ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Detailed Airborne Magnetic Survey Commences in the Fraser Range

28th May 2014

Highlights

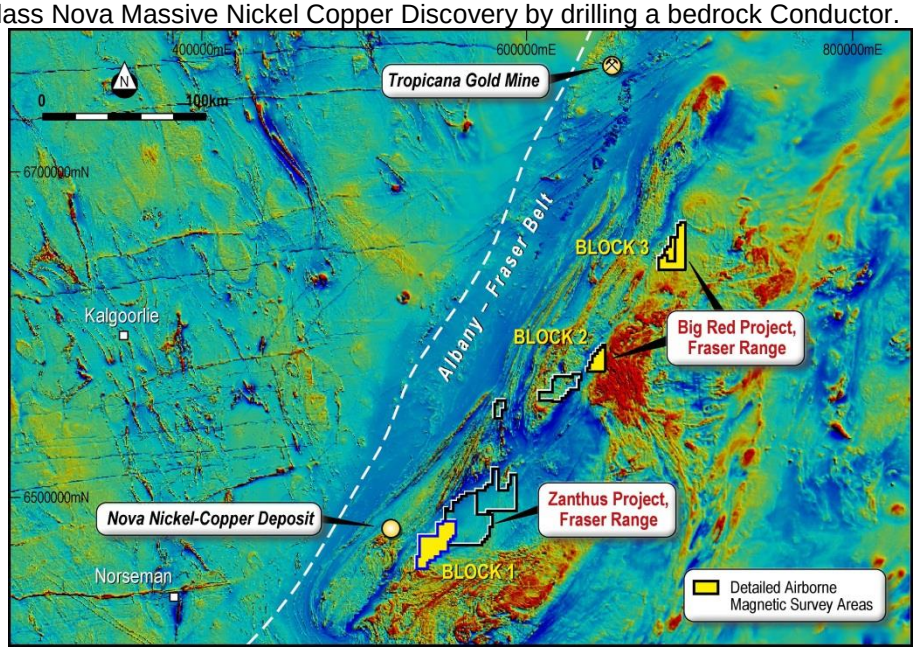
- **A detailed Airborne Magnetic Survey has commenced at the Zanthus Project in the Fraser Range.**
- **Three areas to be surveyed which include the Zanthus and Big Red Projects.**
- **The Zanthus Project is located 18km east of the Nova-Bollinger nickel copper massive sulphide discoveries in the Fraser Range.**

Rumble Resources Ltd ("Rumble" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that a large airborne magnetic survey of its three main Project areas has commenced and preliminary data for the Zanthus Project has been received. **See figure below.**

This program will provide detailed data at 50m lines spacing for a total of 18,900 km flown. It will be used to provide valuable geological information, including major structural features and intrusive bodies. It will allow a more detailed understanding of the local geology to continue our exploration for nickel and copper sulphides similar to those located at Nova-Bollinger. This data will now be analysed and used to plan further exploration similar to the recently successful ground EM program where three conductive bodies were identified.

The recent ground EM program identified the presence of a bedrock EM Conductor in the Northeast of ELA 69/2506 (JV with Blackham Resources Ltd (ASX:BLK) which is of Moderate to Strong conductance. This survey also identified another two areas of high conductivity that may represent additional Bedrock EM Conductors in the central and western parts of the licence - **See figure 2.** Infill station readings were taken around the three areas of significant conductivity within the bedrock under the shallow cover. Further surveying is required to ascertain with accuracy the level of conductivity, strike and dip of the bodies.

Bedrock conductors are important when searching for nickel deposits as they may represent massive sulphides when identified in the right environment. Sirius Resources Ltd made the world class Nova Massive Nickel Copper Discovery by drilling a bedrock Conductor.



Rumble Resources Ltd

Level 1, 33 Richardson Street, West Perth, WA 6005

T +61 8 6555 3980

F +61 8 6555 3981

rumbleresources.com.au

ASX RTR

Executives & Management

Mr Shane Sikora
CEO

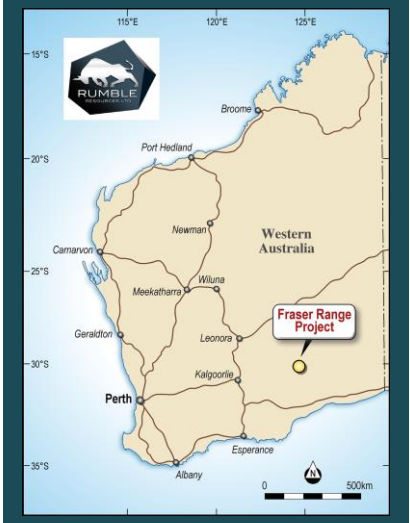
Mr Terry Topping
Executive Director

Mr Andrew McBain
Non-executive Director

Mr Matthew Banks
Non-executive Director

Mr Michael Smith
Non-executive Director

Mr David Palumbo
Company Secretary



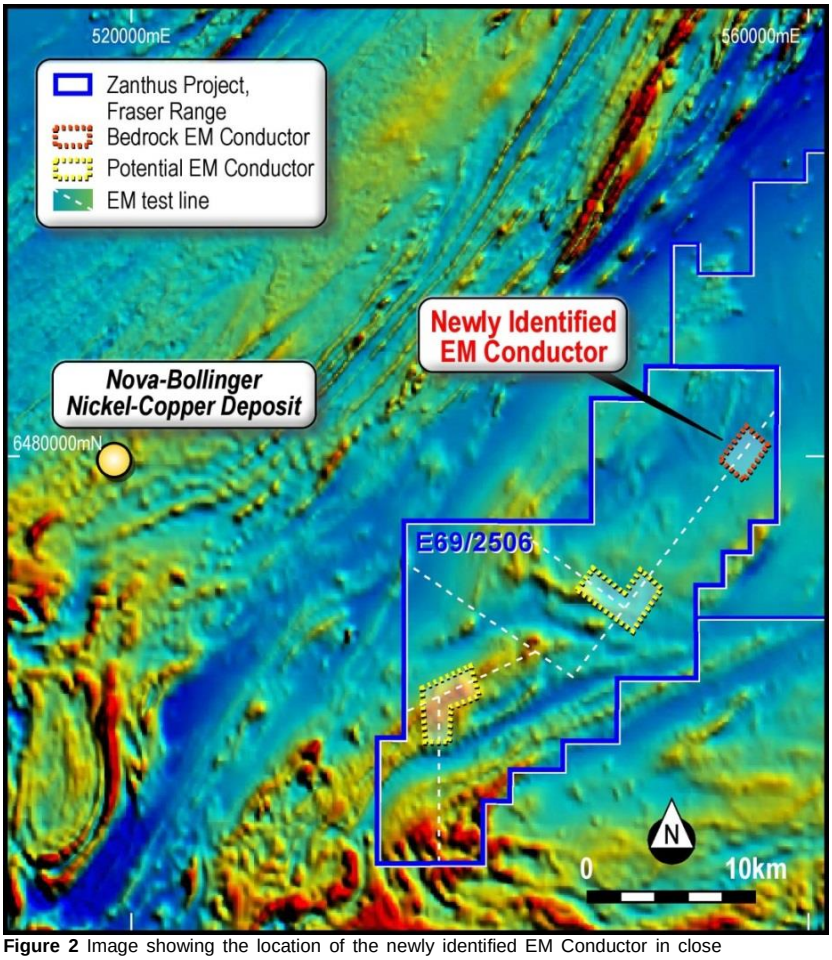


Figure 2 Image showing the location of the newly identified EM Conductor in close proximity to Sirius Resources world class Nova nickel-copper discovery

The Company considers the Fraser Range has the potential to host a significant number of Nickel deposits of various characteristic similar to that of the Voisy bay, Thompson and Raglan nickel deposits in Canada which are host to multiple world class deposits.

The next stages of exploration planned at the Zanthus Project will include;

- Further target generation and definition using the recent detailed Airborne Magnetics program.
- Ground gravity, and also EM surveys to identify conductive bodies.
- Geochemistry utilising air core drilling.
- Deeper RC and diamond drilling where warranted.

- 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.*	• Cesium vapour magnetometer. • 50m line spacings.
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 with a 20Hz 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 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.*	• Lines are 50m apart
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 Thomson Aviation
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 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.*	• Only government geophysics in this area is held by the company.
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.*	• Figures in text show location of survey.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 results 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.