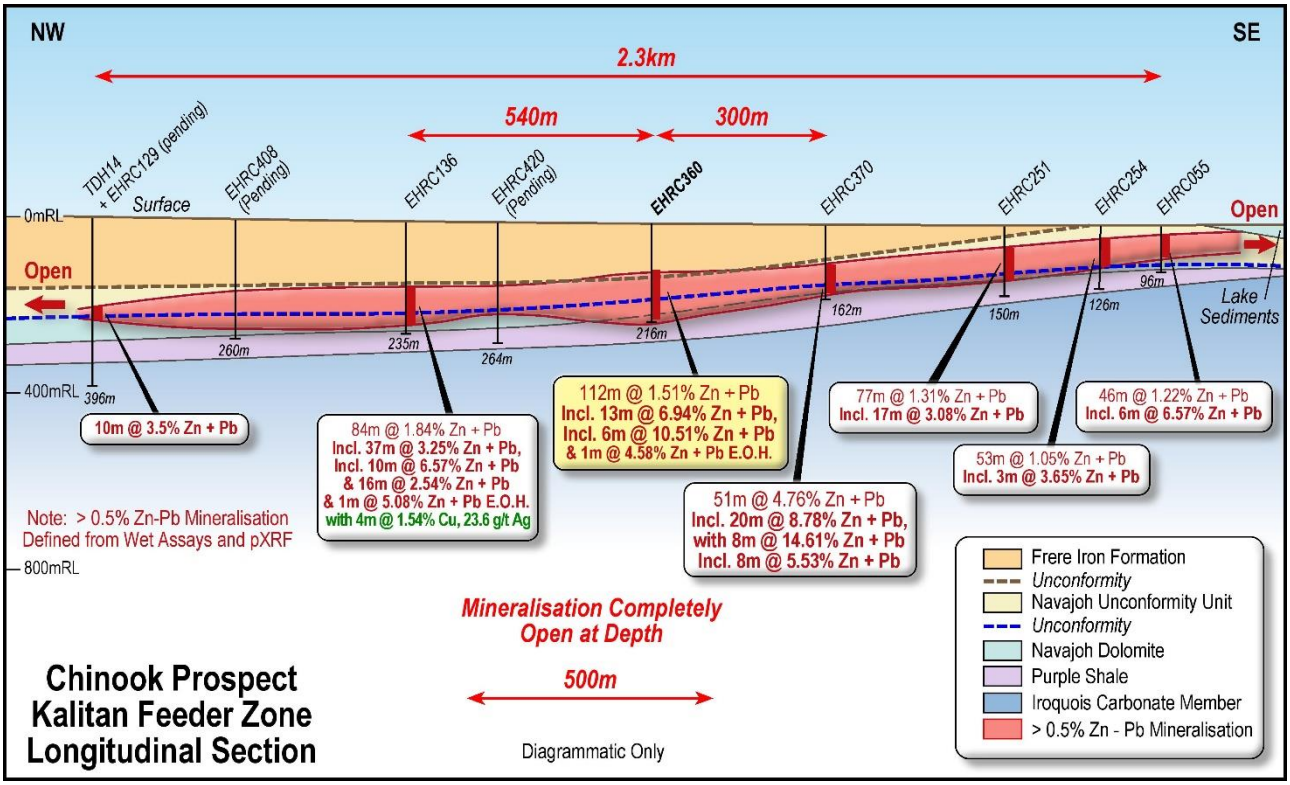

Image 3 – Chinook Prospect – Kalitan Feeder Zone Longitudinal Section with Drill Hole Intersections

Chinook Prospect (Images 2 and 3) – Infill and Scoping Drill Holes

The latest results for the main Chinook Prospect area include both scoping and infill RC drilling and predominantly reports on the western extension and shallow up-dip zone close to the main salt lake (Lake Nabberu). Intersections (>2% Zn + Pb) include:

- **17m @ 4.88% Zn + Pb, 3.33 g/t Ag** from 72m (EHRC231)
    - **Inc 9m @ 6.22% Zn + Pb** (5.55% Zn, 0.67% Pb) from 75m
- **17m @ 4.18% Zn + Pb, 5.12 g/t Ag** from 110m (EHRC211**)**
- **29m @ 2.48% Zn + Pb, 3.58 g/t Ag** from 122m (EHRC192B)
- **7m @ 4.04% Zn + Pb, 6.17 g/t Ag** from 141m (EHRC347)
- **17m @ 3.71% Zn + Pb, 4.21 g/t Ag** from 122m (EHRC216)
- **17m @ 3.59% Zn + Pb, 2.06 g/t Ag** from 68m (EHRC298)
- **20m @ 3.63% Zn + Pb, 2.82 g/t Ag** from 63m (EHRC300)
- **3m @ 5.33% Zn + Pb, 3.4 g/t Ag** from 129m (EHRC359)
- **9m @ 3.73% Zn + Pb, 4 g/t Ag** from 66m (EHRC301)

All drillhole assay intersections true width

The metal bearing host Navajoh Unconformity Unit comprises of multi-facies siltstones, marls, micrites, sandstones with intercalated sabkha (evaporites) horizons. The Navajoh Unconformity Unit represents multiple regression and transgression stages. The unconformity is a palaeo-karst zone when above the Navajoh Dolomite and transitions into variable mixed multi-facies clastics (including reworked carbonates – marls and micrites) when above underlying shales and siltstones. The upper contact of the Navajoh Unconformity Unit with the overlying Frere Iron Formation is interpreted as another unconformity. See image 5 for the interpretated geological model and mineralisation styles. The mineralisation is interpreted to be flat to shallow northeast dipping and represents a lateral sphalerite-galena-pyrite zone “migration” zone which has pervaded laterally and preferentially through more porous sediments close to and away from multiple sub-vertical extensional fault zone corridors. The fault zone corridors are considered feeders with respect to extensive epigenetic metal enriched fluid flow. Significant pervasion of metal bearing fluids also occurs along the fault zone corridors. Copper with minor cobalt develops within the feeder faults and laterally close to the feeders where the deposition temperature is likely higher.

Chinook-Sweetwater Prospect Potential (Images 4 and 6)

The interpretation of the recently acquired airborne magnetics and subsequent processing has highlighted the potential continuation of the large Chinook Zn-Pb mineralisation footprint, which is 4.1km by 1.9km and remains open strike to the northwest and southeast and up and down-dip below the Frere Iron Formation and deeper into the Earaheedy Basin. The processing of the airborne magnetics has delineated a distinct magnetic texture (high to moderate amplitude) which correlates with the Navajoh Unconformity Unit as observed from the drill-hole geological logging at Chinook. The magnetic texture is considered represent the multi-facies sedimentary style of the immediate overlying Navajoh Unconformity Unit to the main mineralized zone that lies along the unconformity proper. Image 4 highlights the “stippled” magnetic texture.

Of importance are the inferred multiple north northwest to northwest trending structures (see image 4) that are parallel to the highly mineralised Kalitan Feeder Zone. These trends are stacked to the west and are considered potential feeder faults. Most significantly, no drilling has tested this potential mineralised trend into the newly granted E69/3787 (100% Rumble) tenure.

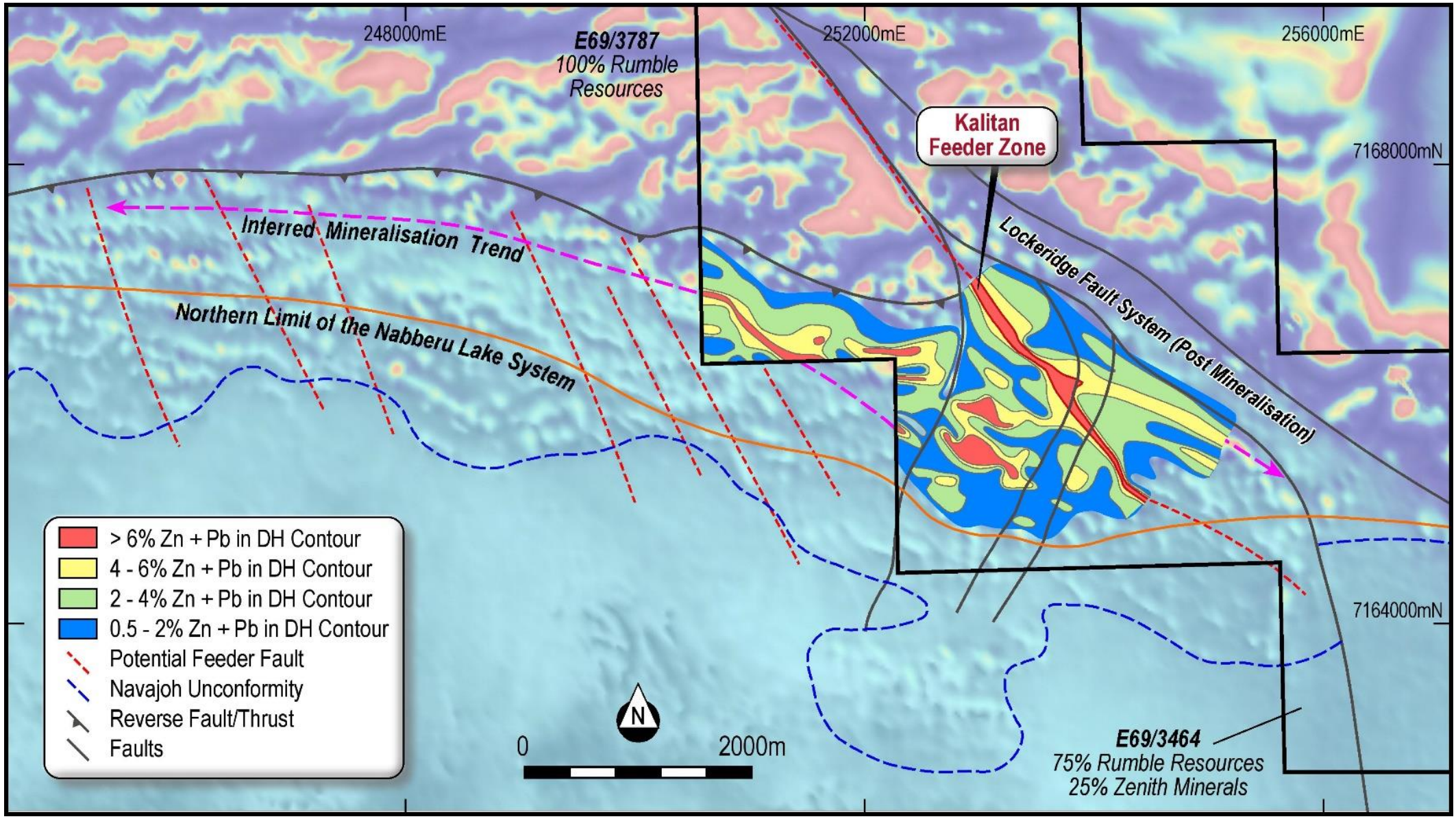

Image 4 – Chinook Prospect and Surrounds – Structure and Potential over TMI 1VD RTP Airborne Magnetics + Maximum grade contouring

Earaheedy Project – Emerging World Class Base Metal System

Since the Chinook discovery in April 2021, scoping drilling has uncovered a rapidly expanding world class scale Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu metal system, with the drilling continuing to make discoveries and additional multiple large-scale deposit type targets emerging confirming the province-scale base metal potential at Earaheedy. Recently, two key tenements have been granted (ASX: RTR Announcement – 20/1/2022). The granting of E69/3787 and E69/3862 (both 100% RTR) along with the current JV tenement E69/3464 (75% RTR:25% Zenith Minerals) has highlighted some 42km of highly prospective strike along the host Navajoh Unconformity Unit (See image 6).

The overall geological deposition model for the emerging Earaheedy Base Metal Province is continually evolving with some five (5) styles of mineralisation identified (see image 5). Rumble has confirmed at least four (4) of these styles have been defined within the Earaheedy Project and based on recent drilling completed by Strickland Metals (see ASX announcement STK – 14/10/2021 & 14/02/22), the likelihood of significant Iroquois Dolomite hosted mineralisation below Chinook, Tonka, Magazine and Navajoh is high. The current drilling has outlined laterally extensive flat lying unconformity related Zn-Pb-Ag dominant sulphide mineralisation at the Chinook, Tonka, Magazine and Navajoh Prospects (Mineralisation Styles 1 and 2 – image 5). The mineralisation footprint at Chinook is 4.1km by 1.9km, whilst the combined mineralised envelope for Tonka, Magazine and Navajoh Trend is 6km by 1.2km. The unconformity style mineralisation in both areas remains open along strike and down dip – See image 6. To the southwest and immediately below the unconformity related mineralisation at Tonka, a very wide low-grade Zn-Pb zone has been discovered within the Purple Shale unit that lies below the Navajoh Unconformity. The mineralisation (Style 5) is a wide fracture zone with multiple fault veinlets with sphalerite, galena, pyrite and chalcopyrite. Historic drilling completed by RGC (Renison Gold) within the main Navajoh Dolomite unit which lies down-dip and to the northeast of the current Rumble prospects, intersected MVT Zn-Pb-Ag fault related mineralisation (Mineralisation Style 3).

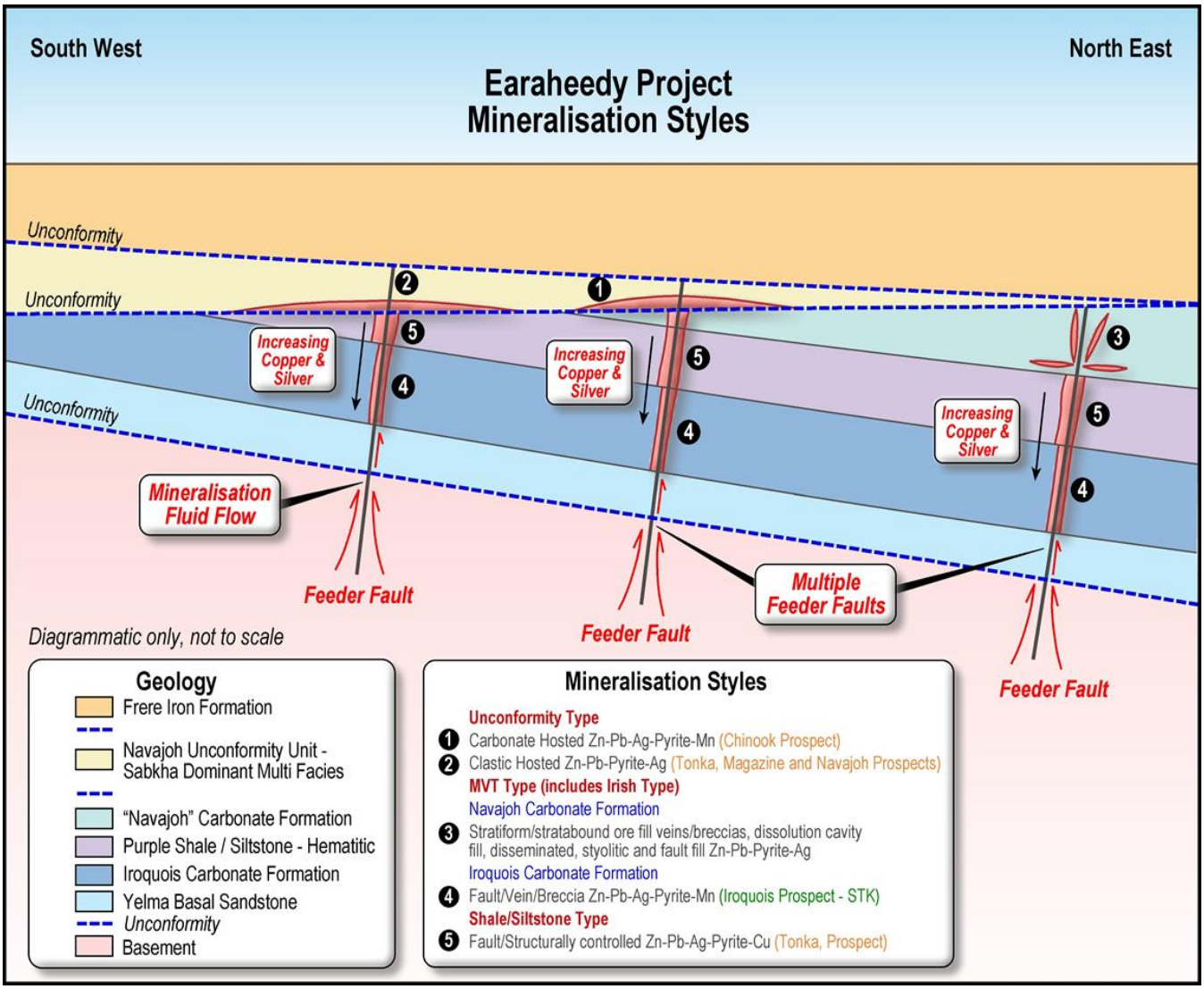

Image 5 – Earaheedy Project - Model of Multiple Mineralisation Styles

Exploration Program from 2021:

- Over 40% of the assays from the 50,000m drill program remain outstanding

Exploration program for 2022:

E69/3464 (RTR (75%) / ZNC (25%) JV) Chinook Prospect

The immediate focus for the current drilling campaign includes:

- RC infill and extension drilling to further delineate the shallow high-grade Zn-Pb mineralisation in the Navajoh Unconformity Unit within the Kalitan Feeder Zone
- Diamond core drilling to test the feeder structures in the underlying Purple Shale and Iroquois Formations targeting new Cu-Zn-Pb-Ag discoveries
- Further drilling to test interpreted feeder structures adjacent to the Kalitan Feeder Zone
- Ongoing scoping (RC drilling) of the Tonka-Magazine-Navajoh Trend

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

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

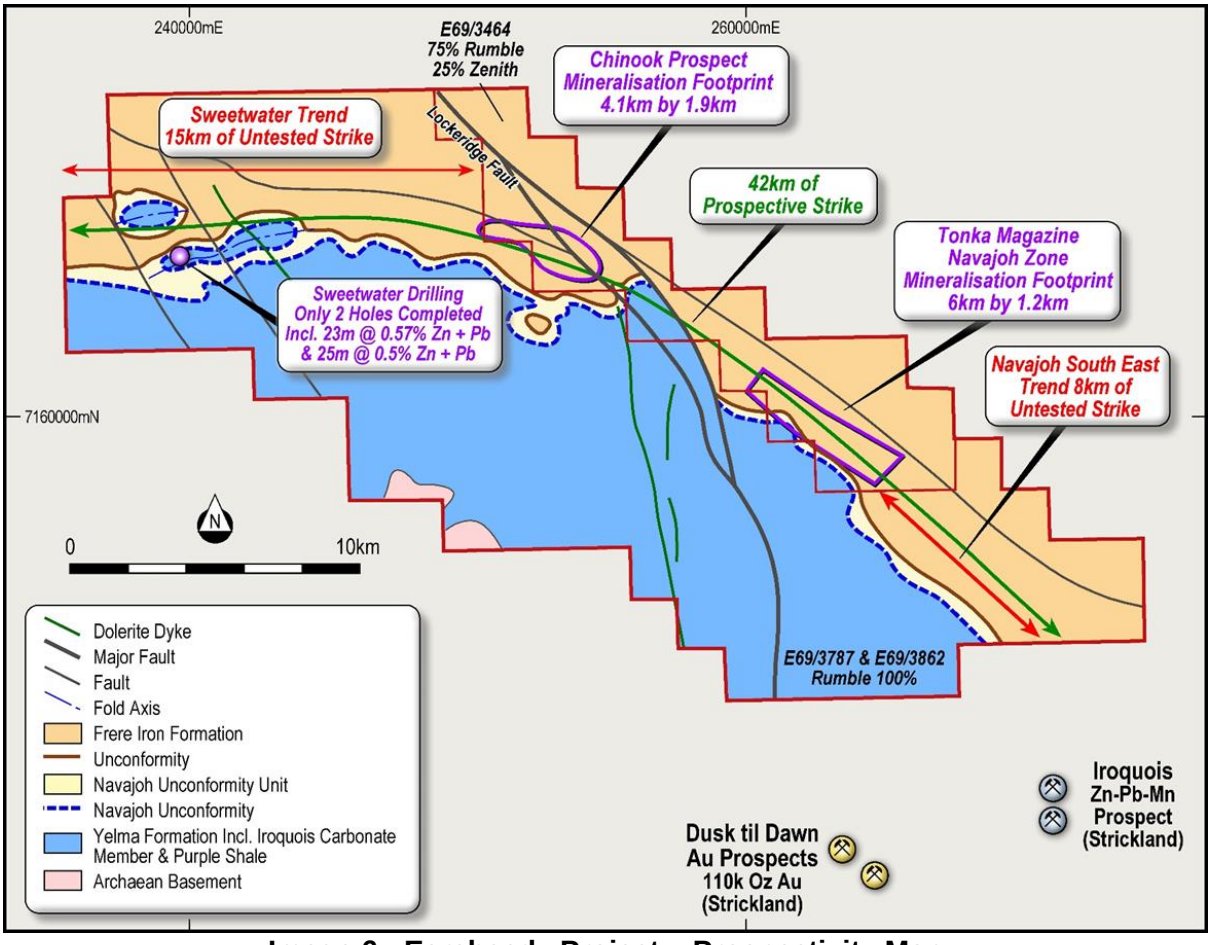

Image 6 - Earaheedy Project – Prospectivity Map

First Stage Exploration Target

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

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

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

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

Included in the data on which this exploration target has been prepared from is some 50,000m of drilling completed by Rumble (over 40% of assays still pending). Historic drilling includes sixty-four (64) holes completed within the project area (E69/3464) by previous explorers (refer historical exploration results in previous ASX announcements dated 5 February 2019 and 12 October 2017, 23rd January 2020 which continue to apply and have not materially changed). Some of the considerations in respect of the estimation of the exploration target include:

- Drilling results have demonstrated strong continuity of shallow, flat lying sulphide mineralisation;
- Over 45km's of prospective strike and open (refer image 1);
- Minimum 600m of width based on shallow 7.5° and shallow depth to 120m, based on drilling results;
- True width (thickness) of mineralisation up to 51 metres received in drilling results; and
- Specific gravity (SG) of 2.5 (world average SG of sandstone – not accounting for metal).

The Company intends to test the exploration target with drilling and this further drilling is expected to extend over approximately 12 months. Grade ranges have been either estimated or assigned from lower and upper grades of mineralisation received in drilling results. A classification is not applicable for an exploration target.

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

About Rumble Resources Ltd

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

Competent Persons Statement

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

Previously Reported Information

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

Disclaimer

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

Table 2
Drill Hole Location, Intersections and Assay Table – Chinook Prospect

Hole ID	E MGA	N MGA	Depth (m)	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	0.5% Zn +Pb	2% Zn + Pb	10% Zn + Pb	>1000ppm Zn + Pb	Ag g/t	S %	Zn %	Pb %	Other
EHRC185	252312	7166290	210	-90	0	141	168	27	1.92				3.96	6.16	1.45	0.47	
					incl	141	152	11		3.3			5.34	4.78	2.53	0.77	
EHRC191	251866	7166328	173	-90	0	150	156	6	1.22				2.63	6.11	0.91	0.31	
EHRC192B	251908	7166393	270	-90	0	120	270 EOH	150				0.77					
					incl	122	173	51	1.75				2.76	4.94	1.37	0.38	
					incl	122	151	29		2.48			3.58	5.7	1.95	0.53	
EHRC193	251976	7166485	210	-90	0	150	157	7	1.02				2.12	2.48	0.84	0.18	
					and	163	175	12	1.57				2.79	6.27	1.31	0.26	
					incl	164	170	6		2.31			2.88	5.55	1.95	0.36	
EHRC198	252483	7166210	192	-90	0												NSR
EHRC199	252530	7166312	210	-90	0	151	169	18	1.86				2.74	5.08	1.57	0.29	
					incl	162	164	2		**3.68**			9.25	20.96	2.97	0.71	
EHRC200	252583	7166395	213	-90	0	159	189	30	1.6				2.05	3.84	1.43	0.17	
					incl	162	172	10		2.78			2.36	3.44	2.53	0.25	
EHRC344	250597	7166568	162	-90	0	64	123	59	1.29				1.62	2.77	1.03	0.26	
					incl	74	75	1		**4.42**			4.5	10.3	3.96	0.46	
					incl	83	85	2		2.4			2.65	5.56	2.2	0.2	
					incl	93	98	5		3.13			3.66	5.95	2.64	0.49	
EHRC345	250654	7166659	180	-90	0	120	141	21	1.27				1.37	3.41	0.99	0.28	
					incl	122	126	4		2.05			1.53	2.5	1.48	0.57	
EHRC346	250699	7166742	198	-90	0	132	152	20	1.87				2.36	3.75	1.43	0.44	
					incl	135	146	11		2.37			2.65	3.57	1.78	0.59	
EHRC347	250756	7166846	204	-90	0	141	161	20	2.44				3.74	4.41	1.67	0.77	
					incl	141	148	7		**4.04**			6.17	2.98	2.37	1.67	
					incl	150	154	4		2.73			2.23	2.75	2.29	0.44	
EHRC336	250672	7166297	216	-90	0	186	191	5	1.19				0.5	1.21	1.02	0.17	
EHRC337	250723	7166385	192	-90	0	85	105	20	0.79				1.82	1.54	0.49	0.3	
EHRC342	250970	7166819	216	-90	0	148	177	29	1.57				2.14	4.16	1.27	0.3	
					incl	164	171	7		2.28			2.8	6.51	1.92	0.36	
EHRC343	251026	7166902	175	-90	0	160	175 EOH	15	1.83				2.86	6.82	1.51	0.32	
					incl	171	175 EOH	4		2.84			4.8	14.2	2.42	0.42	
EHRC207	251244	7166478	160	-90	0	108	137	29	2.37				2.65	4.17	1.9	0.47	
					incl	113	127	14		3.24			3.56	5.41	2.54	0.7	
EHRC208	251297	7166563	200	-90	0	134	157	23	1.15				1.9	2.67	0.84	0.31	
					incl	150	152	2		2.35			4.3	7.18	1.81	0.54	
EHRC209	251346	7166635	174	-90	0	120	145	25	1.28				2.24	3.9	0.93	0.35	
					incl	120	123	3		2.46			3.8	4.5	1.73	0.67	
					and	127	129	2		2.09			3.2	6.1	1.56	0.53	
EHRC210	251406	7166744	210	-90	0	117	132	14	0.67				0.8	1.1	0.56	0.11	
					and	140	144	4	0.93				1.2	2.1	0.77	0.16	
					and	177	180	3	0.75				0.5	0.72	0.71	0.04	
EHRC211	251376	7166319	188	-90	0	110	174	64	1.66				2.03	3.24	1.41	0.25	
					incl	110	127	17		**4.18**			5.12	7.58	3.51	0.67	
EHRC212	251431	7166406	192	-90	0	119	139	20	2.59				3.25	5.69	2.09	0.5	
					incl	120	135	15		3.14			3.78	6.13	2.53	0.61	
EHRC214	251541	7166578	204	-90	0	114	131	17	2.21				2.65	3.67	1.75	0.46	
					incl	114	116	2		3.04			4.7	4.73	2.22	0.82	
					incl	119	130	11		2.46			2.62	4.35	2.04	0.42	
EHRC215	251592	7166662	186	-90	0	169	186 EOH	17	1.67				2.27	4.34	1.41	0.27	
					incl	171	174	3		3.09			1.67	8.13	2.56	0.53	
EHRC216	251611	7166306	168	-90	0	116	142	26	2.91				3.66	5.66	2.29	0.62	
					incl	122	139	17		**3.71**			4.21	6.73	2.98	0.73	
EHRC217	251656	7166402	171	-90	0	141	167	26	2.46				3.26	6.35	2.05	0.41	
						149	167	18		2.86			2.75	5.67	2.52	0.34	
EHRC218	251714	7166481	204	-90	0	152	167	15	2.59				3.17	6.13	2.11	0.48	
					incl	154	165	11		3.14			3.81	7.62	2.57	0.57	
EHRC219	251766	7166597	228	-90	0	149	153	4	1.88				2.58	2.17	1.19	0.69	
					and	164	170	6	0.8				2.08	4.31	0.65	0.15	
EHRC220	251821	7166655	210	-90	0	171	187	16	1.58				4.03	5.95	1.03	0.55	
					incl	173	179	6		2.51			7.42	11.03	1.64	0.87	
EHRC224	252656	7165911	132	-90	0	93	112	19	1.19				1.22	1.65	0.92	0.27	
					incl	99		1		2.3			0.6	2.18	1.97	0.33	
					incl	108		1		2.46			0.6	1.21	2.32	0.14	
EHRC225	252700	7166015	147	-90	0												NSR
EHRC402	252828	7166177	198	-90	0	170	173	3	0.97				2.97	3.21	0.46	0.51	
					and	183	192	9	0.95				3.9	7.53	0.55	0.4	
EHRC323	252702	7165170	78	-90	0	27	48	21	1.12				1.25	0.12	0.54	0.58	
					incl	42	44	2		2.99			5.6	0.17	0.74	2.25	
EHRC324	252755	7165253	60	-90	0	17	34	17	1.52				0.66	0.1	0.65	0.87	
					incl	25	30	5		3.15			1.1	0.1	1.01	2.14	
EHRC325	252543	7165253	80	-90	0	16	54	38	1.05				0.7	0.13	0.66	0.39	
					incl	44	48	4		2.2			0.73	0.16	1.58	0.62	
EHRC326	252589	7165319	66	-90	0	25	43	18	1.01				1.1	0.14	0.24	0.77	
					incl	30	31	1		2.15			0.8	0.17	0.25	1.9	
EHRC327	253040	7165149	102	-90	0	37	49	12	0.73				0.6	0.16	0.22	0.51	
EHRC328	252987	7165069	78	-90	0	39	45	6	0.79				0.5	0.2	0.49	0.3	
EHRC329	252922	7165001	72	-90	0	21	35	14	0.73				0.5	0.17	0.33	0.4	
EHRC295A	252796	7165632	150	-90	0	55	90	35	0.96				7.33	0.55	0.71	0.25	
EHRC296	252822	7165671	142	-90	0	51	93	42	1				2.96	1.9	0.69	0.31	
					incl	73	76	3		2.1			6.6	8.3	1.19	0.91	
					incl	92	94	2		2.69			3.35	4.11	2.34	0.35	

Table 2 Continued
Drill Hole Location, Intersections and Assay Table – Chinook Prospect

Hole ID	E MGA	N MGA	Depth (m)	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	0.5% Zn +Pb	2% Zn + Pb	10% Zn + Pb	>1000ppm Zn + Pb	Ag g/t	S %	Zn %	Pb %	Other
EHRC298	252880	7165581	150	-90	0	65	93	28	2.67				1.83	1.37	2.17	0.5	
					incl	68	85	17		**3.59**			2.06	1.89	2.96	0.63	
EHRC300	252811	7165552	116	-90	0	62	84	22	3.41				2.71	2.33	2.28	1.13	
					incl	63	83	20		**3.63**			2.82	2.53	2.41	1.22	
EHRC301	252768	7165590	117	-90	0	54	117	63	1.4				1.97	1.31	1.04	0.36	
					incl	66	75	9		**3.73**			4	2.61	2.71	1.02	
EHRC234	253362	7165672	138	-90	0	52	78	26	1.15				1.7	1.41	0.5	0.65	5m void
					incl	54	56	2		2.99			1.85	0.11	0.64	2.35	
EHRC231	253208	7165416	105	-90	0	71	89	18	4.65				3.18	1.54	4.16	0.49	
					incl	72	89	17		**4.88**			3.33	1.62	4.36	0.52	
					incl	75	84	9		**6.22**			4.39	2.3	5.55	0.67	>4% Zn +Pb
EHRC357	253508	7165676	150	-90	0	42	54	12	1.16				0.76	0.14	0.59	0.67	
					and	70	72	2	2.19				6.2	6.5	1.16	1.03	
					incl	70	71	1		**3.78**			11.4	11.9	1.91	1.87	
					and	75	77	2	1				3.6	3.45	0.22	0.78	
EHRC358	253556	7165746	156	-90	0	59	66	7	1.11				1.14	0.29	0.41	0.7	
					and	79	107	28	1.42				2.29	3.44	1.17	0.25	
					incl	92	99	7		2.27			4.13	6.32	1.55	0.72	
EHRC359	253661	7165918	180	-90	0	126	138	12	2.1				3.18	3.49	1.8	0.3	
					incl	129	132	3		**5.33**			3.4	3.64	5	0.33	
EHRC362	253824	7166175	282	-90	0	107	139	32	1.52				4	1.13	0.9	0.62	
					incl	114	118	4		**3.64**			5.55	3.67	2.16	1.48	
					incl	132	134	2		3.06			5.15	1.39	2	1.06	
EHRC363	253935	7166344	301	-90	0	166	180	14	1.12				2.41	1.68	0.67	0.45	
EHRC241	253573	7165591	156	-90	0	58	66	8	0.7				0.9	0.14	0.36	0.34	
EHRC242	253622	7165671	123	-90	0	47	71	24	0.81				0.8	0.15	0.4	0.41	
EHRC243	253489	7165080	102	-90	0	45	73	28	0.57					0.19	0.34	0.23	
EHRC244	253544	7165166	114	-90	0	63	77	14	0.88				4.4	0.94	0.53	0.35	
EHRC245	253604	7165255	120	-90	0	52	66	14	1.09				0.5	0.23	0.46	0.63	
EHRC246	253717	7165427	150	-90	0	60	70	10	1.12				1.43	0.16	0.35	0.77	
					and	95	100	5	0.94				1.7	3.43	0.82	0.12	
EHRC330	252848	7164900	60	-90	0												NSR
EHRC331	253261	7165053	120	-90	0	41	59	18	0.87				2.52	0.23	0.54	0.33	
EHRC332	253208	7164962	78	-90	0	39	49	10	1.01				0.5	0.2	0.54	0.57	
EHRC333	253159	7164879	78	-90	0	26	39	13	0.77				0.5	0.19	0.43	0.34	
EHRC334	253445	7164981	78	-90	0	73	78 EOH	5	0.69				0.5	0.21	0.5	0.19	
EHRC181	253664	7165335	132	-90	0	95	102	7	1				0.5	0.17	0.54	0.46	
EHRC360	253720	7166006	216	-90	0	104	216 EOH	112				1.51					
						117	124	7	1.9				1.51	0.15	0.54	1.36	
					and	132	216	84	1.8						1.57	0.23	
					incl	137	150	13		**6.94**			3.06	1.61	6.27	0.67	
					with	141	147	6			**10.51**		2.37	1.18	9.98	0.53	
					incl	191	192	1		2.07			1.5	1.92	1.82	0.25	
					incl	203	204	1		2.11			1.4	1.7	1.87	0.24	
					incl	209	210	1		2.32			1.4	1.53	2.08	0.24	
					incl	215	216 EOH	1		**4.58**			3.6	3.94	3.86	0.72	
EHRC368	253817	7165612	168	-90	0	128	132	4	0.91					1.59	0.89	0.02	
EHRC371	253971	7165872	132	-90	0	60	82	22	1.77				0.92	0.18	0.52	1.25	10m Void in Minz

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*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	wet analysis. ○ Sampling QA/QC involved a duplicate taken every 20m, and a standard taken every 20m. 4 standards (OREAS CRMs) levels and one blank were used randomly.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The assigned assaying methodology (4 acid) is total digest. • As discussed, the Vanta pXRF analyser was used to threshold the collection of samples for wet analysis. • In addition to Rumbles QA/QC methods (duplicates, standards and blanks), the laboratory has additional checks.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections reported by company personnel only. • Documentation and review is ongoing. Prior to final vetting, entered into database.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drillhole collars surveyed using 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 reconnaissance (scoping) by nature with drill hole spacing on average 500m x 100m apart. • Single metre and composites used.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Previous drilling (and historic) has defined a consistent flat lying sedimentary package. • Drilling is normal (90°) to the mineralised intersections. True width reported. No bias. • A single traverse of angled RC holes completed to ascertain if footwall structures could be determined. The single traverse was at -60 and represented approximately 85% of true width.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All sampling packaging and security completed by Rumble personnel, from collection of sample to delivery at laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and 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 unconformity related sandstone hosted Zn-Pb type. Also MVT (Mississippi Valley Type) to SEDEX style associated with carbonates has been identified. Current work by Rumble has identified unconformity related sandstone hosted Zn Pb type.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Table 1 – Near surface exploration target down to 120 metre - shallow depth
		• Table 2 – EHRC370 Location and Survey
		• Table 3 – EHRC370 Assay Results

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*
	• *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.*
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*
		• Historic drilling cut-off grades used include:
		  ○ 0.5% Zn
		  ○ 0.5% Zn + Pb
		  ○ >0.1% Zn
		• The Zn:Pb ratio is variable over the project area. On average the Zn:Pb ratio for sulphide is 3. The average Zn:Pb ratio for oxide is 0.8.
		• Historic drilling – if diamond drilling or RC composite – weighted average used.

Relationship between mineralisation widths and	• *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.*	• Drilling is vertical. Mineralisation is flat. Width of mineralisation is true width. • A single RC traverse was completed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	• *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').*	at -60. Intersection represents 85% of 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 – Earaheedy Project – Geology and Prospect Location Plan • Image 2 - Chinook East Section Plan – Latest EHRC370 Results and Previous Results • Image 3 - Chinook Prospect – Longitudinal Section of the Kalitan Feeder Zone with EHRC370 Drilling Results • Image 4 – Location of Chinook Prospect East and Kalitan Feeder Zone over Airborne TMI Magnetics • Image 5 - Earaheedy Project - Model of Multiple Mineralisation Styles • Image 6 – Earaheedy Project – Prospectivity Map
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Table 2 & 3 represents drill hole EHRC370 location and significant assays.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• pXRF analyser is used only to gauge >1000ppm Zn. If sample is >1000ppm Zn and/or within a mineralised section, 1m RC samples are sent for wet analysis (4 acid digest multi-element)
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• RC drilling – Definition drilling of Chinook, Tonka and Navajoh • RC Drilling – Infill and extension of Kalitan feeder Zone • DD into the Kalitan Feeder Zone • RC drilling – reconnaissance – scoping work