18th October 2021 ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Earaheedy Zn-Pb-Mn-Ag Project

Chinook discovery continues to grow with further high-grade Zn-Pb intercepts and a 44% increase of the mineralised footprint

Latest Drilling Results - Chinook Prospect (E69/3464)

- Zinc-Lead (Zn-Pb) mineralisation envelope **increased by 44%, to 4.1km strike and 1.9km down dip length – remains open in all directions**
- Significant Zinc-Lead mineralisation is modelled to extend west across the boundary of tenement E69/3464 (RTR 75% JV) into Rumble's 100% owned ELA69/3787, which has over 12kms of untested strike along the prospective unconformity to the Sweetwater Zn-Pb Prospect, **providing potential to significantly increase the known footprint at Chinook**
- RC drill results (>2% Zn + Pb Cut Off) include:
  - **15m @ 4.02% Zn + Pb, 4.86 g/t Ag from 116m (EHRC089)*** within 27m @ 2.54% Zn + Pb from 115m
  - **11m @ 3.92% Zn + Pb, 4.23 g/t Ag from 142m (EHRC090)*** within 22m @ 2.35% Zn + Pb from 139m
  - **16m @ 3.67% Zn + Pb, 3.9 g/t Ag from 79m (EHRC100)[1]** within 25m @ 2.7% Zn + Pb from 76m
  - **14m @ 4.17% Zn + Pb, 14.9 g/t Ag from 71m (EHRC103)[1]** within 29m @ 3.09% Zn + Pb from 67m
  - **8m @ 5.20% Zn + Pb, 9.57 g/t Ag from 133m (EHRC152)*** within 37m @ 2.04% Zn + Pb from 112m
  - **5m @ 4.25% Zn + Pb, 3.66 g/t Ag from 90m (EHRC133)*** within 26m @ 2.9% Zn + Pb from 90m
  - **20m @ 3.47% Zn + Pb, 4.16 g/t Ag from 119m (EHRC216)*** within 26m @ 2.91% Zn + Pb from 116m
  - **17m @ 3.08% Zn + Pb, 7.74 g/t Ag from 72m (EHRC251)*** within 47m @ 1.88% Zn + Pb, 6.14 g/t Ag from 48m

Sonic drill results include:

- **19m @ 6.10% Zn + Pb, 8.52 g/t Ag from 55m (EHS002)***
  - 19m recovered within 26.5m zone of mineralisation
- **22.2m @ 4.32% Zn + Pb, 4 g/t Ag from 67m (EHS001)***
  - 22.2m recovered within 28m zone of mineralisation

- Broad widths of Silver (Ag) mineralisation intercepted southeast of the main Chinook Zn-Pb Prospect in drill hole EHRC251.
  - **21m @ 16 g/t Ag from 88m (EHRC251)*** within 70m @ 6.54 g/t Ag from 55m

*True width of mineralisation - [1]Down hole length of mineralisation

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ASX RTR

Rumble Resources Limited (ASX: RTR) ("Rumble" or "the Company") is pleased to report significant new assay results from the ongoing 40,000m drilling program at the rapidly advancing Chinook Zinc-Lead (Zn-Pb) discovery at the Earaheedy Project, located approximately 110km north of Wiluna, Western Australia. Results for fifty-one (51) RC drill holes and two (2) Sonic drill holes reported in this announcement form part of the ongoing drill scoping of the Chinook Zn – Pb Prospect. The scoping is designed to define the controls and limits of the mineralisation.

Rumble Resources Managing Director, Mr Shane Sikora said ***"****The broad spaced scoping drilling continues to deliver at the Chinook Zn-Pb Prospect with an impressive 44% mineralisation envelope increase (from previous ASX announcement on 8 July 2021) to 4.1km x 1.9km. Mineralisation remains open in all directions".*

"Another exciting development at the Chinook Prospect is that significant Zn-Pb mineralisation has been intercepted in numerous drill holes along the north-west corner, and within 50m of the main tenement (E69/3464) boundary which abuts Rumble's (100%) pending application ELA69/3787. Based on the location and inferred strike of the mineralisation, Rumble has modeled that the Chinook mineralisation will extend west into ELA69/3787. ELA69/3787 already hosts the Sweetwater Zn-Pb Prospect which has historical Zn-Pb drill intercepts located over 12kms from Chinook, along the prospective unconformity, with no historical drilling ever completed between the two prospects (see image 5).

"In addition to drilling activities at Chinook, the current drilling is also focused on defining the limits of Zn-Pb mineralization at the Navajoh and Magazine Prospects whilst looking for new discoveries along the 17km of mineralised strike so far delineated (see Image 5). Rumble is particularly excited about new prospects currently being drilled at the Earaheedy Project and looks forward to reporting on these developments as soon as results come to hand.

"Once the team completes the broad spaced drill scoping, drilling will focus on targeting the multiple feeder structures identified by the geophysics, which are interpreted to contain higher-grade Zn-Pb mineralisation.

*The Sonic Hole EHS002, a twin of EHRC044 reported a 26% increase in Zinc-Lead grade from previous RC assay (****19m @ 6.1% Zn + Pb, 8.52 g/t Ag from 55m – True Width as vertical hole)****. This Sonic drilling is supporting the RC drilling results to date along with providing sample volume for initial metallurgical testing.*

"Based on the drilling results to date, field observations and our developing understanding of the geology of this potential Tier 1 sediment hosted Zinc-Lead system, it is becoming very clear there is potential to delineate multiple shallow, flat lying open pittable Zn-Pb deposits throughout the 45km's of strike at Earaheedy.

"To date we have only received and announced assays from approximately 9,000m of the 35,000m (~25%) drilling completed, largely due to the reported industry wide laboratory backlog. We believe the current extensive drill program will deliver further exciting developments and we look forward to reporting these results as they come to hand."

Drilling Update – E69/3464

The current exploration drilling program at Earaheedy has been expanded to 40,000m (refer to ASX announcement from 23rd August 2021) and is designed to define the limits of the flat to gently northeast dipping Zn-Pb-Ag-(Mn) mineralisation associated with the unconformity that forms the hiatus between the overlying Palaeoproterozoic Frere Iron formation and the underlying Palaeoproterozoic Yelma Formation (lower section of the Tooloo Group) at the Chinook Prospect.

Drill scoping is also occurring at the Magazine and Navajoh Zn-Pb Prospects that lie some 7-12km southeast of the Chinook prospect, and targeting new discoveries along 17km of open mineralised strike.

Results of RC Drilling from the Chinook Prospect (refer to Table 4 in the Appendix)

Assay results have been received and compiled for fifty-one RC drill holes for 7826m at the Chinook Prospect. The bulk of the drilling has focused on defining the limits to the mineralisation toward the northwest on 500m section spacings. Image 1 presents the latest RC drill hole intersections and assays. See ASX announcements set out below for previous Rumble RC drill results.

Some of the more significant RC drill intersections are presented below, with a 0.5% Zn + Pb Cut Off, plus>2% Zn + Pb Cut Off (bold). These include:

- EHRC076* – 40m @ 1.17% Zn + Pb, 1.93 g/t Ag from 165m
  - including **4m @ 3.43% Zn + Pb**, 5.9 g/t Ag from 168m
- EHRC077* – 13m @ 1.7% Zn + Pb, 2.2 g/t Ag from 161m
  - including 5m @ 2.57% Zn + Pb from 166m
- EHRC089* – 27m @ 2.54% Zn + Pb, 3.2 g/t Ag from 115m
  - including **15m @ 4.02% Zn + Pb, 4.86 g/t Ag from 116m**
- EHRC090* – 22m @ 2.35% Zn + Pb, 2.35 g/t Ag from 139m
  - including **11m @ 3.92% Zn + Pb, 4.23 g/t Ag from 142m**
- EHRC093* – 15m @ 2.57% Zn + Pb, 3.04 g/t Ag from 100m
  - including **11m @ 3.02% Zn + Pb, 3.55 g/t Ag from 102m**
- EHRC094* – 26m @ 1.66% Zn + Pb, 2.24 g/t Ag from 107m
  - including 10m @ 2.55% Zn + Pb, 2.77 g/t Ag from 118m
- EHRC099* – 25m @ 1.67% Zn + Pb, 2.83 g/t Ag from 123m
  - including **5m @ 3.2% Zn + Pb, 5.48 g/t Ag from 126m**
  - and **5m @ 3% Zn + Pb, 3.32 g/t Ag from 136m**
- EHRC100[1] – 25m @ 2.7% Zn + Pb, 4 g/t Ag from 76m
  - including **16m @ 3.67% Zn + Pb, 3.9 g/t Ag from 79m**
- EHRC102[1] – 30m @ 1.19% Zn + Pb, 2.5 g/t Ag from 52m
  - including **5m @ 3.95% Zn + Pb, 11.2 g/t Ag from 70m**
- EHRC103[1] – **29m @ 3.09% Zn + Pb, 7.67 g/t Ag from 67m**
  - including **25m @ 3.51% Zn + Pb, 8.82 g/t Ag from 71m**
- EHRC126* – 41m @ 1.1% Zn + Pb, 1.93 g/t Ag from 140m
  - including **7m @ 2.98% Zn + Pb, 4.73 g/t Ag** from 145m
- EHRC139* – 11m @ 2.26% Zn + Pb, 2.24 g/t Ag from 115m
  - including **5m @ 3.56% Zn + Pb, 3.58 g/t Ag from 115m**
- EHRC140* – 13m @ 1.77% Zn + Pb, 1.62 g/t Ag from 133m
  - including **4m @ 3.35% Zn + Pb, 2.63 g/t Ag from 133m**
- EHRC152* – 37m @ 2.04% Zn + Pb, 3.53 g/t Ag from 112m
  - including **8m @ 5.2% Zn + Pb, 9.57 g/t Ag from 133m**
- EHRC132* – 12m @ 2.24% Zn + Pb, 2.1 g/t Ag from 91m
  - including 8m @ 2.7% Zn + Pb, 1.8 g/t Ag from 92m
- EHRC133* – 26m @ 2.9% Zn + Pb, 2.1 g/t Ag from 90m
  - including **5m @ 4.25% Zn +Pb, 3.66 g/t Ag from 90m**
  - and **8m @ 3.04% Zn + Pb, 2.1 g/t Ag from 106m**
- EHRC160* – 32m @ 1.81% Zn + Pb, 0.88 g/t Ag from 64m
  - including 12m @ 2.67% Zn + Pb, 0.58 g/t Ag from 82m
- EHRC216* – 26m @ 2.91% Zn + Pb, 3.65 g/t Ag from 116m
  - including **20m @ 3.47% Zn + Pb, 4.16 g/t Ag from 119m**
- EHRC251* – 47m @ 1.88% Zn + Pb, 6.14 g/t Ag from 48m
  - including **17m @ 3.08% Zn + Pb, 7.74 g/t Ag from 72m**
  - also 70m @ 6.54 g/t Ag from 55m
    - including **21m @ 16 g/t Ag from 88m**

*true width of intersection - [1] down hole length intersection

The latest RC drilling (see image 1) has increased the Chinook Zn-Pb-Ag footprint by 44%, with a 4.1km strike length X 1.9km down dip length. Mineralisation remains open in all directions

Excitingly, the **high-grade Zn-Pb-Ag mineralisation is modelled to extend northwest and up-dip into the Rumble's pending 100% tenement ELA69/3747**, which is due to be granted in the near term. All four RC drill holes currently assayed by Rumble that lie within 50m of the ELA69/3747 boundary returned significant Zn-Pb intersections:

- EHRC093 – **11m @ 3.02% Zn + Pb** from 102m
- EHRC089 – **15m @ 4.02% Zn + Pb** from 116m
- EHRC216 – **20m @ 3.47%Zn + Pb** from 116m
- EHRC087 – **8m @ 3.43% Zn +Pb** from 129m (previously reported ASX 8/7/2021)

Additionally, a wide zone of silver mineralisation intersected in EHRC251 (see image 1) lies essentially below the unconformity hosted Zn-Pb-Ag mineralisation (**17m @ 3.08% Zn + Pb from 72m**) and is hosted in dolomite/carbonate. This silver zone of **70m @ 6.54 g/t Ag from 55m**, includes **21m @ 16 g/t Ag from 88m.** Elevated copper and arsenic is also associated with the silver. *Often large base metal systems have potential economic copper mineralization close to the main mineralizing structures*.

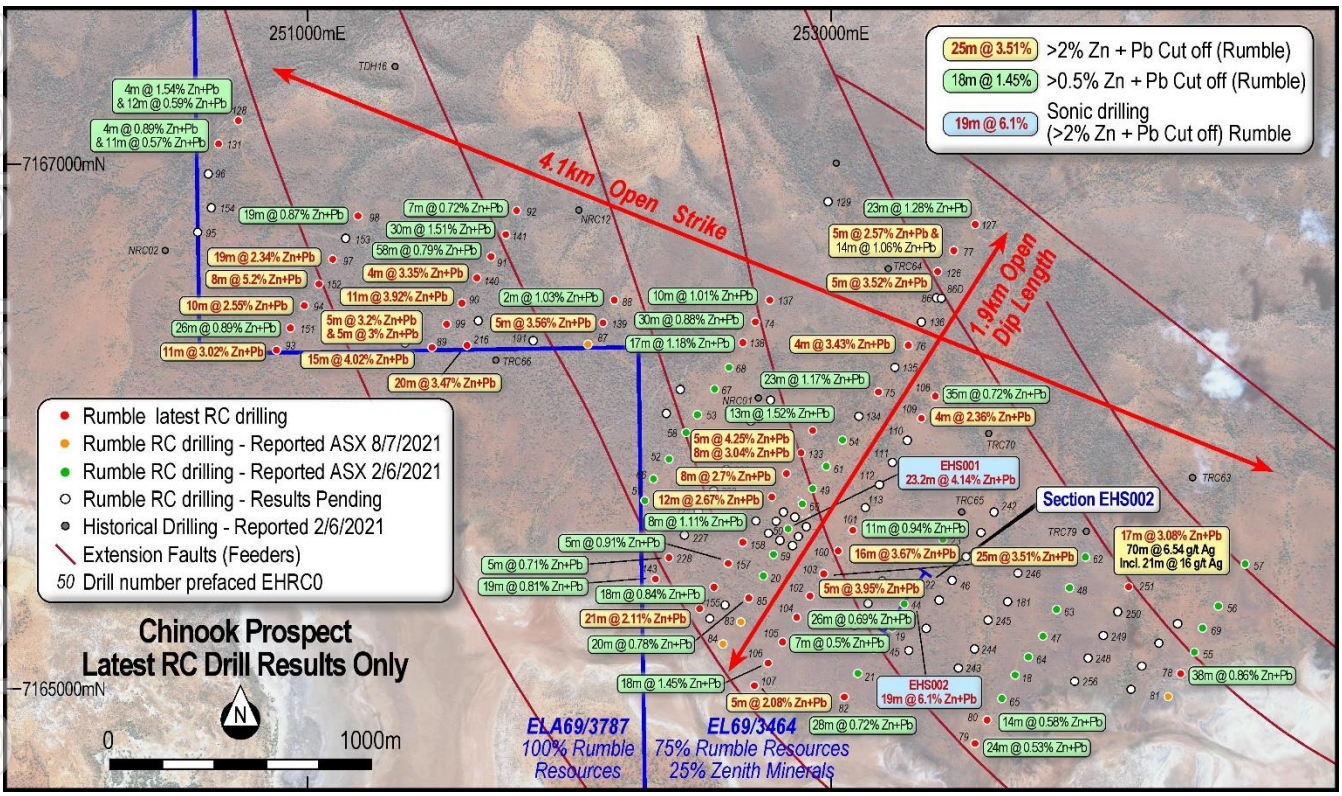

Image 1. Chinook Prospect – Recent RC and Sonic Drilling Results

Sonic Drilling

Two vertical Sonic drill holes 500m apart have been completed to provide core samples for geological interpretation and metallurgical test work. Sonic drilling uses high frequency resonant energy which is applied to an open face bit through the rotating hollow drill string via a modified drill head. The result is the target lithology/mineralisation is captured inside the hollow drill string (100mm diameter in this case) as often broken (due to the vibration) material, however, at better recovery than an equivalent diamond core drilling method. The Sonic drilling is supporting the RC drilling results, core for geological interpretation, and samples for initial metallurgical testing.

EHS001 (Table 1)

The EHS001 Sonic drill hole was designed to twin the strong Zn-Pb-Ag sulphide mineralisation material delineated in EHRC050 and returned:

- **24m @ 5.57% Zn + Pb, 5.05 g/t Ag from 66m (>2% Zn + Pb Cut Off)**

EHS001 is located within 5m of EHRC050 and 28m of mineralisation (>2% Zn + Pb Cut Off) was encountered of which 22.2m was recovered for assay. The assay results are reported in Table 1. The cumulative weighted assay intersection for EHS001 is:

- **22.2m @ 4.32% Zn + Pb, 4 g/t Ag from 67m (>2% Zn + Pb Cut Off)**
  - 22.2m recovered within mineralised zone of 28m

Note, only the mineralised zone was drilled and assayed for EHS001. Also note the wider mineralised intersection delineated by drill hole EHS001 (28m) compared to the original RC drill hole intersection EHRC050 (24m) for the equivalent >2% Zn + Pb cut off.

From	To	Zn%	Pb%	Ag g/t	S%	Zn+Pb%
67	68	1.01	2.88	4.6	2.63	3.89
68	69	0.51	3.19	6.1	1.83	3.70
69	70	2.81	4.62	11.8	5.31	**7.43**
70	71	0.95	5.59	8	4.88	**6.54**
71	71.5	1.56	0.22	1	0.35	1.77
No Recovery 1.5m						
73	73.5	1.71	0.34	1.7	1.06	2.04
No Recovery 0.5m						
74	74.5	1.49	0.35	1.3	0.82	1.84
No Recovery 1m						
75.5	76	1.86	0.14	0.5	0.13	2.00
76	77	2.16	1.21	0.6	1.06	3.37
77	78	2.03	2.26	0.9	2.5	**4.29**
78	78.5	3.06	1.29	1.2	4.03	**4.35**
No recovery 0.5m						
79	79.5	3.09	0.47	1.6	3.65	3.56
No recovery 0.4m						
79.8	81	6.01	0.41	4	4.42	**6.41**
81	82	5.50	0.93	10.1	17.23	**6.43**
82	83	4.58	0.65	3.4	2.75	**5.23**
83	84	4.46	0.66	5.25	7.14	**5.12**
84	85	8.38	0.71	6	8.16	**9.09**
85	86	5.52	1.65	5.8	5.45	**7.17**
86	87	2.10	0.44	4.3	6	2.44
No Recovery 1m						
88	89	1.36	0.14	1.25	1.12	1.50
89	90	1.35	0.08	1.1	0.87	1.43
90	91	1.65	0.37	1.4	1.4	2.02
91	92	3.71	0.62	2.9	3.11	**4.32**
92	93	0.14	0.03	0.5	0.21	0.17
93	94	7.32	0.89	5.3	6.32	**8.21**
94	95	3.95	0.63	3.3	4.22	**4.57**

Table 1. EHS001 Assay Results

EHS002 (see Image 2 for Section and Table 2 for assays)

Sonic drill hole EHS002 was designed to twin the strongly mineralised sulphide material from EHRC044 which previously returned:

- **21m @ 4.31% Zn + Pb, 5 g/t Ag from 61m (>2% Zn + Pb Cut Off)**

EHS002 is located within 5m of EHRC044 and encountered 26.5m of mineralisation (>2% Zn + Pb Cut Off) of which 19m was recovered for assay. The assay results are presented in Table 2. The cumulative weighted assay intersection for EHS002 is:

- **19m @ 6.1% Zn + Pb, 8.52 g/t Ag from 55m (>2% Zn + Pb Cut Off)**
  - 19m recovered within mineralised zone of 26.5m

As the Sonic and diamond core drilling teams gain more experience with the drilling conditions at Earaheedy, Rumble expects the recoveries to increase significantly.

The assay results for EHS002 are presented in Table 2 and in cross section within Image 2. Section EHS002 (see image 1 for location) highlights the geology and zinc, lead, silver and sulphur assays below the base of complete oxidation.

From	To	Zn%	Pb%	Ag g/t	S%	Zn+Pb%
55	56	1.64	1.54	17.45	0.1	3.18
56	57	1.39	1.49	5.2	3.78	2.88
57	58	1.08	1.09	3.85	2.63	2.17
58	59	0.73	0.75	2.75	1.55	1.48
59	60	1.44	2.25	5.4	2.36	3.79
60	61	**5.31**	2.65	8.5	9.67	**7.96**
61	62	**4.36**	2.67	8.1	3.31	**7.03**
62	63	**7.91**	2.57	8.6	6.2	**10.48**
63	64	**8.77**	2.29	10	8.38	**11.06**
64	65	No Recovery 1m				
65	66	**7.73**	1.47	8.4	6.86	**9.20**
66	67	**6.86**	0.69	4.6	2.29	**7.55**
67	68	No Recovery 1m				
68	69	**6.20**	0.4	6.5	1.12	**6.60**
69	70	**5.22**	0.48	12.1	4.4	**5.70**
70	71	**6.46**	1	54.4	3.56	**7.46**
71	73	No Recovery 2m				
73	74	**6.09**	0.39	6.9	4.3	**6.48**
74	77	No Recovery 3m				
77	78	1.46	0.56	25.3	2.36	2.02
78	79	**4.78**	0.83	7.3	1.58	**5.61**
79	80	**5.27**	0.2	1.5	0.36	**5.47**
80	80.5	1.87	0.18	3.5	0.37	2.05
80.5	81	No Recovery 0.5m				
81	82	**4.18**	0.14	0.9	0.17	4.32
82	83	**4.97**	0.24	0.9	0.2	**5.21**
83	84	**4.96**	0.25	0.7	0.32	**5.21**
84	85	3.07	0.12	0.5	0.19	3.19
85	86	3.23	0.17	1.1	0.53	3.39

Table 2. EHS002 Assay Results

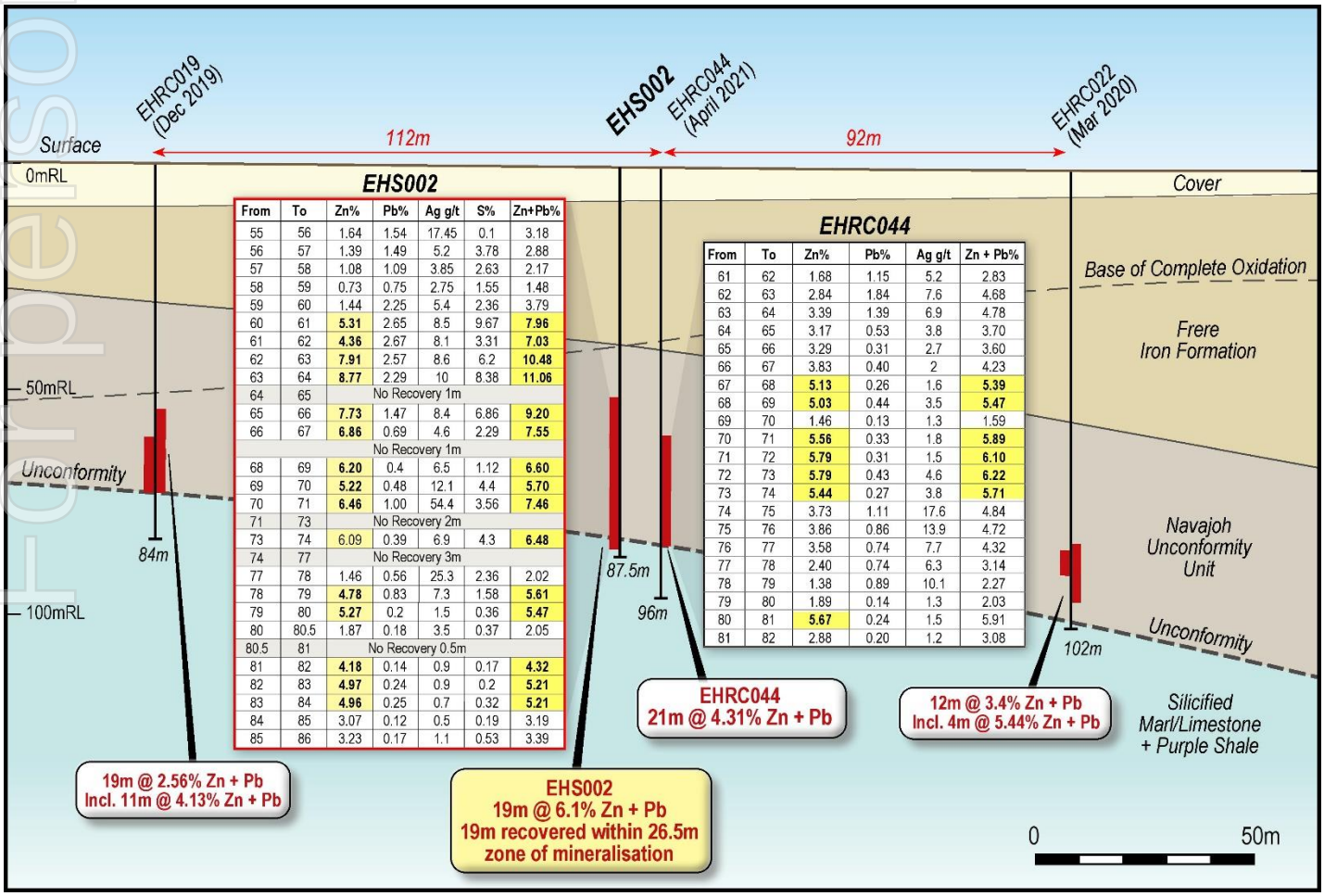

Image 2 – EHS002 Section – Assay Results and Geology

Multiple Mineralisation Styles and Potential in the District (image 3)

As the RC drill scoping has continued, the footprint of the very large Earaheedy Zn-Pb-Ag-Mn system has increased. Additionally, a number of styles of primary mineralisation have now been encountered over a broadly tested 17 km of strike between Chinook, Magazine and Navajoh.

Unconformity Hosted Zn-Pb-Ag-Mn Sulphide Types

- Carbonate Hosted Style – Sphalerite-Galena-Pyrite-(Manganese) Dominant
- Silica Replacement of Carbonate Hosted Style
- Clastic Hosted Style – Sphalerite-Galena-Pyrite
    - Higher grade associated with coarser grain siliciclastic sediment – Matrix replacement

Shale Hosted Sulphide Type

- Footwall Shale Hosted Zinc-Galena-Silver-Pyrite
    - Footwall shale locally known as Purple Shale (oxidized)
    - Associated with footwall structures (feeders)
    - Increase in anomalous copper and elevated arsenic.

MVT Sulphide Type

Historic exploration (RGC) focused on the main carbonate units that lie deeper under the Frere Iron Formation. MVT (Mississippi Valley Type) Zn dominant mineralisation included

- MVT high angle Zinc-Lead-Pyrite sulphide breccias
- Stratabound (conformable) Zn
    - Zn replacement – disseminated and dissolution controlled – Silica Overprint.

Other Types

- Fault Related Epigenetic Cu-Ag
    - High grade Ag with strong Cu zonation

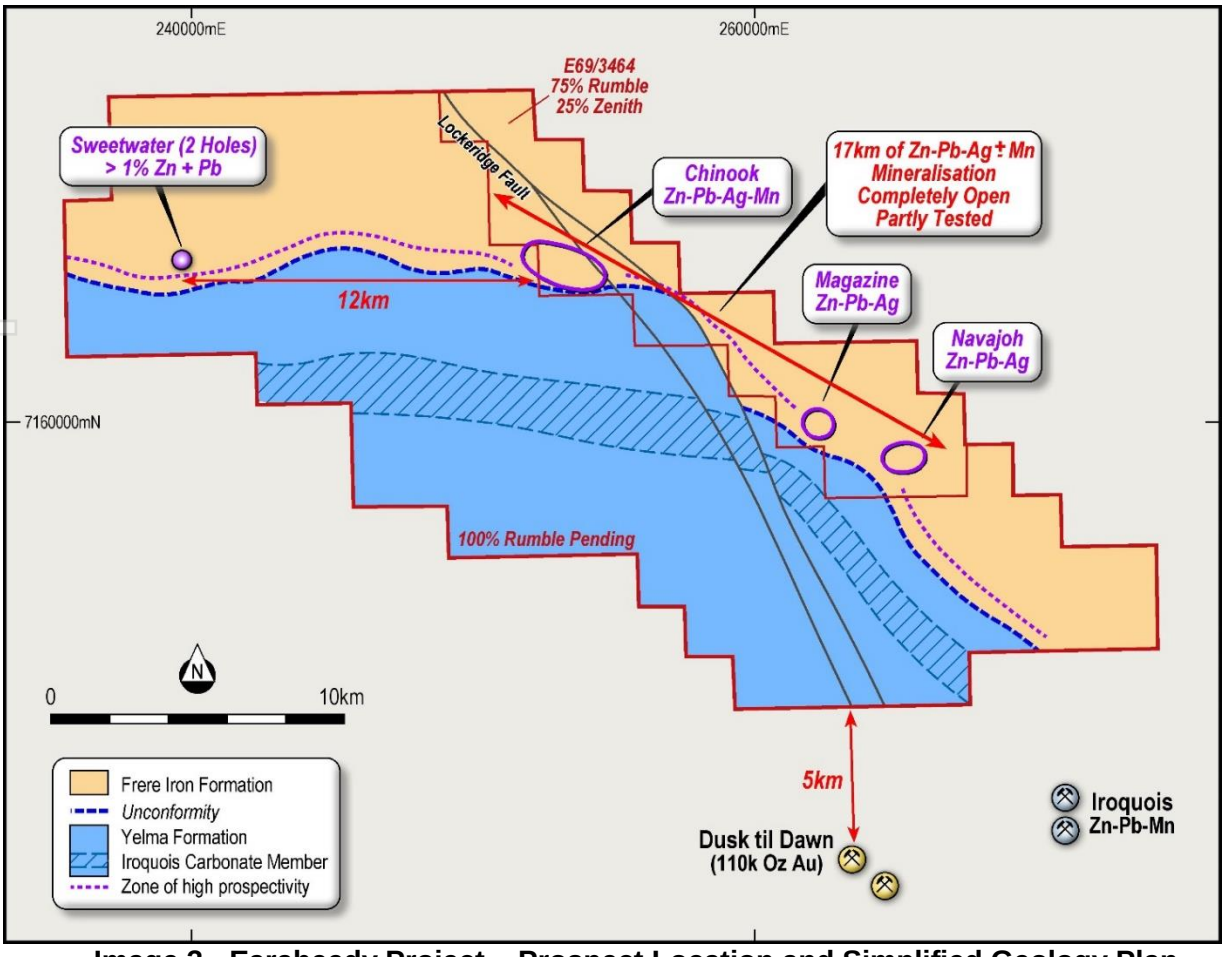

Image 3 - Earaheedy Project – Prospect Location and Simplified Geology Plan

Exploration to the south of the Project area by Strickland Metals has also reported significant Zn-Pb-Ag-Mn mineralisation with assays including 23m @ 5.5% Zn + Pb in the Iroquois Carbonate Member at the Iroquois Zn-Pb-Mn Prospect – refer to image 3 for location (refer ASX announcement by Strickland Metals – ASX: STK – 14/10/2021). The drilling has demonstrated the lower Iroquois Carbonate Member is very prospective for MVT (Mississippi Valley Type) high-grade Zn-Pb-Ag lodes in association with basement/footwall feeder faults.

Within the Earaheedy tenement E69/3464, the top of the Iroquois Carbonate Formation has been intersected below the footwall shale in recent drilling (assays pending) by Rumble. At this stage the drilling by Rumble has not targeted MVT mineralization or the Iroquois Carbonate Formation. Based on the depth to the top of the Iroquois Carbonate Formation below the recent Rumble drilling at Chinook, Magazine and Navajoh on tenement E69/3464, the Iroquois Carbonate Formation is modelled to reach surface 2-5km to the south and southwest in Rumble's application ELA69/3787 (see images 3 and 5).

Ongoing Exploration Steps

- Nearly 35,000m of RC drilling has been completed at Earaheedy with only 9,000m of RC assay results (~25%) reported due to the high levels of exploration in Western Australia and industry wide laboratory turnaround issues (refer to RTR ASX Release 23/8/2021 - Exploration Update)

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- RC drill scoping of Chinook, Magazine and Navajoh
  - 40,000m RC program ongoing – Likely to expand due to increase in mineralised footprint
- Diamond core drilling
  - Clastic hosted Zn-Pb-Ag and footwall shale hosted sulphide mineralisation to be targeted
- Sonic drilling
  - Reasonable recovery at EHS001 and EHS002 compared to diamond core drilling has given Rumble confidence to restart the Sonic drill testing.
  - Sonic drilling of different mineralisation styles, including oxide.
- Metallurgy
  - Diamond and Sonic drilling to be used for initial metallurgical sighter programs
- Geophysics
  - Airborne Magnetics planned over Applications
  - Analysis of Gravity and passive Seismic ongoing

Chinook Prospect – >2% Zn + Pb Drill Hole Status – Ongoing

All >2% Zn + Pb drill hole intersections and assays including Rumble and historic drilling are presented in image 3. The mineralised drill holes have Zn + Pb assays with a cut >0.5% Zn + Pb.

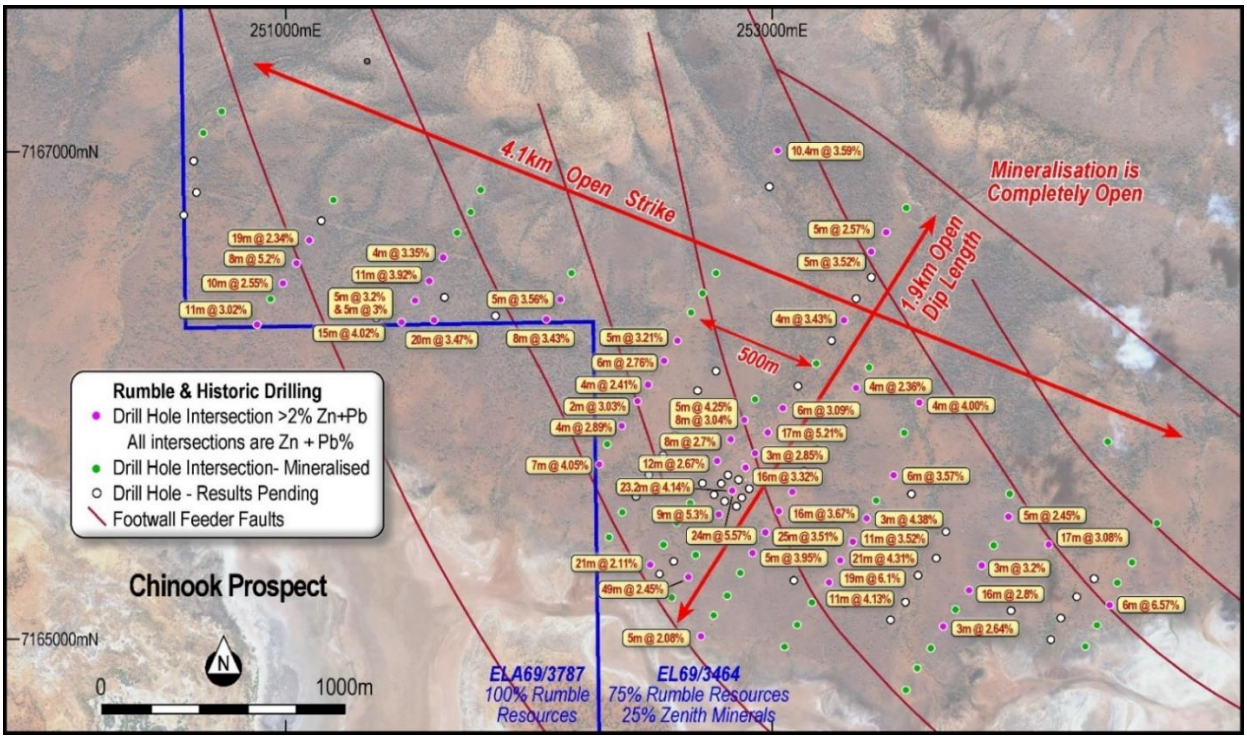

Image 4 – Chinook Prospect – Recent Drill-Hole Intersections and Assays > 2% Zn + Pb Cut Off

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 applied (100%) for two contiguous exploration licenses ELA69/3787 and ELA69/3862, south and west of E69/3464. The entire project area covers the inferred unconformity contact between the overlying Frere Iron Formation and underlying Yelma Formation of the Palaeoproterozoic Earaheedy Basin.On April 2021 Rumble announced a major Zinc-Lead Discovery with 'Tier 1' deposit potential at the Earaheedy Project (see ASX Announcement 19 April 2021) and followed this up by announcing a Large Sedex Style System Emerging at the Earaheedy Project (see ASX announcement 25 May 2021) on E69/3464. There are three main prospects within E69/3464, Chinook and Magazine/Navajoh which lie 12km apart. Within the project area, Rumble controls 45km of prospective mineralised strike which has the potential for multiple large tonnage Zn – Pb deposits - See image 3.

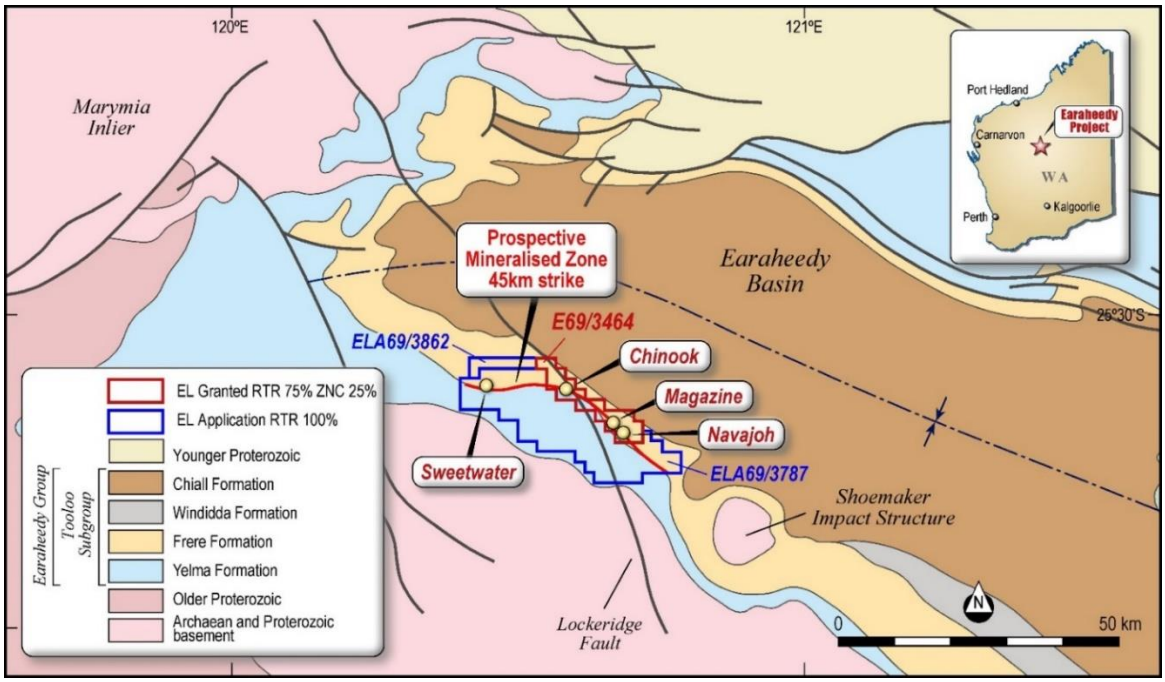

Image 5 – Earaheedy Project - Regional Geology and Prospect Locations

First Stage Exploration Target

Rumble's Zn-Pb exploration target at the Earaheedy Project is between 100 to 120 million tonnes at a grade ranging between 3.5% Zn-Pb to 4.5% Zn-Pb. The exploration target is at a shallow depth (120m), and over 40kms of prospective strike (completely open) has been defined within the Earaheedy Project. The potential quantity and grade of the exploration target is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource. The exploration target, being conceptual in nature, takes no account of geological complexity, possible mining method or metallurgical recovery factors. The exploration target has been estimated in order to provide an assessment of the potential for large-scale Zn-Pb deposits within the Earaheedy Project. The exploration target has been prepared and reported in accordance with the 2012 edition of the JORC Code.

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

Table 1: Near surface exploration target down to 100 metre - shallow depth

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

Included in the data on which this exploration target has been prepared is recent RC drilling of seventeen (17) holes for approximately 2,500m (RC/Diamond), thirty (30) holes for 2,690m (three RC stages), eighty-eight (88) RC holes for 14,988m recently completed (ongoing) and diamond drilling of four (4) holes for 1,199.8m completed by Rumble along with sixty-four (64) historic RC drill holes completed within the project area (E69/3464) by previous explorers (refer historical exploration results in previous ASX announcements dated 5 February 2019 and 12 October 2017, 23rd January 2020 which continue to apply and have not materially changed). Some of the considerations in respect of the estimation of the exploration target include:

- Drilling results have demonstrated strong continuity of shallow, flat lying mineralisation;
- Over 45km's of prospective strike and open (refer image 6);
- Minimum 600m of width (based on shallow 7.5° and shallow depth to 120m, based on drilling results;
- True width (thickness) of mineralisation up to 34 metres received in drilling results; and
- Specific gravity (SG) of 2.5 (world average SG of sandstone – not accounting for metal).

The Company intends to test the exploration target with drilling and this further drilling is expected to extend over approximately 12 months. Grade ranges have been either estimated or assigned from lower and upper grades of mineralisation received in drilling results. A classification is not applicable for an exploration target.

Authorisation

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

-Ends-

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

Previous Drill Results

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

- 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

About Rumble Resources Ltd

Rumble Resources Ltd is an Australian based exploration company, officially admitted to the ASX on the 1st July 2011. Rumble was established with the aim of adding significant value to its current mineral exploration assets and will continue to look at mineral acquisition opportunities both in Australia and abroad.

Competent Persons Statement

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

Previously Reported Information

The information in this report that references previously reported exploration results is extracted from the Company’s ASX market announcements released on the date noted in the body of the text where that reference appears. The previous market announcements are available to view on the Company's website or on the ASX website (www. asx.com.au).

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person’s findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Disclaimer

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

Table 4
RC Drill Hole Intersections and Assays

Hole ID	E MGA	N MGA	Depth	Dip	Azi	Depth From	Thickness (m)	Zn%	Pb%	S%	Ag g/t	Pb+Zn%
EHRC074	252716	7166398	191	-90		137	30	0.79	0.09	1.17	0.82	0.88
EHRC075	253182	7166133	197	-90		158	23	0.93	0.25	1.77	1.77	1.17
					incl	161	1	4.41	0.54	5.79	4.5	**4.95**
					incl	175	2	1.75	0.33	0.51	1.25	2.08
EHRC076	253295	7166311	227	-90		165	40	0.79	0.38	2.57	1.93	1.17
					incl	168	4	1.97	1.46	4.5	5.9	**3.43**
					and	209	13	0.47	0.29	1.34	1.08	0.76
EHRC077	253474	7166670	194	-90		161	13	1.14	0.57	2.8	2.2	1.70
					incl	166	5	1.84	0.73	3.63	2.84	2.57
					and	178	14	0.81	0.26	2.32	1.42	1.06
EHRC078	254339	7165055	101	-90		25	38	0.7	0.16	0.38	1.46	0.86
					incl	47	2	1.63	0.5	0.17	0.5	2.12
EHRC079	253553	7164791	83	-90		28	24	0.3	0.23	0.14	0.5	0.53
EHRC080	253601	7164878	83	-90		37	14	0.33	0.25	0.14	1.4	0.58
EHRC082	253054	7164968	64	-90		16	28	0.37	0.41	0.16	2.1	0.78
EHRC085	252690	7165345	64	-90		25	20	0.38	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.78
EHRC088	252175	7166478	202	-90		151	2	0.95	0.08	0.82	0.65	1.03
EHRC089	251480	7166299	145	-90		115	27	2.04	0.5	5.66	3.2	2.54
					incl	116	15	3.19	0.84	8.78	4.86	**4.02**
EHRC090	251594	7166469	166	-90		139	22	1.91	0.45	4.37	2.35	2.35
					incl	142	11	3.21	0.71	6.84	4.23	**3.92**
EHRC091	251705	7166646	196	-90		132	58	0.62	0.18	1.6	1.32	0.79
					incl	145	2	1.93	0.51	2.76	2.55	2.44
EHRC092	251802	7166823	184	-90		142	7	0.43	0.29	1.52	2.97	0.72
					and	167	2	0.87	0.1	1.21	0.8	0.98
EHRC093	250886	7166289	154	-90		100	15	1.83	0.74	3.13	3.04	2.57
					incl	102	11	2.19	0.83	3.99	3.55	**3.02**
EHRC094	250994	7166460	154	-90		107	26	1.21	0.45	2.92	2.24	1.66
					incl	118	10	2.1	0.45	5.05	2.77	2.55
EHRC097	251101	7166636	165	-90		124	37	1.18	0.45	7.4	4.6	1.63
					incl	124	19	1.69	0.65	4.46	3.26	2.34
EHRC098	251197	7166800	175	-90		136	19	0.62	0.25	3.25	1.82	0.87
					and	162	8	0.47	0.12	2.76	1.25	0.59
EHRC099	251535	7166390	185	-90		123	25	1.21	0.46	3.51	2.83	1.67
					incl	126	5	2.02	1.18	6.16	5.48	**3.20**
					incl	136	5	2.56	0.44	5.54	3.32	**3.00**
EHRC100	253030	7165522	143	-60	30	76	25	1.93	0.77	3.75	4	2.70
					incl	79	16	2.66	1.01	4.8	3.9	**3.67**
EHRC101	253085	7165602	173	-60	30	64	11	0.52	0.42	0.18	1.3	0.94
EHRC102	252922	7165352	107	-60	30	52	30	0.78	0.41	1	2.5	1.19
					incl	70	5	2.48	1.47	4.46	11.2	**3.95**
EHRC103	252976	7165437	131	-60	30	67	29	2.25	0.85	2.59	7.67	**3.09**
					incl	71	25	2.55	0.96	3	8.82	**3.51**
					incl	71	14	2.88	1.29	4.4	14.9	**4.17**
EHRC126	253410	7166590	192	-90		140	41	0.67	0.43	1.75	1.93	1.10
					incl	145	7	1.61	1.37	4.57	4.73	2.98
EHRC127	253549	7166772	223	-90		194	23	1.03	0.25	2.16	1.4	1.28
					incl	205	7	172	0.37	4	2.62	2.09
EHRC128	250742	7167165	228	-90		119	4	1.43	0.11	1.79	1.65	1.54
					and	143	12	0.53	0.06	0.86	0.7	0.59
EHRC131	250664	7167078	222	-90		117	4	0.83	0.06	0.9	0.5	0.89
					and	168	11	0.25	0.32	5.15	2.13	0.57
EHRC137	252769	7166481	217	-90		144	10	0.72	0.29	0.78	1	1.01
EHRC138	252667	7166319	211	-90		157	17	0.93	0.25	3.6	2.09	1.18
					incl	167	4	2.11	0.14	4	2.2	2.25
EHRC139	252133	7166393	173	-90		115	11	1.81	0.45	2.25	2.24	2.26
					incl	115	5	2.8	0.76	3.44	3.58	**3.56**
					and	130	14	0.6	0.14	0.95	1.08	0.74

Table 4. Continued
RC Drill Hole Intersections and Assays

Hole ID	E MGA	N MGA	Depth	Dip	Azi	Depth From	Thickness (m)	Zn%	Pb%	S%	Ag g/t	Pb+Zn%
EHRC140	251650	7166564	204	-90		133	13	1.53	0.24	3.02	1.62	1.77
					incl	133	4	2.93	0.42	5.02	2.63	**3.35**
					and	157	12	0.5	0.07	2.46	1.53	0.57
EHRC141	251760	7166731	192	-90		162	30	1.19	0.32	3.02	1.44	1.51
					incl	163	3	2.15	0.81	4.23	3.1	2.96
					incl	178	2	1.71	0.5	6.5	2.65	2.21
EHRC151	250941	7166373	138	-90		77	26	0.67	0.21	1.51	2.33	0.89
					incl	85	2	2.4	0.09	0.11	4.3	2.49
EHRC152	251048	7166542	156	-90		112	37	1.54	0.5	4.35	3.53	2.04
					incl	133	8	3.91	1.29	8.24	9.57	**5.20**
EHRC155	252502	7165303	96	-90		6	2	0.58	0.1	0.15	0.5	0.68
					and	18	42	1	0.75	0.14	1.54	1.75
					incl	27	21	1.01	1.1	0.14	2.43	2.11
EHRC156	252556	7165385	60	-90		24	12	0.58	0.26	0.13	0.5	0.84
EHRC157	252610	7165475	72	-90		33	5	0.61	0.3	0.13	1.96	0.91
					and	51	2	0.32	0.28	0.16	1.25	0.60
EHRC158	252666	7165556	96	-90		31	11	0.39	0.17	0.12	0.5	0.56
					and	57	8	0.94	0.17	0.14	3.79	1.11
EHRC104	252872	7165272	101	-60	30	33	26	0.39	0.3	0.13	0.5	0.69
EHRC106	252764	7165097	95	-60	30	33	18	0.68	0.77	0.13	0.87	1.45
EHRC132	252833	7165820	126	-90		91	12	1.54	0.7	1.9	2.1	2.24
					incl	92	8	1.89	0.8	2.55	1.8	2.70
EHRC133	252887	7165899	156	-90		90	26	2.34	0.56	4.3	2.1	2.90
					incl	90	5	3.32	0.97	3.9	3.66	**4.25**
					incl	106	8	2.5	0.54	6.94	2.1	**3.04**
EHRC142	252933	7165982	162	-90		126	13	1.14	0.38	1.58	2.72	1.52
EHRC143	252333	7165418	60	-90		14	19	0.34	0.47	0.13	0.5	0.81
EHRC160	252779	7165731	126	-90		64	32	1.34	0.47	1.09	0.88	1.81
					incl	82	12	2.09	0.58	1.02	0.58	2.67
EHRC216	251613	7166308	168	-90		116	26	2.29	0.62	5.66	3.65	2.91
					incl	119	20	2.74	0.73	6.35	4.16	**3.47**
EHRC228	252385	7165498	205	-90		20	5	0.35	0.37	0.06	0.54	0.71
EHRC107	252711	7165011	56	-60	30	20	27	0.37	0.69	0.12	0.6	1.06
					incl	35	5	0.56	1.52	0.13	0.84	2.08
EHRC108	253400	7166114	221	-60	30	167	35	0.44	0.28	0.7	1.43	0.72
EHRC109	253347	7166030	236	-60	30	177	30	0.97	0.56	1.69	2.92	1.53
					incl	178	2	2.23	1.59	4.1	6.9	3.82
					incl	192	4	1.74	0.62	2.7	3.3	2.36
EHRC251	254141	7165387	150	-90		48	47	0.93	0.95	0.29	6.14	1.88
					incl	72	17	1.3	1.79	0.38	7.74	3.08
					also	55	70				6.54	
					incl	88	21				16	

Table 5.
Location and Survey – Sonic Drill Holes

Hole ID	E (MGA94)	N (MGA94)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
EHS001	252842	7165607	0	0	95.5
EHS002	253284	7165322	0	0	87.5

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. • Sonic Core Sampling was completed on 0.5m intervals. Weight 1.5 kg for ¼ core over 0.5m • Same assay methodology as the RC samples
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. • Sonic core of 100mm using Boart Longyear LS600 track mounted rig
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. • Sonic core (100mm) collected as 1m intervals held within a sock. Sample recovery and representation is 100% of interval. If only small section or partial core recovered, it was not assayed and deemed "no recovery"
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. • Sonic core log geology only. Material is broken and no orientation possible.
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 split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and*	• RC Drilling as below ○ Each metre was analysed by a Vanta pXRF. The Vanta used standards (CRM).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	*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. • Sonic core sampled only if representative (known depth and full diameter core recovered. Same QA/QC as for RC dampling
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 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. • Sonic drill holes are within 5m of the RC drill holes being tested. The purpose of the sonic drilling is to gain full recovery and visual of the lithology along with appropriate sample for RC assay reconciliation and planned metallurgical test-work • Documentation and review is ongoing. Prior to final vetting, entered into database.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drillhole collars surveyed using handheld GPS – Datum is MGA94 Zone 51.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• No resource work completed. The RC drilling is reconnaissance (scoping) by nature with drill hole spacing on average 500m x 100m apart. • Single metre and composites used.
Orientation of data in relation to	• *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*	• Previous drilling (and historic) has defined a consistent flat lying sedimentary package. • Drilling is normal (90°) to the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	*the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	mineralised intersections. True width reported. No bias. • A single traverse of angled RC holes completed to ascertain if footwall structures could be determined. The single traverse was at -60 and represented approximately 85% of true width.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All sampling packaging and security completed by Rumble personnel, from collection of sample to delivery at laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits completed.

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 – E69/3464 (75% Rumble and 25% Zenith Minerals) and one exploration license application ELA69/3787 (100% Rumble) • E69/3464 is in a state of good standing and has no known impediments to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration solely completed by Rumble Resources
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Earaheedy Project Deposit type is unconformity related sandstone hosted Zn-Pb type. Also MVT (Mississippi Valley Type) to SEDEX style associated with carbonates has been identified. Current work by Rumble has identified unconformity related sandstone hosted Zn Pb type.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Table 1 – EHS001 Assay Results • Table 2 – EHS002 Assay Results • Table 3 – Exploration Target • Table 4 – RC Drill Hole Intersections and Assays • Table 5 – Location and Survey – Sonic Drill Holes

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*
	• *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.*
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*
		• Historic drilling cut-off grades used include:
		  ○ 0.5% Zn
		  ○ 0.5% Zn + Pb
		  ○ >0.1% Zn
		• The Zn:Pb ratio is variable over the project area. On average the Zn:Pb ratio for sulphide is 3. The average Zn:Pb ratio for oxide is 0.8.
		• Historic drilling – if diamond drilling or RC composite – weighted average used.

Relationship between mineralisation widths and 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').*	• Drilling is vertical. Mineralisation is flat. Width of mineralisation is true width. • A single RC traverse was completed at -60. Intersection represents 85% of true width.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Image 1 – Chinook Prospect – Latest RC Drill Hole Intersections and Assays Only Plan • Image 2 – EHS002 Section – Assay Results and Geology • Image 3 – Earaheedy Project – Prospect Location and Simplified Geology Plan • Image 4 - Chinook Prospect – Recent RC Drill Hole Intersections and Assays >2% Zn + Pb • Image 5 – Earaheedy Project – Regional Geology and Prospect Location Plan
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Tables 1,2 and 4 present all assays for the current batch of RC drill holes
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• pXRF analyser is used only to gauge >1000ppm Zn. If sample is >1000ppm Zn and/or within a mineralised section, 1m RC samples are sent for wet analysis (4 acid digest multi-element)
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• RC drilling program ongoing • Diamond core drilling • Sonic core drilling