ASX Release
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Company Announcements
ASX Limited, Melbourne

LAKE HOPKINS BRINE POTASH DRILL RESULTS

Highlights

- Heli-air core drilling was completed at Lake Hopkins (WA) on 13 June. Eighteen holes were drilled for 382 m with holes drilled to an average 21 m depth
- Brine results have been received and reveal medium to high grade potassium sulfate with up to 10,371 mg/L K_2SO_4
- Lake Hopkins brine is similar in composition to Karinga Lakes and potentially suitable for SOP recovery
- The average Static Water Level (SWL) is 0.25 m for 16 holes drilled on the lake surface
- Fourteen, of eighteen holes, either seeped or flowed brine
- Lake Hopkins – E69/2814 is 100% owned by Rum Jungle Resources Ltd
- An inferred potash brine resource will now be estimated by an independent hydrogeological consultant.

Figure 1. Heli-portable air core drill rig on Lake Hopkins.

Drilling was carried out by a specially modified air core rig with standard 3 inch (75 mm) air core rods. The drill rig, air compressor, support pontoon, heli-cage and crew were moved around the lake with a Huey helicopter.

The deepest hole was drilled to 30 m, however sandstone basement was generally reached at around 20 m depth and holes ended at sandstone refusal. A positive outcome is that water was still brine quality at the top of the sandstone basement, indicating extra depth of brine may be expected upon deeper drilling with an RC rig if the sandstone is porous or fractured.

Sixteen holes were drilled on the lake surface with an average SWL of 0.25 m.

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

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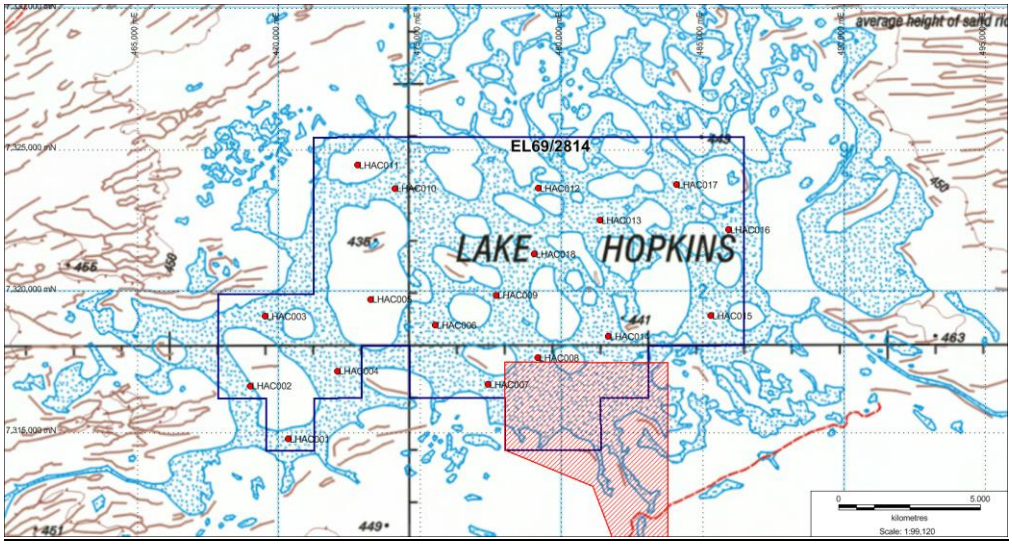

Figure 2. Drill holes on Lake Hopkins. Cultural Exclusion Zone shown in red in the southeast corner. Rum Jungle Resources also owns the tenement surrounding E69/2814 (not shown).

Table 1. Air core collar table and results received to date. Locations are in MGA GDA94 Zone 52.

Hole_id	Easting	Northing	Total_Depth (m)	SWL	K (mg/L)	K_2SO_4 (mg/l)	Mg (mg/L)	SO_4 (mg/L)
LHAC001	470337	7314779	24	0.2	4255	9488	4983	38227
LHAC002	468990	7316658	19	0.3	4217	9404	5177	34860
LHAC003	469510	7319119	17	0.2	4409	9832	3320	37055
LHAC004	472078	7317178	22	0.3	4651	10371	3235	34824
LHAC005	473238	7319723	24	3.0	313	698	676	5708
LHAC006	475527	7318809	19	0.4	3177	7084	6638	30724
LHAC007	477388	7316711	24	0.1	3486	7774	6230	25691
LHAC008	479153	7317657	16	0.2	3799	8472	2940	29002
LHAC009	477683	7319865	19	0.3	4466	9959	3532	30149
LHAC010	474098	7323637	21	0.2	4056	9044	3722	28143
LHAC011	472789	7324464	24	4.0	-	-	-	-
LHAC012	479172	7323647	21	0.3	3417	7619	2500	24182
LHAC013	481356	7322522	22	0.3	3904	8707	2549	26471
LHAC014	481662	7318411	16	0.2	4107	9158	3692	34153
LHAC015	485285	7319142	17	0.1	3510	7826	7291	34690
LHAC016	485905	7322180	30	0.1	4515	10069	3917	31916
LHAC017	484069	7323778	25	0.4	3833	8547	2719	27653
LHAC018	479023	7321325	22	0.4	3495	7794	2537	25265

Note: Assays are averaged for the hole
Note: All holes are vertical
Note: Hole LHAC011 – no brine produced

Rum Jungle Resources Ltd has a Mineral Exploration Access Agreement with the Ngaanyatjarra Council and the Yarnangu Ngaanyatjarra Parna Aboriginal Corporation over E69/2814 and felt very welcomed by the people of the Tjukurla community during exploration activities.

Brine results are comparable to Karinga Lakes with high sulfate and potassium values in all holes except LHAC005 and LHAC011 which were drilled on Islands, and are below the 3000 mg/L potassium minimum grade cut-off used in the Karinga Lakes JORC resource.

Near surface brine flows very well through coarse gypsum sands. Beneath this, wet clays, clayey sands and sandy clays overlie the sandstone basement.

Lake Hopkins lies at the western end of the Central Australian Groundwater Discharge Zone and the Karinga Lakes lie on the eastern end. With high grade brine at both ends of the discharge zone, Lake Amadeus which RUM has 100% under application located in the middle, looks to have high potential to produce SOP quality brine as well.

Sediment samples have been sent for geochemical assay and XRD analysis.

Figure 3. Brine flowing from LHAC003 via the outside return and near surface brine in a shallow pit at the same location.

Figure 4. Support pontoon being lowered into position by the helicopter.

This document may contain forward-looking statements. Certain material factors or assumptions were applied in drawing a conclusion or making a forecast or projection as reflected in the forward-looking information. Actual values, results or events may be materially different to those expressed or implied.

The information in this report that relates to exploration results and economic potential is based on information compiled by Mr David Muller, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

Mr Muller is Non - Executive Chairman of the Board of Rum Jungle Resources Ltd.. Mr Muller has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity to 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 Muller consents to the inclusion in this report on the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Chris Tziolis
Managing Director

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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.*	• Brine samples from air core drilling are taken from the cyclone or outside return generally every 3 m down hole, where water is present, samples are collected in 500 ml bottles. Water may not flow after every rod in every hole. • Brine samples down hole are composite samples from surface, not just for the last 3 m drilled, because of brine mixing. • Sediment samples were taken as composite samples every 3 m down hole.
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).*	• Drilling was done by the air core method using an air core blade bit. • Core and/or chips are not oriented. • Air core bit size is approximately 80 mm, using 75 mm rods.
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.*	• For air core drilling, samples collected and reported here are brine (water), not sediment or rock. If no water is intersected, then brine will not flow through the cyclone and a sample cannot be taken. Where sufficient water is intersected, air pressure forces water up the drill rods and sample hose into the cyclone. Water is allowed to run for a few minutes to "clean up" and allow for a representative sample to be taken in a 500 ml bottle. In low flow holes, water is air lifted via the outside return (see Figure 3 in report) and sampled, rather than

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		through the cyclone. • Sediment samples were collected in a bucket from beneath the cyclone in 3 m intervals.
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.*	• All drill holes are geologically logged, noting in particular moisture content of sediments, lithology, colour, structural observations and flow rates of brine from each 3 m interval. Log sheets were developed specifically for this project. • Qualified geologists logged all samples.
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.*	• Brine is sampled from the rig cyclone or outside return in a 25 litre bucket with duplicates taken periodically. Sample bottles are rinsed with brine which is discarded prior to sampling. • Brine is let run for a few minutes to “clean up” before sampling. Labelling is done on the shoulder of the sample bottle as well as the cap in a permanent marker or paint marker. • Sediments samples are generally wet and mushy, with rare chips and cores.
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.*	• The geochemical assay method used for analysis of brine is appropriate. • Samples were submitted to Intertek Genalysis for analysis. • The technique used is ICP OES. • Duplicates are submitted to the laboratory from the field. The laboratory is asked to check on any unusual results.
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.*	• Brine geochemistry looks consistent over the small number of assays received to date. Duplicate assays appear to be very close to original sample values. • Data entry and logging is done into excel spreadsheets and forwarded to Maxwell

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Geoscience for data verification and storage. Geochemical results are forwarded directly from the lab to Maxwell for addition to the database.
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 co-ordinates and captured using hand held GPS. • The grid system used in GDA 94. The project is located in MGA Zone 52. Topographic control is not considered critical as the salt lakes are generally flat lying and the watertable is taken to be a level plane within the confines of each lake.
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.*	• Drill hole spacing is roughly at 2-3 km and not on a grid due to the irregular nature of the salt lake shape. • Drill holes spacing will be sufficient for Mineral Resource Estimation. • Samples are composited each 3 m down hole whereby brine from up hole is mixed with brine from down hole ie a sample taken from 3 m represents 0-3 m whilst a sample taken at 12 m represents 0-12 m.
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 drill holes are vertical. Lithology is generally flat lying. • Structures may be present in the basement sandstone and may control brine flow in the sub-surface but their orientations are unknown.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are labelled and kept onsite before transport to Alice Springs where they are delivered to the Intertek Genalysis Laboratory and a Chain of Custody submission form is filled out.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• None conducted.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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.*
		• Exploration activities have taken place on E69/2814 which is 100% owned by Rum Jungle Resources Ltd.
		  • The exploration tenements are granted and in good standing.
		  • Rum Jungle Resources Ltd has a Mineral Exploration Access Agreement with the Ngaanyatjarra Council and the Yarnangu Ngaanyatjarra Parna Aboriginal Corporation over E69/2814.
		• Rum Jungle Resources has a Ministerial Access permit to explore for minerals on Aboriginal Land in WA.

Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• No other known exploration has occurred on Lake Hopkins.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposit type is salt lake brine potash.

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.*
		• Information has been included in drill collar tables in the report.
		• All holes are vertical.

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*	• No cut-off grades have been applied to results reported during this period, however Rum Jungle Resources Ltd uses an economic potassium cut-off of 3000 mg/L at another brine potash project.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
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').*	• In this case the mineralisation is salt lake brine. Generally the salt lake boundary is the limit of higher grade brine but not always. There are also dry holes within salt lakes with brine flow restricted to near surface lake sediments and deeper fractured rock aquifers.
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.*	• Addressed in the report.
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.*	• Low grade results have been reported from an Island drill hole as well as four holes on the salt lake proper. • Average geochemical values have been reported drill hole brine values.
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.*	• This was a first pass drill program. No other data is yet available.
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.*	• Deeper RC drilling on the lake and around lake edges may be planned.