18th November 2021

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Munarra Gully Project Exploration Update

Amaryllis Gold-Copper-Silver Prospect and Calytrix Zone

- The Amaryllis Prospect is a large-scale gold-copper-silver (Au-Cu-Ag) system with over 2.3km's of mineralisation – Open to the north with 15kms of strike
- Within Amaryllis, the Calytrix zone has previously reported drill intercepts >1g/t Au and 1% Cu within its 350m strike length
- Rumble recently completed 2 RC drillholes to 250m angled depth (with optimal positioning 180m apart along strike) to facilitate a DHTEM survey to identify conductive EM Plates that may represent high-grade Au-Cu-Ag deposits at depth
- Two subvertical semi-continuous high-order conductive EM plates were delineated at vertical depths of 120 to 150m:
  - Calytrix TEM Plate A - 200m in strike and 300m deep (300 Siemens)
  - Calytrix TEM Plate B - 180m in strike and 340m deep (230 Siemens)
- Assays are pending for six diamond drill holes completed which subsequently tested the EM plates
- Initial visual observations are encouraging with stringer style Cu sulphide mineralisation observed in all six holes as predicted - based on previous drilling results the Cu mineralisation is anticipated to have a correlation with Au-Ag- mineralisation
- Drilling program was co-funded by the WA Government's EIS exploration incentive scheme

Rumble Resources Ltd (ASX: RTR) ("Rumble" or "the Company") is pleased to provide an update on exploration at the Amaryllis Au-Cu-Ag Prospect, located on the Munarra Gully Project, 60km to the north of the township of Cue, Western Australia.

Rumble advises that six (6) diamond drill holes recently completed have confirmed mineralisation associated with new EM plates identified in the Calytrix Zone which forms part of Amaryllis Prospect, and along strike from previously identified Au-Cu-Ag mineralisation.

As anticipated the drilling has intersected visual stringer Cu sulphide mineralisation in all six diamond drill holes, which based on previous drill results typically has a correlation with Au-Ag mineralisation. The diamond core is currently being cut and submitted for assay with results expected early next year.

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

Mr Shane Sikora, Managing Director commented: "*Whilst the major Zinc-Lead-Silver discovery at the Earaheedy Project is the Company's primary focus, Rumble has some highly prospective projects in its pipeline that are at advanced stages of exploration. Rumble will continue to complete high impact, low-cost exploration drilling at these projects looking to make new discoveries and creating value for shareholders.*

"Rumble has been systematically advancing the Munarra Gully Project over 3 years, zeroing in on the Amaryllis Prospect and associated shear zone. The Amaryllis Au-Cu-Ag Prospect is a large-scale Au-Cu-Ag system with over 2.3km's of partly tested mineralisation and with over 15km of strike potential (no drilling). Within the Amaryllis Prospect, the Calytrix Zone covers over 350m of strike, with previous drilling identifying >1% Cu and >1 g/t Au intersections, highlighting strong continuity of mineralisation.

"Rumble considers the Amaryllis Prospect as having similar geological characteristics to the Chibougamau Au-Cu Shear Vein Deposit, which has produced 3.5 million ounces of gold and 1 million copper metal tonnes at an average weighted grade of 2.05g/t Au and 1.76% Cu and mined down to 1.1km in depth in Quebec, Canada – See pages 7 and 8 for further discussion on the geological comparisons to the Chibougamau Au-Cu Shear Vein Deposit.

"Based on the potential comparative style of mineralisation with respect to the Chibougamau Au-Cu Deposit (i.e. strong dip component to ore deposits - shoot like), Rumble late last year completed a ground TEM program looking for conductive EM Plates at depth which was unsuccessful due to the highly conductive overburden masking any response below 60m.

"Subsequent to the surface TEM program, a Down Hole TEM program was completed with 2 deep RC holes drilled to 250m within the Calytrix Zone. The aim of the program was to search for conductors below the conductive overburden, targeting conductive high order TEM Plates at depth which may represent high grade Au-Cu-Ag mineralisation. Two significant high-order conductors were defined within the main mineralised shear zone and were very steep dipping highlighting a strong dip component (similar to the Chibougamau Style).

"Six diamond drill holes were subsequently designed to test the DHTEM plates and along strike intersecting visual stringer Cu sulphide mineralisation in all holes, which has the potential for associated gold and silver mineralisation. The diamond drilling was co-funded by EIS government grant, and we *look forward to reporting the assays when received.*

"The proof-of-concept success of the DHTEM survey has indicated it will be a valuable targeting tool searching for potential high-grade Au-Cu-Ag deposits throughout the entire 15kms of strike untested."

Amaryllis Au-Cu-Ag Prospect – Large Scale Au-Cu-Ag System

The Amaryllis Prospect lies within E51/1919 and E51/1927 (100% Rumble) and forms part of the Munarra Gully Project. The Calytrix Zone lies at northern end of the Amaryllis Prospect.

Rumble has previously defined, with shallow RC drilling, a large-scale Au-Cu-Ag system over 2.3km's in strike under shallow cover (10 to 50 metres), associated with the major north-south trending Amaryllis Shear Zone (ASZ). This mineralisation remains open to north and at depth.

Recent regional reconnaissance exploration which involved mapping and relogging all available historic drill-holes has inferred the highly mineralised, regionally extensive ASZ extends over 15km to the north under cover which remains untested by drilling. The regional host geology consists of dacitic to andesitic extrusives and associated volcaniclastics with significant zones high-level comagmatic porphyry along with mafic intrusions and monzogranite (dykes and small bodies – related to nearby monzogranite plutons).

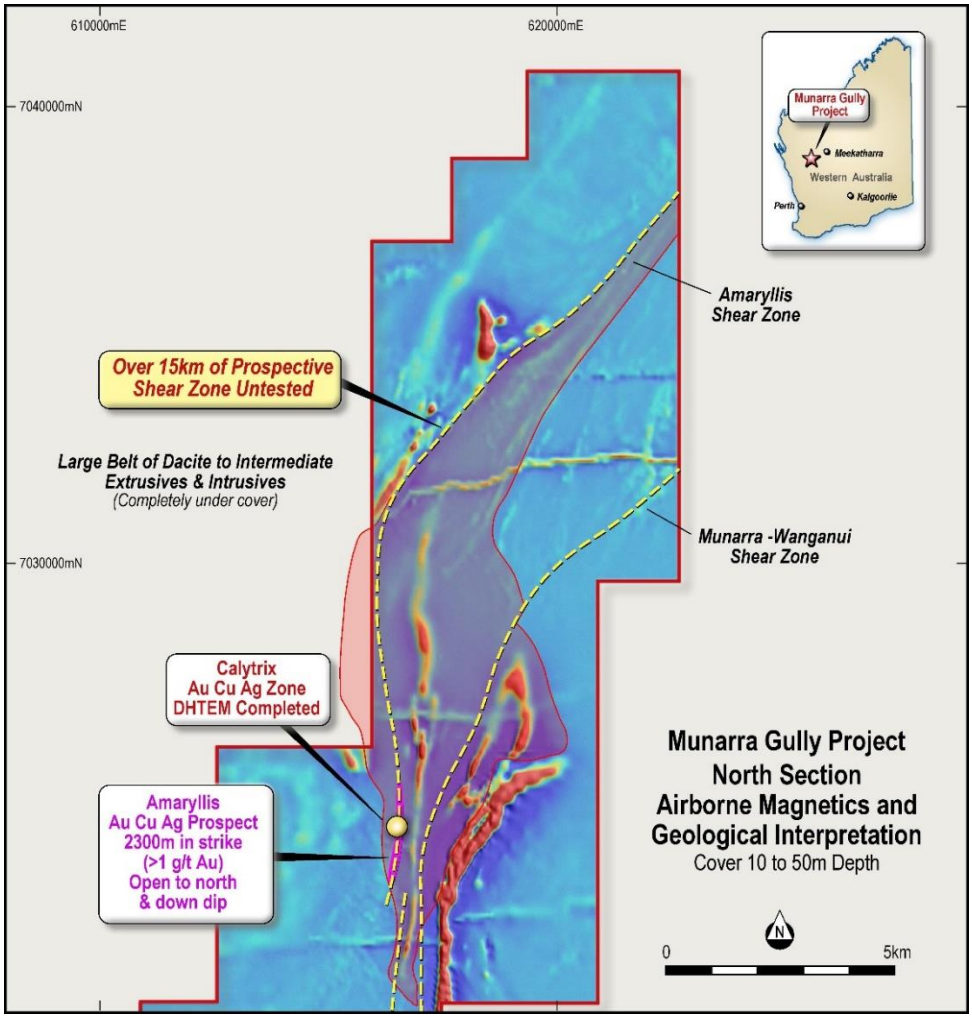

Image 1 – Munarra Gully Project Geological Interpretation – Location of Amaryllis Prospect and untested Amaryllis Shear Zone over Airborne Magnetics

Calytrix Au-Cu-Ag – DHTEM Survey and Drill Program

Within the Amaryllis Prospect, the Calytrix zone has previously intersected intervals >1g/t Au and > 1% Cu associated with intensely sheared porphyritic dacitic high level intrusions. The mineralisation remains open down dip and along strike to the north.

The drilling results from a ground TEM completed by Rumble over the Amaryllis Prospect (see ASX: RTR Announcement 16th Sept 2020 – Drilling Commenced at Munarra Gully Project Targeting Large-Scale Au-Cu-Ag Deposits) indicated strong lateral surface conductance associated with variable cover, deep weathering and hypersaline groundwater. The extensive lateral conductive (50-60m deep) layer effectively masked any ground TEM response at depth.

Results from RC drilling by Rumble (see ASX: RTR Announcement 23rd Feb 2021 – Drilling Expands Large-Scale Au-Cu-Ag System, Munarra Gully Project, Cue, Western Australia) outlined significant chalcopyrite-pyrite-pyrrhotite +/- sphalerite sulphide stringers within a broad (strain partitioned) shear zone with associated sericite-chlorite-muscovite-silica and ankerite-epidote-potassium feldspar-tourmaline alteration.

The host rocks are variably feldspar phyric dacitic to andesitic extrusives with minor volcaniclastics intercalated and intruded by high-level intrusive magmatic equivalent rock types. Monzogranite intrudes the dacite-andesite rocks.

The stringer chalcopyrite dominant sulphide mineralisation suggested potential for lateral (along strike) connectivity of sulphides within the primary zone hosted in the main ASZ shear zone. The inference is that the copper stringer mineralisation will be conductive, allowing for a DHTEM (Down-Hole Transient Electromagnetic) survey to identify conductive EM plates at depth which could outline potential high grade Au-Cu-Ag deposits.

RC Drill Holes (DHTEM survey)

Two RC drill-holes were completed at an optimal strike spacing of 180m below and to the north of significant Au-Cu-Ag mineralisation defined by Rumble (see images 2 and 3 for drill-hole intersections and assays plan). The holes were angled to the east and drilled to 250m and 258m.

Both RC drill-holes were assayed and returned significant mineralisation:

- AMRC049 – 63m @ 0.41 g/t Au, 0.24% Cu, 3.5 g/t Ag from 187m to EOH.
- AMRC051 – 8m @ 1.19 g/t Au from 40m, 6m @ 2.29 g/t Au from 132m and 4m @ 2.4 g/t Au from 187m

DHTEM Survey

The results of the DHTEM survey completed on AMRC049 and AMRC051 highlighted two significant conductive EM plates. Both plates were located within the known parameters of the mineralised main shear zone (ASZ) and were very steep to west dipping. The tops of the plates are interpreted to be at 120m to 150m vertical depth.

- Calytrix TEM Plate A – 200m in strike and 300m deep (300 Siemens)
- Calytrix TEM Plate B - 180m in strike and 340m deep (230 Siemens)

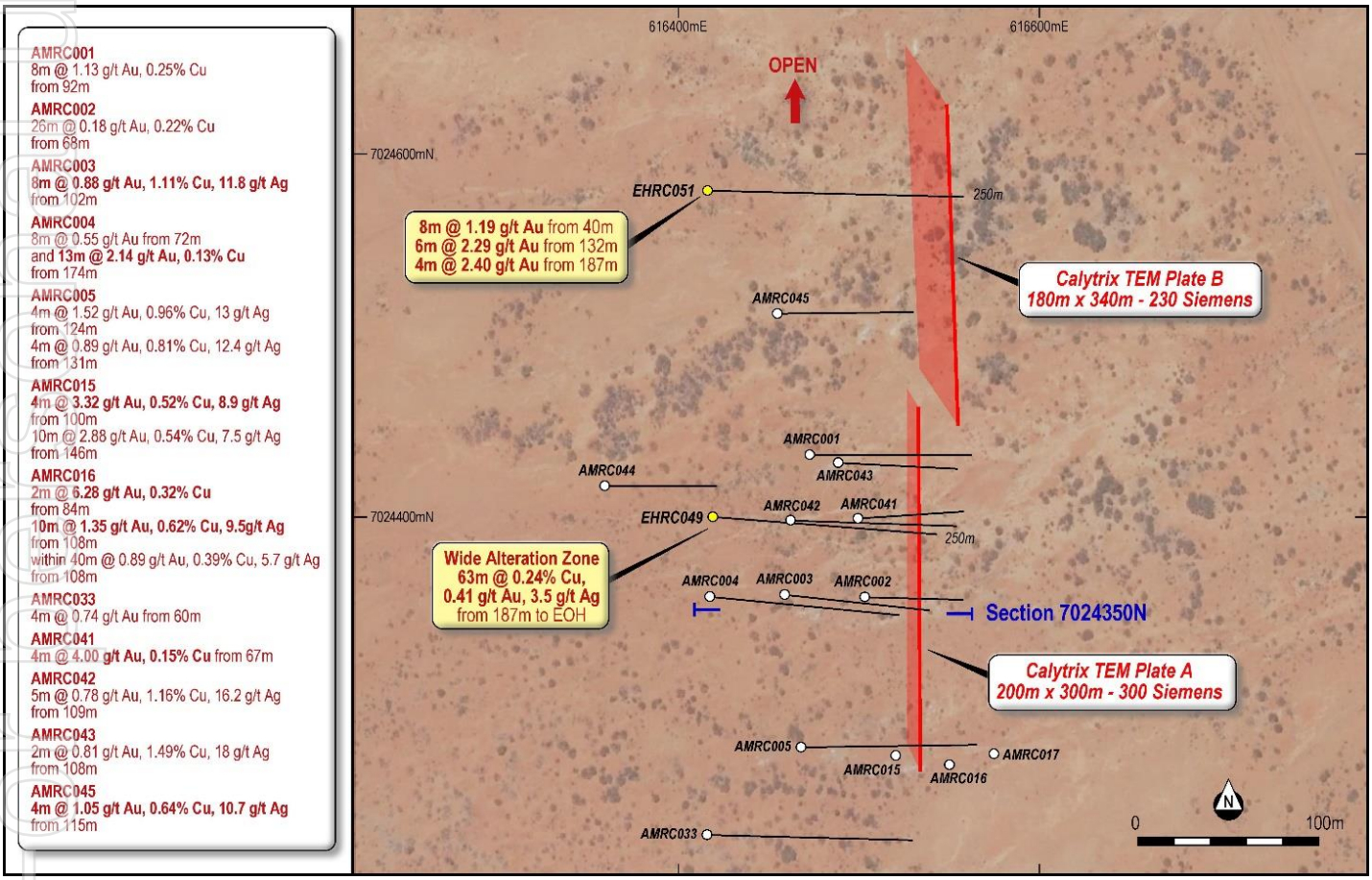

Image 2 – Calytrix Au-Cu-Ag Zone with RC Drill Hole Locations and newly delineated DHTEM Plates. Prior to Diamond Core Drilling. Only Rumble RC drilling and intersections displayed.

Both conductive TEM plates lie some 50m below the base of oxidation with one immediately below and one to the north of the currently known Au-Cu-Ag mineralisation at Calytrix. Image 3 (Section 7024350N) highlights the position of the Calytrix TEM Plate A (very steep west dipping to vertical) with respect to significant gold copper and silver intersections defined by previous Rumble RC drilling. The TEM plate has dip and strike dimensions of 300m x 200m, indicative of a potential steep plunging shoot of Au-Cu-Ag mineralisation. (see ASX: RTR Announcement 23rd Feb 2021 – Drilling Expands Large-Scale Au-Cu-Ag System, Munarra Gully Project, Cue, Western Australia).

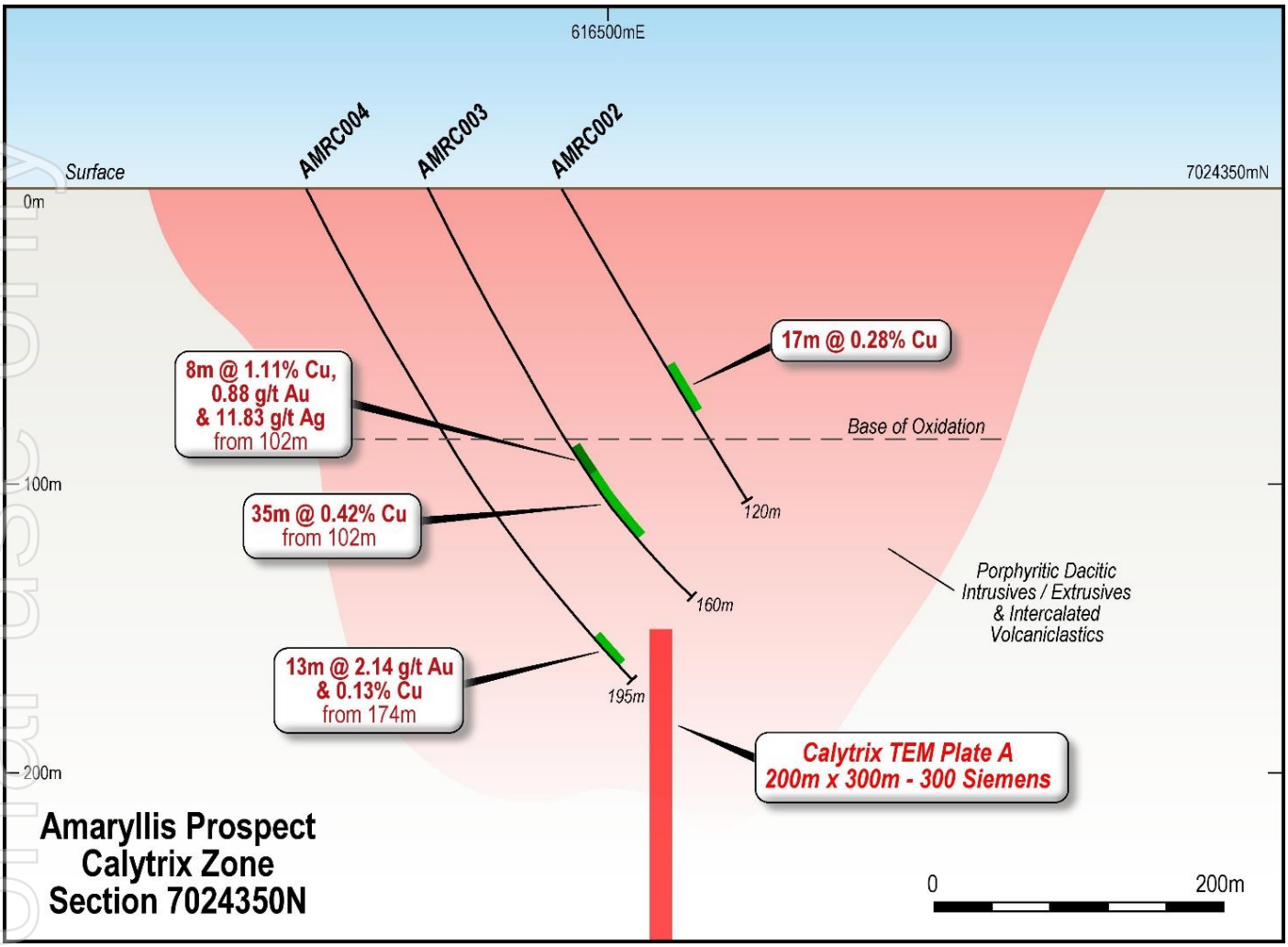

Image 3. Calytrix Au Cu Ag Zone – Section 7024350N (Image 2 for Location) – previous RC drilling results and TEM Plate A

Diamond Core Drilling Program to test TEM Plates

Rumble completed six (6) initial diamond core tails (with RC pre-collars) targeting the EM plates and possible strike extensions to the south. The 1921.6m drill program comprised of 915m of RC pre-collar drilling and 1006.6m of diamond core tails. Five (5) drill-holes intersected the modelled EM plates (see image 4) with a single hole testing (AMD004) below an historic drill hole intersection of **8m @ 4.2 g/t Au, 0.42% Cu from 161m** (MHD046).

- AMD004 is located 300m south of Calytrix TEM Plate A.
- All six diamond drill holes intersected stringer style chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite-pyrite mineralisation associated with the broad (up to 50m width) north-south trending ASZ.
- The percentage chalcopyrite (visual only) with respect to pyrrhotite and pyrite over mineralised widths have been estimated in Table 4.
- The assay results from the diamond core drilling are expected in early 2022.

EIS Co-funded Exploration Drilling Program

This drilling program was Co-funded by the WA governments EIS Exploration incentive scheme. The program directly supports explorers in Western Australia through a competitive program to help make new discoveries, which offers co-funding to innovative exploration drilling projects. Rumble received a grant up to $97,000 for this drill program, and appreciates the ongoing support of the Western Australian government for greenfield exploration.

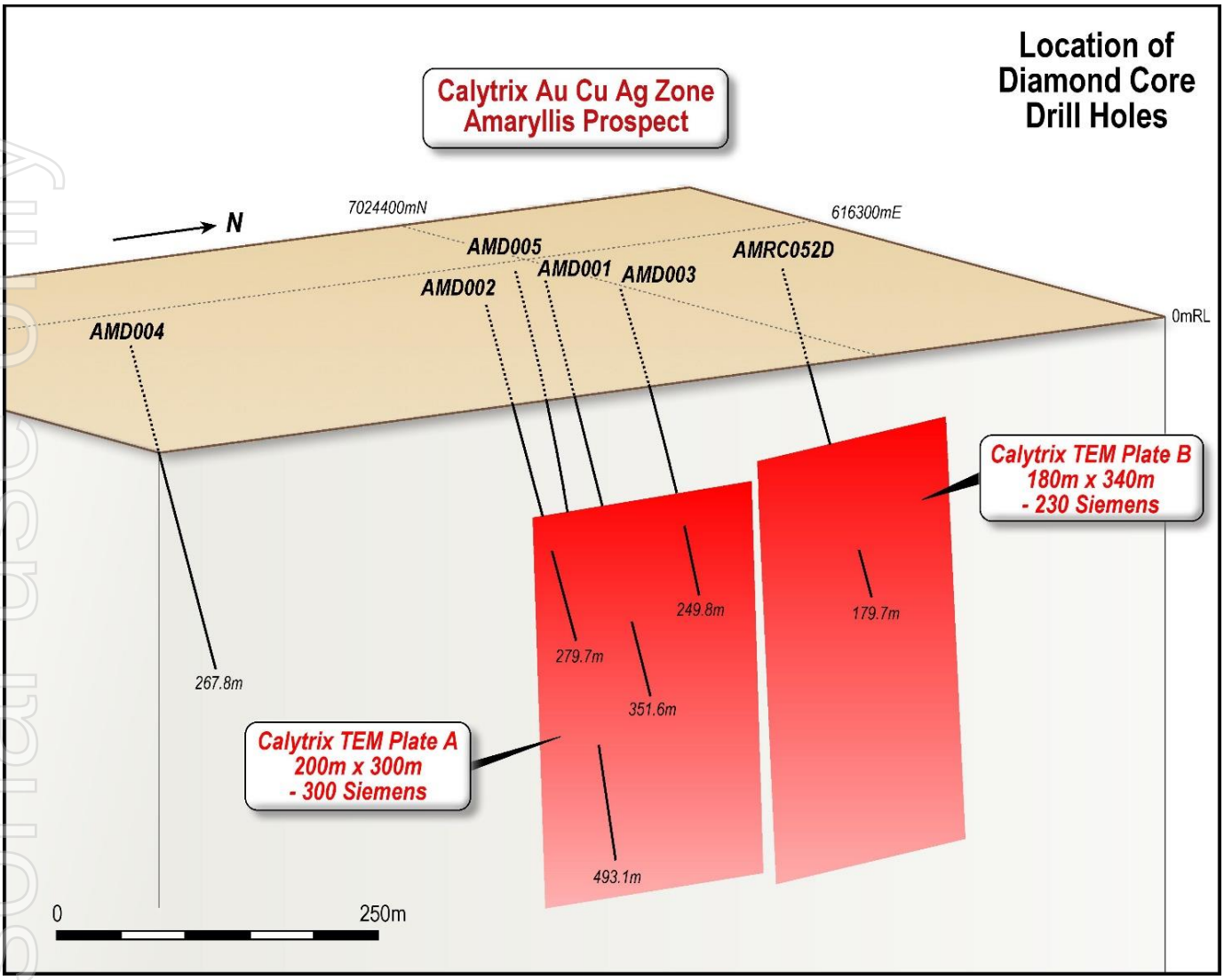

Image 4 – Perspective View of the Calytrix TEM Plates and the recently Completed Diamond Core Drilling

Exploration Potential and Next Stage

The recent diamond core drilling program has confirmed visually (subject to assay results) a strong correlation with percentages of chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite-pyrite mineralisation and the position of the modelled DHTEM plates. The diamond core program has significantly increased confidence in using DHTEM north and south along strike from the Calytrix Zone (Amaryllis Prospect) to delineate potential high-grade Au-Cu-Ag deposit(s) under shallow to moderate (10 – 60m) depth layer which is highly conductive.

The Amaryllis Shear Zone (ASZ) is considered as a highly mineralised structure within a poorly explored (under cover) porphyritic dacitic to andesitic sequence. Within the Munarra Gully Project, over 15km of prospective strike remains untested by drilling to the north of the Amaryllis Au Cu Ag Prospect.

Subject to receipt and analysis of assay results, the next exploration stages include:

- DHTEM survey of the current diamond core holes
    - Aim to delineate off hole conductors and potentially further define mineralisation along strike and down dip
- Scout AC drilling to delineate the Au-Cu-Ag corridor along the ASZ
- Strategic RC drilling with DHTEM along the ASZ

Geological Comparison - Chibougamau Gold Copper Shear Vein Deposit Type

Drilling, mapping and subsequent petrographic and mineragraphic studies by Rumble has inferred the style of mineralisation as a Au-Cu-Ag shear vein type (epigenetic) in association with overprinting of potential distal low to high tenor base metal volcanogenic mineralisation (VMS). Exploration has determined the following:

- Host rocks are dacitic to intermediate extrusives and high-level intrusives
- Host rocks are feldspar phyric (porphyritic)
- Mineralisation is pyrite-chalcopyrite+/-pyrrhotite+/-sphalerite
- Mineralisation is associated with intensely sheared (mylonitic) sericite-muscovite-chlorite-silica zones partitioned throughout weakly foliated to massive dacite to intermediate host. The mineralised shear is up to 50m in width.
- Alteration is carbonate (ankerite) – epidote – Kspar – tourmaline.

The style of mineralisation has very similar characteristics with Chibougamau Au-Cu-Ag shear vein style deposits located in the eastern part of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt in Quebec, Canada. At Chibougamau, major (later) shearing has overprinted earlier deformation within an area of high-level porphyries (Au-Mo-Cu) and minor VMS that have intruded into early sediments and mafic intrusive complex rock types.

NB: Chibougamau Au-Cu-Ag shear vein style deposits have produced 3.5 million oz Au and 1 million Cu metal tonnes at an average weighted grade of 1.76% Cu and 2.05 g/t Au. Some of the deposits at Chibougamau have been mined down to 1.1km in depth.

At Amaryllis, there is evidence with respect to peripheral Zn +/- Pb +/- Cu anomalism in shales, metal may have been partly sourced from distal low order VMS systems possibly associated with the dacite to andesite extrusive and intrusive belt.

Criteria	Amaryllis Au-Cu-Ag Prospect	Chibougamau Au-Cu Shear Vein Deposit Type
Commodities	Au-Cu-Ag	Au-Cu-Ag
Mineralisation	Pyrite-chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite-sphalerite	Pyrite-chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite-sphalerite-galena
Deformation and Alteration of Host (pervasive)	Intensely sheared/mylonised muscovite-sericite-chlorite-silica zones partitioned within weakly foliated to massive host Alteration zones 50-100m width Limited drilling outside zone	Intensely sheared/mylonised chlorite-sericite-carbonate+/-magnetite zones partitioned within undeformed host 100m scale breccia – disseminated-stockwork Km scale phyllic to propylitic
Alteration Associated with Mineralisation	Fe carbonate (ankerite)-epidote-Kspar-tourmaline-silica	Fe carbonate (ankerite)-epidote-chlorite-silica-tourmaline
Host Rocks	Porphyritic dacitic to andesitic extrusives high-level intrusives with later tonalitic dykes	Porphyritic tonalite intruding into anorthositic gabbro complex
Ore Zone Characteristics	Stringer sulphide shears with semi massive sulphide zones Evidence of large lower grade stockwork/disseminated zones	Stringer to massive sulphide shear vein (2 to 5m wide mineable) – large disseminated/stockwork zones **Strong dip component to ore zones.** **Lesser strike component**

Table 1 – Geological Comparisons – Amaryllis Prospect and Chibougamau Au Cu Ag Deposit Types
Source – "Structural and Stratigraphic Controls on Magmatic, Volcanogenic and Shear Zone-Hosted Mineralisation in the Chapais-Chibougamau Mining Camp NE Abitibi – Leclerc et al (2012)"

Exploration Geological Model

Based on strong geological similarities between the Amaryllis Au-Cu-Ag mineralisation and known Au-Cu (Ag) shear vein style mineralisation in the Chibougamau region in the eastern part of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt in Quebec, Canada, Rumble has advanced the geological model to aid in predicting potential deposits along the regionally extensive Amaryllis Shear Zone (ASZ). Image 5 highlights the comparison with respect to mineralisation, alteration associated with mineralisation and structural deformation (with resultant lithology/alteration) between Amaryllis (upper representation) and Chibougamau (lower representation).

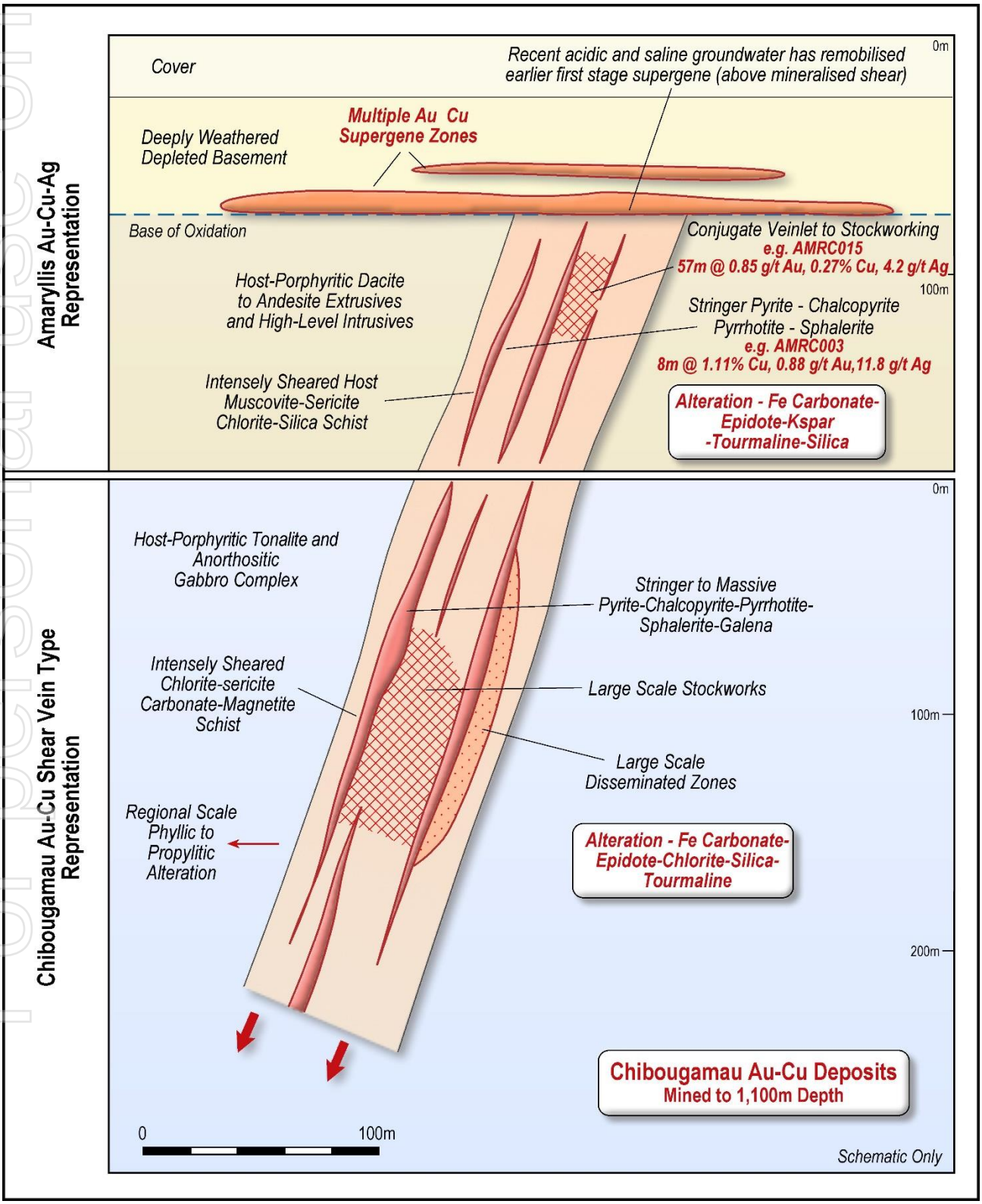

Image 5 – Geological Model – Amaryllis Au-Cu-Ag Prospect – Chibougamau Au-Cu-(Ag) Shear Vein Style

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 16-10-20 – Drilling Commenced at Munarra Gully Project Targeting Large-Scale Au-Cu-Ag Deposits
- ASX Release 23/2/2021 – Drilling Expands Large-Scale Gold-Copper-Silver System

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 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 2
RC Drill Hole Collar Location and Survey – Calytrix Zone

Hole ID	E (GDA94Z59)	N(GDA94Z50)	Depth (m)	Pre-Collar (m)	Azi	Dip	Comments
AMD001	616374	7024374	351.55	196.6	90	-60	Drill test Calytrix TEM Plate A
AMD002	616431	7024284	279.66	120.4	90	-60	Drill test Calytrix TEM Plate A
AMD003	616437	7024403	249.68	100.6	90	-60	Drill test Calytrix TEM Plate A
AMD004	616420	7023964	267.8	100.8	90	-60	Drill test below historic hole MHD046
AMD005	616333	7024378	493.12	194.4	90	-60	Drill test Calytrix TEM Plate A
AMRC049	616419	7024400	250	NA	90	-60	DHTEM Survey Calytrix
AMRC051	616438	7024582	258	NA	90	-60	DHTEM Survey Calytrix
AMRC052D	616420	7024561	279.35	202.4	90	-60	Drill test Calytrix TEM Plate B

Table 3.
Significant RC Drill Hole Intersections – Calytrix Zone

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Comment
AMRC049	187	250 EOH	63	0.41	3.5	0.24	Down hole length - Mineralisation No cut Off
AMRC051	40	48	8	1.19			4m Comp
and	132	138	6	2.29			1m
and	187	191	4	2.4			1m

Table 4.
Percentage Visible Chalcopyrite – Calytrix Diamond Core Drilling

Hole ID	From	To	Length (m)	cpy %	cpy% of Sulphides
AMD001	230	246.9	16.9	0.5	8
AMD001	265.8	268.2	2.4	0.6	1
AMD001	268.8	301.6	32.8	1.4	46
AMD002	154.7	163.8	9.1	0.5	5
AMD002	167.8	198.6	30.8	2.6	80
AMD002	203.7	247.9	44.2	1.6	71
AMD003	148.7	162.9	14.2	1.7	25
AMD003	186.2	204.1	17.9	0.65	12
AMD003	215.5	223.9	8.4	0.83	7
AMD004	159.6	181.4	21.8	0.5	11
AMD004	199.6	223	23.4	0.78	18
AMD004	225.9	240.2	14.3	0.5	7
AMD004	251.4	255	3.6	0.5	2
AMD005	378.6	396.4	17.8	0.72	13
AMD005	401.4	402.3	0.9	0.5	0.5
AMD005	449.2	450.1	0.9	0.5	0.5
AMD005	457.9	462.2	4.3	1	4
AMD005	466.8	468.5	1.7	0.5	1
AMRC052D	203.5	208.5	5	0.56	3
AMRC052D	244.7	256.7	12	0.96	12

Table 5
Assay Results for AMRC049 and AMRC051

Hole ID	From	To	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Hole ID	From	To	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm
AMRC049	64	68	0.04	0.6	201	AMRC049	247	248	0.04	1.6	1020
AMRC049	68	72	0.11	0.5	371	AMRC049	248	249	0.83	4.9	3620
AMRC049	72	76	0.08	0.5	296	AMRC049	249	250	0.08	2	1450
AMRC049	76	80	1.09	0.7	495	AMRC051	32	36	0.02	0.5	65
AMRC049	80	84	0.78	0.5	362	AMRC051	36	40	0.11	0.5	47
AMRC049	84	88	0.29	0.5	157	AMRC051	40	44	0.66	0.5	66
AMRC049	88	92	0.22	0.5	154	AMRC051	44	48	1.71	0.5	114
AMRC049	92	96	0.23	0.5	167	AMRC051	48	52	0.07	0.5	210
AMRC049	96	100	0.07	0.5	175	AMRC051	52	56	0.01	0.5	291
AMRC049	100	104	0.18	0.5	127	AMRC051	56	60	0.01	0.5	257
AMRC049	104	108	0.02	0.5	69	AMRC051	60	64	0.01	0.5	208
AMRC049	108	112	0.01	0.5	42	AMRC051	64	68	0.08	0.5	288
AMRC049	112	116	0.02	0.5	77	AMRC051	68	72	0.03	0.5	364
AMRC049	116	120	0.11	1	233	AMRC051	72	76	0.01	0.5	481
AMRC049	120	124	0.03	0.5	18	AMRC051	76	80	0.14	0.5	402
AMRC049	124	128	0.03	0.5	41	AMRC051	80	84	0.03	0.5	386
AMRC049	128	132	0.06	0.5	34	AMRC051	84	88	0.03	0.5	372
AMRC049	132	136	0.08	0.5	34	AMRC051	88	92	0.01	0.5	365
AMRC049	136	140	0.08	0.5	54	AMRC051	92	96	0.01	0.5	192
AMRC049	140	144	0.05	0.5	59	AMRC051	96	100	0.01	0.5	201
AMRC049	144	148	0.07	0.5	86	AMRC051	100	104	0.05	0.5	139
AMRC049	148	152	0.12	0.5	325	AMRC051	104	108	0.08	0.5	103
AMRC049	152	155	0.05	0.5	65	AMRC051	108	112	0.02	0.5	134
AMRC049	155	156	0.01	0.5	34	AMRC051	112	116	0.03	0.5	90
AMRC049	156	157	0.15	2.4	1650	AMRC051	116	120	0.04	0.5	50
AMRC049	157	158	0.02	0.5	200	AMRC051	120	124	0.11	0.5	64
AMRC049	158	162	0.05	0.5	290	AMRC051	124	128	0.04	0.5	95
AMRC049	162	166	0.04	0.5	187	AMRC051	128	132	0.05	1.4	863
AMRC049	166	170	0.89	1.9	1480	AMRC051	132	135	4	0.6	231
AMRC049	170	174	0.15	0.5	338	AMRC051	135	136	0.57	1	1050
AMRC049	174	178	0.08	0.5	315	AMRC051	136	137	0.37	13.3	1580
AMRC049	178	182	0.21	0.5	260	AMRC051	137	138	0.82	6.8	4660
AMRC049	182	186	0.07	0.5	362	AMRC051	138	139	0.02	0.5	290
AMRC049	186	187	0.05	0.5	276	AMRC051	139	140	0.28	10	7870
AMRC049	187	188	0.37	6.3	5110	AMRC051	140	144	0.04	0.7	559
AMRC049	188	189	0.11	3.4	2730	AMRC051	144	148	0.02	0.5	201
AMRC049	189	190	0.09	2.5	2080	AMRC051	148	150	0.04	1.1	1250
AMRC049	190	191	0.18	2.8	2350	AMRC051	150	151	0.02	0.5	426
AMRC049	191	192	0.18	2.7	2150	AMRC051	151	152	0.27	6.1	3480
AMRC049	192	193	0.34	12.3	9280	AMRC051	152	153	0.03	0.6	700
AMRC049	193	194	0.2	5.6	4010	AMRC051	153	156	0.08	0.5	241
AMRC049	194	195	0.21	3.3	2090	AMRC051	156	160	0.07	0.5	295
AMRC049	195	196	0.33	5	3330	AMRC051	160	164	0.01	0.5	71
AMRC049	196	197	0.25	4	2540	AMRC051	164	168	0.01	0.5	53
AMRC049	197	198	0.18	3.1	2130	AMRC051	168	172	0.13	0.7	862
AMRC049	198	199	0.26	0.5	155	AMRC051	172	176	0.03	0.5	441
AMRC049	199	202	0.04	1	600	AMRC051	176	177	0.67	0.5	454
AMRC049	202	203	0.06	0.7	299	AMRC051	177	178	0.11	1.2	920
AMRC049	203	204	11.8	2.8	2090	AMRC051	178	179	1.41	2.7	1890
AMRC049	204	205	0.29	6.4	4330	AMRC051	179	180	0.18	1.3	1130
AMRC049	205	206	0.05	1.2	757	AMRC051	180	181	0.04	0.5	335
AMRC049	206	207	0.03	0.6	518	AMRC051	181	182	0.01	0.5	100
AMRC049	207	208	0.13	4	2860	AMRC051	182	183	0.03	0.5	118
AMRC049	208	209	0.07	2.1	1480	AMRC051	183	184	0.03	0.5	239
AMRC049	209	210	0.12	2.6	1890	AMRC051	184	185	0.02	0.5	135
AMRC049	210	211	0.17	3.6	2800	AMRC051	185	186	0.05	0.5	652
AMRC049	211	212	0.11	1.6	1235	AMRC051	186	187	0.05	0.5	271
AMRC049	212	213	0.23	1.1	1145	AMRC051	187	188	8.28	0.5	517
AMRC049	213	214	0.08	0.8	820	AMRC051	188	189	0.16	1.5	1100
AMRC049	214	215	0.13	1.6	1400	AMRC051	189	190	0.16	2.6	1860
AMRC049	215	216	1.6	6.7	5010	AMRC051	190	191	1.01	3.1	2800
AMRC049	216	217	0.03	1	611	AMRC051	191	192	0.4	2	1840
AMRC049	217	218	0.29	5.3	3730	AMRC051	192	193	0.06	0.5	344
AMRC049	218	219	0.13	4.5	2690	AMRC051	193	196	0.07	0.5	324
AMRC049	219	220	0.07	2.6	1860	AMRC051	196	200	0.02	0.5	187
AMRC049	220	221	0.18	7	4540	AMRC051	200	204	0.06	0.5	147
AMRC049	221	222	0.23	8.4	4950	AMRC051	204	208	0.03	0.5	396
AMRC049	222	223	0.24	4.6	3050	AMRC051	208	209	0.36	2.2	1330
AMRC049	223	224	0.18	1.7	977	AMRC051	209	210	0.23	3.9	1270
AMRC049	224	225	0.05	0.7	414	AMRC051	210	211	0.24	4.5	1950
AMRC049	225	226	0.03	1	528	AMRC051	211	212	0.02	1.9	598
AMRC049	226	227	0.13	8	4950	AMRC051	212	213	0.03	3	775
AMRC049	227	228	0.46	5.5	3380	AMRC051	213	214	0.1	4.5	1590
AMRC049	228	229	0.06	2.3	1340	AMRC051	214	215	0.06	4.1	1960
AMRC049	229	230	0.05	2.8	1810	AMRC051	215	216	0.12	3.7	1760
AMRC049	230	231	0.19	4.9	3610	AMRC051	216	217	0.05	0.5	326
AMRC049	231	232	0.18	3.2	2150	AMRC051	217	220	0.14	0.8	517
AMRC049	232	233	0.1	4.5	2650	AMRC051	220	224	0.02	0.5	425
AMRC049	233	234	1.59	3.4	2340	AMRC051	224	228	0.01	0.5	240
AMRC049	234	235	0.06	2.3	1510	AMRC051	228	232	0.03	0.5	369
AMRC049	235	236	0.28	4.5	2870	AMRC051	232	236	0.1	0.8	834
AMRC049	236	237	0.26	5.2	3670	AMRC051	236	240	0.03	0.5	528
AMRC049	237	238	0.25	5.8	4010	AMRC051	240	241	0.1	1.4	1320
AMRC049	238	239	0.39	8.9	6160	AMRC051	241	242	0.13	2.7	2210
AMRC049	239	240	0.29	4.6	3160	AMRC051	242	243	0.07	0.9	1010
AMRC049	240	241	1.24	2	1310	AMRC051	243	244	0.03	0.5	550
AMRC049	241	244	0.06	1.6	956	AMRC051	244	248	0.03	0.5	320
AMRC049	244	245	0.06	2.1	1460	AMRC051	248	252	0.04	0.5	89
AMRC049	245	246	0.09	2.1	1535	AMRC051	252	256	0.03	0.5	449
AMRC049	246	247	0.03	0.9	658	AMRC051	256	258	0.11	0.6	888

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 –
		  ○ 1 metre cone split samples with duplicate every 20, CRM standard (mixed OREAS high-grade and low-grade base metals) every 20 samples and CRM blank every 20 samples.
		  ○ 1 metre samples are taken within transition to fresh basement
		  ○ If pXRF indicates >1000ppm Cu within oxide to transition, 4m composite sample taken – speared from main plastic bag.
		• Sample weights ranged from 2 to 3kg
		• Samples were analysed by 30g FA for Au and 4 acid digest for multi-element assaying.

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 5.5in face Hammer • Diamond core drilling completed – no cutting or assays at this stage.
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 sample chips collected from splitter as > 2kg sample. Remaining sample collected in plastic bags (approximately 30-40 kgs). Every metre, a reference chip sample is collected. Geologically logged on site.
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.*	• RC chip sample logging includes geological and first pass geotechnical appraisal • Diamond core logging in progress.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*	RC samples are cone split. Samples were both wet and dry. Wet samples via cone splitter. Duplicates taken every 20 samples. Diamond core sampling in preliminary geological stage. No sampling/cutting at the time of this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain* • *size of the material being sampled.*	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All assaying was by 30-gram charge Fire Assay with AA finish (total digest). • In addition to the Au FA analysis, RC samples were analysed by 4 acid digest (multi-element). • pXRF assaying has been completed on all RC chips. • Standards and blanks were industry CRMs from OREAS. Duplicates were taken every 20 samples.
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.*	• Verification of significant intersections by Rumble personnel. • No twinned holes completed. • RC drill holes reported were designed for DHTEM survey. • All data and documentation are both hard copy and electronic.
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.*	• Drill-hole collars have been surveyed using GPS. System is MGA94 Zone 50.
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.*	• RC drilling designed to optimise DHTEM survey. • 4m Comp and 1m sampling completed on RC.
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.*	• RC drilling designed on historic and previous drilling completed by Rumble. Drilling was normal to inferred historic strike. Historic dip was not known and a combination of angles and vertical holes were completed by Rumble to ascertain the dip of mineralisation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples double bagged (bulka bags) prior to freighting to Perth
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external 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.*	• E51/1919 and E51/1927 Granted (100% RTR) • E51/1677 is granted and is 100% owned by Marjorie Ann Molloy. Rumble has exercised its option to acquire 80%.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Current exploration solely completed by Rumble Resources
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Au-Cu-Ag mineralization hosted in felsic to intermediate volcaniclastics and porphyritic intrusives. Mineralisation is orogenic gold shear zone (mesothermal) overprinting earlier dominant intermediate rocks with low order VMS mineralization.

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. -Geological Comparisons – Amaryllis Prospect and Chibougamau Au Cu Ag Deposit Types
		• Table 2 – RC Drill Hole Collar Location and Survey – Calytrix Zone
		• Table 3. - Significant RC Drill Hole Intersections – Calytrix Zone
		• Table 4. - Percentage Visible Chalcopyrite – Calytrix Diamond Core Drilling
		• Table 5. - Assay Results for AMRC049 and AMRC051

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.*	• RC drilling results represent mineralized zones i.e. highlighting metal anomalism within a shear zone. Note the RC drilling was designed for DHTEM. No cut-offs 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').*	• All intersections reported as down-hole lengths and not true width. • The dip of mineralization is variable with intercepts ranging from 60% to 80% to true width for angled holes. Note flat supergene zones have been interpreted (close to true width if supergene)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 - Munarra Gully Project – Location of Amaryllis Prospect over Airborne Magnetics • Image 2 – Calytrix Au Cu Ag Zone – Drill Hole Location and Intersection Plan with EM Plates. Prior to Diamond Core Drilling. Intersections are Rumble only. • Image 3 – Calytrix Au Cu Ag Zone – Section 7024350N (Image 3 for Location) – DH results and TEM A Plate • Image 4 - Perspective View of the Calytrix TEM Plates and the Recently Completed Diamond Core Drilling • Image 5 - Geological Model – Amaryllis Au-Cu-Ag Prospect – Chibougamau Au-Cu-(Ag) Shear Vein Style
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Table 3 and 5 highlights selected drill hole (single metre and composite) assays with Au, Cu and Ag.
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.*	• Other data collected from RC drilling includes: ○ 1 metre pXRF assays • DHTEM survey completed by GEM and managed by Armadex. 300m by 300m surface loop at 65 amp and 1 hz using a DigiAtlantis probe.
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.*	**Amaryllis Au Cu Ag Prospect** • Calytrix – Follow up DHTEM – search for off hole conductors and depth potential. • Follow up diamond drilling of conductors • Regional AC drilling.