23rd October 2018

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Exploration Update

Highlights

Braeside Zn-Pb-Cu-Ag-V Project

- RC drilling completed on E45/2032 with 14 (fourteen) targets tested over a strike of 35km within a mineralised corridor up to 6km in width at Braeside.
    - **A total of 61 (sixty-one) slimline RC drill-holes were completed for 5108m.**
    - **Drill assays expected by late November.**

- Stream sediment sampling programme completed on E45/4874 - **Final results and interpretation pending.**

Lamil Cu-Au Project

- **Strategic exploration license applications** located between the Telfer Gold Mine (Newcrest) and Nifty Copper Mine (Metals X) secured, expanding Rumble's footprint by 1375km² in the Pilbara Region.

Barramine Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag Project

- Regional soil sampling completed covering potential north extension of the Braeside base metal mineralised system - **Final results and interpretation pending.**

Munarra Gully Cu-Au Project (White Rose Prospect)

- Multi-element assays **confirmed elevated platinum/palladium (PGM's), Ag, Mo and Re are associated** with the recent **significant copper-gold discovery** at the White Rose prospect which included **22m @ 1% Cu coincident with 19m @ 2.19 g/t Au**.

- XRD (X-Ray Diffraction) has highlighted idaite (supergene mineral of bornite) and chalcopyrite as the main copper minerals.

- Downhole TEM of large conductor 600m west of the White Rose Prospect has outlined low order gold mineralisation (up to 1.08 g/t Au) associated with pyrrhotite in shear zones which are not associated with the White Rose Prospect Cu-Au mineralisation.

- The White Rose Prospect is a copper-gold mineralised mafic intrusion (norite) which has been defined by only 4 drill-holes to date (two sections 160m apart). The mineralisation is completely open along strike and at depth. The discovery may potentially represent a new style of mafic hosted Cu-Au deposit.

- Rumble is fast tracking systematic exploration at White Rose and 8km of strike at E51/1677 identified by lag and grab sampling, **generating first order targets for drill testing.**

Nemesis Au Project

- No significant gold mineralisation intercepted in RC drilling. The depth extension to mineralisation below the Nemesis high-grade gold mine is interpreted to have been terminated by sub-parallel faulting.

Earaheedy Zn Project

- Infill ground gravity with partial leach geochemistry program completed over main zones where previous explorers have defined significant Zn mineralisation including: **7.3m @ 6.12% Zn, 0.77% Pb (inc. 3.3m @ 11.2% Zn, 0.93% Pb**).

- Gravity modelling is scheduled to aid in **final drill target delineation prior to upcoming RC/Diamond Drilling program,** which has $100,000 EIS funding available towards drilling costs.

Long Lake and Panache Cu-Ni-PGE-Co Projects (Ontario Canada)

- **Ground TEM has been planned** (awaiting tenders) to test significant Ni, Cu and PGE surface mineralisation (**to 6.01% Cu, 1.47% Ni, 3.5 g/t PGE & 1.1% Co**) at the Panache Project and to test a north trending zone of prospective Sudbury Breccia (elevated PGE's) with a coincident VTEM conductor at Long Lake, **with the aim of generating high order conductors for subsequent diamond drill testing.**

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Rumble Resources Limited (ASX: RTR) ("Rumble" or "the Company") is pleased to provide an update on its exploration activities.

In line with Rumble's strategy of generating and drill testing a pipeline of exploration projects capable of high-grade world-class discoveries, Rumble recently completed RC drill programs on the Braeside and Nemesis projects, and is fast tracking drill targetting on the Barramine, Munarra Gully, Earaheedy, Long Lake and Panache Projects.

Exploration Update

Braeside - Zn-Pb-Cu-Ag-V Project (image 1 & 2)

Exploration target(s) are:

- **Porphyry related structurally controlled high-grade Zn-Pb-Cu-Ag-V breccia pipes**
- **High level (epithermal) base metal veins**
- **Sediment hosted disseminated base metal replacement zones**
- **Porphyry related stock-works**

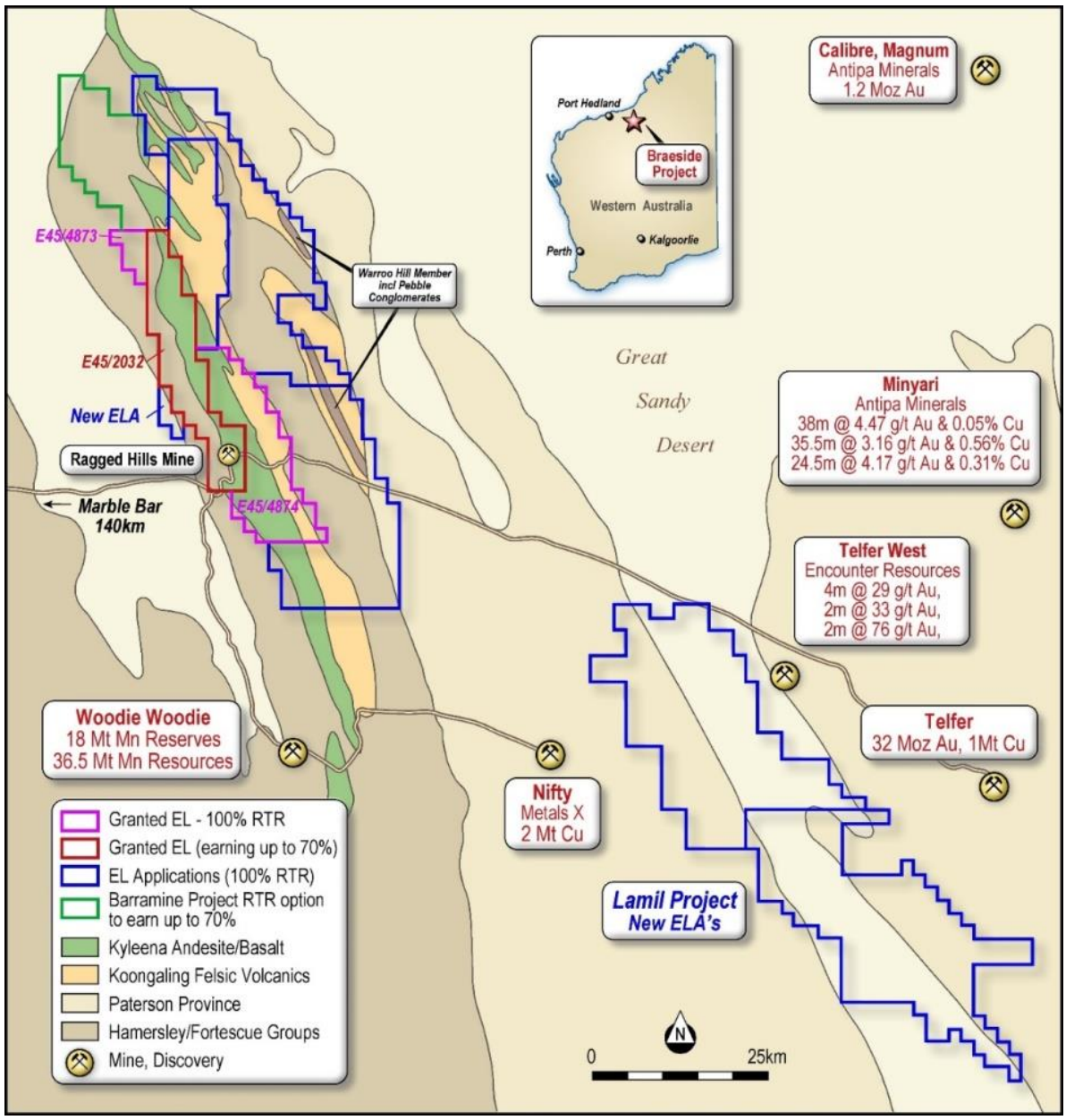

Image 1. Braeside and Lamil Projects Location, Tenure and Regional Geology Plan

RC Drill Programme – E45/2032 (image 2)

Rumble completed a total of:

- 61 (sixty-one) slimline RC drill-holes for 5108m testing 14 targets/prospects over a strike of 35 km and up to 6 km in width.
- The drill holes were designed to test up to four mineralization styles within extensive highly mineralised altered structures.

The targets/prospects (**see image 2 for targets/prospects**) tested by the recent drilling are predominantly high-grade base metal geochemical anomalies that have been defined by intensive surface exploration conducted by Rumble within the current field season (commenced April 2018). The mineralization is interpreted to represent various deposition levels along multiple strike extensive fractures associated with deep lying porphyry systems.

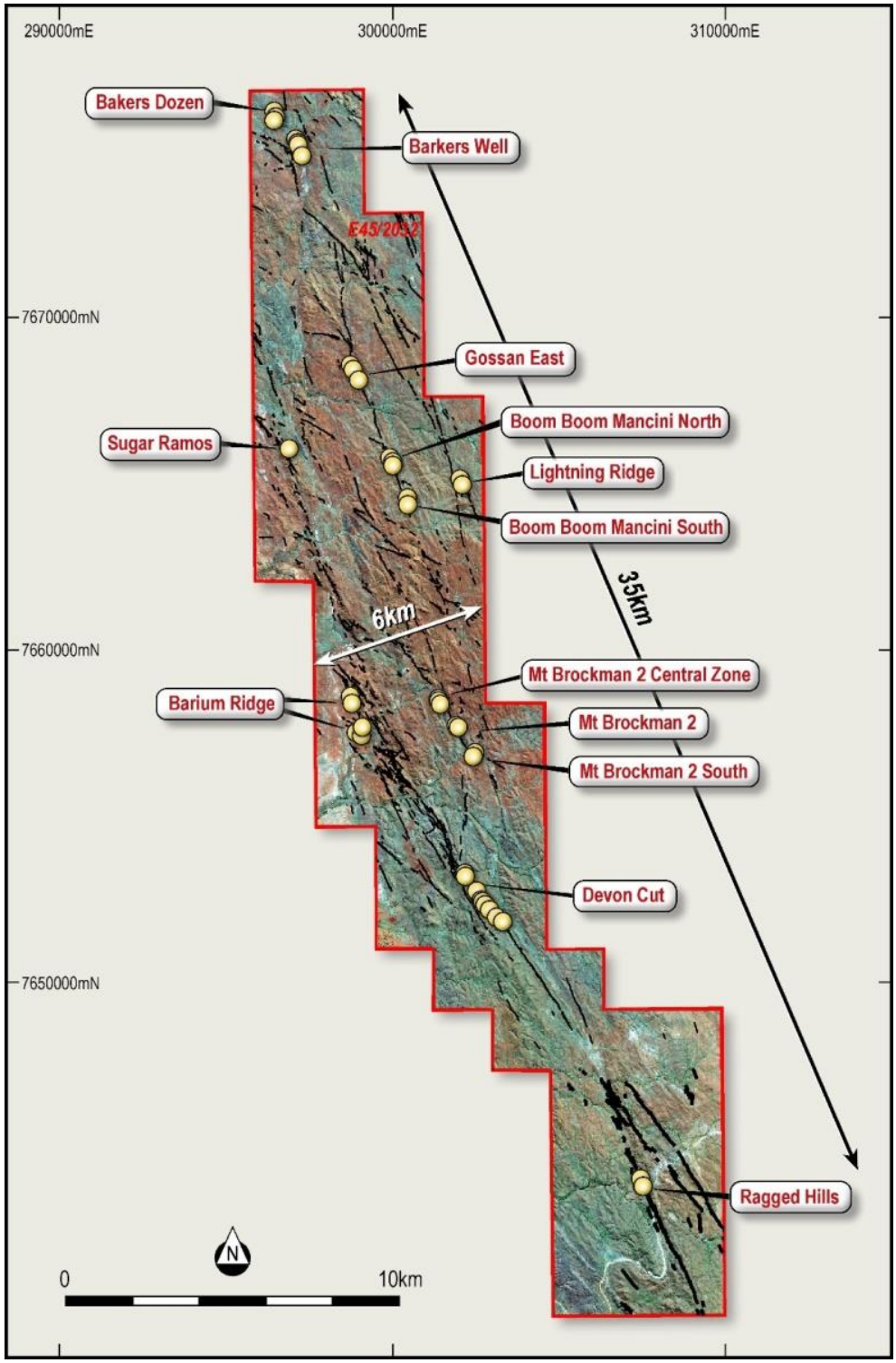

Image 2. Braeside Project – Location of Targets/Prospects Tested by RC Drilling

CSIRO investigation into the alteration mineral footprints at Braeside – E45/2032

CSIRO is conducting a multi-spectral alteration and mineral mapping study of mineralization and geology within E45/2032. The study is near completion with the aim to:

- Evaluate spectral alteration and mineral mapping with respect to known base metal mineralization to ascertain potential signatures that will aid in further exploration.
- Review the response of the various mineral mapping signatures to outcrop, sub crop and shallow covered regolith with the aim to extrapolate into other prospective regions.
- Compile all available information (generated by Rumble), including surface geochemistry, aero-magnetics and VTEM along with publicly available GSWA regional geological mapping and then correlate with the CSIRO generated mineral mapping /alteration imagery to highlight potential associations.

Next Steps – E45/2032

- **Final RC Drilling assay results are expected in mid-November.**
- **Collaborate with CSIRO to finalise research report**

Rumble has applied for an exploration license application immediately west and contiguous to E45/2032, the main Braeside tenement – See image 1.

Stream Sediment Sampling Survey – E45/4874 (image 1)

Stream sediment sampling has covered amenable drainages within the entire area of E45/4874. A total of **188** samples were collected. Multi-element analysis with additional bulk cyanide leach (for precious metals) has been completed.

Next Steps E45-4874

- **Final results and interpretation pending for stream sediments.**

Lamil Cu-Au Project (see image 1)

Exploration target(s) includes stratiform base metal and Telfer Cu-Au deposit types.

Rumble has applied for strategic exploration license applications (Lamil Project) that lie approximately 30km to the south east of the main Braeside Project area (see image 1) in the east Pilbara region of Western Australia. The applications cover an area of 1375km² over the highly prospective Paterson Province terrane located between the major mining operations of the large Telfer Gold Mine owned by Newcrest and the Nifty Copper Mine owned by Metals X Limited.

The highly mineralised Paterson Province region has recently been subject to extensive exploration from various groups targeting large scale stratiform Cu, sediment hosted Zn-Pb, potential iron oxide copper gold (IOCG) and sediment hosted vein copper - gold Telfer Style deposits.

With the addition of the Lamil Project, Rumble has extended its footprint to over 2400km2 in the highly prospective east Pilbara/Paterson region.

Next Steps

- **Complete a review of all historical exploration through open file**
- **Follow protocol necessary from application through to the grant**

Barramine Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag Project (see image 1 for location)

Exploration target(s) are the same as at the Braeside Project:

- **Porphyry related structurally controlled high-grade Zn-Pb-Cu-Ag-V breccia pipes**
- **High level (epithermal) base metal veins**
- **Sediment hosted disseminated base metal replacement zones**
- **Porphyry related stock-works.**

Regional Soil Geochemistry

- Regional soil sampling on a staggered 400m by 400m pattern with areas of 200m infill has been completed within E45/4368 (Barramine JV Project with RTR).
- A total of **286** samples were collected and submitted for multi-element analysis.

Next Steps

- **Final results and interpretation pending for soil sampling**

Munarra Gully Cu-Au Project (Cue District, Murchison, WA) – image 3.

Exploration target(s) are multiple copper-gold bearing mafic (norite) intrusions.

Four RC drill-holes returned significant copper-gold mineralisation from a fine to medium grain intrusive pyroxenite (norite) at the White Rose Prospect (**ASX announcement – Significant Cu-Au Discovery at Munarra Gully – 30th Aug 2018).**

Results included **22m @ 1.00% Cu from 29m coincident with 19m @ 2.19 g/t Au from 33m** - hole WRRC001. See image 3 for significant intercepts.

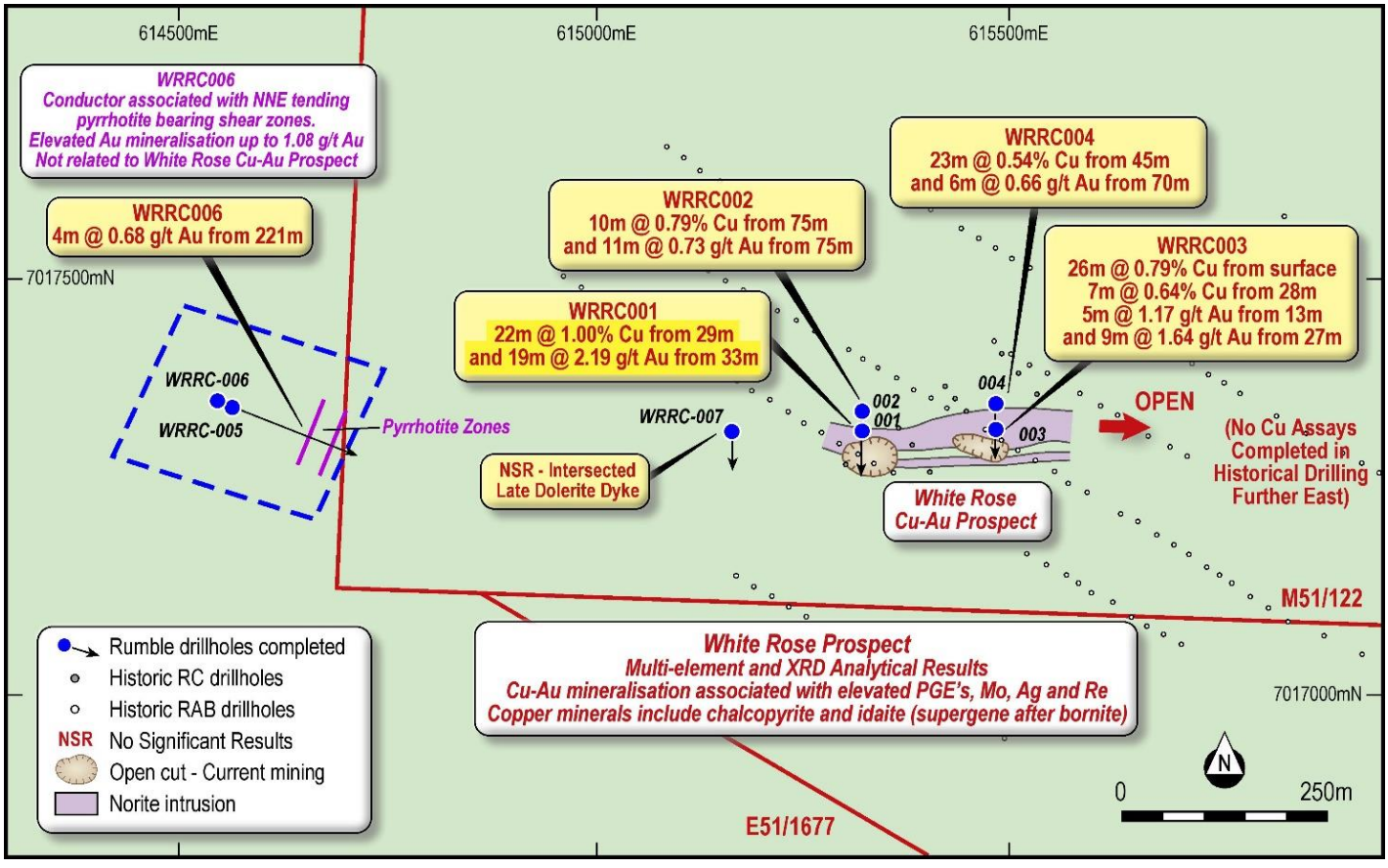

Image 3 – White Rose Prospect – Munarra Gully Project – RC, Multi-Element, XRD, TEM Conductor Plan

White Rose Prospect – Multi-Element Geochemistry and XRD results

As part of the systematic approach to understand the mineralised systems Rumble completed:

Additional multi-element geochemistry

The results confirmed elevated platinum/palladium (PGM's) with the recent copper-gold mineralisation discovered at the White Rose prospect:

- **Pt + Pd (to 96ppb), Ag (to 11.4 g/t), Mo (to 116ppm) and Re (0.28ppm)**.

Low level elevated element associations also noted include Co, Se and REE's.

XRD (X-ray Diffraction)

This was completed on copper – gold mineralised samples which highlighted idaite (supergene mineral after bornite) and chalcopyrite as the dominant copper minerals in the transitional zone. Note that the deepest mineralisation intercepted at the White Rose prospect was just above the primary zone.

Style of Mineralisation

The style of mineralisation appears to be magmatic and is atypical with respect to mineralised mafic intrusive systems due to high Cu:Ni ratios, high Au and Ag, low S and various elevated other elements that suggest strong melt contamination.

The likely style is as announced previously (ASX announcement – Significant Cu-Au Discovery at Munarra Gully - 30 Aug 2018) which is similar to known large copper rich mafic intrusive (ortho-pyroxenite) deposits in Brazil (Caraiba mining district – 96Mt @1.82% Cu reserve and production) and South Africa (Okiep mining district – Koperberg – 94Mt @ 1.75% Cu historic production). Gold, silver and PGM's are associated with the copper deposits.

Munarra Gully Ground TEM Conductor – image 3.

Results of the ground TEM (transient electro-magnetic) survey on drill-hole WRRC006 has outlined at least two north northeast trending (local foliation trend) pyrrhotite bearing shear zones within mafic volcanics/volcaniclastics and dolerite. Low order gold mineralisation is associated with the shearing (WRRC006 – 4m @ 0.68 g/t Au from 221m).

The mineralised shear zones are not considered to be related to the White Rose copper-gold mafic intrusive hosted discovery.

White Rose Potential (image 3.)

The White Rose Prospect has been defined over 160m in strike and is completely open along strike and at depth. The mineralised norite has intruded east-west into a sequence of north-northeast trending mafic volcanics and volcaniclastics. The prospect may potentially represent a new style of mafic copper-gold bearing intrusive system.

E51/1677 Potential (image 4)

West and southwest of the White Rose Prospect, Rumble recently conducted limited lag geochemistry along the inferred mafic/ultramafic lithological horizon with additional grab sampling within E51/1677. The area is located 4km southwest of the White Rose Prospect. Lag sampling (107 samples taken) **returned significant copper, nickel and gold anomalism. Copper returned up to 721 ppm in lag, nickel to 1800 ppm and Au to 72 ppb** (ASX announcement – Significant Cu-Au Discovery at Munarra Gully - 30 Aug 2018)

Copper anomalism over 3.5km in strike coincides with inferred mafic/ultramafic (orthopyroxenites) from aero- magnetics. Grab sampling along the copper in lag anomalism (only 3 samples collected) returned up to **2.11 g/t Au and 0.28% Cu**. There were no previous exploration or historic workings associated with the grab sampling.

Lag and grab sampling by Rumble has **outlined over 8km of strike potential** coinciding with a partly buried strong magnetic anomaly which has been inferred as the same host – ortho-pyroxenite which is yet to be tested.

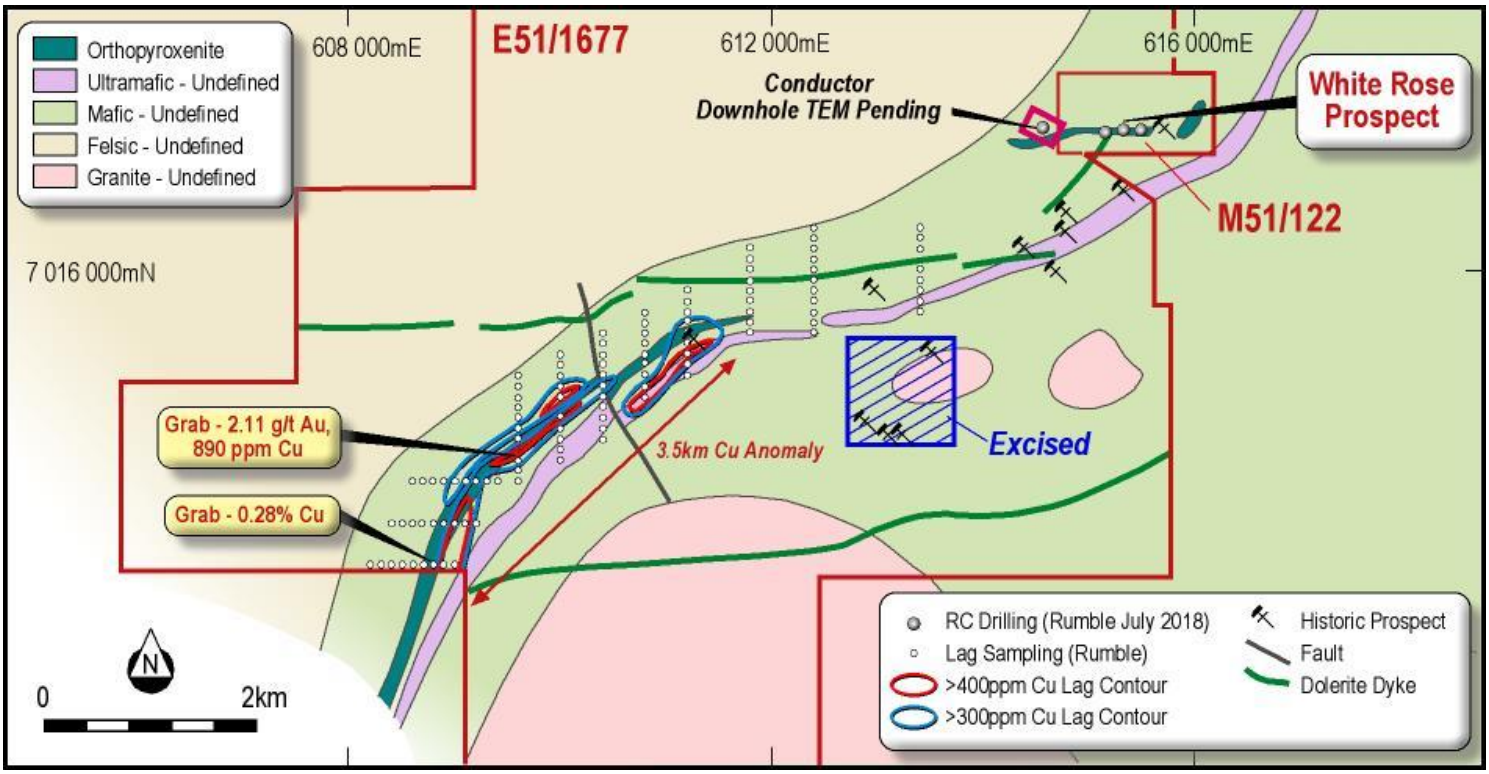

Image 4. Munarra Gully Project - Location of Inferred Prospective Ortho-pyroxenite (green)

Next Steps

- **White Rose Prospect:** Aircore Drilling program for strike extension of mineralised zone to generate drill targets for deeper RC Drilling
- **E51-1677 -** Lag and grab sampling to cover the full 8km of strike potential to generate drill targets

Nemesis Au Project

No significant gold mineralisation was intercepted from RC drilling on the Nemesis Project. Drilling beneath the main Nemesis shaft intercepted granite. The depth extent of the high-grade gold mineralisation has been interpreted to be terminated by a sub-parallel fault/shear zone.

As part of its strategy of generating and drill testing a pipeline of exploration projects, Rumble aims to structure deals on projects, including Nemesis, that provide optionality to complete low cost exploration to test for discoveries, and that the Company can then exit from if exploration and/or drilling if unsuccessful. Rumble will relinquish the option on the Nemesis Project and focus on the pipeline of projects it has acquired which provide near term opportunities for world class discoveries.

Earaheedy Zn Project (image 5)

Exploration target(s) are flat lying MVT (Mississippi Valley Type) carbonate hosted Zn-Pb deposits and associated higher angle Zn-Pb fault breccias.

- In-fill gravity surveys down to 100m by 100m and 200m by 100m stations have been completed at Earaheedy (E69/3464).
- In total, **1080** gravity stations cover two areas (total of 24km²) with the focus on the Navajoh, Magazine and Chinook Zn-Pb Prospects.
- Rumble also collected a total of **372** partial leach samples on a 200m by 200m spacing over the Navajoh and Magazine Prospects. The samples were analysed using the "Terraleach" methodology designed to leach secondary iron and associated metal ions from soils and regolith.

The Navajoh, Magazine and Chinook Zn-Pb Prospects are associated with the Navajoh Dolomite Member (also known as the Sweetwaters Well Member) of the Yelma Formation. The Yelma Formation is the lower unit of the 5000m thick Earaheedy Basin (Palaeoproterozoic). Sphalerite, galena, pyrite and marcasite (coarse grain) occurs as stratiform/stratabound ore fill veins and breccias, dissolution cavity fill, disseminated, stylolitic and fault fill mineralisation styles.

Rumble is targeting both high-grade base metal flat lying sediment hosted and high to low angle fault breccias MVT style deposits.

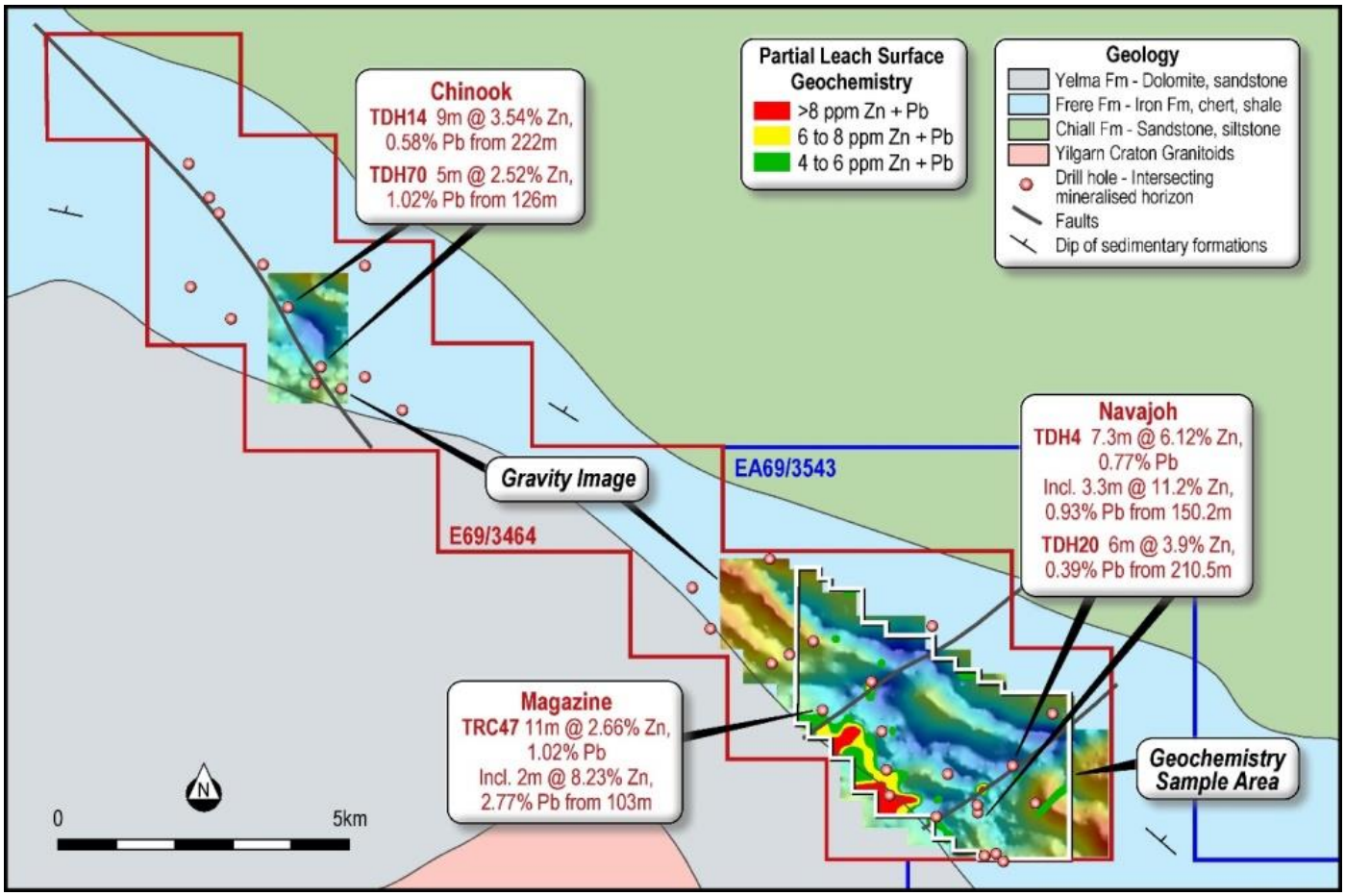

Image 5 – Earaheedy Base Metal Project – Plan of Gravity, Partial Leach Geochemistry and Geology

The partial leach geochemistry has highlighted the contact position between the underlying carbonate sediments (Navajoh Dolomite Member – Yelma Formation)) and the overlying iron rich sediments of the Frere Formation. A strong base metal halo has developed along the contact - see image 5). The overlying iron rich sediments have effectively chemically masked any potential base metal leakage haloes along inferred faults.

Rumble considers the Earaheedy Project as highly prospective based on very significant Zn-Pb mineralisation outlined on broad spaced drilling (completed in the 1990's) that has defined the Navajoh, Magazine and Chinook Prospects. These prospects contain oxidised and primary Zn-Pb mineralisation (zinc dominant) associated with a flat lying to shallow northeast dipping laterally continuous dolomite horizon with over 20 kilometres strike. The initial drill spacing was 5 to 10km. The current drill spacing is approximately 1km by 1km. Significant intercepts are presented in image 5.

Next Steps

- **Gravity inversion modelling is planned to aid in optimising better drill targets**
- **RC/Diamond drilling program**
- **Rumble has received EIS (Exploration Incentive Scheme) funding for half the drilling costs, up to $100,750**

Long Lake and Panache Cu-Ni-PGE-Co Projects (Ontario, Canada) – (Image 7)

Exploration target(s)

- **Long Lake Project – Target blind Sudbury "Offset Dyke" style massive Ni – Cu – PGM type deposits**
- **Panache Project - Target high order base metal with PGM surface anomalism inferred to be potential feeders to gabbroic intrusions**

Panache Project

Strong surface geochemistry at Panache is associated with a large gabbroic intrusion.

Grab sampling returned up to **6.01% Cu, 1.47% Ni, 3.5 g/t PGE and 1.1% Co** over exposed sulphidic gabbro. **No previous drilling has been completed.**

Long Lake Project

Previous VTEM (Versatile Time Domain EM) highlighted a conductor associated with outcropping Sudbury Breccia at Long Lake.

Sudbury Breccia is associated with known Cu-Ni-PGE deposits of the Sudbury Basin Cu-Ni-PGE province. A single shallow diamond drill-hole hole tested the outcrop returning elevated PGE's and blebby sulphides.

Next Steps

- **Panache Project:** A deep penetrating ground TEM survey has been planned to test the strong surface geochemistry intrusion with the aim of generating high order conductors for subsequent diamond drill testing.

- **Long Lake Project:** A deep penetrating ground TEM survey has been planned to test the VTEM conductor and outcropping Sudbury Breccia with the aim of generating high order conductors for subsequent diamond drill testing.

- **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 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.

Image 6. Location of Rumble's Projects, WA

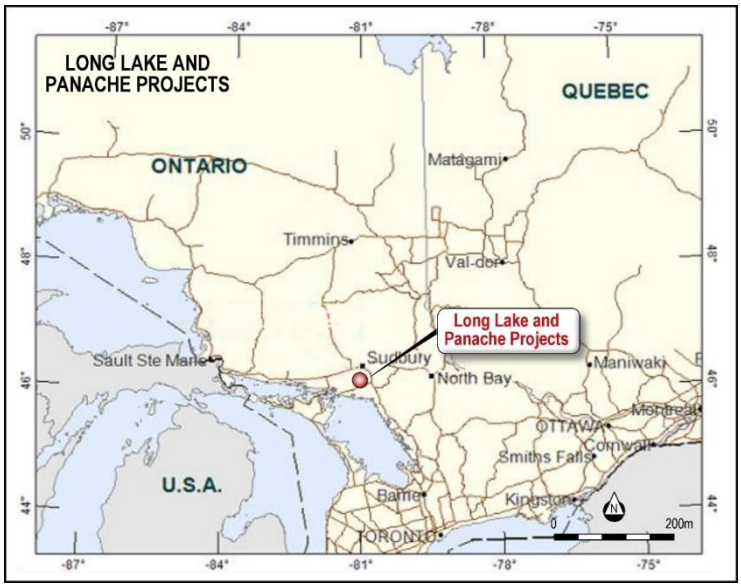

Image 7 Location of Long Lake Panache Projects, Canada

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.*	• Braeside Project – Stream Sediment Sampling – E45/4874. Sample method involved collecting +2kg -2mm bank sample located by GPS from drainage. Analysis was by Intertek which included aqua regia digest with multi-element MS finish with a 1000g split which was analysed by CN1000 (cyanide leach).188 samples collected • Barramine JV E45/4368 – Regional soil sampling. Method was -1.6mm sieve collected 0-5cm weight 1kg.Analysed by Intertek using AR multi-element • Earaheedy E69/3464 – Partial Leach – sample collected by 80# 1-10cm depth 50-70 g weight. Analysis by Intertek using Terraleach method TL7.
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.)..*	• Drilling completed by Strike Drilling at Braeside. The RC rig uses a Schramm T450 platform with 3½ in rods with depth capacity to 300m. The compressor is a 400 psi/1240cfm unit. Collar position taken by GPS and down hole surveys utilized a gyro camera. The rig is mounted on a Marouka Track vehicle. A total of 61 drill-holes completed for 5108 m.
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.*	• Split RC chips collect from cone splitter. Two calico bags (2kg) collected. Drilling generally shallow, no water contamination. • Drill sample assays pending
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.*	• All RC chips geologically logged by site geologist
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*	• Cone split. Shallow drilling and modest ground water – dry samples • Sample weight – 2kg. • Drill sample assays pending

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Drill sample assays pending • Use of pXRF to control single and composite sampling. Other instruments include magnetic susceptibility meter. • CRM used 30 and 50m intervals include OREAS base metal standards and blanks.
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.*	• Drill sample 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.*	• Drill-hole collars and field sample geochemistry located and controlled by GPS – GDA94 Z51
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.*	• Reconnaissance RC drilling only • Composites were 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.*	• Drill sample assays pending. .
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Rumble contractors controlled transport and delivery samples.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews 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 Braeside project comprises of three granted exploration licenses – E45/2032, E45/4873, and E45/4874. A number of pending EL form part of the project area.
		  ○ E45/2032 is currently owned by Maverick Exploration Pty Ltd. Rumble Resources has an earn in JV agreement. The license is granted, in a state of good standing and has no known impediments to operate in the area.
		  ○ E45/4873 and E45/4874 are 100% owned by Rumble.
		• Barramine JV tenement E45/4368 is owned by Great Sandy Pty Ltd. Rumble has earn-in JV to acquire 70% by spending $750,000 over 3 years.
		• Munarra Gully M51/122 is owned by Radman Mining. Rumble has an option to acquire 80% of the tenement.
		• Munarra Gully E51/1677 is owned by Marjorie Ann Molloy. Rumble has an option to acquire 80% of the tenement.
		• Earaheedy E69/3464 is owned by Fossil Prospecting Ltd. Rumble has an option to acquire 75% 0f the project.
		• The Long Lake and Panache Projects are owned by Gordon Salo. Rumble has entered into a JV agreement to acquire 100% of the projects.

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.	• Braeside -Target is Zn, Pb, Cu, V and precious metals. Deposit type is conceptual. Porphyry related (including VHMS) polymetallic deposit type and disseminated sediment hosted type. • Barramine JV – Target is the same as Braeside. • Munarra Gully Project – Target is copper-gold bearing mafic intrusives. • Earaheedy Project – Target is MVT Zn-Pb deposits.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Long Lake and Panache – Target is mafic hosted Ni-Cu-PGE-Co and Sudbury Breccia style massive Cu-Ni-PGE deposits.

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 Braeside RC Drilling.
		• See Table 2. Example of multi-element assays at White Rose Prospect.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• RC sample 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').*	• RC sample assays pending
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 – Braeside Project – Location Regional Geology and Tenement Status Plan • Image 2 – Braeside Project - Locations of Targets/Prospects tested by RC Drilling • Image 3 – White Rose Prospect – Munarra Gully Project – RC, Multi-element, XRD, TEM Conductor Plan • Image 4 – Munarra Gully Project – Location of Inferred prospective Ortho-pyroxenite (green). • Image 5 – Earaheedy Base Metal Project – Plan of Gravity, Partial

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Leach Geochemistry and Geology • Image 6– Location of Rumble's Projects WA. • Image 7 – Location of Rumble's Projects, Canada
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.*	• RC sample 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.*	• Munarra Gully Project – XRD (X-ray diffraction) analysis was conducted on selected (6) mineralized RC drill chips and corresponding interval from WRRC001 to WRRC004. The analysis was conducted to ascertain the copper bearing mineral species

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.*
		• Braeside Project E45/2032
		  ○ Further work subject to assay results and interpretation
		• Braeside Project E45/4874
		  ○ Further work subject to assay results and subsequent interpretation of the stream sediment sampling.
		• Barramine JV E45/4368.
		  ○ Further work subject to assays and interpretation of regional soil geochemistry.
		• Munarra Gully Project.
		  ○ Proposed work includes regional surface geochemistry and shallow AC drilling.
		• Earaheedy Project.
		  ○ Proposed work includes gravity inversion modelling to further define targeting for diamond tail drilling
		• Long Lake and Panache
		  ○ Proposed work includes ground TEM surveys over geochemistry and VTEM conductors

Table 1 – Location and Survey of RC Drilling Completed at Braeside Project

Hole ID	E	N	RL (nom)	Depth (m)	Azi	Dip
BRRC050	307709	7644147	600	166	265	-60
BRRC050A	307706	7644139	600	110	265	-60
BRRC051	307743	7644076	600	148	275	-60
BRRC052	307775	7644010	600	136	265	-60
BRRC053	303393	7651921	600	118	235	-60
BRRC053A	303394	7651917	600	118	210	-60
BRRC055	303334	7651984	600	166	240	-55
BRRC056	303449	7651872	600	100	235	-60
BRRC058	303068	7652251	600	52	230	-55
BRRC060	303100	7652221	600	80	235	-55
BRRC061	302946	7652389	600	58	255	-55
BRRC061A	302945	7652393	600	70	275	-60
BRRC063	302895	7652459	600	52	245	-55
BRRC063A	302894	7652464	600	60	270	-60
BRRC063B	302899	7652452	600	57	205	-60
BRRC065	302875	7652487	600	55	225	-55
BRRC067	302840	7652529	600	46	235	-55
BRRC069	302612	7652836	600	76	240	-55
BRRC069A	302612	7652844	600	64	275	-60
BRRC069B	302621	7652831	600	64	200	-55
BRRC070	302651	7652821	600	76	230	-60
BRRC071	302680	7652795	600	118	225	-55
BRRC072	302289	7653361	600	118	230	-55
BRRC072A	302287	7653355	600	106	210	-55
BRRC072B	302289	7653365	600	100	270	-55
BRRC073	302309	7653326	600	98	230	-55
BRRC073A	302314	7653324	600	110	205	-60
BRRC075	301512	7658488	600	54	85	-55
BRRC076	301502	7658425	600	60	90	-55
BRRC077	302092	7657750	600	94	270	-55
BRRC079	302541	7656874	600	40	15	-55
BRRC079A	302540	7656864	600	52	50	-60
BRRC081	298824	7658601	600	178	90	-55
BRRC083	299074	7657745	600	58	220	-55
BRRC085	298898	7657614	600	100	20	-55
BRRC086	299080	7657594	600	100	210	-60
BRRC087	300144	7665641	600	58	250	-55
BRRC087A	300154	7665635	600	52	220	-55
BRRC089	300125	7665692	600	64	255	-55
BRRC089A	300128	7665686	600	60	210	-55
BRRC091	300537	7664545	600	81	255	-55
BRRC093	300591	7664400	600	64	255	-55
BRRC095	299021	7668081	600	64	60	-55
BRRC095D	299015	7668085	600	25	60	-55
BRRC096	299011	7668076	600	80	60	-60
BRRC097	298986	7668119	600	61	50	-55
BRRC099	298885	7668410	600	70	55	-55
BRRC101	298872	7668479	600	70	70	-55
BRRC104	302177	7665084	600	70	210	-60
BRRC106	302238	7665044	600	56	220	-55
BRRC107	302251	7665061	600	106	220	-55
BRRC108	302280	7665011	600	100	230	-55
BRRC110	296790	7666196	600	111	240	-55
BRRC110A	296790	7666199	600	148	240	-55
BRRC111	297207	7675286	600	112	90	-60
BRRC112	297246	7675127	600	80	90	-60
BRRC113	297251	7675066	600	80	90	-60
BRRC114	297330	7674825	600	160	90	-60
BRRC115	296502	7675908	600	22	0	-90
BRRC116	296547	7675966	600	22	0	-90
BRRC117	296489	7676162	600	34	0	-90
61 holes			Metres	**5108**		
GDA94 Z51						

Table 2. White Rose Prospect Munarra Gully Project – Multi-element Assaying

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Ce ppm	Cu %	Mo ppm	Ni ppm	S %	Pd + Pt ppb	Re ppm	Se ppm
WRRC002	71	72	0.067	0.01	55	0.08	0.01	159	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01
WRRC002	72	73	0.067	0.01	52	0.13	0.01	260	0.00	0.02	0.002	0.01
WRRC002	73	74	0.23	0.01	68	0.17	0.01	310	0.00	6.01	0.003	0.01
WRRC002	74	75	0.055	0.01	39	0.14	0.01	295	0.00	0.02	0.001	0.01
WRRC002	75	76	0.676	1.9	94	0.55	19	634	0.00	5.01	0.01	2
WRRC002	76	77	0.14	0.01	0.01	0.32	10	383	0.00	26	0.002	0.01
WRRC002	77	78	0.48	2.8	80	0.58	33	325	0.16	0.02	0.104	2
WRRC002	78	79	0.915	5	151	1.42	75	546	0.33	28	0.238	7
WRRC002	79	80	0.138	2.5	55	0.49	12	720	0.02	56	0.007	2
WRRC002	80	81	0.375	1.8	72	0.33	68	474	0.38	0.02	0.212	3
WRRC002	81	82	1.44	4.7	111	0.86	89	1084	2.61	0.02	0.279	12
WRRC002	82	83	2.43	8.7	102	1.50	116	684	1.70	0.02	0.182	11
WRRC002	83	84	0.397	3.8	128	0.68	44	886	1.87	0.02	0.112	7
WRRC002	84	85	0.641	4.7	88	0.63	34	1240	1.78	0.02	0.086	7
WRRC002	85	86	0.428	1.4	0.01	0.22	3	690	0.15	0.02	0.007	1
WRRC002	86	87	0.109	0.8	0.01	0.17	0.01	773	0.09	0.02	0.004	0.01
WRRC002	87	88	0.022	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.01	893	0.05	0.02	0.005	0.01
WRRC002	88	89	0.013	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	915	0.23	0.02	0.004	0.01
WRRC002	89	90	0.007	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	842	0.76	0.02	0.01	0.01

Table 2. represents a mineralized section from WRRC002 (71 – 90m) highlighting the elemental associations.