

12 October 2017

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Rumble Enters Option Agreement to Acquire Earraheedy Zinc Project

Highlights

- Wide spaced drilling has defined stratiform zinc and lead mineralisation over 20km of strike within carbonate sediments of the lower sedimentary units of the Earraheedy Basin (Proterozoic) in Western Australia.
- Historical drilling intercepted high-grade zinc up to 18.6% within an intersection 3.3m @ 11.2% Zn, and 0.93% Pb from 150m. Other drill-holes include 2m @ 8.23% Zn and 2.77% Pb from 103m.
- Coarse grain sphalerite (Zn) and galena (Pb) with pyrite and marcasite occurs as breccias, veins and replacement zones within carbonates.
- The mineralisation style is similar to Mississippi Valley Type (MVT) large high grade base metal deposits that include the Devonian Lennard Shelf deposits of the Kimberley Region of Western Australia.
- Rumble plans to commission a detailed gravity survey to compliment the magnetics with the aim to delineate basement structures and directly define high density sulphides to drill test.

Rumble Resources Ltd (ASX: RTR) ("Rumble" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that it has signed a binding option agreement to acquire up to 75% of the Earraheedy Zinc Project (E69/3464 – 75 km²), located approximately 110km north of Wiluna, Western Australia, covering most of the known zones of primary carbonate-hosted zinc – lead mineralisation in the Earraheedy Basin.

Whilst Rumble is focussed on fast tracking the first modern systematic exploration at the Braeside Project located in the Pilbara region of Western Australia, targeting high grade Zn–Pb–Ag–Cu–Au deposits leading up to a drill program expected prior to the end of 2017, Rumble has been continuing to implement a clear strategy to proactively identify and review mineral exploration opportunities that complement the Braeside Project, and must pass a critical review by Rumble's technical director Brett Keillor.

The Earraheedy Project has met the stringent criteria and will provide shareholders with an additional exciting exploration opportunity to find a world class base metal deposit.

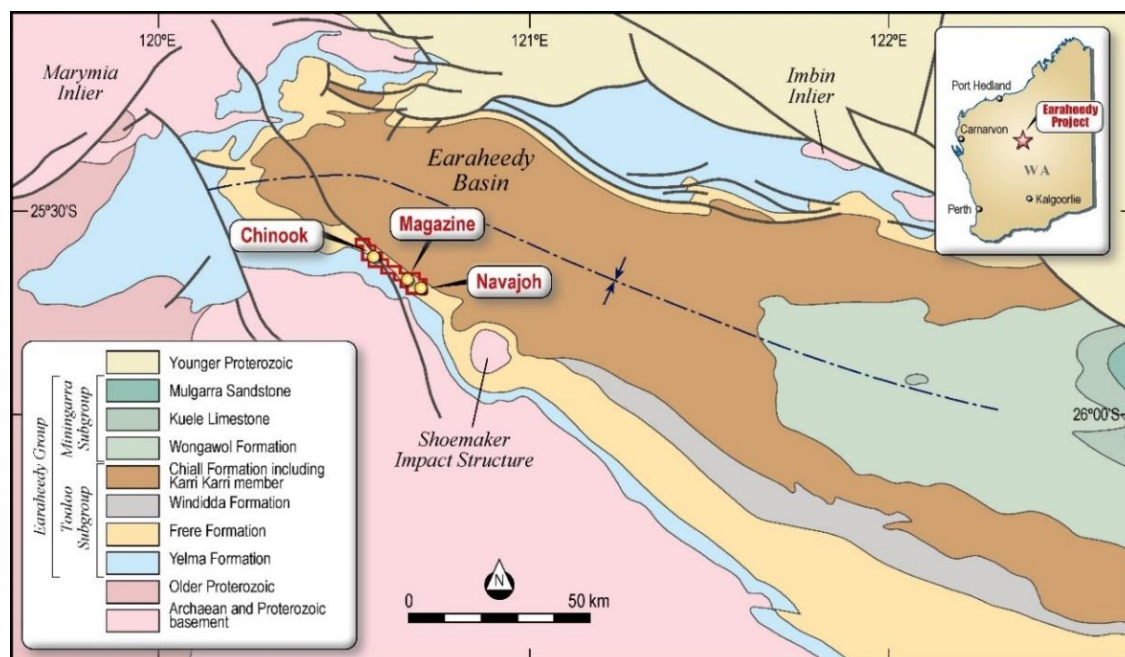


Image 1. Project Location and Regional Geology – Earraheedy Project – E69/3464



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Exploration Overview

Broad spaced drilling (completed in the 1990's) defined several prospects containing oxidised and primary Zn-Pb mineralisation (zinc dominant) associated a flat lying to shallow northeast dipping laterally continuous dolomite horizon with over 20 kilometres strike. The initial drill spacing was 5 to 10km. The current drill spacing is approximately 1km by 1km. Three prospects were defined within the current Earaaheedy Project (E69/3464).

At 'Navajoh', an intersection of **7.3 metres @ 6.1 % Zn, 0.77% Pb** (including **3.3 metres @ 11.2% Zn, and 0.93% Pb**) remains untested for 500 metres to 1 kilometre in all directions.

At 'Magazine' there are no follow up holes within a 1kilometre radius of a discovery intersection of **11 metres @ 3.5% (Zn + Pb)** which includes **2 metres @ 8.2% Zn, 2.8% Pb**).

At 'Chinook' intersections include **6 metres @ 3.63% (Zn + Pb)**.

Hole	Prospect	East	North	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection
TDH4	Navajoh	264466	7158215	150.2	157.5	7.3m @ 6.12% Zn, 0.77% Pb
			incl.	150.2	153.5	3.3m @ 11.2% Zn, 0.93% Pb
TDH14	Chinook	252886	7166840	222.5	231.5	9m @ 3.54% Zn, 0.58% Pb, 2.3ppm Ag
TRC47	Magazine	262263	7159796	103	114	11m @ 2.66% Zn, 0.84% Pb, 4.4ppm Ag
			incl.	103	105	2m @ 8.23% Zn, 2.77% Pb, 6 ppm Ag
TRC70	Chinook	253471	7165813	126	131	5m @ 2.52% Zn, 1.02% Pb, 6.8 ppm Ag
TDH20	Navajoh	265616	7158831	210.5	216.5	6m @ 3.9% Zn, 0.39% Pb, 2.5 ppm Ag
			and	225	241	16m @ 1.0% Zn, 0.12%Pb

Table 1. Selected drill intersections from the Navajoh, Magazine and Chinook Prospects

Zinc and lead mineralisation with elevated silver is associated with the Navajoh Dolomite Member (also known as the Sweetwaters Well Member) of the Yelma Formation. The Yelma Formation is the lower unit of the 5000m thick Earaaheedy Basin (Palaeoproterozoic). Sphalerite, galena, pyrite and marcasite (coarse grain) occurs as stratiform/stratabound ore fill veins and breccias, dissolution cavity fill, disseminated, stylolitic and fault fill mineralisation styles.

The mineralisation style is considered Mississippi Valley Type (MVT) with metal rich brines (dewatering during diagenesis) migrating laterally and following up late basin structures to react with carbonate rocks precipitating Zn and Pb sulphides. Subsequent later faulting has likely remobilised sulphides and potentially developed high angle higher grade base metal mineralisation.

Narrow high-grade silver mineralisation (**TDH16 – 2m @ 149 g/t Ag (4.8 oz/t) from 223m and 4m @ 559 g/t Ag (18 oz/t) from 257m**) may represent remobilisation of sulphides.

Exploration Potential

A review of the historic drilling has concluded that approximately half of the drill holes did not intercept the target horizon. A total of 64 drill holes were completed within the project area (E69/3464) with only 35 drill holes intercepting the stratiform zinc horizon (including partial end of hole intercepts).

Structural contouring of the flat lying mineralised carbonate horizon by Rumble has highlighted the extent of mineralisation. Using Zn%-m (cumulative assay values > 0.15% Zn per hole) contouring as a guide (see Image 2), significant areas of untested potential mineralisation remain completely open. North of the Magazine prospect (image 2), drill hole spacing is up to 2km. Note that the Zn%-m contouring represents metal endowment per drill hole and does not indicate economic grade and widths.

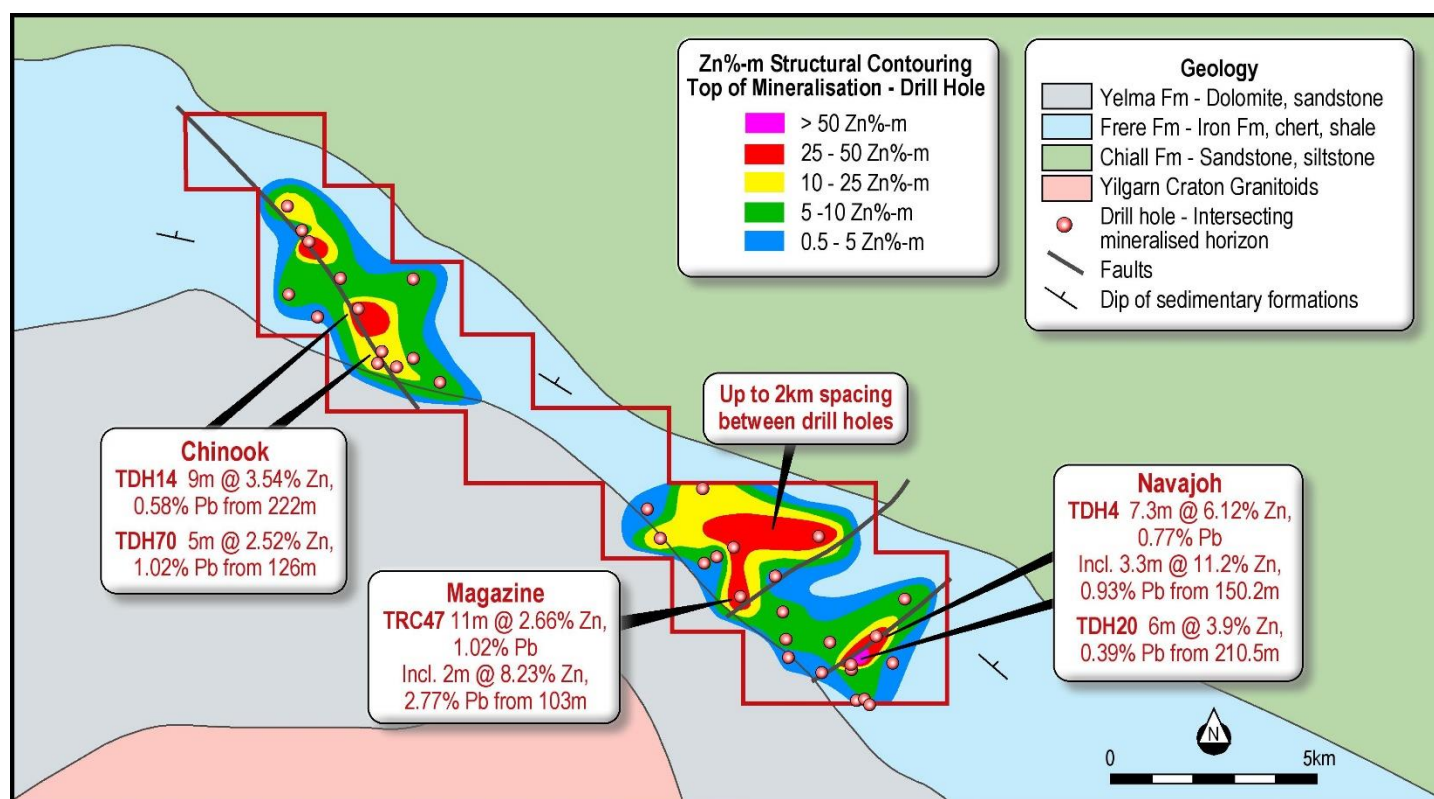


Image 2. Structural Contours (Zn%-m) Drill Holes Intercepting Mineralised Horizon.

Review by Rumble has highlighted strong zinc and lead zonation associated with the Magazine and Navajoh Prospects. Based on Zn:Pb ratios of the total zinc and lead metal endowment of the drill holes that intercept the mineralised zone, the zonation is parallel to the host geology and an inferred low to moderate angle fault structure delineated by aero-magnetics beneath the Yelma Formation. Image 3 presents the strong Zn:Pb zonation and the potential late basin low to moderate angle bedding fault.

The significance of the zonation and the inferred bedding parallel fault is:

- The zonation has not been modified by later transfer faults and reflects the main mineralisation phase.
- The parallel bedding fault is potentially mineralised and may have been the main conduit for the zinc and lead mineralisation.
- The intersections of the cross cutting faults (including transfer faults), the parallel bedding fault and the stratiform mineralised carbonate horizon are high order targets for high-grade Zn and Pb deposits.

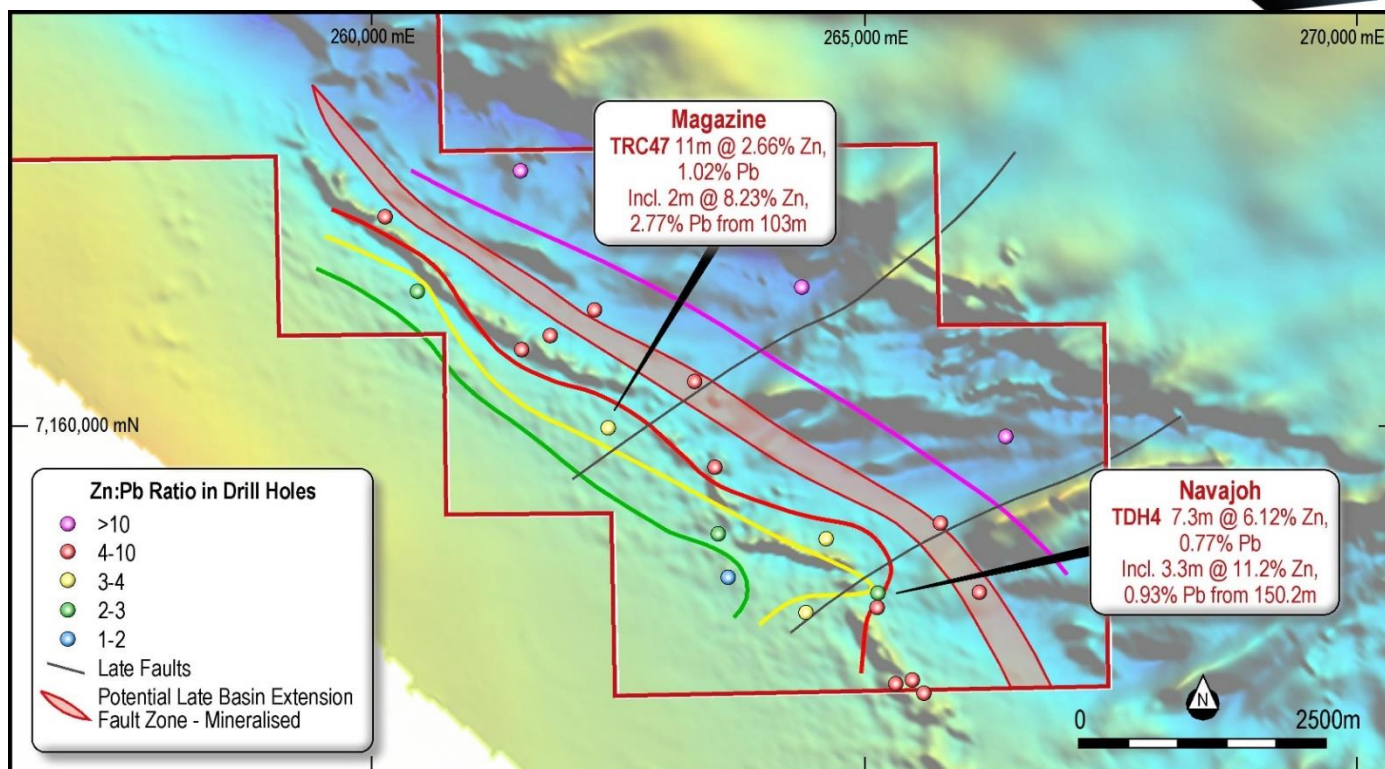


Image 3. Southeast Portion of Earraheedy Project
Zn:Pb Ratio of Mineralisation in Drill Holes over Aero-Magnetic Coloured TMI Image.

Exploration Model and Strategy

Rumble considers the exploration model to be analogous to known MVT (Mississippi Valley Type) deposits worldwide whereby high grade Zn – Pb sulphide mineralisation is associated with moderate to high angle faults.

The Earraheedy Project, based on the mineralisation style, host rocks, known basement structural architecture and the current drilling density (2km by 1km and 1km by 1km spacing), has the potential to host a significant Zn – Pb resource.

The target size is similar to the Pillara (Blendevalle) Zn – Pb deposit located in the Devonian limestones of the Lennard Shelf, Kimberley Region, Western Australia which produced 10.3 Mt @ 6.9% Zn and 2.3% Pb. Of note, the discovery drill-hole (8m @ 8.9% Zn, 3.5% Pb below 210m) at Pillara, was the 136th drill hole in that project area.

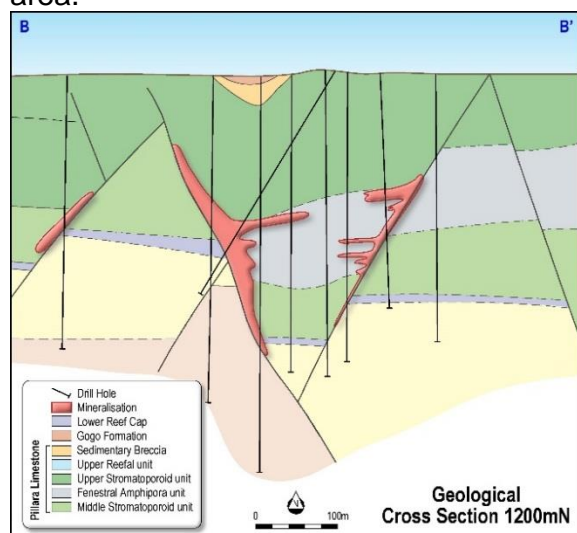


Image 4 – X Section of Pillara Deposit

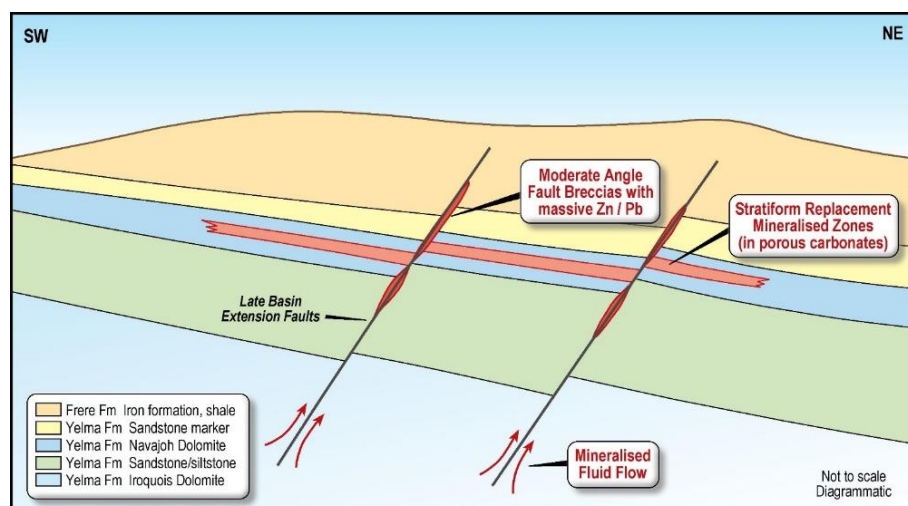


Image 5 – Potential Earraheedy MVT Model



The exploration strategy planned by Rumble includes:

- High resolution gravity survey
 - With carbonates underlaying the entire Earraheedy Project area, density contrast modelling may help delineate basement structures that reflect mineralisation pathways.
 - High density anomalies may be directly related to sulphides.
- Subject to basement structures delineated by gravity and remodelling magnetics, IP or appropriate electrical geophysical method will focus on these structures to define drilling targets and then drill test.

Key Commercial Terms of the Earn In Agreement

Rumble has signed a binding option agreement with Fossil Prospecting Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of ASX Listed Zenith Minerals Ltd – (ASX: ZNC) to acquire a 75% interest in the Earraheedy Project based on the below terms:

- a. Rumble to pay Fossil Prospecting Pty Ltd \$50,000 in RTR ordinary shares within 30 days from the execution of a joint venture agreement for a 2 year option to purchase a 75% interest.
- b. RTR to expend a minimum \$100,000 before it can withdraw from the joint venture agreement.
- c. Rumble can extend the option for a further 2 years for \$200,000 in RTR shares or cash.
- d. Rumble can exercise the option to acquire 75% of the Earraheedy Project by paying \$500,000 in RTR shares at any time during the option period.
- e. Fossil Prospecting Pty Ltd is free carried to completion of an Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS).
- f. Following the completion of a BFS and decision to mine, Fossil Prospecting Pty Ltd can either elect to contribute to ongoing project development or dilute to a 1.5% Net Smelter Royalty.

- ENDS -

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.

Forward Looking and Cautionary Statement

The information in this report that relates to historic exploration results was collected from DMP reports submitted by government agencies and previous explorers. Rumble has not completed the historical data or the verification process. As sufficient work has not yet been done to verify the historical exploration results, investors are cautioned against placing undue reliance on them.

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 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"> The project comprises of a single granted exploration licence – E69/3464. The licence is currently owned by Fossil Prospecting Pty Ltd. Rumble Resources has an option to acquire 75% of the licence over 2 years. The licence is granted, in a state of good standing and has no known impediments to operate in the area.
<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"> Information for this report was obtained from Zenith Minerals Ltd (parent company of Fossil Prospecting Pty Ltd) and Zinc Company Aust. Information primarily was obtained from annual and surrender reports (DMP) that include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Report - Zinc Company Aust – 2006/2007 Earahedy Project E69/1907 Annual Report - Zinc Company Aust – 2007/2008 Earahedy Project E69/1907 Partial Surrender Report – Zinc Company Aust – 2010 Earahedy Project E69/1907 Final Surrender Report – Zenith Minerals Ltd – Period 2006 – 2015 Earahedy Project E69/1907
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type is MVT (Mississippi Valley Type). The geological setting is carbonate hosted. The style is stratiform replacement and fault breccia massive sulphides.
<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"> Drilling database obtained from Zenith Minerals Ltd includes See Appendix to the JORC Table 2. Table of drill holes that intercepted the mineralized horizon with 0.15% Zn cutoff.
<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Image 2 reflects the use of structural contouring of the flat lying zinc and lead mineralization. Total Zn grade within zones of Zn/Pb mineralization are summed to represent Zn metal endowment as Zn%-m. The cutoff for Zn assays is 0.15%. The Zn%-m does not reflect economic grade and widths, only the Zn endowment of the drillhole.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Image 3 highlights zonation of Zn to Pb as a ratio. The Zn and Pb metal endowment of each appropriate hole is summed and a ratio is determined. Zonation is considered important to understanding primary mineralization systems. Disrupted or erratic ratios often indicate later remobilized (often cross cutting) overprints.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The primary mineralized zone is flat to slightly dipping NE. Drill holes were drilled vertically to -70° (if a high angle zone was targeted) The intercepts are true width.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Image 1 presents the Earahedy Project Location with Regional Geology. Image 2 presents structural contouring of the Zn mineralized horizon. The contouring uses Zn%-m (>0.2% Zn mineralization per hole intercepting the mineralized horizon). Plan View Image 3 highlights Zn:Pb ratios of drillholes intercepting the flat mineralized zone for the Magazine and Navajoh Prospects (SE portion of the Project). Underlying the image is a coloured magnetic image highlighting potential structures. Image 4 represents a section through the Pillara Zn Pb deposit (Lennard Shelf). The image highlights the moderate angle fault and related high grade Zn Pb mineralization. Image 5 – Is a diagrammatic exploration model cross section of the Earahedy Project. The image presents the moderate angle mineralizing faults and lithological sequence. The image highlights the similarities between the Pillara Zn Pb deposit and potential mineralization at the Earahedy Project. Table 1 presents selected drill hole intercepts for the Chinook, Magazine and Navajoh Prospects
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Table 1 intercepts includes the lower grade primary section with stated higher grade sections
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geophysics include aero-magnetic TMI image.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diagrams provided have not presented new definitive targets, only a review of the existing exploration and style of mineralization. Potential target styles are discussed in relation to similarities to other MVT deposits. Planned work is subject to rigorous review of historic exploration.

Appendix to JORC Table 2

Drill Hole ID, Location and Survey with Intercept (0.15% Zn cutoff) Drill holes that intercepted the stratiform mineralisation (or partial EOH intercepts)

Hole_ID	E	N	Elev	Depth	Azi	Dip	Intercept - 0.15% Zn cutoff	From (m)
NRC08	261792	7160924	554	149	0	-90	15m @ 0.44% Zn, 0.1% Pb EOH	136
NRC09	264603	7158837	554	131	0	-90	4m @ 1.7% Zn, 0.55% Pb EOH	127
NRC12	252040	7166824	564	154	180	-70	4m @ 0.17% Zn, 0.13% Pb EOH	154
TDH1	265572	7157319	556	451	333	-70	14m @ 0.61% Zn, 0.1% Pb	118
TDH13	266156	7158330	609	282.5	220	-71	2m @ 0.75% Zn	215
TDH14	253023	7167000	571	396	238.1	-70	9m @ 3.54% Zn, 0.58% Pb	222.5
TDH15	252592	7167761	610	349	258.1	-70	10m @ 0.41% Zn, 0.11% Pb	210
							15m @ 0.44% Zn, 0.1% Pb	225
							25m @ 0.45% Zn, 0.91% Pb	248
TDH16	251340	7167369	580	286	178.1	-70	12m @ 0.17% Zn, 0.33% Pb	189
							10m @ 0.38% Zn, 0.1% Pb	215
TDH17	260117	7162098	547	157.1	218.1	-75	2m @ 1.71% Zn, 0.1% Pb	134
TDH18	263258	7160459	548	224.9	148.1	-70	10m @ 0.32% Zn,	109.4
TDH19	262239	7161187	585	280	218.1	-70	5m @ 0.83% Zn, 0.16% Pb	209
							22m @ 0.63% Zn,	217
							10m @ 0.47% Zn	255
TDH20	265753	7158991	565	259	148.1	-70	6m @ 3.9% Zn, 1.02% Pb	216.5
							16m @ 1% Zn, 0.12% Pb	225
TDH23	251290	7169546	585	355	210.1	-70	20m @ 0.77% Zn, 0.12% Pb	232
TDH24	251797	7168688	590	308.7	198.1	-75	35m @ 0.46% Zn, 0.1% Pb	184
TDH27	266441	7159893	590	367	218.1	-70	12m @ 0.28% Zn,	305
TDH28	264336	7161411	568	394	208.1	-70	12m @ 1.16% Zn, 0.1% Pb	324
							38m @ 0.86% Zn, 0.1% Pb	340
TDH29	261487	7162612	573	370	218.1	-70	22m @ 0.51% Zn,	304
TDH3	265457	7157450	555	188.5	327.5	-60	3m @ 2.62% Zn, 0.31% Pb	149
TDH30	251626	7168949	590	319	298.1	-70	6m @ 0.73% Zn	218
TDH4	265117	7158305	554	192.5	332	-69	7.3m @ 6.12% Zn, 0.77% Pb	150.2
TRC26	265287	7157396	551	129	0	-90	15m @ 0.44% Zn,	114
TRC46	263590	7158471	540	95	0	-90	4m @ 0.26% Zn, 0.13% Pb	66
TRC47	262401	7159956	539	123	360	-90	11m @ 2.66% Zn, 0.84% Pb	103
TRC48	260457	7161380	543	97	360	-90	27m @ 0.56% Zn, 0.19% Pb EOH	70
TRC49	261514	7160787	547	118	360	-90	12m @ 0.71% Zn, 0.11% Pb EOH	106
TRC62	255049	7165226	535	90	360	-90	24m @ 0.21% Zn, 0.15% Pb	56
TRC63	254388	7165803	544	107	360	-90	22m @ 0.37% Zn, 0.59% Pb	62
TRC65	253502	7165671	542	86	360	-90	28m @ 0.69% Zn, 1.14% Pb	50
TRC70	253608	7165973	549	131	360	-90	5m @ 2.52% Zn, 1.02% Pb	126
TRC79	253980	7165598	543	103	360	-90	53m @ 0.36% Zn, 0.32% Pb EOH	50
TRC80	263523	7158912	541	89	0	-90	13m @ 0.66% Zn, 0.28% Pb	72
TRC81	264386	7158100	544	71	0	-90	4m @ 0.55% Zn, 0.21% Pb	62
TRC83	263452	7159583	544	154	0	-90	22m @ 0.53% Zn, 0.11% Pb	120
ZTRC003	265124	7158175	555	156	1	-78	8m @ 0.84% Zn, 0.68% Pb EOH	148
TDH25	254371	7167755	568	394	198.1	-70	6m @ 0.29% Zn,	277