4th May 2020

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Higher Grade Zn-Pb in Drilling Confirms Large Scale Zn-Pb-Ag Discoveries

Earaheedy Zn-Pb-Ag Project, Wiluna, Western Australia

RC drilling has confirmed continuity of width and higher-grade Zn–Pb with Ag at the Chinook and Magazine prospects. The prospects are two shallow, flat lying, large-scale unconformity related sandstone hosted Zn-Pb-Ag discoveries made by Rumble in January 2020[1].

Magazine Zn-Pb-Ag Prospect

- Higher grade flat lying (**up to 12.65% Zn + Pb**) has been confirmed with:
  - **12m @ 4.48% Zn + Pb, 2.91 g/t Ag from 88m (EHRC034)**
    including **4m @ 7.36% Zn + Pb, 4.43 g/t Ag from 88m**
- The new intersection confirms nearby historic Zn-Pb:
  - **7m @ 4.85% Zn + Pb from 103m (TRC47)**
    including **2m @ 11.0% Zn + Pb from 103m**

Chinook Zn-Pb-Ag Prospect

- Strong continuity of flat lying Zn-Pb confirmed with:
  - ***12m @ 3.39% Zn + Pb, 4 g/t Ag from 84m (EHRC022)**
    including **4m @ 5.44% Zn + Pb, 6.5 g/t Ag from 85m**
  - Mineralisation lies within a broad zone of:
    - ***18m @ 2.44% Zn + Pb from 83m**

EHRC022 lies **200m northeast** of discovery hole **EHRC019** (completed by Rumble Jan 2020) which returned:

- ***11m @ 4.13% Zn + Pb, 12.78 g/t Ag from 61m (EHRC019)[1]**
  Including **5m @ 4.7% Zn + Pb from 65m**
- Mineralisation (**EHRC019**) lies within a very wide zone of
  - ***41m @ 1.41% Zn + Pb from 37m**

Important: *indicates true width of mineralisation

Large Scale Zn-Pb-Ag Deposit Potential

- At Chinook, **higher-grade Zn-Pb confirmed over 200m horizontal width and up to 12m vertical true thickness (within 41m Zn-Pb broad zone)**
- Magazine and Chinook are **10.5km apart with the Zn-Pb-Ag mineralisation completely open**
- The Project covers **over 40km of sandstone unconformity prospective strike - remains untested and completely open**
- **Higher-grade Zn-Pb identified in sandstone channel and facies zones** which are conducive to developing higher-grade Zn-Pb mineralisation – **New Target Zones**
- All these points combined **highlights the potential for multiple large tonnage, flat lying, shallow deposits and supports the exploration target[1]**

Next Stage

- Complete step out **RC drilling at Chinook to test strike potential**
- Complete **RC drill section at Magazine and step out to test strike potential**

1. Refer ASX announcement 23 January 2020 here: https://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20200123/pdf/44dghxxcz8qc23.pdf

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Rumble Resources Limited (ASX: RTR) ("Rumble" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the results and latest interpretation from confirmation RC drilling on the Magazine and Chinook Prospects within the Earaheedy Project. Higher-grade Zn-Pb with Ag up to 200m in width further highlights the potential for multiple large-scale (large tonnage) flat lying sulphide deposits that would be amenable to open cut mining.

Earaheedy Project – Sandstone Hosted Zn-Pb Mineralisation

The Earaheedy project is located approximately 110km north of Wiluna, Western Australia. Rumble owns 75% of E69/3464 and Zenith Minerals Ltd (ASX: ZNC) owns 25%. Rumble also has a single contiguous exploration license application, ELA69/3787 that is held 100%. The project area covers the inferred unconformity contact between the overlying Frere Iron Formation and underlying Yelma Formation of the Palaeoproterozoic Earaheedy Basin.

The new style of Zn-Pb mineralisation has been delineated on the unconformity contact between the overlying Frere Iron Formation and underlying Navajoh Dolomite and shale of the Yelma Formation. Both formations are part of the lower units of the Palaeoproterozoic Earaheedy Basin. Drilling (current and historic) has intercepted a flat lying porous sandstone to grit unit that has been interpreted to be the basal unit of the Frere Iron formation that lies unconformably over the Yelma Formation. The unconformity in general dips between 5 - 10° to the northeast. Sphalerite, galena and pyrite have replaced the matrix (pore) space within the porous sandstone grit host forming laterally extensive sulphide layers.

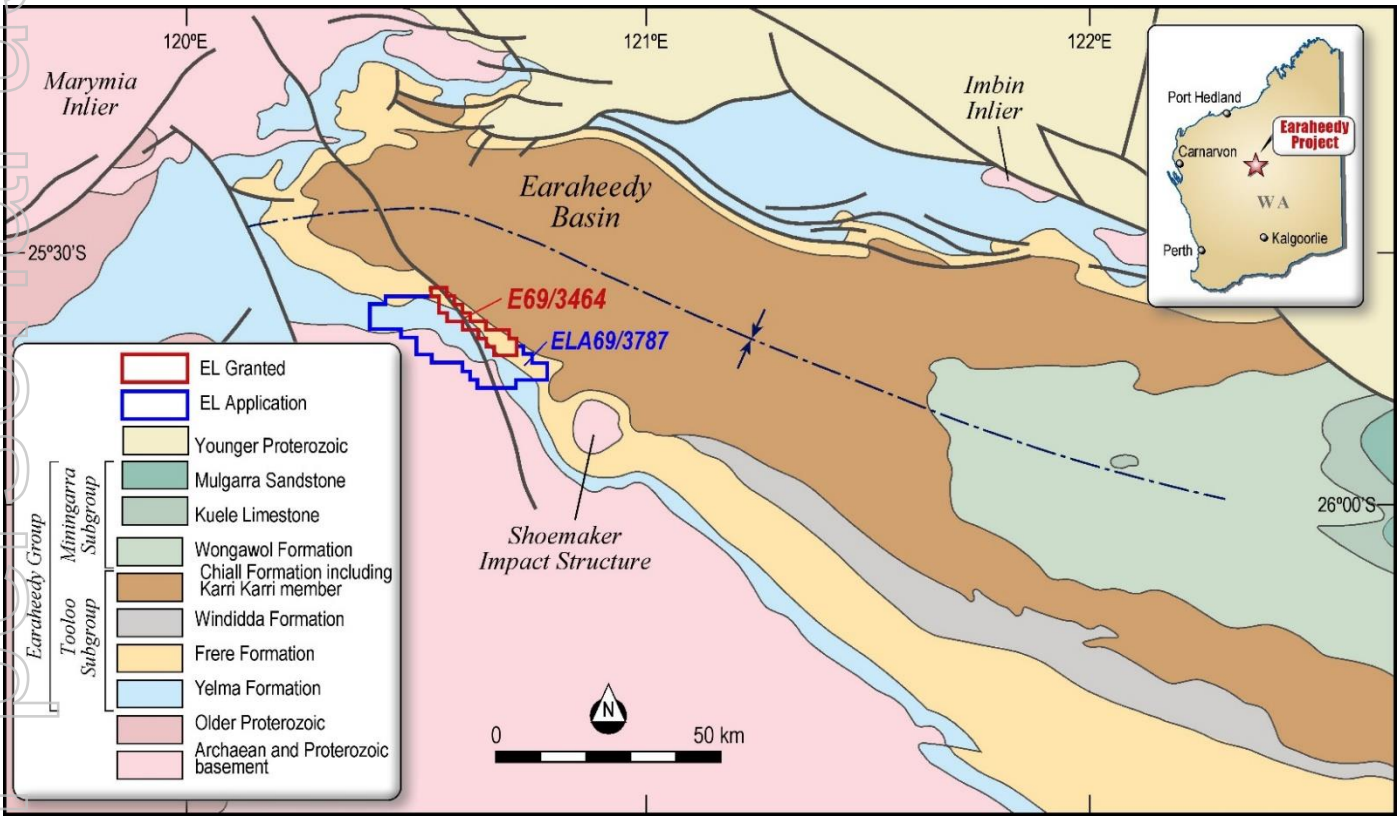

Image 1 - Regional Geology and Tenement Location Plan – Earaheedy Project

RC Drilling Program Completed by Rumble

A small RC drilling program comprising nine (9) drill holes (798m total) was designed to confirm the new discoveries at Chinook and Magazine **(announced 23 January 2020)**. At Magazine, five (5) RC drill-holes were completed including a confirmation hole close to the approximate location of historic RC drill-hole TRC47. At Chinook, a single section comprising of four (4) drill-holes infilled on the discovery intersection made by Rumble in January 2020 (**EHRC019** - **11m @ 3.35% Zn, 0.78% Pb, 12.78 g/t Ag (4.13% Zn + Pb) from 61m)** – on 200m hole spacings.

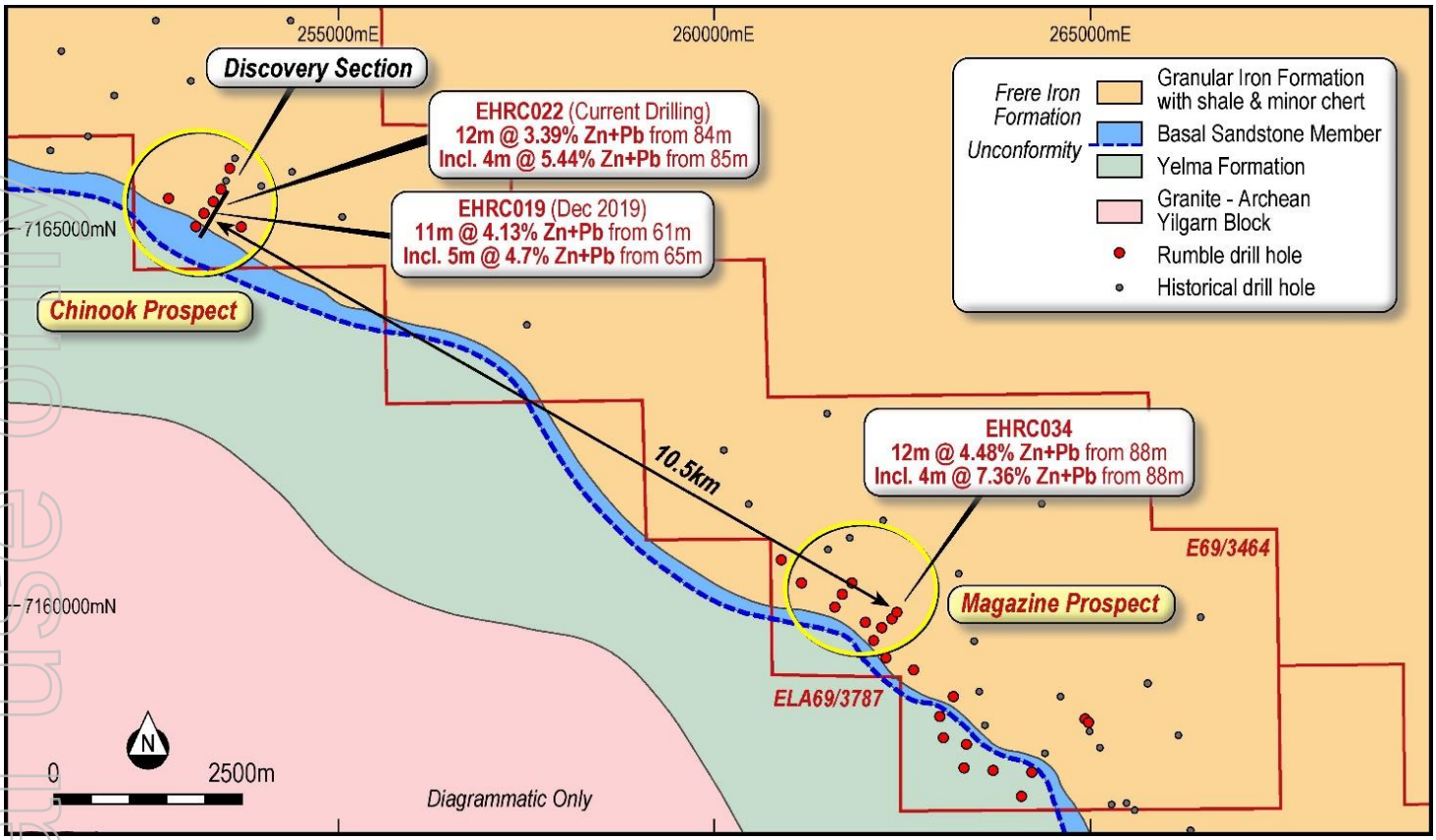

Image 2 – Earaheedy Project – Location of Prospects with Recent Significant Drill Hole Intersections

Drilling Results

Magazine Prospect (Image 2,3 and 5)

Confirmation RC drilling was completed near historic RC hole TRC47. EHRC034 (current drilling) is estimated to be 20m from hole TRC47. EHRC034 returned:

18m @ 2.5% Zn, 0.87% Pb, (3.37% Zn + Pb), 2.64 g/t Ag from 88m:
including 12m @ 3.3% Zn, 1.18% Pb, (4.48% Zn + Pb), 2.91 g/t Ag from 88m
including 4m @ 5.49% Zn, 1.87% Pb, (7.36% Zn + Pb), 4.43 g/t Ag from 88m
mineralisation downhole width (95% of true width)

Historic RC hole TRC47 reported:

7m @ 3.6% Zn, 1.25% Pb, (4.85% Zn + Pb), 4.6 g/t Ag from 103m
Including 2m @ 8.2% Zn, 2.8% Pb, (11% Zn + Pb), 6 g/t Ag from 103m

The mineralisation is hosted in sandstone above the unconformity and comprises of sphalerite, galena and pyrite (sulphide zone). The oxide/sulphide interface lies between 55 to 60m vertical depth. The host sandstone comprises of variable coarse sandstone to grit (quartz rich) with interbedded finer siltstone and marl.

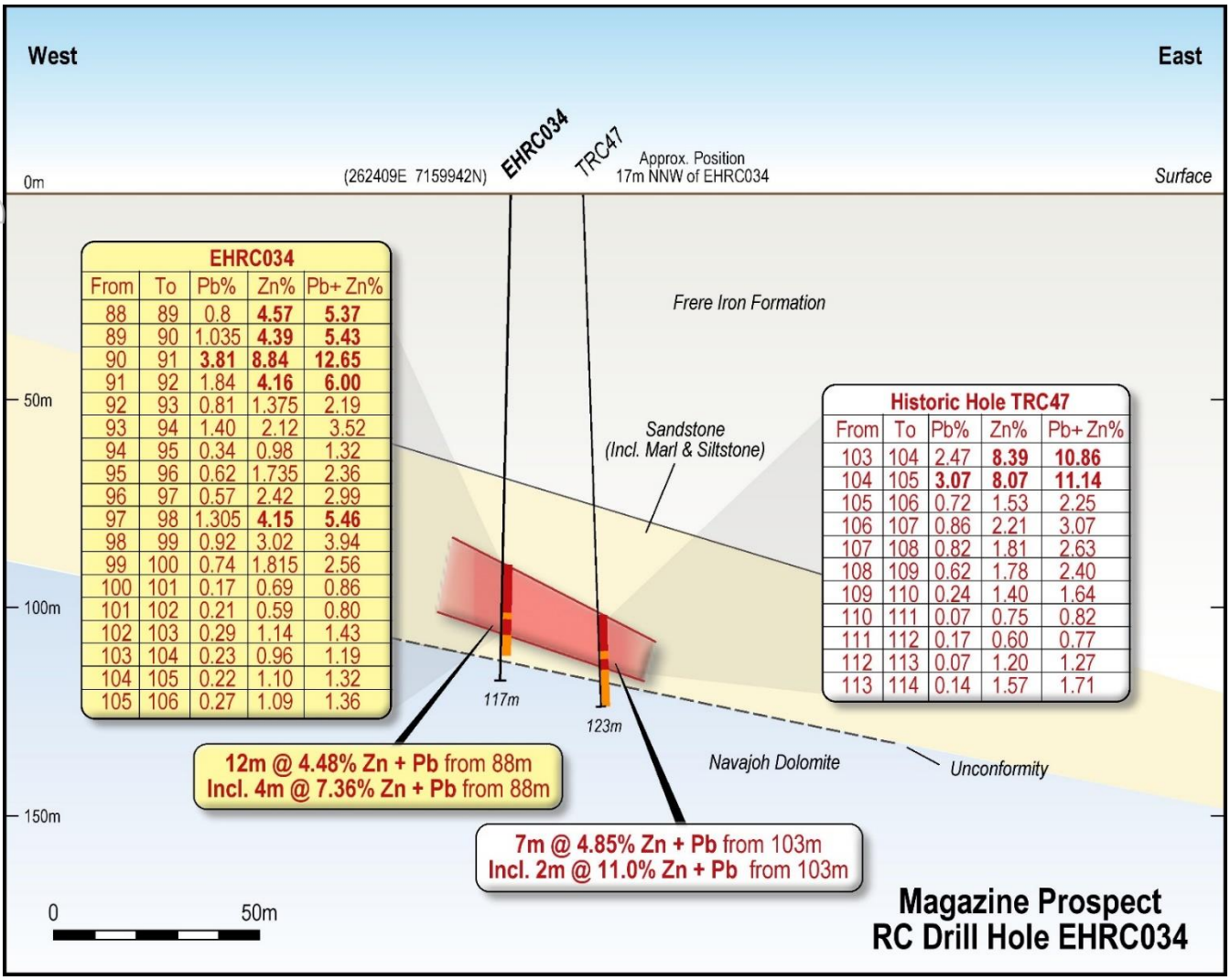

Image 3 - Magazine Prospect – EHRC034 Section – Assays Results

Chinook Prospect (images 2, 4 and 6)

Drilling has confirmed continuity of width and grade at Chinook. RC hole **EHRC022** (current drilling) returned sulphide mineralisation of:

12m @ 2.41% Zn, 0.98% Pb (3.39% Zn + Pb), 4 g/t Ag from 84m (EHRC022)
inc 4m @ 3.9% Zn, 1.54% Pb (5.44% Zn + Pb) 6.5 g/t Ag from 85m

Mineralisation lies within a broad zone of **18m @ 2.44% Zn + Pb from 83m**
Mineralisation true width.

Mineralisation comprises of sphalerite, galena and pyrite and is hosted in sandstone. The oxide/sulphide interface is similar to the Magazine Prospect lying at approximately 55m vertical depth.

EHRC022 lies 200m northeast of the discovery hole **EHRC019** (completed Dec 2019) which returned:

EHRC019 – 11m @ 3.35% Zn, 0.78% Pb, (4.13% Zn + Pb), 12.78 g/t Ag from 61m
within a broader zone of **22m @ 2.04% Zn, 0.48% Pb, (2.52% Zn + Pb) from 53m**
Note EHRC019 is sulphide mineralisation and true width.

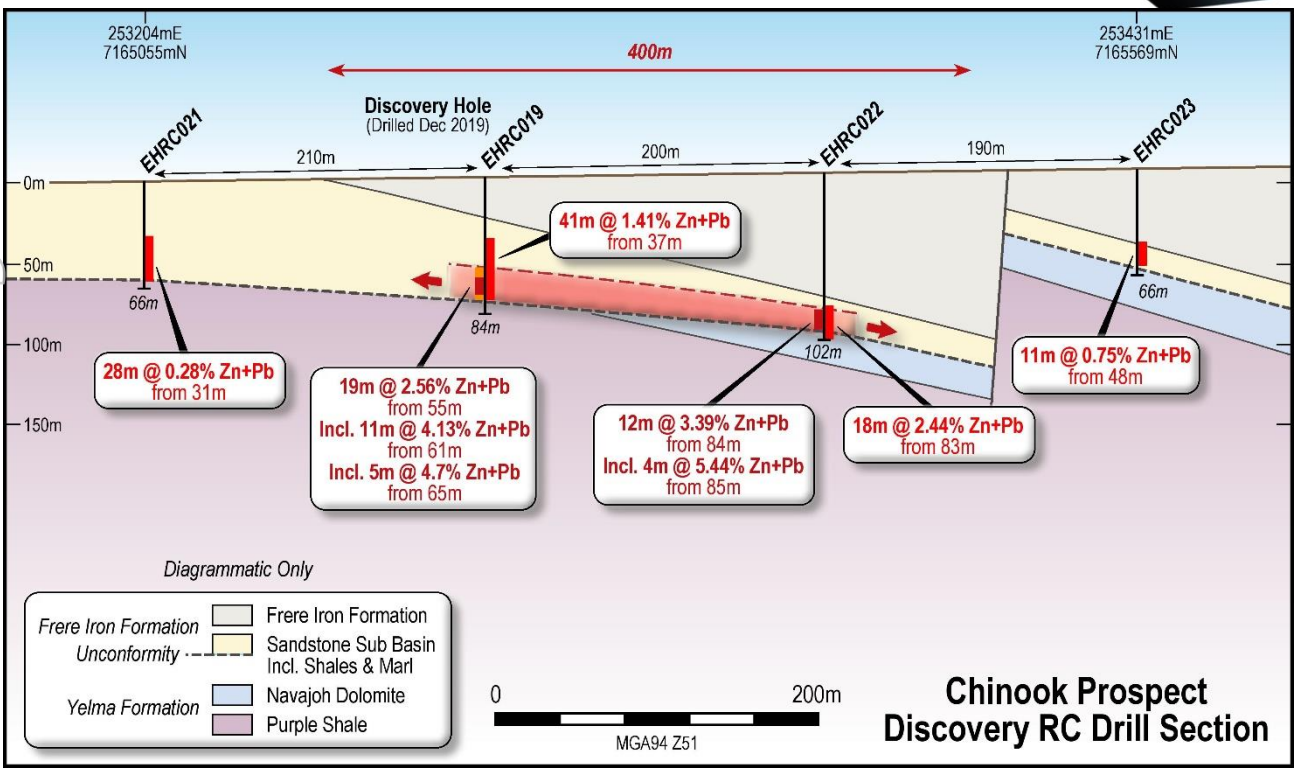

Image 4 – Chinook Prospect – Discovery Section – Assay Results

Large Scale Zn-Pb-Ag Deposit Potential

Magazine Prospect

At Magazine, confirmation of higher-grade Zn-Pb mineralisation (EHRC034) highlights the potential for significant sandstone hosted "channels" with mineralisation open along strike. **Image 5** highlights an inferred channel/zone at Magazine. RC drill-holes EHRC034 and EHRC003 are 720m apart.

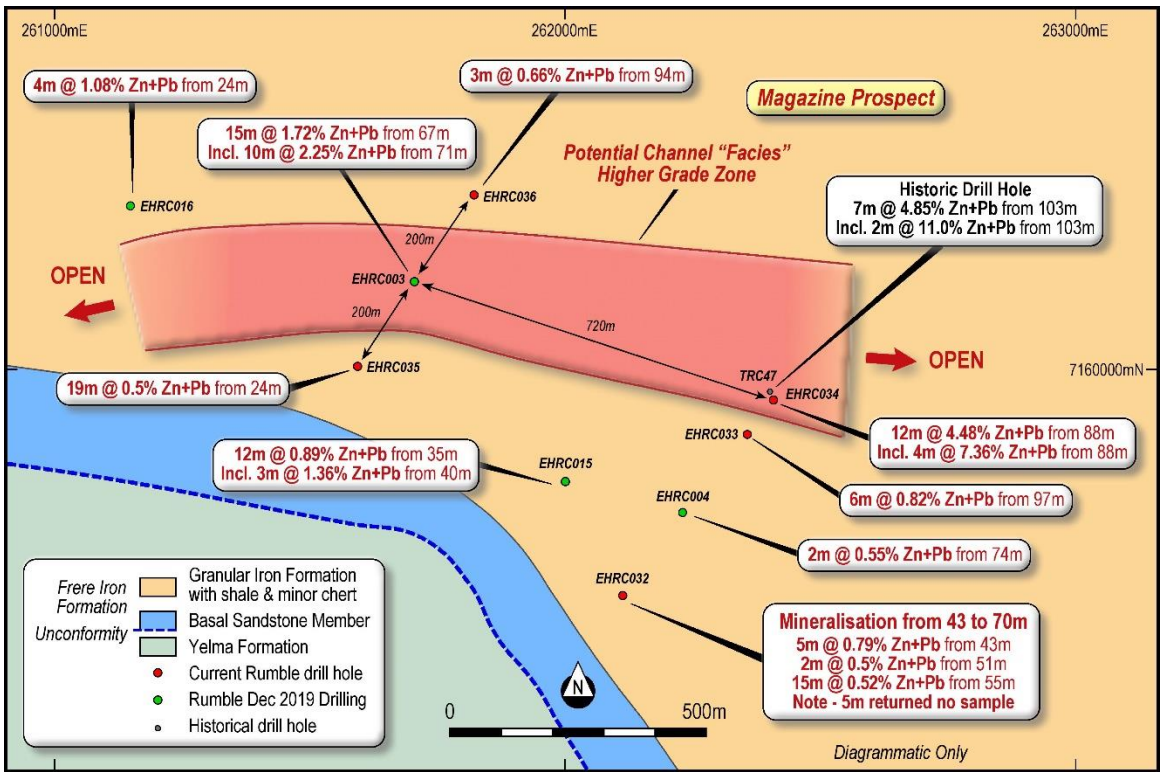

Image 5 – Magazine Prospect – Plan Highlighting Potential Higher-Grade Zone

Chinook Prospect

Confirmation of grade and width continuity at Chinook has highlighted significant mineralisation over a **width >200m**. **Only a single section has been completed at Chinook and the strike is completely open.**

Interpretation of the drill-hole geology and airborne magnetics has highlighted a strong association with higher-grade Zn-Pb mineralisation and a regionally extensive magnetic low/high interface feature (**image 6**). The magnetic feature is interpreted to represent a potential sandstone facies zone which is conducive to developing higher-grade Zn-Pb mineralisation due to favorable porosity and litho-geochemical conditions. The prospective feature/zone is **over 6km** in strike as shown on **image 6. Only two RC drill-holes have intercepted the prospective zone, with both holes returning very significant Zn-Pb with Ag mineralisation.**

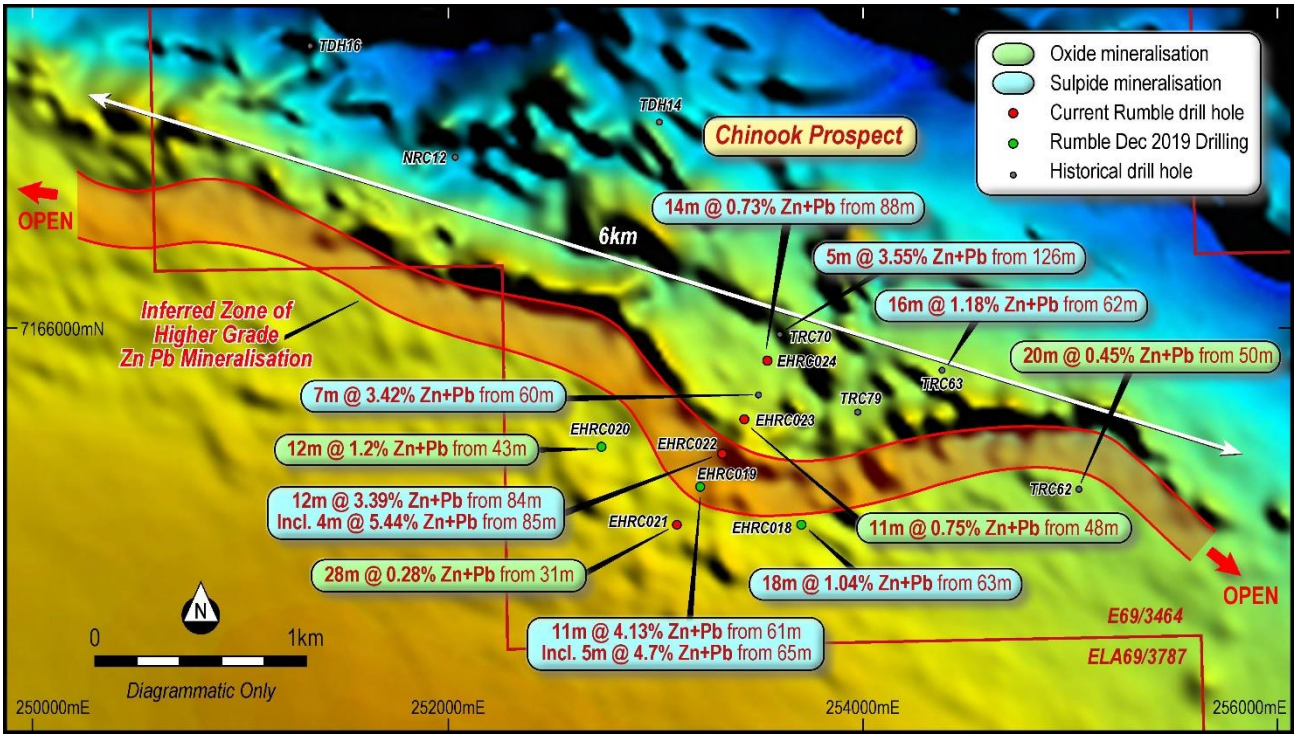

Image 6 - Chinook Prospect – Plan Highlighting Inferred Zone of Higher-Grade Mineralisation over Airborne Magnetic Image (TMI)

Next Stages

- **Chinook Prospect**
  - Step out RC drilling to test strike potential along inferred mineralized corridor
- **Magazine Prospect**
  - RC drilling to complete section at EHRC034 to ascertain width of high grade mineralisation
  - Step out drilling to test strike potential.

Exploration Target

Rumble's Zn-Pb Exploration Target at the Earaheedy Project is between 40 to 100 million tonnes at a grade ranging between 3.5% Zn-Pb to 4.5% Zn-Pb. The Exploration Target is at a shallow depth (80m), 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. bThe 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**
Upper	100,000,000	4.5% Zn+Pb
Lower	40,000,000	3.5% Zn+Pb

Table 1: Near Surface Exploration target down to 80 metre - Shallow Depth

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 and a feasibility study completed at the nearby Paroo Pb deposit. Included in the data on which this Exploration Target has been prepared is recent RC drilling of 30 holes for 2690m (three RC stages) and Diamond Drilling of 4 holes for 1199.8m completed by Rumble along with 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 40km's of prospective strike and open;
- Minimum 200m of width (based on shallow 7.5° and shallow depth to 80m, based on drilling results.
- True width of mineralisation up to 12metres 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.

Regional Comparative

The Earaheedy Pb-Zn sandstone hosted mineralisation has similarities with the Paroo Pb Project, owned by LeadFX Inc. (a private Canadian company), which lies 120km to the southwest of the Company's Earaheedy project.

The Paroo Pb deposit is a large supergene (predominantly Pb carbonate) deposit under shallow cover. The Earaheedy project is a sulphide system (based on work to date) and is geologically equivalent (temporally and spatially with respect to stratigraphy) to the Paroo Pb mineralisation. Some dimensions of the Paroo Pb deposit include:

- Magellan – 1600m by 900m by 12m width of mineralisation;
- Cano – 850m by 430m by 7m width of mineralisation;
- Pinzon – 1000m by 200m by 5m width of mineralisation; and
- Cover is up to 25m
-

LeadFX Inc released a NI 43-101 feasibility study on the Paroo Deposit in April 2019. **Rumble considers the Earaheedy Project to have similarities to the Paroo Pb Project, however, based on exploration to date, any mineralisation is reasonably expected to be predominantly sulphide (galena and sphalerite).**

Authorised for release by:
Shane Sikora
Managing Director

-Ends -

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

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 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 – Location and Survey of RC Drill Holes

Hole ID	East MGA94 Z51	North MGA94 Z51	RL	Azi	Dip	Depth
EHRC021	253104	7165055	535.8	0	-90	66
EHRC022	253333	7165403	540.2	0	-90	102
EHRC023	253432	7165569	542.6	0	-90	66
EHRC024	253546	7165845	547.4	0	-90	102
EHRC032	262112	7159558	535.8	0	-90	80
EHRC033	262357	7159872	539.9	0	-90	103
EHRC034	262409	7159942	540.5	0	-90	117
EHRC035	261595	7160004	538	0	-90	60
EHRC036	261822	7160339	544	0	-90	102

Drill hole collar position by handheld GPS.

Table 2 – Significant Intercept Table Chinook and Magazine Prospects

Hole ID	From	Width	Pb%	Zn%	Ag g/t	Zn + Pb%
EHRC034	88	18	0.87	2.5	2.64	3.37
inc	88	**12**	**1.18**	**3.3**	**2.91**	**4.48**
inc	88	**4**	**1.87**	**5.49**	**4.43**	**7.36**
EHRC022	83	18	0.71	1.73	3.4	2.44
inc	84	**12**	**0.98**	**2.41**	**4**	**3.39**
inc	85	**4**	**1.54**	**3.91**	**6.5**	**5.44**
EHRC032	43	5	0.25	0.54		0.79
	51	2	0.16	0.34	1.1	0.5
	55	15	0.11	0.41	1.6	0.52
EHRC036	89	11		0.4	1.8	
EHRC035	24	19	0.14	0.35		0.49
	54	6	0.07	0.2	1.65	0.27
EHRC033	97	6	0.07	0.75	0.9	0.82
EHRC021	31	28	0.1	0.27		0.28
EHRC023	48	11	0.16	0.62		0.73
EHRC024	88	14	0.29	0.45	1.15	0.74

Cut-off for Main Mineralisation >0.5% Zn. For Mineralised trends >0.2% Zn used

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 were assayed using a four-acid digest and read by ICP-AES analytical instrument.
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 a 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 poyweave bag which allowed excess water to seep and kept the drill cutting fines intact in the bag.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Each metre was geologically logged with a magsus reading and pXRF reading. • All drill cuttings logged.
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.*	• Each metre was analysed by a Vanta pXRF. The Vanta used standards (CRM). • 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.

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.*	• The assaying methodology (4 acid) is total digest. • As discussed, the Vanta pXRF analyser was used to threshold the collection of samples for wet analysis. • In addition to Rumbles QA/QC methods (duplicates, standards and blanks), the laboratory has additional checks.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections reported by company personnel only. • No twin holes were completed. ○ EHRC034 is not considered a twin hole to TRC47. EHRC034 was placed approximately 20m from historic hole to confirm geology and historic assays. • Data is vetted prior to entering 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 drilling is reconnaissance by nature with drill hole spacing on average 200m apart on section. • No 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 mineralized intersections. True width reported. No bias. • Due to the interpretation between Holes EHRC034 and TRC47, it is estimated the true width is 95% of downhole 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 and a single exploration license application – ELA69/3787 ○ E69/3464 is currently owned by Fossil Prospecting Pty Ltd. Rumble Resources has exercised it's option to acquire 75% of the license. ○ E69/3464 is granted, in a state of good standing and has no known impediments to operate in the area. ○ ELA69/3787 is 100% Rumble
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) 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 – Location and survey of current RC drilling. • Table 2 – Significant intercepts of Zn Pb Ag mineralisation with various cutoffs (includes reconnaissance exploration mineralisation trends) • Table 3 – RC Drilling Multi-Element Assays –Current Drilling
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.*	• For current drilling cut-off grades used include: ○ 0.5% Zn ○ 0.5% Zn + Pb ○ >0.2% Zn The Zn:Pb ratio is variable over the project area. >0.1% Zn cutoff was used to demonstrated continuity of mineralised trends. Note – exploration is reconnaissance and initially testing undrilled areas. • Historic drilling – if diamond drilling or RC composite – weighted average used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 unless otherwise stated.
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 - Regional Geology and Tenement Location Plan – Earaheedy Project • Image 2 - Earaheedy Project – Location of Prospects with Recent Significant Drill Hole Intersections • Image 3 – Magazine Prospect EHRC034 Section – Assays Results • Image 4 – Chinook Prospect Discovery Section – Assay Results • Image 5 – Magazine Prospect – Plan Highlighting Potential Higher-Grade Zone • Image 6 **-** Chinook Prospect – Plan Highlighting Inferred Zone of Higher-Grade Mineralisation over Airborne Magnetic Image (TMI)
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 reports RC drill assays.
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 was used only to gauge >1000ppm Zn. If sample was >1000ppm Zn and/or within a mineralized section, 1m RC samples 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.*	• Magazine – RC drilling to define width and potential strike of mineralisation. • Chinook – RC drilling – step out to test strike potential.

Table 3. RC Drill Hole Multi-Element Assays – Current Drilling Pg 1

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Ag_ppm	Pb_ppm	S_%	Zn_ppm	Pb + Zn ppm	Pb + Zn %
EHRC034	88	89	2.5	7970	2.99	45700	53670	**5.37**
EHRC034	89	90	2.9	10350	3.7	43900	54250	**5.43**
EHRC034	90	91	7.8	38100	6.15	88400	126500	**12.65**
EHRC034	91	92	4.5	18400	3.54	41600	60000	**6.00**
EHRC034	92	93	2.1	8080	1.18	13750	21830	2.18
EHRC034	93	94	2.6	14000	2.35	21200	35200	**3.52**
EHRC034	94	95	1.1	3380	1.18	9760	13140	1.31
EHRC034	95	96	1.6	6180	1.7	17350	23530	2.35
EHRC034	96	97	1.7	5750	2.1	24200	29950	**3.00**
EHRC034	97	98	3.3	13050	3.51	41500	54550	**5.46**
EHRC034	98	99	2.6	9160	2.72	30200	39360	**3.94**
EHRC034	99	100	2.2	7420	2.31	18150	25570	2.56
EHRC034	100	101	1.6	1710	4.61	6920	8630	0.86
EHRC034	101	102	1.9	2120	2.26	5870	7990	0.80
EHRC034	102	103	3	2950	2.81	11400	14350	1.44
EHRC034	103	104	2.3	2280	2.77	9620	11900	1.19
EHRC034	104	105	1.9	2210	2.01	11000	13210	1.32
EHRC034	105	106	2	2680	2.22	10900	13580	1.36
EHRC034	106	107	2.2	1370	3.01	7530	8900	0.89
EHRC034	107	108	1.6	943	2.08	6390	7333	0.73
EHRC034	108	109	2.5	1810	3.77	11000	12810	1.28
EHRC034	109	110	1.2	479	2.21	4800	5279	0.53
EHRC034	110	111	1.1	556	3.38	6310	6866	0.69
EHRC034	111	112	1.4	412	2.97	4190	4602	0.46
EHRC034	112	113	0.7	176	1.19	1550	1726	0.17
EHRC034	113	114	<0.5	145	1.04	1015	1160	0.12
EHRC034	114	115	<0.5	83	0.62	585	668	0.07
EHRC034	115	116	<0.5	68	0.54	463	531	0.05
EHRC034	116	117	1.6	249	1.45	951	1200	0.12
EHRC032	61	62	1	894	1.16	3610	4504	0.45
EHRC032	62	63	5.7	1560	6.22	2980	4540	0.45
EHRC032	63	64	5.2	1620	6.33	12050	13670	1.37
EHRC032	64	65	1.6	1350	2	5750	7100	0.71
EHRC032	65	66	2	1470	2.3	4000	5470	0.55
EHRC032	66	67	1.2	885	1.4	3140	4025	0.40
EHRC032	67	68	0.7	670	0.89	2560	3230	0.32
EHRC032	68	69	0.7	430	0.87	2020	2450	0.25
EHRC032	69	70	0.8	368	0.74	1940	2308	0.23
EHRC032	70	71	<0.5	77	0.15	1420	1497	0.15
EHRC032	71	72	<0.5	40	0.12	363	403	0.04
EHRC032	43	44	0.6	1910	0.14	4170	6080	0.61
EHRC032	44	45	<0.5	1600	0.14	3710	5310	0.53
EHRC032	45	46	<0.5	3200	0.14	5660	8860	0.89
EHRC032	46	47	<0.5	3080	0.13	8940	12020	1.20
EHRC032	47	48	<0.5	2840	0.2	4710	7550	0.76
EHTC036	85	86	<0.5	457	0.18	1080	1537	0.15
EHRC036	86	87	<0.5	473	0.18	1610	2083	0.21
EHRC036	87	88	<0.5	454	0.18	1300	1754	0.18
EHRC036	88	89	3	434	0.16	964	1398	0.14
EHRC036	89	90	2.2	624	0.15	1460	2084	0.21
EHRC036	90	91	0.9	403	0.15	1680	2083	0.21
EHRC036	91	92	1.8	296	0.08	2470	2766	0.28
EHRC036	92	93	1.7	144	0.08	1915	2059	0.21
EHRC036	93	94	2.2	308	0.13	4280	4588	0.46
EHRC036	94	95	2.7	263	0.13	5140	5403	0.54
EHRC036	95	96	2.3	277	0.12	7540	7817	0.78
EHRC036	96	97	1.7	185	0.1	6390	6575	0.66
EHRC036	97	98	0.9	113	0.09	4350	4463	0.45
EHRC036	98	99	0.7	78	0.08	3500	3578	0.36
EHRC036	99	100	<0.5	53	0.07	2300	2353	0.24
EHRC036	100	101	<0.5	46	0.08	1400	1446	0.14

Table 3. RC Drill Hole Multi-Element Assays – Current Drilling Pg 2

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Ag_ppm	Pb_ppm	S_%	Zn_ppm	Pb + Zn ppm	Pb + Zn %
EHRC036	101	102	<0.5	40	0.08	1120	1160	0.12
EHRC035	23	24	<0.5	126	0.15	1555	1681	0.17
EHRC035	24	25	<0.5	144	0.12	1965	2109	0.21
EHRC035	25	26	<0.5	304	0.09	2020	2324	0.23
EHRC035	26	27	<0.5	527	0.11	2510	3037	0.30
EHRC035	27	28	<0.5	397	0.11	2820	3217	0.32
EHRC035	28	29	<0.5	537	0.11	3430	3967	0.40
EHRC035	29	30	<0.5	291	0.13	3190	3481	0.35
EHRC035	30	31	<0.5	397	0.16	3260	3657	0.37
EHRC035	31	32	<0.5	491	0.18	3830	4321	0.43
EHRC035	32	33	<0.5	424	0.14	4890	5314	0.53
EHRC035	33	34	<0.5	689	0.09	1565	2254	0.23
EHRC035	34	35	<0.5	1470	0.09	1725	3195	0.32
EHRC035	35	36	<0.5	4510	0.08	1895	6405	0.64
EHRC035	36	45	<0.5	1240	0.14	2360	3600	0.36
EHRC035	45	46	<0.5	1550	0.14	3390	4940	0.49
EHRC035	46	47	<0.5	1440	0.14	3290	4730	0.47
EHRC035	47	48	<0.5	1530	0.15	3460	4990	0.50
EHRC035	48	49	0.9	2550	0.13	9670	12220	1.22
EHRC035	49	50	<0.5	3100	0.13	7950	11050	1.11
EHRC035	50	51	<0.5	3800	0.1	4870	8670	0.87
EHRC035	54	55	<0.5	1600	0.16	4010	5610	0.56
EHRC035	55	56	<0.5	973	0.16	2650	3623	0.36
EHRC035	56	57	<0.5	482	0.1	1235	1717	0.17
EHRC035	57	58	<0.5	411	0.18	1030	1441	0.14
EHRC035	58	59	<0.5	452	0.22	1035	1487	0.15
EHRC033	97	98	0.7	1230	0.69	7270	8500	0.85
EHRC033	98	99	0.6	512	0.54	6330	6842	0.68
EHRC033	99	100	0.9	741	0.94	6660	7401	0.74
EHRC033	100	101	0.8	818	1.37	8230	9048	0.90
EHRC033	101	102	0.7	472	2.2	9540	10012	1.00
EHRC033	102	103	1.5	389	3.56	7140	7529	0.75
EHRC021	31	32	<0.5	1010	0.1	2080	3090	0.31
EHRC021	32	33	<0.5	1060	0.15	1780	2840	0.28
EHRC021	33	34	<0.5	1220	0.12	2330	3550	0.36
EHRC021	34	35	0.5	625	0.13	1800	2425	0.24
EHRC021	35	36	0.5	484	0.12	1560	2044	0.20
EHRC021	36	37	0.6	515	0.14	1980	2495	0.25
EHRC021	37	38	<0.5	458	0.17	1795	2253	0.23
EHRC021	38	39	0.8	505	0.15	1935	2440	0.24
EHRC021	39	40	0.5	553	0.14	1665	2218	0.22
EHRC021	40	41	0.5	465	0.16	1175	1640	0.16
EHRC021	41	42	1	489	0.21	1175	1664	0.17
EHRC021	42	43	0.7	319	0.24	857	1176	0.12
EHRC021	43	44	0.8	471	0.28	1370	1841	0.18
EHRC021	44	45	0.9	570	0.29	1455	2025	0.20
EHRC021	45	46	0.5	529	0.3	1055	1584	0.16
EHRC021	46	47	1.6	904	0.3	1375	2279	0.23
EHRC021	47	48	1.5	932	0.29	1500	2432	0.24
EHRC021	49	50	1.2	1255	0.21	1930	3185	0.32
EHRC021	50	51	0.8	1875	0.18	2620	4495	0.45
EHRC021	51	52	0.5	2350	0.14	3300	5650	0.57
EHRC021	52	53	0.6	2410	0.13	3350	5760	0.58
EHRC021	53	54	<0.5	2540	0.15	3390	5930	0.59
EHRC021	54	55	0.8	1815	0.17	2220	4035	0.40
EHRC021	55	56	1.1	1150	0.15	1240	2390	0.24
EHRC022	77	78	<0.5	102	0.12	435	537	0.05
EHRC022	78	79	<0.5	308	0.12	1920	2228	0.22
EHRC022	79	80	<0.5	1085	0.15	2190	3275	0.33
EHRC022	80	81	<0.5	771	0.13	1490	2261	0.23
EHRC022	81	82	0.5	551	0.09	868	1419	0.14

Table 3. RC Drill Hole Multi-Element Assays – Current Drilling Pg 3

Hole_ID	mFrom	mTo	Ag_ppm	Pb_ppm	S_%	Zn_ppm	Pb + Zn ppm	Pb + Zn %
EHRC022	82	83	0.6	431	0.09	829	1260	0.13
EHRC022	83	84	2.4	4120	0.44	2720	6840	0.68
EHRC022	84	85	4.6	11350	2.4	8150	19500	1.95
EHRC022	85	86	9	25500	5.63	33000	58500	**5.85**
EHRC022	86	87	3.5	7170	2.01	41100	48270	**4.83**
EHRC022	87	88	7.5	14200	7.6	43100	57300	**5.73**
EHRC022	88	89	5.9	14850	4.96	39000	53850	**5.39**
EHRC022	89	90	3.4	8350	2.54	22100	30450	**3.05**
EHRC022	90	91	3	5100	2.98	1305	6405	0.64
EHRC022	91	92	3.2	8790	2.59	28400	37190	**3.72**
EHRC022	92	93	3	4520	3.63	15100	19620	1.96
EHRC022	93	94	2.7	8190	1.62	12300	20490	2.05
EHRC022	94	95	0.8	1810	0.25	21000	22810	2.28
EHRC022	95	96	3.3	8240	1.97	12750	20990	2.10
EHRC022	97	98	0.7	1215	0.43	4920	6135	0.61
EHRC022	98	99	0.6	1595	0.4	3070	4665	0.47
EHRC022	99	100	1.3	1995	0.51	5140	7135	0.71
EHRC022	100	101	<0.5	653	0.31	3480	4133	0.41
EHRC022	101	102	<0.5	520	0.24	2210	2730	0.27
EHRC023	44	45	<0.5	62	0.06	467	529	0.05
EHRC023	45	46	0.5	265	0.1	1150	1415	0.14
EHRC023	46	47	<0.5	332	0.11	1450	1782	0.18
EHRC023	47	48	0.6	952	0.12	2820	3772	0.38
EHRC023	48	49	<0.5	1785	0.09	1420	3205	0.32
EHRC023	49	50	<0.5	1105	0.05	823	1928	0.19
EHRC023	51	52	0.7	2190	0.13	11200	13390	1.34
EHRC023	52	53	0.7	2390	0.11	5330	7720	0.77
EHRC023	53	54	<0.5	2970	0.17	4460	7430	0.74
EHRC023	54	55	0.5	1270	0.14	4960	6230	0.62
EHRC023	55	56	<0.5	1100	0.18	6810	7910	0.79
EHRC023	56	57	<0.5	1790	0.11	12450	14240	1.42
EHRC023	57	58	<0.5	766	0.07	8690	9456	0.95
EHRC023	58	59	<0.5	1090	0.13	6610	7700	0.77
EHRC023	59	60	0.6	173	0.49	728	901	0.09
EHRC023	60	61	0.6	168	0.08	854	1022	0.10
EHRC023	61	62	2.9	315	0.12	1310	1625	0.16
EHRC024	84	85	<0.5	108	0.1	366	474	0.05
EHRC024	85	86	<0.5	195	0.08	661	856	0.09
EHRC024	86	87	<0.5	353	0.09	1950	2303	0.23
EHRC024	87	88	<0.5	1445	0.08	953	2398	0.24
EHRC024	88	89	<0.5	2040	0.11	5200	7240	0.72
EHRC024	89	90	<0.5	4490	0.12	3480	7970	0.80
EHRC024	90	91	<0.5	3160	0.12	4410	7570	0.76
EHRC024	91	92	<0.5	2510	0.11	5660	8170	0.82
EHRC024	92	93	<0.5	5160	0.14	6370	11530	1.15
EHRC024	93	94	<0.5	3270	0.16	4520	7790	0.78
EHRC024	94	95	<0.5	4270	0.16	5390	9660	0.97
EHRC024	95	96	<0.5	2180	0.17	3390	5570	0.56
EHRC024	96	97	<0.5	2790	0.11	4750	7540	0.75
EHRC024	97	98	<0.5	1415	0.13	3400	4815	0.48
EHRC024	98	99	<0.5	1990	0.13	4750	6740	0.67
EHRC024	99	100	<0.5	2040	0.17	4070	6110	0.61
EHRC024	100	101	<0.5	1970	0.14	3410	5380	0.54
EHRC024	101	102	<0.5	3000	0.15	3740	6740	0.67