29th September 2022

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

New 2.2km High Grade Chikamin Feeder Zone extends the Chinook Prospect along the Sweetwater Trend

Maiden Sweetwater Trend RC Drilling Results – E69/3787

- The first assays from the maiden RC drill program designed to extend the Chinook Prospect west along the Sweetwater Trend have intersected high grade mineralisation increasing the deposit's mineralised footprint to over 5.5km x 2km and open in all directions
- Approximately 15kms of the Sweetwater Trend within the 100% RTR tenements (E69/3787 and E69/3862) remains untested and is highly prospective for new extensions or discoveries

The recent RC drilling has intersected multiple high grade feeder zones including:

Chikamin High Grade Feeder Zone

- The newly named Chikamin high grade Zn-Pb feeder zone extends over 2.2km in strike, trending southeast-northwest and is open to the northwest
- The Chikamin Feeder Zone has similar characteristics to the similarly large scale Kalitan Feeder Zone and is zinc sulphide dominant: Recent results include:
  - **12m @ 5.49% Zn+Pb from 56m (EHRC596)**
    - **Inc 6m @ 9.90% Zn + Pb from 57m**
  - 56m @ 2.00% Zn+Pb from 103m (EHRC598)
    - **Inc 14m @ 4.25% Zn + Pb from 107m**
  - **9m @ 3.37% Zn+Pb from 63m (EHRC600)**
    - **Inc 1m @ 9.28% Zn+Pb from 64m**
  - 38m @ 2.22% Zn+Pb from 83m (EHRC603)
    - **Inc 3m @ 4.63% Zn+Pb from 85m; and**
    - **Inc 2m @ 8.01% Zn+Pb from 118m**

Further Potential Parallel Feeder Zones

- 300m west of the Chikamin Feeder Zone drilling has intersected a parallel and potentially new high grade Zn-Pb feeder zone. EHRC609 returned:
  - 22m @ 2.88% Zn+Pb from 62m
    - **Inc 12m @ 4.10% Zn+Pb from 69m**
- 600m west of the Chikamin Feeder Zone drilling intersected a parallel high grade Zn-Pb zone on the westernmost RC drill traverse that is open to the west and south. EHRC632 returned:
  - **6m @ 4.22% Zn + Pb from 72m**
    - **Inc 2m @ 8.15% Zn + Pb from 76m**

Spur Feeder Zone RC Drill Results – E69/3464

- Drilling to the east extension of the Spur Zone intercepted further high grade Zn-Pb mineralisation which remains open. Results include:
  - 64m @ 1.42% Zn + Pb from 80m (EHRC466)
    - **Inc 5m @ 7.62% Zn + Pb from 127m**
  - 24m @ 2.00% Zn + Pb from 86m (EHRC465)
    - **Inc 7m @ 4.39% Zn + Pb from 97m**

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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

Rumble Resources Limited (ASX: RTR) ("Rumble" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that the maiden RC drilling results along the Sweetwater Trend has intersected a new 2.2km high grade feeder structure recently named the Chikamin Feeder Zone, along with potentially two new parallel high grade feeders within the 100% RTR (E69/3787) tenement. The delineation of these zones has led to a further expansion of the Chinook Prospect's mineralised footprint to over 5.5km x 2km. The Chinook Prospect is located within the Earaheedy Project, 110km northeast of Wiluna, Western Australia.

RC Drilling Results - Sweetwater Trend - Chinook Prospect West Extension - E69/3787

Chikamin Feeder Zone (see Image1)

High grade Zn-Pb mineralisation has been defined over a strike of 2.2km on 200m by 100m drill sections in association with a northwest-southeast trending structural zone, which is interpreted to be a mineralised feeder fault. The newly named Chikamin Feeder Zone extends into Rumble's 100% owned tenement (E69/3787) and occurs along the previously highlighted Sweetwater Trend. This new feeder zone is parallel to the earlier discovered Kalitan Feeder Zone, which lies 1.5km to the northeast. Some of the more significant RC results associated with the Chikamin Feeder included:

- **12m @ 5.49% Zn + Pb** from 56m (EHRC596)
  - **Inc 6m @ 9.90% Zn + Pb** from 57m
- 56m @ 2.00% Zn + Pb **from 103m (EHRC598)**
  - **Inc 18m @ 3.78% Zn + Pb from 103m**
  - **Inc 14m @ 4.25% An + Pb from 107m**
- 38m @ 2.22% Zn + Pb **from 83m (EHRC603)**
  - **Inc 3m @ 4.63% Zn + Pb from 85m**
  - **and 2m @ 8.01% Zn + Pb from 118m**
- **9m @ 3.37% Zn + Pb from 63m (EHRC600)**
  - **Inc 1m @ 9.28% Zn + Pb from 64m**
- 28m @ 1.76% Zn + Pb **from 70m (EHRC592)**
  - **Inc 1m @ 9.11% Zn + Pb from 71m**

The sulphide mineralisation is dominated by sphalerite, galena and pyrite and is hosted within the Navajoh Unconformity Unit, which lies above the regionally extensive Navajoh Unconformity. The mineralisation is broad (up to 50m true width) with high grade core intervals and is shallow dipping. The Chikamin Feeder Zone is open to the northwest and is likely associated with the original Chinook discovery intercepts (EHRC050 – **24m @ 5.57% Zn + Pb** and EHRC044 – **21m @ 4.31% Zn + Pb**) which lie to the southeast (see image 1).

Further Potential Parallel Feeder Zones

Additional broad parallel intercepts of sulphide Zn-Pb mineralisation with high grade core zones have also been delineated approximately 300m and 600m west of the Chikamin Feeder Zone. Results include

- 22m @ 2.88% Zn + Pb **from 62m (EHRC609)**
  - **Inc 12m @ 4.1 % Zn + Pb from 69m**
  - **Inc 7m @ 5.08% Zn + Pb from 72m**
- 53m @ 1.13% Zn + Pb **from 43m (EHRC632) ;**
  - **Inc 6m @ 4.22% Zn + Pb, 24 g/t Ag from 72m, and**
  - **2m @ 8.15% Zn + Pb, 16 g/t Ag from 76m**

The high grade mineralisation is sulphide and sphalerite (ZnS) dominant and is also strongly anomalous in Ag. These new zones hosted within the Navajoh Unconformity Unit are likely to further increase the Chinook mineralised footprint which now has a strike length of over 5.5km.

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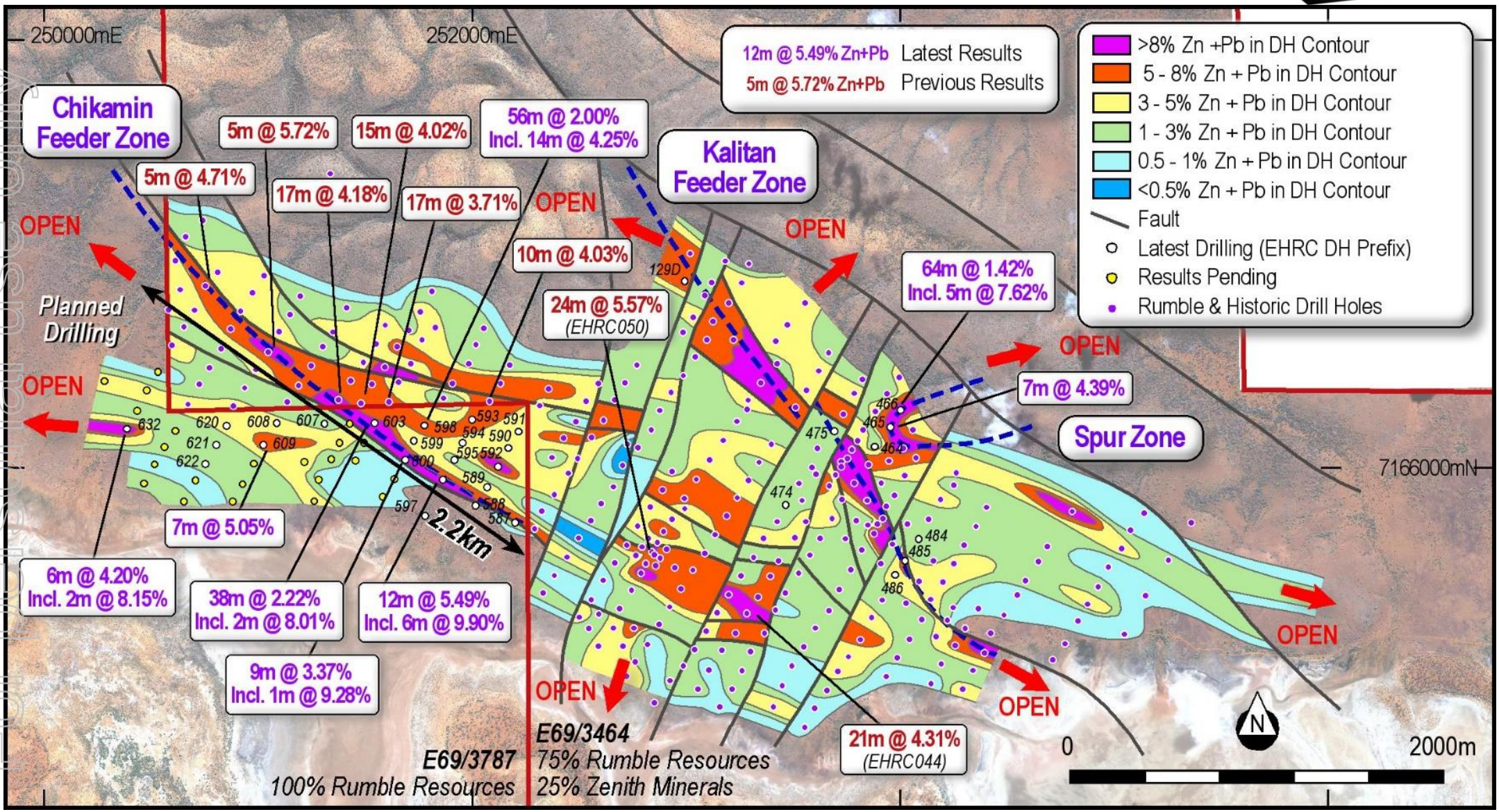

Image 1 – Chinook Prospect – Drill Hole Location Plan with Significant Intersections and Maximum Zn + Pb Contouring

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RC Drilling Results - Spur Feeder Zone – E69/3464 (see image 1)

RC drilling results to the east of Chinook at the Spur Feeder Zone has shown strong continuity of high grade mineralisation within broad intervals (60m wide) of Zn-Pb sulphide mineralisation. The Spur Zone is inferred to trend east-west and is contiguous with the Kalitan Feeder Zone. Mineralisation remains open to the east and at depth. Latest results include;

- 64m @ 1.42% Zn + Pb from 80m (EHRC466)
  - **Inc 5m @ 7.62% Zn + Pb from 127m**

- 24m @ 2.00% Zn + Pb from 86m (EHRC465)
  - **Inc 7m @ 4.39% Zn + Pb from 97m**
  - **Inc 2m @ 7.03% Zn + Pb from 101m**

Chinook Potential

Mineralisation at the Chinook now has a strike in excess of 5.5km and remains open in all directions.

The Chinook Deposit is a large-scale epigenetic Zn-Pb unconformity related system with mineralisation structurally controlled by multiple northwest- southeast and east-west feeder structures/faults. The Kalitan and the newly defined Chikamin Feeder Zones reflect higher grade Zn-Pb mineralisation associated with the northwest-southeast trending structures. Both zones are over 2km long and remain open along strike.

To the southeast of the Chikamin Feeder Zone lies the original discovery holes (EHRC050 – **24m @ 5.57% Zn + Pb** and EHRC044 – **21m @ 4.31% Zn + Pb**), which are now inferred to be associated with the same structural corridor as Chikamin. East-west mineralisation has been defined at the Spur Zone and several areas within the Chinook mineralised footprint have strong east-west orientations. The latest drilling results have emphasised the strong continuity in grade and widths further to the west along the 15km Sweetwater Trend. The historic Sweetwater Prospect lies approximately 12km to the west of Chinook deposit within the Sweetwater Trend. This highly prospective corridor will be tested by RC drilling over the coming months, and the Company looks forward to presenting further exciting developments as assay results are returned.

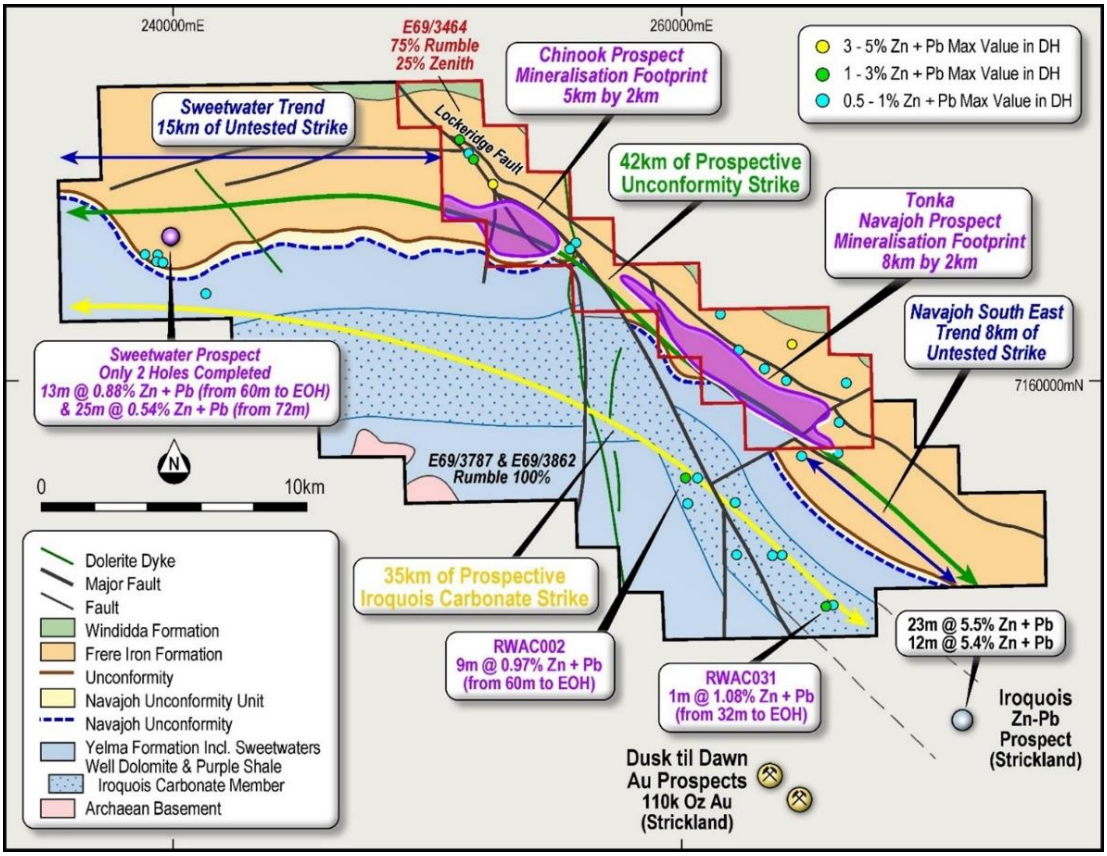

Image 2: Earaheedy Project

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Next Steps at the Earaheedy project

- RC drilling to target further high grade feeders is ongoing along Sweetwater Trend
- Assays from 38 RC and diamond drill holes from the recent campaign at the Tonka- Navajoh Prospect, which were planned to infill and extend the Colorado and Magazine High Grade Feeder Zones are pending
- The Company is currently planning further RC/DDH drilling to test the many potential high grade east-west and northwest-southeast feeder structures that have been recently outlined via lithostructural mapping and interpretation of the geological data compiled to date over the Project
- Sighter metallurgical test work to develop a preliminary flowsheet for the sulphide flotation concentrate is progressing well and will be reported as soon as final results are compiled
- An independent technical study to determine the optimum drill spacing for a maiden resource has commenced, with a maiden JORC mineral resource estimate (MRE) due to be reported in 2023
- Rumble is investigating beneficiation techniques e.g. DMS & sensor ore sorting to increase the potential resource and enhance the optionality for the Project

About the Earaheedy Project (image 2)

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% 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 interpretative geology and drilling continuing to make new discoveries and highlight multiple large-scale targets. Significantly, less than 15% of combined strike has been tested to date. Priority target areas include the Sweetwater and Navajoh Southeast Trends, which are largely untested and have a strike of 23km. Significantly, recent geophysical interpretation along the Sweetwater Trend has highlighted the potential for repetitions of the prospective Navajoh Unconformity Unit (host of the Chinook and Tonka deposits), as a result of large-scale open folding and reverse fault/thrust sets.

Within E69/3464 the focus of the geological team remains the targeting, delineation and extension of the high grade Zn-Pb feeder zones that continue to be discovered contemporaneously with the evolving structural and geological understanding. The discovery of the Chikamin Feeder Zone, has greatly increased Rumble's confidence in defining further high grade mineralised feeder zones within the Project.

Authorisation

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

-Ends-

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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
- ASX Release 23/8/2022 – Significant Zones of Zn-Pb Sulphides Intersected
- ASX Release 30/8/2022 – High grade Zinc Intercepts at Tonka

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.

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Table 1
Chinook Prospect
Drill Hole Surveys, Significant Intersections with Assays

Hole ID	E MGA	N MGA	Depth (m)	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	0.5% Zn +Pb	2% Zn + Pb	4% Zn + Pb	Ag g/t	S %	Zn %	Pb %	Other
EHRC129D	252992	7166874	365.22	-90	0	209	234.6	25.6	1.91			3	5.59	1.72	0.19	
					inc	215	229.6	14.6		2.68		2.58	4.63	2.5	0.18	
					inc	221	222	1			**6.68**	4	6.57	6.51	0.17	
					and	241	245	4	1			1	0.77	0.98	0.02	
EHRC450	253293	7166957	192	-90	0											Abandoned - Failed to reach target
EHRC464	253883	7166103	156	-90	0	104	121	17	1.16			4.94	0.2	0.41	0.75	
					inc	106	108	2		2.54		2.5	0.14	0.63	1.91	
					inc	114	115	1		2.29		3	0.16	0.54	1.75	
EHRC465	253953	7166190	110	-90	0	86	110	24	2			3.83	1.84	1.22	0.78	
					inc	97	104	7		4.39		10.43	4.92	3.21	1.18	
					inc	97	98	1			**5.06**	22	5.08	3.18	1.88	
					inc	101	103	2			**7.03**	13.5	8.55	5.5	1.53	
EHRC466	253999	7166269	180	-90	0	80	144	64	1.42			1.2	0.82	0.93	0.49	
					inc	127	132	5		**7.62**		4.2	4.14	6.85	0.77	
					inc	128	132	4			**8.56**	4.5	4.89	7.74	0.82	
EHRC474	253468	7165826	114	-90	0											Abandoned - Failed to reach target
EHRC475	253802	7166125	180	-90	0	123	138	14	1.49			7.43	0.83	0.6	0.89	
					inc	127	128	1		3.33		23	2.28	0.35	2.98	
					inc	130	131	1		3.03		10	3.77	1.54	1.49	
EHRC484	254034	7165740	204	-60	30	53	88	35	0.75				0.13	0.34	0.41	
EHRC485	253963	7165643	192	-60	30	65	79	14	0.78				0.21	0.56	0.22	
EHRC486	253911	7165556	204	-60	30	51	59	8	0.71			1.25	0.13	0.69	0.02	
					and	73	94	21	1.19			3.19	0.56	0.67	0.52	
					and	102	111	9	0.85			3	3.47	0.73	0.12	
					and	135	142	7	0.51			0.86	1.42	0.41	0.1	
					and	191	195	4	0.65			1	0.18	0.41	0.24	
EHRC581	246643	7167075	168	-90	0	117	138	21	0.98			2.45	0.15	0.57	0.41	
EHRC582	246740	7167249	192	-90	0	154	159	5	0.79			1.6	0.66	0.66	0.13	
EHRC583	246881	7167487	121	-90	0											Abandoned - Failed to reach target
EHRC584	246971	7167664	237	-90	0	187	196	9	1.28			4.22	2.69	0.76	0.52	
EHRC586	246940	7167401	175	-90	0	149	163	14	0.51			1.64	1.34	0.2	0.31	
EHRC587	252200	7165745	60	-90	0	18	21	3	0.92				0.05	0.04	0.88	
EHRC588	252017	7165824	66	-90	0											NSR
EHRC589	252069	7165910	90	-90	0	57	72	15	1.31			4.67	3.74	0.27	1.04	
					inc	63	67	4		2.66		10.25	9.28	0.39	2.27	
EHRC590	252169	7166092	156	-90	0	99	118	19	2.26			4.58	7.48	1.72	0.54	
					inc	99	110	11		2.84		5.64	8.82	2.09	0.75	
					inc			1			**4.63**	10	7.52	2.85	1.78	
EHRC591	252217	7166170	186	-90	0	130	160	30	1.48			2.23	2.65	1.23	0.25	
					inc	131	133	2		2.79		5	2.31	2.31	0.48	
					inc	145	152	7		2.54		1.43	1.9	2.27	0.27	
EHRC592	252120	7166005	120	-90	0	70	98	28	1.76			3.89	2.56	0.92	0.84	
					inc	71	72	1			**9.11**	14	6.65	4.09	5.02	
					inc	87	90	3		2.36		1.33	0.96	1.27	1.09	
EHRC593	251999	7166223	150	-90	0	115	138	23	2.18			1.96	3.13	1.76	0.42	
					inc	115	129	14		3.05		2.86	3.95	2.46	0.59	
					inc	115	116	1			**4.14**	7	9.09	3.04	1.1	
					inc	118	119	1			**5.17**	4	4.16	4.8	0.37	
EHRC594	251955	7166119	180	-90	0	97	124	27	1.82			5.59	6.95	1.22	0.6	
					inc	97	109	12		2.9		7.83	8.72	1.85	1.05	
EHRC595	251917	7166035	132	-90	0	66	85	19	1.23			4.29	1.5	0.65	0.58	
EHRC596	251862	7165943	108	-90	0	56	68	12	**5.49**			6.67	8.78	3.24	2.27	
					inc	57	63	6		**9.9**		6.5	12.7	5.89	4.01	
EHRC598	251775	7166197	186	-90	0	103	159	56	2			2.48	2.45	1.52	0.48	
					inc	103	121	18		**3.78**		4.67	5.22	2.84	0.94	
					inc	107	121	14			**4.25**	4.71	5.8	3.27	0.98	
EHRC599	251724	7166128	143	-90	0	79	105	26	1.98			6.96	4.53	1.28	0.7	
					inc	82	84	2		3.22		7.5	3.36	1.53	1.69	
					inc	86	97	11		2.69		7.73	4.79	1.88	0.81	
					inc	90	91	1			**4.45**	7	3.87	3.48	0.97	
EHRC600	251686	7166036	114	-90	0	62	75	13	2.79			6.33	2.54	1.69	1.1	
					inc	63	72	9		3.37		5.33	3.13	2.04	1.33	
					inc	64	65	1			**9.28**	6	6.48	5.09	4.19	
EHRC603	251544	7166206	168	-90	0	83	121	38	2.22			2.39	3.28	1.62	0.6	
					inc	84	94	10		3.46		3.8	4.38	2.65	0.81	
					inc	85	88	3			**4.63**	4	4.61	3.83	0.8	
					inc	118	120	2			**8.01**	11	10.6	4.49	3.52	
EHRC607	251311	7166206	120	-90	0	65	88	23	1.05			3.26	1.36	0.71	0.34	
					inc	66	68	2		2.19		5	2.16	1.29	0.9	
EHRC608	251087	7166207	144	-90	0	84	104	20	1.88			4.6	1.8	1.28	0.6	
					inc	96	102	6		3.26		7.5	4.7	2.42	0.84	
EHRC609	251026	7166109	120	-90	0	62	84	22	2.88			5	2.84	1.91	0.97	
					inc	69	81	12		**4.1**		6.67	4.55	2.77	1.33	
					inc	72	79	7			**5.08**	7.43	6.13	3.28	1.8	
EHRC620	250854	7166197	144	-90	0	83	97	14	1.13			2.29	1.51	0.74	0.39	
					inc	93	94	1		3.83		9	9.83	2.47	1.36	
EHRC621	250805	7166107	120	-90	0	45	69	24	1.06			1.78	0.52	0.64	0.42	
EHRC622	250753	7166020	84	-90	0	24	27	3	1.17				0.1	0.35	0.82	
					and	39	57	18	1.3			0.94	0.15	0.81	0.49	
					inc	41	44	3		2.17		1.67	0.13	0.89	1.28	
EHRC632	250387	7166188	120	-90	0	43	96	53	1.13			4	2.62	0.72	0.41	
					inc	72	78	6		**4.22**		24	13.8	3.14	1.08	
					inc	76	78	2			**8.15**	16	18	7.6	0.55	

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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.*	• 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	• *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.*	• RC Drilling as below ○ Each metre was analysed by a Vanta pXRF. The Vanta used standards (CRM).

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sample preparation	• *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 size of the material being sampled.*	○ 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 randomly.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The assigned assaying methodology (4 acid) is total digest. • As discussed, the Vanta pXRF analyser was used to threshold the collection of samples for wet analysis. • In addition to Rumbles QA/QC methods (duplicates, standards and blanks), the laboratory has additional checks.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections reported by company personnel only. • Documentation and review is ongoing. Prior to final vetting, entered into database.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drillhole collars surveyed to the end of 2021 utilised DGPS. Drilling since the beginning of 2022 utilised a handheld GPS – Datum is MGA94 Zone 51.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• No resource work completed. The RC drilling is both reconnaissance (scoping) by nature with drill hole spacing on average 500m x 100m apart with select 200m by 100m infill. • Single metre and composites used.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Previous drilling (and historic) has defined a consistent flat lying sedimentary package. • Drilling is normal (90°) to the mineralised intersections. True width reported. No bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All sampling packaging and security completed by Rumble personnel, from collection of

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		sample to delivery at laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Earaheedy Project comprises of a granted exploration license – The Earaheedy Project comprises of E69/3464 (75% Rumble and 25% Zenith Minerals – JV) and two recently granted exploration licenses E69/3787 and E69/3862 (100% Rumble) • E69/3464 is in a state of good standing and has no known impediments to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration solely completed by Rumble Resources
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Earaheedy Project Deposit type is considered to be a MVT variant (Irish Style in part). Mineralisation is predominantly stratiform sediment unconformity hosted in both carbonate and clastic flat lying lithologies.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Table 1 – Drill Hole Surveys with Significant Intersections with Assays
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be*	• Table 1 highlights various cut off grades. RC sampling is 1m intervals. No upper cut off used.

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	shown in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *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.* • *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').*	• Mineralisation is flat lying to very shallow northeast dipping (5 - 8°) • The mineralized intersection is considered true width
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Image 1 - Chinook Prospects – Drill Hole Location Plan with Significant Intersections and Maximum Zn + Pb Contouring • Image 2 - Earaheedy Project – Location of Prospects Showing Prospectivity of the Navajoh Unconformity over Airborne Magnetics TMI RTP
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Lower grade cut off is used to reflect the width and grade of low grade
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No additional data
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• RC drilling – Systematic Sweetwater Extension west along strike from Chinook • For Tonka – Navajoh, further work subject to interpretation from final results (assays pending)

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