ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
September 2014 Quarterly Activities Report

Highlights

Big Red Project

- **Contracts have been awarded to drill the Voisey Bay style target at Big Red**
- **The high impact drilling is planned to commence on the 7th of November**
- **RC/Diamond drilling planned to intersect the EM Plate within the interpreted Voisey Bay style feeder Structure**
- **Rumble will look to complete a geophysical down hole EM survey following completion of the work.**
- **Rumble applies for two large strategic Exploration Licenses adjoining the existing Big Red Project and adjacent new applications made by Brazilian mining giant Vale**

Zanthus project

- **Multiple bedrock conductors identified across the Zanthus eye feature from high powered ground EM program**
- **3 bedrock conductors of moderate to high conductance modelled; now a high priority for the next stage in drilling**

Rumble Resources Ltd ("Rumble" or "the Company") is pleased to provide an update of the Company's activities. Rumble's activities were focussed on expanding and exploring its Fraser Range Projects, which are located in an emerging world class nickel province in Western Australia. Generation of drill targets were successful at Zanthus complementing the compelling Voisey's Bay target at Big Red, offering considerable leverage to Rumble shareholders

Primary Exploration Activities
Big Red, Fraser Range

Rumbles maiden drilling programme in the Fraser Range has been scheduled at its Big Red Project. Drilling contracts have been awarded to DDH1 with the drilling rigs to be mobilised for the 7th of November. The drilling programme is expected to take two weeks to complete with assays to follow. DDH1 will utilise a high powered Sandvick multipurpose RC/Diamond truck mounted rig, top of the line for power, accuracy and has 2500m NQ depth capacity.

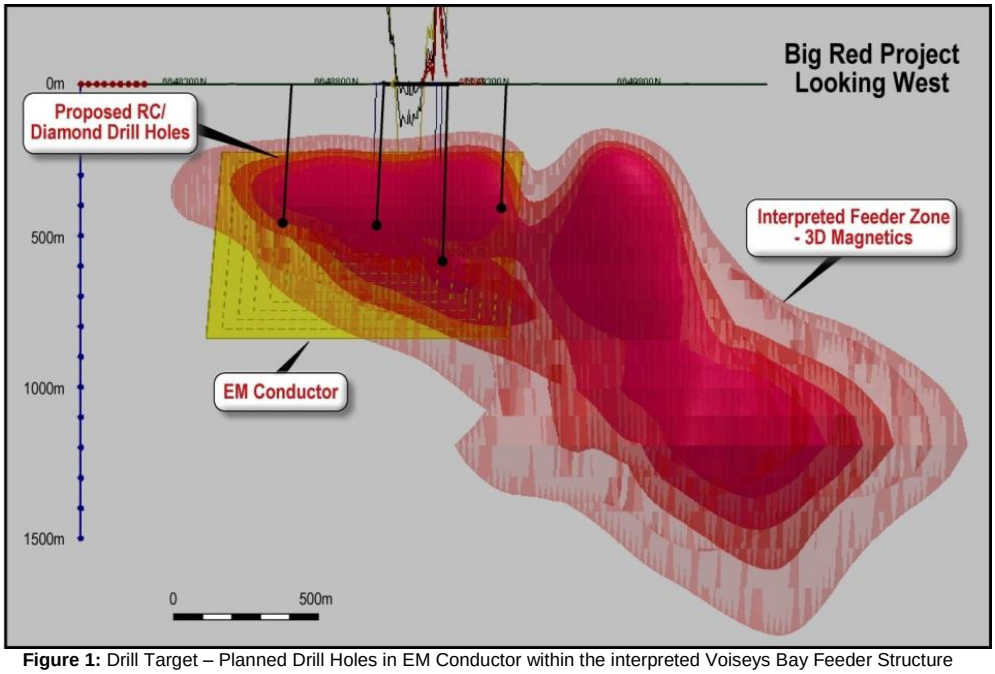

Figure 1: Drill Target – Planned Drill Holes in EM Conductor within the interpreted Voiseys Bay Feeder Structure

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Rumbles technical team has completed a plan to RC/Diamond drill 4 holes totalling 1600m. The programme is designed to test the EM conductor within the interpreted Voisey Bay feeder Structure – **See Figure 1**. The compelling target will be drilled first with an RC pre-collar to approximately 150m and a diamond tail through the conductor plate, which has been modelled at 200m. Following the completion of the program a down-hole EM survey will be looked to be scheduled to provide a diagnostic test of further bedrock conductors.

As part of the exploration activities Rumble has been awarded $150,000 to co-fund exploration on the Big Red Project through the WA Government's Exploration Initiative Scheme (EIS).

A 3D inversion model at the Big Red Project highlighted an interpreted feeder zone that is both conductive and magnetic. It is north plunging and is coincident with the 2.2 km conductor. This feeds into a large 6km gravity body located to the northwest which is interpreted as a large magma chamber– **See Figure 2**. All these elements fit the Voisey bay model – **See Figure 3.**

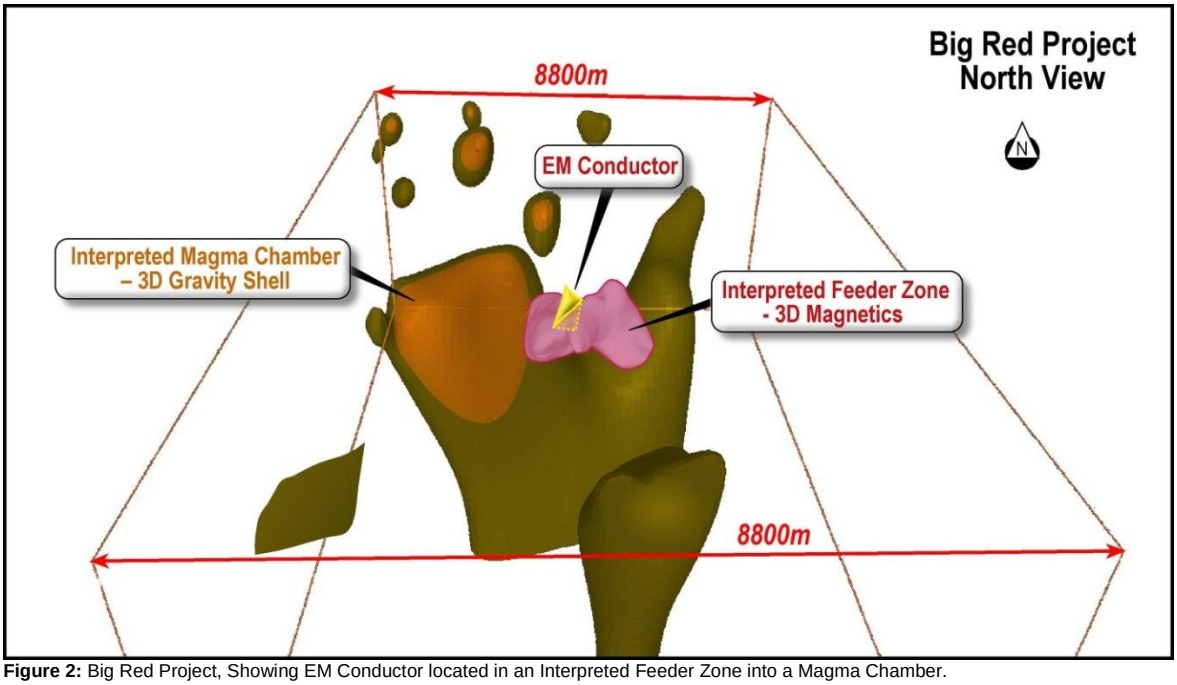


Figure 2: Big Red Project, Showing EM Conductor located in an Interpreted Feeder Zone into a Magma Chamber.

The feeder zone target model is the "Ovoid" deposit at Voiseys Bay, a 600m long by 350m and 110m deep body of massive sulphides located in the upper part of a feeder dyke – see figure 3. The "Ovoid" mineralogy includes magnetite, pyrrhotite (both magnetic) and nickel and copper sulphides (conductive). The Voisey's Bay Ni-Cu deposit is one of the most significant discoveries made in the world at 35 mil tonnes at 3.5% Nickel.

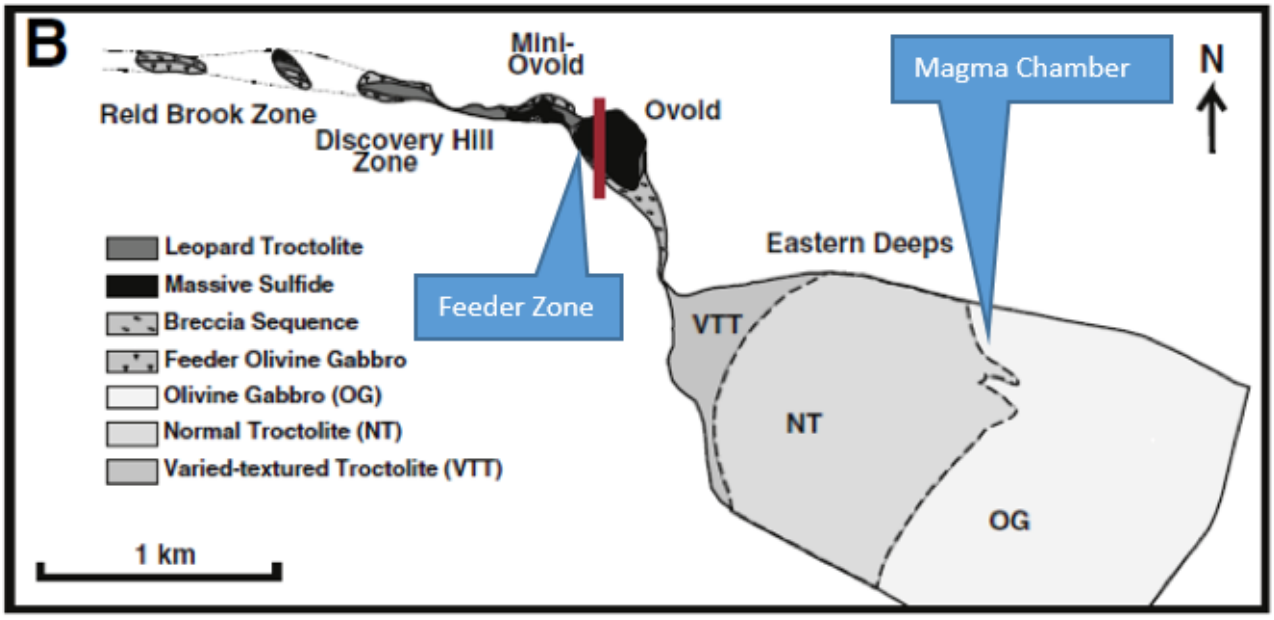


Figure 3: Plan of the geology of Voiseys bay, after Boutroy et al, 2014

Strategic Application Licenses

The Company made two strategic exploration licence applications adjoining the existing Big Red Project and contiguous to the new applications made by Vale in the Fraser Range in Western Australia. Vale is the world's second biggest producer of nickel and recently applied for two license applications south of Rumbles Big Red Project and east of the Thunderstorm Project in the Fraser Range highlighting the quality of rumbles projects. See Figure 4. Vale owns Voisey's Bay which is one of the largest nickel mines in the world. Their entry into the region underlines the potential of the Fraser Range to host additional magmatic nickel copper mineralisation in the region.

The two new applications increase the Big Red Project to 1491 square kilometres and expand Rumble's Fraser Range foot print by 71%. Rumble secured this license for nil consideration and will continue to strategically expand its foot print providing Rumble shareholders multiple opportunities to make the next significant nickel discovery.

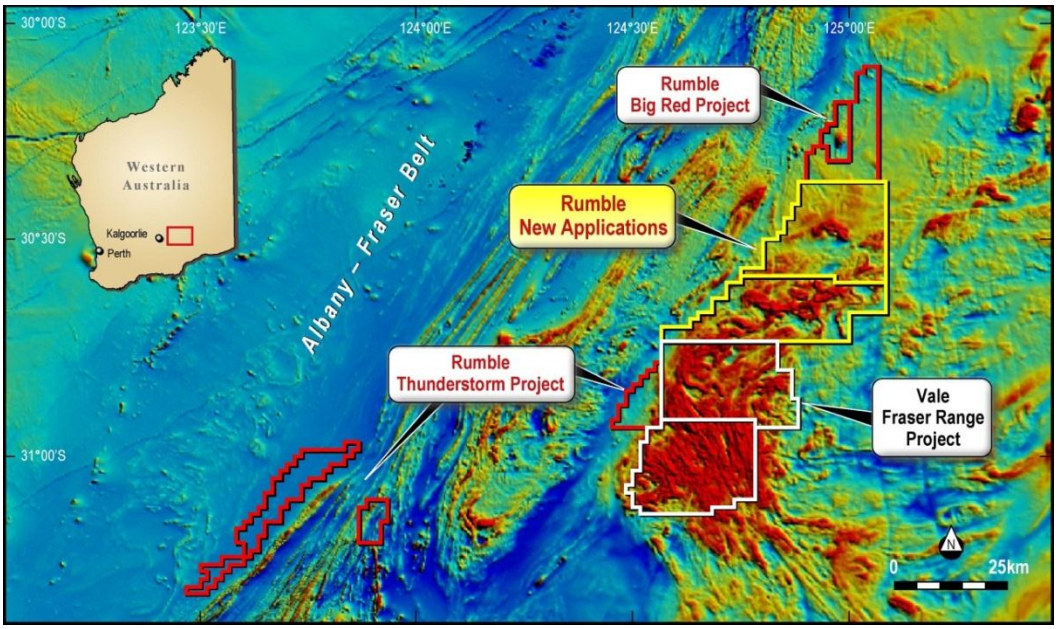
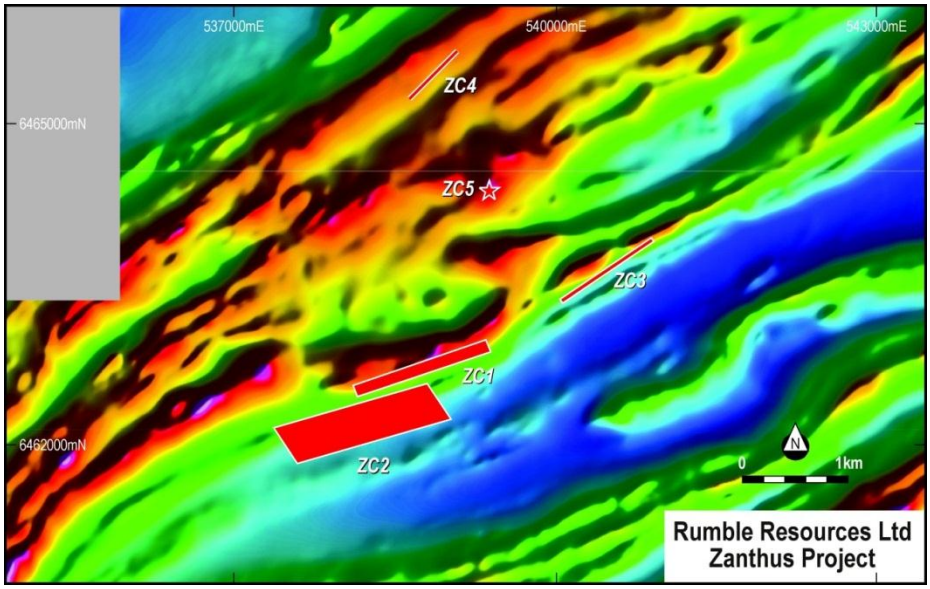


Figure 4: Big Red Project, Showing New Applications.

Zanthus Project, Fraser Range

The Zanthus Project is located 18km's east of the Nova-Bollinger nickel copper massive sulphide discoveries in the Fraser Range, Western Australia.



Rumble completed a high-powered moving loop ground based EM survey (MLTEM) targeting bedrock conductors which represent drill targets for magmatic nickel sulphides. 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. Named ZC1–ZC5. See Figure 5.

Figure 5. Zanthus Eye Conductors

"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 6.

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

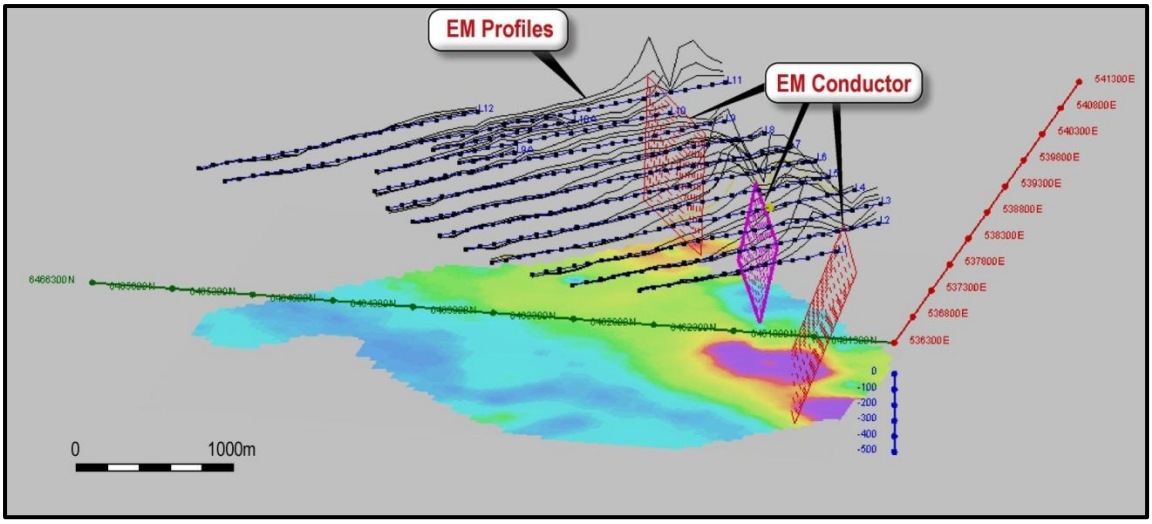
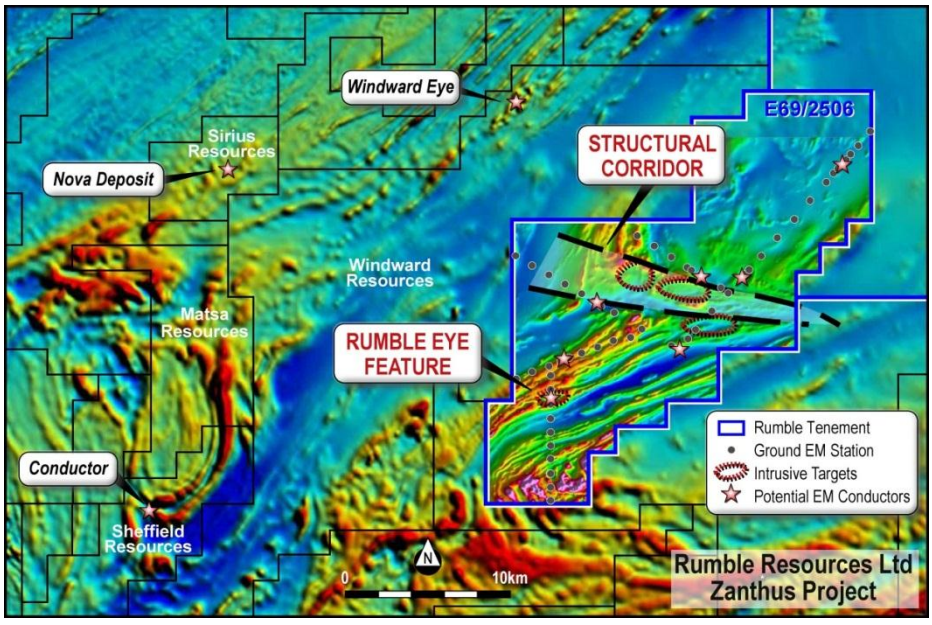


Figure 6. Preliminary model of the 3 processed conductors ZC1, ZC2 & ZC3.

Ongoing Ground EM Program

The ground EM program was 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 7.

Figure 7 Zanthus Project highlighting the eye feature, structural corridor and intrusive targets.

Thunderstorm Project, Fraser Range - RTR owns 100%

During the quarter the central and eastern tenements were flown as part of the detailed magnetics survey. This data is now being interpreted as part of further target generation for additional high powered ground EM surveys.

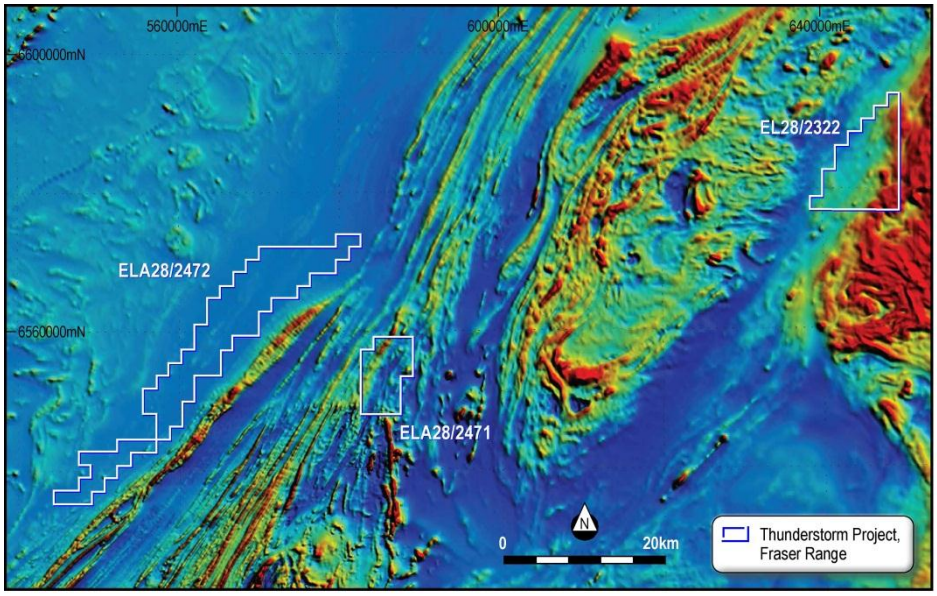


Figure 8 Thunderstorm Project Tenements

Beadell Project, Western Australia

No exploration was completed.

Canegrass Project Western Australia

No exploration was completed.

Paulsens South Western Australia

No exploration was completed.

Burkina Faso Permits, West Africa

During the quarter Rumble relinquished the Rassouli, Gourboula, Boussou and Souri Permits.

No Exploration Work Completed.

Shane Sikora
CEO

- 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.

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 each quarter and their location.**

Project	Tenement Number	Status	Location	Beneficial Percentage Interest
Paulsens South	E08/1457	Granted	Western Australia	0% Note 1
Paulsens South	E47/1765	Granted	Western Australia	0% Note 1
Paulsens South	E08/2257	Granted	Western Australia	100%
Paulsens South	E47/2503	Granted	Western Australia	100%
Beadell	E45/2405	Granted	Western Australia	80%
Beadell	E45/4267	Granted	Western Australia	80%
Beadell	E45/4223	Granted	Western Australia	80%
Beadell	E45/4186	Application	Western Australia	90%
Beadell	E45/4233	Application	Western Australia	80%
Canegrass	E29/783	Granted	Western Australia	90%
Big Red	E28/2268	Granted	Western Australia	100%
Big Red	E69/3190	Granted	Western Australia	100%
Big Red	E29/2499	Application	Western Australia	100%
Big Red	E29/2500	Application	Western Australia	100%
Zanthus	E69/2506	Granted	Western Australia	20% Note 3
Zanthus	E28/2464	Application	Western Australia	100%
Zanthus	E 28/2466	Application	Western Australia	100%
Thunderstorm	E28/2322	Granted	Western Australia	100%
Thunderstorm	E28/2472	Application	Western Australia	100%
Thunderstorm	E 28/2382	Application	Western Australia	100%
Thunderstorm	E28/2471	Application	Western Australia	100%
Derosa	Bompela	Granted	Burkina Faso	85% Note 2
Derosa	Sapala	Granted	Burkina Faso	85% Note 2
Burkina Faso	Nanemi	Granted	Burkina Faso	100%
Burkina Faso	Villibongo	Granted	Burkina Faso	100%
Burkina Faso	Pogoro	Granted	Burkina Faso	100%
Burkina Faso	Yalore	Granted	Burkina Faso	100%

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

Project	Tenement Number	Status	Location	Beneficial Percentage Interest
Big Red	E29/2499	Application	Western Australia	100%
Big Red	E29/2500	Application	Western Australia	100%

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

Project	Tenement Number	Status	Location	Comment
Burkina Faso	Gourbala	Granted	Burkina Faso	Relinquished
Burkina Faso	Souri	Granted	Burkina Faso	Relinquished
Burkina Faso	Boussou	Granted	Burkina Faso	Relinquished
Burkina Faso	Rassouli	Granted	Burkina Faso	Relinquished
Paulsens South	E08/2256	Granted	Western Australia	Relinquished

Note:

1. **Paulsens South Project, Western Australia**
   E08/1457 and E47/1765 is subject to a Joint Venture agreement with Venture Minerals Ltd whereby Rumble can earn up to a 70% interest in these licences.

2. **Derosa Project, Burkina Faso**
   Bompela, Rassouli, Sapala, Boussou, Souri and Gourbala are subject to a Joint Venture agreement with Canyon Resources limited whereby Rumble owns 85% interest and Canyon a 15% interest.

3. **Zanthus Project, Western Australia**
   E69/2506 is subject to a Joint Venture agreement with Blackham Resources Ltd whereby Rumble can earn up to a 75% interest in the licence.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	size of the material being sampled.	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (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. • EM Data - 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.*	• 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 magnetics data data has been collected by Thompson Aviation Pty Ltd with data provided to the Companies consultants • All EM 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.*	• 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 and EM survey are 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.*	.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• No information required for these 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
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 and EM 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.