ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Rumble discovers multiple bedrock conductors across eye feature at Zanthus Project

Highlights

- **Multiple bedrock conductors identified across the Zanthus eye feature from high powered ground EM program**
- **3 bedrock conductors of significant conductance modelled; now a high priority for the next stage in drilling**
- **Current EM program extended due to success to date; increasing the potential for further conductor identification over following weeks**
- **Generation of drill targets successful at Zanthus complementing the compelling Voisey's Bay target at Big Red, offering considerable leverage to Rumble shareholders**
- **Rumble is fast tracking the high impact Big Red drilling which is now scheduled to start within the next 4-5 weeks**

Rumble Resources Ltd ("Rumble" or "the Company") is pleased to provide an update on the high-powered moving loop ground based EM survey (MLTEM) currently underway at the Zanthus Project, targeting bedrock conductors which represent drill targets for magmatic Nickel Sulphides. The Zanthus Project is located 18km's east of the Nova-Bollinger nickel copper massive sulphide discoveries in the Fraser Range, Western Australia.

MLTEM program Update:

The Company identified three priority target areas for its first detailed ground EM program on the Zanthus Project. One of three priority target areas was an "eye" feature interpreted as an elliptical magnetic rimmed intrusive body some 2km in length and up to 1km wide and of similar size to the Nova "eye" feature.

Initial processing of the data covering the eye feature has generated some impressive results with 5 conductors identified – **See Figure 1.**

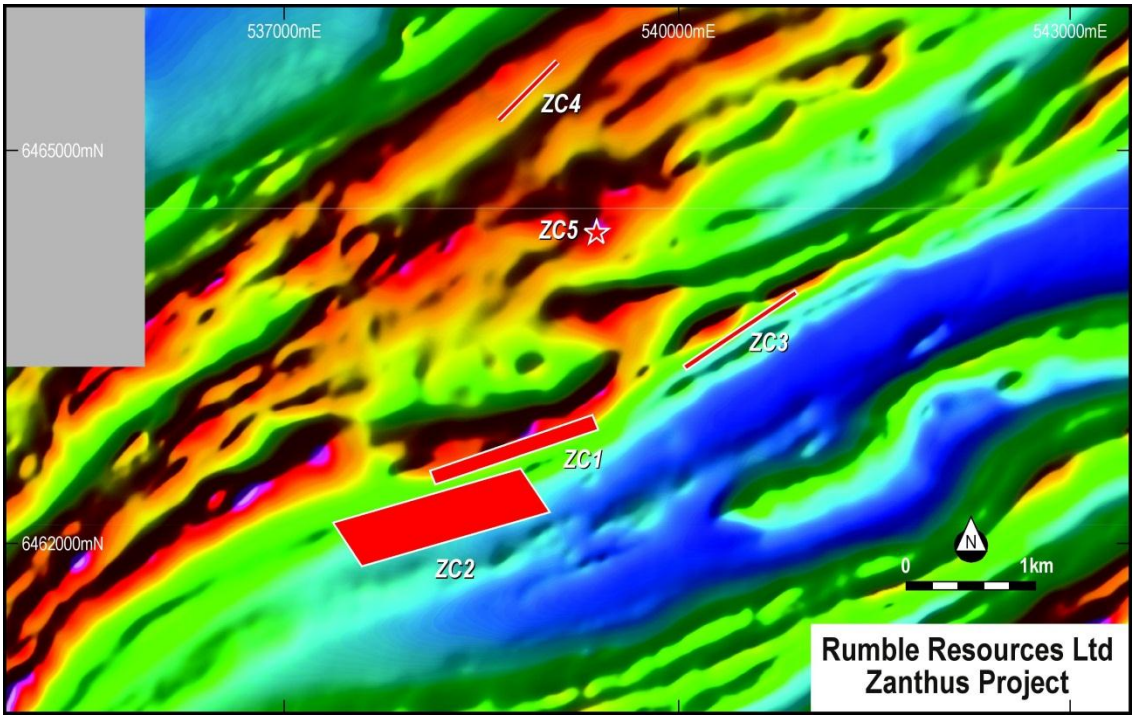


Figure 1. Zanthus Eye Conductors

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"Eye" shaped magnetic features are indicators which are commonly associated with mafic intrusive complexes that host Ni-Cu-PGE ore bodies. Therefore these eye features are priority targets when exploring for massive sulphide ore bodies. The world class Nova Massive Sulphide Nickel Copper discovery was found through drilling a bedrock conductor within an "eye" intrusive.

The modelling is only at its preliminary stages with these initial interpretations:

- ZC1, ZC2 and ZC3 are of **significant conductance** and are situated at reasonably **shallow depth** to top (~100-200m) which be a high priority for the next stage of drilling. **See Figure 2**.

- ZC4 and ZC5 – Ongoing infill ground EM with additional processing to work out the conductivity, strike, dip and depth of the bodies.

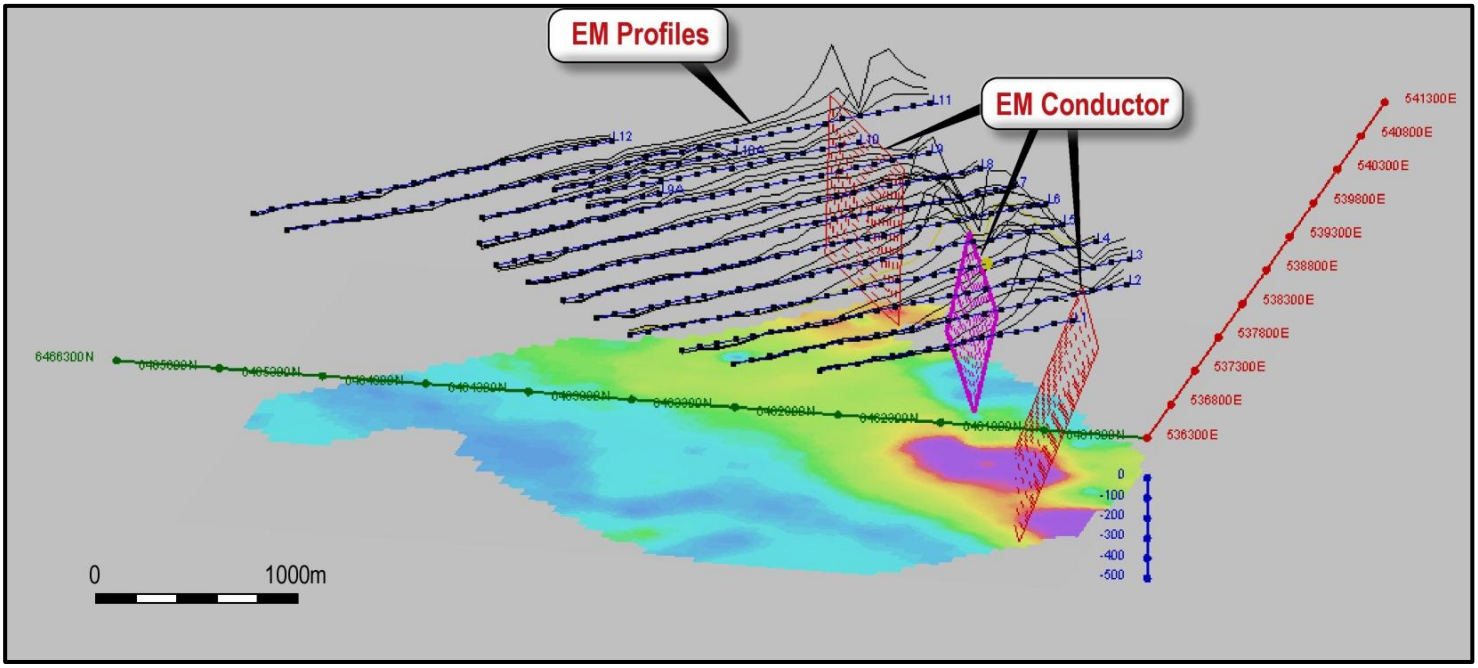


Figure 2. Preliminary model of the 3 processed conductors ZC1, ZC2 & ZC3.

CEO Comments

Rumbles' CEO, Mr Shane Sikora, said: "Our systematic exploration approach continues to generate compelling Nickel sulphide targets at our Fraser Range projects providing our shareholders with the best chance of finding the next major Nickel discovery. To identify significant bedrock conductors across an eye feature of similar size to the Nova "eye" has been an exciting development. Combine this with the interpreted Voisey's Bay feeder system at our Big Red project and our low market cap, Rumble offers considerable leverage to exploration success.

We look forward to continuing to explore across the Zanthus Project and drill the compelling Big Red target to the north in the next 4-5 weeks. Rumble is now in a position to schedule multiple drill programs across its Fraser Range projects in the near future, something the Rumble team are excited about."

Ongoing Ground EM Program

The ground EM program has been extended due to the success of the early stages of the geophysics program with the potential for further conductor identification over the following weeks.

As more detail emerges of the 5 conductors and any further conductors identified in the ongoing program, they will be prioritised on the basis of these attributes and geology to underpin future drill programs.

The success of the first 2 ground based EM programs has highlighted the enormous potential of the Zanthus Project. Rumble will be planning further ground EM programs over other large intrusive bodies interpreted from the magnetics data looking to identify further conductors that may represent magmatic Nickel sulphides. 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 of geophysics exploration which requires a systematic exploration approach. **See Figure 3.**

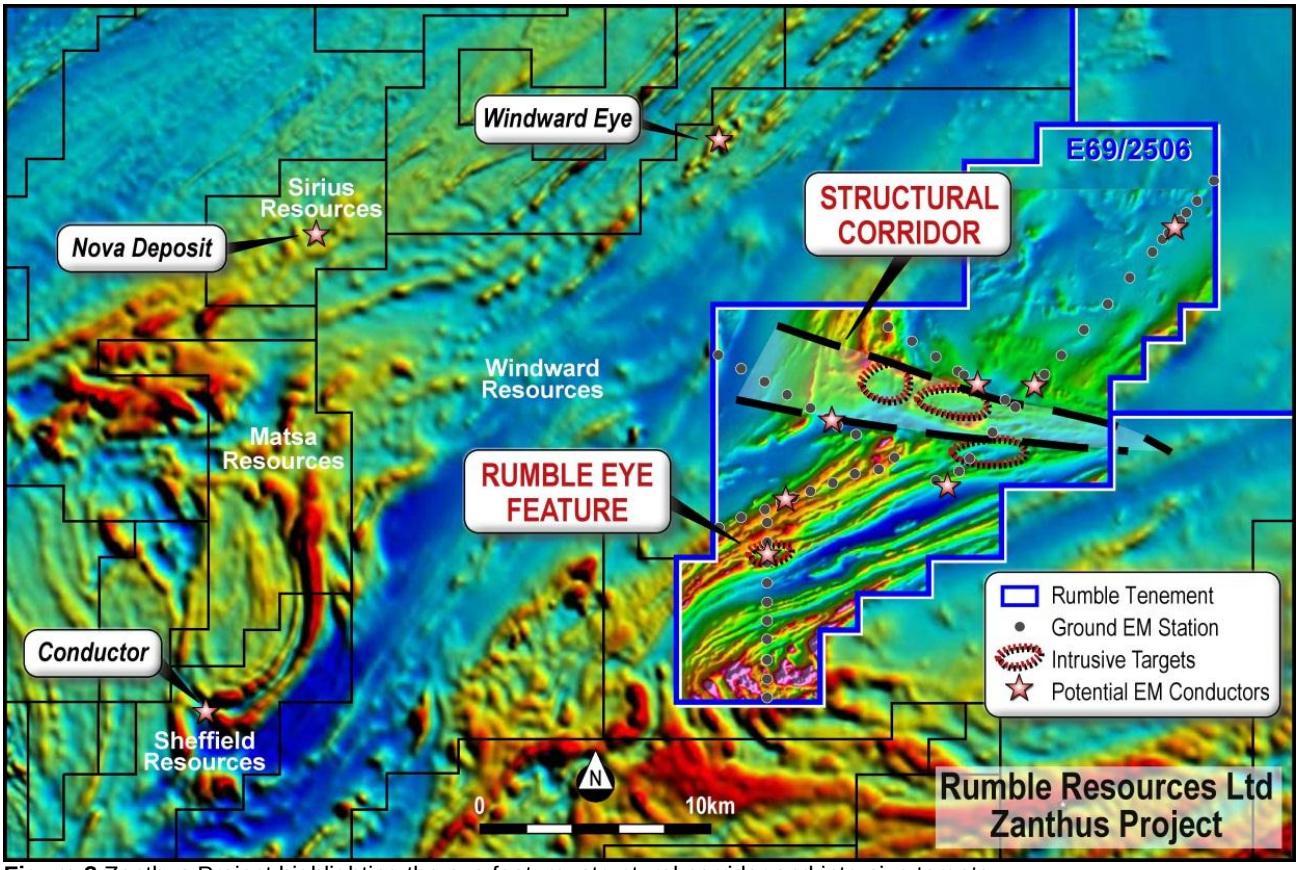


Figure 3 Zanthus Project highlighting the eye feature, structural corridor and intrusive targets.

Shane Sikora
CEO
24th September 2014

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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.*	• Moving Loop TEM (MLTEM) • Transmitter: Outer Rim HP • Current: 90-100A • Receiver: SMARTem24 • Base Frequency: 0.5Hz • Sensor: Fluxgate B-field • Components: Bz, Bx, By
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.*	
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 GPS. Elevation values were in AHD. Expected accuracy is +/- 5m for northing and easting and 15m for elevation coordinates. • 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.*	• Line Spacing - 300m • Station Spacing - 100m • Transmitter Loop Sizes: 200x200m (MLTEM)
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.*	• The survey has been oriented to be perpendicular to the major structural and stratigraphic trends in the region. .
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All data has been collected by Outer-Rim Exploration Services with data provided to the companies consultants
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• All geophysical data collected reviewed by an independent consultant.

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 EM survey is located wholly within Exploration Licence E28/2268 owned by 100% Rumble Resources Ltd • Located on Vacant Crown Land.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The area was previously explored by Teck Australia Pty Ltd between 2007 to 2010. Exploration activities included ground gravity surveys, airborne magnetics surveys and two diamond drill holes.
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 cross section and figure 2 is the plan view of the EM conductor discovery.
Balanced	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration*	• No information required for these

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
reporting	*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.*	exploration results as no drilling results are presented.
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 including reprocessing of gravity and airborne magnetics data
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 EM results are indicative in nature and require further exploration to establish the true size and nature of the mineralisation, if any. • Drill testing will be undertaken to test the bedrock conductors. • Refer to diagrams in body of report.