

7 May 2018

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

First Order Conductor Identified at Munarra Gully Cu-Au (Ni-Co) Project

Highlights

- A **large first order conductor** has been defined by a moving loop transient electromagnetic survey conducted over the White Rose Cu-Au Prospect.
 - The conductor lies 600m west along strike from the open cut workings where historic drilling has returned high-order intercepts including:
 - **40m @ 0.66% Cu, 4.85 g/t Au from surface to end of hole.**
 - **inc 8m @ 1.32% Cu, 22.75 g/t Au from 24m.**
 - The parameters of the conductor have been modelled as a WNW dipping plate measuring **470m by 260m with a conductance of 650 siemens which is in line with disseminated to semi-massive pyrite – chalcopyrite mineralisation.** Depth to the top of the plate is estimated at 120m.
- RC drilling is planned to test both the conductor and significant copper-gold mineralisation associated with the White Rose Prospect.

Rumble Resources Ltd (ASX: RTR) ("Rumble" or "the Company") is pleased to provide an update on the scheduled drill program at the Munarra Gully Cu-Au Project (with Ni – Co potential) ("Munarra Gully") some 50km NNE of the town of Cue within the Murchison Goldfields.

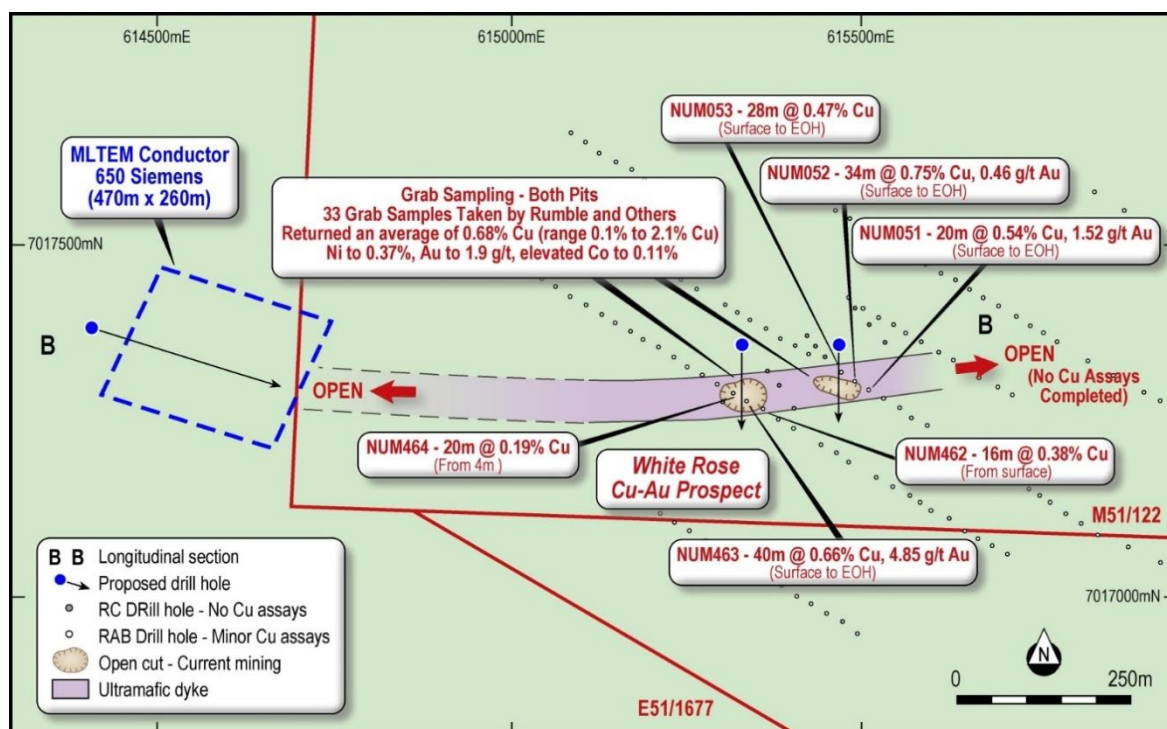


Image 1. – White Rose Prospect – Location Plan of Historic Drilling, Open Pits, Grab Sampling, First Order Conductor and Proposed RC Drill-Hole Locations



Rumble Resources Ltd

Suite 9, 36 Ord Street,
West Perth, WA 6005

T +61 8 6555 3980

F +61 8 6555 3981

rumbleresources.com.au

ASX RTR

**Executives &
Management**

Mr Shane Sikora
Managing Director

Mr Brett Keillor
Technical Director

Mr Matthew Banks
Non-executive Director

Mr Michael Smith
Non-executive Director

Mr Steven Wood
Company Secretary



White Rose Prospect – M51/122 and E51/1677

Background:

The White Rose Prospect is a mineralised ultramafic intrusion that runs from east to west which hosts two open cuts where shallow historic RAB drilling has defined **exceptional copper-gold mineralisation that is completely open along strike and at depth:**

- **40m @ 0.66% Cu, 4.85 g/t Au from surface to end of hole.**
 - **inc 8m @ 1.32% Cu, 22.75 g/t Au from 24m.**
- **20m @ 0.54% Cu, 1.52 g/t Au from surface to end of hole.**

Over the last 8 to 10 years, the current owner established a small gold plant (ball mill and Knelson concentrator) to process shallow saprolitic (oxide) gold mineralisation defined by the previous RAB drilling. No official gold production is known however during the 1980's an extensive alluvial gold operation covered most of M51/122 with a reported production of "12,300t of surface alluvium producing **234 oz of gold**" (refer to recent announcement 27 February - JORC table for Open File reference). **Base metals were not targeted.**

The owner developed two small open cuts (down to 20m) which exposed a weathered (nontronite-talc saprolite) ultramafic intrusion at least 50m in width. **The ultramafic unit did not surface and was covered by alluvium and hardpan which masked the copper anomalism.**

Grab sampling completed by Rumble and others identified consistent copper, gold, nickel and cobalt in weathered ultramafic rocks exposed in the two small pits (currently being mined for gold). Results include:

- **An average of 0.68% Cu for all 33 samples collected (max Cu value 2.1%).**
- **Au to 1.9 g/t.**
- **Ni to 0.37% and**
- **Co to 0.11%.**

Rumble considers the copper-nickel bearing ultramafic unit at the White Rose Prospect to be highly prospective for disseminated to massive copper +/- nickel sulphide mineralisation. Rumble is currently earning into the Munarra Gully Project as per acquisition terms outlined in ASX announcement 27 February 2018.

MLTEM Survey – White Rose Prospect - M51/122 and E51/1677 – Image 1 and 2

A ground moving-loop transient electromagnetics (MLTEM) survey was conducted at the White Rose Prospect targeting semi to massive copper and/or nickel sulphide conductors associated with an ultramafic intrusion that has returned significant copper-gold mineralisation and elevated nickel-cobalt.

A significant conductor has been identified 600m to the west of two small open pits (White Rose Prospect) and has been interpreted to be the western extension of the prospective ultramafic intrusion. Modelling of the conductor has highlighted a 470m by 260m conductive plate (mid-time channels 17.9 – 59.6ms) dipping to the WNW (dip at 54°). The top of the conductor is estimated to be around 120m deep.

Important: The parameters and conductance (650 siemens) of the conductor is what would be expected from pyrite/chalcopyrite disseminated to semi-massive sulphides. The conductor is considered a first order base metal target based on the wide significant copper and gold mineralisation from historic drilling and significant base metal and gold results from rock chips associated with the ultramafic intrusion.

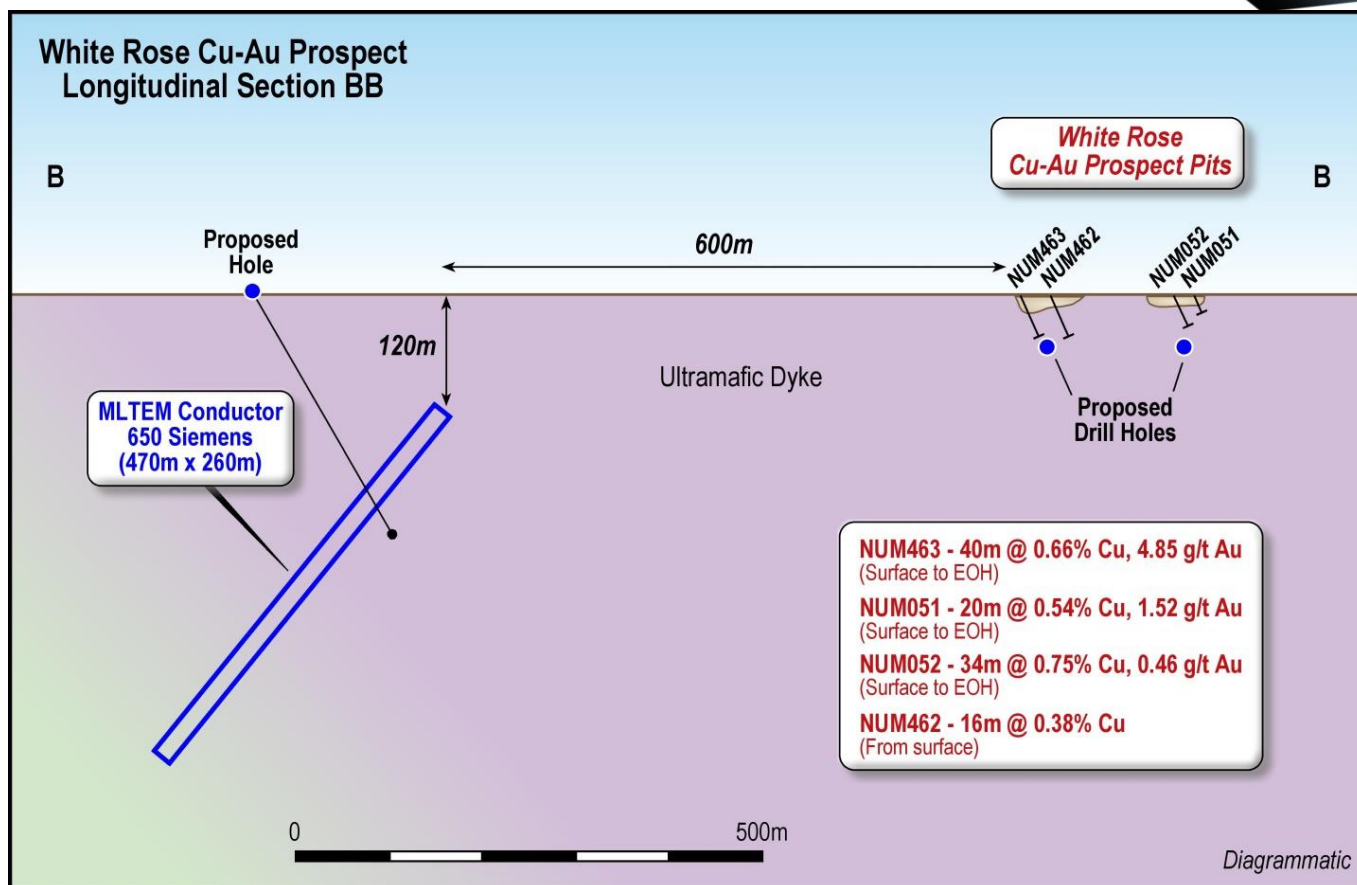


Image 2. – Longitudinal Section BB of the White Rose Prospect with Proposed RC Drilling and Location of First Order Conductor

Proposed Drill Targets (Image 1 and 2)

Conductor

- RC drilling will target the top third of the modelled conductive plate.
- Subject to results and downhole TEM modelling, further drilling is planned.

White Rose Au-Cu Pits

- Two RC drill-holes will test beneath the two small open cuts targeting the strong copper – gold mineralisation associated with the ultramafic intrusion.

Subject to receipt of relevant approvals that are currently pending, it is anticipated that the drilling will be conducted late May.

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.	Not applicable - no new sampling completed
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 size of the material being sampled.	Not applicable - no drilling completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	Not applicable - no new sampling completed.
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.	Not applicable - no drilling completed.
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.	Not applicable - no new sampling completed.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Not applicable - no new sampling completed.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Not applicable - no new sampling 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.	- M51/122 is granted and owned 100% by Radmin Pty Ltd. Rumble has option to acquire 80%. See announcement dated 27 February 2018 for terms. - E51/1677 is granted and is 100% owned by Marjorie Ann Molloy. Rumble has option to acquire 80%. See announcement dated 27 February 2018 for terms.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Note that previous historic information was reported in ASX announcement "Option Agreement to Acquire Munarra Gully Cu-Au Project" on 27 February 2018.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Magmatic copper sulphide ultramafic hosted and orogenic shear hosted styles.
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.	- All drill hole locations with significant assays were local grid without AMG control. Drill hole locations were annotated using colour topographic imagery – estimated position based on visual cuttings. Image 1 is the approximate position of the drill holes. - Note that M51/122 has been worked for alluvial gold and subsequently all drill hole cuttings and collars have been disturbed and covered. - The current boundary of M51/122 remains the same since the late 1990's and the boundary was used to help locate and annotate the historic drill holes.
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.	- The target commodity is copper and the drill holes were RAB. The sampling methodology is unknown. No cutoff grade was used for copper and the resulting intervals are only indicative of width and grade. The gold intervals followed on from the copper intervals. - Recent grab sampling of the pits where the RAB drilling was completed aided in confirming the historic RAB drilling results. 33 grab samples were collected and averaged (all 33 samples) 0.68%Cu which is comparable to the early RAB copper results.
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').	No definitive widths of copper mineralization could be ascertained from the drilling as often the complete hole was mineralized. Estimated width of the copper mineralized ultramafic was measured from exposure in the two small open cuts. The minimum width is 50m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Diagrams</i>	<i>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.</i>	- Image 1. White Rose Prospect – Location Plan of Historic Drilling, Open Pits, Grab Sampling, First Order Conductor and Proposed RC Drill-Hole Locations - Image 2. Longitudinal Section BB of the White Rose Prospect with Proposed RC Drilling and Location of First Order Conductor
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<i>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.</i>	See ASX Announcement dated 27 February 2018
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<i>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.</i>	- The MLTEM survey was completed by Vortex using a VTX100 transmitter, 100 amp power supply with a S24 receiver. Eight lines were completed on 200m spacing. - Grab samples (33) were assayed by Intertek using AR 10gr digest with MS and OE finish for 33 elements. Au was by 25 g FA. All locations by GPS with GDA94 Z50 datum.
<i>Further work</i>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	RC drilling is planned to test the conductor and also test beneath the White Rose pits.