18th July 2022

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

# Heritage Clearance Confirmed at Earaheedy Sweetwater Drilling Commenced

## Sweetwater Trend Exploration - E69/3787 - RTR 100%

- Rumble has received **heritage clearance approval to explore the 6km west extension of the Chinook Zn-Pb deposit** along the untested **15km long** Sweetwater Trend
- This is an **exciting new phase** for the Company as the Sweetwater tenement accounts for **over 70% of our total land holding in the Earaheedy Basin**, and is **owned 100% by Rumble**
- The only **two historic holes drilled** along the highly prospective Sweetwater Trend **intercepted Zn-Pb mineralisation**, 12km to the west of Chinook
- **Rumble's maiden RC drilling has commenced** on the Sweetwater Trend **targeting shallow higher-grade domains** associated with mineralised feeder structures in the Navajoh Unconformity Unit

## Iroquois Carbonate Trend - E69/3787 - RTR 100%

- Rumble has also received **heritage clearance approval** to start reconnaissance style aircore drilling of the newly interpreted Iroquois Carbonate Trend, which has a **35km untested strike length**
- Limited historic drilling within E69/3787 **intercepted shallow Zn-Pb mineralisation** along strike of Strickland Metals' 2021 Iroquois Zn-Pb Prospect discovery

## 2022 - 50,000m RC Drill Program - Targeting High Grade Domains

- 26,000m of drilling has been completed with **11,000 assays pending**, and a **further 24,000m planned for the remainder of 2022**
- RC drilling has been **focused on the Tonka Prospect targeting high-grade Zn-Pb domains** at the newly identified east-west trending Colorado Zone
- The footprint of the **zinc sulphide dominant Tonka-Navajoh deposit is 8km by 2km** and remains **open in all directions**
- Two previously reported initial holes within the Colorado Zone returned:
    - **EHRC515 – 73m @ 3.07% Zn + Pb from 106m**
        - **Including 13m @ 5.38% Zn + Pb from 108m**
        - **Including 19m @ 3.48% Zn + Pb from 132m**
    - **EHRC518 – 7m @ 10.71% Zn + Pb from 137m**
        - **Including 3m @ 19.93% Zn + Pb from 138m**

## Earaheedy 3D Flythrough

- **Take a 3D tour of our discovery at the Earaheedy Project, Western Australia –** click here: **https://inventum3d.com/c/rumble/earaheedy**

Rumble Resources Limited (ASX: RTR) ("Rumble" or "the Company") is pleased to announce an update of ongoing exploration activities at the Earaheedy Project, located 140km northeast of Wiluna, Western Australia.


**Rumble Resources Ltd**

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

T +61 8 6555 3980

F +61 8 6555 3981

rumbleresources.com.au

**ASX RTR**

**Executives & Management**

Mr Shane Sikora
Managing Director

Mr Matthew Banks
Non-executive Director

Mr Michael Smith
Non-executive Director

Mr Geoff Jones
Non-executive Director

Mr Peter Venn
Non-executive Director

Mr Brett Keillor
Head of Technical

Mr Steven Wood
Company Secretary


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# Earaheedy Project - Emerging World Class Base Metal System

Since the exciting Chinook discovery in April 2021, drilling has rapidly uncovered an emerging world class Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu metal system with provincial scale potential. Within tenement E69/3464, the Zinc sulphide dominant mineralisation occurs within two well defined deposits (Chinook and Tonka) with a combined strike of 13km and 2km cross strike, which remain open in all directions and at depth (**see image 1**). Higher-grade zones within the mineralised Navajoh Unconformity Unit and underlying dolomite (Sweetwater Well Dolomite – formerly Navajoh Dolomite) are associated with multiple inferred feeder faults/zones that are oriented both northwest and east-west.

- The **Tonka and Navajoh Prospects** are linked by higher-grade east-west feeder fault zones within a **large 8km x 2km northwest trending mineralised footprint** that remains open in all directions. Two mineralised feeder faults/zones (Colorado and Magazine) have been outlined to date, with the opportunity to define multiple additional zones - **see image 1.**

- The **Chinook Prospect is a large 5km by 2km northwest trending mineralised footprint** which remains open in all directions. Higher-grade zones associated with both northwest and east-west trending feeder structures with two principal feeder zones (Kalitan and Spur) interpreted to date - **see image 1.**

- The Earaheedy Project has **provincial scale potential** with the newly granted **100% owned E69/3787 & E69/3862 tenements providing**:

  - **A further 23km's of potential unconformity type mineralised strike** along the Sweetwater and Navajoh Southeast trends, which is yet to be drill tested. These trends have increased the overall strike of this unconformity mineralised horizon to 42km's. There is likewise potential to discover new high grade mineralisation styles in the untested underlying geological formations (**see image 3**) including the Iroquois Dolomite where Strickland Metals announced the intersection of high-grade zinc intersections (refer ASX announcement STK – 14/10/21) – **see image 1.**

  - **The broad Iroquois Dolomite unit occurs over a 35km strike** and is interpreted to surface within the recently granted E69/3787 (100% RTR) which also remains to be drill tested – **see Image 1.**

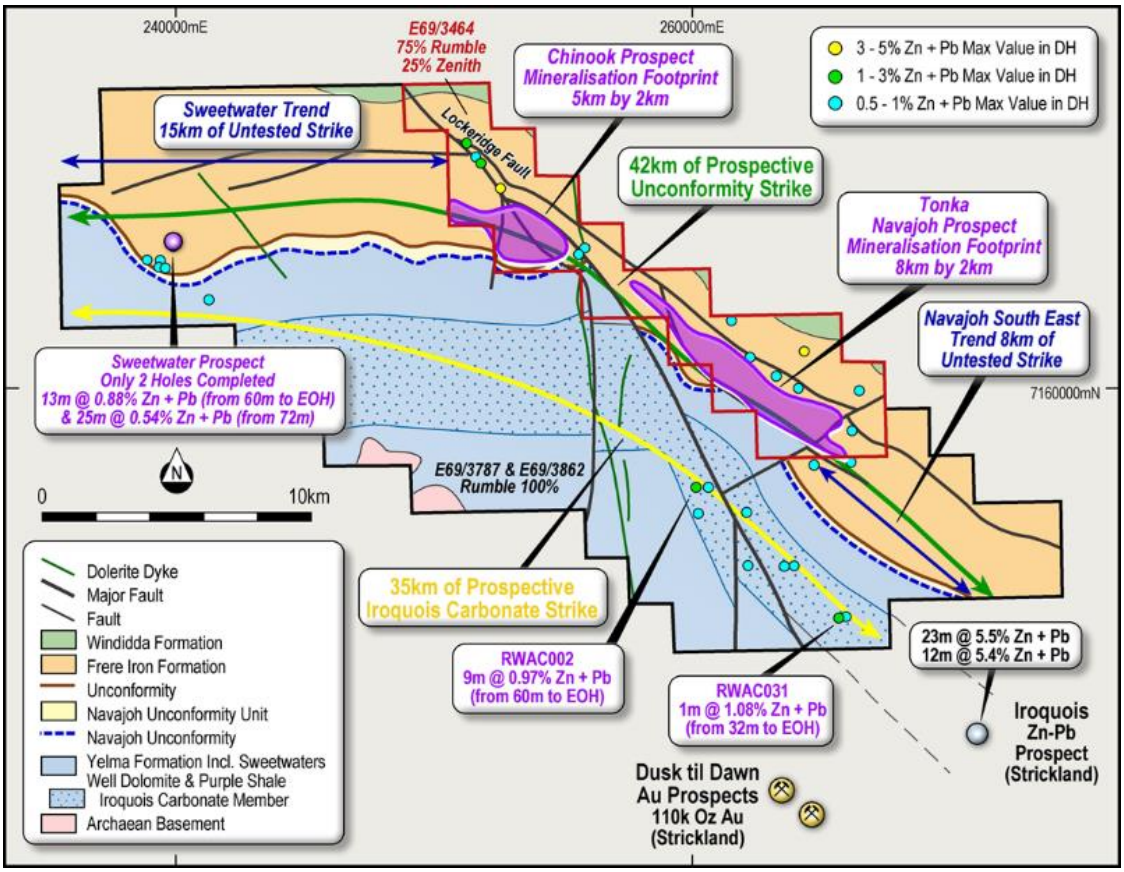


**Image 1 - Earaheedy Project – Prospectivity Map**

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## Sweetwater Trend E69/3787 - RTR 100% - RC Drilling Commenced

Drilling by Rumble has defined extensive Zn-Pb-Ag mineralisation on the boundary between E69/3464 and the recently granted E69/3787 (100% Rumble) tenure, which is host to the 15km long untested Sweetwater Trend.

Excitingly, Rumble has now received the necessary heritage clearances from the Wiluna Native Title Holders, the Tarlka Matuwa Piarku Aboriginal Corporation (TMPAC) to commence RC drill testing a 6km section, which hosts the potential western continuation of the large Chinook Zn-Pb deposit. Rumble has submitted a heritage survey request for clearance of the remainder of the Sweetwater Trend and the 8km long Navajoh Southeast Trend that also remains untested.

RC drilling has commenced targeting shallow higher-grade domains associated with potential mineralised feeder structures in the Navajoh Unconformity Unit within E69/3787. The only two shallow historic RC holes previously drilled along the Sweetwater Trend intercepted Zn-Pb mineralisation, 12km to the west of Chinook (see Image 2).

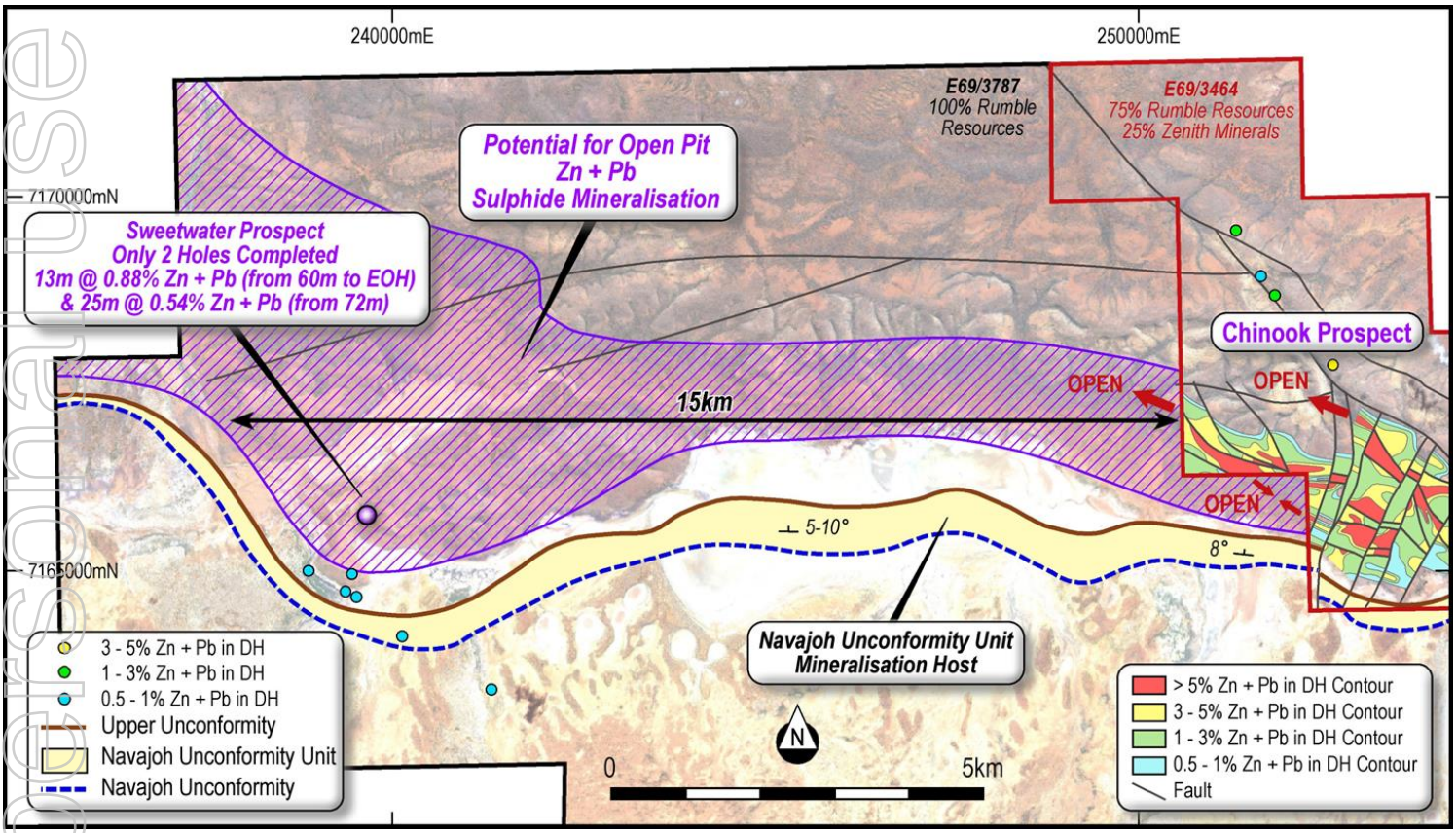


**Image 2 – Sweetwater Trend – Prospectivity Map**

## Iroquois Carbonate Trend E69/3787 - RTR100% - Image 1

Rumble has completed a **new** interpretation of the Iroquois Dolomite unit which is interpreted to surface within the recently granted E69/3787 (100% Rumble) and has **over 35km of untested strike**. Rumble has received heritage clearances to start regional aircore reconnaissance drill testing along two sections of the Iroquois Carbonate Trend. Very limited drilling conducted in the 1970's intercepted shallow Zn-Pb mineralisation in the Iroquois Carbonate Unit including:

- RWAC002 – 9m @ 0.97% Zn + Pb (from 60m to **EOH**)
- RWAC031 – 1m @ 1.09% Zn + Pb (from 32m to **EOH**)

These intercepts are along strike from Strickland Metals Ltd (refer ASX: STK announcement - 14/10/2021) high grade intercepts at the Iroquois Prospect, which included 23m @ 5.5% Zn+Pb from 108m and 12m @ 5.4% Zn+Pb from 58m, and emphasizes the potential for further near surface discoveries in the region – see Image 1.

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# Earaheedy Project – Multiple Mineralisation Styles

The overall geological deposition model for the Earaheedy Base Metal Province is continually evolving with some five (5) styles of mineralisation identified (see image 3).

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 (refer ASX: STK announcement – 14/10/2021), the likelihood of significant Iroquois Dolomite hosted mineralisation below Chinook, Tonka-Navajoh and near surface along the Iroquois Carbonate Trend is very high.

The current drilling has outlined laterally extensive flat lying unconformity related zinc-lead-silver sulphide mineralisation at the Chinook, Tonka-Navajoh Prospects (mineralisation styles 1 and 2 – image 3).

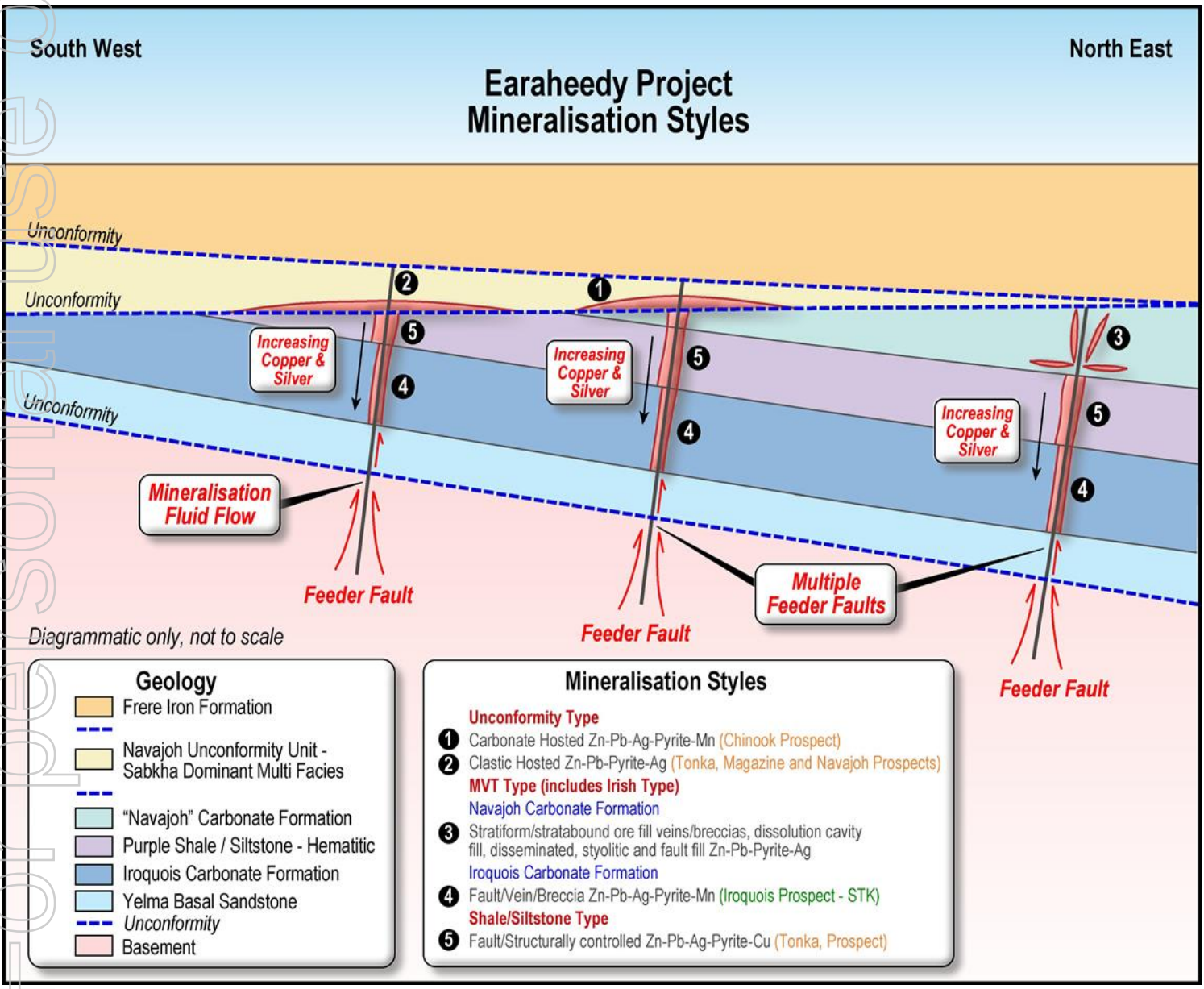


**Image 3 – Earaheedy Project - Model of Multiple Mineralisation Styles**

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# 2022 - 50,000m Drilling Program – Progress Update

A large scale 50,000m commenced in January 2022 with over 26,000m of RC drilling already completed. Unfortunately, as seen in 2021, industry-wide delays in assay turnaround times have continued and the Company currently has over 11,000 samples pending from intervals selected based upon visual and XRF information.

The RC drilling has been focused on the Tonka Prospect targeting high-grade Zn-Pb domains at the newly identified east-west trending Colorado Zone.

## Colorado High-Grade Zone

- The Colorado Zone comprises of multiple open-ended, inferred, mineralised feeder structures with strike lengths up to 2km – **See Images 4 & 5**
- Two recent holes targeting the Colorado Zone have returned:
  - **EHRC515 – 73m @ 3.07% Zn + Pb (2.75% Zn, 0.32% Pb) from 106m**
    - **Including 13m @ 5.38% Zn + Pb (4.87% Zn, 0.51% Pb) from 108m**
      - **with 6m @ 6.7% 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 @ 4.5% 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**
  - **EHRC518 – 7m @ 10.71% Zn + Pb (8.52% Zn, 2.19% Pb) from 137m**
    - **Including *3m @ 19.93% Zn + Pb* (15.88% Zn, 4.05% Pb) from 138m**

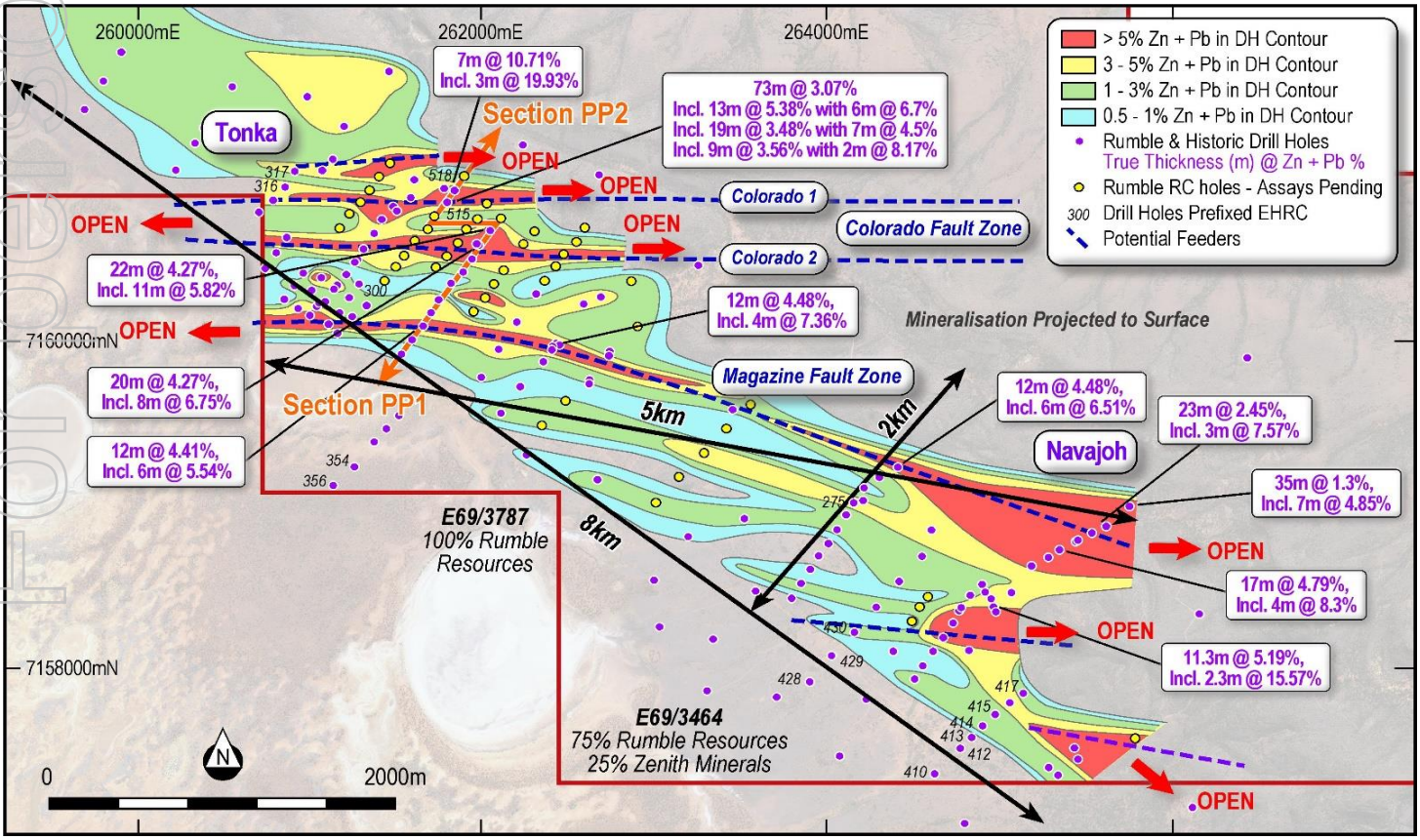


**Image 4 – Tonka Navajoh Prospect – Maximum Zn + Pb Grade in Drill Hole Contouring and Intersections**

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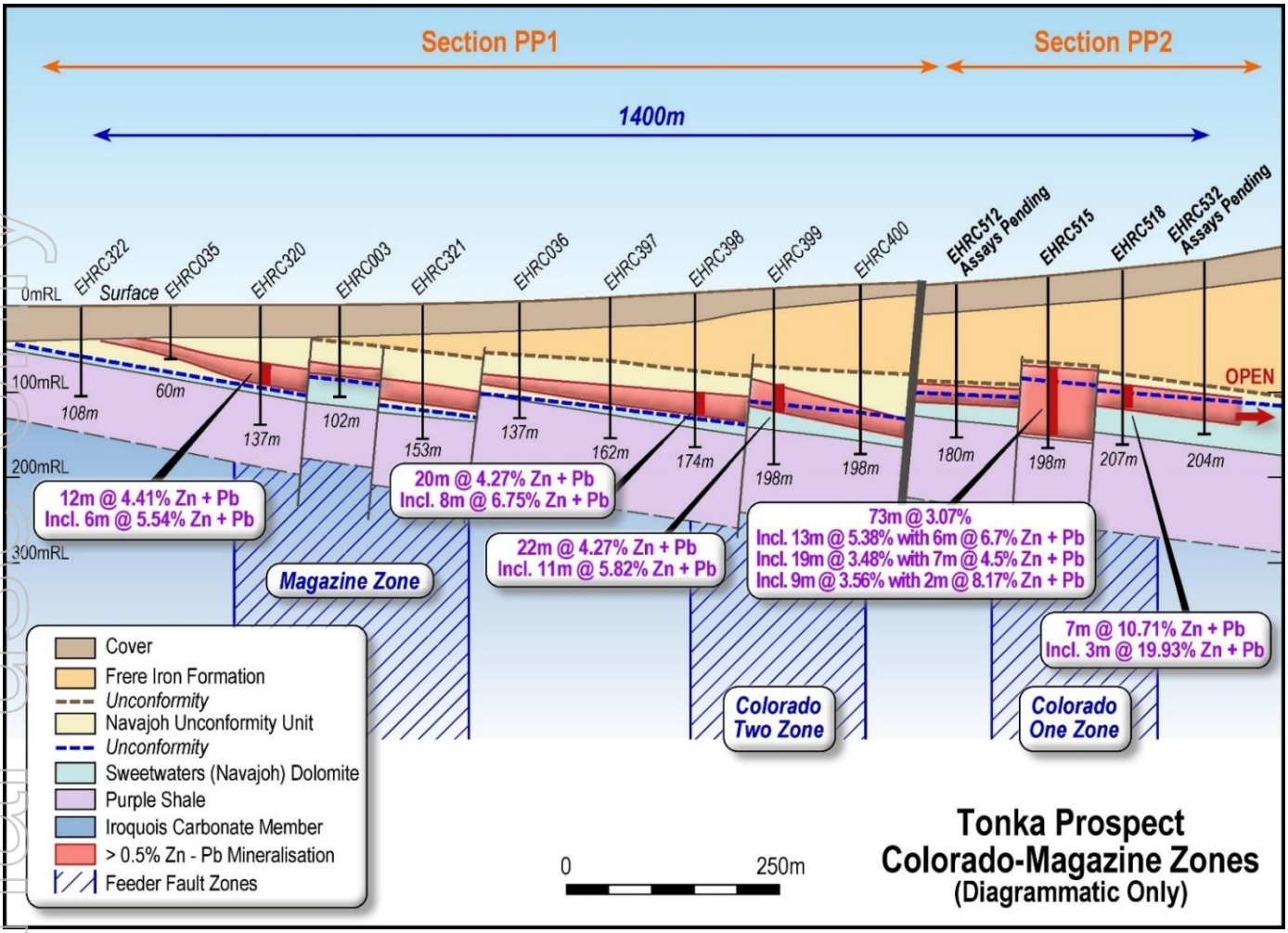


**Image 5 – Tonka Navajoh Prospect – Section PP1 & PP2**

# Upcoming Activity at the Earaheedy Project

## Tonka Navajoh Prospect - E69/3464 - RTR (75%) / ZNC (25%) JV

- Extension and infill RC drilling along the new high-grade Colorado Zone **- Planned**
- Extension and infill RC drilling along the high-grade Magazine Zone **- Planned**

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

- RC infill and extension drilling to delineate further shallow high-grade Zn-Pb mineralisation in the Kalitan Feeder Zone and within the recently interpreted east-west trending mineralised "feeder" structures, including the Spur Zone **- Planned**

## Sweetwater Tenements - E69/3787 and E69/3862 - RTR 100%

- Surface geochemical survey to define the surface expression of the host Navajoh Unconformity Unit along the Sweetwater and Navajoh Southeast trends - **Commenced**
- RC drilling west of Chinook to test the extension of the Zn-Pb mineralisation – **Commenced**
- Airborne Falcon gravity survey **– Planned for late July**
- Initiate reconnaissance aircore drilling along the interpreted 35km area, which could potentially host the near surface Iroquois Dolomite Member within E69/3787 **– Planned in August**

## Metallurgy

- Sighter metallurgy studies, including flotation and preconcentration testing - **Ongoing**

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## Initial 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 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 over 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 images 1 & 6).
- 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.

## About the Earaheedy Project

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

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 the drilling continuing to make discoveries and new multiple large-scale targets evolving.

The Project covers 42km of the Navajoh Unconformity Unit's prospective strike which remains untested and open.

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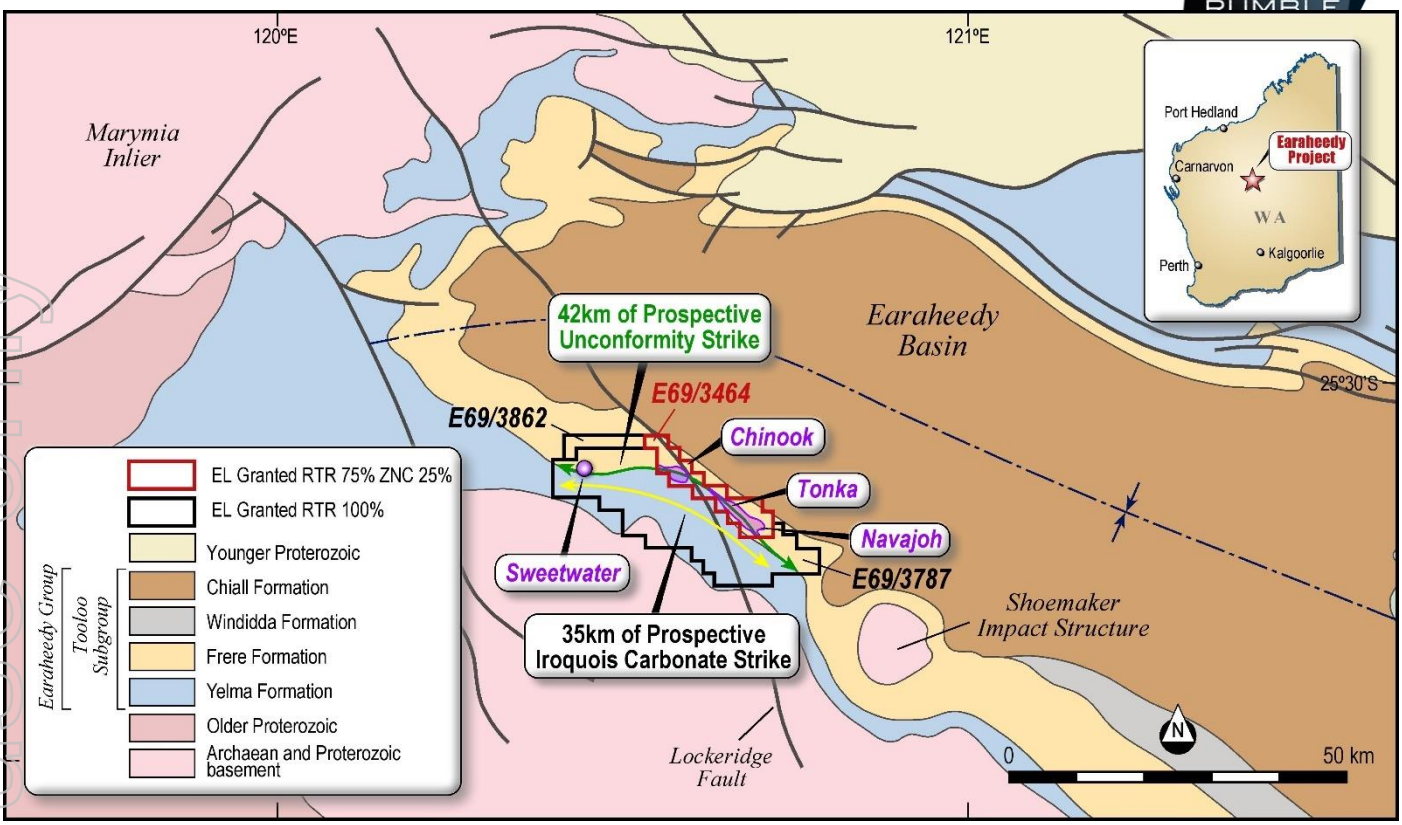


**Image 6 – Earaheedy Project – Geology and Prospect Location Plan**

# Authorisation

This announcement is authorised for release by Shane Sikora, Managing Director of the Company.

**-Ends-**

For further information visit ***rumbleresources.com.au*** or contact ***info@rumbleresources.com.au***.

**Previous Drill Results**

Drill hole results are ongoing and previous assays have been reported in earlier ASX announcements.

- ASX Release 23/8/2019 – 14 High Priority Targets and New Mineralisation Style
- ASX Release 23/1/2020 – Large Scale Zn-Pb-Ag Discoveries at Earaheedy
- ASX Release 19/4/2021 – Major Zinc-Lead Discovery at Earaheedy Project, Western Australia
- ASX Release 2/6/2021 – Large Scale Zinc-Lead-Silver SEDEX Style System Emerging at Earaheedy
- ASX Release 8/7/2021 – Broad Spaced Scout Drilling Has Significantly Increased the Zn-Pb-Ag-Mn footprint at Earaheedy
- ASX Release 23/8/2021 – Earaheedy Zn-Pb-Ag-Mn Project – Exploration Update
- ASX Release 13/12/2021 - New Zinc-Lead-Silver Discovery at Earaheedy Project
- ASX Release 21/12/2021 – Major Zinc-Lead-Silver-Copper Feeder Fault Intersected
- ASX Release 20/1/2022 – Two Key Tenements Granted at Earaheedy Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu Project
- ASX Release 31/1/2022 – Shallow High-Grade Zn-Pb Sulphides Intersected at Earaheedy
- ASX Release 21/2/2022 – Further High-Grade Zn-Pb Results and Strong Grade Continuity
- ASX Release 9/3/2022 – Major Expansion of Zn - Pb Mineralised Footprint at Earaheedy

**About Rumble Resources Ltd**

Rumble Resources Ltd is an Australian based exploration company, officially admitted to the ASX on the 1st of 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.

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**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.

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**Table 2**

Historic Drill Hole Location and Intersections – Sweetwater Trend

| Hole ID | E MGA | N MGA | Depth | Dip | Azi | Depth From | Thickness (m) | Zn% | Pb% | Pb+Zn% >5000ppm | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RWAC002 | 260835.29 | 7156159.6 | 69 | -90 | 0 | 60 | 9 | 0.22 | 0.76 | 0.97 | to EOH |
| RWAC031 | 265735.28 | 7151159.6 | 33 | -90 | 0 | 32 | 1 | 0.00 | 1.08 | 1.08 | to EOH |

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**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.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>• *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.* | • No recent drilling completed<br>• Historic drilling – mineralised section reporting >1000ppm Zn + Pb |
| *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.)..* | • Historic RC Drilling 2 holes only |
| *Drill sample recovery* | • *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *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.* | • Not known |
| *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.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.*<br>• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | • Not known |
| *Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation* | • *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected,* | • Not known |

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| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*<br>• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | |
| *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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.* | • Not known |
| *Verification of sampling and assaying* | • *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | • Not known |
| *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.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | • Initial survey unknown. DH collars delineated from detailed WWV3 satellite imagery and reported in MGA94 |
| *Data spacing and distribution* | • *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | • Not applicable |
| *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.*<br>• *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.* | • Not known |
| *Sample security* | • *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | • Not Known |
| *Audits or reviews* | • *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | • Not known |

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**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.*<br>• *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)<br>• 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:*<br>○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>○ *down hole length and interception depth*<br>○ *hole length.*<br>• *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<br>• Table 2 – Assay results for RWAC002 and RWAC031 |
| *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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | • Historic drilling cut-off grades used include:<br>○ 0.5% Zn<br>○ 0.5% Zn + Pb<br>○ >0.1% Zn<br>• 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.<br>• Historic drilling – if diamond drilling or RC composite – weighted average used. |
| *Relationship between mineralisation* | • *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* | • Drilling is vertical. Mineralisation is flat. Width of mineralisation is true |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *widths and intercept lengths* | • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *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').* | width.<br>• A single RC traverse was completed at -60 degrees. 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 – Prospectivity Map<br>• Image 2 – Sweetwater Trend – Prospectivity Map<br>• Image 3 – Earaheedy Project - Model of Multiple Mineralisation Styles<br>• Image 4 – Tonka Navajoh Prospect – Maximum Zn + Pb Grade in Drill Hole Contouring and Intersections<br>• Image 5 – Tonka Navajoh Prospect – Section PP1 & PP2<br>• Image 6 – Earaheedy Project – Geology and Prospect Location Plan |
| *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 represents historic drill hole locations at Sweetwater. |
| *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.* | • Included in body of announcement where applicable. |
| *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).*<br>• *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 the newly defined higher-grade feeders at Tonka-Navajoh<br>• RC Drilling Sweetwater Trend<br>• Aircore Drilling – Iroquois Carbonate Zone<br>• RC Drilling – Infill and extension of Kalitan feeder and Spur Zone<br>• DD into the Kalitan Feeder Zone<br>• RC drilling – reconnaissance – scoping work |

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