

24th October 2019

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

September 2019 Quarterly Activities Report

Panache Ni-Cu-Co-Au-PGM, Sudbury, Canada

- A single diamond drill hole successfully tested two parallel conductors delineated from a small (1.2km strike test) ground TEM survey at Area B
- Two sulphide mineralised zones (combined 40.5 metres) intercepted in drilling correlate with the conductors at Area B - awaiting assays

Long Lake Ni-Cu-PGE-Co Project, Sudbury, Canada

- Phase 2 - a deep penetrating ground TEM survey has been planned

Western Queen Au, Mt Magnet, Western Australia

- Rumble optioned the Western Queen Project, a high-grade Au system with two mined open pit deposits with a combined historic production of 840,000t @ 7.8 g/t Au for 210,000oz
- High-grade Au open down plunge (historic underground mine grade of 10.32 g/t Au) with intercepts 6.3m @ 36.09 g/t Au from 305.7m and 11.8m @ 16.08 g/t Au from 340.4m remains open and untested

Earaheedy Zn-Pb, Wiluna, Western Australia

- Diamond/RC drilling on E69/3464 discovered previously unrecognised mineralised sandstone unit hosting higher-grade Zn-Pb mineralisation
- Rumble's new target has potential for large tonnage, flat lying, near surface (open pitable) sandstone hosted Zn-Pb deposits
- Rumble renegotiated & exercised option to acquire 75% of E69/3464 & strategically applied for three 100% RTR contiguous exploration licenses

Braeside/Barramine Zn-Pb-Cu-Ag-V, Pilbara, Western Australia

- 14 high priority targets identified

Munarra Gully Cu-Au-Co, Cue, Western Australia

- E51/1677 shallow high-grade cobalt - platinum discovery – drilling planned
- M51/122 White Rose copper-gold feeder defined – drilling planned

Thunderstorm Au, Fraser Range, Western Australia, JV with IGO

- Drilling planned to follow up significant high-grade gold discovery

Lamil Cu-Au, Paterson Province, Western Australia, JV with AIC Mines

- Site visit, compilation of geoscientific data sets and planning underway for land-based gravity and passive seismic surveys over main targets

Corporate

- Rumble completed a capital raising of \$3,750,000, at \$0.075 per share and a 12% premium to the 30 day share price VWAP, underpinned by two new cornerstone investors: the Copulos Group, and a principal of Bennelong Asset Management
- Strong cash position of \$4.32m at end of quarter
- Rumble's 2018-2019 R&D claim was lodged for \$1.2million – this amount is expected to be received in November 2019 (and is not included in the cash position for the quarter)



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Mr Mark Carder
Exploration Manager

Rumble Pipeline of Projects - Multiple Avenues to Discovery

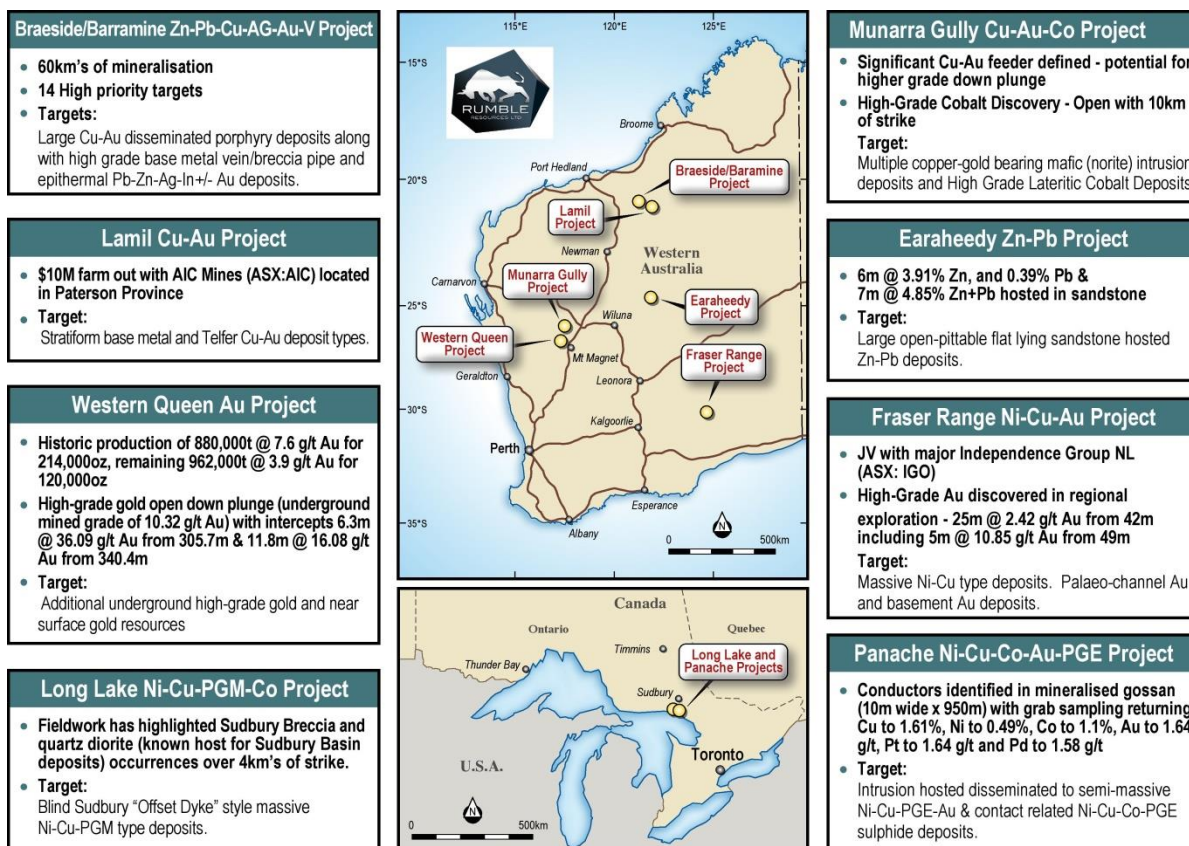
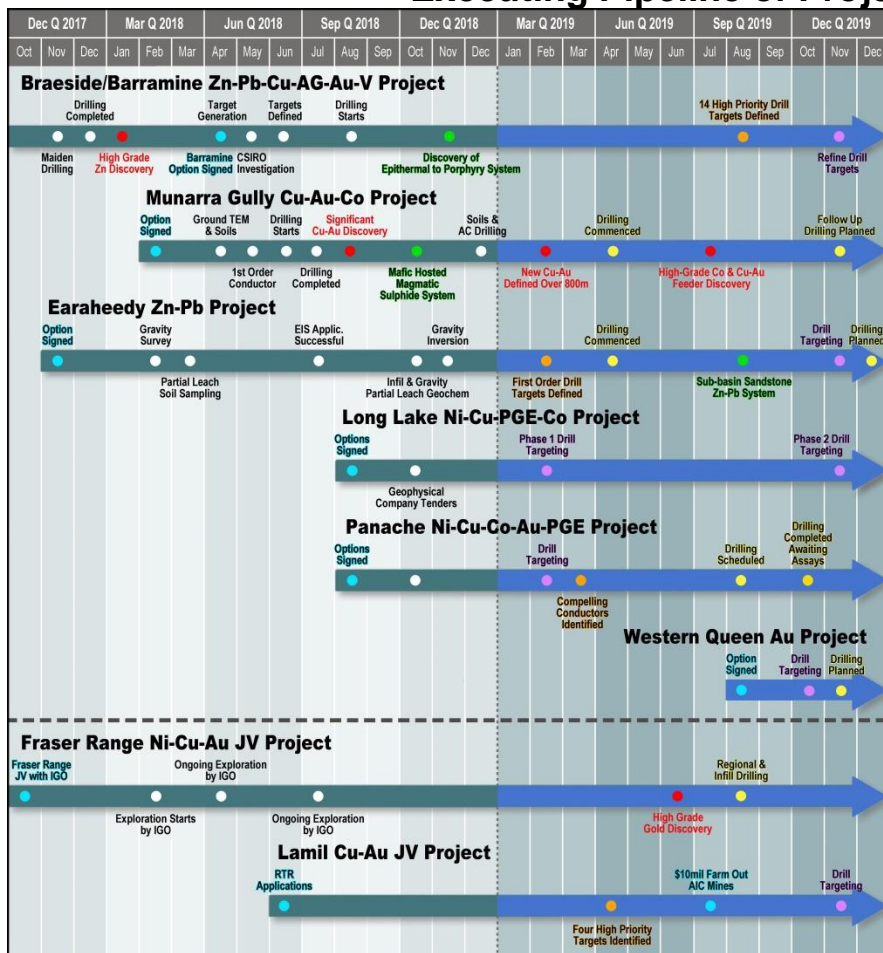


Image 1. Rumble location of Projects

Executing Pipeline of Projects Strategy



Multiple near term catalysts for significant re-rating to end of December 2019

1. Drill Conductors targeting massive Ni-Cu-Co-PGE-Au Deposits
Panache Ni-Cu-Co-PGE-Au Project
(Completed awaiting assays)
2. Drill Down Plunge of High-Grade Au Western Queen Central Deposit
Western Queen Au Project
3. Drill Down Plunge Cu-Au Feeder Zone targeting High-Grade Cu-Au
Munarra Gully Cu-Au-Co Project
4. Follow up Drilling of High-Grade Co Discovery 10km Open & Untested
Munarra Gully Cu-Au-Co Project
5. JV Partner IGO Follow up Drilling of High-Grade Au Discovery Fraser Range
Thunderstorm Ni-Cu-Au Project
6. JV Partner AIC Mines Drill targeting Tier 1 Cu-Au Deposits Paterson Province
Lamil Cu-Au Project
7. Drill Targeting Sudbury "Offset Dyke" Massive Ni-Cu-PGM Deposits
Long Lake Ni-Cu-PGM Project
8. Drill Targeting (14 Targets) Epithermal to Porphyry Deposits
Braeside/Barramine Zn-Pb-Cu-Ag-Au-V Project.
9. Drill Targeting open-pittable flat lying sandstone hosted Zn-Pb Deposits
Earahedy Zn Project.

Image 2. Rumble Schedule of Exploration

Panache and Long Lake Projects Sudbury, Canada

About Sudbury Mining District

Since 1883, the Sudbury mining field has accounted for over 25% of the world's total nickel production and new discoveries continue to be made. It is one of the most productive nickel-mining fields in the world with over 1.7 billion tonnes of past production, reserves and resources.

Nickel-copper and platinum group metals ("PGM") bearing sulphide minerals occur in a 60 km by 27 km elliptical igneous body called the Sudbury Igneous Complex ("SIC"). The current model infers the SIC was formed some 1,844 million years ago after sheet-like flash/impact melting of nickel and copper bearing rocks by a meteorite impact. The SIC is within a basin like structure (Sudbury Basin) which had been covered by later sediments and has subsequently been eroded to the current level. Mineralization occurs within the SIC as well as in the neighbouring country rocks in close association with breccias and so-called 'Offset Dykes'.

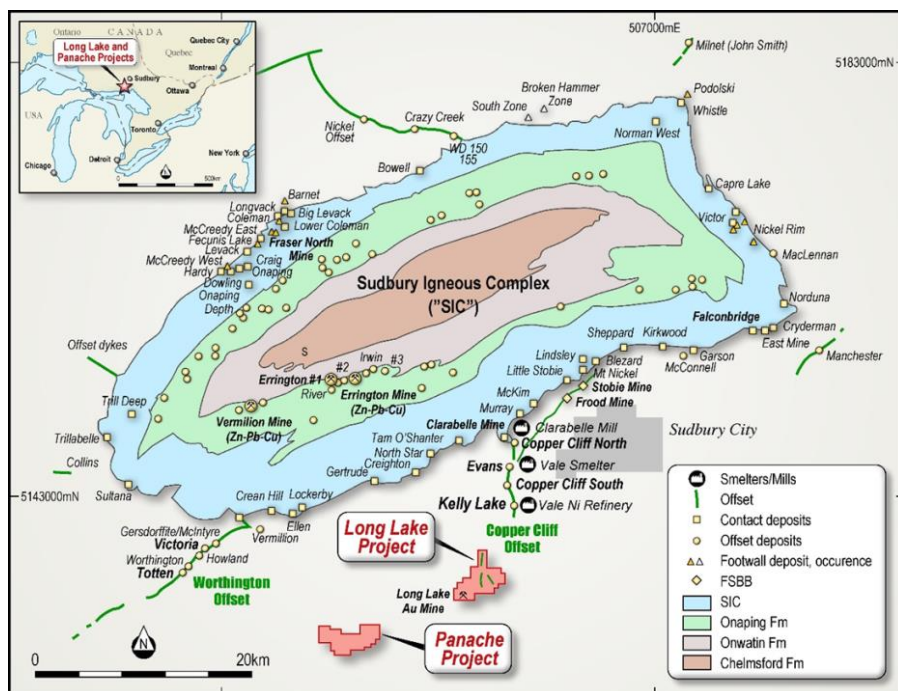


Image 3 – Location of the Panache and Long Lake Projects, Sudbury Canada

Panache Ni-Cu-Co-Au-PGM Project, Greater Sudbury, Canada

The Panache Project (33.5km² in area) is located 40km southwest of the city of Sudbury, Ontario, Canada. The project hosts a large portion of the Lac Panache gabbro intrusion which is part of the regionally extensive Nipissing Gabbro Suite. The Lac Panache Gabbro intrusion is interpreted to be an arcuate, generally southerly dipping mafic sill (feeder) with increased disseminated Cu – Ni sulphides with stringer to massive sulphide towards the base.

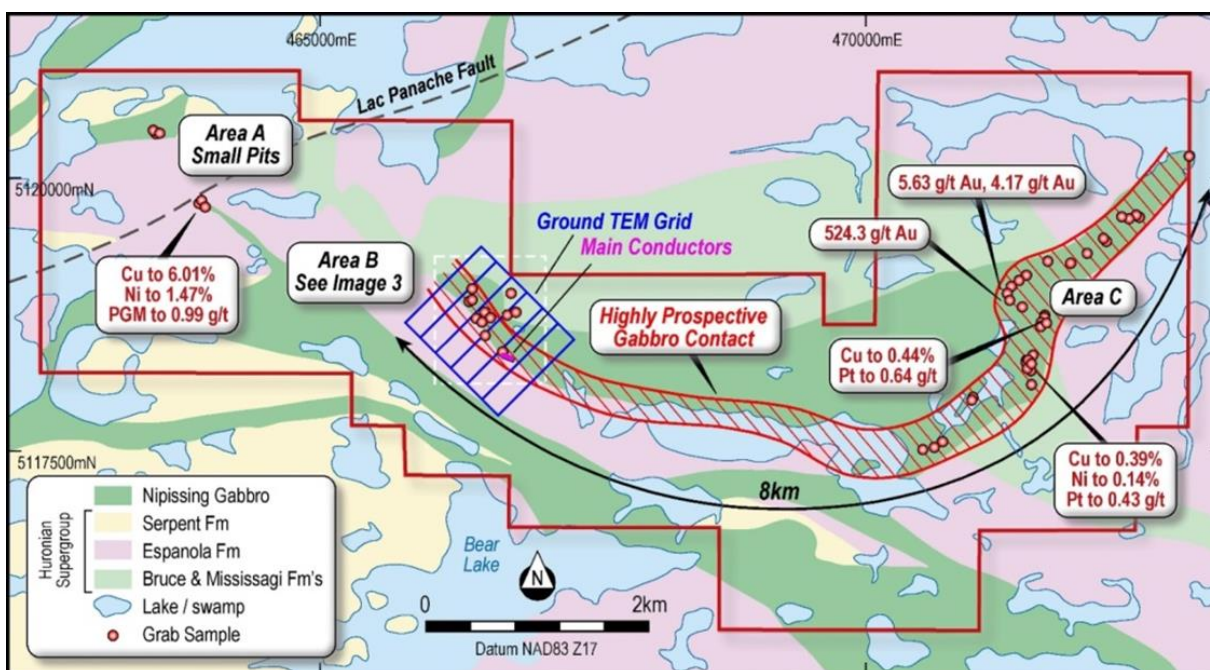


Image 4 – Geology, Sampling, GTEM survey, Conductors & 8kms of Gabbro Contact

Note: Within the project area, some 8 km of mineralised strike (Gabbro contact - see image 4) has been inferred. The current GTEM survey has only tested 1.2km of strike (area of sub crop) - there has been no previous drilling.

Rumble completed a ground TEM over Area B in March 2019 which identified two parallel conductors over exposed gossans (up to 10m wide and 950m of strike) where grab sampling identified;

- Cu to 1.61%, Ni to 0.49%, Co to 1.1%, Au to 1.64 g/t, Pt to 1.64 g/t and Pd to 1.58 g/t Pd

Diamond Drilling Completed

Subsequent to the end of the quarter on 1 October 2019, Rumble announced that diamond core drill hole LPDD19-001 has been completed, reaching a depth of 172.3m at the Panache Project located in Sudbury, Canada.

First pass visual appraisal has highlighted two zones of sulphide mineralisation that correlate with the two parallel ground TEM conductors outlined from the March 2019 fixed loop survey.

Between 85.65m – 114.63m, strongly altered, quartz veined sandstone was intercepted with variable stringer, patchy and disseminated sulphide. Quartz veining (sometimes massive) with associated carbonate breccia appears to reflect a fault zone close or on contact with gabbro – contact at 114.63m. Noted sulphides include pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite. No estimates have been made. The zone with the variable sulphides, strong brecciation (including carbonate breccia) and quartz veining has a width of 29m downhole. True width is unknown until detailed logging is complete.

A second mineralised zone occurs between 137.84m – 149.33m, a downhole width of 11.5m. The zone is brecciated altered gabbro with variable sulphide. The sulphide is semi-massive, patchy, stringer and disseminated and comprises of pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite.

Next Steps

- Awaiting Assays



Photo 1 – LPDD19-001 – 140.5m – Semi-Massive Sulphide in Brecciated Gabbro

Long Lake Cu-Ni-PGE-Co Project - Inferred Extension the 'Copper Cliff Offset Dyke System'

The inferred extension of the Copper Cliff Offset Dyke system will be tested by high definition ground TEM at the Long Lake Project. Some 3km of potential Sudbury Breccia dyke (see image 3) is interpreted to occur with the project area.

Next Steps

- Phase 2 - A high definition ground TEM survey has been planned to test the potential extension of Copper Cliff Offset Dyke – some 3km of strike has been inferred as Sudbury Breccia – planned Nov 2019 – See image 2
- The aim is to generate high order conductors that will be subsequently tested with diamond drilling.

Western Queen High Grade Project, Mt Magnet, Western Australia

During the quarter on 6 August 2019 Rumble announced that, in line with its clear strategy of generating and optioning a pipeline of projects capable of low cost exploration to drill test for high grade discoveries, it had signed a binding option agreement to acquire 100% of the Western Queen Gold Project from Ramelius Resources Ltd (ASX: RMS).

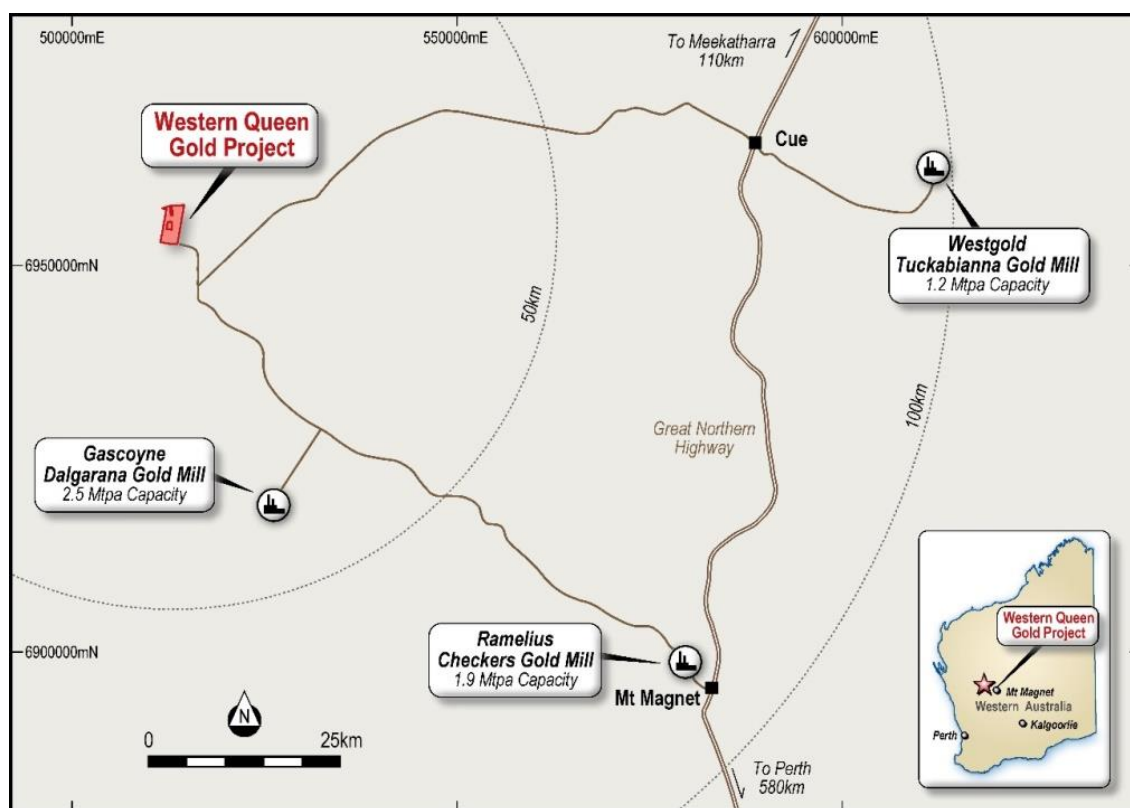


Image 5 – Project Location with Neighbouring Gold Processing Facilities

Western Queen Gold Project Overview and Resources

The Western Queen Gold Project lies 110km NW of Mt Magnet within the Yalgoo Mineral field of Western Australia ("the Project"). The Project comprises of two contiguous mining leases (M59/45 and M59/208) for a total area of 9.8 km². The holder is Mt Magnet Gold Pty Ltd, an entity owned by Ramelius Resources. The Western Queen Gold Project is located within a 100km radius of three operating gold processing mills (see image 5). The closest mill is the Dalgarna Mill (48km) which has a capacity of 2.5 Mtpa. The Checkers Mill (Mt Magnet) has a capacity of 1.9 Mtpa and the Tuckabianna Mill has a capacity of 1.2 Mtpa.

Two mined deposits at the Western Queen Gold Project have a combined historic production of 840,000t @ 7.8 g/t Au for 210,000oz. The Western Queen (Central) Mine produced 660,000t @ 8.9 g/t Au for 189,500oz and the Western Queen South Mine (from two stages) produced 180,000t @ 3.6 g/t Au for 20,500oz.

Open cut mining commenced in 1998 at the Western Queen Central deposit and finished in 2001. A decline followed with underground production of 8,355t @ 10.32 g/t Au. A further 74,552t of ore was produced at an unknown grade. The ore was processed at the nearby Dalgarna mill (closed in 2002). In late 2007, mining commenced at the Western Queen South deposit with the ore trucked to the Checkers Mill in Mt Magnet. The second stage was mined in 2013 and 2014 and also treated at the Checkers Mill.

An indicated and inferred mineral resource was previously completed for Monax Mining Ltd (ASX: MOX) (Monax) in January 2018 (Payne Geological Services Pty Ltd – Independent). Rumble has reviewed and verified the indicated and inferred resource, and estimates resource extensions below both mined deposits at 962,000t @ 3.9 g/t Au for 120,000oz. Of note: The high grade zone below the Western Queen Central Pit is based on an inferred mineral resources of 130,000t at 9.0g/t Au for 38,000 ounces.

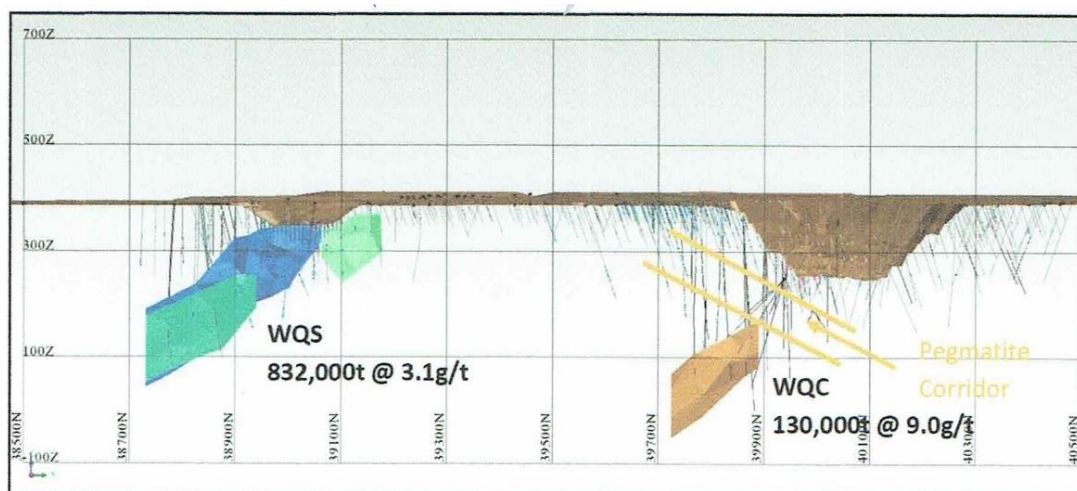


Image 6 – Longitudinal Section of The Western Queen Project – Highlighting Resources

Western Queen Gold Deposit							
Mineral Resource Estimate (2.0g/t Au cut-off)							
Deposit	Indicated		Inferred		Total		
	Tonnes	Au	Tonnes	Au	Tonnes	Au	Au
	t	g/t	t	g/t	t	g/t	ounces
WQ South	243,000	3.5	590,000	2.9	832,000	3.1	83,000
WQ Central	-	-	130,000	9.0	130,000	9.0	38,000
Total	243,000	3.5	719,000	4.0	962,000	3.9	120,000

Table 1 – Western Queen Project Resource Estimate (table subject to rounding)

Geology and Mineralisation

The Western Queen Gold project lies within the Warda Warra (Archaean) Greenstone Belt, a part of the Murchison Province of the Yilgarn Craton. The belt is 35km long and is approximately 2km wide where the Western Queen deposits lie. The belt is north trending and predominantly west dipping and has been metamorphosed to amphibolite grade.

At the Western Queen, the geology is steep west dipping and comprises of intercalated sheared amphibolites of mafic to ultramafic composition with thin iron formation horizons, komatiitic basalt, dolerite sills, and talc chlorite schists. Later dolerite and pegmatitic felsic intrusives cut across the amphibolites and gold mineralisation.

Mineralisation is associated with sheared silic sulphide zones with an ultramafic footwall and a mafic hanging wall. The ore zone is strongly recrystallised and massive, comprising phlogopite-chlorite-tremolite-talc schist, amphibolite with lenticular quartzo-feldspathic layering and quartz-muscovite-biotite-sillimanite schist. Pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, molybdenite and scheelite are present. The mineralisation has a steep westerly dip and a southerly plunge.

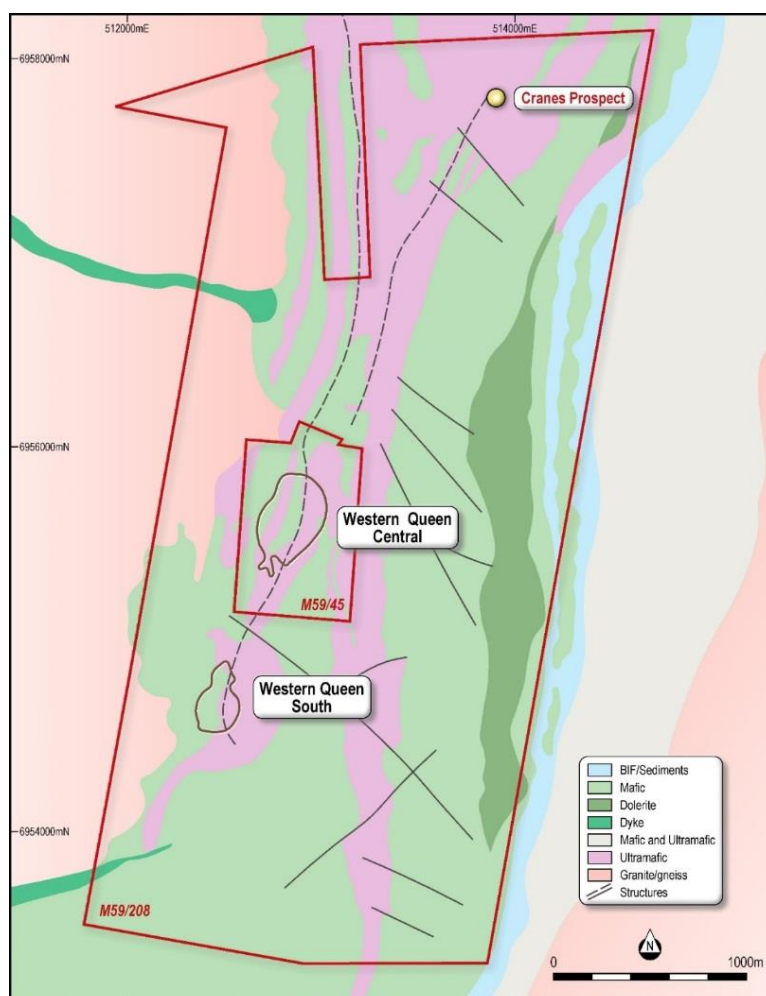


Image 7 – Western Queen Project – Project Area and Geology

Western Queen Central – Down Plunge Potential

Review of the down plunge position of the Western Queen Central deposit has shown high-grade gold mineralisation is open. High-grade historic gold intercepts include:

- 11.8m @ 16.08 g/t Au from 340.4m (WQD-1089)
- 6.3m @ 36.09 g/t Au from 305.7m (WQD-1072)

During the underground mining period (2001 – 2002), some 82,907t of ore was mined in two stages and sent to the Dalgaranga Mill which is located 48km to the SSE of the Western Queen Project. The first stage completed was for 8,355t @ 10.32 g/t Au. The second stage (74,552t) was processed as the Dalgaranga Mill (Equigold) was shutting down and the reconciliation of grade is uncertain.

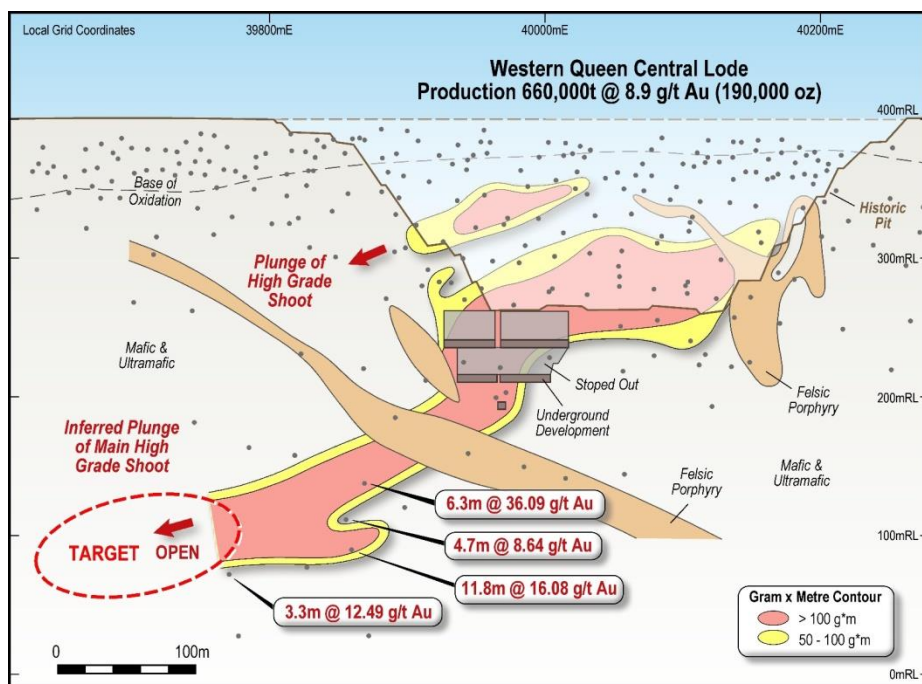


Image 8 – Western Queen Central Mine and Deposit – Plunge and Targets

- An inferred resource of 130,000t @ 9 g/t Au (January 2018 Mineral Resource Estimate – 2 g/t Au cut-off) is interpreted below the underground development and is completely open down plunge at a vertical depth of 250 – 350m.
- Rumble considers down plunge position from the very high-grade intercepts (6.3m @ 36.09 g/t Au and 11.8m @ 16.08 g/t Au) as a high order target (see image 4) that may potentially have significant mineralisation similar to the historic underground mining grade (10.32 g/t Au).

Cranes Prospect (image 9) – Potential for High-Grade Gold Mineralisation

The Cranes Prospect lies 2.5km NNE of the Western Queen Central Mine (image 7). Historic lag sampling on 100m by 100m spacing with 50m by 50m infill identified a very high-grade gold anomaly 400m in length striking NE. Gold in lag values include up to 8500ppb Au with six (6) sample sites reporting >1000ppb Au. Subsequent historic drilling (RAB, AC and shallow RC drilling) did not find the source of the gold in lag anomalism, however, significant surface laterite mineralisation was defined. Results include 8m @ 1.87 g/t Au from surface and 8m @ 1.29 g/t Au from surface. Review of the historic drilling data has shown the main gold in lag anomalism (see image 9) has not been closed off and along strike (NE trending) no drilling has been conducted.

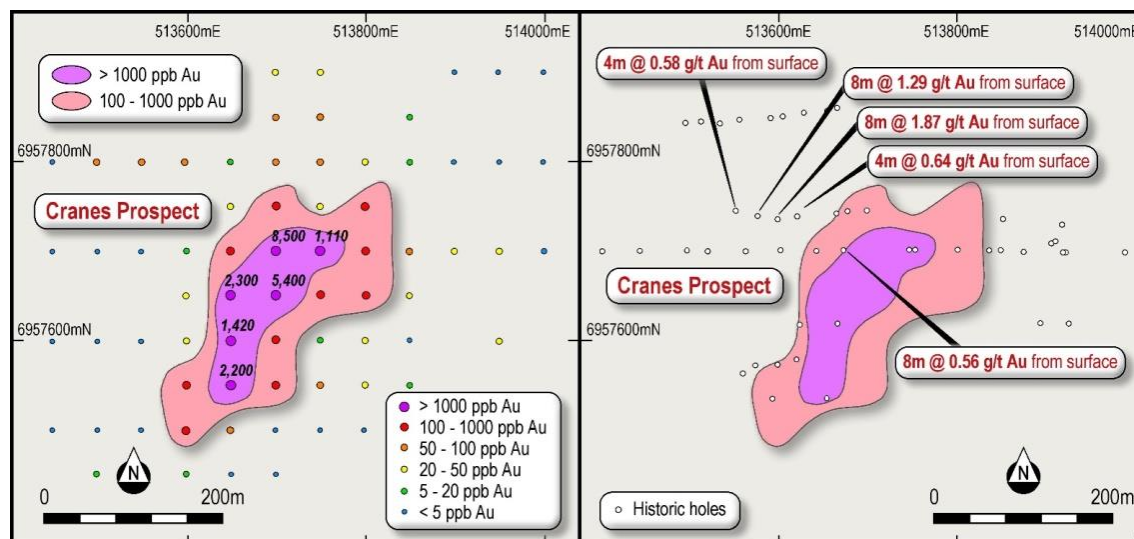


Image 9 – Western Queen Project – Cranes Prospect – Gold in Lag Geochemistry and Historic Drilling



- Rumble considers the gold in lag anomalism at Cranes is prospective for high-grade gold shoot-like mineralisation (similar style to the Western Queen Central and South Deposits). Significant surface laterite gold mineralisation supports the high order gold in lag anomalism.

Next Steps

Western Queen Central Mine and Deposit

- The Western Queen Project has potential for additional high-grade gold resources down plunge from historic very high-grade gold intercepts at the Western Queen Central Mine and Deposit – currently open and untested
- Drill targeting – planned October 2019 – see image 2
- Deep RC drilling targeting plunge extension - planned November 2019 – see image 2

Cranes Prospect

- At the Cranes Prospect, high order gold in lag anomalism with significant surficial laterite gold mineralisation has not been completely tested - opportunity to find basement mineralisation
- Aircore drilling planned designed to generate drill targets for high-grade gold shoot-like mineralisation – planned October 2019 – see image 2

Key Commercial Terms of the Western Queen Binding Option Agreement

Rumble has signed an option agreement to acquire 100% of the title and interest in the Western Queen Gold Projects from Mt Magnet Gold Pty Ltd (a subsidiary of Ramelius Resources Ltd) on the below material terms:

Western Queen Project (M59/45 and M59/208) – 100%

- a. Rumble to pay A\$50,000 Cash for a 9 month option.
- b. Rumble to spend a minimum of A\$200,000 on exploration expenditure within 9 months.
- c. Rumble can elect to pay a further A\$50,000 cash for a further 9 month option period. During this extended option period, Rumble is required to keep the project in good standing.
- d. At any time before the end of either option period, Rumble can pay A\$1,000,000 in shares or cash (or any combination) at Rumble's election to exercise the option to purchase the project 100%.
- e. Gold Processing – Rumble has granted Ramelius a last right of refusal to provide any gold processing and associated haulage services that relate to activities on the Western Queen Project.

Upon completing minimum expenditure for each option period and ensuring the project is in good standing, Rumble can walk away from the Agreement at any time without further obligation, with the exception of customary representations, warranties and indemnities.

Earaheedy Zn-Pb Project, Wiluna, Western Australia

The Earraheedy project is located approximately 110km north of Wiluna, Western Australia. Subsequent to the end of the quarter on 21 October 2019 Rumble announced that it had exercised the option to acquire a 75% in E69/3464 on renegotiated terms with Fossil Prospecting Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of ASX Listed Zenith Minerals Ltd (ASX: ZNC)). Rumble now owns a 75% interest in E69/3464 and has applied for three (100% RTR) contiguous exploration licence applications ELA69/3743, ELA69/3745 and ELA69/3746 that cover the basin extensions - **See image 10 and 11.**

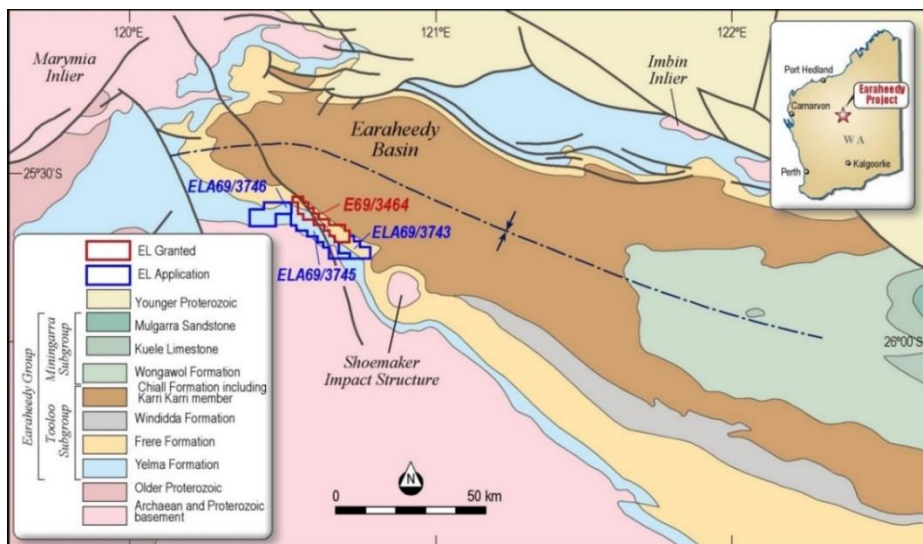


Image 10 – Regional Geology and Tenement Location Plan – Earraheedy Project

New Mineralisation Style (images 11 and 12)

During the quarter rumble completed four (4) diamond drill holes (total metreage – 1199.8) and two (2) RC drill holes (total metreage – 374). A new style of Zn-Pb mineralisation has been delineated on the unconformity contact between the overlying Frere Iron Formation and underlying Navajoh Dolomite and shale of the Yelma Formation. Both formations are part of the lower units of the Palaeoproterozoic Earraheedy Basin. Drilling intercepted a flat lying porous sandstone to grit unit that has been interpreted to be the basal unit of the Frere Iron formation that lies unconformably over the Yelma Formation. Sphalerite, galena and pyrite have replaced the matrix (pore) space within the porous sandstone grit host forming laterally extensive sulphide layers.

Large Tonnage Potential for Zn-Pb Deposits (image 11)

The flat lying Zn Pb bearing sandstone unit with over 13km of strike potential is a high tonnage target based on the average 7.5° dip to the northeast. Image 11 highlights a target tonnage using the following assumptions:

- 1000m of strike (note there is over 13km of strike potential)
- 700m width (based on shallow 7.5° and depth to 80m – typical large open cut mine scenario)
- 7m width of mineralisation (multiple intercepts with average true width of 7m)
- Specific Gravity (SG) of 2.5 (world average SG of sandstone – not accounting for metal)

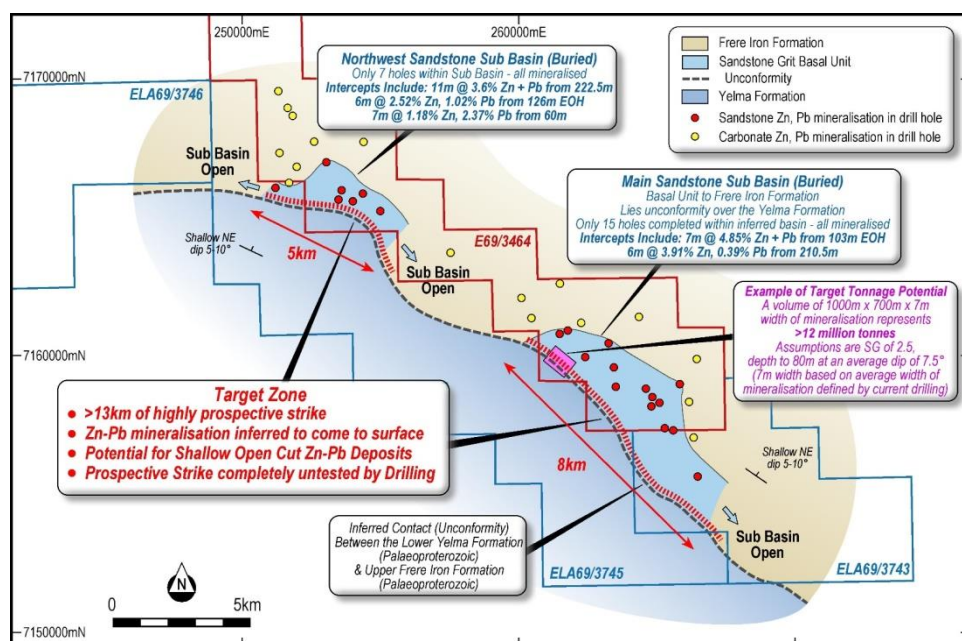


Image 11 –Two sandstone sub basins, 13kms of shallow drill target zone and new applications

The project has the potential for >12 million tonnes (plus metal) per 1km strike. Note over 13km of prospective strike has been identified.

Disclaimer: The example of 12million tonne target **is not a mineral resource estimate**, it's an example of the area required for a deposit of this size in the identified target zone based on assumptions outlined above which are conceptual in nature. There has been no drilling to date in the target zone to identify mineralisation, the example is to highlight there is ample area in the identified 13km's of target zone to have large tonnage deposits if the company is successful in making a discovery in upcoming exploration. There is no certainty exploration will result in a discovery.

Two sandstone sub basins dipping to the northeast between 5 - 10° have been identified beneath the main Frere Iron Formation. The sub basins daylight under shallow sand cover along the regionally extensive Frere Iron Formation/Yelma Formation contact (unconformity) on the southwestern margin of project.

The larger sub basin (Main Sandstone Sub Basin) (see image 11 and 12) has an area of 8km by 2.5km and is open to the southeast. Within the Main Sandstone Sub Basin fifteen (15) diamond core and RC drill holes have intercepted the Zn-Pb bearing sandstone unit. Over half of the drill holes did not pass through the sandstone and ended in mineralisation. Significant drill hole intercepts include:

- TDH20 - 7m @ 4.85% Zn + Pb from 103m EOH in sandstone
- TRC47 - 6m @ 3.91% Zn, 0.39% Pb from 210.5m in sandstone

The smaller sub basin (Northwest Sandstone Sub Basin) (see image 11) has an area of 5km by 2km and is completely open along strike (open to the southeast and open to the west). Within the Northwest Sandstone Sub Basin seven (7) diamond core and RC drill holes have intercepted the Zn – Pb bearing sandstone unit. Significant drill hole intercepts include:

- TDH14 – 11m @ 3.6% Zn + Pb from 222.5m in sandstone
- TRC70 – 6m @ 2.52% Zn, 1.02% Pb from 126m EOH in sandstone
- TRC65 – 7m @ 1.18% Zn, 2.37% Pb from 60m in sandstone

Over 13km of prospective strike (**see image 11**) of potential shallow Zn-Pb mineralized sandstone has been identified where the unconformity comes to surface. The prospective strike is completely open. All previous exploration (drill holes) has focused on MVT (Mississippi Valley Type) Zn-Pb mineralisation hosted within the Navajoh Dolomite (upper unit of the Yelma Formation). No drill hole has tested the up-dip to surface expression of the Zn-Pb bearing sandstone unit within the sub basins.

The source of the Zn-Pb in the sandstone is from the underlying eroded dolomite which hosts the Zn Pb MVT mineralisation. With both sub basins, the Zn Pb (MVT) dolomite is completely eroded towards the southwest. Metal zonation is evident with Pb (Galena) increasing substantially (Zn:Pb ratio decreasing) towards the southwest. Mineralisation is sphalerite, galena and pyrite. The sandstone unconformity is often cavitated and fill of voids with large volumes of high salinity water present.

A series of diagrammatic sections of the Main Sandstone Sub Basin (**images 12 & 13**) highlights the approximate depth and location of the prospective Zn-Pb bearing sandstone as it nears the surface (up dip). **Image 12** highlights Zn + Pb anomalism from previous soil sampling (partial leach geochemistry – iron) located close to the unconformity as it surfaces under shallow cover.

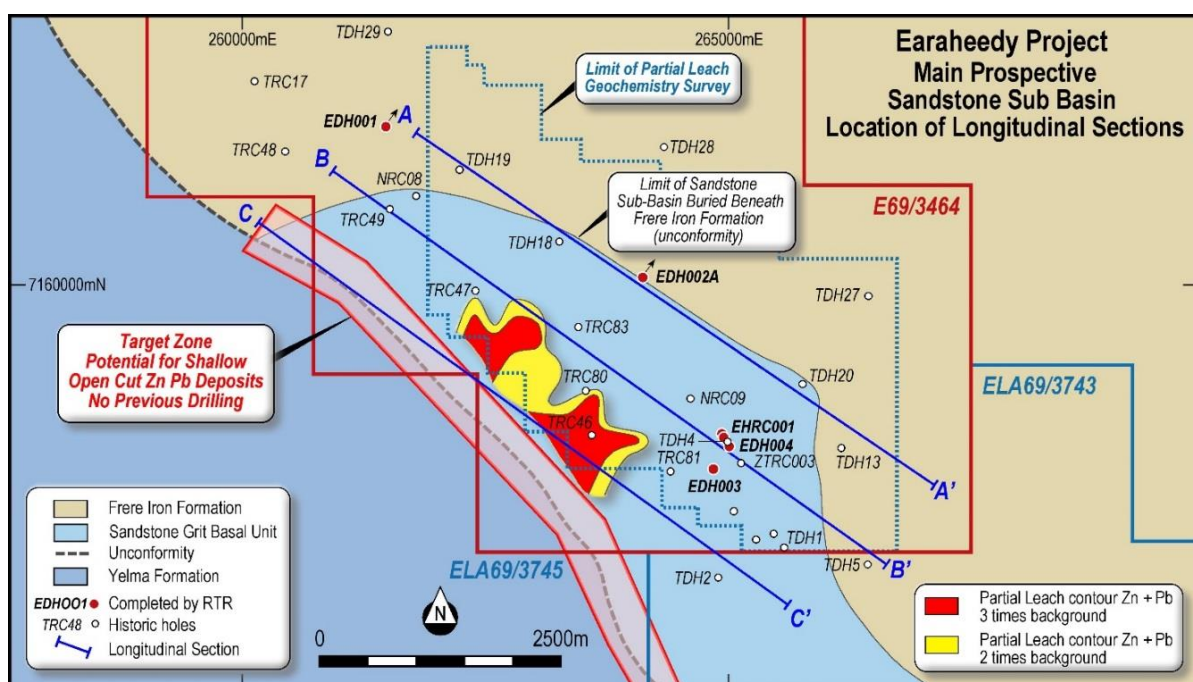
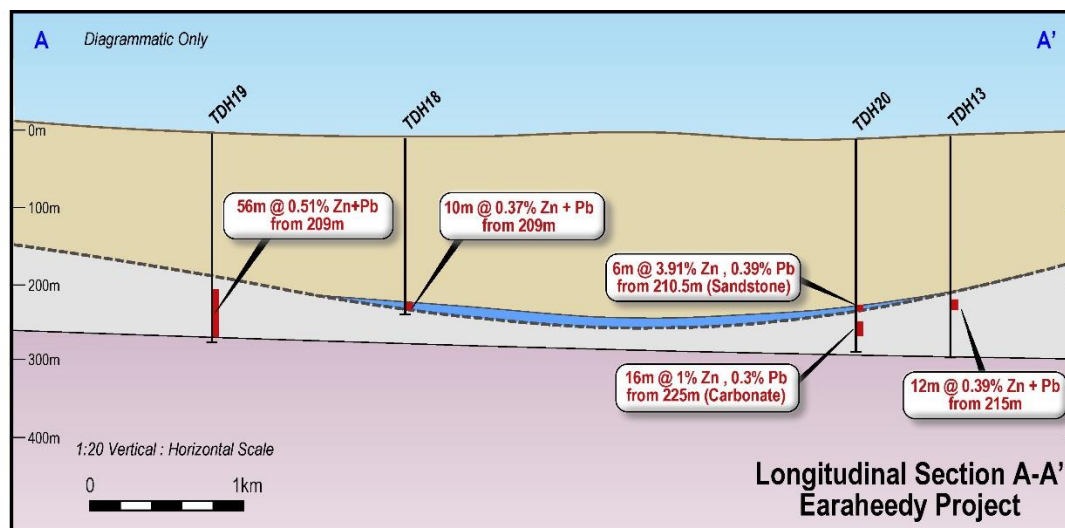


Image 12 –Main Sandstone Sub Basin – Geology, Prospectivity and Section Location Plan

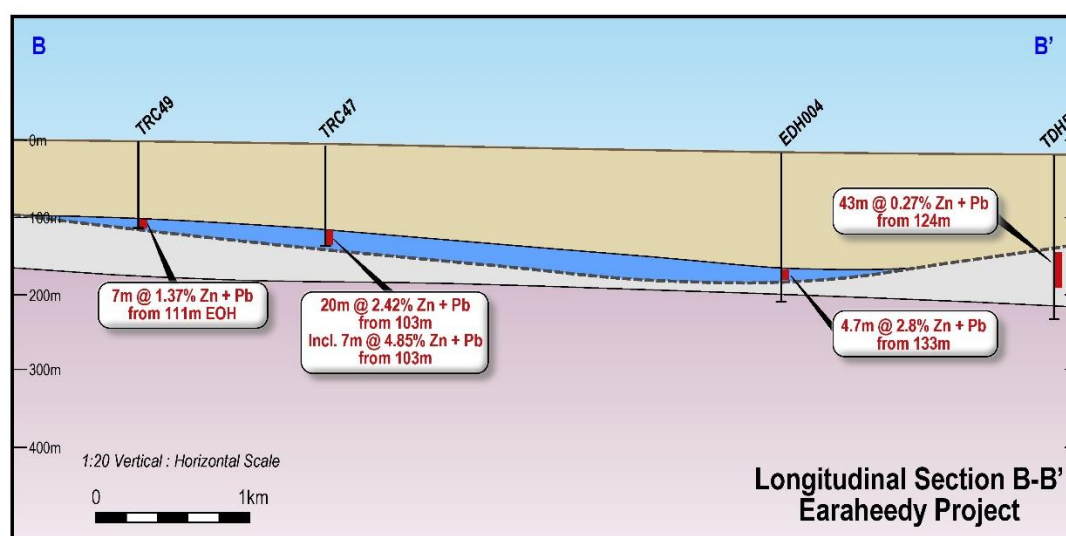


Section AA'

See Image 12 for Location
(Central deeper in Basin)

Highlights:

- MVT mineralisation hosted in dolomite – light grey unit
- Higher-grade Zn-Pb hosted in Sandstone Unit (Blue)

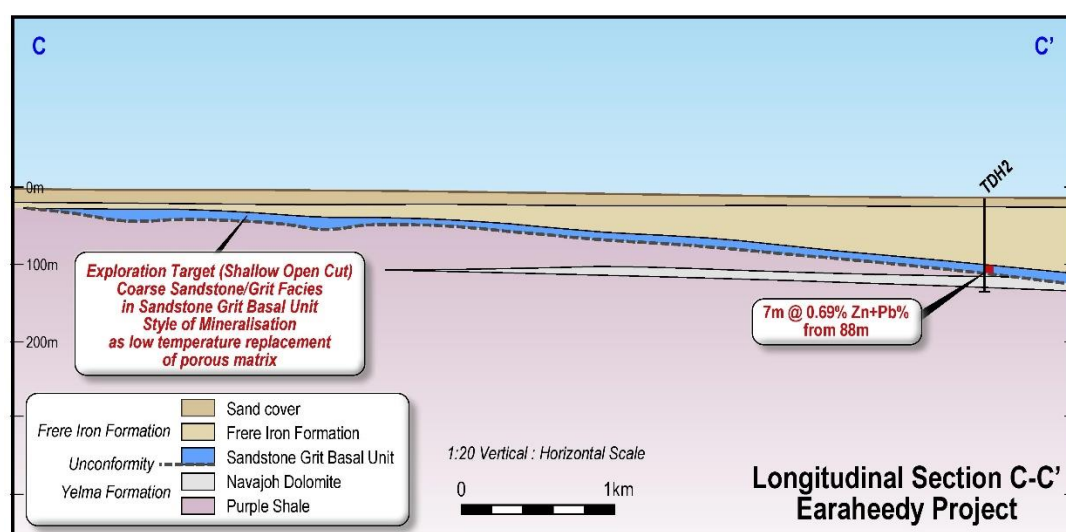


Section BB'

See Image 12 for Location
(Further southwest in basin)

Highlights:

- Only 3 holes over 5km have intersected the higher-grade Zn-Pb Sandstone unit
- The lower Dolomite is mostly eroded away at the unconformity contact.



Section CC'

See Image 12 for Location
(Southwest margin of basin)

Highlights:

- The higher-grade Zn-Pb Sandstone unit is close to surface – No drilling
- The Dolomite hosting the MVT mineralisation has been eroded completely.

Image 13 – Longitudinal Sections AA', BB' and CC'

Next Steps

- Passive seismic traverses to cover the Main and Northwest Sandstone Sub Basins to aid in understanding and locating the highly prospective sandstone unconformity as it comes to surface - planned November 2019 – see image 2
- Shallow vertical RC drilling to test the up-dip position of the Zn-Pb bearing sandstone unit is planned to drill on approximate 500m centres covering both the Main and Northwest Sandstone Sub Basins – planned December 2019 – see image 2

Key Commercial Terms of the Earn-In Agreement

RTR renegotiated the terms to acquire 75% of the title and interest in the E69/3464 and has provided notice to Fossil Prospecting that it has exercised the option based on the below terms:

- Rumble has exercised the option to acquire 75% of the project by paying A\$350,000 in RTR shares (renegotiated down from A\$500,000) calculated using a 30 Day VWAP - 3,846,153 shares were issued.
- Fossil Prospecting Ltd is free carried to bankable feasibility study (BFS).
- Following the completion of a BFS and any decision to mine, Fossil Prospecting Ltd can either elect to contribute to ongoing project development or dilute to a 1.5% net smelter royalty (NSR).

Braeside/Barramine Zn-Pb-Cu-AG-Au-V Project

During the quarter on 22 August 2019 Rumble announce the results of ongoing drill targeting completed at the Braeside-Barramine Project and the results and interpretation of the recently completed drilling program at the Earahedy Project.

The Braeside-Barramine Project, located in the east Pilbara region of Western Australia, comprises an area of 1813 km² covering **over 60km of prospective strike for significant mineralization**. Polymetallic high-level vein sets discovered by Rumble are considered to be part of a large porphyry to epithermal alteration and mineralization system related to potential underlying Fortescue (2.7 Ga) felsic (subvolcanic to aerial volcanics) and associated A type granitoids.

Soil and grab sampling completed by Rumble has highlighted a further nine (9) high priority drill targets complimenting 5 high priority targets previously defined in 2018 – **see image 14**.

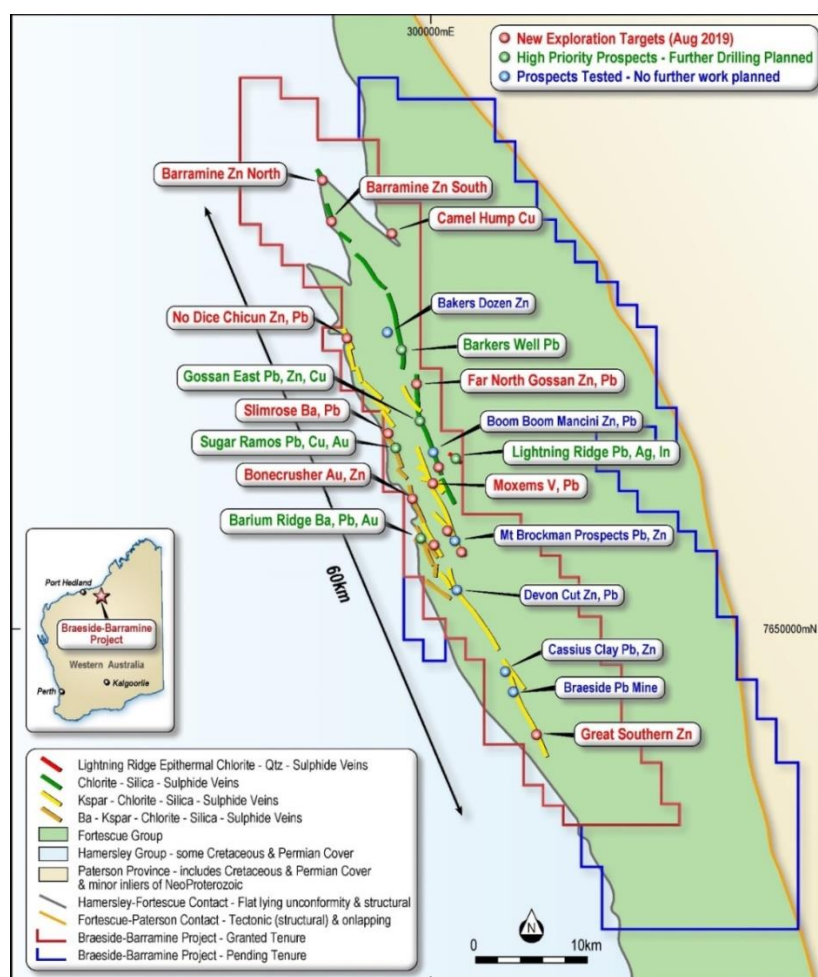


Image 14. Braeside-Barramine Project – Tenure, Regional Geology and Targets

Drill Targeting Completed - (9) nine new high priority drill targets defined

From May to June 2019, some 913 soil, 44 stream sediment and 195 grab samples were collected over a strike of 65 km within the Braeside-Barramine Project. The soils were collected on 400m by 400m, 200m by 200m and 100m by 50m grids over high priority targets.

The surface geochemistry has highlighted (9) nine new high priority drill targets.

1. Moxem's V-Pb Target (Image 14, 15 & 16)

- A new vanadinite vein has been discovered with **very high-grade** vanadium (**V₂O₅**) lead (**Pb**) **values** from limited grab sampling including:

- **BR507 – 6.75% V₂O₅, 48.25% Pb.**
- **BR640 – 4.62% V₂O₅, 16.71% Pb.**
- **BR643 – 6.62% V₂O₅, 31.3% Pb.**
- **BR647 – 3.44% V₂O₅, 16.64% Pb.**
- **BR646 – 2.82% V₂O₅, 29.68% Pb.**
- **BR634 – 3.87% V₂O₅, 16.34% Pb**



Image 15 – Vanadinite from Moxem's

- The high-grade vanadium-lead mineralization has been defined along an east-northeast trending altered structure over a **strike length of 400m (completely open)**.
- The mineralization is vanadinite (**see image 15**) occurring as multiple veins and veinlets (generally < 1m in width) with the **alteration to 40m in width**.

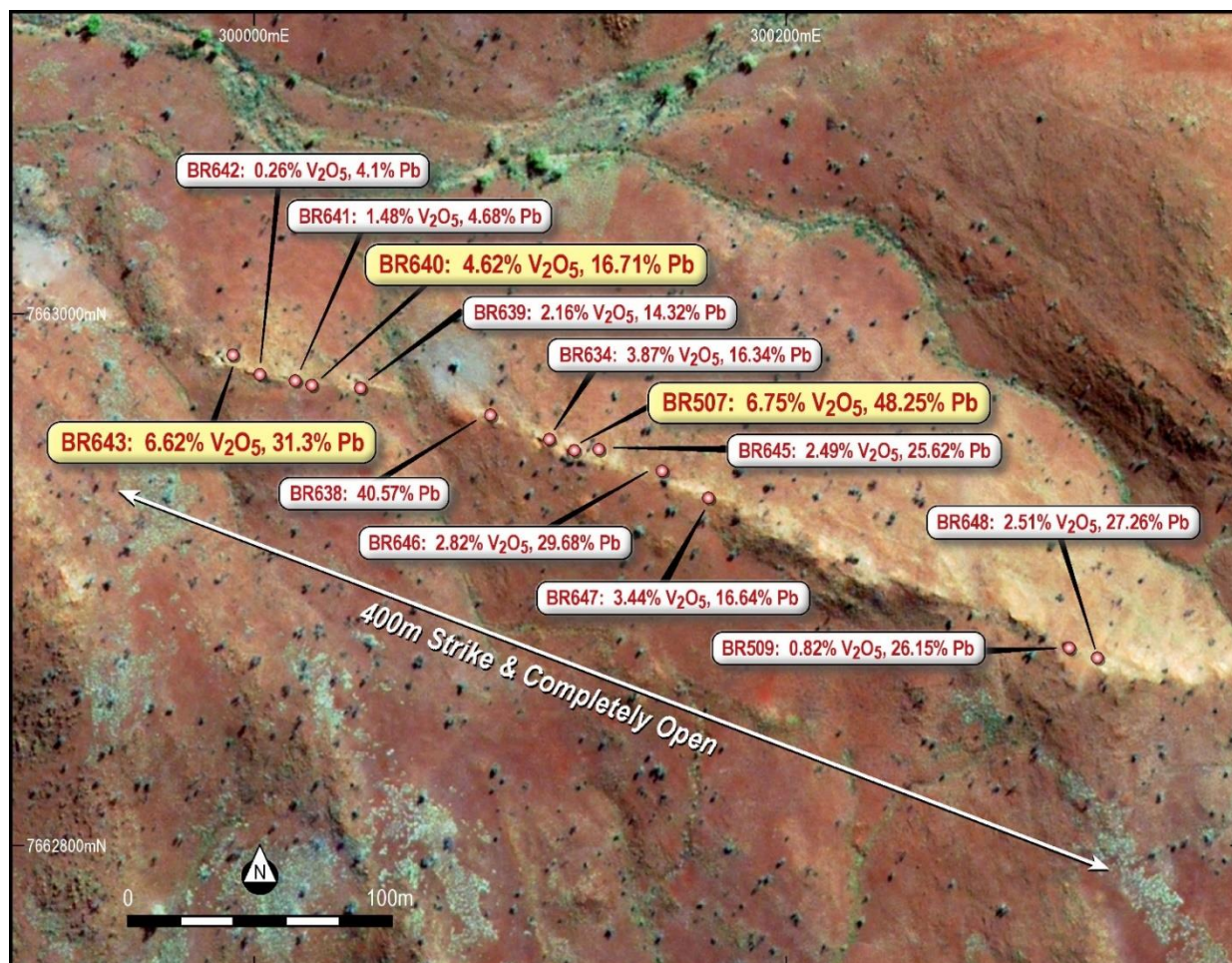


Image 16 - Moxem's V Pb Target – Location of Grab Samples and Results.

2. Bonecrusher Au-Zn Target (Image 14 and 17)

- Gold in soil anomalism has been confirmed over a **strike of 1km** with the peak Au value 39ppb and strong continuity of anomalism has been determined by infill 100m by 50m soil sampling.
- Limited **grab sampling** has highlighted **strong Zn (to 2.54%)** and **Ag (to 32.7 g/t)** mineralisation is **associated with the gold in soil anomalism** - Underlying the gold in soil anomalism is an outlier of altered shale/siltstone.
- Bonecrusher lies within the main Ba Kspar Chlorite Silica sulphide vein alteration corridor (**see image 14**) and is the first **significant gold target** discovered since Rumble commenced exploration in 2017.

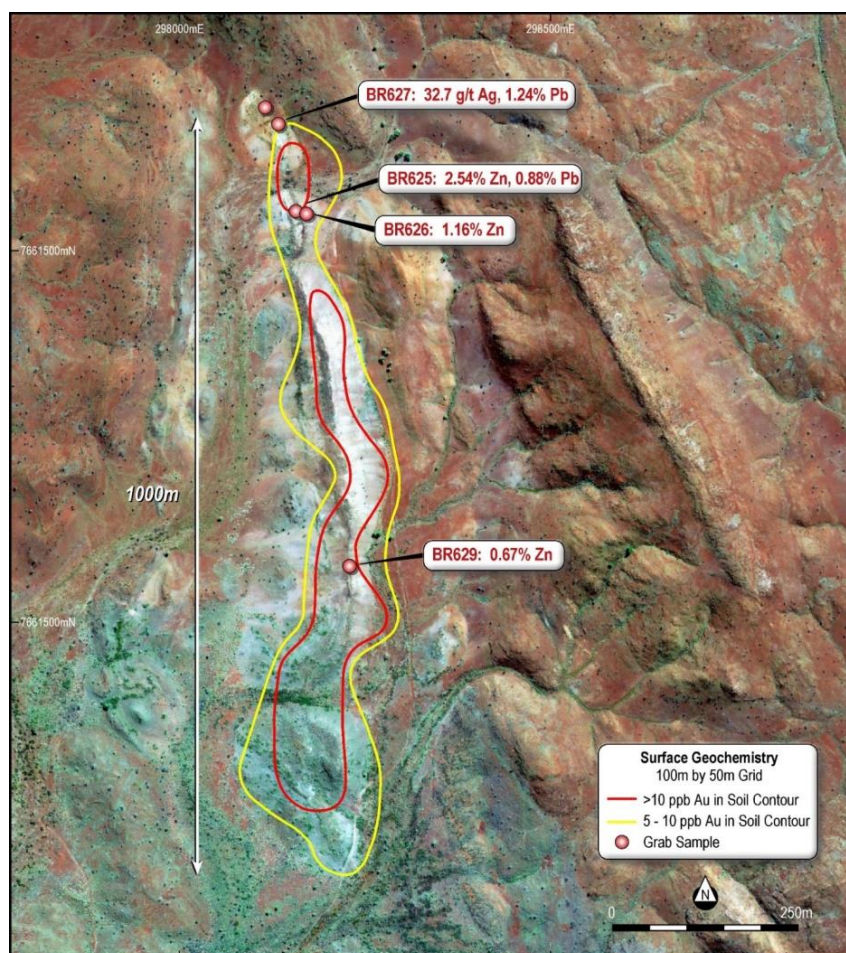


Image 17 – Bonecrusher Au Zn Target – Gold in Soil Contours and Grab Sample results.

3. Far North Gossan Zn-Pb Target (Image 14)

- Strong alteration over 500m in strike is associated with sphalerite and galena mineralisation. Grab sampling focused on the intersection of two structures where results returned **8.32% Zn (peak value)**, **6.45% Zn**, **4.23% Zn**, **9.34% Pb (peak value)** and **3.4% Pb**.

4. No Dice Chicun Zn-Pb Target (Image 14)

- Soil anomalism over a **strike of 1km and on average 200m wide** is associated with altered shales and siltstone. Maximum Zn in soil value is 560ppm and Pb in soil is 422ppm. Limited grab sampling returned **Pb to 34%, Ag to 88 g/t and Zn to 1.4%**.

5. Barramine Zn South Target (Image 14)

- A large **2km by 1km soil anomaly** with **peak value of 1200ppm Zn and 700ppm Pb** is associated with andesitic volcanoclastics and siltstones. Random grab sampling returned anomalous Zn to 0.7% and Pb to 0.62%.

6. Barramine Zn North Target (Image 14)

- Strong Zn in soil anomalism occurs over an area **800m by 400m** in shales and siltstones with maximum Zn to 373ppm and Pb to 248ppm.

7. Camel Hump Cu Target (Image 14)

- Shear zone style mineralization over **1.5km** as returned **Cu to 13.4%, Pb to 6.04%, Zn to 1.79% and Ag to 131 g/t** from limited grab sampling. Soil sampling returned copper to 338 ppm.

8. Great Southern Zn Target (Image 14)

- A large **1.4km long (open) soil anomaly** with Zn to 498ppm is associated with a strongly altered. No grab sampling has been completed.

9. Slimrose Ba-Pb Target (Image 14)

- A large **alteration zone 600m by 500m** is associated with strong Ba (to >2000ppm) and Pb (571ppm) soil anomalism. A single grab sample returned 0.52% Pb.

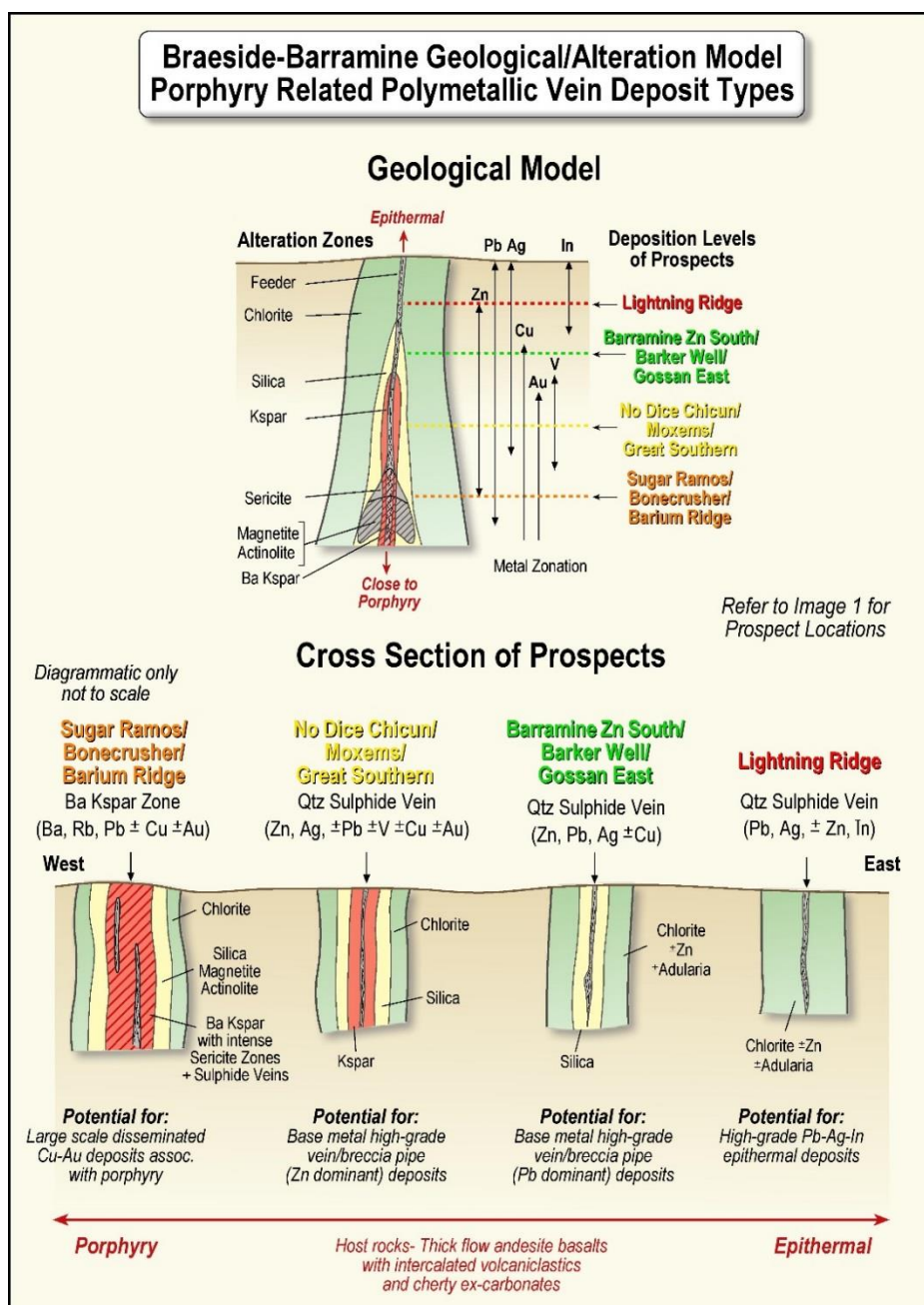


Image 18 – Braeside-Barramine Regional Scale Porphyry to Epithermal System - Refer to Image 14 for prospect locations

Exploration Potential

Exploration by Rumble has now outlined a large mineralised vein array system **over 60km in strike and 8km in width**. Four styles of veining and alteration has been discovered (**See Image 14 and 18**) with high level epizonal to epithermal base metal veining occurring in the east section of the vein system then ranging into low level epizonal to upper porphyry in the west section (deeper deposition level). The recent surface geochemistry exploration has extended the mineralised vein system along strike and defined additional parallel vein sets.

Next Steps

14 high priority targets made up of (9) nine new targets (no drilling) recently defined and (5) five prospects outlined during the 2018 RC drilling programme (**see Image 14**) have significant base metal and alteration intercepts and are open along strike.

- Infill surface geochemistry with prospect mapping will define drill targets for the new (9) nine targets - planned November 2019 – see image 2
- Up to 14 targets will be tested by RC drilling along strike and at depth – Planned once final targets have defined in November 2019
- CSIRO Phase 2 investigating relationship between the alteration mineral assemblages, the mineralization as well as the paragenesis of the ore and the source of the mineralising fluids and the age of the Pb-Zn mineralisation - Phase 2 is ongoing with results expected next quarter

Munarra Gully Cu-Au Project, Cue District, Murchison, WA (See Image 19)

The Munarra Gully Project is located some 50km NNE of the town of Cue within the Murchison Goldfields of Western Australia. Rumble can earn up to 80% on E51-1677 and M51/0122 and has two exploration licence applications (100% ownership) covering the inferred northern strike extension of the copper-gold mineralised corridor that extends over a known strike of 9km. The additional tenure and inferred zone has increased the strike of the prospective Cu-Au corridor to 25km.

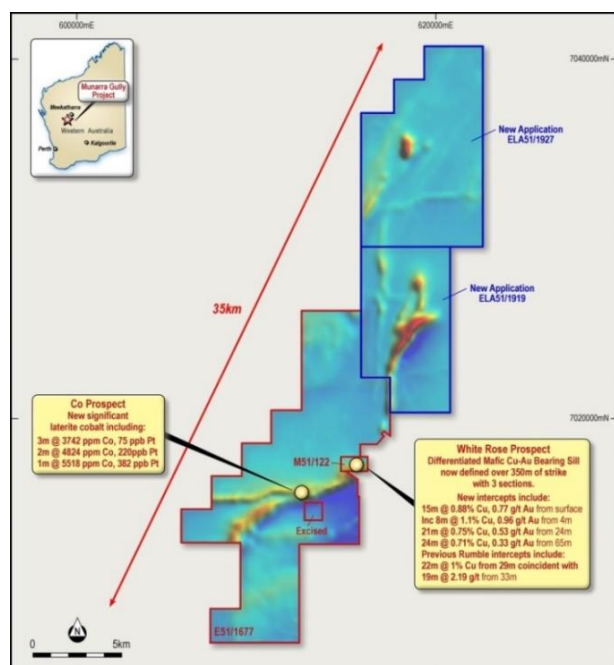


Image 19 – Munarra Gully Project over Regional Airborne Magnetics with Cobalt and whiteRose prospects

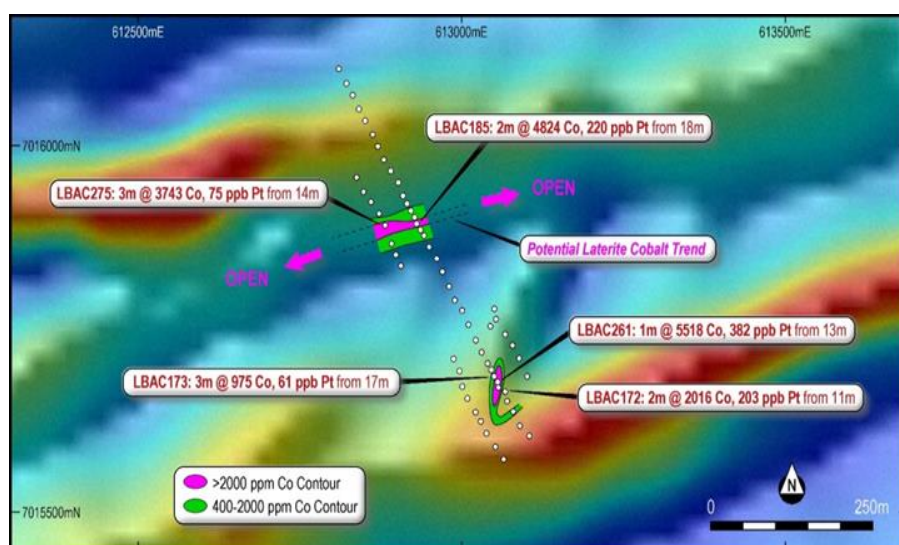


Image 20 – Cobalt Prospect – Air Core Drilling over Airborne Magnetics

Cobalt High-Grade Co-Pt Prospect (E51/1677) (See Image 20)

As announced on 11 July 2019 a single traverse of angled air core drilling discovered two zones of high-grade cobalt mineralisation with anomalous platinum within the leached upper saprolite zone of a lateritised ultramafic intrusion.

Significant results include:

- LBAC275 – 3m @ 0.37% Co, 75 ppb Pt from 14m
 - LBAC185 – 2m @ 0.48% Co, 220 ppb Pt from 18m
 - LBAC172 – 2m @ 0.20% Co, 203 ppb Pt from 11m
 - LBAC261 – 1m @ 0.55% Co, 382 ppb Pt from 13m
- The Co – Pt mineralisation is completely open along strike - There is over 10km's of strike within the ultramafic units that occur along a strongly magnetic trend (see image 19).
 - The regional air core drilling by Rumble has only tested a very small percentage of this prospective ultramafic package.
 - High potential for high-grade shallow laterite cobalt deposits

Next Steps

- Rumble will fast-track systematic shallow air core traverses along strike to scope out any high-grade lateritic cobalt mineralisation with up to 10km of strike potential - planned November 2019 – image 2

White Rose Prospect (M51/122) Copper-Gold Feeder Defined

A differentiated copper-gold bearing mafic sill has been defined at the White Rose Prospect. RC drilling includes:

- 22m @ 1.00% Cu from 29m with 19m @ 2.19 g/t Au from 33m –
* Cu to 2.66% and Au to 11.56 g/t (High-Grade Potential)
- 15m @ 0.88% Cu, 0.77 g/t Au from surface
- 21m @ 0.75% Cu, 0.53 g/t Au from 24m
* Entire hole mineralised – 78m @ 0.34% Cu, 0.23 g/t Au (0.1% Cu cut-off)
- 24m @ 0.71% Cu, 0.33 g/t Au from 65m
* 0.5% Cu lower cut off

Mineralisation is considered ortho-magmatic and is associated with disseminated chalcopyrite, bornite and pyrite. The background copper is elevated for the width of the entire sill (500 – 1000ppm Cu). Mineralisation is generally low sulphur and is concentrated at the base of the mafic phase of sill. The mineralised sill is interpreted to be a feeder channel, part of a larger sill complex with potential for higher grade mineralisation down plunge – Rumble only tested the upper extent of what may be a much larger system below. The mineralised sill feeder zone is over 350m in strike and up to 150m in width and open at depth.

Next Steps

- White Rose Prospect - 2 RC holes followed by DHTM – target high-grade down plunge - planned November 2019 – see image 2
- Regional – The mineralised copper-gold sill is considered to be a part of a larger sill complex with potential to find further copper-gold bearing mafic sills - shallow air core drilling is planned to test the 25km mineralised corridor.

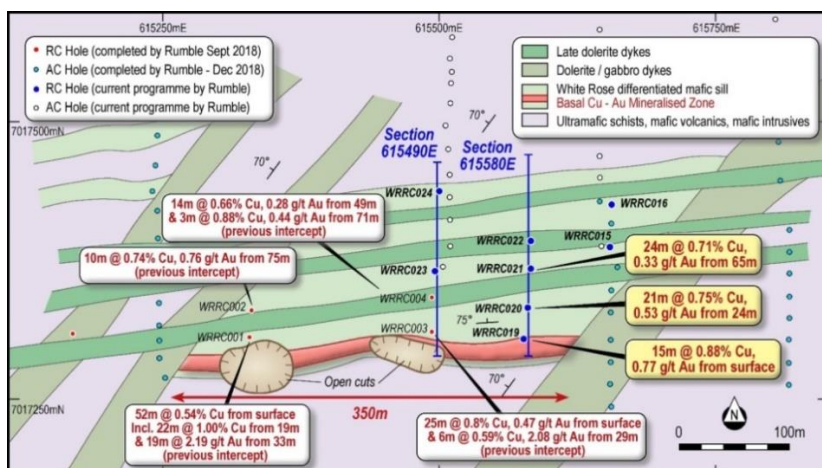


Image 21 – White Rose Prospect - Plan of 350m strike differentiated Mafic Sill channel,

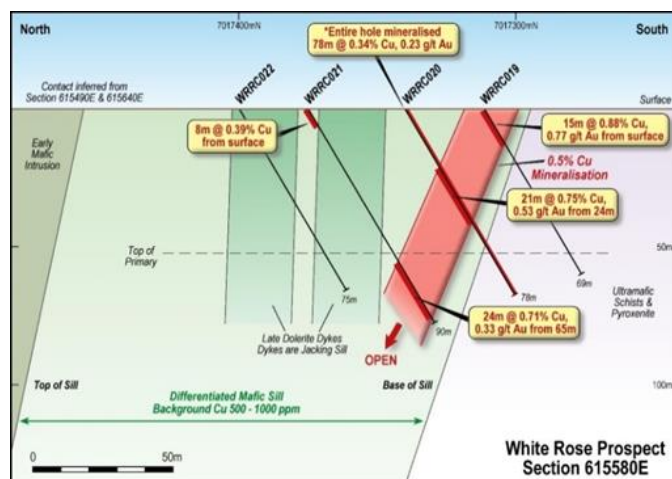


Image 22 – Mineralised sill interpreted to be a feeder

Thunderstorm Ni-Cu-Au Project, Fraser Range JV with IGO 70% / RTR 30%

The Thunderstorm Project lies within the Albany – Fraser Province and is located some 250km SSE of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia.

The Thunderstorm Project comprises of four exploration licences, E28/2366, E28/2528, E28/2529 and E28/2595 for a total area of 323km². Independence Group NL (ASX: IGO) has 70% and RTR 30%- Rumble is now free-carried 30% up to the completion of a pre-feasibility study (PFS).

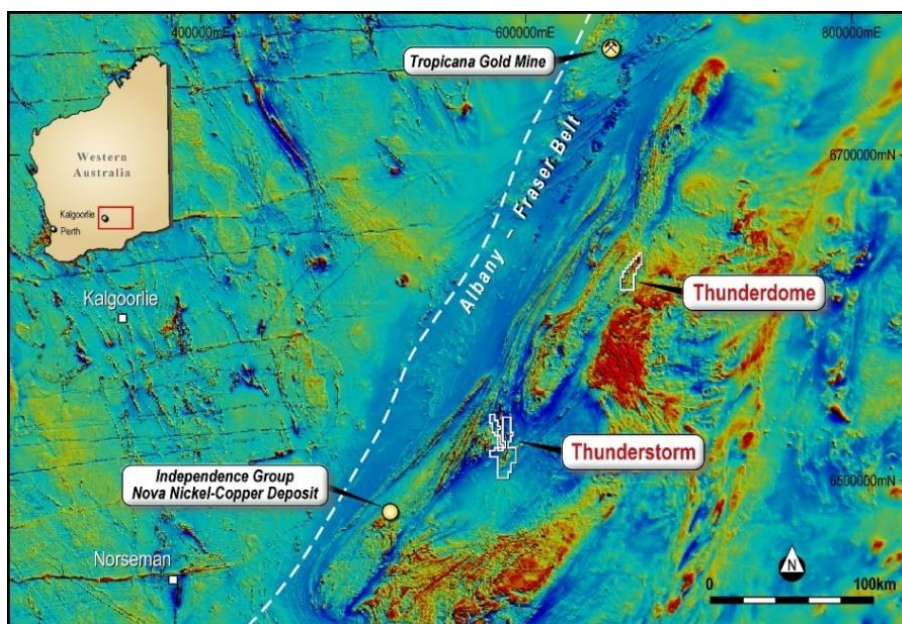


Image 23 - Location of Fraser Range JV Project's with IGO

First stage regional air core drilling by IGO on wide spaced patterns 400m and 1.5km by 400m made a significant high-grade gold discovery during the June quarter 2019 (refer ASX announcement 1 July 2019).

Themis Prospect High-Grade Gold Intercept (image 24 and 25)

High-grade gold within a palaeo-drainage and into basement rocks returned:

- 25m @ 2.42 g/t Au from 42m (0.1 g/t Au lower cut off – exploration)* and Includes 5m @ 10.85 g/t Au from 49m (1 g/t Au lower cut off)*.

Pion Prospect Gold Intercept (image 24)

- 4m @ 3.8 g/t Au from 86m and 4m @ 0.34 g/t Au from 106m.

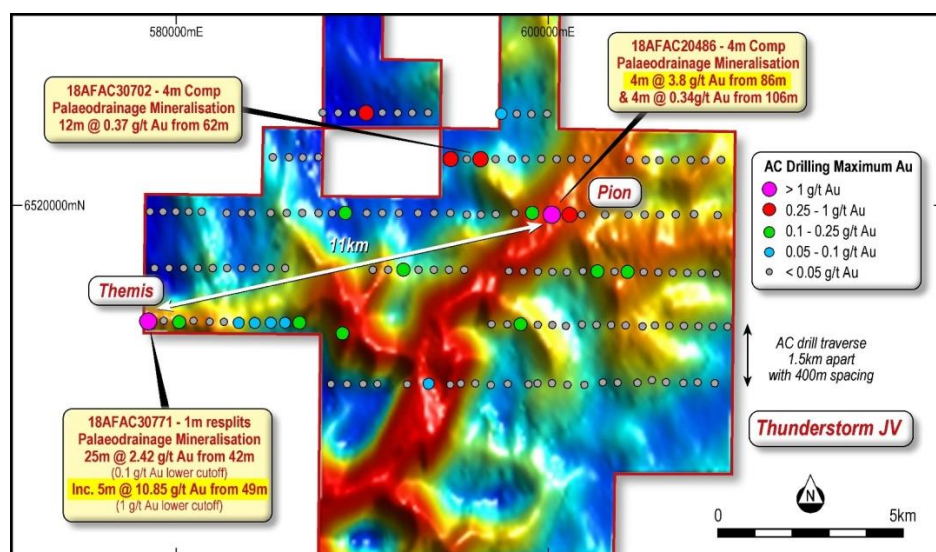


Image 24 – Thunderstorm JV Project – Location of Main Au Mineralisation over Palaeo-drainage (from Spectrem AEM)

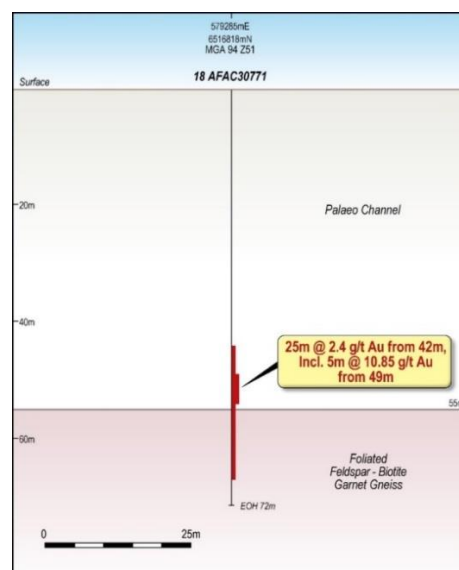


Image 25 – Themis Prospect Drill-hole 18AFAC30771 Section with Significant High-Grade Au Intercept

Important: The Themis and Pion occurrences lie on the same palaeo-drainage system some 11km apart (13km by palaeo-drainage), highlighting the scale potential.

Conclusions

- The identification of significant high-grade gold mineralisation in wide-spaced drilling, within a large complex palaeo-drainage system over a broad area, highlights the potential for both palaeo-channel and basement gold deposits.
- Rumble considers the Themis Prospect gold mineralisation as the most significant gold intercept in recent years in the Fraser Range outside of the Tropicana gold system.
- The main palaeo-drainage has not been tested between the two main intercepts (18AFAC30771 and 18AFAC20486), a distance of 11km (13km by drainage), highlighting the scale potential.
- Drilling by IGO has outlined numerous >100ppb Au air core drill-hole intercepts (see image 4) on other palaeo-drainages that feed into the main system.

Next Steps

- Further exploration by IGO will consist of infill air core drilling planned to test the high-grade gold mineralisation - planning started in August – see image 2
- IGO will complete broad-spaced (1.5km by 400m) air core drilling over the remaining untested areas - planning started in August – see image 2

Lamil Cu-Au Project, Paterson Province, Western Australia

Rumble has an earn-in and exploration joint venture agreement with AIC Mines Limited (ASX: A1M) (“AIC”) in respect of the Lamil Project, located in between the major mining operations of the Nifty Cu mine and the large Telfer Au-Cu mine within the Paterson Province, East Pilbara, Western Australia.

Under the terms of the earn-in and exploration joint venture agreement AIC can earn a 50% interest by spending \$6 million over 4 years. Thereafter AIC can earn a further 15% by spending \$4 million over 1 year if Rumble elects not to contribute at 50%. The key terms of the earn-in and exploration joint venture agreement are described in the Company’s ASX announcement dated 22 July 2019.

The Paterson Province is one of the most highly endowed yet under-explored mineral provinces in Australia. It hosts the world-class Telfer gold-copper mine and the Nifty copper mine. The Lamil Project, which covers an area of 1,375 km², is situated midway between these two mines.

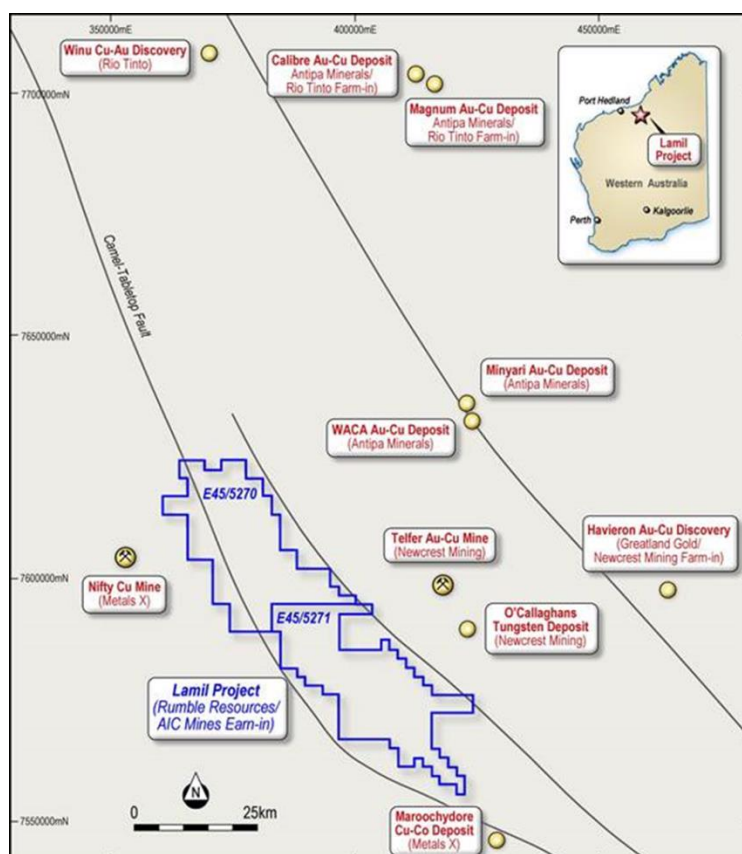


Image 26: Location of the Lamil Project

The region has attracted renewed interest following significant recent discoveries by Rio Tinto Limited at the large Winu copper-gold project and the Newcrest Mining – Greatland Gold joint venture at the exciting Haviron gold-copper project.

The Paterson Province remains underexplored due to its remoteness and relatively deep Permian and recent cover. A recent breakthrough, based on a detailed airborne magnetic survey completed by Rumble in March 2019, indicates that the depth of cover to the main targets in the Lamil Project area is less than 100m. The area has essentially been ignored due to the previous perception of ubiquitous deep (>400m) cover.

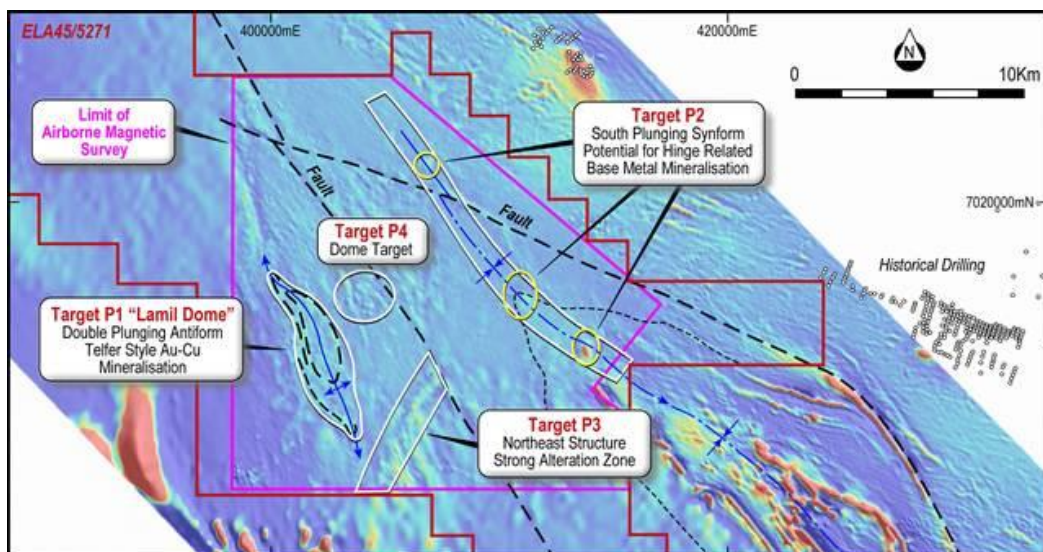


Image 27. Priority targets at the Lamil Project

The airborne magnetic survey completed by Rumble highlighted a major dome structure (Target P1 – see image 27 and image 28) which has many important similarities to the world class Telfer gold-copper deposit which lies only 30km to the northeast. Independent interpretation of the airborne magnetic data completed by AIC has confirmed that the Lamil Dome exhibits the key structural features required to potentially host Telfer-style gold and copper mineralisation.

The Lamil Dome (Target P1) appears as a large NNW trending dome (double plunging antiform) inferred over a strike of 8km under Permian and recent cover. The dome has similar characteristics to the Telfer Dome with respect to orientation of the main axial plane, fold symmetry and vergence, inferred host rocks and size. Importantly the upward continued magnetic imagery at 500m (UC500m) has highlighted an increase in the magnetic response which may indicate a potential underlying intrusion (see image 28). No previous exploration (drilling or geophysical) has tested this target.

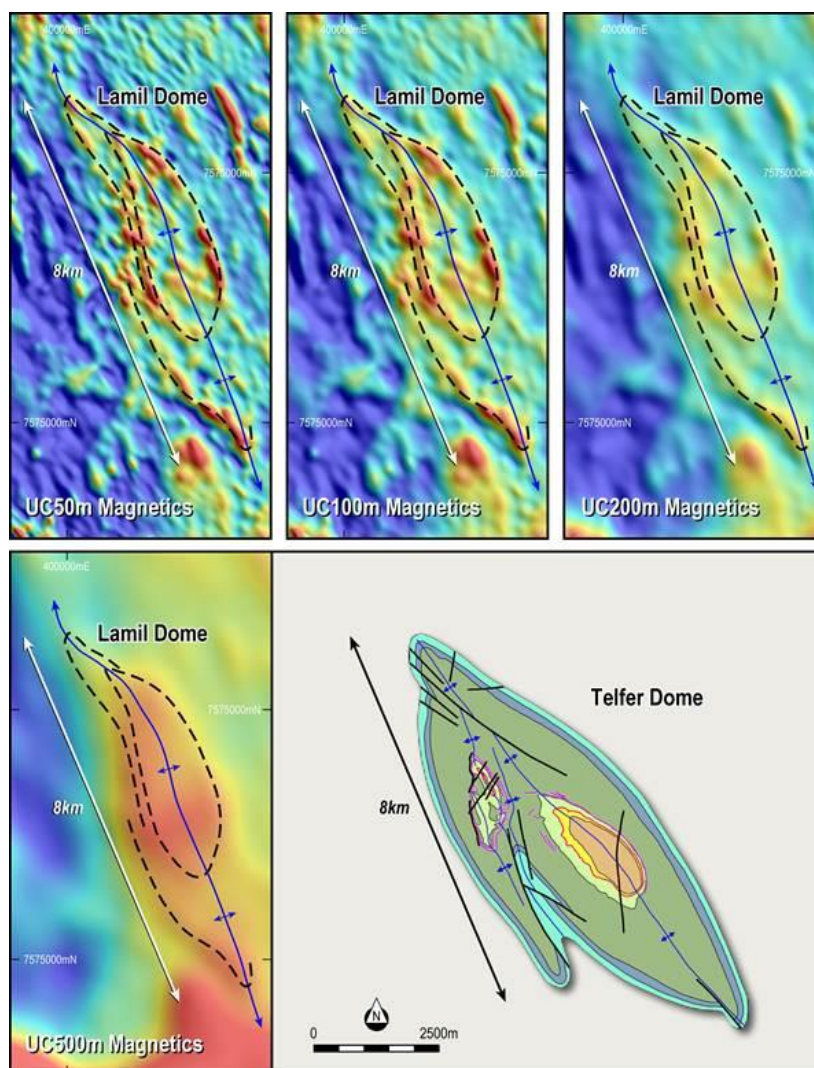


Image 28. Target P1 – Series of Upward Continued Magnetic Images highlighting the Lamil Dome which has a similar dome size, trend and host rocks to the Telfer Dome



Exploration Activates by AIC Mines

A reconnaissance site visit to assess field logistics was undertaken in late September 2019. Although remote, the main target area is easily accessed by sealed road from Port Hedland to the Woodie Woodie Manganese Mine, then via well maintained dirt roads which service the Nifty and Telfer mining operations. Unlike much of the Paterson Province, the Lamil Project area is flat, being largely devoid of sand dunes (which present significant challenges to many other explorers operating in the Paterson) and is sparsely covered by spinifex grass, which is positive for planned exploration activities and any future mining operations.

Next Steps

- Compilation of base geoscientific data sets has commenced and planning is underway for land-based gravity and passive seismic surveys over the main targets to complement the existing detailed aeromagnetic data and refine drill targets – planned November 2019 – see image 2
- Additional surveys currently being assessed include:
 - Ultra fine fraction surface geochemical soil sampling
 - Surface IP
 - Airborne EM

Ongoing Review of Resource Opportunities

During the Quarter the Rumble Board continued to implement a clear strategy of organic growth via the generation of a pipeline of quality high grade base and precious metal projects, critical review them against stringent criteria, to provide optionality to complete low cost systematic exploration to drill test for high grade world class discoveries on multiple projects. In line with this strategy Rumble is currently reviewing projects and the Company will keep the market updated as required.

Corporate

Capital Raise

- Rumble completed a capital raising of \$3,750,000, by way of the issue of 50,000,000 new fully paid ordinary shares at \$0.075 per share ("Placement") a 12% premium to the 30 day share price VWAP
- The strategic placement was underpinned by two new cornerstone investors, the Copulos Group, and a principal of Bennelong Asset Management.

R&D Lodgement

- Rumble 2018-2019 R&D claim lodged for \$1.2million – this is expected to be received in November 2019 and is not included in the Appendix 5B cash position at the end of the September quarter of \$4.32million

- ENDS -

Shane Sikora
Managing Director

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

About Rumble Resources Ltd

Rumble Resources Ltd is an Australian based exploration company, officially admitted to the ASX on the 1st July 2011. Rumble was established with the aim of adding significant value to its current mineral exploration assets and will continue to look at mineral acquisition opportunities both in Australia and abroad.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Exploration Targets and Mineral Resources 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.

Appendix

In accordance with Listing Rule 5.3.3. Rumble provides the following information in relation to its mining tenements.

1. The mining tenements held at the end of the quarter and their location.

Project	Tenement Number	Status	Location	Beneficial Percentage Interest
Thunderstorm	E28/2528	Granted	Western Australia	30% Note 4
Thunderstorm	E28/2529	Granted	Western Australia	30% Note 4
Thunderstorm	E28/2595	Granted	Western Australia	30% Note 4
Thunderstorm	E28/2924	Granted	Western Australia	30% Note 4
Thunderdome	E28/2366	Granted	Western Australia	30% Note 4
Mt Gibson	E59/2359	Application	Western Australia	100%
Mt Gibson	E59/2215	Granted	Western Australia	100%
Mt Gibson	E59/2216	Granted	Western Australia	100%
Braeside	E45/2032	Granted	Western Australia	70% Note 2
Braeside	E45/4873	Granted	Western Australia	100%
Braeside	E45/4874	Granted	Western Australia	100%
Braeside	P45/3037	Granted	Western Australia	100%
Braeside	E45/5356	Application	Western Australia	100%
Braeside	E45/5365	Application	Western Australia	100%
Braeside	E45/5366	Application	Western Australia	100%
Braeside	E45/5367	Application	Western Australia	100%
Braeside	P45/3091	Application	Western Australia	100%
Braeside	P45/3092	Application	Western Australia	100%
Braeside	P45/3097	Application	Western Australia	100%
Braeside	E45/5503	Application	Western Australia	100%
Barramine	E45/4368	Granted	Western Australia	0% Note 1
Earaheedy	E69/3464	Granted	Western Australia	75% Note 3
Earaheedy	E69/3743	Application	Western Australia	100%
Earaheedy	E69/3745	Application	Western Australia	100%
Earaheedy	E69/3746	Application	Western Australia	100%
Munarra Gully	M51/0122	Granted	Western Australia	0% Note 5
Munarra Gully	E51/1677	Granted	Western Australia	0% Note 5
Munarra Gully	E51/1919	Application	Western Australia	100%



Munarra Gully	E51/1927	Application	Western Australia	100%
Lamil	E45/5270	Application	Western Australia	100% Note 7
Lamil	E45/5271	Application	Western Australia	100% Note 7
Panache Project		Granted	Canada	0% Note 6
Long lake Project		Granted	Canada	0% Note 6

2. Mining tenements acquired during the quarter and their location:

Project	Tenement Number	Status	Location	Beneficial Percentage Interest
Earaheedy	E69/3743	Application	Western Australia	100%
Earaheedy	E69/3745	Application	Western Australia	100%
Earaheedy	E69/3746	Application	Western Australia	100%

3. Mining tenements disposed of during the quarter and their location:

Project	Tenement Number	Status	Location	Comment
Earaheedy	E69/3543	Application	Western Australia	100%
Braeside	E45/5503	Application	Western Australia	100%
Munarra Gully	E51/1933	Application	Western Australia	100%

1. Barramine Project, Western Australia

E45/4368 is subject to an earn in agreement whereby Rumble can earn a 70% interest by spending A\$750k over 3 years. Refer ASX announcement 4 June 2018 for further details in respect of the acquisition.

2. Braeside Project, Western Australia

E45/2032 70% RTR / 30% Maverick Exploration

3. Earahedy Project, Western Australia

E69/3464 75% RTR / 25% Zenith Minerals

4. Fraser Range Projects, Western Australia

E28/2528, E28/2529, E28/2595, E28/2366 - IGO 70% / RTR 30%

5. Munarra Gully, Western Australia

M51/122 and E51/1677 are both subject to an option agreement whereby Rumble can acquire up to 80% of the tenements by payment of cash and Rumble shares within certain timeframes, as outlined in detail in ASX announcement 27 February 2018.

6. Panache and Long Lake Projects, Canada

Both projects are subject to an option agreement whereby Rumble can acquire up to 100% of the tenements by payment of cash and Rumble shares within certain timeframes, as outlined in detail in ASX announcement 9 August 2018.

7. Lamil Project, western Australia

AIC Mines can earn 65% by spending \$10million in 5 years. Refer ASX announcement 22 July 2019.

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

Introduced 01/07/96 Origin Appendix 8 Amended 01/07/97, 01/07/98, 30/09/01, 01/06/10, 17/12/10, 01/05/13, 01/09/16

Name of entity

Rumble Resources Limited

ABN

74 148 214 260

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

30 September 2019

Consolidated statement of cash flows	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (3 months) \$A'000
1. Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1 Receipts from customers	-	-
1.2 Payments for		
(a) exploration & evaluation	(1,091)	(1,091)
(b) development	-	-
(c) production	-	-
(d) staff costs	(151)	(370)
(e) administration and corporate costs	(136)	(587)
1.3 Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4 Interest received	-	-
1.5 Interest and other costs of finance paid	(2)	(2)
1.6 Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7 Research and development refunds	-	-
1.8 Other (GST)	(27)	(27)
1.9 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(1,407)	(1,407)

2. Cash flows from investing activities		
2.1 Payments to acquire:		
(a) property, plant and equipment	-	-
(b) tenements (see item 10)	-	-
(c) investments	-	-
(d) other non-current assets	-	-

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (3 months) \$A'000
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(b) tenements (see item 10)	-	-
	(c) investments	-	-
	(d) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
2.6	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	-	-

3.	Cash flows from financing activities		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of shares	4,120	4,120
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible notes	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of share options	-	-
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of shares, convertible notes or options	(225)	(225)
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
3.10	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	3,895	3,895

4.	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,831	1,831
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(1,407)	(1,407)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	-	-
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	3,895	3,895
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	4,319	4,319

5. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1 Bank balances	1,811	1,824
5.2 Call deposits	2,508	7
5.3 Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4 Funds held in trust for issuance of shares.	-	-
5.5 Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)	4,319	1,831

6. Payments to directors of the entity and their associates

- 6.1 Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2
- 6.2 Aggregate amount of cash flow from loans to these parties included in item 2.3
- 6.3 Include below any explanation necessary to understand the transactions included in items 6.1 and 6.2

**Current quarter
\$A'000**

127

-

Executive and non-executive director fees and technical consulting services.

7. Payments to related entities of the entity and their associates

- 7.1 Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2
- 7.2 Aggregate amount of cash flow from loans to these parties included in item 2.3
- 7.3 Include below any explanation necessary to understand the transactions included in items 7.1 and 7.2

**Current quarter
\$A'000**

-

-

n/a

Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

8.	Financing facilities available	Total facility amount at quarter end \$A'000	Amount drawn at quarter end \$A'000
	Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position		
8.1	Loan facilities	-	-
8.2	Credit standby arrangements	-	-
8.3	Other (please specify)	-	-
8.4	Include below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include details of those facilities as well.		
n/a			

9. Estimated cash outflows for next quarter	\$A'000
9.1 Exploration and evaluation	(520)
9.2 Development	-
9.3 Production	-
9.4 Staff costs	(150)
9.5 Administration and corporate costs	(130)
9.6 Other (provide details if material)	
9.7 Total estimated cash outflows	(800)

10. Changes in tenements (items 2.1(b) and 2.2(b) above)	Tenement reference and location	Nature of interest	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
10.1 Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements lapsed, relinquished or reduced	Earaheedy - E69/3543	Application	100%	0%
	Braeside – E45/5053	Application	100%	0%
	Munarra Gully – E51/1933	Application	100%	0%

10.2	Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements acquired or increased	Earaheedy:			
		E69/3743	Application	0%	100%
		E69/3745	Application	0%	100%
		E69/3746	Application	0%	100%

Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.
- 2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

[lodged electronically without signature]

24 October 2019

Sign here:
(Director/Company secretary)

Date:

Steven Wood

Print name:

Notes

1. The quarterly report provides a basis for informing the market how the entity's activities have been financed for the past quarter and the effect on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information is encouraged to do so, in a note or notes included in or attached to this report.
2. If this quarterly report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources and AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows apply to this report. If this quarterly report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.
3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.