ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Sulphide Mineralisation Intersected in Fraser Range Gabbro

- **Diamond Drilling has intersected disseminated sulphides dominated by pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite (copper sulphide) within a Fraser Range Complex gabbro sequence.**
- **Core has been logged and is being transported to ALS for cutting, assaying and petrology.**
- **Rumble's 4 drill holes only tested a small section within the 2km bedrock conductor highlighting the potential to host mineralised massive sulphides zones.**
- **A downhole EM program is to commence imminently.**

Rumble Resources Ltd ("Rumble" or "the Company") is pleased to provide an update on its maiden drill programme at its Big Red Project in the Fraser Range targeting nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation. The Big Red Project is located 450 kilometres east of Kalgoorlie in the Fraser Range Western Australia.

Rumble has completed 4 Mud Rotary/Diamond drill holes totalling 1,503.9m with the programme designed to test a 2km EM conductor outlined by a high powered ground EM survey.

As previously reported the first hole reached 240m but was abandoned through difficult drilling conditions. Rumble is pleased to announce all three subsequent holes reached target depth and intersected sulphide zones within gabbros of the Fraser Range Complex. These sulphide zones are of considerable widths and indicate this large conductor to be a significant mineralised system. Intersecting mafic gabbro is of significance as it is the rock unit which can host magmatic Ni-Cu sulphide deposits.



Figure 1. Disseminated sulphides in core

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Executives & Management

Mr Shane Sikora
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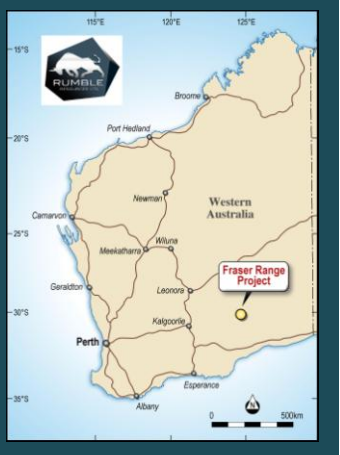
Mr Terry Topping
Executive Director

Mr Andrew McBain
Non-executive Director

Mr Matthew Banks
Non-executive Director

Mr Michael Smith
Non-executive Director

Mr Bruno Seneque
Company Secretary



The geology of the Big Red project generally consists of felsic and mafic gneisses of the Fraser Range Complex. Previous drilling by Teck Australia intersected thin gabbro units which were age dated to 1.3 billion years old which is the age of the Fraser Range complex. This round of drilling intersected much broader zones of gabbro and more mafic gneisses with the 2 Southern holes BRDD002 and BRDD004 intersecting large disseminated sulphides zones. **No Graphite was intersected.**

BRDD002 intersected two zones of gabbro, the first from 359.7m to 374.1 contained 14.4m of disseminated sulphides dominated by pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite (copper) towards a mylonitic faulted contact. A second zone was intersected from 386.2m to 399.9m which also intersected 13.7m of sulphides in layered gabbro with similar sulphides towards a mylonitic lower contact zone.

BRDD003 was drilled some 200m to the North of hole 2 with a thin zone of disseminated pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite from 339.3m to 340.3m along with a thin gabbro unit from 360.7 to 362.5m. This hole is closer to the original Teck hole which contained gabbro with only slightly elevated sulphur and copper.

BRDD004 was then drilled 300m to the south of BRDD002 which intersected the broadest gabbro unit. Similar to hole BRDD002 to the north. It intersected two units with the upper unit from 183.6 to 190.6 containing disseminated pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite sulphides. A much broader zone was identified from 245.6m to 284.6m containing similar disseminated to blebby sulphides near the lower contact.

Assays

The Core was logged onsite and is being transported to ALS for cutting, assaying and petrology.

DHEM - Downhole EM Program

The three holes that reached target have only covered a total strike length of 500 metres. The Company has fast tracked a downhole EM program with DDH1 demobilising's its drill rigs offsite to enable the high powered downhole EM (DHEM) program to commence. The DHEM has been planned in all 3 holes with the crew expected to mobilise imminently. The downhole EM will locate areas that have the highest conductance which may represent massive sulphide accumulations which would become high priority drill targets. The Downhole EM can look 100 metres in all directions providing a more accurate target than the ground based EM. As the drilling locations are over 200 metres apart Rumble will be able to cover 700 metres within the target area providing maximum coverage.

CEO Comments

CEO of Rumble, Mr Shane Sikora, said "Intersecting copper sulphides within Fraser Range gabbro units has enhanced the prospectivity of the Big Red Project for both nickel and copper massive sulphides to be present. These sulphide zones are of considerable widths and indicate the conductor to be within a large mineralised system. The 3 drill holes have only tested a small section of the 2km bedrock conductor highlighting the area's potential. We are fast tracking a downhole EM program targeting areas that represent the highest conductance which may represent massive sulphide accumulations. An off hole conductor would represent a compelling target for the next phase of drilling".

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.

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.*	• Mud Rotary (MR) drilling of Pre-collars to depths between 138.8m to 173.5m • HQ and NQ2 Diamond drilling to the Bottom of Hole for four holes. Core collected ranges in length from 67.8m to 284.0m. • No sampling of the Diamond core has yet occurred.
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)..*	• Mud Rotary (MR) drilling of Pre-collars to depths between 138.8m to 173.5m • HQ and NQ2 Diamond drilling to the Bottom of Hole for four holes. Core collected ranges in length from 67.8m to 284.0m. • Diamond drilling and pre-collars undertaken by DDH1 Drilling, utilizing a multipurpose Sandvik 1200 drill rig and associated equipment. • Diamond Core is oriented using an electronic reflex orientation tool at end of each run
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.*	• Diamond drilling recoveries are recorded by the drillers at the end of each drilling run and checked during logging by Rumbles field staff .
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.*	• The Diamond core has been geologically logged to a level of detail to be appropriate for mineral resource estimation. • Logging of diamond core records lithology, mineralogy, mineralization, weathering, colour and other appropriate features. • All logging is quantitative. All core trays photographed. • All the diamond core (100%), totalling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		880.1m has been orientated and geologically logged.
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.*	• Not applicable. Core still remains to be cut and 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, spectrometres, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parametres 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.*	• Not applicable. Core still remains to be cut and sampled
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.*	• Not applicable. Core still remains to be cut and sampled
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.*	• Drill hole collars were located by GPS. Expected accuracy is +/- 5m for northing and easting. • The grid system is GDA94(MGA), zone 51 • The GPS is +/- 5m, and an estimated RL is used from the 1:250,000.
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.*	• Individual hole collars are spaced 200-300m apart. • Not applicable. Core still remains to be cut and sampled • Not applicable. Core still remains to be cut and sampled
Orientation of data in relation to geological	• *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*	• Not applicable. Core still remains to be cut and sampled .

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
structure	*the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed by Rumble Resources. Drill core is stored on site. Core is palleted and steel strapped, before being transported to Kalgoorlie and then to a laboratory in Perth.
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 drilling is located wholly within Exploration Licence E28/2268, which is 100% owned by Rumble. • The Tenement is located on Vacant Crown Land • The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The only previous exploration includes geophysical surveys by the GSWA and Teck Australia Pty.Ltd. Teck Australia completed two RC/Diamond holes during 2010.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Geological setting is the Albany Fraser Mobile Belt consisting of gneiss, mafic rocks including gabbro with significant garnet in the metamorphic rocks. • The Company is exploring for magmatic hosted base metal mineralization.

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*	• No information required for these exploration results as no figures or plans

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	are presented
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 figures or plans 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 Resources Limited have detailed aspects of previous work undertaken within the project area.
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 geology and mineralization intersected is only broadly understood and requires further down hole geophysical surveying and interpretation, as well as further diamond drilling.