ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

31st January 2022

Shallow High-Grade Zn-Pb Sulphides Intersected in Feeder Zone at Earaheedy Project

- Broad spaced drilling has intersected a **wide, shallow zone of high-grade Zn-Pb sulphide mineralisation** within the recently discovered and newly named **Kalitan Feeder Zone** at the Chinook Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu Prospect
- Drill hole EHRC370 returned:
  - **51m @ 4.76% Zn + Pb, 5.81 g/t Ag from 82m*including;**
    - **20m @ 8.78% Zn + Pb, 11.65 g/t Ag** from 98m
      - which includes **8m @ 14.61% Zn + Pb, 17.7 g/t Ag** from 104m, and
    - **8m @ 5.53% Zn + Pb, 5.08 g/t Ag** from 124m
- The Kalitan Feeder Zone strikes northwest, lies along the northeast margin of the Chinook Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu Prospect (mineralised footprint of 4.1km by 1.9km and open in all directions), **has been defined over a length of 2.3km and remains open along strike and at depth**
- **The EHRC370 intersection lies 850m to the southeast of the recently reported EHRC136**, which is also interpreted to intercept the Kalitan Feeder Zone. Within this wide zone of mineralisation (84m @ 1.84% Zn + Pb from 151m), results included:
  - **37m @ 3.25% Zn + Pb, 7.18 g/t Ag from 196m*including;**
    - **10m @ 6.57% Zn + Pb, 16.24 g/t Ag from 200m**
  - Within this broad zone of Zn-Pb mineralisation, significant Cu & Ag returned:
  - **4m @ 1.54% Cu with 6.1% Zn +Pb & 23.6 g/t Ag from 204m**

***Intersections are true width**

- The shallow broad zones of high-grade Zn-Pb, along with the discovery of significant Cu and Ag deeper in the Kalitan Feeder Zone, **emphasise the high potential for deeper large-scale Cu-Zn-Pb-Ag feeder related mineralisation.** These targets are below the extensive **Navajoh Unconformity Unit** which hosts the Chinook, Tonka and Navajoh Prospects – **these formations remain to be drill tested**
- Drill assays for 50% of the 50,000m drill program remain pending, including completed holes EHRC129, 361, 408, and 420, **which are also interpreted to intersect the Kalitan Feeder Zone**
- Due to increasing technical knowledge as a result of drilling completed to date, and ongoing geological and geophysics interpretation, **the potential to intersect multiple inferred high-grade feeders at Chinook, Tonka, Magazine, Navajoh and ultimately targets associated within the 42km of prospective mineralised strike, is very high**
- **Infill RC drilling is set to commence at the Kalitan Feeder Zone** which will define the dimensions of the **shallow high-grade Zn-Pb mineralisation** in the Navajoh Unconformity Unit (Target 1 on Image 5)
- **Diamond drilling set to commence** testing the **Kalitan Feeder structure's underlying formations, targeting Cu-Zn-Pb-Ag Deposits** (Targets 4 and 5 on Image 5)

For personal use only

Rumble Resources Ltd

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

T +61 8 6555 3980

F +61 8 6555 3981

rumbleresources.com.au

ASX RTR

Executives & Management

Mr Shane Sikora
Managing Director

Mr Brett Keillor
Technical Director

Mr Matthew Banks
Non-executive Director

Mr Michael Smith
Non-executive Director

Mr Peter Venn
Non-executive Director

Mr Steven Wood
Company Secretary

Rumble Resources Limited (ASX: RTR) ("Rumble" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the high-grade assay results of expedited RC hole EHRC370 drilled within the newly discovered major feeder fault zone named the Kalitan Feeder Zone at the Chinook Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu Prospect located on the emerging World Class Earaheedy Base Metal Project in Western Australia.

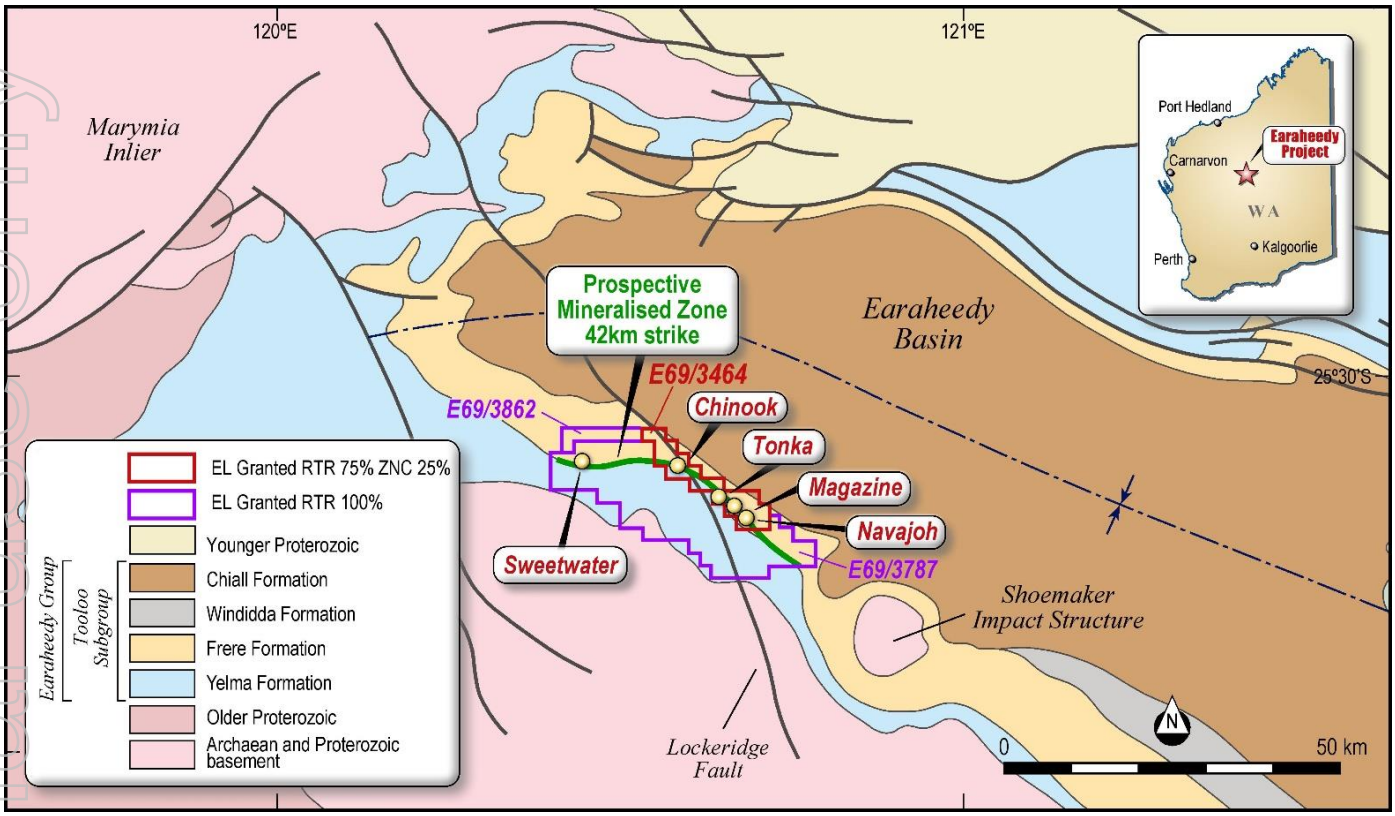

Image 1 – Earaheedy Project – Geology and Prospect Location Plan

Kalitan Feeder Zone – Chinook Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu Prospect – EHRC370

Shallow high-grade sulphide Zn-Pb mineralization with strong silver has been intersected in RC drill-hole EHRC370 within the newly discovered feeder fault zone (Kalitan Feeder Zone) which lies along the northeast margin of the large-scale Chinook Prospect that currently has a 4.1km by 1.9km mineralized footprint and remains open both laterally and at depth. Hole EHRC370 returned:

- **51m @ 4.76% Zn + Pb, 5.81 g/t Ag from 82m** including;
  - **20m @ 8.78% Zn + Pb, 11.65 g/t Ag** from 98m
    - With a higher-grade core of **8m @ 14.61% Zn + Pb, 17.7 g/t Ag** from 104m, and
  - **8m @ 5.53% Zn + Pb, 5.08 g/t Ag** from 124m

The mineralisation lies predominantly within the Navajoh Unconformity Unit and 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 interpreted geological model and mineralisation styles.

The mineralisation is interpreted to be flat to shallow northeast dipping and represents a lateral sphalerite-galena-pyrite "migration" zone, which has pervaded both 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. Copper with minor cobalt develops within the feeder faults and laterally close to the feeders where the deposition temperature is likely higher.

For personal use only

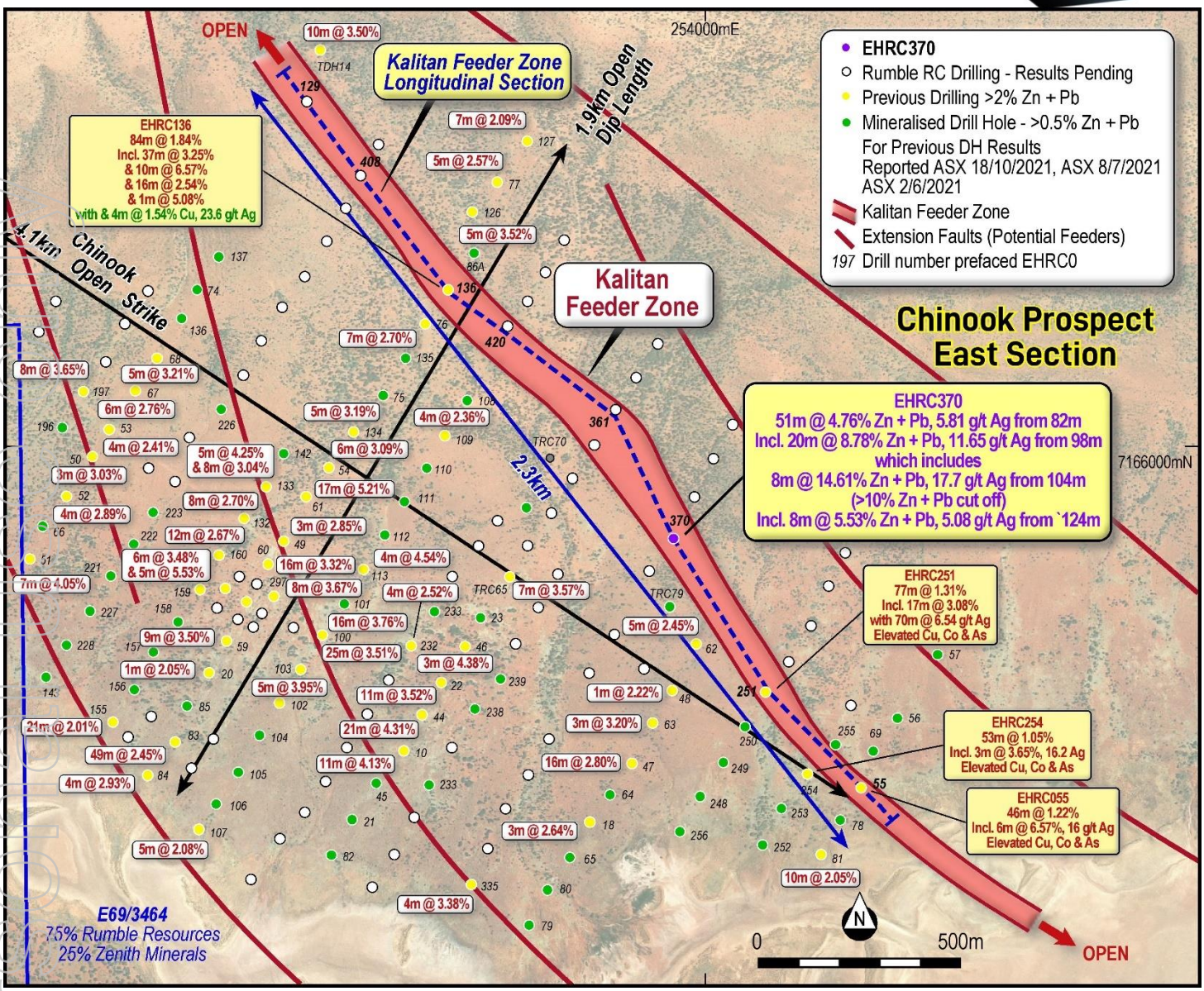

Image 2 – Chinook East Section Plan – Latest EHRC370 Results and Previous Results

Sphalerite is the dominant sulphide species with the overall Zn:Pb ratio around 3 to 1. Silver has a strong association with galena.

Overall, six (6) drill-holes are interpreted to intersect within or close to the Kalitan Feeder Zone over a strike length of 2.3 km. This zone remains completely open along strike and at depth, with assay results for holes EHRC129, EHRC361, EHRC408 and EHRC420 pending - See images 2 & 3. The current northwesternmost drill-hole (TDH14 – historic diamond core hole angled - 70° to the southwest) is inferred to intersect part of the Kalitan Feeder Zone. The overall intersection for TDH14 is 10m @ 3.5% Zn + Pb with a higher-grade core zone of **4.5m @ 5.43% Zn + Pb from 225m***.

Earlier drill-holes completed by Rumble (EHRC055, EHRC251 and EHRC254)* toward the southeast of the Kalitan Feeder Zone highlight the cross-cutting nature of the Kalitan Feeder Zone with the lithological strike (approximately 30°). The Kalitan Feeder Zone mineralisation has a shallow northwest plunge (reflecting the intersection of lithology and the fault zone) and the up-dip position of the zone daylights further southeast under shallow cover. All (3) three drill-holes returned wide low-grade mineralisation with higher-grade core zones, strong Ag and elevated Cu and Co.

The Kalitan Feeder Zone longitudinal section (image 3) highlights drill-holes with both current assay results and pending assays along with a broad >0.5% Zn + Pb mineralization halo which has been inferred from wet assays and pXRF analyses from the pending holes. Rumble routinely completes XRF analysis on every metre drilled.

*Refer to page 8 for list of previous announcements

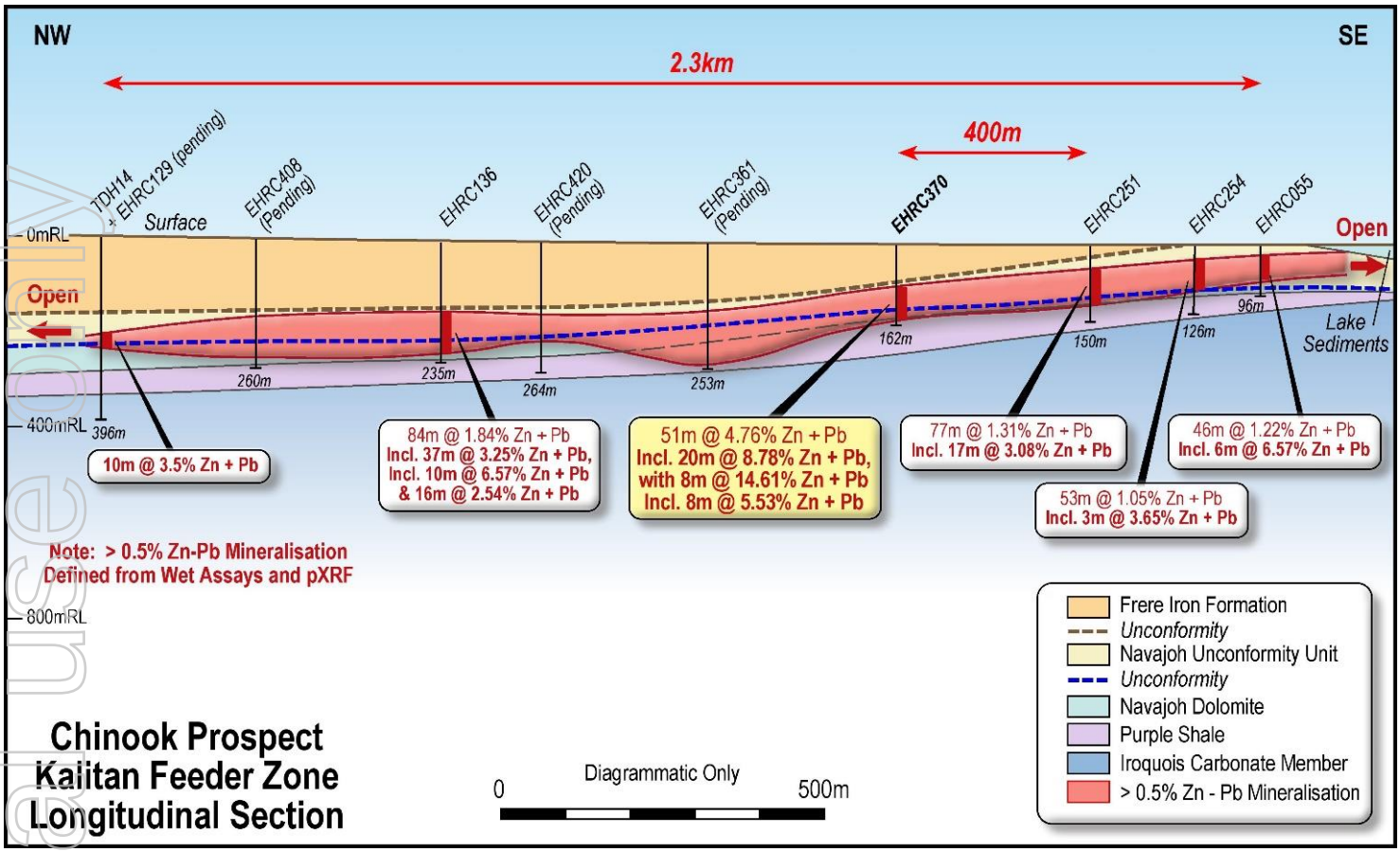

Image 3 – Chinook Prospect – Longitudinal Section of the Kalitan Feeder Zone with EHRC370 drilling results, previously reported and historical intersections and holes with assay results pending.

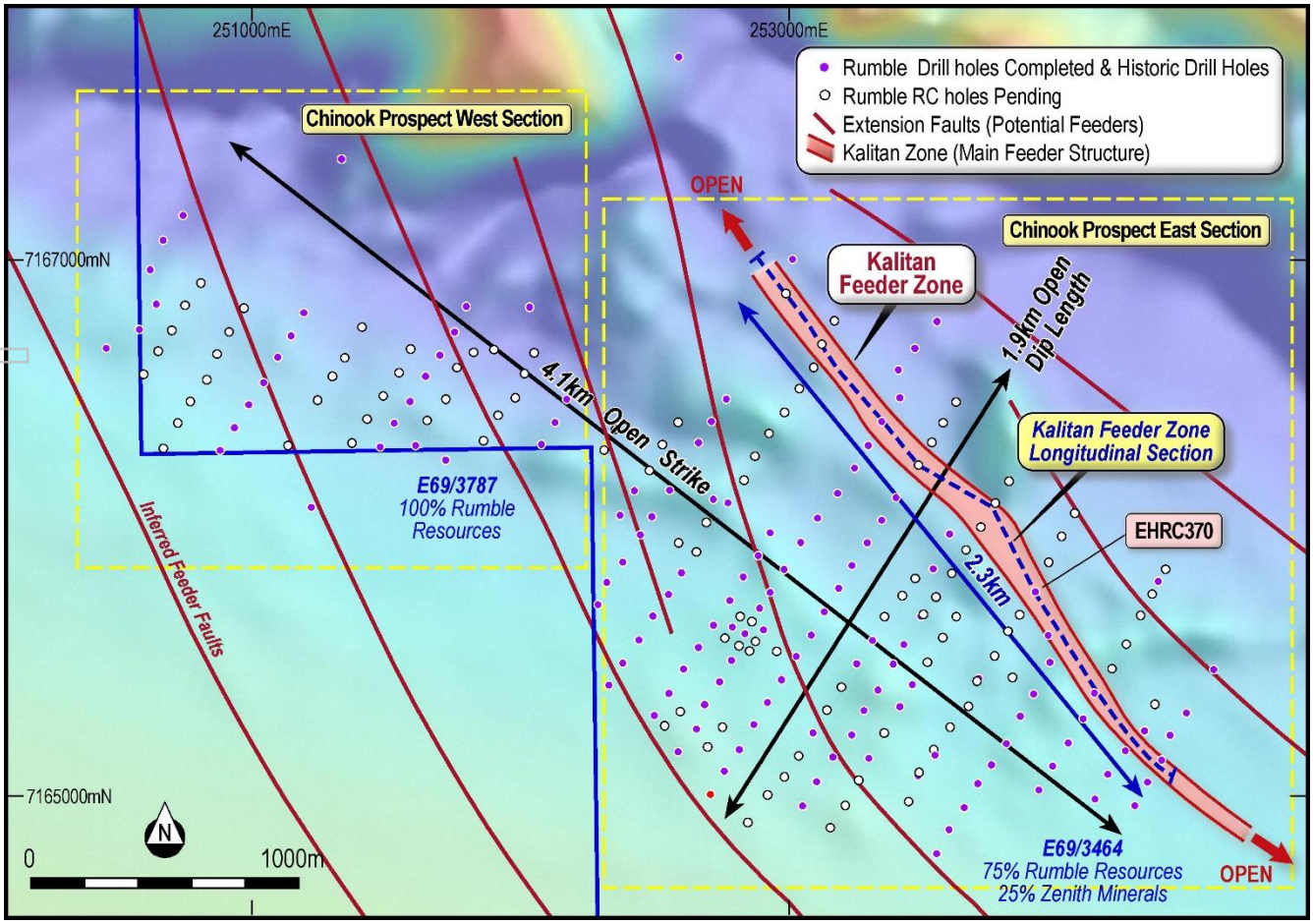

Image 4 – Location of Chinook Prospect East and Kalitan Feeder Zone over Airborne TMI Magnetics

For personal use only

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 base metal system, with the drilling continuing to make discoveries and new multiple large-scale targets emerging. 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 to the host Navajoh Unconformity Unit (See image 6).

The overall geological deposition model for the 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 within the Earaheedy Project area, and based on recent drilling completed by Strickland Metals (see ASX announcement STK – 14/10/2021), 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 zinc-lead-silver dominant sulphide mineralisation at the Chinook, Tonka, Magazine and Navajoh Prospects (Mineralisation Styles 1 and 2 – image 5). The mineralization footprint at Chinook is 4.1km by 1.9km and is completely open and the mineralization footprint of the Tonka, Magazine and Navajoh Trend is 6km by 1.2km and completely open – See image 6. To the southwest and immediately below the unconformity related mineralization (Styles 1 and 2) 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 mineralization (Style 5) is a wide fracture zone with multiple fault/sulphide veinlets with Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu-pyrite. 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).

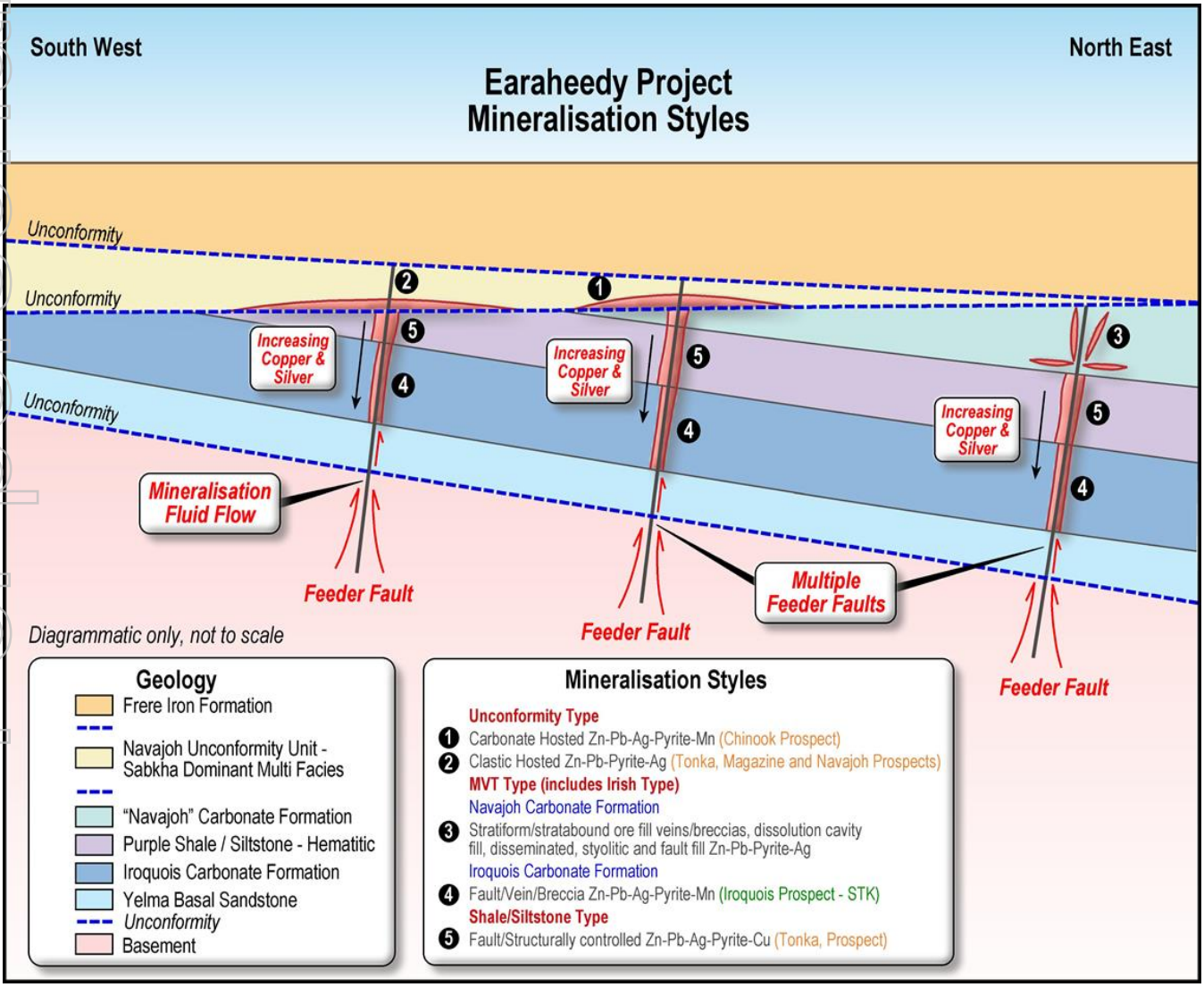

Image 5 – Earaheedy Project - Model of Multiple Mineralisation Styles

For personal use only

Exploration program from 2021:

- Over 50% of the assays from the 50,000m of drilling in 2021 remain outstanding
- Of note: assays for completed holes EHRC129, 361, 408, and 420, which are interpreted to intersect the Kalitan Feeder Zone are included in these pending assays

Exploration program for 2022:

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

- RC infill and extension drilling to further delineate the shallow high-grade Zn-Pb mineralisation in the Navajoh Unconformity Unit and Kalitan Feeder Zone
- Diamond core drilling to test the feeder structures in the underlying purple shale and Iroquois formations targeting Cu-Zn-Pb-Ag Deposits
- Further drilling to define potential new feeder fault zones nearby which have already been inferred

Tonka-Magazine-Navajoh Prospects (RTR (75%) / ZNC (25%) JV) – E69/3464

- Ongoing scoping (RC drilling) of the Tonka-Magazine-Navajoh Trend

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

- Initial reprocessing of airborne magnetic data over the Sweetwater Trend has inferred the magnetic features, and contrasts are identical to the features seen at Chinook
- Ongoing interpretation of the airborne magnetic data has identified multiple first order litho-structural and potential feeder targets
- Rumble is in advanced stages with TMPAC to complete heritage surveys to clear the upcoming planned drilling 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 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 define additional new first order drill targets

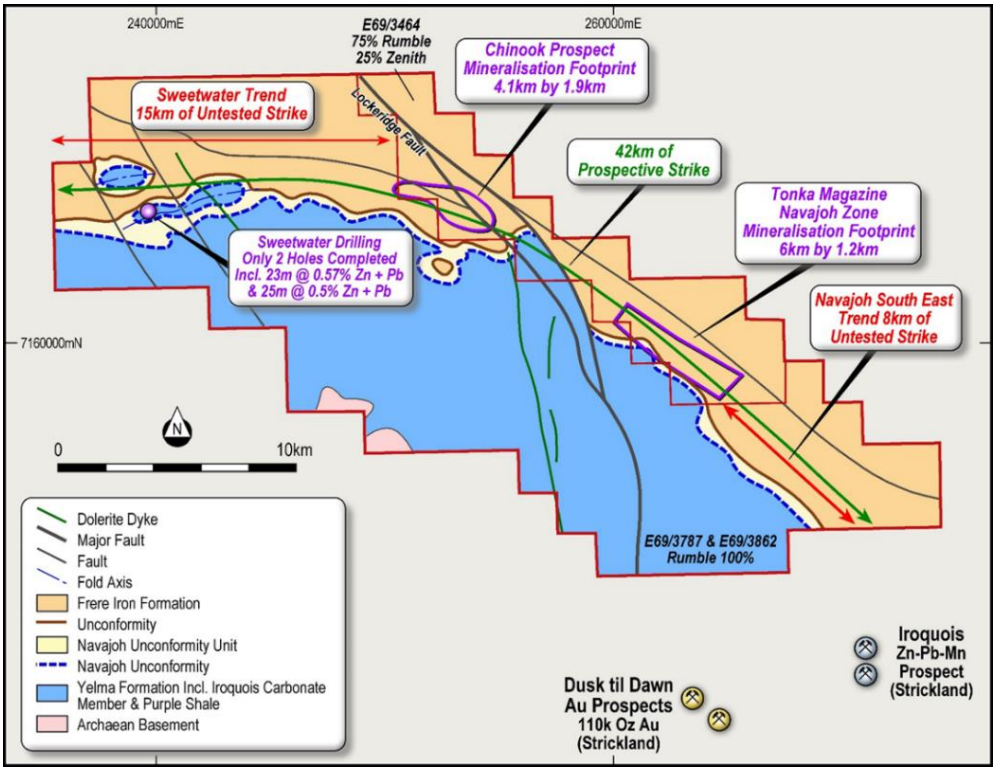

Image 6 - Earaheedy Project – Prospectivity Map

For personal use only

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

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

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

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

- Drilling results have demonstrated strong continuity of shallow, flat lying sulphide mineralisation;
- Over 42km's of prospective strike and open (refer image 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 34 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*.

For personal use only

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

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.
EHRC370 Location and Survey

Hole ID	E (MGA)	N (MGA)	Depth (m)	RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip
EHRC370	253920	7165766	162	545	0	-90

For personal use only

For personal use only

Table 3.
EHRC370 – Assay Results

HoleID	From (m)	To (m)	Ag g/t	As ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Mn ppm	Pb %	S %	Zn %	Zn + Pb %
EHRC370	80	81	<0.5	455	58	36.2	6910	0.16	0.29	0.13	0.29
EHRC370	81	82	<0.5	368	71	36.2	5140	0.08	0.29	0.28	0.36
EHRC370	82	83	<0.5	504	100	41.1	1790	0.30	0.22	1.31	1.61
EHRC370	83	84	<0.5	409	70	29.6	10400	0.50	0.28	0.48	0.98
EHRC370	84	85	<0.5	333	84	47.4	2070	0.08	0.15	0.44	0.52
EHRC370	85	86	<0.5	374	76	30.4	1765	0.14	0.25	0.46	0.60
EHRC370	86	87	<0.5	401	105	34.9	1800	0.18	0.26	0.82	1.00
EHRC370	87	88	<0.5	466	150	41.5	1295	0.28	0.2	1.12	1.40
EHRC370	88	89	<0.5	294	132	33.6	1315	0.28	0.19	0.97	1.25
EHRC370	89	90	<0.5	325	117	31.6	1570	0.22	0.23	0.85	1.07
EHRC370	90	91	0.5	186	83	21	1820	0.18	0.2	0.55	0.73
EHRC370	91	92	0.5	186	79	18.7	1800	0.14	0.22	0.53	0.67
EHRC370	92	93	0.5	187	78	17.75	1845	0.14	0.22	0.53	0.67
EHRC370	93	94	0.9	186	90	16.2	2130	0.16	0.2	0.52	0.68
EHRC370	94	95	0.9	211	119	16.65	3080	0.22	0.2	0.59	0.81
EHRC370	95	96	1.7	245	178	18.35	18550	1.20	0.21	0.63	1.82
EHRC370	96	97	1	302	113	22.7	10150	0.66	0.19	0.56	1.22
EHRC370	97	98	0.7	349	96	26.7	6120	0.39	0.24	0.58	0.97
EHRC370	98	99	3.9	456	168	23.6	6520	0.77	3.26	2.19	2.96
EHRC370	99	100	8	393	207	21.5	7790	1.30	5.73	2.91	4.21
EHRC370	100	101	11.8	348	160	16.2	7130	1.50	8.83	4.89	6.39
EHRC370	101	102	15.7	419	207	16.4	5250	1.98	9.92	5.43	7.41
EHRC370	102	103	13.1	379	151	11.6	5170	1.55	7.29	7.79	9.34
EHRC370	103	104	15.8	389	166	12.75	7060	1.87	7.84	7.48	9.35
EHRC370	104	105	14	343	145	11.85	5470	2.06	8.91	10.85	12.91
EHRC370	105	106	28.2	302	194	10.7	3320	5.37	>10.0	12.25	17.62
EHRC370	106	107	15.4	274	211	11.4	1160	2.34	>10.0	7.93	10.27
EHRC370	107	108	14.8	296	150	7.93	1265	2.79	>10.0	9.10	11.89
EHRC370	108	109	23.5	301	271	8.22	793	5.80	>10.0	14.60	20.40
EHRC370	109	110	21.1	321	275	7.76	492	5.47	>10.0	13.00	18.47
EHRC370	110	111	13.4	328	199	5.55	544	3.54	9.34	10.45	13.99
EHRC370	111	112	11.2	397	188	5.1	374	3.01	8.29	8.33	11.34
EHRC370	112	113	7.7	224	121	4.85	3570	1.93	4.54	4.85	6.78
EHRC370	113	114	2.9	97	51	2.18	3060	0.79	1.54	1.77	2.55
EHRC370	114	115	2.2	101	48	3.97	2710	0.66	1.31	1.20	1.86
EHRC370	115	116	4	106	322	2.08	2240	1.44	1.82	1.52	2.96
EHRC370	116	117	1.9	92	62	2.63	1950	0.41	1.16	1.10	1.50
EHRC370	117	118	4.4	153	171	4.78	2120	1.15	3.27	2.32	3.47
EHRC370	118	119	1	57	35	1.94	1825	0.15	1.02	0.75	0.90
EHRC370	119	120	1.4	121	46	2.31	2040	0.21	1.34	0.67	0.88
EHRC370	120	121	0.7	76	59	1.93	1965	0.08	0.62	0.49	0.58
EHRC370	121	122	4.7	178	1685	2.41	1605	0.60	1.92	0.97	1.56
EHRC370	122	123	2.5	176	601	1.58	2090	0.41	0.91	0.49	0.90
EHRC370	123	124	0.6	59	66	1.36	2070	0.13	0.43	0.15	0.28
EHRC370	124	125	12.8	583	348	10.4	7890	3.41	>10.0	8.20	11.61
EHRC370	125	126	11.4	304	193	9.25	12000	2.97	7.77	6.01	8.98
EHRC370	126	127	2.8	84	63	1.81	1800	1.21	1.82	1.99	3.19
EHRC370	127	128	1.6	87	66	2.48	5750	0.84	0.91	1.48	2.32
EHRC370	128	129	2.7	120	112	2.33	4940	1.18	1.46	2.24	3.42
EHRC370	129	130	3.8	175	133	2.56	5510	1.96	2.54	4.23	6.19
EHRC370	130	131	4	159	224	1.93	2110	1.55	3.7	4.50	6.05
EHRC370	131	132	1.5	46	125	1.1	1325	0.58	1.27	1.92	2.49
EHRC370	132	133	0.9	39	75	1.02	1520	0.33	0.97	1.39	1.72
EHRC370	133	134	<0.5	34	147	1	2030	0.13	0.27	0.21	0.34
EHRC370	134	135	0.9	79	266	1.3	1820	0.14	0.62	0.33	0.47
EHRC370	135	136	<0.5	41	57	1.36	2600	0.01	0.15	0.02	0.03
EHRC370	136	137	<0.5	26	39	1.3	2550	0.01	0.13	0.02	0.04
EHRC370	137	138	<0.5	31	82	1.86	3490	0.02	0.11	0.02	0.03
EHRC370	138	139	<0.5	13	112	1.33	2420	0.02	0.12	0.05	0.07
EHRC370	139	140	<0.5	18	44	1.78	2330	0.04	0.36	0.25	0.30
EHRC370	140	141	<0.5	13	104	1.64	2510	0.02	0.14	0.09	0.11

For personal use only

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	size of the material being sampled.	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.

For personal use only

For personal use only

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

For personal use only