ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Zanthus update: Bedrock conductor extends into eye and drilling to commence in May

29th April 2015

Highlights

- **High powered ground EM survey completed on ZC5 target defines a large bedrock conductor which extends into the Zanthus eye feature**
- **Native title clearance completed drilling being scheduled for late May**
- **Major tenement wide gravity survey planned for Zanthus Project**
- **High powered ground EM survey scheduled to explore significant structural corridor to identify further bedrock conductors**

Rumble Resources Ltd ("Rumble" or "the Company") is pleased to provide an update on Rumbles systematic exploration on its Zanthus Project in the Fraser Range, Western Australia.

The Zanthus Project is located 20km's east of the Nova-Bollinger nickel copper massive sulphide discoveries in the Fraser Range, Western Australia. Rumble is earning up to 75% from Blackham Resources Ltd (ASX:BLK).

MLTEM Program – ZC5 Bedrock Conductor

A high powered ground EM survey has been completed to better define a deep conductive body in ZC5 target located within the eye feature – **see figure 1**.

A fixed loop survey was completed with a significant large bedrock conductor identified that is steeply dipping near surface and is moderately conductive. The conductor extends into the Zanthus eye feature representing one of the most compelling targets in the Fraser Range due to its location. The identification of this conductor is a significant development for the upcoming Zanthus drill program as Nova Bollinger was discovered when drilling a bedrock conductor within an eye feature.

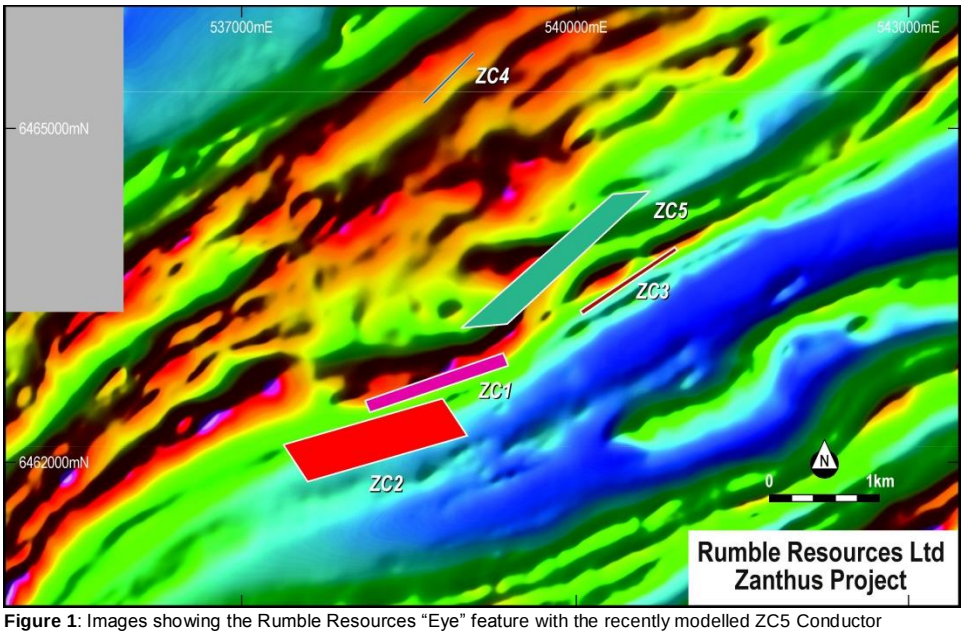

Figure 1: Images showing the Rumble Resources "Eye" feature with the recently modelled ZC5 Conductor

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High Impact Drill Program

The native title heritage survey has been completed for Rumble's high impact drill program targeting 5 bedrock conductors at the Zanthus project on schedule for late May 2015. The program will consist of an initial 5 RC holes for 1200 metres targeting 5 bedrock conductors which may represent magmatic massive Nickel Sulphides**.** The heritage survey was extended so that additional drilling can continue should the initial holes be successful. The bedrock conductors are located in and around an "eye" intrusive feature interpreted as an elliptical magnetic rimmed intrusive body some 2km in length and up to 1km wide and of similar size to the Nova "eye" feature.

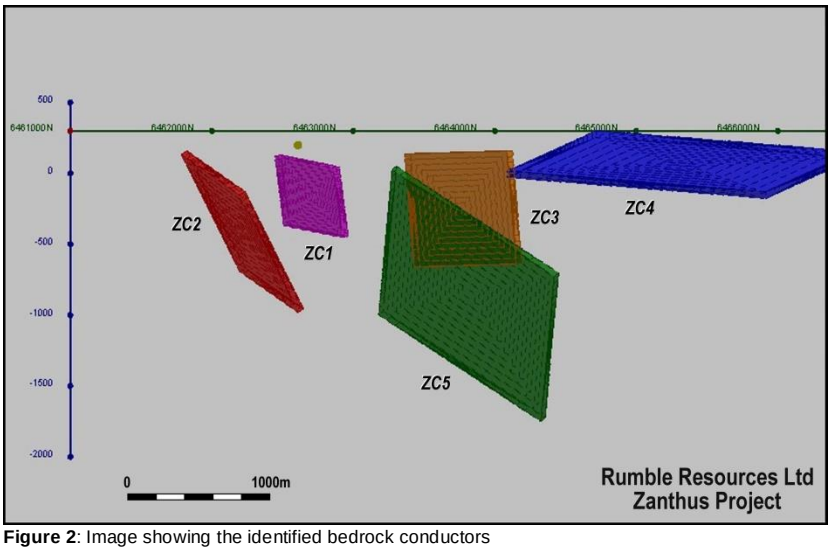

Figure 2: Image showing the identified bedrock conductors

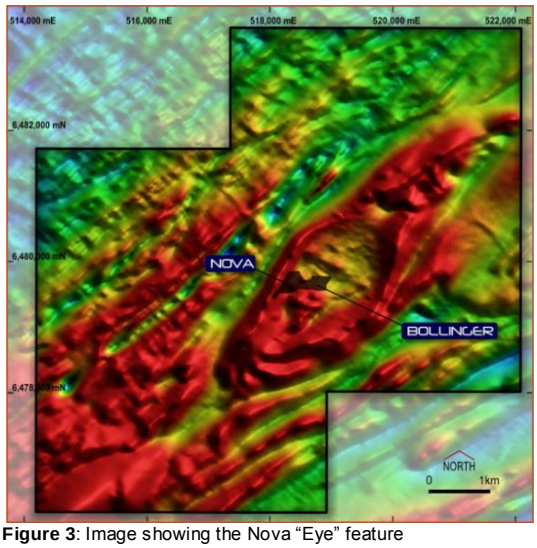

Figure 3: Image showing the Nova "Eye" feature

Major Gravity Survey planned

Rumble is planning a tenement wide gravity survey on E69/2506 the Zanthus Project. The survey is designed to highlight dense intrusive bodies over the key target areas whilst also collecting regional data across the project area which may represent other areas of interest.

This data will be integrated with the existing detailed airborne magnetic data set to help generate and better define quality targets for follow-up High Powered Ground EM surveys.

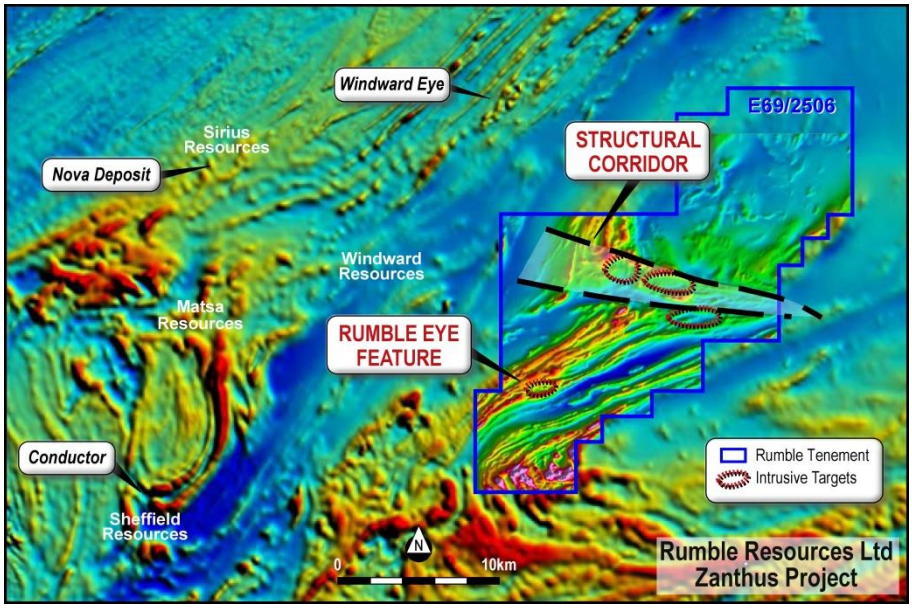

Figure 4 – E69/2506 Gravity Survey being completed tenement wide.

The airborne magnetic data identifies key structures and features whilst the gravity data helps identify dense intrusive bodies. High powered ground EM surveys can then be focused on priority coincident gravity-magnetic features looking to find bedrock conductors which are high priority drilling targets as they may represent massive sulphide accumulations.

The program will consist of 500m x 500m station spacing. This information will be used in conjunction with the airborne magnetic data to target the presence of mafic-ultramafic intrusions within the target area. The gravity survey is expected to be completed in the coming weeks.

Structural Corridor – High Powered Ground EM program

The planned MLTEM program will build on the completed Airborne Magnetics which were the first stages of a systematic program. The Zanthus project hosts a significant structural corridor with numerous large intrusive features and significant magnetic features that have **several ovoid shaped magnetic** targets that are similar to that hosting the Nova deposit. This zone is a significant structural break in the regional geology and covers a large area some 14km by 5km.

The initial program will cover the structural break and will consist of approximately 500 stations taken along 20 lines. The survey is expected to take between 4 -5 weeks to complete including geophysical interpretation and target generation.

Rumble will also evaluate the gravity program data once it has been completed for any coincident gravity-magnetic features that can be targeted for further ground EM.

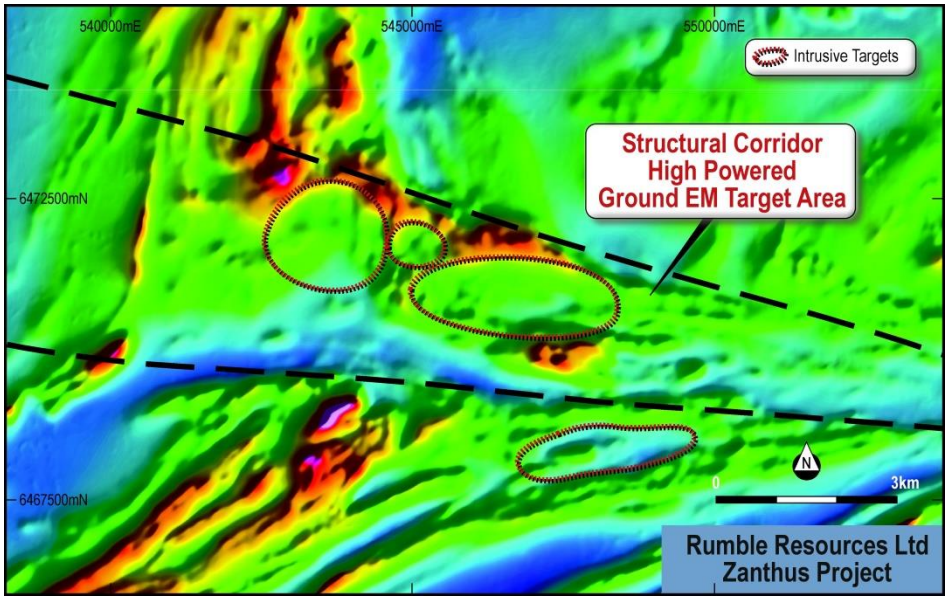

Figure 5: Image showing the Structural Corridor with intrusive targets

CEO Comments

Rumbles CEO, Mr Shane Sikora, said: "modelling the CZ5 bedrock conductor which extends into the Zanthus eye feature is a significant development for the upcoming Zanthus drill program. The Nova Bollinger massive nickel sulphide deposit was discovered when drilling a conductor in an eye feature of similar size to the Zanthus eye feature. Rumble is looking forward to its maiden drill program targeting 5 shallow bedrock conductors in late May only 20km's from the Nova-Bollinger Massive Nickel Sulphide deposit.

"Rumble will continue to fast track further exploration with a large scale gravity and High Powered EM program scheduled over the following months. Rumble will be aiming to generate bedrock conductors to drill them providing our shareholders with the best opportunity to finding the next major nickel discovery".

- 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.*	• FLUXGATE B-field sensor used for EM. • Double turn loops • Up to 1km station spacings along lines
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 FLUXGATE B-field sensor was used for the EM survey
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.*	• Survey lines varied as existing tracks were used • Station spacings are up to 1km along traverse lines.
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.*	• Traverses were undertaken along existing lines some perpendicular to the interpreted strike direction and some parallel to the interpreted strike direction. .
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All data has been collected by Outer-Rim Exploration Services with data provided to the Companies consultants
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 EM survey is located wholly within Exploration Licence E69/2506 with Rumble earning up to 75% from Blackham Resources Ltd.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• No electrical geophysics is known to have been undertaken by other Companies in the area.
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.*	• Figure 1 is the plan view of the EM conductors CZ1 to 5 discovered.
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*	• No information required for these exploration results as no drilling results are presented.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Exploration Results.	
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 EM 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.