ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

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Listings Officer
Company Announcements
ASX Limited, Melbourne

DINGO HOLE SILICA
CHEMICAL ANALYSIS RESULTS - ROCK CHIP SAMPLES

- **Encouraging first-pass chemical analysis of visually-selected rock chip samples from Rum Jungle Resources' Dingo Hole Silica Project indicate the potential for the area to produce high purity quartz**
- **High Purity Quartz (HPQ) is defined relative to the IOTA® standard and is a key strategic raw material for high tech and green energy industries globally**
- **HPQ resources that can be processed to meet the IOTA® standards are relatively rare globally and very high quality silica that is very low in certain impurities can command prices ranging from US$300 per tonne to in excess of US$5,000 per tonne, dependent on quality and end use**
- **A key determinant of quality is the presence of substitutional elements aluminium, titanium and lithium which have been determined to be at very low levels in these initial rock chip sample analyses**
- **Best results are from rock chip sample DHS 7 with aluminium at 887 parts per billion (ppb), titanium at 104 ppb and Lithium at 4ppb which are better than the industry benchmark (1,000 ppb = 1 ppm)**
- **Although at a very early stage of assessment, this emerging project in Rum Jungle Resources' portfolio could represent a new near-term, low capital, small volume, high margin start up operation for the company**

Rum Jungle Resources Limited (ASX:RUM) is pleased to announce that it has received some outstanding results from visually-selected outcrop samples of its Dingo Hole Silica Project. The project covers approximately 117 hectares of silica outcrop within wholly owned EL 30659, EL 30819 and ELA 30792 tenements. The silica outcrops are located 10 km from the Ammaroo Phosphate Project, 230 km south southeast of Tennant Creek in the Northern Territory. Seventy-five element sub-parts per million Gas Discharge Mass Spectrometry (GDMS) was performed on four samples of Dingo Hole Silica and ICP-SMS testing was conducted on a further 30 samples.

These results as discussed below, compare to the industry standard which relates to the overall SiO_2 content and the level and chemical nature of the impurities. High Purity Quartz (HPQ) is defined as silica with a total contamination of not more than 50 ppm (99.995% SiO_2) and whilst modern processing methods can remove much of the contamination, it is the substitutional elements which constrain the ultimate purity and therefore the value of the silica. Ultra-High purity quartz is expressed relative to an industry-standard benchmark called IOTA® which contains less than 16.2 ppm aluminium and total impurities less than 20 ppm, equating to 99.998% SiO_2. Aluminium is a structural element within silica and there is no known method to remove it. As such, the natural levels determine the value of the silica. The IOTA-8® standard for titanium is less than 1.2 ppm and lithium less than 200 ppb. IOTA® standard ultra high purity quartz material has a current market price in excess of US$5,000 per tonne recognising that the global market for this type of product is currently around 100,000 tonnes per annum. The previous best deposits in Australia typically have been unable to meet IOTA® standards.

Rum Jungle Resources engaged the services of JR Jericho Resources Pty Ltd to advise on correct analytical techniques, to undertake preparation of samples and to provide local expertise. The assays reported below were conducted by specialist laboratories in New York and Sweden under the supervision of JR Jericho Resources. All of the Dingo Hole samples tested by GDMS were found to contain greater than 99.94% SiO_2 with only minimal sample preparation prior to assay. Whilst this is highly encouraging in itself, it is the low levels of aluminium, titanium and lithium contaminants that make some of these results outstanding and the deposit highly unusual. Nine of 30 ICP-SMS samples of Dingo Hole Silica samples were better than the IOTA® 16.2 ppm (16,200 ppb) standard for aluminium and nearly all were better than the 200 ppb (0.2 ppm) IOTA® level for lithium and well below the 1.2 ppm (1,200 ppb) level for deleterious titanium. Rock chip sample DHS 7 contains only 887 ppb aluminium, 104 ppb titanium and 4 ppb lithium.

On the basis of these widespread low levels of aluminium, titanium and lithium detected in these rock chip samples with minimal sample preparation, there is potential that a large proportion of the Dingo Hole Silica outcrop may, with standard high-tech industry processing, meet the industry IOTA® standard for High Purity Quartz.

Figure 1. Typical silica outcrop at Dingo Hole.

Figure 2. Visually-selected Dingo Hole Silica from outcrop.

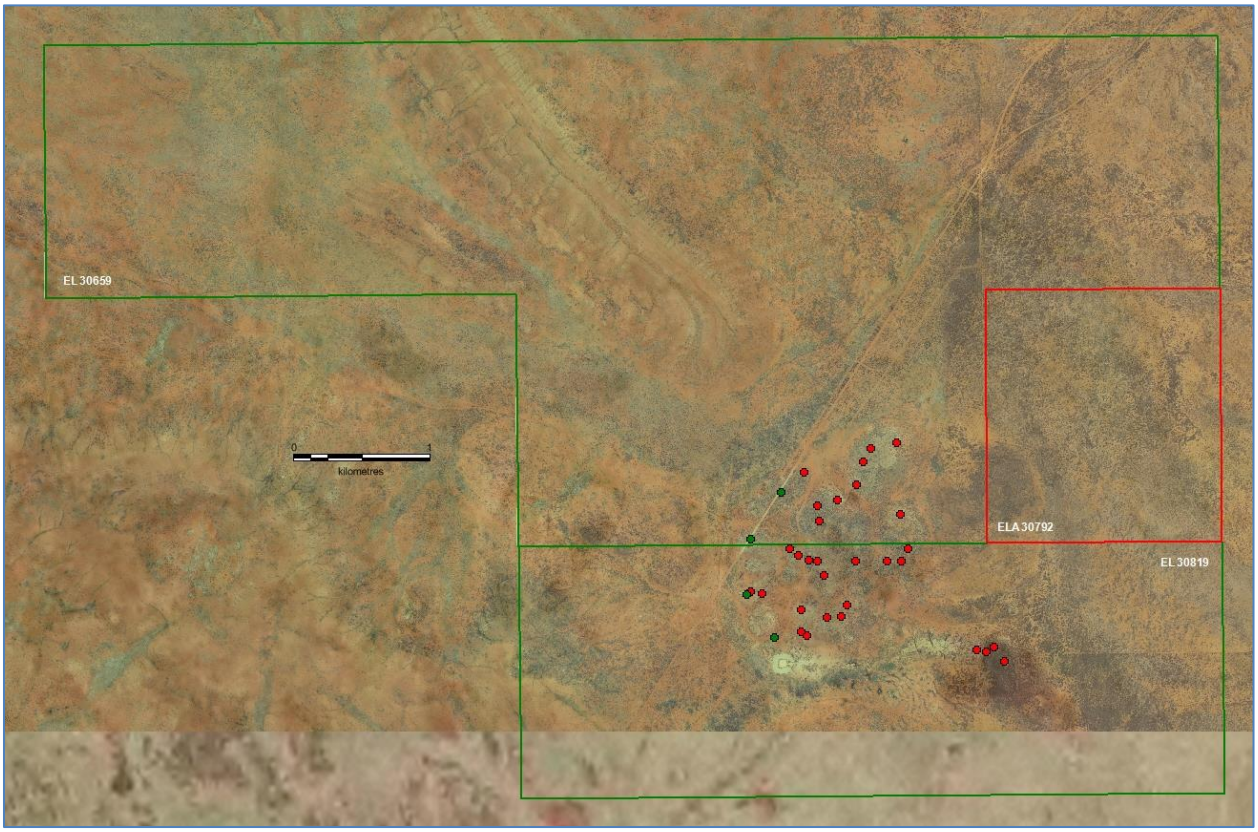

Figure 3. Dingo Hole Silica Project showing all sampling to date in relation to Exploration Licences and high resolution satellite imagery over the most prospective portion.

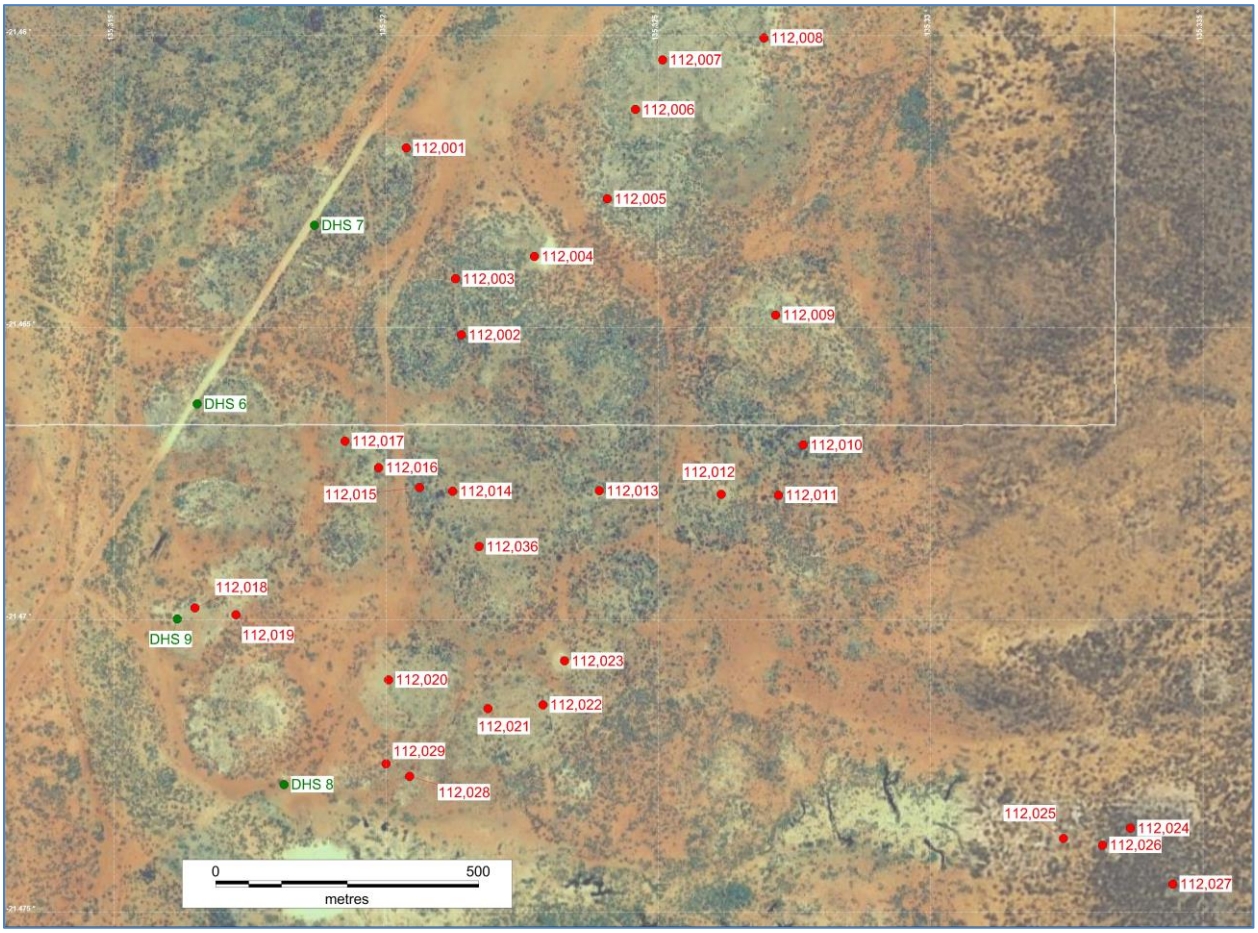

Figure 4. Close-up of sample locations.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

Rum Jungle Resources intends engage with the pastoralist and to put in place the appropriate cultural heritage and government approvals to further investigate the potential resource to better understand its chemical composition and size, including in the subsurface.

The company has engaged Dorfner Anzaplan in Germany to undertake basic process development testing of a Dingo Hole Silica sample for high purity applications. High purity quartz requires several specific processing steps in order to evaluate the full market potential and most suitable applications. This test work will take a number of months to complete and will include:

- Characterisation of mineral phases and inclusions
- Processing and mineral dressing to produce glass sand and powder fractions
- Physical treatment including attritioning, magnetic separation and flotation/high tension separation
- Chemical and thermal processing including hot chlorination
- Laboratory melting tests
- Testing for EMC (Epoxy Moulded Compound) Filler Applications

Final reporting will provide advice on potential applications which may include:

- Semiconductor applications
- High temperature lamp tubing
- Telecommunication
- Optics
- Microelectric applications
- Solar silicon applications

Moreover, a future second stage of investigations on a larger sample of material, will aim to produce a high purity commercial sample which could form a basis for engaging with High Purity Quartz offtake partners from Japan, Korea, China, Europe or the US.

MGA_94 GDA Easting MGA_94 GDA Northing Element / Unit	DHS 6 532793 7626211 ppm	DHS 7 533017 7626549 ppm	DHS 8 532957 7625490 ppm	DHS 9 532754 7625804 ppm	IOTA® Crucible Grade ppm	IOTA-8® ppm
Li	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.90	0.02
B	4.6	5.4	8.7	8.7	0.08	0.04
Na	25	25	56	38	0.9	0.03
Mg	56	83	85	60	0.05	0.02
Al	29.0	1.0	9.8	150.0	16.20	7.00
P	1.0	1.0	2.3	1.4	0.01	0.05
S	0.5	0.5	0.5	3.9		
Cl	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.5		
K	97	120	160	100	0.6	0.04
Ca	84	100	98	60	0.5	0.5
Ti	0.94	0.50	0.77	2.20	1.3	1.2
V	1.9	3.4	1.9	1.6		
Cr	1	1	1	1	0.05	0.003
Mn	0.05	0.05	0.55	0.66	0.05	
Fe	9.3	6.4	21.0	17.0	0.23	0.03
Co	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		
Ni	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.05	
Cu	10	10	10	10	0.05	0.002
Zn	0.5	0.5	1.8	1.4		
Ga	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5		
Ge	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.3		
As	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5		
Y	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.1		
Zr	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.3	0.1
Nb	50	50	50	50		
Mo	5	5	5	5		
W	10	10	10	10		
Hg	1	1	1	1		
Pb	1	1	1	1		
Th	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5		
U	10	5.5	5.5	3.9		
SiO_2	99.96	99.95	99.94	99.94		

Table 1. Critical element review based on GDMS results of the first four samples taken. Green highlight indicates that the sample is better than the IOTA® Crucible Grade Standard. Yellow indicates that it is better than the IOTA-8® Standard.

Sample ID	MGA_94 GDA Easting	MGA_94 GDA Northing	Al ppb	Li ppb	Ti ppb
DHS 7	533017	7626549	887	4	104
112006	533628	7626767	1651	39	227
112004	533435	7626489	4667	37	558
112009	533894	7626377	3075	8	27332
112007	533680	7626861	13026	3	368
DHS 8	532957	7625490	40463	206	3663
112029	533151	7625529	6447	63	172
112023	533491	7625723	1839	66	237
112013	533558	7626045	7247	3	240
112001	533192	7626695	17249	66	465
112002	533296	7626341	79988	9	186
112003	533285	7626447	31768	3	71
112005	533574	7626598	37517	7	872
112008	533873	7626902	387876	3956	1037
112010	533946	7626131	86957	67	236
112011	533899	7626036	78449	44	527
112012	533790	7626038	122177	23	876
112014	533279	7626045	212657	427	293
112015	533216	7626052	111930	87	990
112016	533138	7626090	83337	13	1985
112017	533074	7626140	142516	37	452
112018	532788	7625825	56196	33	157
112019	532866	7625812	25388	21	226
112020	533156	7625688	40014	30	766
112021	533345	7625633	94549	33	194
112022	533450	7625640	56432	28	391
112024	534567	7625404	81667	315	307
112025	534440	7625385	99152	46	533
112026	534514	7625372	112445	469	138
112027	534648	7625298	15062	222	362
112028	533196	7625505	38112	50	403
112036	533329	7625940	34522	70	671

Table 2. ICP-SMS results for the main deleterious elements in ppb. The 30 samples include check assays of splits from samples DHS 7 and DHS 8 with a different analytical method. Those results highlighted are better than the IOTA® standard for those respective elements even with only minimal sample preparation.

CAUTIONARY NOTE

The initial chemical analysis has been conducted on a series of visually-selected rock chip samples taken from the surface of the silica outcrop. There is no guarantee that these results are representative of the deposit as a whole and until further sampling, drilling, assaying and processing test work, is conducted, there is no guarantee that a consistent IOTA® standard material could be produced from the silica at Dingo Hole.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement contains forward looking statements. Forward looking statements are not based on historical facts, but are based on current expectations of future results or events. These forward looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions which could cause actual results or events to differ materially from the expectations described in such forward looking statements. Although Rum Jungle Resources believes that the expectations reflected in the forward looking statements in this presentation are reasonable, no assurance can be given (and Rum Jungle Resources does not give any assurance) that such expectations will prove to be correct. Undue reliance should not be placed on any forward looking statements in this announcement, particularly given that Rum Jungle Resources has not yet made a decision to proceed to develop the Dingo Hole Silica Project or any other project, and Rum Jungle Resources does not yet know whether it will be able to finance this project.

Chris Tziolis
Managing Director

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• The first four rock chip samples, DH 6 to 9, were taken from right beside access roads for convenience. The 30 follow-up composite rock chip samples were taken randomly over 17 outcropping silica ridges to get a representative group of samples from across the target area. Sample sites were selected visually from the outcrops and 2-3 kg of material was taken from the in situ rock formation using a geological hammer and placed in a pre-numbered calico bag.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• N/A
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.*	• N/A
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.*	• Only qualitative visual field descriptions relating to the colour of the samples were made.
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*	• The first four samples were sent to Jericho Resources in Melbourne for pre-processing. Samples were crushed in a non-contaminating vinyl mill to nominal 5 mm then sent to EAG Labs in New York for analysis by GDMS method. • The second batch of 30 samples was washed by hose by Rum Jungle Resources prior to shipping to Jericho

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.*	Resources in Melbourne where samples were crushed in a non-contaminating vinyl mill to nominal 5 mm then shipped to ALS Laboratories in Sweden. The samples were then pre-leached with 20% hydrofluoric acid at 60 degrees celsius for four hours, followed by washing in Mlli-Q water prior to assay. The 30 samples were analysed by ICP-SMS method. • Sample size was considered appropriate for the type of material being sampled as rock chip samples.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The ICP-SMS method is suitable for analysis of silica samples at ppb detection limits. The ALS laboratory is ISO 9001 certified. The original lab certificates have been signed by the laboratory manager. • The GDMS method is suitable for analysis of silica samples at ppm detection limits. The EAG laboratory is certified under ISO 17025 standards. The laboratory certificates were signed by the laboratory analyst. • Normal internal laboratory quality assurance was conducted.
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.*	• N/A
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.*	• Rock chip sample locations were recorded by hand held Garmin GPS using the GDA 94 GDA grid in Zone 53. Accuracy is assumed to be repeatable to within 10 m.
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.*	• The data spacing is suitable for first pass rock chip sampling during reconnaissance exploration.
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.*	• Assuming that the silica body is almost flat-lying, structural orientation is not relevant at this stage of exploration or for this type of sampling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were sent by registered courier from Darwin to Melbourne and then Melbourne to New York and Sweden.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Two of the original four samples were analysed by the second method with difference in results explained by the difference in analysis technique.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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 samples were taken on EL 30819 and EL 30659. Both tenements are granted and owned 100% by Rum Jungle Resources Ltd. • The tenements are located on the Ammaroo Pastoral Lease. • The area is located within a granted Native Title Claim. • An Aboriginal Areas Register search has been undertaken. • An Authority Certificate Clearance is in the process of being conducted by the Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• No exploration is known to have been carried out previously by other parties.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The silica rock is assumed to be a flat-lying silcrete which is replacing an original carbonate rock. This has yet to be confirmed.

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.*
		• N/A

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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.*	• N/A

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• As only surface rock chips were collected, there is no information yet on the thickness, orientation or total spatial extent of the potential silica body.
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.*	• Scaled, located maps annotated with numbered sample locations are provided in the announcement.
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.*	• N/A. All relevant results are given.
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.*	• N/A, other than for discussion of deleterious elements in the announcement itself.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• Further work, as outlined in the announcement, includes additional analytical work to be conducted at a specialist laboratory in Germany. • Depending on approvals, further work may also include drilling and larger-scale sampling. • No spatial interpretation of possible extensions has been made and none is implied.