ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Aeromagnetic Survey Identifies Multiple Nickel Sulphide Targets

Highlights

- **Detailed aeromagnetic survey in the Fraser Range has defined high priority target areas only 25km's east of the Nova-Bollinger nickel copper massive sulphide discoveries in the Fraser Range, Western Australia**
- **Potential bedrock conductors increases from 3 to 7, follow up ground EM to further define**
- **The detailed airborne aeromagnetic survey discovered multiple Nova Style "eye" features with a new high priority target identified in which a conductive body lies within an "eye" feature**
- **A structural corridor was discovered with numerous large intrusive features and significant magnetic highs**
- **Three areas have been prioritised for a ground EM survey to define and identify further bedrock conductors**

Rumble Resources Ltd ("Rumble" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that the interpretation of the completed detailed airborne aeromagnetic survey data on Zanthus (JV with Blackham Resources Ltd (ASX: BLK) has been completed. This interpretation has identified numerous high priority targets including a significant "eye" feature, thought to be an intrusive body, co-incident with a conductive zone outlined from the reconnaissance ground EM program completed in April 2014. See ASX announcement (15/4/14 - Rumble identifies Bedrock EM Conductor 18km's from Nova).

The "eye" feature is interpreted as an elliptical magnetic rimmed intrusive body some 2km in length and up to 1km wide, a similar size to the Nova "eye" feature. It was crossed with a single line of the orientation ground EM survey which indicated the presence of a bedrock conductor. A more detailed survey is currently being planned to cover the whole "eye" feature with a more powerful moving loop survey similar to that recently completed by Sheffield Resources Ltd ASX announcement (ASX: SFX) 0707/14 - Large Bedrock Conductor Identified at Red Bull Ni-Cu Project).

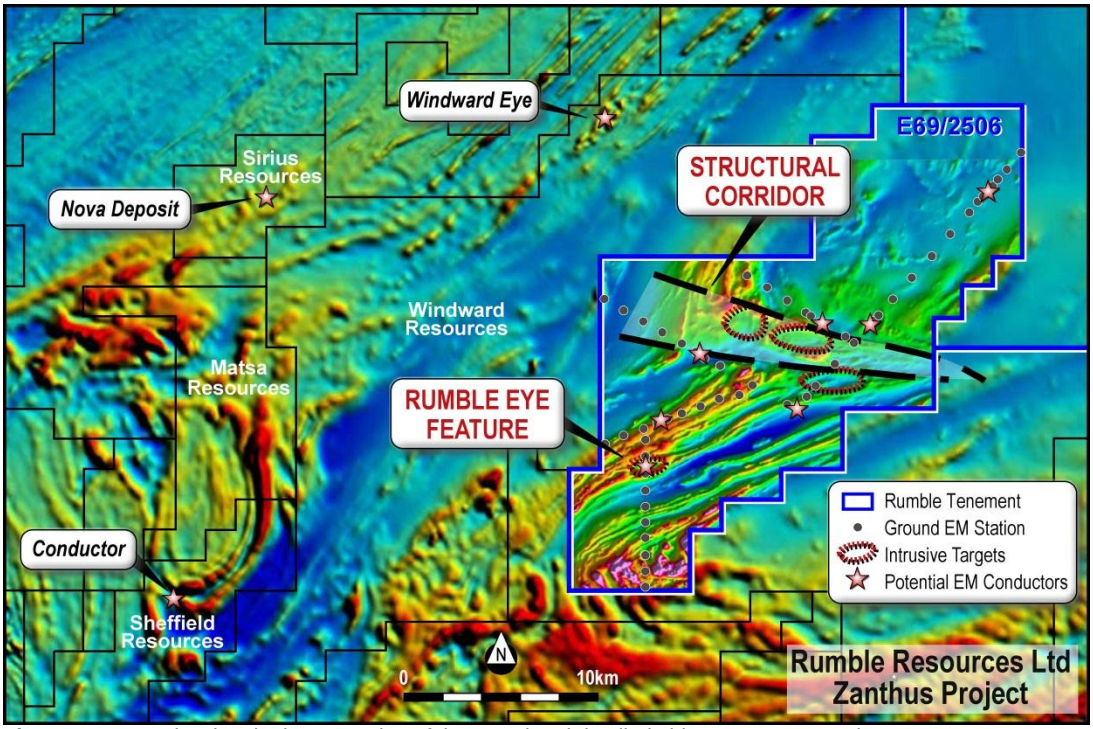

Figure 1: Image showing the interpretation of the completed detailed airborne aeromagnetic survey

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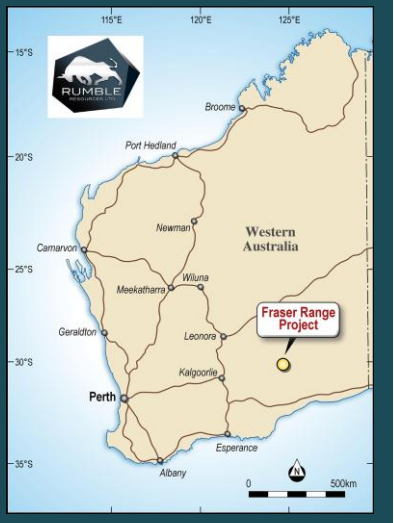

Eye Features

The detailed airborne aeromagnetic survey identified multiple Nova Style “eye” targets. “Eye” shaped magnetic features are indicators commonly associated with mafic intrusive complexes that host Ni-Cu-PGE ore bodies and are therefore priority targets for follow up ground EM as these orbodies contain zones of massive sulphides which can be detected as strong conductors. The world class Nova Massive Sulphide Nickel Copper Discovery was found through drilling a bedrock conductor within an “eye” intrusive.

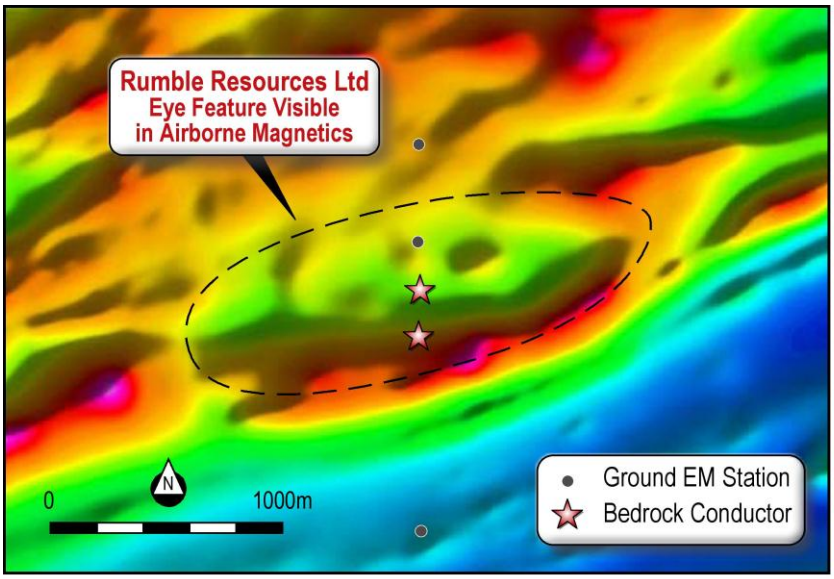

Figure 2: Images showing the Rumble Resources “Eye” feature with an identified conductor

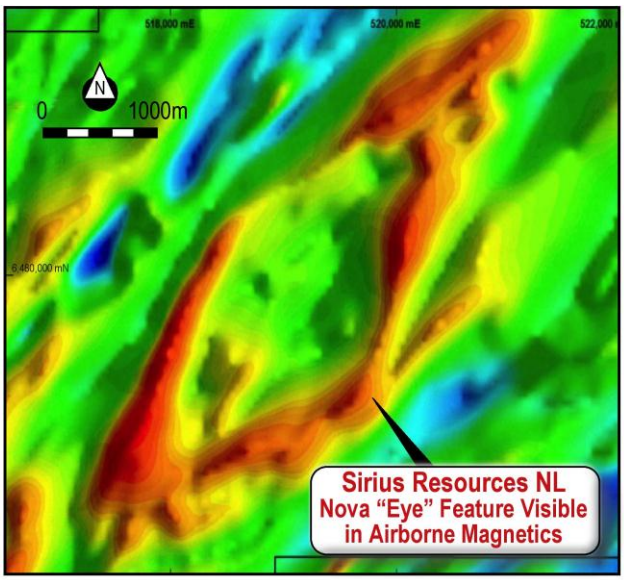

Figure 3: Image showing the Nova “Eye” feature

Structural Corridor

The Company also identified a significant structural corridor with numerous large intrusive features and significant magnetic highs. This zone is a significant structural break in the regional geology and covers a large area some 14km by 5km and will be a main focus area of next stage exploration which requires a systematic exploration approach.

Previous Ground EM Survey Completed April 2014

Review of the previous Ground EM program completed in April this year has increased the identified potential bedrock conductors from 3 to 7 - **See figure 1**. A high powered detailed ground EM survey will be required to further define the nature of these bedrock anomalies.

Ground EM Survey

The Company has identified three priority target areas for its first detailed ground EM program on the Zanthus project. This high powered moving loop Ground EM survey is scheduled to start by the end of July and will target the some of the recently discovered conductive bodies to ascertain the level of conductivity, strike, dip and depth of the bodies. Rumble will also be planning further ground EM programs over other large intrusive bodies interpreted from the magnetics data looking to identify further conductive bodies that may represent massive sulphides.

Following the completion of Ground EM Survey

The Zanthus project has cover sequences of between 30 and 50m so the most effective way to determine the lithologies present within the magnetic “eye” and other high priority target areas will be a program of shallow aircore drilling to intersect bedrock.

- Air core drilling will be used interpret the geology of the area and to help in target generation from the magnetics data.
- Deeper RC and diamond drilling where warranted will be then used on priority targets. Rumble already have priority targets at Big Red with the exciting 2.2 km conductor a compelling target.

Rumbles CEO, Mr Shane Sikora, said: “Rumble continues to systematically explore its Fraser Range tenements to provide its shareholders with the best chance of finding the next major Nickel Discovery. Our first two stages at the Zanthus project have identified 7 potential conductors and numerous “eye” features which have been central in discovering intrusive-hosted Nickel deposits. To identify a conductive body within an eye feature of similar size to the Nova “eye” is an exciting proposition. The world class Nova Massive Sulphide Nickel Copper Discovery was found through drilling a bedrock conductor within an eye intrusive.

The next stage of ground based geophysics will be utilised to clearly define the previously identified conductive bodies. Rumble will also target eye features and large intrusive bodies interpreted from the magnetics looking to identify further conductive bodies that may represent massive sulphides.”

- ENDS -

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 gold and base metal assets and will continue to look at mineral acquisition opportunities both in Australia and abroad.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Terry Topping, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Topping is a fulltime employee of Rumble Resources Limited and 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 Topping consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (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.*	• No information required for these exploration results as no drilling results are presented.
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)..*	• No information required for these exploration results as no drilling results are presented.
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.*	• No information required for these exploration results as no drilling results are presented.
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.*	• No information required for these exploration results as no drilling results are presented.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• No information required for these exploration results as no drilling results are presented.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• A Cesium vapour magnetometer was used with a 20Hz sampling rate. The base station was a Geometrics G856AX proton precession magnetometer. The radiometric data was obtained using a RSI Spectrometer at a 2 Hz sampling rate.
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.*	• All data is checked on a daily basis by field staff and consultants • Any data points that are questionable are re-surveyed
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.*	• Data points were located by a KRA405B altimeter. Elevation values were in AHD. Expected accuracy is 3' or +/- 3% • The grid system is GDA94(MGA), zone 51
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.*	• Magnetics data was collected in 0.05 second intervals and Radiometric data at 0.5 second intervals • Not applicable as this data is not used in Mineral Resource Estimation. • No sample compositing has been applied.
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.*	• Traverses were undertaken to be perpendicular to the interpreted strike direction and some parallel to the interpreted strike direction. .
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All data has been collected by Thompson Aviation Pty Ltd with data provided to the Companies consultants
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been carried out at this stage.

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 Aeromagnetic survey is located wholly within Exploration Licence E69/2506 with Rumble earning up to 75% from Blackham Resources Ltd. • Located on Vacant Crown Land.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The only previous geophysics was completed for the GSWA.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Company is exploring for base metals and gold mineralisation

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.*
		• No information required for these exploration results as no drilling results are presented.

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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No information required for these exploration results as no drilling results are presented.
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').*	• No information required for these exploration results as no drilling results are presented.
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.*	• Figure 1 is the plan view of the Magnetics Survey completed.
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*	• No information required for these exploration results as no drilling results are presented.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Exploration Results.	
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.*	• Previous ASX releases by Rumble have detailed aspects of previous work undertaken at the project
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.*	• At this stage, the Magnetics data are indicative in nature and require further exploration to establish the true size and nature of the mineralisation, if any. • Refer to diagrams in body of report.