

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Drilling Commenced at Munarra Gully Project Targeting Large-Scale Au–Cu–Ag Deposits

Munarra Gully Project, Amaryllis Gold-Copper-Silver Prospect

- The Amaryllis Prospect has significant **Au-Cu-Ag** mineralisation over 1.5 km strike, up to 50m in width and open in all directions

Target Generation Completed

- Ground EM survey completed over the Amaryllis prospect has defined **twelve (12) new conductors** which may represent higher grade **Au-Cu-Ag sulphides**
- Airborne magnetics survey completed identified at least **two inferred mineralised large-scale shear zones** along strike and north of the Amaryllis Prospect
- Petrography and mineragraphy has **confirmed the potential for large-scale orogenic shear related Au-Cu-Ag & modified VMS Au-Cu-Ag-(Zn) deposits**

Drilling Commenced

- **RC drilling to test new geophysical (conductors and magnetic) targets**

Previous High-Grade Gold Drill Intercepts include:

- **5m @ 11.67 g/t Au from 161m (AMRC008)**
- **2m @ 13.45 g/t Au from 92m (AMRC012)**
- **4m @ 6.21 g/t Au from 94m (AMRC006 – 4m Comp)**

Previous Significant Gold-Copper-Silver Drill Intercepts include:

- **8m @ 1.94 g/t Au, 0.68% Cu, 9.5 g/t Ag from 142m (AMRC007)**
- **10m @ 2.88 g/t Au, 0.54% Cu, 7.5 g/t Ag from 146m (AMRC015)**
- **8m @ 4.18 g/t Au, 0.51% Cu, 11.63 g/t Ag from 161m (MHD046)**



Image 1 – RC drill rig operating at the Munarra Gully Project



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Rumble Resources Ltd (ASX: RTR) (“Rumble” or “the Company”) is pleased to announce that three phases of target generation have been completed at the Munarra Gully Project. The target generation has delineated multiple high priority RC drill targets at the Amaryllis Au -Cu-Ag Prospect located on the Munarra Gully Project, located some 50km NNE of the town of Cue within the Murchison Goldfields of Western Australia.

Rumble has now commenced an RC drill program to test the new geophysical (conductors and magnetic) targets that have potential for large-scale Au–Cu–Ag deposits.

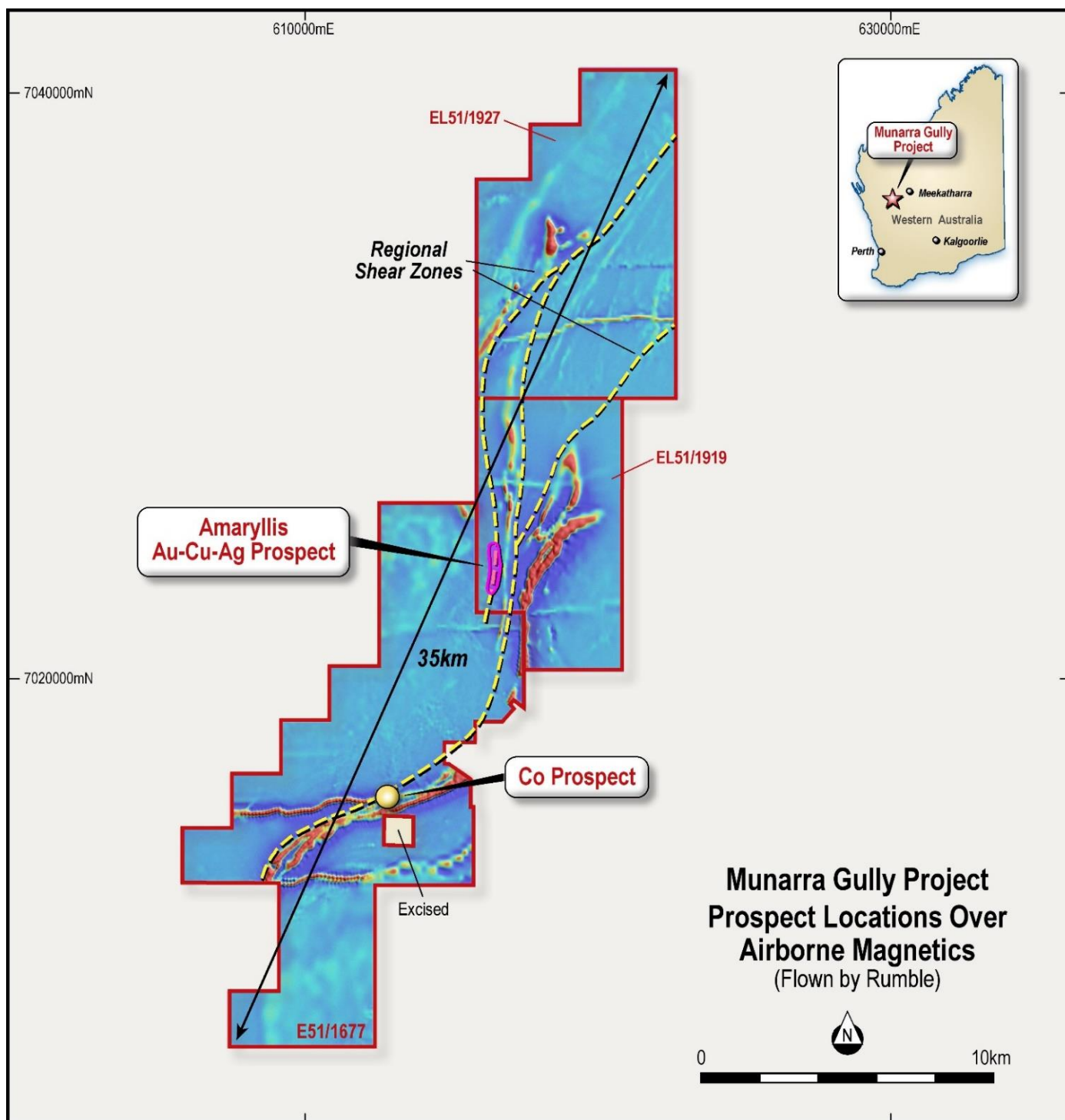


Image 2 – Munarra Gully Project – Location of Prospects over Regional Magnetics

Amaryllis Prospect – Large Scale Gold Copper Silver System

The Amaryllis Au-Cu-Ag Prospect (E51/1919 – 100% RTR) lies within an inferred belt of felsic to intermediate volcanic and intrusive rocks which lie under shallow cover (10 – 50m). A major fault/shear zone tectonic boundary lies immediately east of the prospect. Historic and recent drilling by Rumble has defined a north-south trending, Au-Cu-Ag with minor Zn mineralised corridor over **a strike of 1.5km**, under 10 - 20m of recent cover. **The mineralisation is completely open along strike**. The mineralised corridor is at **least 50m in width**.

Significant intersections by previous Rumble RC drilling (11 February 2020) include:

- AMRC001 – 8m @ 1.13g/t Au, 0.25% Cu from 92m
- AMRC003 – 8m @ 0.88 g/t Au, 1.11% Cu, 11.8 g/t Ag from 102m
- AMRC005 – 4m @ 1.52 g/t Au, 0.96% Cu, 13 g/t Ag from 124m
4m @ 0.89 g/t Au, 0.81% Cu, 12.4 g/t Ag from 131m
- AMRC006 – 4m @ 6.21 g/t Au from 94m (composite)
- AMRC007 – 8m @ 1.94 g/t Au, 0.68% Cu, 9.5 g/t Ag from 142m
- AMRC008 – 5m @ 11.67 g/t Au from 161m
- AMRC009 – 4m @ 3.27 g/t Au, 0.46% Cu, 9.1 g/t Ag from 120m
- AMRC011 – 7m @ 1.21 g/t Au from 103m
- AMRC012 – 2m @ 13.45 g/t Au from 92m
- AMRC015 – 4m @ 3.32 g/t Au, 0.52% Cu, 8.9 g/t Ag from 100m
10m @ 2.88 g/t Au, 0.54% Cu, 7.5 g/t Ag from 146m
- AMRC016 – 2m @ 6.28 g/t Au, 0.32% Cu from 84m
10m @ 1.35 g/t Au, 0.62% Cu, 9.5g/t Ag from 108m
within 40m @ 0.89 g/t Au, 0.39% Cu, 5.7 g/t Ag from 108m

Significant historic intersections include:

- MHD045 – 74m @ 0.41% Cu, 0.29 g/t Au from 139m to EOH
 - inc 5m @ 1.71% Cu, 0.82 g/t Au, 21.2 g/t Ag from 139m
 - inc 5m @ 0.74% Cu, 0.51 g/t Au from 164m
 - inc 14m @ 0.58% Cu, 0.45 g/t Au from 192m
- *Note drill hole ended in mineralisation
- MHD046 – 8m @ 4.18 g/t Au, 0.51% Cu, 11.63 g/t Ag from 161m
- MHC021 – 8m @ 3.9 g/t Au from 57m
- MHC083 – 10m @ 3.1 g/t Au from 75m (composite)
- MHC033 – 3m @ 5.93 g/t Au from 69m
- MHC011 – 13m @ 1.52 g/t Au from 72m
- MHC015 – 12m @ 1.7 g/t Au from 57m
- ARCC319 – 8m @ 1.31% Cu, 0.82 g/t Au from 104m (composite)

Intersections are drill length intercepts.

Historic regional wide spaced AC and RAB drilling north and south of the main Amaryllis zone (**see image 3**) has highlighted extensive copper and gold in basement anomalism. Multiple parallel copper in basement anomalism predominantly occurs in inferred intermediate rocks over a strike of 5km with the northern anomalism open.

Gold in basement anomalism is associated with copper in a relatively wide corridor that also extends over a strike of at least 5km and is also open to the north.

Moving Loop TEM Survey (image 4)

A moving loop TEM survey (MLEM) has been completed over a strike of 2600m and width of 600m and was focused on the main zone of Au-Cu-Ag mineralisation at Amaryllis. A total of **twelve (12) generally north trending, west dipping conductors** were highlighted under 10 to 20m of conductive cover. The conductors ranged from 200m to 700m in length with conductance ranging from 200 to 300 siemens. Recent work by Rumble has shown the covered geology at Amaryllis comprises of relatively resistant intermediate volcanic and intrusive rocks with no conductive lithologies delineated by drilling.

Of Note: Significant mineralisation delineated recently by RC drilling (Rumble) did not respond as conductors. Rumble considers the twelve (12) conductors as being high priority as they may represent significant sulphide mineralisation with associated high-grade Au-Cu-Ag.

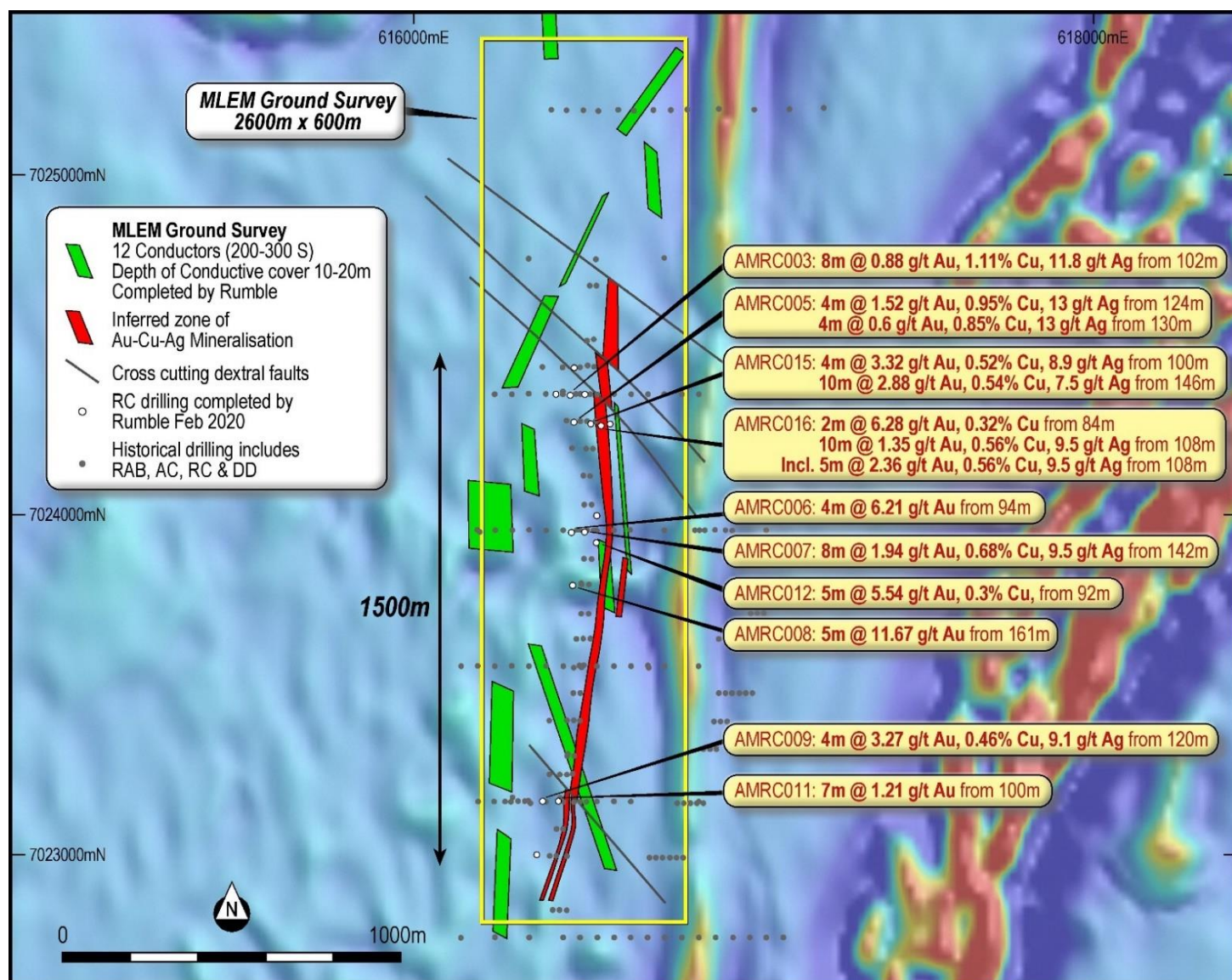


Image 4 – Amaryllis Au-Cu-Ag Prospect – Location Plan of MLEM Conductors and Rumble RC Drilling Highlights over AMAG RTP 1VD

Airborne Magnetic Survey (image 5)

An airborne magnetic survey (1127.5 line km) was completed over a strike of 20km on 100m line spacing and 45m sensor height. The survey predominantly covered E51/1919 and E51/1927 with the aim to highlight potential structures associated with the Amaryllis Au Cu Ag mineralisation.

Several significant shear zones have been interpreted with two zones potentially associated with mineralisation.

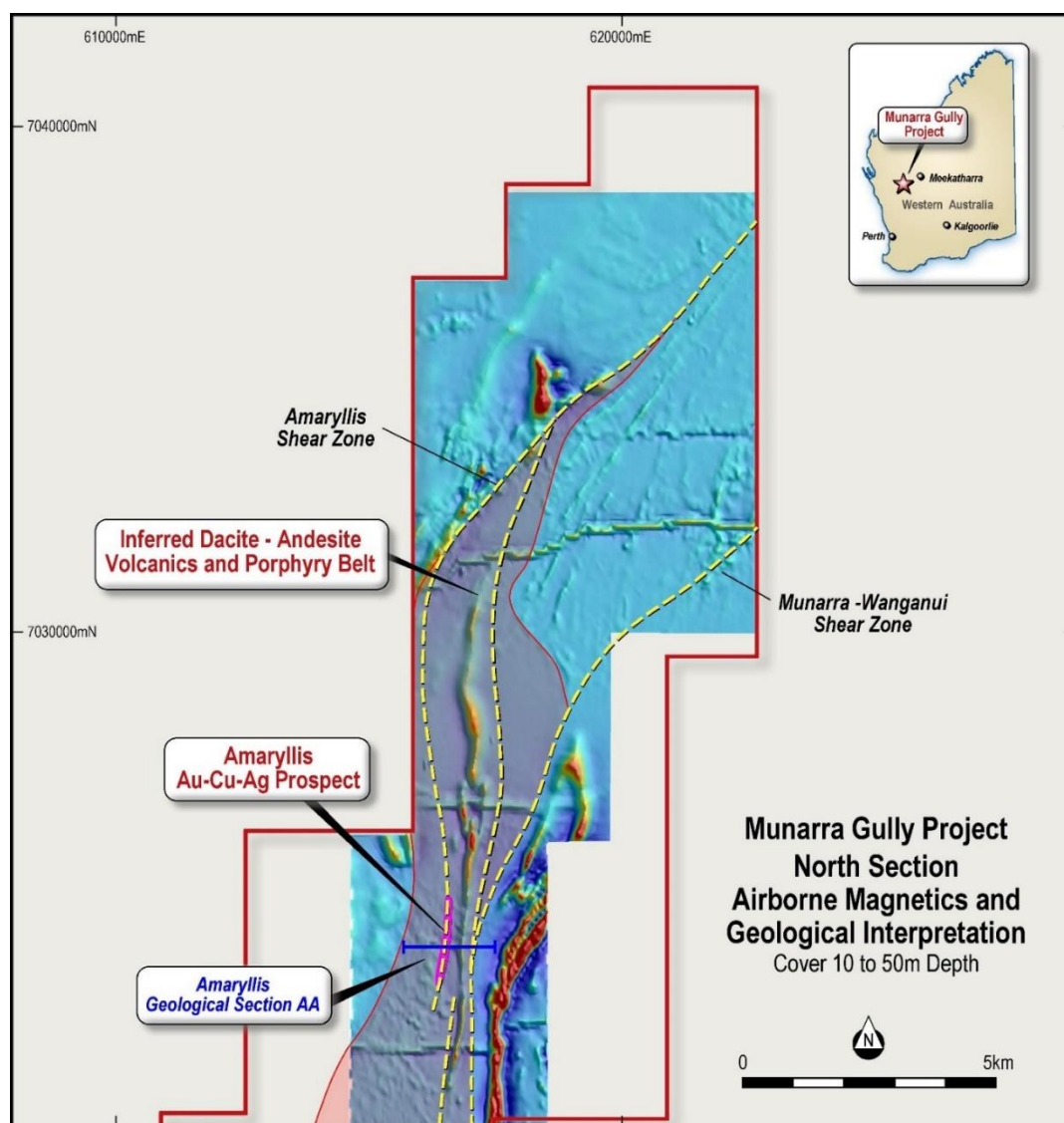


Image 5 – Munarra Gully Project – Plan of Inferred Location of Intermediate Rocks and Geological Section AA over AMAG RTP 1VD Magnetis (Rumble)

Petrography and Mineragraphy

Petrographic and mineragraphic samples (27 samples) from both the recent RC drilling and historic drilling has confirmed the previously observed lithologies and mineralisation style (11 February 2020 RC drilling results by Rumble). In summary, the Amaryllis Prospect geology, alteration and mineralisation comprises:

- Dacitic to andesitic volcanics with minor volcanoclastics with co-magmatic feldspar phyric high level porphyry and associated intrusive variants.
- The intermediate package of rocks are >1km in width.
- Strong overprinting by shearing has developed a range of schistose rocks through partitional strain. Schists include sericite-quartz, sericite-quartz-chlorite and sericite-quartz-clinzoisite-chlorite types.
- Mineralisation is complex and includes:
Quartz-muscovite/sericite-chlorite (probably after biotite) – chalcopyrite – pyrite – pyrrhotite – sphalerite – gold – Kspar – epidote – ankerite -tourmaline.

In addition, whole rock litho-geochemistry indicates the rocks are broadly from medium – K, calc alkaline dacitic to andesitic magmas.

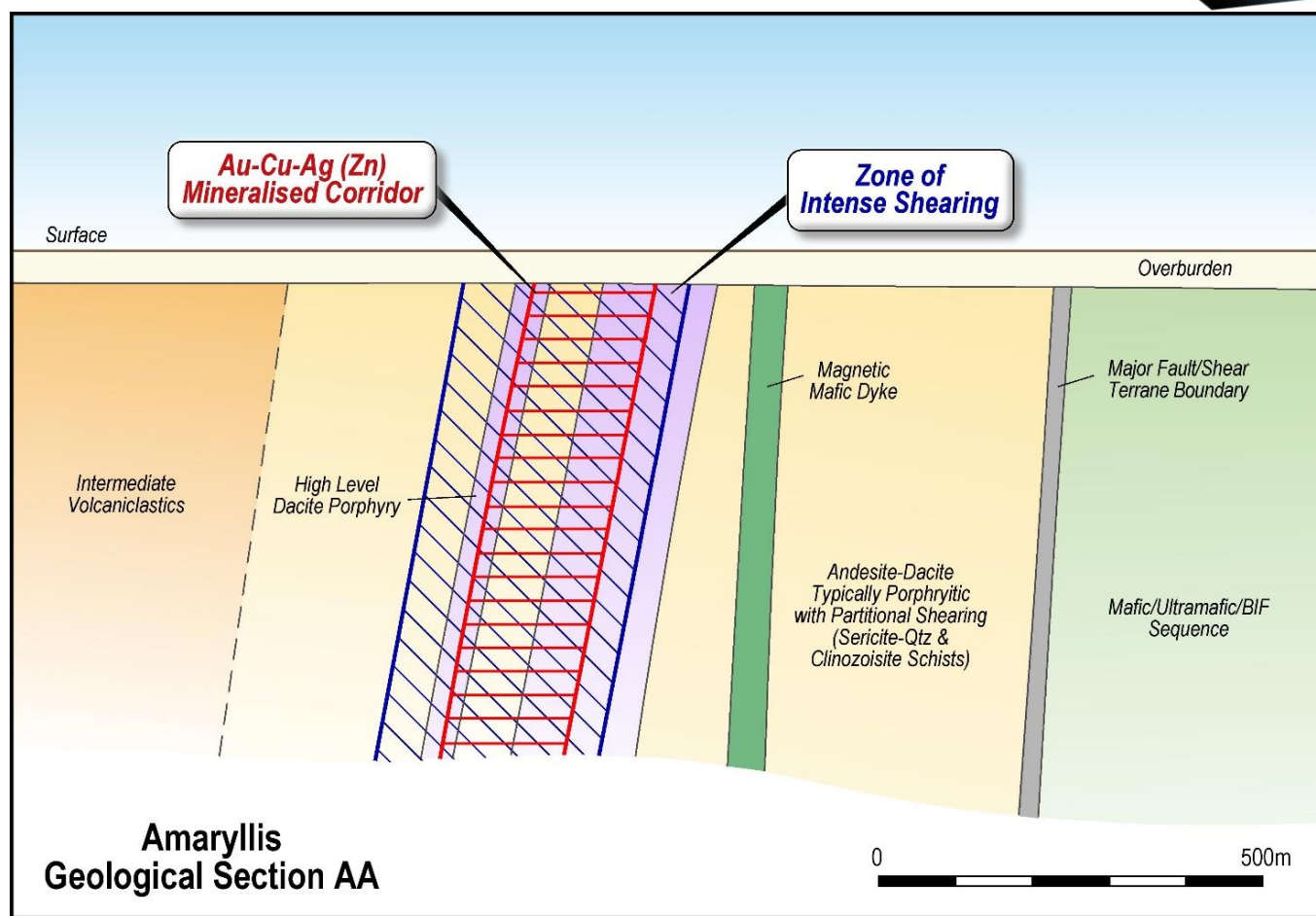


Image 6 – Amaryllis Prospect – Diagrammatic Section AA – Inferred Geology – Not to Scale

Geological Interpretation (image 5 and 6)

The mineralisation at Amaryllis is interpreted to be an earlier Cu Au Ag (Zn) endowed horizon/zone with a later shearing overprint (epigenetic). The earlier Cu Au Ag (Zn) mineralisation has been tentatively termed VMS based broadly on the host rocks and base metal content. Broad zones of Zn anomalism have been intersected in RC drilling completed by Rumble with up to 32m @ 0.22% Zn from 32m in oxide located immediately west of the main mineralisation. Elevated Pb is associated with the Zn anomalism. The Zn anomalism is inferred to sit 'above' the main Au Cu Ag zone.

The geological section represented in **image 6**, highlights the main lithological units associated with the Amaryllis Prospect. Within a thick pile of dacite and andesite (minor volcaniclastics) volcanic rocks, high level dacitic porphyries have intruded the extrusive rocks. It is inferred that potential VMS related feeders had developed earlier along "structural" positions within the intermediate extrusive pile and the porphyries have intruded the same position/corridor during the same mineralising event. Later large-scale shearing has overprinted the area with preferential epigenetic mineralisation developing the main Au-Cu-Ag zones.

Immediately east of the main mineralised zone at Amaryllis, a major structure separates the intermediate rocks and the mafic-ultramafic-BIF rocks further east.

Geological interpretation of the recently flown airborne magnetics has inferred the prospective intermediate volcanic and intrusive rocks that host the Au Cu Ag mineralisation is extensive along strike. Image 5 outlines the area of inferred intermediate volcanic and intrusive rocks.



Potential and Deposit Types

The Amaryllis Prospect (and Munarra Gully Project in general) has potential for **two styles of Au-Cu-Ag-(Zn) mineralisation**.

1. Orogenic Shear Related Au-Cu-Ag Deposits

- Drilling completed by Rumble at Amaryllis has demonstrated significant large-scale (width, down-dip and along strike) potential for multiple shear hosted Au-Cu-Ag sulphide lodes. The intersection of the main shear (or splay) with the inferred earlier VMS mineralised horizon has the potential to develop economic deposits, especially if the shear parallels the VMS horizon over considerable strike length.

2. VMS Au-Cu-Ag-Zn Deposits

- The Amaryllis Prospect is inferred to have developed close to potential high-level feeders (porphyritic intermediate sills and dykes) and a fertile layer parallel VMS horizon. The VMS horizon is completely open along strike.

RC Drilling Commenced at Amaryllis Cu-Au Prospect

Rumble has now commenced an RC drill program to test the new geophysical (conductors and magnetic) targets that have potential for large-scale Au–Cu–Ag deposits.

Authorisation

This Announcement is authorised for release by Shane Sikora, Managing Director of the Company.

-Ends-

For further information visit rumblresources.com.au or contact info@rumblresources.com.au.

About Rumble Resources Ltd

Rumble Resources Ltd is an Australian based exploration company, officially admitted to the ASX on the 1 July 2011. Rumble was established with the aim of adding significant value to its current mineral exploration 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable as no sampling completed.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable as no drilling completed.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable as no drilling completed.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable as no drilling completed.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable as no drilling completed.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> size of the material being sampled. 	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no assays completed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable as no samples or assays.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable as no drilling.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable as no data reported.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Applicable as no drilling reported.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no samples.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as no samples.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> E51/1919 and E51/1927 Granted (100% RTR) E51/1677 is granted and is 100% owned by Marjorie Ann Molloy. Rumble has exercised its option to acquire 80%.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current exploration solely completed by Rumble Resources
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Au-Cu-Ag mineralization hosted in intermediate volcanics, volcaniclastics and porphyritic intrusives. Mineralisation considered modified VMS, i.e. shear overprinting early VMS mineralization.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill Hole Information (historic and by Rumble) from Rumble Announcements 23rd April 2020 – Drilling Confirms Large Scale Gold Copper Silver System 5th March 2020 – Drilling Commenced at Munarra Gully Project 11th Feb 2020 – Large Scale Copper-Gold System Defined at Munarra Gully
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Drilling Completed
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling Completed



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Image 1 – RC drill rig operating at Munarra Gully project Image 2 – Munarra Gully Project – Location of Prospects over Regional Magnetics Image 3 - Amaryllis Prospect – Au and Copper in Basement Mineralisation Image 4 – Amaryllis Au-Cu-Ag Prospect – Location Plan of MLEM Conductors and Rumble RC Drilling Highlights over AMAG RTP 1VD Image 5 – Munarra Gully Project – Plan of Inferred Location of Intermediate Rocks and Geological Section AA over AMAG RTP 1VD Magnetics (Rumble) Image 6 - Amaryllis Prospect – Diagrammatic Section AA – Inferred Geology – Not to Scale
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Drilling completed
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ground Moving Loop TEM survey completed over an area of 2600m by 600m. Vortex Geophysics utilized a EMIT SMARTem24 Receiver with SMART Fluxgate and VTX100 Transmitter using 2 hz on 200m spacing with 50m stations. Airborne magnetic survey completed by Thomson Aviation. A total of 1127.5 line km completed on 100m line spacing and 45m sensor height. Petrography and mineragraphy comprised of 27 samples. Whole rock litho-geochemistry also completed. The work completed by Dr Tony Crawford, Tasmania.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Amaryllis Cu Au Prospect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling planned to test combination of conductors and magnetic targets. Drilling will test new “hanging wall” zones (no previous drilling associated with the latest conductors generated). If significant sulphide mineralisation is encountered, up to two holes will be surveyed by DH TEM to delineate the attitude of the mineralisation. If significant sulphide mineralisation is encountered, a RC pre-collar will be drilled immediately adjacent to allow a diamond core tail to be completed.