4 September 2017

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Multiple Conductors coincident with Base Metal Trends Identified at Braeside High Grade Zinc Lead Project

Highlights

Braeside Zn-Pb-Ag (Au, Cu) Project, Western Australia

Stage 1 - Regional soil geochemistry program - E45/2032

- Significant Zinc, Lead and Copper mineralised trends up to 4km's long identified throughout the 30km of strike, coincident with key geological structures and historic high grade base metal rock chip sampling

Stage 2 – VTEM survey - E45/2032

- The VTEM survey has defined multiple conductors that are importantly associated with the identified regional base metal trends, historic high-grade base metal rock chip sampling and key geological structures that represent first order VMS Targets

Stage 3 – Infill geochemistry over metal trends and conductors - E45/2032

- Infill 200m by 200m soil geochemistry program has commenced over the base metal trends and conductors identified in Stage 1 and 2

Rumble Resources Ltd (ASX: RTR) ("Rumble" or "the Company") has successfully completed the Stage 1 soil program and Stage 2 helicopter-borne (VTEM) electromagnetic geophysical surveys at the historic Braeside High Grade Zinc – Lead Project ("the Project"), which have produced significant results.

Rumble's Managing Director, Mr Shane Sikora, said: "Rumble is excited at conducting the first modern systematic exploration program at the Braeside Project, which hosts many historic high grade base metal small-scale mines associated with altered geological structures that produced lead, zinc and silver up until 1959. Historical high grade grab sampling assays previously returned up to **18.9% Zn, 79% Pb, 11.64% Cu, 325 g/t Ag and 13 g/t Au** with numerous high grade untested Zn, Pb and Cu prospects throughout the entire 30km of strike at the Project.

The Company is pleased to report that the first 2 stages of exploration have been incredibly successful delivering fantastic results.

The broad spaced regional soil sampling program has identified significant zinc, lead and copper metal trends throughout the entire 30km of strike at the E45/2032 Braeside Project which are importantly coincident with key geological structures and historic high grade base metal rock chip samples. Historically, mineralised trends with high grade rock chips samples located within key geological structures have proven to be key path finders in discovering major base metal deposits.

The VTEM survey has highlighted a multitude of conductors, importantly many are associated with the identified regional base metal trends, historic high grade base metal rock chip sampling and key geological structures. Based on the earlier litho-geochemistry work competed by Rumble which identified the VMS potential of the project, the newly defined conductors represent first order VMS targets.

Rumble will continue to fast track the systematic staged exploration at Braeside with the aim of providing its shareholders with the best chance of making a large base metal discovery. The Company will now focus on refining key VMS drill targets by completing the stage 3 infill soils along the base metal trends and conductors identified. Upon completing stage 3, The Company will assess the conductors, geological structures, regional metals trends and historic high grade base metal rock chips throughout the Braeside Project to rank key targets for Stage 4 Ground EM.

Rumble is fully funded to complete all stages of exploration and expects to complete the stage 5 drill testing of the first order VMS targets prior to the end of 2017."

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Stage 1 - Regional soil geochemistry (multi-element) - E45/2032

Rumble completed the first ever regional soil geochemistry program completed at the Braeside Project which covered the entire E45/2032 license and was primarily designed to delineate base metal and gold geochemical trends.

In total, 1229 samples were collected on a staggered 400m by 400m grid over the entire area of granted EL45/2032. The samples were analysed utilising a 33 element suite (aqua regia digest with MS finish).

The soil sampling program was incredibly successful with significant zinc (>100ppm) and lead (>100ppm) trends up to 4km's long identified throughout project which importantly are coincident with key geological structures and historic high grade base metal rock chips.

Historically mineralised trends with high grade rock chips samples located within key geological structures have proven to be key path finders in discovering major base metal deposits.

- The maximum Zn in soil value is **1493 ppm** with twenty four (24) >200ppm anomalies defined.
- The maximum Pb in soil value is **1283 ppm** with nineteen (19) >200ppm anomalies defined.
- The maximum Cu in soil value is 199 ppm with nine (9) >150ppm anomalies defined.
- The maximum Au in soil value is 22 ppb with seven (7) > 10ppb anomalies defined.

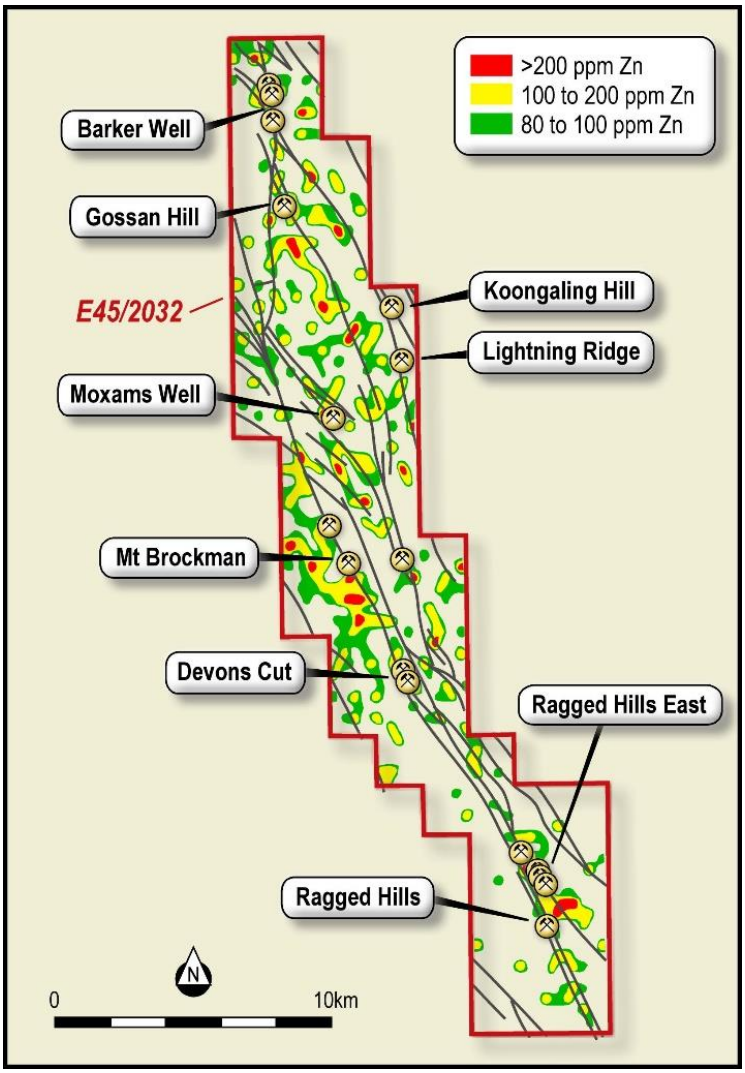

Image 1 - Zinc Geochemistry over Structures

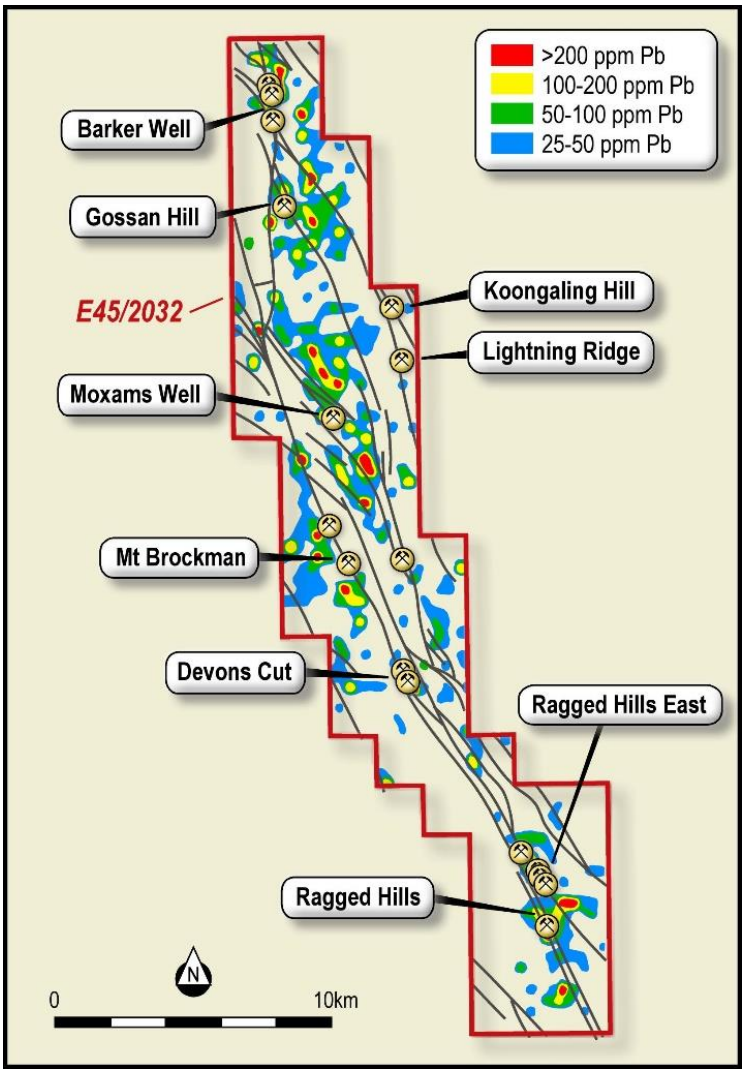

Image 2 - Lead Geochemistry over Structures

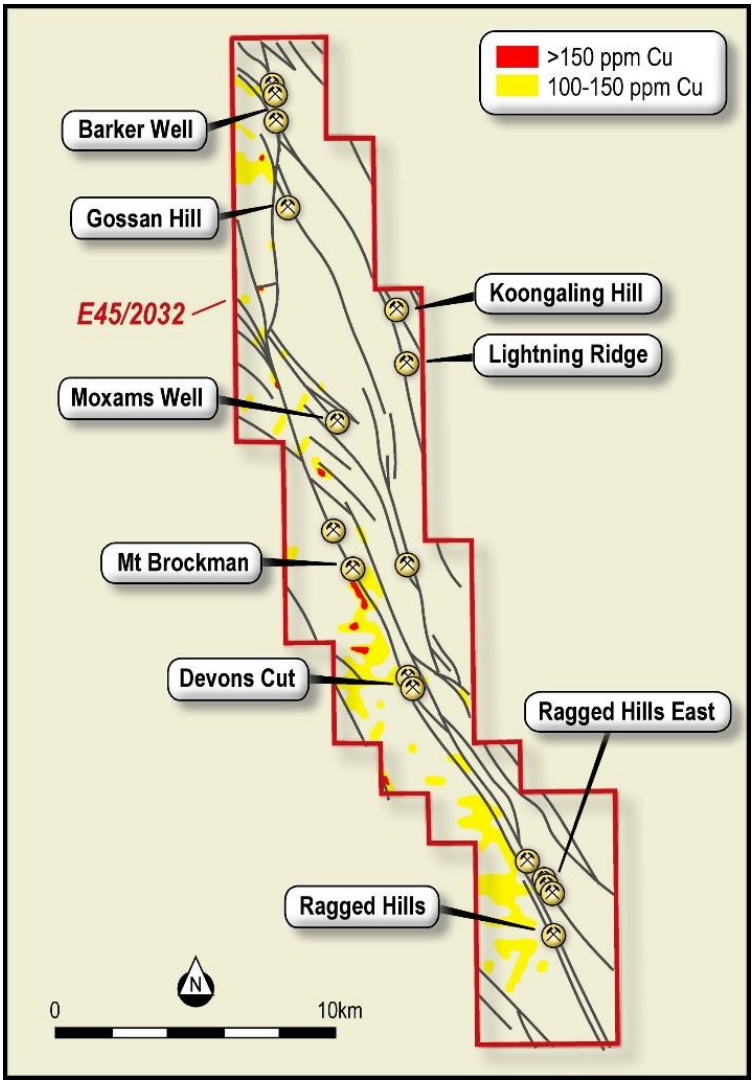

Image 3 - Copper Geochemistry over Structures

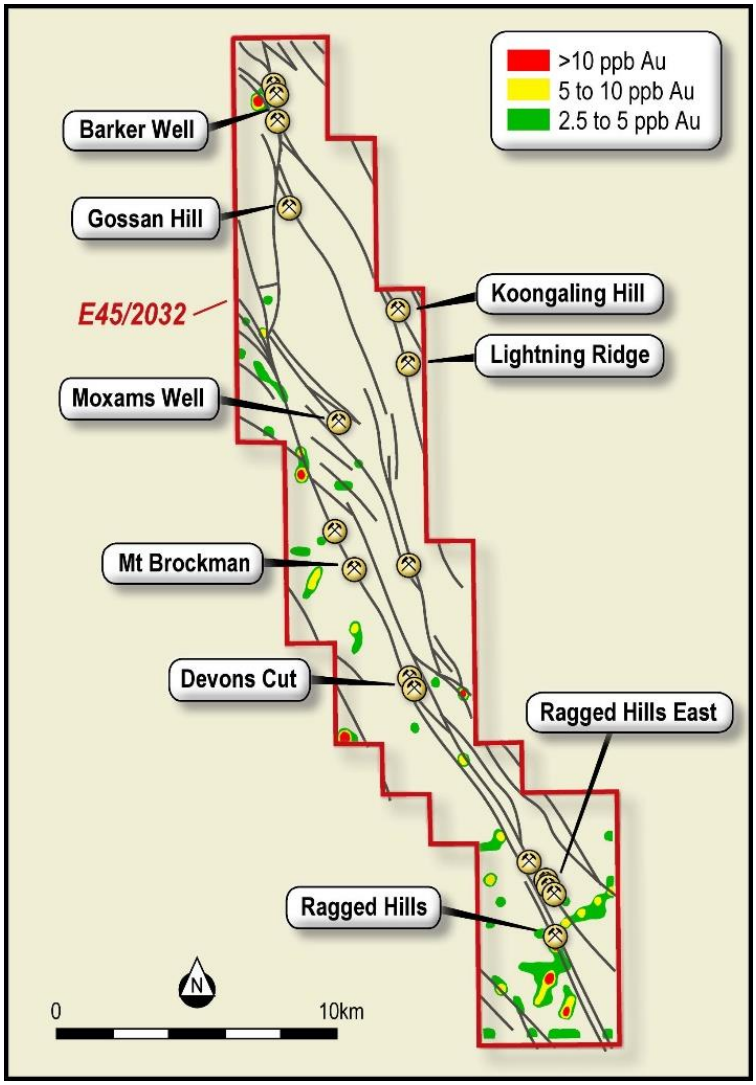

Image 4 - Gold Geochemistry over Structures

Stage 2 – Airborne VTEM - E45/2032

Rumble completed the first ever helicopter-borne Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic ("VTEM") geophysical survey at the Company's Braeside Project – E45/2032. VTEM is one of the world's highest resolution and signal-to-noise ratio airborne electromagnetic systems and is a proven exploration tool in discovering large scale base metal deposits. The survey was completed by Geotech Ltd.

The VTEM survey covered an area of approximately 450 line kilometres at flight line spacings (perpendicular to stratigraphy) of 400 metres.

Historic airborne Tempest AEM has provided confidence that there are no, or very minor, lithological conductors such as graphitic shales along the known base metal mineralised system at the Project.

The VTEM program was extremely successful with preliminary VTEM processing (using Maxwell software) defining a multitude of early and late time conductors. Significantly the conductors strongly correlate the known structural directions, coincide with the extensive zinc, lead and copper geochemical trends and historic high grade base metal rock chip sampling.

Based on the earlier litho-geochemistry work competed by Rumble which identified the VMS potential of the project, the newly defined conductors represent first order VMS Targets.

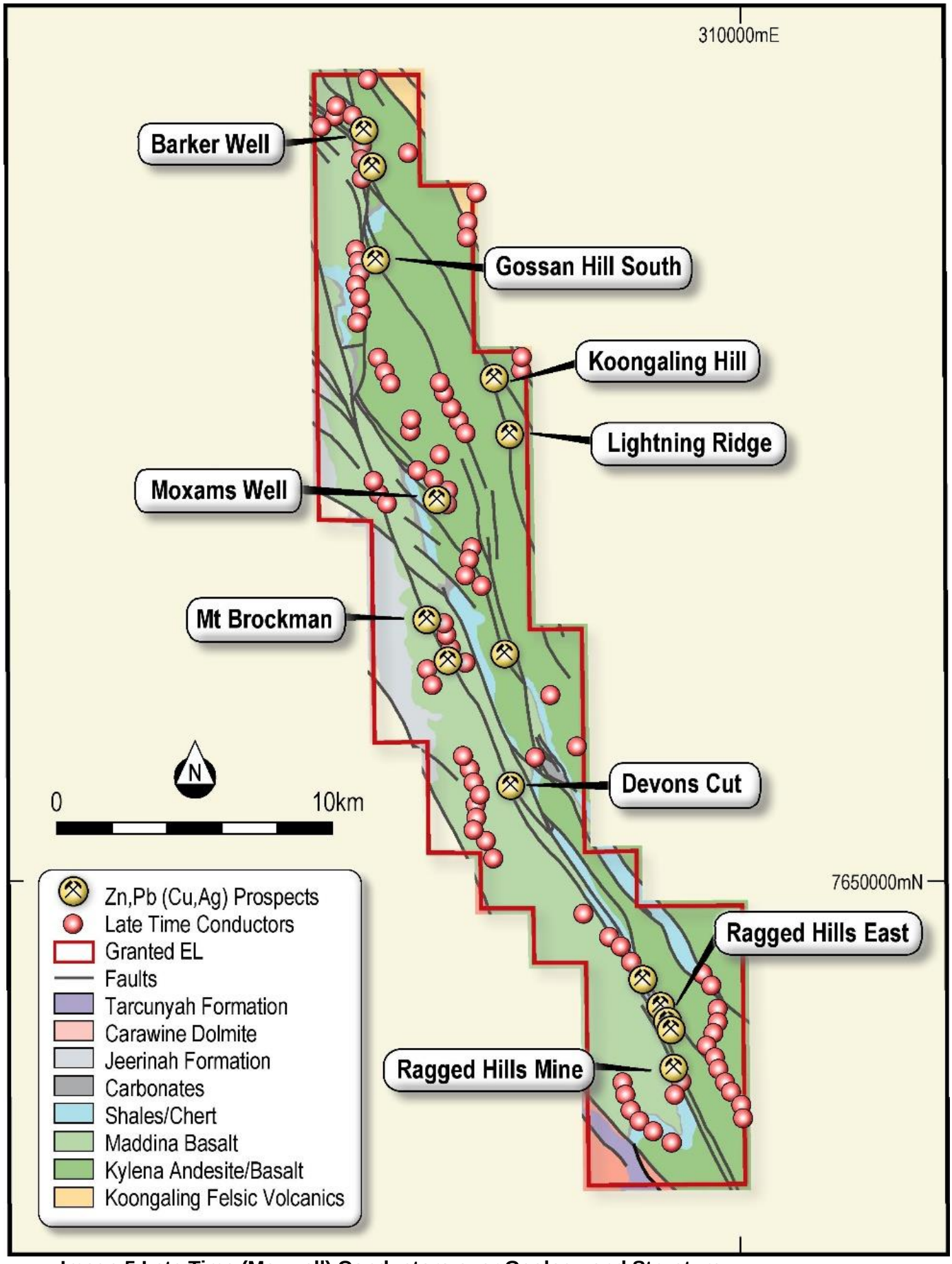

Image 5 Late Time (Maxwell) Conductors over Geology and Structure

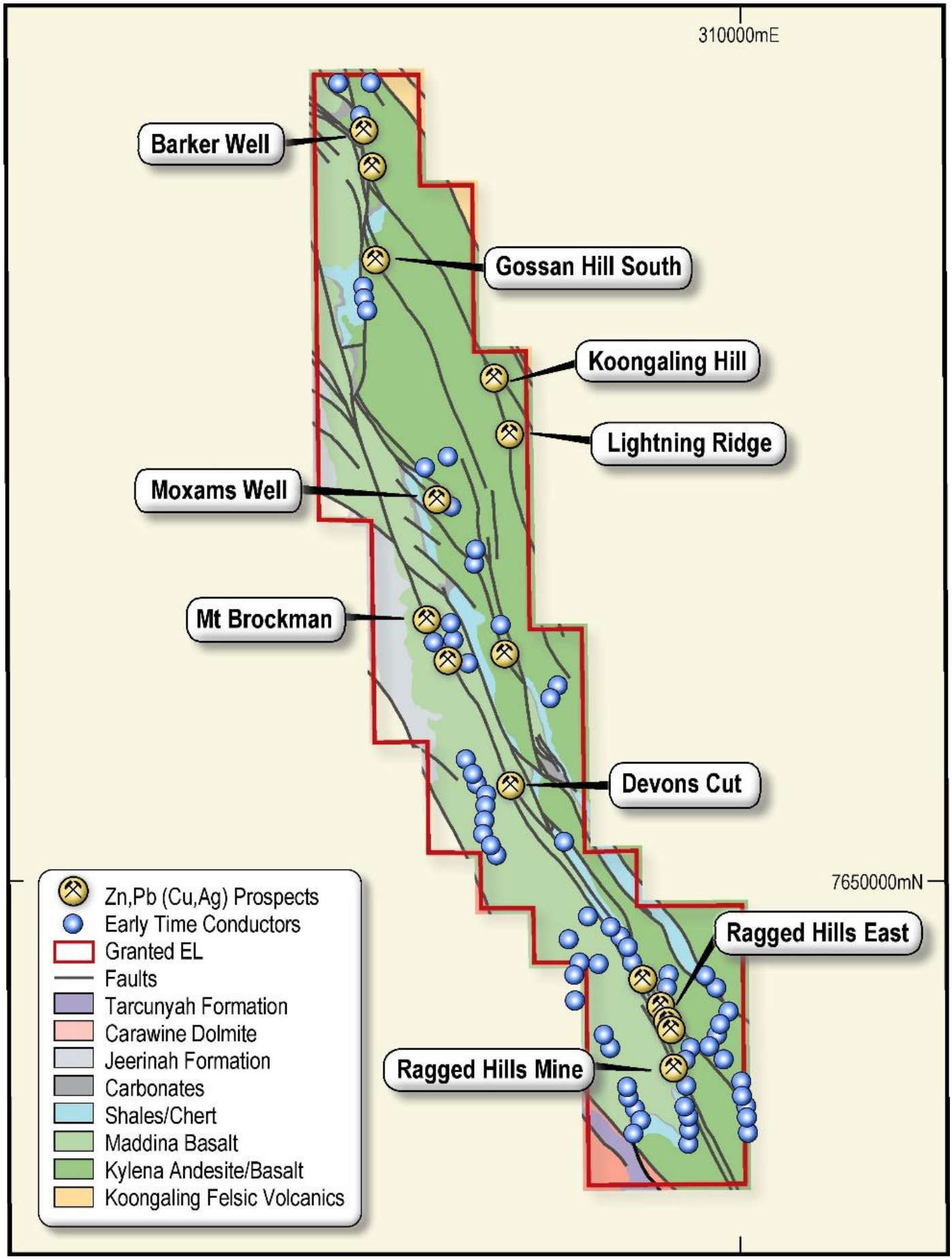

Image 6 Early Time (Maxwell) Conductors over Geology and Structures

Stage 3 – Infill Geochemistry

The field crew has been redeployed to complete an infill soil geochemistry sampling program across the metal trends identified in Stage 1 and over conductors identified by the VTEM in Stage 2. The infill geochemistry will help rank key targets for Stage 4 Ground EM.

Once completed stage 3 the company will assess the conductors, geological structures, regional metals trends and historic high grade rock chips throughout the project to rank key targets for Stage 4 Ground EM.

Systematic Exploration Process of High Grade Zinc Lead Braeside Project

The Braeside Project consists of multiple high grade zinc, lead, copper and silver deposits and occurrences associated within a major NNW fault zone within mafic volcanics and volcaniclastics over a strike of at least 80 km. The poly-metallic mineralisation has not been tested by detailed geophysics, geochemistry and very limited drilling with only 10 known historic drill holes in 1928 and1951.

Rumbles exploration program is the first modern systematic exploration program being undertaken at the Braeside High Grade Zinc – Lead Project.

Significant High grade historical grab sampling returned up to **18.9% Zn, 79% Pb, 11.64% Cu, 325 g/t Ag and 13 g/t Au** with numerous untested Zn, Pb and Cu prospects throughout the entire 30km of strike.

Please see ASX presentation announced on the 11 May 2017 which highlights the high grade rock chips throughout the entire 30km of strike: **http://www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20170511/pdf/43j61hglpxfm80.pdf**.

Note: Subsequent this presentation Rumble raised $1.06mil in a placement announced 27th June 2017 and is now fully funded to complete all 5 stages of exploration.

Recent litho-geochemistry completed by Rumble suggests the mineralisation is associated with sub volcanic rhyolitic porphyry (Koongaling Felsic Volcanics) indicating potential for a VMS system capable of hosting a large base metal deposit.

Rumble's technical team lead by Technical Director Mr Brett Keillor is systematically exploring the Braeside Project generating first order VMS feeder pipe targets using proven, modern exploration techniques.

Rumble is fast tracking exploration as per the stages outlined below. The first 4 stages are anticipated to be completed over the coming months, and the Company expects to complete the stage 5 drill testing of any first order VMS targets identified prior to the end of 2017.

Stage	Exploration Activity	Progress
Stage 1	Regional soil geochemistry (multi-element) to cover Braeside Project Area	**100% Completed**
Stage 2	Fly Airborne VTEM	**100% Completed**
Stage 3	Infill geochemistry over metal trends and conductors generated by VTEM in Stage 2 to help rank key drill targets	**Commenced**
Stage 4	Ground TEM surveys over the highest ranked conductors (drill targets) to further delineate drill targets	Subsequent to infill geochemistry
Stage 5	Drill test conductive plates in order or ranking	Subsequent to Stage 4

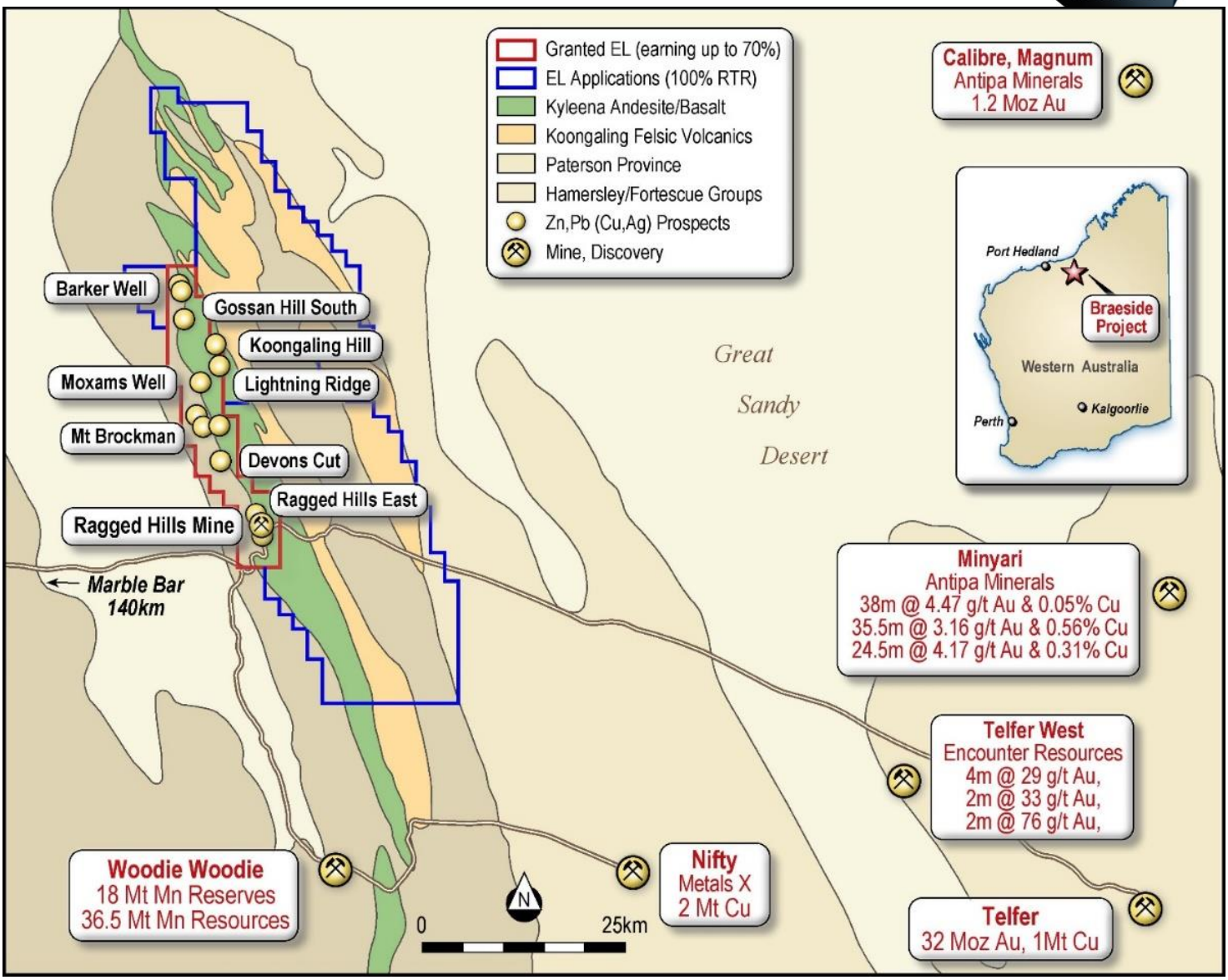

Image 7 – Project Location, Tenements and Simplified Regional Geology

Shane Sikora
Managing Director

- ENDS -

For further information visit 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 gold and base metal assets and will continue to look at mineral acquisition opportunities both in Australia and abroad.

Forward Looking and Cautionary Statement

The information in this report that relates to historic exploration results was collected from DMP reports submitted by government agencies and previous explorers. Rumble has not completed the historical data or the verification process. As sufficient work has not yet been done to verify the historical exploration results, investors are cautioned against placing undue reliance on them.

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.

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.*	Soil sampling completed by contractor. • Soil Sampling – Wet analysis – Multi-element suite (33 elements) • Sampling methodology includes taking a + 1kg sample (-2mm sieve fraction) from surface to 15cm depth.
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.)..*	• Not applicable - no drilling completed.
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.*	• Not applicable - no drilling completed.
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.*	• Not applicable - no drilling completed.
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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain*	• Not applicable - no drilling completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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 soil sampling was on a staggered 400m by 400m grid. The analysis used an aqua regia digest (partial). • Assaying by Intertek Genalysis Labs, Maddington. Method was AR digest and analysed by MS. 33 elements including Au tested. The charge is 10 gramme. 1229 samples assayed. • QA/QC internal laboratory standards, blanks and duplicates.
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.*	• Not applicable - no drilling completed.
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.*	• Soil sampling was located by hand held GPS using GDA94 Z51 as datum.
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.*	• Not applicable as no drilling completed.
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.*	• Soil sampling was completed on an unbiased 400m by 400m staggered pattern grid. .
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Directly sent to Lab in appropriate tied polywoven and calico bags
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Planned infill soil sampling to further verify current sampling

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 project comprises of a single granted exploration licence – E45/2032. • The licence is currently owned by Maverick Exploration Pty Ltd. Rumble Resources has an earn in JV agreement • The licence is granted, 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.	• Target is Zn, Pb, Cu and precious metals. Deposit type is conceptual. Porphyry related (including VHMS) polymetallic deposit 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.*
		• No drilling reported

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.*	• No drilling completed
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*	• Not applicable – no drilling completed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	known').	
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.*	• Images 1 to 4 are Zn, Pb, Cu and Au contouring plans of the entire area of E45/2032. • Images 5 & 6 represent late and early time conductors as defined by using Maxwell software. The underlying geology is based on GSWA mapping. • Image 7 highlights the tenements that Rumble is earning an interest via a JV and also EL applications that Rumble hold 100% interest.
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.*	• The contouring on images 1 to 4 are based on thresholds derived from "natural breaks" and 98th percentile (The range may vary). • Although percentiles were not used, the 98th percentile for the 1229 sample dataset are: • Zn - >221 ppm • Pb - >199 ppm • Cu - >133 ppm • Au - >4 ppb
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.*	• The VTEM survey preliminary data flown by Geotech on 400m line spacing was processed using Maxwell software to present all earl and late time conductors.
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.*	• Infill soil geochemistry (200m by 200m pattern will infill on areas of anomalism defined by the current 400m by 400m regional survey.