ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
Fraser Range
Exploration Update

28th January 2015

Highlights

Zanthus Project

- **As part of a planned systematic exploration program Rumble is fast tracking approvals to complete a high impact drilling program in March 2015**
- **Rumble will drill 5 shallow bedrock conductors across the Zanthus eye feature 20km's east of the Nova-Bollinger nickel copper massive sulphide discoveries**
- **5 RC holes for 750 metres will be completed with 3 highly conductive bedrock conductors priority targets**
- **Rumble is fully funded to complete the drill program with the added bonus of a $150k EIS drilling grant from the WA government**

Big Red Project

- **Assays confirm mineralised sulphide zones in Fraser Range Gabbro with the gabbro high in Fe–Ti–V with anomalous Copper, Nickel and Cobalt**
- **Each hole intersected multiple horizons of Fraser Range Gabbro containing disseminated magmatic sulphides with trace chalcopyrite (copper sulphide)**
- **Confirmation of a mineralised system within Fraser Range Gabbro makes the significant off hole conductors high grade targets as they may represent massive sulphide accumulations**
- **Bedrock conductor modelling continuing with detailed petrology and lithogeochemical analysis progressing for the next phase of drilling**

Rumble Resources Ltd ("Rumble" or "the Company") is pleased to provide an update on Rumble's systematic Fraser Range Exploration in Western Australia.

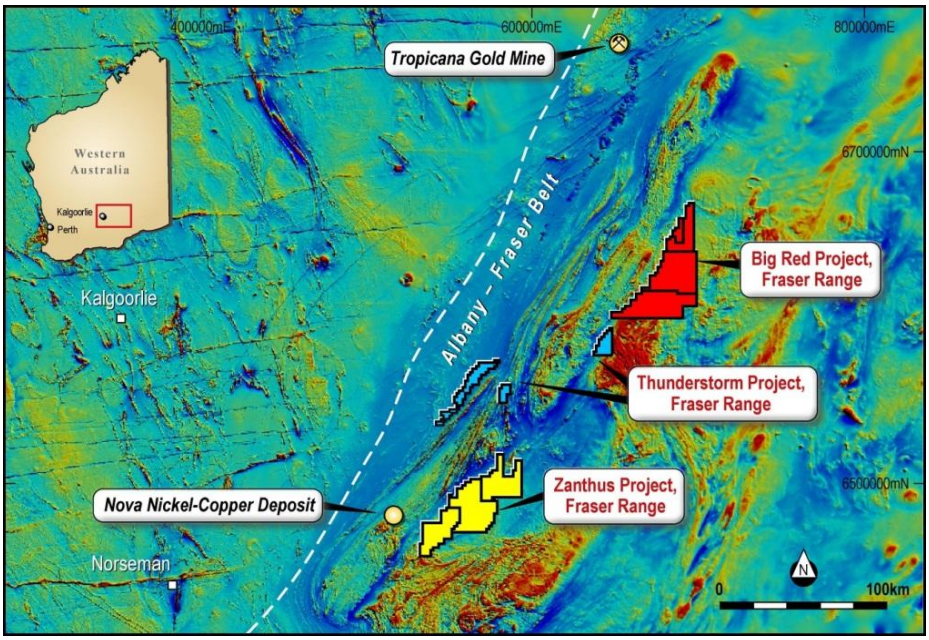


Figure 1 Big Red and Zanthus Project Locations – Fraser Range

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CEO

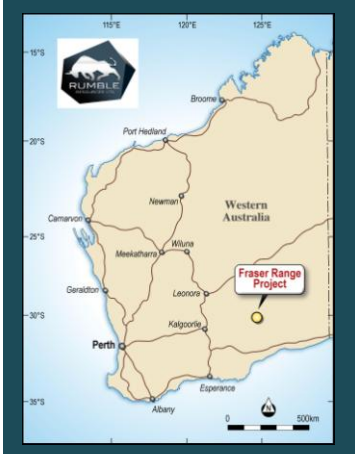
Mr Terry Topping
Executive Director

Mr Andrew McBain
Non-executive Director

Mr Matthew Banks
Non-executive Director

Mr Michael Smith
Non-executive Director

Mr Bruno Seneque
Company Secretary



In line with Rumble's planned exploration programmes, the Company is scheduled to complete a high impact drill program targeting highly conductive bedrock conductors at the Zanthus project in March 2015. Whilst this is being completed Rumble will complete all the necessary technical work to prepare the Big Red Project for the next stage of drilling.

Zanthus Project

The Zanthus Project is located 20km's east of the Nova-Bollinger nickel copper massive sulphide discoveries in the Fraser Range, Western Australia.

As part of a planned systematic exploration program Rumble is fast tracking approvals to complete a high impact drilling program in March 2015. The program will consist of 5 RC holes for 750 metres. Rumble will be targeting 5 bedrock conductors which may represent magmatic massive Nickel Sulphides **See Figure 2.** They are located in and around 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.

- ZC1, ZC2 and ZC3 are of **high conductance** and will be a priority for the upcoming drill program. **See Figure 3**.

- ZC4 and ZC5 – These targets will also be tested as part of the current drill program.

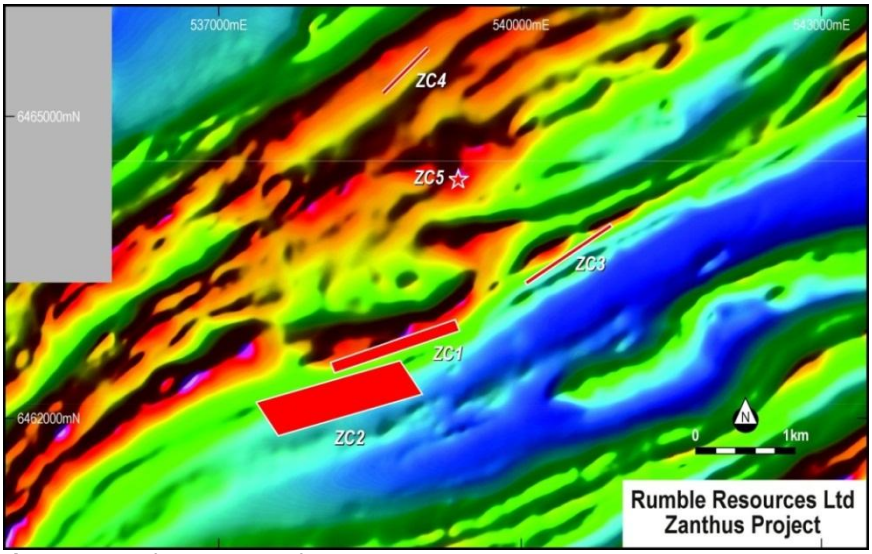


Figure 2. Zanthus Eye Conductors

"Eye" shaped magnetic features are indicators commonly associated with mafic intrusive complexes that host Ni-Cu-PGE ore bodies and are therefore priority targets when looking for ore bodies that can contain zones of massive sulphides. The world class **Nova massive Sulphide Nickel Copper Discovery was found through drilling a bedrock conductor within an "eye" intrusive**.

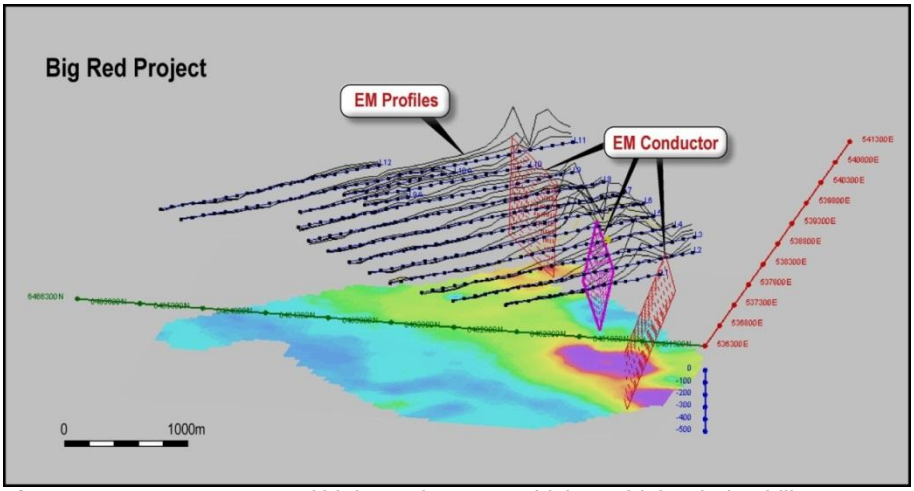


Figure 3. ZC1, ZC2 & ZC3 of high conductance which are high priority drill targets.

Rumble recently announced on December 16th 2014 its application for the WA State Government's Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) was successful at Zanthus. Rumble was awarded up to $150,000 in co-funding to drill test the highly prospective Zanthus Project bedrock conductors. The $150k grant will enable Rumble to utilise its cash reserves to fund further exploration on other Fraser Range exploration programs. The EIS is a competitive process with the company now receiving grants for both the Big Red and Zanthus projects highlighting the prospectivity of Rumble's Fraser Range projects.

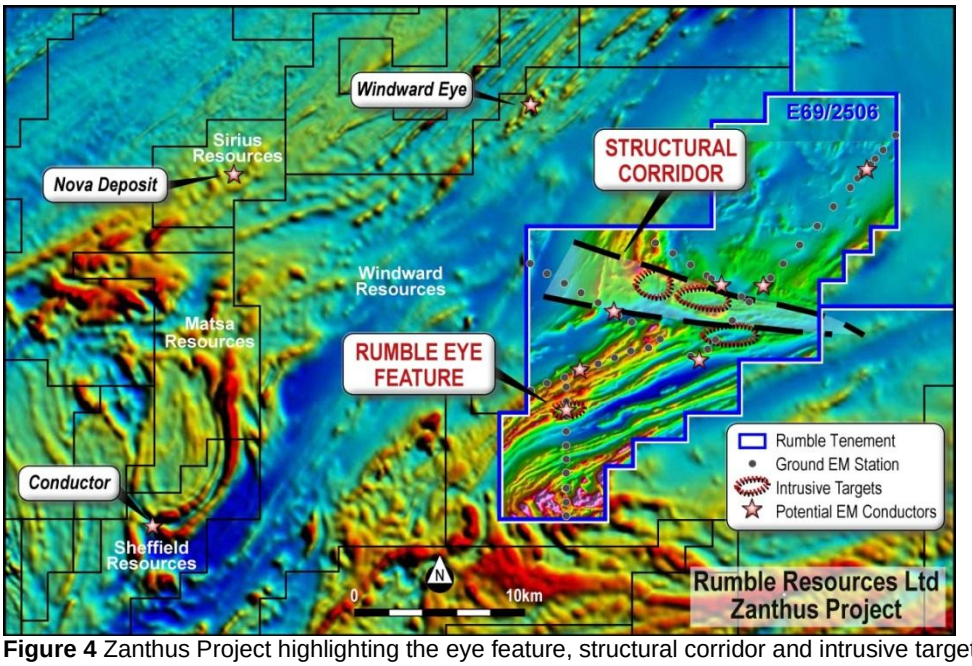


Figure 4 Zanthus Project highlighting the eye feature, structural corridor and intrusive targets.

Big Red Project

The Big Red Project is located 450 kilometres east of Kalgoorlie in the Fraser Range Western Australia.

A maiden drill program was completed consisting of 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

Rumble has received all assays from its maiden drill program. The assays confirmed all three holes intersected large disseminated mineralised 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 Fraser Range gabbro is of significance as it is the rock unit which can host magmatic Ni-Cu sulphide deposits.**

Geochemistry

A review of the geochemistry indicates that all three holes intersected significant zones of Fraser Range gabbro with the largest over 40 metres thick. These gabbro sequences are high in Iron and Titanium oxides and of **significance have zones of disseminated mineralised sulphides**. These high Iron and Titanium (2.04%) oxide minerals are important indicators as to the fractionation history of the magma and more detailed work will help determine the effective mechanism required to concentrate these oxide minerals from the parent magma. **The sulphides zones are anomalous in copper, nickel and cobalt.** It is thought that the Big Red gabbro could be part of a layered mafic/ultramafic sequence and further geochemistry is now being undertaken along with detailed petrographic studies of the sulphide zones.

The Big Red gabbro also shows evidence of hybridisation. The GSWA has identified two main types of hybrid gabbros in the Fraser Range. These are formed where the main gabbros have incorporated felsic material through assimilation or magma mixing. They are formed through two distinct processes and are located throughout the Fraser Range. The Big Red gabbro forms part of Hybrid Group 1 which is enriched in Thorium and has high Th/La ratios. These gabbro units are thought to have been formed from the incorporation of surrounding felsic material into the main gabbro melt during ascent or emplacement.

The Company is now obtaining more detailed Platinum Group Element and Rare Earth Element geochemistry to further investigate the evolution of the Big Red gabbro to aid in future target generation for magmatic Nickel and Copper sulphides.

DHEM – Downhole EM Program

As previously reported on 23rd December the Company completed a DHEM program on the three holes that reached target depth. Ongoing modelling is being completed with the DHEM survey indicating numerous off hole conductors with **2 of high conductance modelled to date which may represent massive sulphide accumulations.**

BDD002 has a broad off hole anomaly centred at 420m downhole and is sourced dominantly above and left of the hole (South west). This area contains both a gabbro unit with **mineralised sulphides** and a highly magnetic meta-sedimentary unit.

BDD003 has strong local off hole anomalies have been modelled 20m off hole centred at 390 to 400m downhole level. This area contains **both a gabbro unit with mineralised sulphides** and a highly magnetic meta-sedimentary unit. The results indicating multiple bodies of high conductance levels (**~6000-8000S**).

BDD004 has a broad off hole anomaly centred at 300-310m down hole, source below right (Northeast) at 100m. **This area is close to a gabbro unit with mineralised sulphides**.

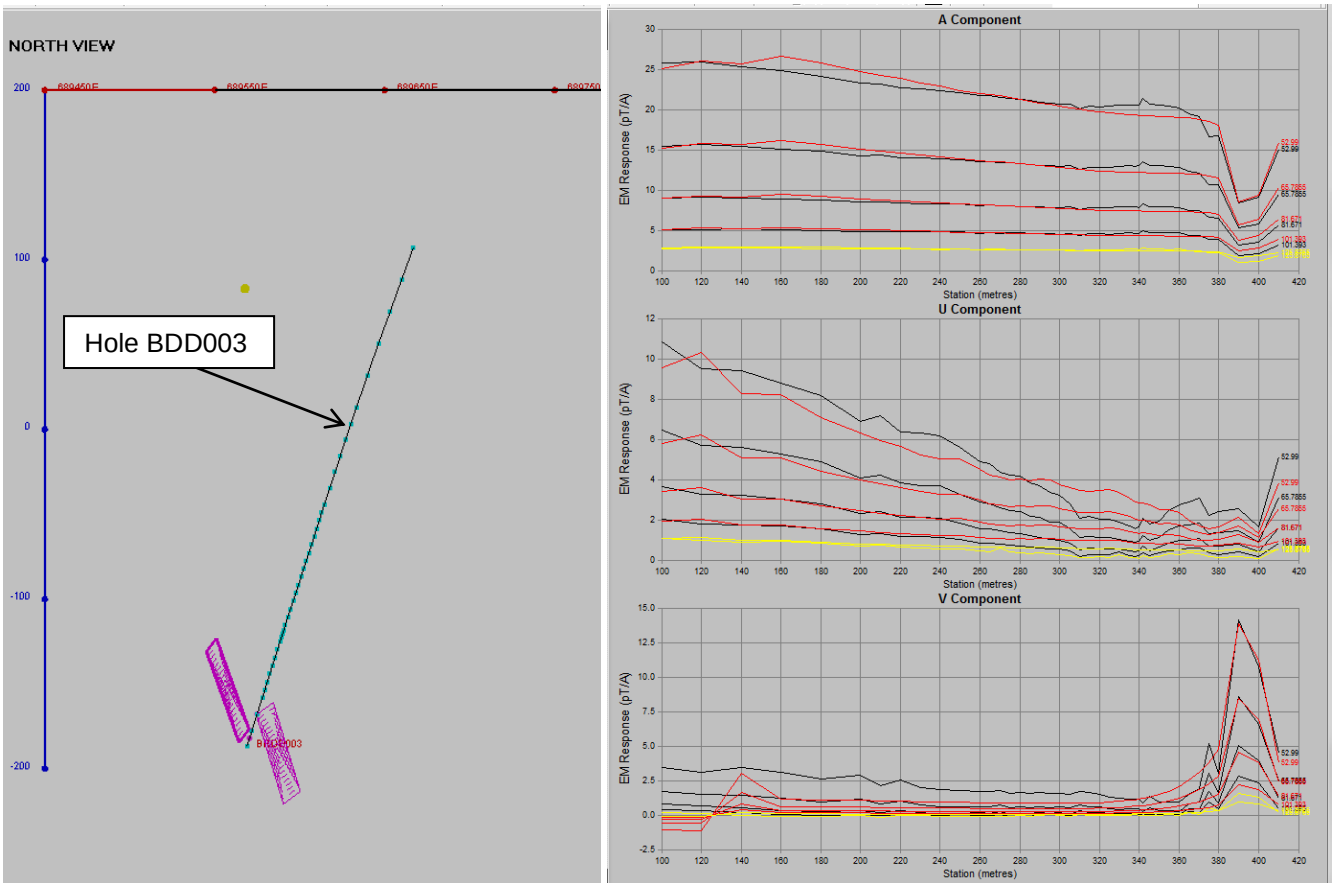


Figure 5 & 6. Model of 2 conductors of high conductance surrounding hole BDD003.

NEXT STAGE EXPLORATION

Rumble has identified mineralised magmatic sulphide zones within a Fraser Range gabbro. In close proximity are significant bedrock conductors which may represent massive sulphide accumulations which are high priority targets. Before the next stage of drilling is to commence the next phase of technical work will need to be completed which will include:

- Detailed modelling of the Bedrock Conductors to determine the strike, dip and depth of the bodies.
- Detailed petrographic analysis of the magmatic sulphides;
- Lithogeochemical analysis of any rare earth and platinum group elements to determine if any fractionation trends are present;

Based on the results of this work the next phase of drilling will be planned in 2015 following the Zanthus drilling program.

CEO Comments

Rumbles CEO, Mr Shane Sikora, said: “Our systematic exploration approach continues to generate compelling Nickel Sulphide drill targets taking us that one step closer to finding the next major Nickel Discovery. Intersecting multiple mineralised sulphides zones of considerable widths within Fraser Range gabbro units at Big Red highlights the prospectivity for both nickel and copper massive sulphides to be present. As we know now it’s a mineralised system the significant off hole conductors represent high grade targets as they may represent massive sulphide accumulations.

“Whilst we are conducting the necessary next steps to prepare for the next stage of Big Red Drilling, Rumble will drill the 5 bedrock conductors at the Zanthus project as scheduled. The 5 bedrock conductors located across an eye feature 20km’s from Nova represent some of the most compelling targets in the Fraser Range. The world class Nova Massive Sulphide Nickel Copper Discovery was found through drilling a bedrock conductor within an “eye” intrusive”.

“Rumble now has multiple nickel sulphide drill targets at Zanthus and Big Red. The company is in a position to schedule multiple drill programs to test these targets providing our shareholders with an exciting start to 2015”.

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. • Sampling of the Diamond core has been completed on 1m intervals through the main gabbro units and every 5m through the other intervals. One quarter of the core was then sent for analysis..
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• All the diamond core (100%), totaling 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.*	• The core was cut on 1m intervals through zones of gabbro and 5m intervals through the rest of the hole. A quarter core sample was then sent for analysis.
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.*	• All samples were analysed using a 4 acid ICP method with appropriate quality control measures.
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.*	• No verification sampling has been at present, further analysis of the core is ongoing.
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. • 1m and 5m samples have been collected to reflect the geology and style of mineralisation. • There has been no compositing of the data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• All core was oriented before sampling was completed. .
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.*
		• This information has been previously released to the ASX..

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.*	• There was no weighting or averaging of the data..
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').*	• All widths are at present thought to be true widths.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should*	• The results at this stage are preliminary and work is ongoing.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.*	• The results presented are preliminary and work is ongoing.
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.