16th February 2023

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Multiple New High-Grade Feeder Targets Defined Within and Along Strike of the Tonka-Navajoh Deposit

Geochemistry and Airborne Gravity – Multiple New Feeder Targets

- Surface geochemistry and airborne gravity surveys have **defined multiple high-grade feeder zone targets at Tonka-Navajoh Prospects and the newly defined Navajoh Southeast Trend**
- Interpretation of the recent airborne gravity survey has highlighted **a strong association between gravity lows and higher-grade Zn-Pb feeder faults at the Tonka and Navajoh Prospects**

Navajoh Southeast Trend E69/3787 (100% RTR) – 9kms of untested strike

- Surface geochemistry along the Navajoh Southeast Trend returned **strong continuity of Zn-Pb in soil anomalism over 9km of untested strike**
- Airborne gravity highlighted numerous gravity low targets that **potentially represent multiple new high grade feeder faults along the 9km of strike**
- These **exciting new feeder targets are planned to be drill tested in early 2023**

Tonka-Navajoh Prospect – over 11kms of Zn-Pb mineralisation defined

- Recent drilling has now **extended the strike of the Tonka-Navajoh mineralisation to over 11km; a 37% increase in length.**
- Within this large mineralised footprint **numerous gravity low targets that could represent new high grade feeder faults or extensions to existing feeder faults have been identified**

RC Drilling - Tonka-Navajoh

- **The Tonka-Navajoh Zn-Pb mineralised footprint is over 11km along strike and up to 3km cross strike and remains open along strike and down dip**
- **The Colorado Feeder Fault continues to deliver high-grade results including:**
  - **8m @ 5.64% Zn + Pb from 213m (EHRC562)**
    - **Inc 3m @ 11.94 % Zn + Pb from 214m**
  - **8m @ 3.90% Zn + Pb from 212m (EHRC556)**
    - **Inc 2m @ 7.13% Zn + Pb from 214m**
  - **3m @ 7.08% Zn + Pb from 129m (EHRC551)**
- **A newly defined mineralised feeder structure, 800m northwest of the Colorado Feeder Fault has returned:**
  - **5m @ 5.38% Zn + Pb from 97m (EHRC580)**
- **The Magazine Feeder Fault** has likewise delivered further high-grade results including**:**
  - **8m @ 3.34% Zn + Pb from 58m (EHRC565)**
    - **Inc 4m @ 5.60% Zn + Pb from 58m**
  - **5m @ 3.85% Zn + Pb from 85m (EHRC563)**
    - **Inc 3m @ 6.00% Zn + Pb from 85m**

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Rumble Resources Limited (ASX: RTR) ("Rumble" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the latest round of high-grade Zn-Pb RC drilling results from the Tonka Prospect, plus the delineation of multiple new gravity low targets which potentially may represent new high-grade feeder faults within the 11km Tonka-Navajoh mineralised footprint and over 9km of drill untested strike southeast of Tonka-Navajoh deposit (Navajoh Southeast Trend). The new high priority targets were interpreted following recently completed soil geochemical and airborne gravity gradiometer surveys at the Earaheedy Project, located 110km north of Wiluna, Western Australia.

Geochemical and Geophysical Exploration – Potential New Targets

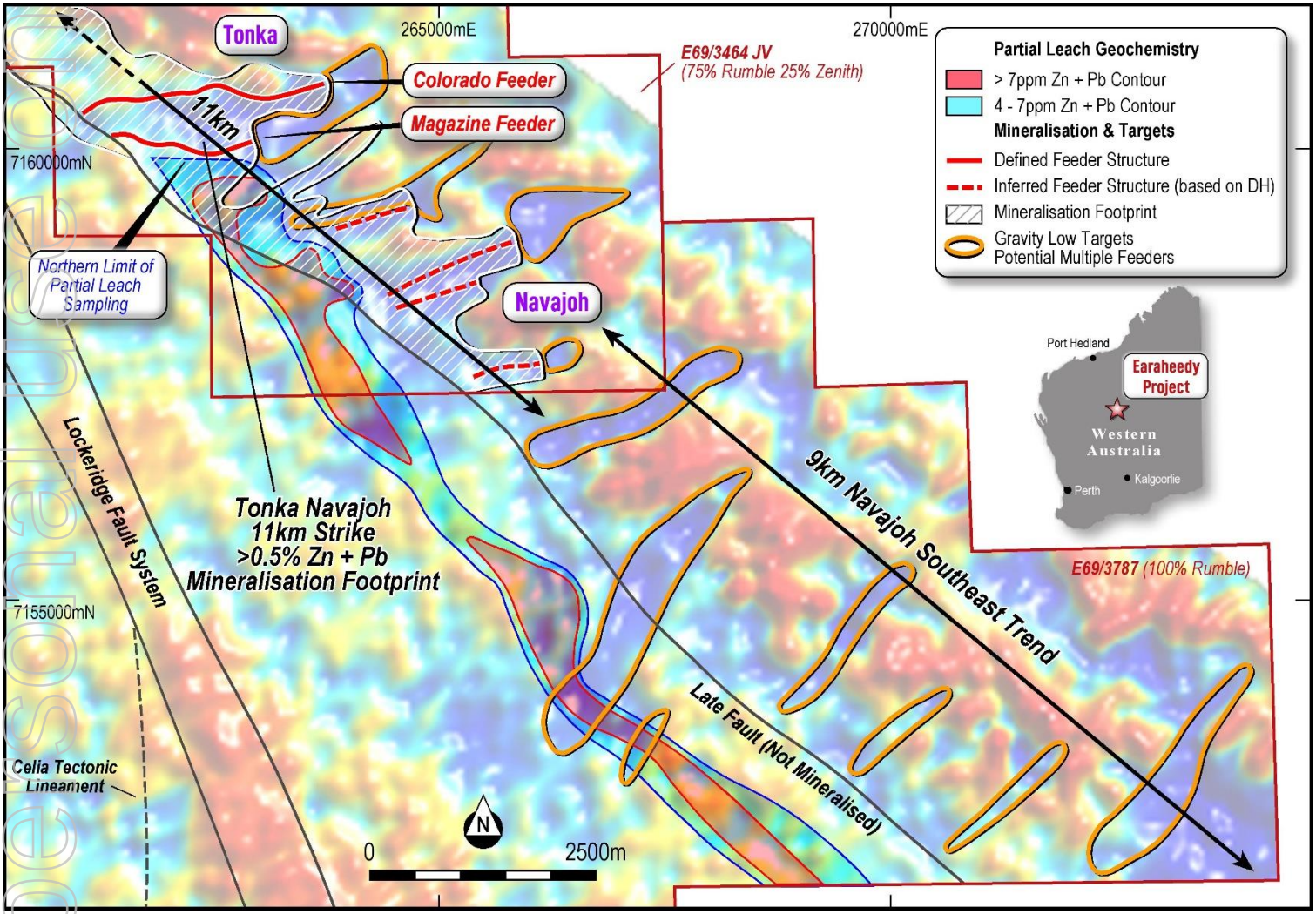

Image 1 – Tonka-Navajoh mineralisation footprint with partial leach geochemistry, identified east-west feeder faults and newly interpreted feeder fault targets over vertical gravity imagery

Soil Geochemistry – Navajoh Southeast Trend - Image 1

Broad spaced partial leach sampling on a 1000m by 200m pattern completed southeast of Navajoh (Navajoh Southeast Trend) in conjunction with previous orientation partial leach sampling (same methodology) at the Navajoh Deposit, has delineated strong continuity of Zn–Pb anomalism over a strike of some 11 km.

The anomalism is inferred to represent the up-dip position of the northeast shallow dipping mineralised Navajoh Unconformity which hosts the Tonka-Navajoh and Chinook Zn-Pb deposits.

Of significance, the tenor of Zn-Pb anomalism in soils over the 9km Navajoh Southeast trend is equivalent or higher than the up-dip tenor over the already drill defined Navajoh Deposit.

The depth of cover (including late lacustrine sediments) is estimated to be 10 to 20m under the recently defined Zn-Pb soil anomalism, hence the overall lower elemental response. However, the partial leach sampling and assaying methodology was successful in delineating the up-dip position of the mineralised unconformity.

Airborne Gravity Gradiometer Survey - (Falcon™) – Images 1, 2 & 3

Final processing of the airborne gravity gradiometer (AGG) survey data has highlighted **the strong correlation between high-grade feeder zones and gravity lows at Tonka-Navajoh**. The 1949 line km AGG survey was flown on approximately 200m flight line spacings at a nominal height of 80m.

Three principal mineralising structural orientations were recognised ie. northwest, east-west and northeast faults/trends. The later stages of the Lockeridge Fault system development, which is spatially associated with the Celia Lineament (a regionally extensive major shear corridor in the underlying Archaean Yilgarn Craton), has reactivated many of these earlier structures.

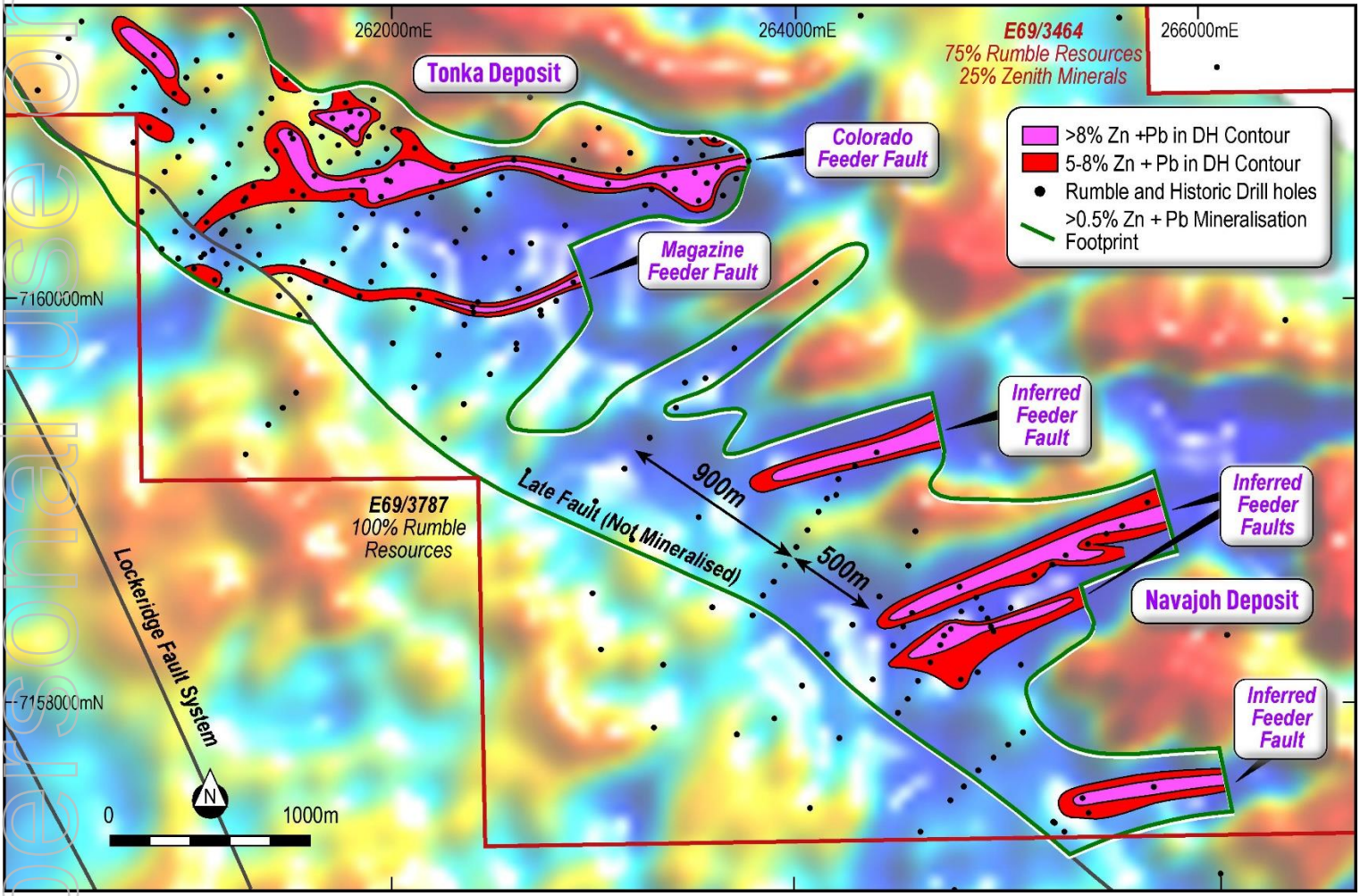

Image 2 – Association of High-Grade Zn-Pb Feeder Faults and Gravity Lows (blue trends) – Vertical Gravity Gradient Imagery

The strong correlation between gravity low trends and higher-grade feeder faults are highlighted in Image 2. The Colorado and Magazine Feeder Faults with their associated broad and higher-grade Zn-Pb mineralisation (based on broad 200m by 100m drill pattern) are positioned in a broad gravity low, which remains open to the east. Note, there are a multitude of opportunities to extend and upgrade the higher-grade Zn-Pb mineralisation with the many gaps that remain untested along strike of the Colorado and Magazine feeder zones.

Large, generally east-west to northeast, gravity lows are associated with an additional four (4) inferred, partly drilled feeder faults at Navajoh (see image 2). These gravity lows are open to the east, northeast and potentially to the west, where the the drill spacing is 900m and 500m apart (see image 2).

The strong association between gravity lows and higher Zn-Pb grades is interpreted to be the result of strong dissolution and the unconsolidated lithological variability of the dominant mineralised host (Navajoh Unconformity Unit), which has developed along the feeder fault zones. Thus, the Navajoh Unconformity Unit is less dense.

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Multiple New Targets Generated from the Gravity and Soil Geochemistry Surveys (image 1)

Navajoh Southeast Zone

The recent soil geochemistry has demonstrated continuity of the unconformity related Zn-Pb mineralisation extending southeast from Navajoh, whilst the AGG survey has defined multiple large northeast trending gravity low targets that are inferred as potentially new higher-grade feeder faults. Image 1 highlights both surveys and the gravity low targets generated. Of note, the interpreted orientation of the gravity low targets rotate from east-west at Tonka-Navajoh, to northeast along the Navajoh Southeast Trend. The northeast orientation reflects the same interpreted orientation of the recently discovered Iroquois Zn-Pb Prospect (Strickland) which lies a further 5km south of the E69/3787 (100%RTR) boundary. The Iroquois Zn-Pb Prospect returned strong mineralisation, including **23m @ 5.5% Zn + Pb and 12m @ 5.4% Zn + Pb** (see image 4).

Key Points:

- **The Navajoh Southeast Trend has not been drill tested over the recently outlined 9km of strike.**
- **The mineralised Navajoh Unconformity is interpreted to have strong continuity based on surface geochemistry.**
- **Multiple new potentially higher-grade feeder faults are interpreted to be associated gravity low targets.**

Lastly, although not clearly delineated by the current AGG interpretation, drilling at Tonka has demonstrated a strong northwest upgrading of Zn-Pb mineralization. The intersection of the northwest trend and the east-west to northeast trending feeders are additional high order targets.

RC Drilling Results – Tonka (image 3)

The assay results for a further thirty (30) RC drill holes has continued to extend and define new zones of Zn–Pb mineralisation at the Tonka Prospect. Mineralisation is hosted in the Navajoh Unconformity Unit and the Sweetwater Dolomite, which lies immediately below the unconformity unit. The dominant mineral is sphalerite (ZnS) with the Zn/Pb ratios greater than 5:1.

Following the recent drill programs completed by Rumble, the Tonka-Navajoh Zn-Pb mineralisation now extends **over 11km (37% increase) in length and is up to 3km in width**.

RC drilling at the Colorado Feeder Fault intersected high-grade Zn-Pb mineralisation, further supporting the continuity of the feeder zone. Better results included:

- **8m @ 5.64% Zn + Pb** from 213m (EHRC562)
  - **Inc 3m @ 11.94 % Zn + Pb** from 214m
- **8m @ 3.90% Zn + Pb** from 212m (EHRC556)
  - **Inc 2m @ 7.13% Zn + Pb** from 214m
- **3m @ 7.08% Zn + Pb** from 129m (EHRC551)
  - **Inc 1m @ 18.18 % Zn + Pb** from 131m

Excitingly, RC drilling has also delineated an emerging new, Zn sulphide dominant, high grade feeder zone 800m northwest of the Colorado Feeder Fault. Initial results include.

- **5m @ 5.38% Zn + Pb** from 97m (EHRC580),
  - within a broader zone of **23m @ 2.30 % Zn + Pb** from 95m

The Magazine Feeder Fault continued to return strong continuity with shallow high grade Zn–Pb sulphide mineralisation intersected, including:

- **8m @ 3.34% Zn + Pb** from 58m (EHRC565)
  - **Inc 4m @ 5.60% Zn + Pb** from 58m
- **5m @ 3.85% Zn + Pb** from 85m (EHRC563)
  - **Inc 3m @ 6.00% Zn + Pb** from 85m

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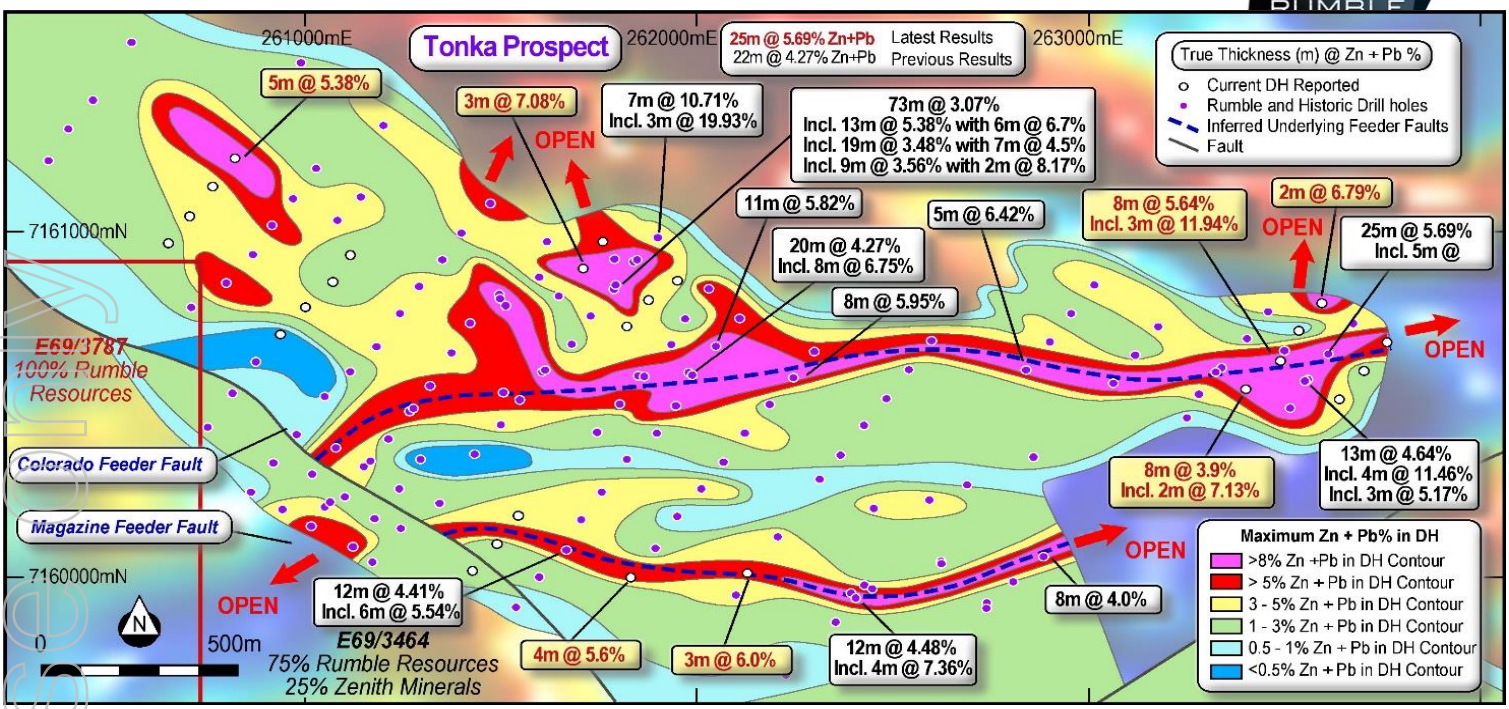

Image 3 – Tonka RC drilling results with maximum Zn + Pb % in DH over vertical gradient gravity imagery

Next Steps at Earaheedy Project

Exploration 2022

- RC drilling at the Chinook west extension completed – Assays pending

Exploration 2023

- Drilling has been completed to deliver a maiden JORC mineral resource estimate (MRE), which is now due to be reported in the first half of 2023
- Drilling planned for 2023
  - Continue to test and extend high-grade feeder structures at Chinook, Tonka and Navajoh Prospects
  - Target newly interpreted high-grade feeder targets along the untested 15km Sweetwater and 9km Navajoh Southeast trends

Metallurgical 2023

- Work to further improve the flotation performance following the exceptional sighter metallurgy previously reported to ASX on 17 November 2022
- Further variability work to confirm the simple and conventional flowsheet
- Value adding beneficiation work (dense media separation and/or ore sorting) will commence once the required volumes of material have arrived from site and a suitable composite prepared.

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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 interpretative geology and drilling continuing to make new discoveries and highlight multiple large-scale deposit targets.

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 recent discovery of the high-grade Chikamin Feeder Zone and the results of the recent geophysical and geochemical surveys has greatly increased Rumble's confidence in defining multiple new high grade mineralised feeder zones within the Earaheedy Project's boundaries.

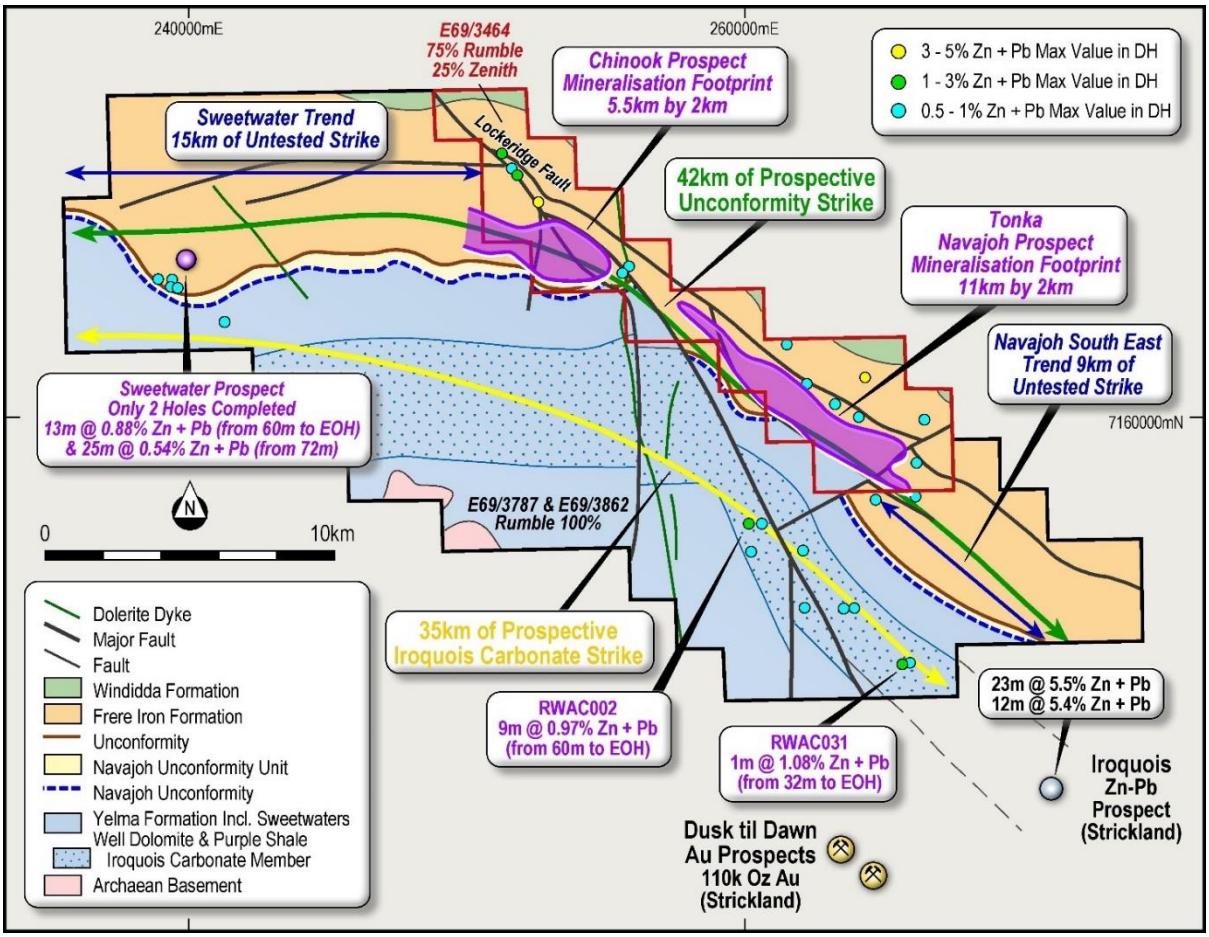

Image 4 – Earaheedy Project – Location of Prospects over Regional Geology

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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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.

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 Zn-Pb Intercepts at Tonka
- ASX Release 29/9/2022 – New 2.2km High Grade Chikamin Feeder Zone Extends Chinook
- ASX Release 3/11/2022 – High Grade System Discovery Chinook inc 3.37% Cu, 4450 g/t Ag
- ASX Release 17/11/2022 – Exceptional Metallurgical Results at Earaheedy Project

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
Tonka Prospect - Drill Hole Surveys with 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	6% Zn + Pb	Ag g/t	S %	Zn %	Pb %	Other
EHRC551	261704	7160896	180	-90	0	107	132	25	2.04				1.29	1.77	1.96	0.08	
					inc	110	112	2		2.34			2	2.25	2.23	0.11	
					inc	119	122	3		2.36			1	1.74	2.31	0.05	
					inc	129	132	3		**7.08**			1	1.83	7	0.08	
					inc	131	132	1				**18.18**	1	1.95	18.1	0.08	
EHRC552	261766	7160977	210	-90	0	151	171	20	1.36				2.5	1.65	1	0.36	
					inc	158	160	2			**5.3**		10.5	8.69	3.5	1.81	
EHRC553	261823	7160721	186	-90	0	139	145	6	1.98				3.67	3.27	1.78	0.2	
					inc	142	145	3		2.73			3.67	3.74	2.59	0.14	
EHRC554	261883	7160807	204	-90	0	135	144	9	2				2.67	1.93	1.82	0.18	
					inc	135	139	4		2.77			3.25	2.89	2.53	0.24	
					inc	141	142	1		3.57			6	2.08	3.31	0.26	
EHRC555	261951	7160857	222	-90	0	134	139	5	1.04					0.54	0.96	0.08	
					and	146	149	3	1.66				1.33	1.6	1.56	0.1	
EHRC556	263405	7160552	224	-90	0	207	222	15	2.57				3.87	3.43	2.06	0.51	
					inc	212	220	8		**3.9**			4.5	4.69	3.34	0.56	
					inc	214	216	2			**7.13**		6	8.6	6.17	0.96	
EHRC557	263540	7160714	228	-90	0	215	221	6	0.63					0.42	0.6	0.03	
EHRC558	263598	7160793	282	-90	0	233	239	6	0.79					0.49	0.77	0.02	
					and	247	249	2			**6.79**		8.5	3.59	6.13	0.66	
EHRC559	263646	7160516	246	-90	0	216	235	19	1.63				2.37	2.42	1.3	0.33	
					inc	217	225	8		2.6			3.38	3.09	2.06	0.54	
EHRC560	263704	7160598	243	-90	0	205	223	17	1.13				1.12	0.66	0.97	0.16	
					inc	216	217	2		2.52			1.5	1.39	2.21	0.31	
EHRC561	263769	7160682	222	-90	0												Failed Hole
EHRC562	263495	7160627	282	-90	0	213	214	8	**5.64**				2.13	2.9	5.3	0.34	
					inc	214	217	3				**11.94**	4	6.32	11.34	0.6	
EHRC563	262132	7160023	138	-90	0	85	90	5	**3.85**				5.6	2.59	2.03	1.82	
					inc	85	88	3			**6**		8.33	3.98	3.19	2.81	
EHRC564	261896	7160085	132	-90	0	81	82	1	1.14				2	0.47	0.64	0.5	
EHRC565	261837	7160004	120	-90	0	58	66	8	3.34				7.88	1.99	1.8	1.54	
					inc	58	62	4		**5.6**			13.25	3.26	3	2.6	
EHRC566	261437	7160018	84	-90	0	16	18	2	0.98					0.07	0.07	0.91	
					and	60	64	4	1.82				1.5	0.09	1.76	0.06	
EHRC567	261492	7160098	108	-90	0	36	42	6	0.69					0.08	0.37	0.32	
					and	51	68	17	0.75				0.76	0.13	0.45	0.31	
EHRC568	261553	7160183	120	-90	0	64	80	16	1.43				2.44	1.61	1.24	0.19	
					inc	69	72	3		3.31			3.33	3.52	3.06	0.25	
EHRC569	261051	7160521	96	-90	0	52	54	2	0.57				1	0.01	0.32	0.25	
EHRC570	261114	7160595	96	-90	0	58	60	2	0.8					0.09	0.15	0.65	
EHRC571	260999	7160782	108	-90	0	66	78	12	1.59				2.58	0.71	1.34	0.25	
					inc	67	71	4		2.38			3.25	0.92	2.06	0.32	
EHRC572	261061	7160856	126	-90	0	59	71	12	1.19				3.42	1.18	1.02	0.17	
EHRC573	261126	7160938	138	-90	0	75	77	2	0.95				3	0.46	0.57	0.38	
					and	83	90	7	1.25				2.86	1.16	1.04	0.21	
EHRC574	260936	7160705	102	-90	0												NSR
EHRC575	260710	7161043	108	-90	0	67	79	12	2.32				2.5	0.39	2.16	0.16	
					inc	70	77	7		3.08			2.29	0.42	2.92	0.16	
EHRC576	260972	7161097	144	-90	0	88	106	18	1.21				2.17	0.84	1.02	0.19	
					inc	101	102	1		3.42			2	1.71	3.06	0.36	
EHRC577	261026	7161182	156	-90	0	106	124	18	1.07				0.67	0.78	0.96	0.11	
EHRC578	260650	7160961	96	-90	0	32	39	7	1.12					0.04	1.12		
					and	50	67	17	1.76					0.15	1.36	0.4	
					inc	58	66	8		2.43				0.17	1.92	0.51	
EHRC579	260768	7161127	126	-90	0	55	60	5	1.19					0.11	0.86	0.33	
					and	65	70	5	2.03				2.2	0.98	1.82	0.21	
					inc	67	69	2		3.02			3	1.53	2.7	0.32	
					and	75	79	4	1					0.96	0.94	0.06	
					and	82	87	5	1.13					0.67	1	0.13	
EHRC580	260822	7161211	138	-90	0	95	118	23	2.3				2.1	1.37	2.11	0.19	
					inc	96	104	8		**4.23**			2.13	1.76	3.95	0.28	
					inc	97	102	5			**5.38**		2.6	2.15	5.07	0.31	

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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 if 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. A 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) • Partial leach sampling involves collecting 200g of sieved surface material from GPS located sites and utilizing the Terra Leach TM partial leach technique – TL7 Digest – Multi-element package.
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 and underwent pXRF analysis. • All drill cuttings are logged.
Sub-sampling techniques	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary*	• RC Drilling as below ○ Each metre was analysed by a Vanta pXRF. The Vanta used

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	*split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	standards (CRM). ○ If the analysed 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 Rumble's QA/QC methods (duplicates, standards and blanks), the independent laboratory performs 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 are reported by cCompany personnel. • 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 sample packaging and security completed by Rumble personnel, from collection of sample to delivery at laboratory.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 licences – 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 Ltd
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Earaheedy Project Deposit type is considered to be a epigenetic MVT variant. 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 shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly*	• Table 1 highlights various cut off grades. RC sampling is 1m intervals. No upper cut off used.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 - Tonka-Navajoh mineralisation footprint with partial leach geochemistry, identified east-west feeder faults and newly interpreted feeder fault targets over vertical gravity imagery • Image 2 - Association of Higher-Grade Zn-Pb Feeder Faults and Gravity Lows – Vertical Gravity Gradient Imagery • Image 3 – Tonka Prospect RC Drilling Results with Maximum Zn + Pb % in DH over Vertical Gradient Gravity Imagery • Image 4 - Earaheedy Project – Location of Prospects over Regional Geology
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.*	• Partial leach geochemistry – Results presented in image 2 as threshold contouring. • Airborne Gravity Gradiometer Survey completed by Xcalibur Multiphysics. Survey was 1949 line km at 80m height on 200m line spacing. Images 1,2 and 3 present the vertical gravity component AGG imagery
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 Chinook West Extension, and southeast along strike from Tonka – Navajoh.

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