23rd August 2022

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Significant Zones of Zn-Pb Sulphides Intersected Along the Sweetwater Trend Extending the Chinook Prospect

Sweetwater Trend RC Drilling – E69/3787 – RTR 100%

- Recently commenced RC drilling into the Sweetwater Trend immediately west of the 5km x 2km Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu Chinook Prospect has intersected significant zones of Zn-Pb sulphides
- Thirty-six (36) RC holes have been completed to date on a 200m by 100m drill pattern
- All holes have intersected Zn-Pb in the unconformity zone that hosts the Chinook Prospect. Interpreted mineralisation is based on portable X-Ray Fluorescence ("pXRF") analysis and visual inspection
- Visible sphalerite, galena and supporting pXRF analysis have indicated potential high-grade Zn-Pb zones in multiple drill holes
- RC drilling is ongoing with the Sweetwater Trend potentially hosting over 15km of interpreted mineralised unconformity units

Airborne Gravity Gradiometry (Falcon™) Survey

- Ongoing interpretation of litho-structural controls associated with the Zn-Pb mineralisation has highlighted gravity as effective in delineating favourable host rocks and zones under shallow cover
- Rumble has recently completed an Airborne Gravity Gradiometry (AGG) survey on 250m line spacing, over an area of approximately 400km², to generate targets that potentially represent the higher-grade domains within the extensive mineralised envelopes

Image 1 - RC Drilling within 100% RTR Sweetwater Tenement (Chinook Extension)

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Rumble Resources Limited (ASX: RTR) ("Rumble" or "the Company") is pleased to announce it has had early success at the recently commenced RC drilling at the Chinook Prospect along the Sweetwater trend at the Earaheedy Project, located 140km northeast of Wiluna, Western Australia.

Chinook Prospect – RC Drilling – Sweetwater Extension (E69/3787)

Drilling commenced late July (refer to ASX: RTR announcement 18 July 2022) within the 100% RTR Sweetwater tenement - E69/3787, with the focus on extending the 5km x 2km Chinook Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu sulphide mineralisation envelope to the west.

RC drilling is being completed on 200m by 100m spacings with thirty-six (36) drill holes completed to date. The initial RC drilling stage is focused on assessing approximately 1500m of untested highly prospective strike which is part of the main Chinook zone (see image 2). All drill holes have intersected the unconformity related Zn-Pb mineralisation recognised through portable X-Ray Fluorescence ("XRF") and visual inspection, hosted in the Navajoh Unconformity Unit and the top of the underlying Navajoh Dolomite. The Zn-Pb results obtained via portable X-Ray Fluorescence ("pXRF") analysis are semi-quantitative and deemed to provide an indication of base metal mineralisation. The samples have been sent to a commercial laboratory for more quantitative geochemical analysis, with results anticipated to be received over the coming months.

Multiple drill holes have returned significant sphalerite, galena and pyrite mineralisation indicating potential higher-grade zones whilst testing the extension of the Chinook mineralisation (see Images 2 - 4) into the Sweetwater tenement. The sulphide mineralisation style is identical to the Main Chinook Zone (see Image 2). The Chinook Main Zone previously reported intersections including **24m @ 5.57% Zn + Pb** from 66m (EHRC050) and **17m @ 5.21% Zn + Pb** from 103m (EHRC061).

The RC drilling is ongoing with the plan to keep extending along strike to the west from the Chinook Prospect – see Image 2 for the location of planned drilling of the inferred mineralised zone.

Prior to Rumble's drilling, only two shallow historic holes previously drilled along the 15km's of Sweetwater Trend intercepted Zn-Pb mineralisation, 12km to the west of Chinook (see Image 5).

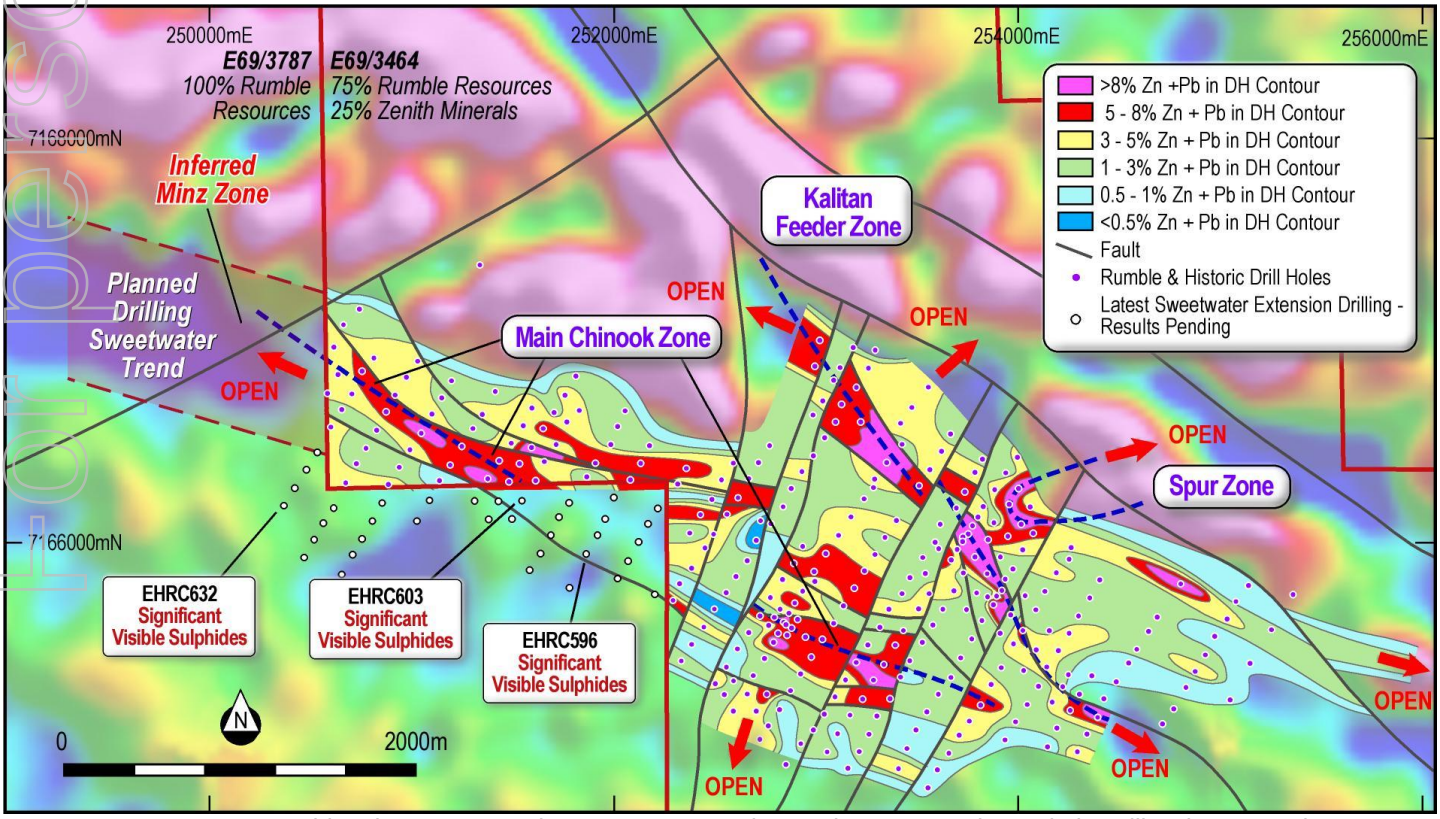

Image 2 - Chinook Prospect and Sweetwater Trend – Maximum Zn + Pb Grade in Drill Hole Contouring overlying preliminary AGG (Falcon) and location of Sweetwater RC Drilling completed to date

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Visual Zn-Pb Mineralisation – see Image 2 for locations and Table 2

Image 3 - EHRC596 – Sieved sulphide chips from interval 56-62m. Refer Table 2 for further observations

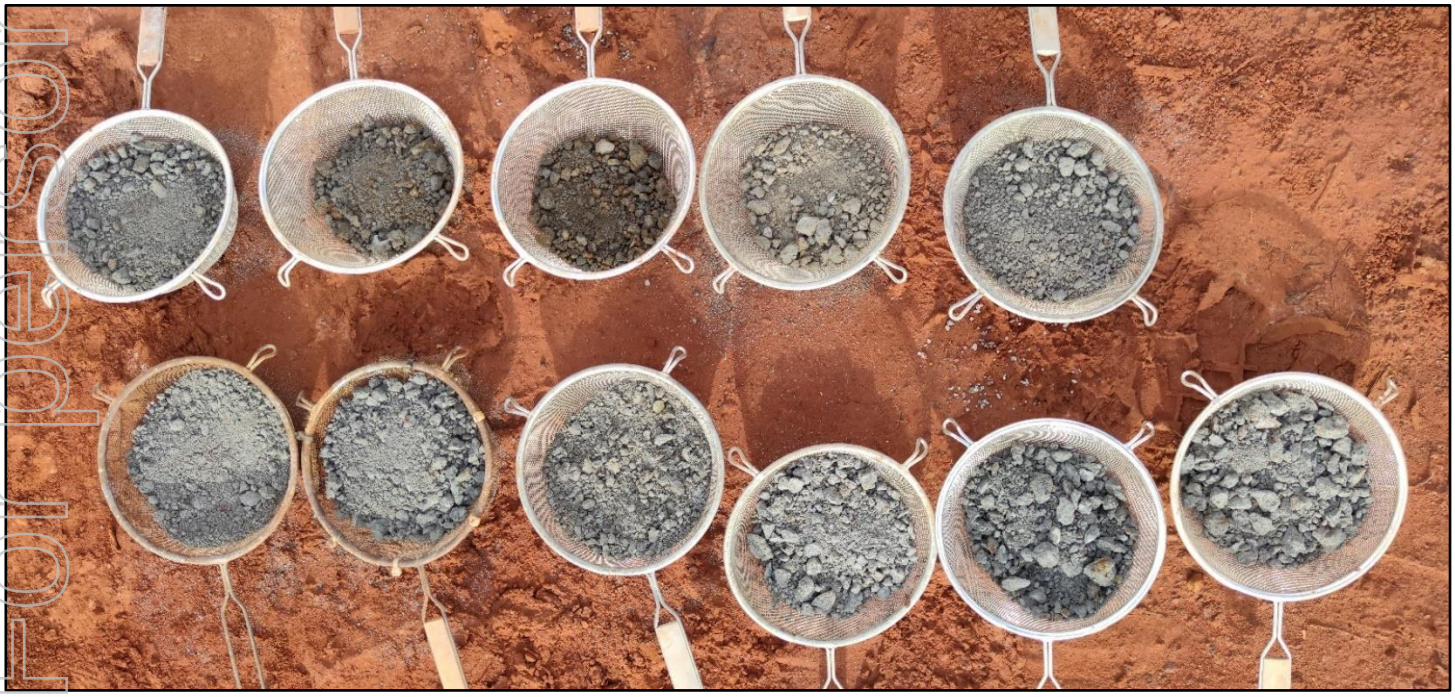

Image 4 - EHRC603 Sieved sulphide chips from interval 83-94m. Refer Table 2 for further observations

Rumble cautions that identification of mineralisation, and reporting of visual results is not considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses. Samples have been despatched for laboratory analysis and results reported will be reported upon receipt of analysis results in accordance with the Company's continuous disclosure policy.

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Airborne Gravity Gradiometer Survey (AGG)

The survey flew an area of approximately 400km² on 250m line spacings and covered the Chinook, Tonka and Navajoh Prospects and over 40km of highly prospective strike (Navajoh Unconformity). Final processing and results are pending.

Preliminary processing (vertical gradient) has highlighted a strong association with gravity lows and zones of significant base metal mineralisation. Underlying Image 2 is the AGG vertical gradient layer which highlights zones of less dense basement rocks (after accounting for cover sequences) that potentially correlate with zones of higher-grade base metal mineralisation. The interpreted gravity lows will be the strong focus for upcoming drilling. Ongoing geological and structural interpretation suggest several factors may reflect the gravity low areas including replacement of carbonates with silica alteration (hence mineralisation), less indurated basement (from alteration) and laterally extensive collapse breccias overlying feeder zones.

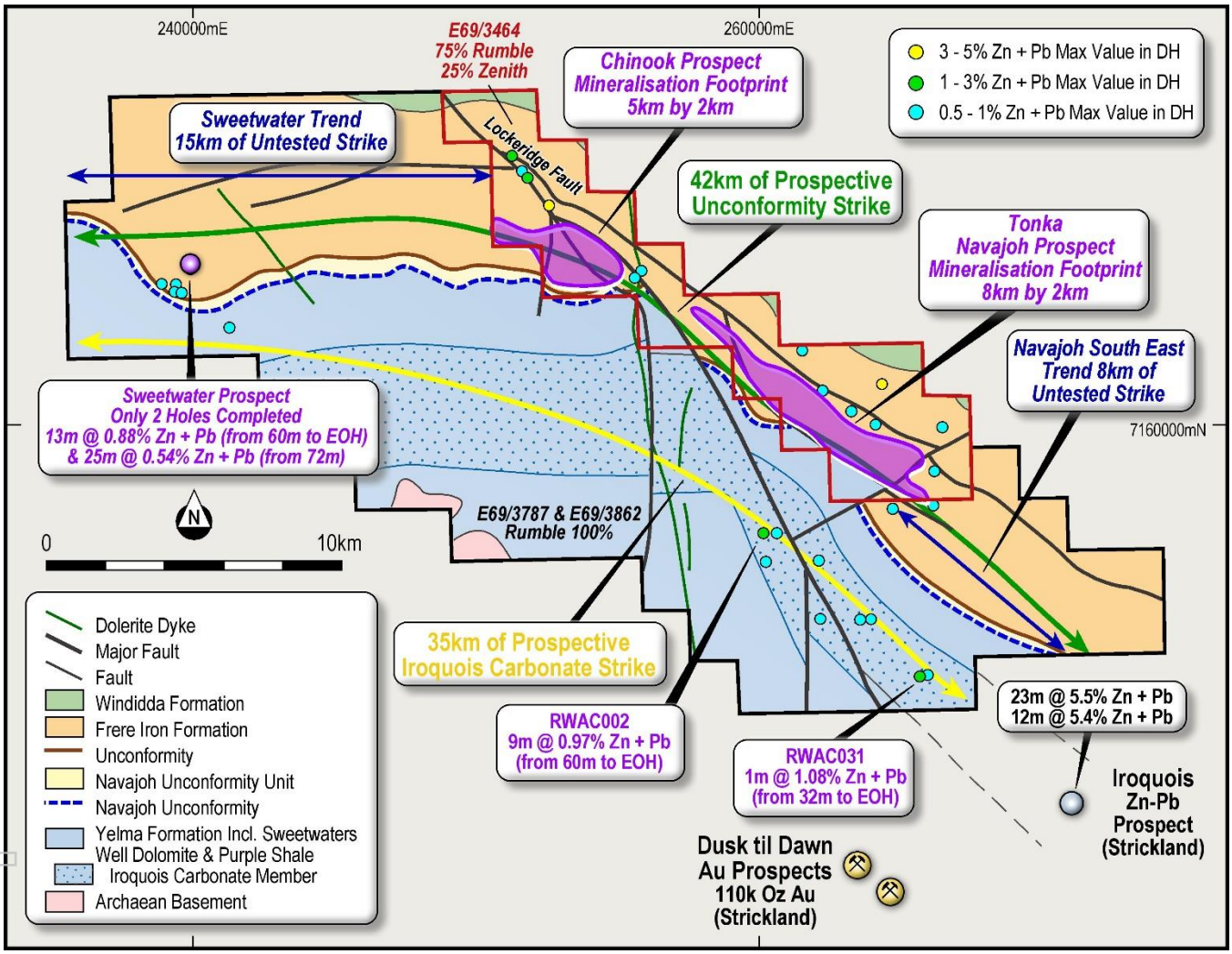

Image 5 - Earaheedy Project – Prospectivity Map highlighting Sweetwater Trend

About the Earaheedy Project

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

Since the major Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu discovery in April 2021, scoping and broad spaced infill drilling has rapidly uncovered an emerging world class scale Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu base metal system, with smart geology and drilling continuing to make new discoveries and highlight multiple large-scale targets. Less than 15% of the combined strike of the fertile lithological units within this potential Tier 1 Project have been drill tested, which includes a further 23km of the untested and open Navajoh Unconformity Unit.

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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.***

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Previous Drill Results

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

- ASX Release 23/8/2019 – 14 High Priority Targets and New Mineralisation Style
- ASX Release 23/1/2020 – Large Scale Zn-Pb-Ag Discoveries at Earaheedy
- ASX Release 19/4/2021 – Major Zinc-Lead Discovery at Earaheedy Project, Western Australia
- ASX Release 2/6/2021 – Large Scale Zinc-Lead-Silver SEDEX Style System Emerging at Earaheedy
- ASX Release 8/7/2021 – Broad Spaced Scout Drilling Has Significantly Increased the Zn-Pb-Ag-Mn footprint at Earaheedy
- ASX Release 23/8/2021 – Earaheedy Zn-Pb-Ag-Mn Project – Exploration Update
- ASX Release 13/12/2021 - New Zinc-Lead-Silver Discovery at Earaheedy Project
- ASX Release 21/12/2021 – Major Zinc-Lead-Silver-Copper Feeder Fault Intersected
- ASX Release 20/1/2022 – Two Key Tenements Granted at Earaheedy Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu Project
- ASX Release 31/1/2022 – Shallow High-Grade Zn-Pb Sulphides Intersected at Earaheedy
- ASX Release 21/2/2022 – Further High-Grade Zn-Pb Results and Strong Grade Continuity
- ASX Release 9/3/2022 – Major Expansion of Zn - Pb Mineralised Footprint at Earaheedy
- ASX Release 26/5/2022 - Multiple New High-Grade Zn-Pb Zones defined at Earaheedy
- ASX Release 18/7/2022 – Heritage Clearance Confirmed- Sweetwater drilling Commenced

About Rumble Resources Ltd

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

Competent Persons Statement

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

Previously Reported Information

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

Disclaimer

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

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Table 1
Chinook Prospect – Sweetwater Extension
RC Drill Hole Collar Positions – Assays Pending

Hole ID	E (GDA94Z51)	N (GDA94Z51)	Depth (m)	Dip	Azi
EHRC587	252200	7165745	60	-90	0
EHRC588	252017	7165824	66	-90	0
EHRC589	252069	7165910	90	-90	0
EHRC590	252169	7166092	156	-90	0
EHRC591	252217	7166170	186	-90	0
EHRC592	252120	7166005	120	-90	0
EHRC593	251999	7166223	150	-90	0
EHRC594	251955	7166119	180	-90	0
EHRC595	251917	7166035	132	-90	0
EHRC596	251862	7165943	108	-90	0
EHRC597	251775	7165775	54	-90	0
EHRC598	251775	7166197	186	-90	0
EHRC599	251724	7166128	143	-90	0
EHRC600	251686	7166036	114	-90	0
EHRC601	251633	7165947	96	-90	0
EHRC602	251580	7165863	84	-90	0
EHRC603	251544	7166206	168	-90	0
EHRC604	251494	7166118	126	-90	0
EHRC605	251425	7166201	150	-90	0
EHRC606	251377	7166118	138	-90	0
EHRC607	251311	7166206	120	-90	0
EHRC608	251087	7166207	144	-90	0
EHRC609	251026	7166109	120	-90	0
EHRC620	250854	7166197	144	-90	0
EHRC621	250805	7166107	120	-90	0
EHRC622	250753	7166020	84	-90	0
EHRC623	250708	7165939	78	-90	0
EHRC624	250652	7165843	90	-90	0
EHRC625	250471	7165927	78	-90	0
EHRC626	250516	7166013	72	-90	0
EHRC627	250561	7166096	108	-90	0
EHRC628	250613	7166170	138	-90	0
EHRC629	250534	7166445	162	-90	0
EHRC630	250479	7166355	162	-90	0
EHRC631	250431	7166271	144	-90	0
EHRC632	250387	7166188	120	-90	0

Table 2
Sulphide Estimate % for Holes EHRC596, EHRC603 and EHRC632

Hole ID	From	To	Sulphide Observation	Approx % Total Sulphide	Domain
EHRC596	56	57	Minor Galena-Sphalerite -Moderate Pyrite	2%	Transition
	57	58	Galena Sphalerite Pyrite	2 - 5%	Transition
	58	59	Galena Sphalerite Pyrite	2 - 5%	Transition
	59	60	Increase Galena Sphalerite - Less Pyrite	10 -12%	Sulphide
	60	61	Increase Galena Sphalerite - Less Pyrite	10%	Sulphide
	61	62	Increase Galena Sphalerite - Less Pyrite	5%	Sulphide
	62	63	Galena Sphalerite Pyrite	2 - 5%	Sulphide
	63	64	Galena Sphalerite Pyrite	2 - 5%	Sulphide
EHRC603	84	85	Pyrite Galena Sphalerite	2 - 5%	Transition
	85	86	Pyrite Galena Sphalerite	2 - 5%	Transition
	86	87	Pyrite Galena Sphalerite	2 - 5%	Transition
	87	88	Pyrite Galena Sphalerite	2 - 5%	Transition
	88	89	Pyrite Galena Sphalerite	2 - 5%	Sulphide
	89	90	Pyrite Galena Sphalerite	2 - 5%	Sulphide
	90	91	Pyrite Galena Sphalerite	2 - 5%	Sulphide
	91	92	Pyrite Galena Sphalerite	2 - 5%	Sulphide
	92	93	Pyrite Galena Sphalerite	2 - 5%	Sulphide
	93	94	Pyrite Galena Sphalerite	2 - 5%	Sulphide
	94	95	Pyrite Galena Sphalerite	2 - 5%	Sulphide
	95	96	Pyrite Galena Sphalerite	2 - 5%	Sulphide
	96	97	Pyrite Galena Sphalerite	2 - 5%	Sulphide
	97	98	Pyrite Galena Sphalerite	2 - 5%	Sulphide
	98	99	Pyrite Galena Sphalerite	2 - 5%	Sulphide
	99	100	Pyrite Galena Sphalerite	2 - 5%	Sulphide
	113	114	Pyrite Galena Sphalerite	2 - 5%	Sulphide
	114	115	Pyrite Galena Sphalerite	2 - 5%	Sulphide
	115	116	Pyrite Galena Sphalerite	2 - 5%	Sulphide
	116	117	Pyrite Galena Sphalerite	2 - 5%	Sulphide
	117	118	Sphalerite Galena Pyrite	10-12 %	Sulphide
	118	119	Galena Sphalerite Pyrite	15-20%	Sulphide
	119	120	Sphalerite Galena Pyrite	8-10%	Sulphide
EHRC632	72	73	Pyrite Galena Sphalerite	5%	Transition
	73	74	Pyrite Galena Sphalerite	5%	Transition
	74	75	Pyrite Galena Sphalerite	5%	Transition
	75	76	Pyrite Galena Sphalerite	5%	Transition
	76	77	Sphalerite Galena Pyrite	10 - 12%	Sulphide
	77	78	Sphalerite Galena Pyrite	10 - 12%	Sulphide

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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.* • *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.*	• Assay sampling methodology and results pending
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 drilling is face sampling bit.
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.*	• • Assay sampling methodology and results pending
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.*	• Not applicable • Geological logging pending
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,*	• Assay sampling methodology and results pending

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • *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.* • *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.*	• Assay sampling methodology and results pending
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.*	• Assay sampling methodology and results pending
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 drill hole collar positions surveyed by hand-held GPS.
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.*	• Subject to results. Assay sampling methodology and results pending
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.*	• Pending - Geological logging and Subsequent Interpretation
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Assay sampling methodology and results pending
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Assay sampling methodology and results pending

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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.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Earaheedy Project comprises of a granted exploration license – The Earaheedy Project comprises of E69/3464 (75% Rumble and 25% Zenith Minerals – JV) and two recently granted exploration licenses E69/3787 and E69/3862 (100% Rumble) • E69/3464 is in a state of good standing and has no known impediments to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration solely completed by Rumble Resources
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Earaheedy Project Deposit type is considered to be a MVT variant (Irish Style in part). Mineralisation is predominantly stratiform sediment unconformity hosted in both carbonate and clastic flat lying lithologies.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Table 1 – Chinook Prospect – Sweetwater Extension RC Drill Hole Collar Positions – Assays Pending • Table 2 - **Sulphide Estimate % for Holes EHRC596, EHRC603 and EHRC632**
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.*	• No Assaying Reported
Relationship between mineralisation	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Subject to final Geological Logging

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.* • *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').*	
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 - RC Drilling at Chinook Prospect (Sweetwater Extension) • Image 2 – Chinook Prospect and Sweetwater Trend – Maximum Zn + Pb Grade in Drill Hole Contouring overlying preliminary AGG (Falcon) and location of Sweetwater Drilling completed to date • Image 3 – EHRC596 – Sieved sulphide chips from interval 56-62m • Image 4 - EHRC603 Sieved sulphide chips from interval 83-94m • Image 5 - Earaheedy Project – Prospectivity Map highlighting Sweetwater Trend
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.*	• Not applicable as no grades being reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Airborne Gravity Gradiometry Survey (Falcon) completed by Xcalibur Multiphysics ▪ Area over 400km2 ▪ Flight lines – 250m
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• RC drilling – Systematic Sweetwater Extension west along strike from Chinook • Aircore Drilling – Iroquois Carbonate Zone

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