9th August 2018

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Option Agreement to Acquire Ni–Cu–Co–PGM-Au Projects, Sudbury, Canada

Highlights

Long Lake Project - Gold-Copper-Nickel-PGM, Sudbury, Canada

- Potential for nickel-copper-PGM mineralisation and deposits associated with Sudbury Basin style Offset Dyke ore systems.
  - **Project area lies some 10km southwest of the Kelly Lake Ni-Cu-PGM deposit** (10.5Mt @ 1.77% Ni, 1.34% Cu, 3.6 g/t PGM reserve) which lies at the southern end of the major Copper Cliff Mine Sequence (Copper Cliff Offset Dyke).
  - Fieldwork (including a single shallow diamond drill-hole) has **highlighted Sudbury Breccia** and quartz diorite (**known host for Sudbury Basin deposits**) occurrences over several km of strike. **The occurrence is inferred to be the faulted southern extension of the Copper Cliff Offset Dyke**.
  - **No deep penetrating ground TEM surveys have been conducted to test for Ni – Cu – PGM massive sulphide mineralisation**.
- The Long Lake Project also hosts the historic Lake Gold Mine which produced 57,000 ounces of gold from over 200,000 tonnes of ore mined in the periods 1910-1916 and 1932-1939, with an average recovered mill grade of **9 g/t Au**.

Panache Project - Cobalt-Nickel-Copper–Gold–PGM, Greater Sudbury, Canada

- Potential mineralised feeder dykes associated with layered gabbroic intrusions (Nipissing Age – not related to the Sudbury basin) have been identified by mapping and surface geochemistry. **No ground TEM has been completed**.
  - **Rock chip assays of up to 1.1% Co, 6.01% Cu, 1.47%, Ni, 3.5 g/t Pgm and 524 g/t Au collected from surface sampling**.

Rumble Exploration Strategy

- Long Lake Project **– Target blind Sudbury "Offset Dyke" style massive Ni – Cu – PGM type deposits** by using **high power ground TEM to generate potential conductors**
- Panache Project – **Target high order base metal with PGM surface anomalism** inferred to be potential feeders to gabbroic intrusions using **high power ground TEM to generate potential conductors**
- **Conduct diamond drilling to test conductors** that may represent **massive Ni-Cu-PGM sulphide mineralisation/deposit.**

Rumble Resources Ltd (ASX: RTR) ("Rumble" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that in line with its clear strategy to proactively generate a pipeline of quality high grade base and precious metal projects, critically review them against stringent criteria, provide optionality to complete low cost systematic exploration to drill test for high grade world class discoveries on multiple projects, it has signed a binding option agreement to acquire up to 100% of the Long Lake and Panache Projects from well-known local (Sudbury) prospector, Gordon Salo.

Rumble is at an exciting stage for shareholders, having recently drilled the Munarra Gully high grade Cu-Au Project (awaiting assays) and the Nemesis high grade Au project (awaiting assays), is scheduled to drill the flagship high grade Braeside Zn-Pb-Cu-Ag -V Project in August and the Earaheedy High Grade Zn Project in September, and is fully funded with $3.8m cash in the bank.

The Long Lake and Panache Projects have met the stringent criteria and will provide shareholders with another near-term opportunity to find a world class base and precious metal deposit.

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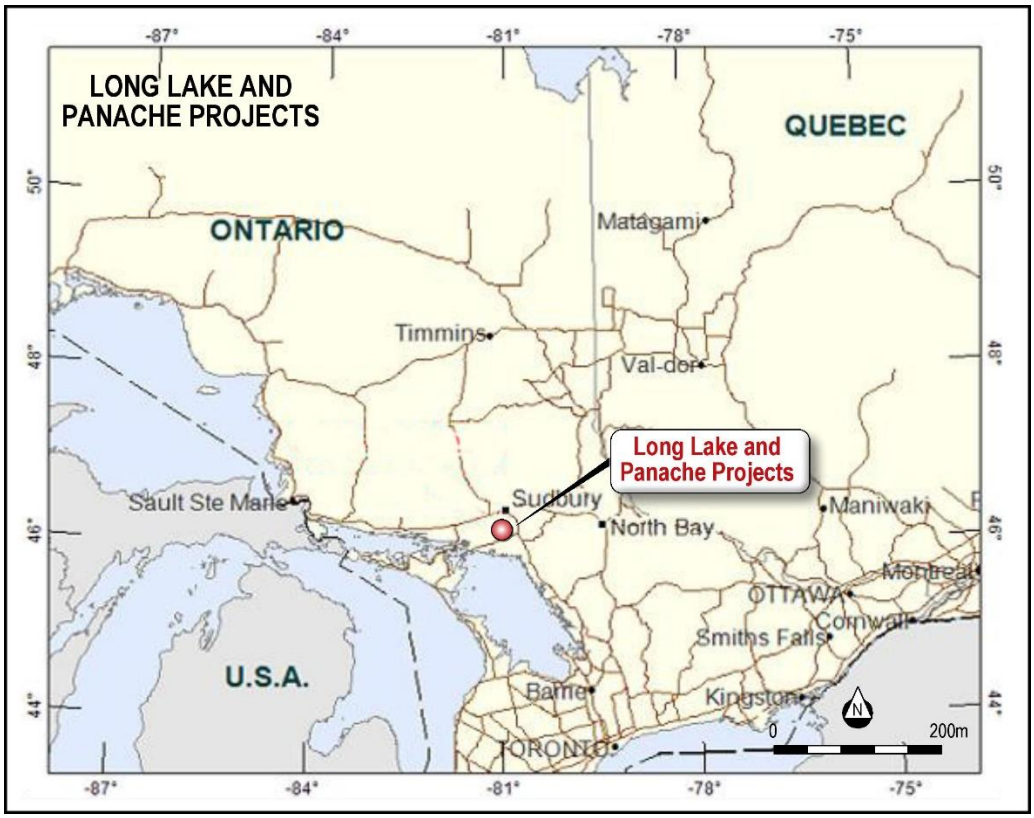

Image 1 – Location of Long Lake and Panache Projects

Overview of Sudbury Mining Camp, Ontario Canada – Image 2

Since 1883, the Sudbury mining field has been globally significant with **the Sudbury Basin the second-largest supplier of nickel ore in the world,** and new discoveries continuing to be made. It is one of the most productive nickel-mining fields in the **world with over 1.7 billion tonnes of past production, reserves and resources**.

Nickel-copper and platinum group metals ("PGM") bearing sulphide minerals occur in a 60 km by 27 km elliptical igneous body called the Sudbury Igneous Complex ("SIC"). The current model infers the SIC was formed some 1,844 million years ago after sheet-like flash/impact melting of nickel and copper bearing rocks by a meteorite impact. The SIC is within a basin like structure (Sudbury Basin) which had been covered by later sediments and has subsequently been eroded to the current level. Mineralization occurs within the SIC as well as in the neighbouring country rocks in close association with breccias and so-called '**Offset Dykes'**. Offset Dykes with metamorphosed (hot) Sudbury breccias have become the target of progressively more intense exploration interest in recent years following the discovery of blind economic deposits. Offset dykes are typically quartz-diorite in composition and extend both radially away from and concentric to the SIC. It is important to note that the Offset Dykes developed downwards from the impact melt sheet. Melt material migrated down into the fractures caused by the impact below the SIC. The melt carried metal sulphides that accumulated into deposits within the Offset Dykes by gravity and pressure gradients (impact rebound). **Nearly half of the nickel ore at Sudbury occurs in breccias and Offset Dykes in the footwall rocks of the SIC.**

The Copper Cliff Offset Dyke System (Images 2 - 4)

The Copper Cliff South (producing) and the Copper Cliff North mine have yielded some **200 million tonnes of ore along the north-south trending offset dyke system**. Vale Limited's Clarabelle mill, Copper Cliff smelter and Copper Cliff nickel refinery are all located close to the Copper Cliff Offset dyke.

The southernmost deposit discovered to date is at Kelly Lake which lies south of the Copper Cliff South mine (see image 2 and 4). **The Kelly Lake reserve is 10.5 Mt @ 1.77% Ni, 1.34% Cu and 3.6 g/t PGM. Note that IGO's Nova – Bollinger Deposit which lies in the Albany Fraser Province of Western Australia has a reserve of 13.3 Mt @ 2.06% Ni and 0.83% Cu (2017).**

The Long Lake Project (see images 2 and 4) lies some 10km southwest of the Kelly Lake deposit.

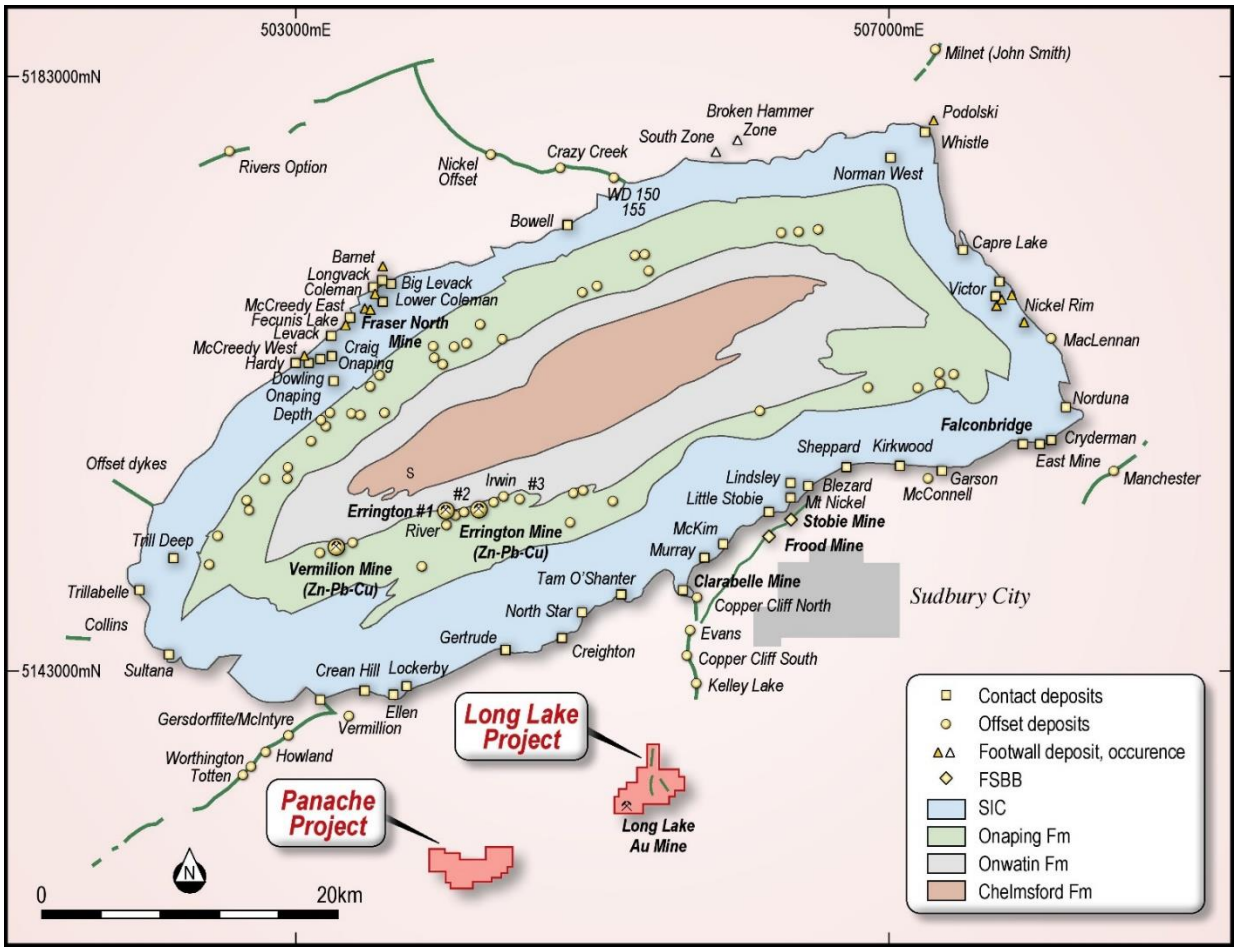

Image 2 – The location of the Long Lake and Panache Projects and the Deposit Types of the Sudbury Basin.

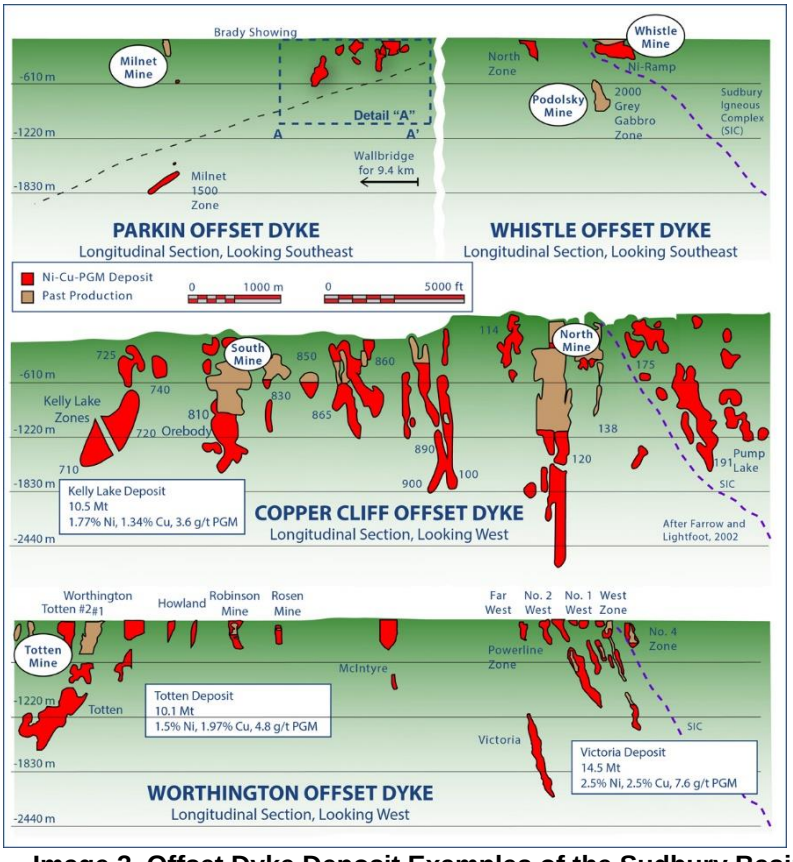

Image 3. Offset Dyke Deposit Examples of the Sudbury Basin

Examples of Offset Dyke Deposits

Very significant high value deposits occur as clusters along Offset Dykes and are often blind. The Kelly Lake Deposit was found below a smaller near surface deposit by downhole TEM (discovery announced in 1997). The Kelly Lake Deposit was defined in 2006.

The Totten Deposit, which is a similar size to the Kelly Lake Deposit, lies within the Worthington **Offset Dyke** and was discovered in 1999 by Inco.

More recently, the deep Victoria Deposit (over 1km deep) which also lies within the Worthington **Offset Dyke**, was defined by Quadra FNX in 2012. **The Victoria Deposit has a reserve of 14.5Mt @ 2.5% Ni, 2.5% Cu and 7.6 g/t PGM**.

Both the Totten and Kelly Lake Deposits lie between 7 and 9km into the footwall rocks (horizontally from the SIC contact) **indicating mineralisation can develop significant distances away from the SIC** subject to syn-impact deformation (width), reactivated earlier deformation, litho-geochemistry of melts and impact/rebound pressure gradients.

Long Lake Project

The Long Lake Project comprises of the historic Long Lake Au mine and **over four km of Sudbury breccia/quartz diorite outcrops** which are interpreted to be part of the prospective **"Copper Cliff Offset Dyke"** system that has been moved west by later regional faults. The area of tenure is approximately 19 km².

Nickel – Copper – PGM Potential

Exploration by previous explorers (including the current owner – Gordon Salo) has highlighted the occurrence of north-south and northwest **striking Sudbury Breccia style dykes** with quartz diorite. Petrography and a single shallow diamond drill-hole (82m depth - 2011) **has confirmed the presence of moderately metamorphosed Sudbury Breccia with elevated PGM** (relative to the surrounding rocks) at a location called Anomaly 19 (see image 4). The location is coincident with a moderate VTEM conductor. **Reconnaissance prospecting and petrography has confirmed the presence of numerous quartz diorite north trending dykes over 4km in strike.**

Electromagnetic surveys have been limited to VLF (1987) and VTEM (2008). Technical review of both surveys suggests the likely **depth penetration for these systems is shallow at approximately 100m.** Given there is a moderate VTEM conductor at Anomaly 19 (not explained), **the use of high power ground TEM will be Rumbles priority in generating deeper conductive targets.**

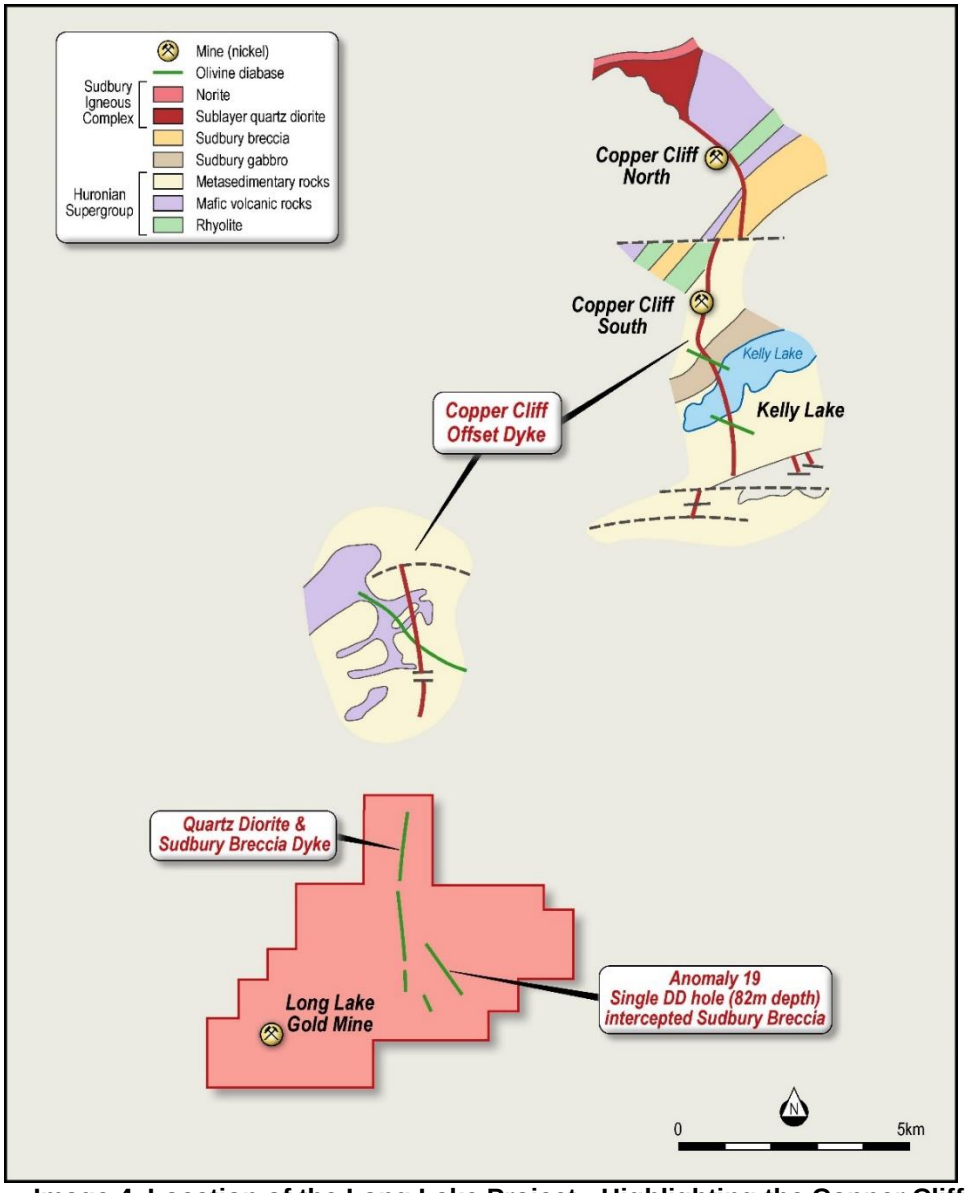

Image 4. Location of the Long Lake Project - Highlighting the Copper Cliff Offset Dyke and the Inferred Sudbury Breccia Dyke within the Long Lake Project.

Gold Potential

- The Long Lake Gold Mine produced 57,000 ounces of gold from over 200,000 tonnes of ore mined in the periods 1910-1916 and 1932-1939. The average recovered mill grade was **9 g/t Au**.
- Long Lake historically was the largest gold mine in Ontario
- Mine tailing dumps (200,000 tonnes) remain on site
- The Long Lake gold deposit is a quartz – sulphide composite vein pipelike system hosted in quartzite with dolerite/gabbroic intrusions. The mineralisation was truncated by a low angle fault. Drilling in 1936 encountered high grade ore in unexploited areas beneath the fault which included intersections of 6m @ **13.8g/t Au** with further drilling in 1970s intersecting 5.7m grading **27.5g/t Au** & 1980s drill hole intersecting: 4.1m grading **14.8g/t Au**.
- Exploration from 2010 to 2012 focused on interpreted fault extensions and EM targets generated by a VTEM survey (2008). A number of targets were tested. The best intercept was 35m @ 2 g/t Au from 27m, which was located only 15m from the historic open cut.

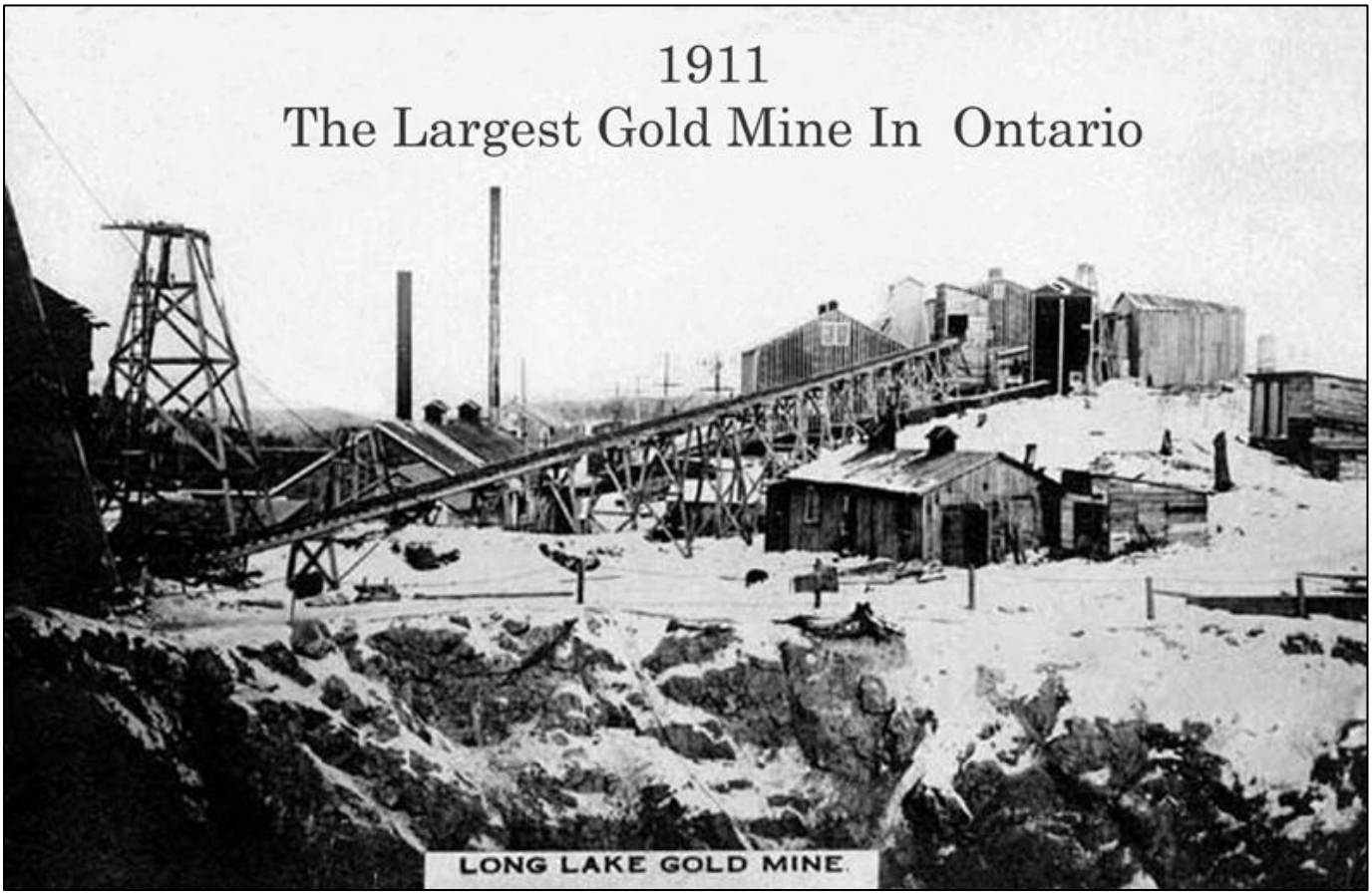

Image 5 – The Long Lake Gold Mine historically was the largest gold mine in Ontario

Panache Project

The Panache Project (approximately 30km² in area) is located 40km southwest of the city of Sudbury, Ontario, Canada. The project hosts a large portion of the Panache gabbro intrusion which is part of the regional extensive Nipissing Gabbro Suite (2215 million years old). Prospecting operations by the project owner, Gordon Salo, has uncovered a series of prospects associated with **disseminated to massive sulphides (pyrrhotite – pentlandite – chalcopyrite - pyrite)** along gabbro contact margins. **Massive sulphide pipes** have also been discovered along fault corridors intercepting gabbro. High grade gold mineralisation (at surface) has been associated with gabbro/metasediment contact zones (tectonic). Refer table 3 for detail on historical rock chip results.

Area A (image 6)

Prospecting activities have exposed **a set of massive sulphide pipes in metasediments**. The gabbro intrusion appears to be truncated by a regionally extensive southwest trending fault corridor. Rock chip results include up to:

- **6.01% Cu**, **1.47% Ni**, 1.6 g/t PGM and 0.49% Co

Area B (image 6)

Trenching with grab sampling has highlighted strong base metal mineralisation with PGM's along the basal zone to a gabbro intrusion. Wide widths of gossan have been exposed (10m in width). Grab sampling has returned up to:

- 1.61% Cu, 0.49% Ni, **1.1% Co**, 1.64 g/t Au, 1.64 g/t Pt and 1.58 g/t Pd.

Area C (image 6)

Grab sampling and petrography has identified a 2.5km zone of strong base metal and precious metal anomalism associated with an inferred gabbroic feeder. Grab sampling has returned up to:

- 0.59% Cu, 0.16% Ni, **524.3 g/t Au**, 0.45% Co, 0.64 g/t Pt, 1.18 g/t Pd.

The grab sampling results **are considered very significant as the average disseminated sulphide percentage for the gabbroic rock chips was approximately 5% indicating the sulphide is well endowed with base and precious metals**.

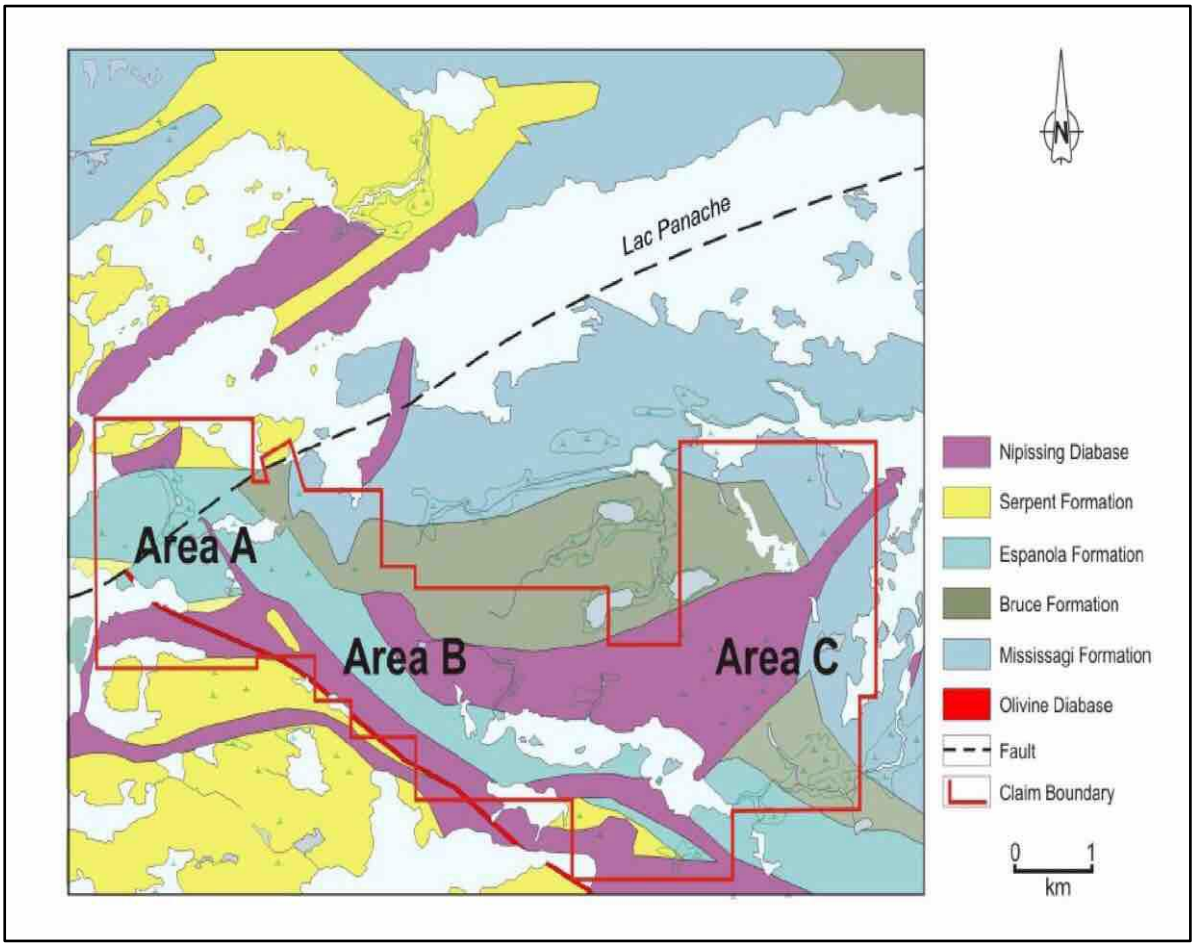

Image 6: Panache Project Regional Geology and Target Area Location

During 2006, airborne TEM (AeroTEM) was conducted in Area C on 100m line spacing. Numerous conductors correlating with the inferred feeder dyke trend and associated anomalous geochemistry were identified and a IP survey was planned, however, it was not completed. In general, **the three zones of interest have not had ground TEM or subsequent drilling.**

Rumble Exploration Strategy

Rumble considers both the Long Lake and Panache projects as very prospective for **high grade Ni – Cu deposits**

No deep penetrating ground TEM has been conducted over the main targets of interest which include:

Long Lake Project

- North-south and northwest trending Sudbury breccia/quartz diorite outcrops which have been interpreted as **"offset dykes".**

Panache Project

- **All three target areas strong Ni – Cu – PGM geochemistry with supporting petrography**.

Next Steps

- Rumble plans to **conduct a deep penetrating ground TEM survey over these targets** with the aim of generating **high order conductors for subsequent diamond drill testing**.

Key Commercial Terms of the Long Lake and Panache Binding Option Agreements

Rumble has signed an option agreement and agreed to enter a joint venture agreement to acquire 100% of the title and interest in the Long Lake and Panache Projects from the vendor Gordon Salo on the below terms:

Long Lake Project – 100%

a. Rumble to pay Cad$20,000 Cash and 200,000 RTR ordinary shares on exercising the option agreement.
b. Rumble to spend a minimum of Cad$50,000 in expenditure in first 12 months.
c. Rumble to make payment of Cad$20,000 Cash and 200,000 RTR ordinary shares before the 12 month period ends.
d. Rumble will need to spend a minimum of Cad$50,000 in expenditure in the second 12 month period.
e. Rumble to make payment of Cad$30,000 Cash and 300,000 RTR ordinary shares before the 24 month period ends.
f. Rumble will need to spend a minimum of Cad$50,000 in expenditure in the third 12 month period.
g. Rumble to make final payment of Cad$70,000 Cash and 2,000,000 RTR ordinary shares before the 36 month period ends, to earn 100%.
h. Gordon Salo is free carried to decision to mine.
i. Following a decision to mine, Rumble will pay a 3% NSR to Gordon Salo. Rumble can secure 1% NSR buy back for cash payment of Cad$1,500,000 to Gordon Salo. Rumble can secure a further 1% NSR buyback for Cad$1,500,000 to Gordon Salo.

Panache Project – 100%

a. Rumble to pay Cad$20,000 Cash and 200,000 RTR ordinary shares on exercising the option agreement.
b. Rumble will also need to spend a minimum of Cad$50,000 in expenditure in first 12 months.
c. Rumble to make payment of Cad$20,000 Cash and 200,000 RTR ordinary shares before the 12 month period ends.
d. Rumble will need to spend a minimum of Cad$50,000 in expenditure in the second 12 month period.
e. Rumble to make payment of Cad$30,000 Cash and 300,000 RTR ordinary shares before the 24 month period ends.
f. Rumble will need to spend a minimum of Cad$50,000 in expenditure in the third 12 month period.
g. Rumble to make final payment of Cad$70,000 Cash and 2,000,000 RTR ordinary shares before the 36 month period ends to earn 100%.
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Upon completing minimum expenditure for each period, Rumble can walk away from the Agreements at any time without further obligation.

- ENDS –

Significant Diamond Drilling Results – Historic Core Re-Sampling – Long Lake Project

Hole Number	Start Depth Down Hole (m)	Drill Intersection (m)	Gold Grade g/t
87-4	34.0m	1.9m	1.6g/t
87-9	96.3m	0.6m	20.6g/t
and	184.8m	4.1m	14.8g/t
87-11	116.9m	4.8m	1.3g/t
and	133.8m	0.3m	6.5g/t
E1	67.0m	1.6m	3.9g/t
and	138.3m	5.7m	27.5g/t
E4	9.1m	1.5m	1.1g/t

Table 1. Re-sampling of Historic Core – incomplete survey record

Sunrise Resources PLC Intercepts 2010						
Hole ID	**E**	**N**	**From**	**To**	**Width (m)**	**Grade Au g/t**
10LD001	488495	5127995	7.94	12.59	4.65	2
10LD003	488441	5127950	27.04	62.47	35.43	2
inc			27.04	44.09	17.05	2.9
inc			27.04	29.31	2.27	16.1
10LD004	488508	5127893	121.88	123.28	1.4	1.9

Table 2. Table of Intercepts - Sunrise Resources PLC on 13th September 2011 (AIM on the London Stock Exchange under the symbol "SRES"). Note Co-ords are UTM NAD83.

Area	Grab Sample	m East	m North	Gold	Platinum	Palladium	Copper	Nickel	Cobalt	Au + Pt +Pd
		NAD 83		ppb	ppb	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb
C	Opap 96-2	471345	5118998	1761	5	7	17	100	1527	**1773**
C	Opap 96-3	471295	5118932	5174	6	9	57	332	3861	**5189**
C	Opap 96-6	471295	5118933	3936	5	1	16	76	561	**3942**
C	Cameco ON347-3	471296	5118934	8014			7	422	4097	**8014**
C	Cameco ON347-4	471303	5118913	4260			3	427	3711	**4260**
C	Canmine GS-28	471315	5118869	6656			5	394	4500	**6656**
C	Opap 97-08	471317	5118847	524309			58	129	1079	**524309**
A	Falco SA09502	463945	5119739	140	10	10	24600	14700		160
A	Falco SA09539	463945	5119740	380	10	10	60100	520	4400	400
A	Falco SA09542	463904	5119768	40	10	40	33390	430	4900	90
A	Inco RXO 84662	463904	5119769	990	10	14				**1014**
A	Inco RXO 84667	463902	5119769	120	10	58	1560	6630	1110	188
A	Inco RXO 84674	463505	5120396	1600	10	2				**1612**
A	NDM 86-RWC-182	463904	5119770	575	1	20	10690	40	1990	596
B	Opap 95 6A	466722	5118736	43	14	18	25	4710	9468	75
B	WMC CR101929	466722	5118735	30	5	11	9	4921	10952	46
B	Lightfoot 95PCL-1303	466441	5118703	140	10	5	7369	249		155
B	Lightfoot 95PCL-1306	466490	5118674	28	10	18	5584	381		56
C	Argosy A3491	471665	5118678	462	610	1030	5900	1670	54	**2102**
C	Argosy A3493	471663	5118669	393	640	1180	4370	908	54	**2213**
C	Argosy A3520	471303	5118931	4170	10	2	16	103	894	**4182**
B	Mustang 49183	466375	5118862	179	679	1425	1524	223		**2283**
		NAD 27								
C	Mustang 49530	471862	5119009	253	370	661	1690	891		**1284**
C	Mustang 49539	472172	5119213	314	336	656	1540	700		**1306**
C	Mustang 49542	472417	5119408	218	436	737	3520	1620		**1391**
C	Mustang 49543	472409	5119405	270	403	641	3080	1190		**1314**
C	Mustang 49544	472408	5119402	269	417	678	3490	1150		**1364**
C	Mustang 49545	472404	5119404	339	443	738	3450	757		**1520**
C	Mustang 49546	472407	5119401	228	410	658	2590	1420		**1296**
		NAD 83								
A	A.Bite GS-10-06	463944	5119738	240	6	61	11000	1445	6070	307
A	A.Bite GS-10-07	463944	5119738	11	5	81	7060	6790	602	97
B	A.Bite GS-10-09	466372	5118860	400	1190	1290	3130	1265	134	**2880**
B	A.Bite GS-10-14	466531	5118736	1640	20	40	16100	275	56	**1700**
B	A.Bite GS-10-16	466566	5118714	490	1420	1580	13400	4110	279	**3490**
C	A.Bite GS-10-21	471295	5118932	5630	5	0	79	427	3940	**5635**

Table 3. Selection of Grab samples – Panache Project (compiled on behalf of Owner Gordon Salo)

TABLE 4. 2010 Samples, Locations, and Assays

Sample	Easting	Northing	Area	Hand Specimen Description	Cu ppm	Nl ppm	Pt ppm	Pd ppm	Au ppm
GS-10-01	463484	5120430	Area "A"	crushed and altd subx matrix, gabbroic, common mtsd fragments	81	56	0.01	0	0
GS-10-02	463503	5120392	Area "A"	nipissing clast in subx as above	64	72	0.01	0	0
GS-10-03	463508	5120411	Area "A"	subx in Nipissing, crushed and altered	115	86	0.01	0.01	0
GS-10-04	463535	5120407	Area "A"	fg "quartz" diabase, mg plagioclase phenocrysts	53	86	<0.005	0	<0.005
GS-10-05	463903	5119767	Area "A"	masu w 10% qtz vein, 95% Po, 5% Py, rare Cp, Pn?	1770	5300	0.01	0.05	0.01
GS-10-06	463944	5119738	Area "A"	masu Po, 5% marcasite, 2% Py, 5% Cp, rare Pn?	11000	1445	0.01	0.06	0.24
GS-10-07	463944	5119738	Area "A"	masu, 95% Po, 4% Py, rare Cp, Pn?	7060	6790	<0.005	0.08	0.01
GS-10-08	463914	5119785	Area "A"	mg biotite-amphibolite gabbro	146	62	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
GS-10-09	466372	5118860	Area "B"	fg-mg feldspathic orthopyroxenite, 2% Cp, 1% Po, 1% Py/arseno	3130	1265	1.19	1.29	0.4
GS-10-10	466393	5118878	Area "B"	porphyritic biot/amph gabbro hornfels, 3% Po, trace Cp, Pn?	162	292	0.01	0.01	0.01
GS-10-11	466441	5118704	Area "B"	fg biotitic aplite? 2% Cp, 2% Po, 2% Py	2570	249	0.01	0.02	0.02
GS-10-12	466490	5118675	Area "B"	fg biotite-amphibole-quartz schist, 4% Cp, 2% Po/Py	5450	685	<0.005	0.02	0.06
GS-10-13	466523	5118550	Area "B"	vfg-fg aplite, mg flood quartz, fg-mg plagioclase	115	336	0.03	0.02	0.01
GS-10-14	466531	5118736	Area "B"	mg crushed amphibolitic gabbro, 7% Cp, 3% Po in veinlets	16100	275	0.02	0.04	1.64
GS-10-15	466516	5118761	Area "B"	mg-cg altered (cpx-amph), gabbro, 2% Cp, 2% Po	4780	369	0.14	0.29	0.15
GS-10-16	466566	5118714	Area "B"	mg altered norite-gabbro, 2% Cp, 1% Po	13400	4110	1.42	1.58	0.49
GS-10-17	466723	5118736	Area "B"	fg-mg biotite-muscovite(fuchsite) aplite	79	22	0.02	0.01	0
GS-10-18	466758	5118932	Area "B"	vfg-fg metaargillite with mg quartz grains, 7% fine Po	46	57	<0.005	0	0
GS-10-19	466804	5118762	Area "B"	fg muscovite-quartz-feldspar schist with small mtsd clasts	70	34	<0.005	<0.001	<0.001
GS-10-20	466687	5118402	Area "B"	40% quartz vein, 60% sulphide, 57% Po, 3% Cp in veinlets	5520	5560	<0.005	0	0.01
GS-10-21	471295	5118932	Area "C"	70% mg quartz-biotite vein, 30% arsenopyrite, minor Py in quartz	79	427	<0.005	0	5.63
GS-10-22	471324	5118870	Area "C"	mg quartz-biotite-muscovite vein with 3% arseno/marcasite	15	74	<0.005	<0.001	0.31
GS-10-23	472420	5119623	Area "C"	mg altd 2 px gabbro with 8% Cp, 6% Po, 1% Pn, rare arseno	1710	719	0.15	0.27	0.12
GS-10-24	473099	5120255	Area "C"	mg granophyric gabbro	52	88	0.02	0.05	0.01

Table 4. Panache Project – Grab Samples and Descriptions (Co-ords NAD83)

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 Brett Keillor, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Keillor is an employee of Rumble Resources Limited. Mr Keillor 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 Keillor 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 (e.g. 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Historic surface sampling conducted on the Panache Project were a combination of cut channels (by diamond saw), random rock chips and in some cases sub-crop representative of the area of interest. • Grab and channel samples have been collated – Table included. • A range of elements and values are presented. The style of mineralisation is multi-commodity with copper, nickel, platinum and palladium closely associated. Cobalt and gold may or may not have a close association with the above elements subject to later overprinting hydrothermal activity. • As the sampling is historic, the weight/volume of the sample is not known.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.)..*	• All historic drill intercepts are diamond drilling as discussed with the Long Lake Project. The core diameter is equivalent to NQ. No drilling core was sighted or inspected.
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.*	• Reports reviewed were for drilling conducted by Sunrise Resources PLC (2010,2011). Local consultant Caracle Creek International Consulting completed the work as per Canadian compliance. All certificates provided. No reports were available for earlier drilling.
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.*	• Reports reviewed were for drilling conducted by Sunrise Resources PLC (2010,2011). Local consultant Caracle Creek International Consulting completed the work as per Canadian compliance. All certificates provided. No reports were available for earlier drilling.
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*	• Reports reviewed were for drilling conducted by Sunrise Resources PLC (2010,2011). Local consultant Caracle Creek International Consulting completed the work as per Canadian compliance. All certificates provided. No reports were available for earlier drilling.

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	• • *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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Reports reviewed were for drilling conducted by Sunrise Resources PLC (2010,2011). Local consultant Caracle Creek International Consulting completed the work as per Canadian compliance. All certificates provided. No reports were available for earlier drilling. • Assaying of core (2010,2011) from Long Lake Project was for precious metals – FA with ICP-OES finish. • Assaying for some grab samples from the Panache project was by four acid digest with ICP-AES finish.
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.*	• Reports reviewed were for drilling conducted by Sunrise Resources PLC (2010,2011). Local consultant Caracle Creek International Consulting completed the work as per Canadian compliance. All certificates provided. No reports were available for earlier drilling.
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.*	• Grad and channel sampling was located by hand held GPS using NAD 27 and NAD 83 datums. Later drill hole collars used NAD 83 with hand held GPS.
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.*	• Drilling was predominantly reconnaissance, testing inferred targets. No resource drilling was completed.
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.*	• Reports reviewed were for drilling conducted by Sunrise Resources PLC (2010,2011). Local consultant Caracle Creek International Consulting completed the work as per Canadian compliance. All certificates provided. No reports were available for earlier drilling. .

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Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Not known
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Not known

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 Long Lake Project comprises 80 blocks (new Ontario cell system) for an area of approximately of 19km². The blocks are solely owned by Gordon Salo, Whitefish, Ontario. The Panache Project comprises of 151 blocks (new Ontario cell system) for and area of approximately 30km². The blocks are solely owned by Gordon Salo, Whitefish, Ontario. • Both projects are solely owned by Gordon Salo. Rumble has a JV agreement to acquire the projects 100%. • The project(s) tenure is granted and are in good standing subject to the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, Ontario, Canada.

Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous exploration on the Long Lake Project includes.
		  ○ Up to 1982, some 45 diamond drill holes were completed on or nearby the Long Lake Gold Mine by: Dupont Canada Exploration (1982), Hartland Mines (1973), Lebel Oro Mines (1935-1939), Canada Exploration Company (1916) and the Long Lake Mine Company.
		  ○ Recent exploration included 11 diamond drill holes by Sunrise Resources (2010-2011).
		  ○ Only one single diamond hole has tested the “offset Dyke” target (Sunrise Resources 2011)
		  ○ Owner, Gordon Salo has completed extensive grab sampling with petrographic studies over many years.
		• Previous exploration on the Panache Project includes:
		  ○ Grab sampling, prospect mapping and petrography by Pacific North West Capital Corp, Mustang Minerals Corp and Argosy Minerals Corp from 2000 to 2006.
		  ○ The owner, Gordon Salo has systematically trenched and sampled since 1987.

Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• For the Long Lake Project, the deposit style (targets) is massive Ni-Cu-PGM sulphides associated with inferred “offset Dykes” • For the Panache Project, the deposit is disseminated to massive Ni-Cu-PGM sulphides associated with differentiation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and or contact upgrading of gabbroic sills and potential feeder zones.

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.*
		• Refer to Table for diamond drill hole results (Long Lake Gold Mine)

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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.*	• Drilling was exploratory only.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No detailed assessment was reviewed from historic reports as exploration was not resource drilling. Exploration drilling was targeting perceived/inferred extensions to the Long Lake Gold Mine. Outside the mine area, exploration drilling focused on trends and inferred EM conductor targets.
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.*	• Image 1 – Location of Long Lake and Panache Projects. • Image 2 - The location of the Long Lake and Panache Projects and the Deposit Types of the Sudbury Basin. • Image 3 - Offset Dyke Deposit Examples of the Sudbury Basin. • Image 4 - Location of the Long Lake Project - Highlighting the Copper Cliff Offset Dyke and the Inferred Sudbury Breccia Dyke within the Long Lake Project. • Image 5 - The Long Lake Gold Mine historically was the largest gold mine in Ontario. • Image 6 - Panache Project Regional Geology and Target Area Location

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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.*	• Table of grab sampling results for Panache were compiled by owner and therefore only results available.

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.*	• Airborne Geophysics include;
		  ○ Long Lake Project – VTEM and Aeromagnetic Survey completed by Geotech 2008.
		  ○ Panache Project – Small portion only – AeroTEM survey 2006.

Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	• Due diligence is on-going including the availability of high power Ground TEM systems. • Targeting in progress.