23rd July 2018

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Stage 1 RC Drilling Programme Successfully Completed at the Munarra Gully Project

White Rose Cu - Au Mineralisation

- **All drill-holes (four completed on the White Rose prospect) intercepted visible copper mineralisation** beneath the shallow open pits.
    - **Visual inspection has confirmed both oxide and primary copper mineralisation** is associated with a fine to medium grain pyroxenite (norite – hypersthene dominant) intrusive. **Observed copper minerals include chalcopyrite and bornite.**
    - Two RC drill sections were completed on **160m spacing**.

Large First Order Conductor – Remains Untested

- Two drill-holes designed to test a large (470m by 260m) conductor (plate) that lies 600m west of the White Rose Prospect **did not intersect the conductor and requires further detailed targetting:**
    - The first drill-hole (WRRC-005 – 200m depth) intercepted a late dolerite dyke (non-conductive) that deflected the hole **thereby missing the target**.
    - The second drill-hole (WRRC-006 – 289m depth) was completed by a larger drill rig. Broad zones of dolerite and fine grain norite were logged, however, **no conductive rocks were encountered. The source of the conductance has not been explained.**
- **Rumble has commissioned a downhole geophysical survey to better delineate the conductor.**
- **Proposed Stage 2 Drilling - Subject to the DHEM survey confirming and vectoring the main conductor, further RC drilling is planned.**

Rumble Resources Ltd (ASX: RTR) ("Rumble" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that Stage 1 RC drilling has successfully been completed at the Munarra Gully Cu-Au Project ("Munarra Gully"). The Munarra Gully project is located some 50km NNE of the town of Cue within the Murchison Goldfields.

The drilling programme consisted of seven (7) holes for 1149m. **Assaying of RC samples will take approximately three (3) weeks. Results from the drilling will be reported as soon as assay results are available.**

White Rose Cu-Au Prospect

Four (4) drill-holes (WRRC-001 to WRRC-004) were design to test the primary zone below two small open cuts at the main White Rose Prospect. Two traverses, **160m apart** were completed. Historic widespread copper and gold mineralisation in oxidised ultramafic/mafic had been exposed in the open cuts. Previous RAB drilling was confined to shallow oxide (vertical depth of 32m).

Significant copper mineralisation was observed in all four holes. Both oxide and primary copper mineralisation is present. Oxide mineralisation included **chrysocolla and malachite**. Primary mineralisation included **chalcopyrite and bornite**. The host is a fine to medium grain pyroxenite intrusion. The pyroxenite is essentially a norite (hypersthene dominant) that has intruded east-west cross cutting the regional geology which strikes northeast.

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Large First Order Conductor

Two (2) holes were completed. The target is a large conductive plate (470m by 260m) that lies 600m west of the White Rose prospect.

The first hole (WRRC-005 – 200m depth) **missed the target due to the presence of a late dolerite dyke**. The hole lifted from 70° to 45° and the azimuth moved 20°.

The second hole (WRRC-006 – 289m depth) was completed by a larger capacity rig and was able to stay within tolerance with respect to intercepting the modelled conductor. Broad zones of dolerite and fine grain norite were intercepted, however, **no conductive lithology (from geological logging) was intercepted. The conductor has not been explained.**

A down-hole TEM (transient electromagnetic) survey has been commissioned to better delineate the conductor in hole WRRC-006.

Subject to any reinterpretation as a result of the TEM survey, further drilling is planned at the conductor.

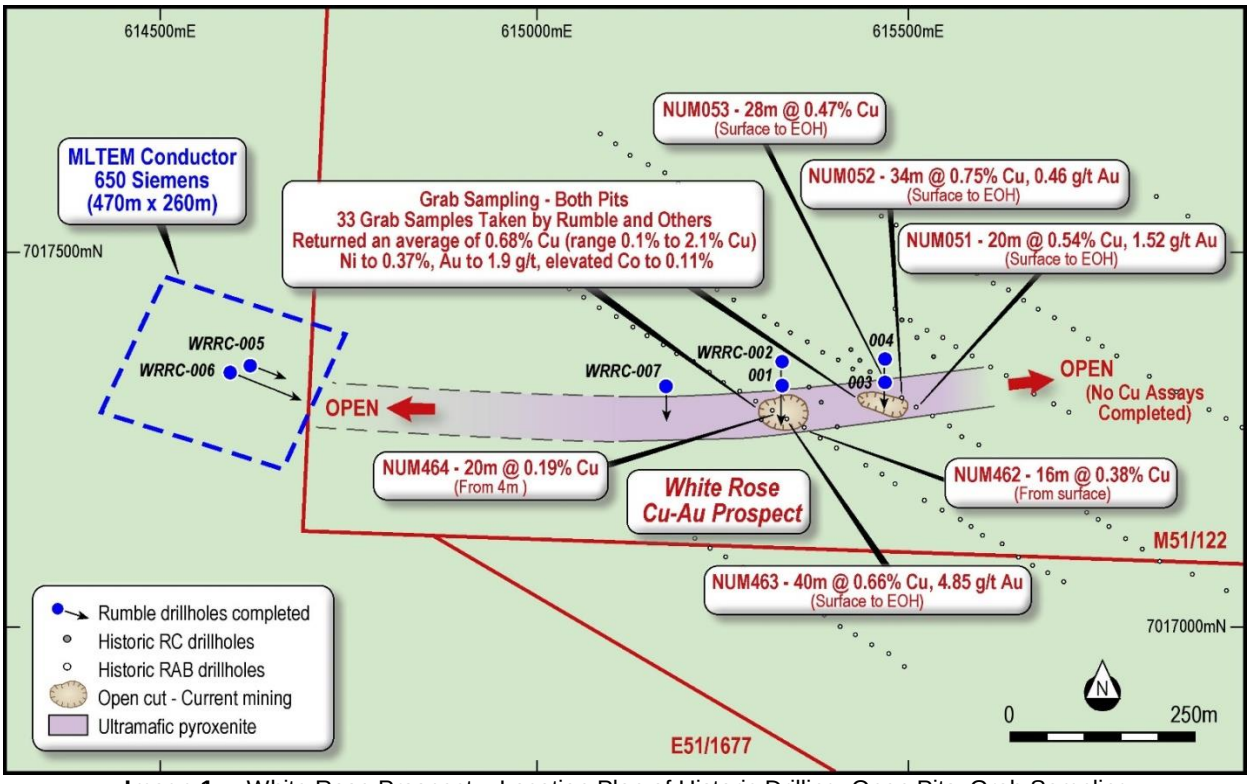

Image 1. – White Rose Prospect – Location Plan of Historic Drilling, Open Pits, Grab Sampling, Targeted first Order Conductor and White Rose Au-Cu pit RC Drill-Hole Locations

Hole ID	E	N	Azi (Mag)	Dip	Depth (m)
WRRC-001	615325	7017312	180	-60	100
WRRC-002	615326	7017336	180	-60	160
WRRC-003	615489	7017318	180	-60	100
WRRC-004	615488	7017348	180	-60	150
WRRC-005	614560	7017345	112	-70	200
WRRC-006	614542	7017354	112	-65	289
WRRC-007	615165	7017315	180	-60	150
				Total	1149

Table 1. RC Drill-hole Location and Survey – Munarra Gully (GDA94 Z50)

-ENDS-

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.

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.*
		• The RC programme was first pass exploration to ascertain continuity and grade tenor of mineralisation. No resource drilling was conducted.
		• RC chip samples were taken every metre using a cone splitter attached to a cyclone. Subject to SG of material, sample weight for each single metre ranged from 15 to 20kg when dry. Sample weight when wet ranged from 3 to 20kg.
		• Standards, blanks and duplicates were taken for each drillhole.
		  ○ Standards were taken every 30m. Standards used were
		  ▪ OREAS 13b & 680.
		  ○ Blanks were taken every 30m
		  ▪ OREAS C26c
		  ○ Duplicates were taken every 20m.

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.)..*	• The RC drilling was completed by Strike Drilling utilizing a track mounted rig. The rig specs include a 3.5 in rod system with 400psi/1240cfm air. An additional booster was also used. A second rig was used briefly for the deeper hole. The rig (KWL700) utilized a 4.5in rod system.
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 chips were collected every metre for analysis and a library sample was also collected for each sample in chip trays. • Fault or shear zones were typically wet, however, these zones were not the target for the Cu – Au mineralisation.
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 of sample from the RC drilling was geologically logged. In addition, a pXRF was used to report indicative copper mineralisation. Also, each metre was tested by magsus meter. • The purpose of the RC drilling was first pass exploration to assess mineralisation style and grade tenor. No resource drilling completed. • A total of 1149m (seven holes) was geologically logged and submitted for analysis.
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*	• All RC samples were cone split (both wet and dry). • The sample weight for assays was >2 kg. • Both standards and blanks were used. • Duplicates (taken every 20m) were identical in weight to the main samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	

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.*
		• Analysis will be by Intertek Genalysis Labs based in Maddington, Perth.
		• The assay technique will include.
		  ○ FA 25 g for Au ICP-OES finish.
		  ○ Multi-element package using 4 acid digest with OE. (33 element)
		  ○ QA/QC internal laboratory standards, blanks and duplicates.
		• A pXRF (Olympus Delta 40kev) was used every metre to ascertain base metal anomalism (copper). No pXRF results will be reported however, the copper response was used to correlate with the visual observation of the copper minerals present.

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 – Assays pending
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.*	• RC collar positions 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 – Assays pending
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 – Assays pending .

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Not applicable – Assays pending

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.*	• Exploration solely completed by Rumble Resources
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Target is Cu, Ni, Co and precious metals. The style is considered mafic related disseminated sulphide associated with orthopyroxenitic intrusives.

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.*
		• See Table 1. For RC drill hole data.

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.*	• Not applicable – Assays pending
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').*	• Not applicable – Assays pending
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and*	• Images 1

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	○ White Rose Prospect – Location plan of Historic Drilling, Open Pits, Grab Sampling, Targeted first order Conductor and Rumble RC Drill Holes.
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.*	• Not applicable – Assays pending
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.*	• Visual observation of the RC drill chips determined a variety of copper mineral species. Oxide copper minerals include malachite and chrysocolla. Primary copper minerals include chalcopyrite and bornite.
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.*	• Not applicable – Assays pending