

17th December 2018

## ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

### Braeside and Barramine Project Update, East Pilbara

#### Highlights

- Rumble secures 70% ownership of E45/2032 (central Braeside tenement)
- Recent RC Drilling at central Braeside E45/2032 identified four mineralised alteration zones over an area of 35km by 6km, representing a regional scale porphyry to epithermal mineralised system that significantly upgrades the Braeside Project as having camp-scale potential for multiple deposit types.
- Rumble has now completed additional work on the northern E45/4368 and southern E45/4874 tenements extending the highly mineralised Braeside system to over a strike length of 60km with up to 4 sub-parallel zones over a width of 6km.

#### Braeside Project, East Pilbara, Western Australia

##### E45/4874 – Contiguous southern extension of central Braeside tenement

##### Regional stream sediment sampling over the entire tenement has outlined:

- Gold in stream anomalism - > 10 times background
- Strong Pb, Zn, Cu and Ba zonation with widespread low order anomalism along the westernmost margin of the tenement.

##### E45/2032 – Central Tenement - Four mineralised alteration zones over an area of 35km by 6km

- Rumble has fulfilled its earn-in obligation to earn 70% by spending \$1.5mil in exploration within 3 years and has lodged transfer paperwork.

#### Barramine JV Project, East Pilbara, Western Australia

##### E45/4368 – Contiguous northern extension of central Braeside tenement

##### Regional soil geochemistry has outlined:

- Pb and Zn anomalism over 4km in strike associated with the inferred northern extension of the major Barker Well - Gossan East mineralised structure.
- Over 18km of strike potential for base metal mineralisation within the Barramine JV remains completely untested.

Rumble Resources Ltd (ASX: RTR) ("Rumble" or "the Company") is pleased to announce an update on the Barramine and Braeside projects.

**Rumble's Technical Director, Mr Brett Keillor, said:** "The recent RC drilling results reported by Rumble on E45/2032 have demonstrated the potential for porphyry related multiple base-metal deposits of varying styles. The reported soil sampling and reconnaissance work on the Barramine project E45/4368 has demonstrated the Braeside porphyry related base-metal system potentially extends over a strike of 60km.

"The recent RC drilling at Barker Well (E45/2032) identified very significant base metal (galena dominant) mineralisation which includes very wide widths of altered disseminated base metal sulphide zones (105m @ 0.78% Pb + Zn) and multiple sulphide zones including 6m @ 6.16% Pb and 3m @ 9.16% Pb, 0.43% Zn. Regional soil geochemistry, geological reconnaissance and spectral imagery (recently completed by CSIRO) infers the main Braeside mineralised system traverse northwards into the Barramine JV ground.

"Stream sediment sampling within E45/4874 has shown very strong metal zonation trends across strike, reflecting the same zonation associated with the new upgraded porphyry geological model. Gold in stream anomalism (>10 times background) has highlighted a new area of interest which will be followed up by further stream sediment sampling and soil geochemistry.

"The regional soil sampling on E45/4368 and stream sediment sampling on E45/4874 have generated significant highly prospective trends with potential multiple targets that will be followed up in the next field season (2019)."



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Mr Michael Smith  
Non-executive Director

Mr Steven Wood  
Company Secretary

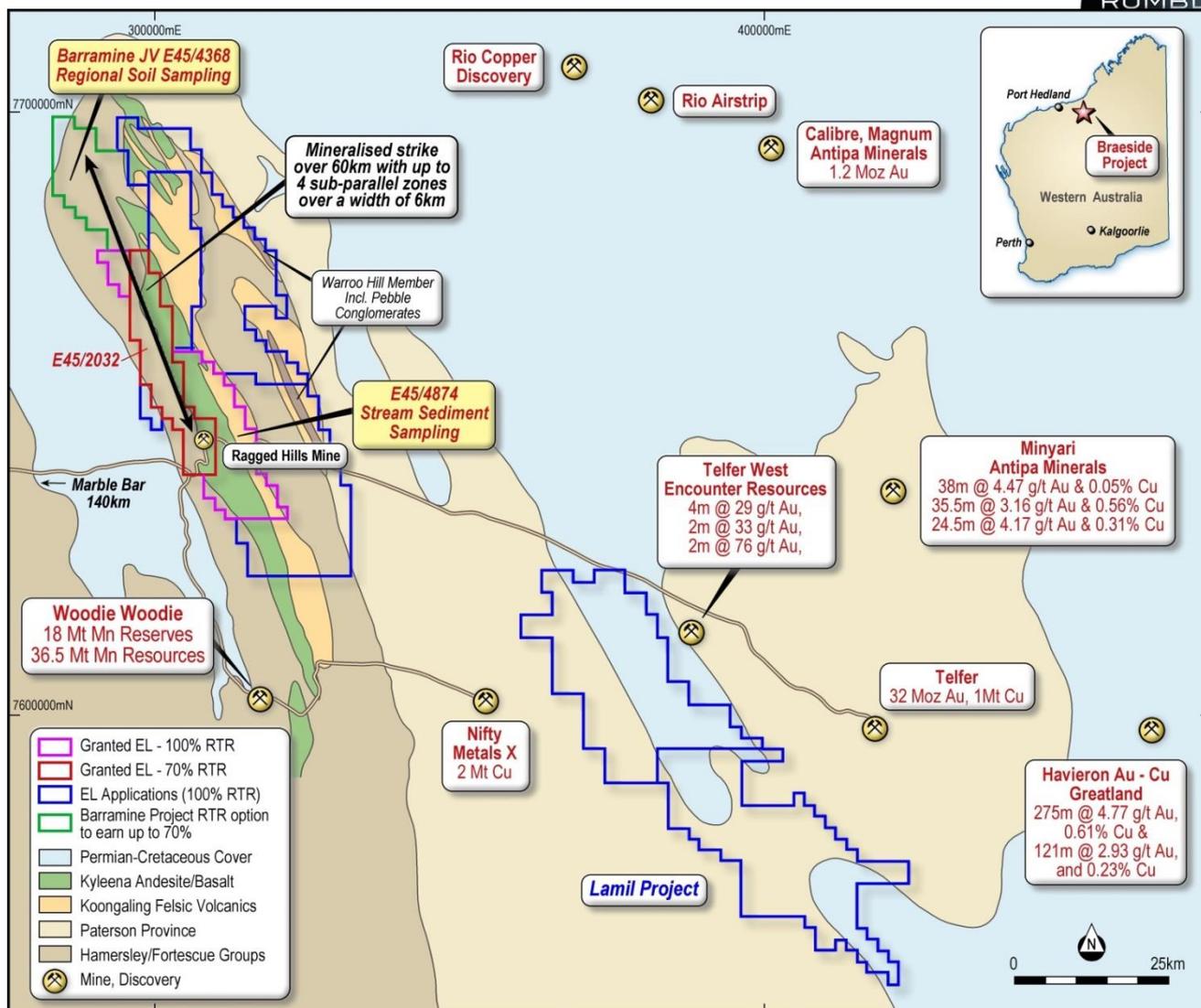


Image 1. Location of Braeside and Barramine Projects Exploration Update

## Barramine JV Project – E45/4368 – Rumble earning 70%

### Regional Soil Programme and Results (Image 1 & 2)

#### Contiguous northern extension of central Braeside tenement E45/2032 (host to 35km by 6km porphyry to epithermal mineralised system)

Regional soil sampling on a staggered 400m by 400m pattern with select 200m by 200m infill was completed over interpreted structures within Fortescue mafic dominant volcanics and volcanoclastics. Areas of shale (Jeerinah Formation) were also partly covered. A total of **286 samples** were collected and assayed for gold and 32 multi-elements. The soil programme focused on the **northern section of the interpreted mineralised structures** due to access restraints.

The maximum soil value is 844 ppm Pb + Zn (392ppm Pb, 452ppm Zn). Nine (9) samples returned > 300ppm Pb + Zn. Several anomalies have been highlighted (see image 2) with the most significant anomaly occurring over a strike of 4km.

The majority of the anomalies lie close to, or over **the inferred regional mineralised structure that extends north to northwest from the Barker Well Prospect (neighbouring E45/2032 tenement) into the Barramine project**. The soil sampling methodology and analysis was identical to the extensive soil sampling conducted within E45/2032. The level thresholds of anomalism for the Barramine JV are approximately the **same as for E45/2032**.

Regional geological reconnaissance along the main structure that extends north to northwest from the Barker Well mineralisation reported similar styles of alteration to the Barker Well – Gossan East Trend (in E45/2032) with wide zones of silicification and extensive pervasive chlorite alteration. Results from the regional soil sampling and the reconnaissance has extended the main mineralised structures a further 18km of strike within the Barramine JV. **The Braeside porphyry related mineralised structure has been confirmed over a strike of over 60 km.**

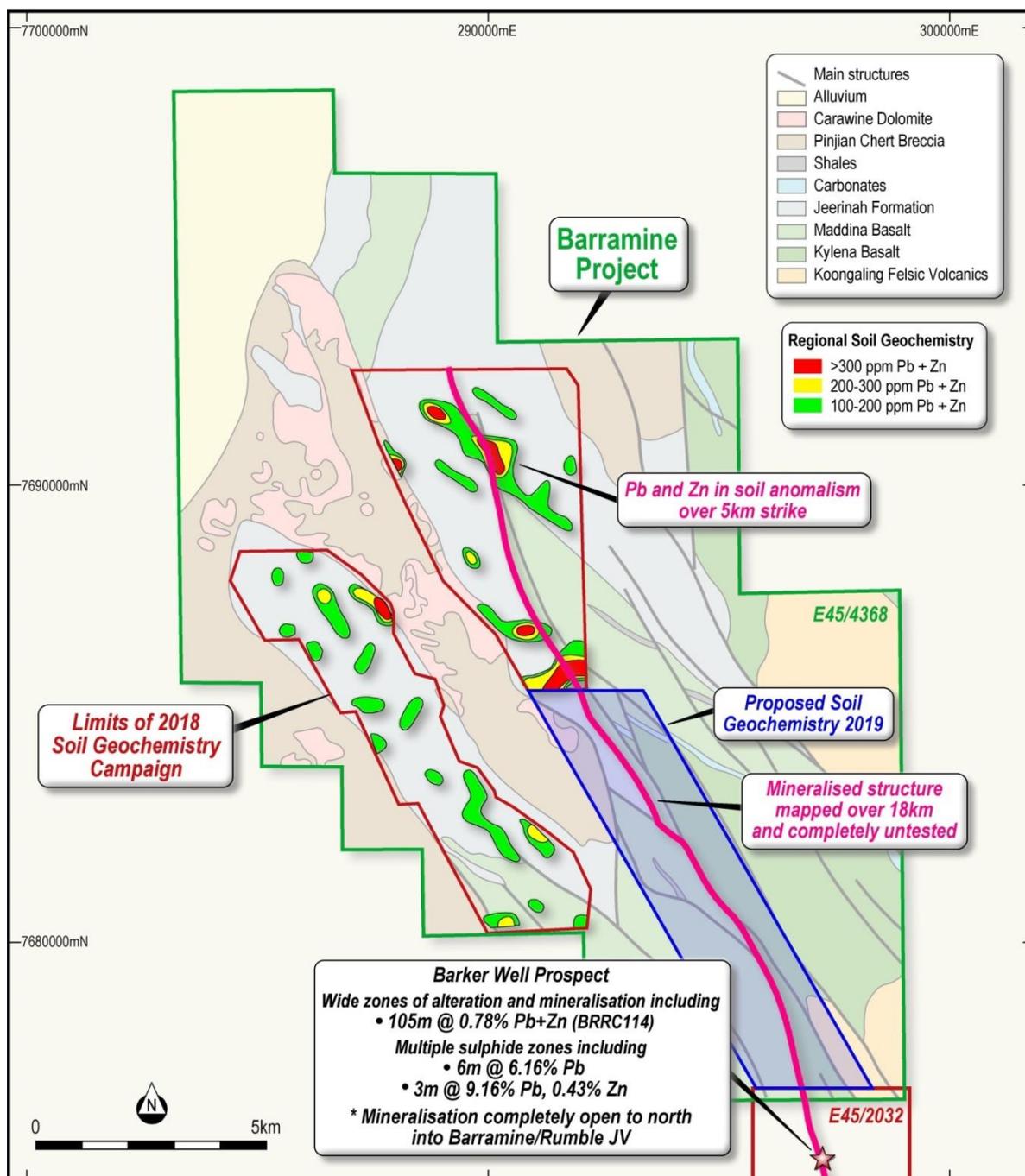


Image 2 – Barramine JV E45/4368 – Location, Results and Proposed Regional Soil Geochemistry

## Conclusions and Next Steps

Base metal (Pb + Zn) anomalism defined by the regional soil sampling has extended the highly mineralised Braeside porphyry related alteration system a further 18km northwest of the Barker Well Pb Prospect. At Barker Well, recent RC drilling by Rumble (only five holes in total) has highlighted wide zones of disseminated sulphides with intense chlorite and silica alteration. Results include 105m @ 0.78% Pb + Zn with multiple sulphide zones including 6m @ 6.16% Pb and 3m @ 9.16% Pb, 0.43% Zn. The Barker Well mineralisation occurs over a strike of 500m and is completely open both south and north to northwest into the Barramine JV.

### Proposed exploration for 2019 season includes:

- Detailed soil geochemistry along main trend.
- Follow-up in situ pXRF soil sampling of anomalism generated by soil geochemistry.
- Detailed prospect mapping and grab sampling of high order base metal targets.
- First pass RC drilling of targets.

## Braeside Project E45/4874 – Rumble 100%

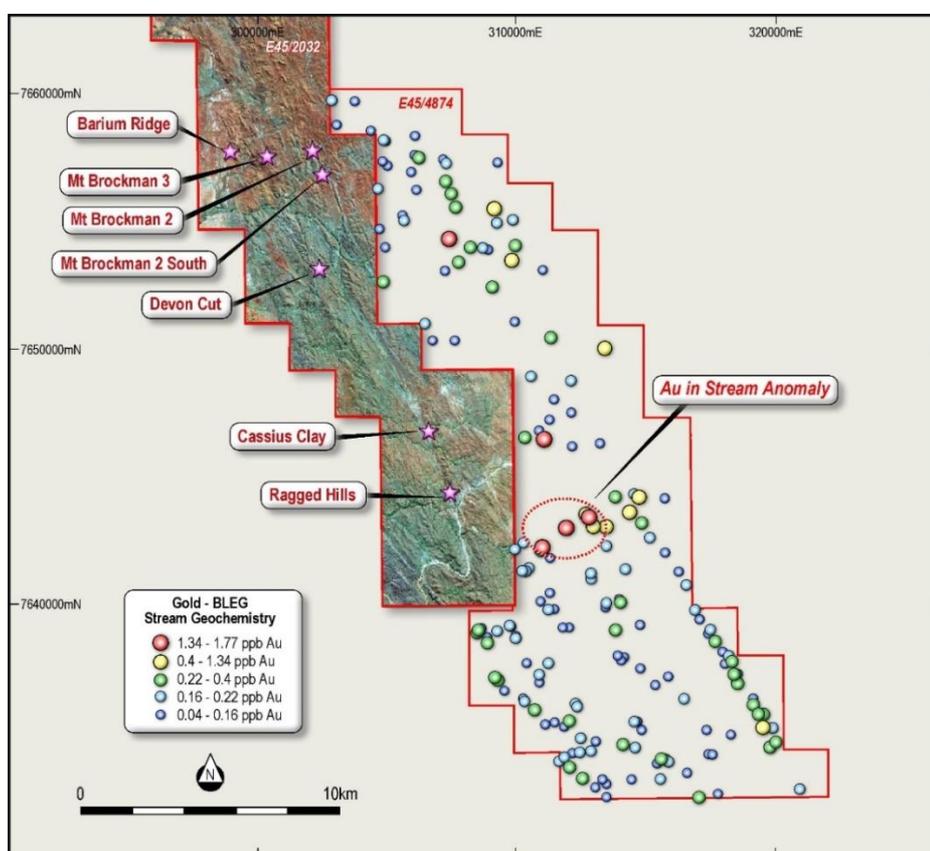
### Stream Sediment Sampling Programme and Results - See images 1 & 3 - 7

**Contiguous northern extension of central Braeside tenement E45/2032 (host to 35km by 6km porphyry to epithermal mineralised system)**

A total of **188** stream sediment samples were collected over suitable drainages within E45/4874. The tenement is contiguous and lies east and south of the main Braeside base-metal project (E45/2032). The sample methodology included taken the fine fraction active sediment with analysis including multi-element (aqua regia digest – 48 elements including Au) and an additional bulk cyanide leach sample for Au, Ag, Cu.

Anomalous gold in stream was encountered in a large creek system some 3km to the east of the Ragged Hills Prospect (**see image 3**). The peak value (1.77ppb Au) for BLEG correlated with the elevated gold by aqua regia response. The maximum gold value is >10 times the background.

Copper, lead, zinc and barium (**images 4 – 7**) assays in streams highlighted a strong zonation west to east (approximately normal to the regional trend). These elements were strongly elevated to the west of E45/4874 and were proximal to the projected southeast extension of the highly mineralised Braeside porphyry related structural trend.



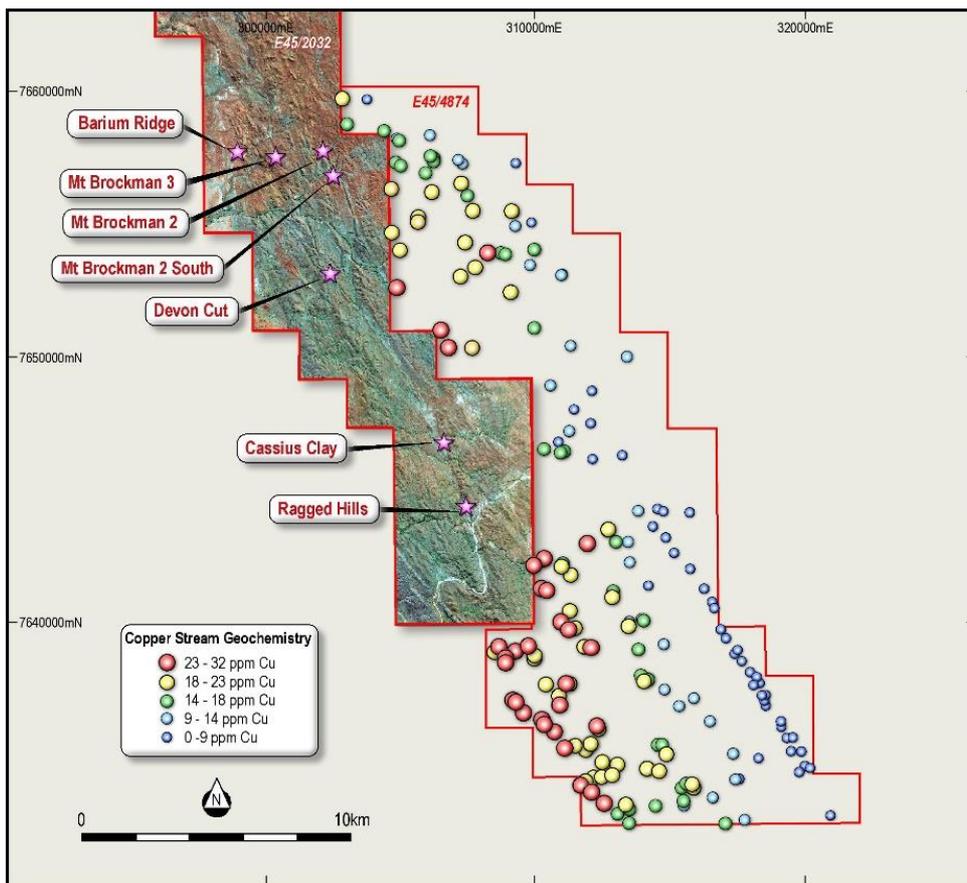
**Image 3 – E45/4874 – Stream Sediment Sampling – Au BLEG Results**

### Conclusions and Next Steps

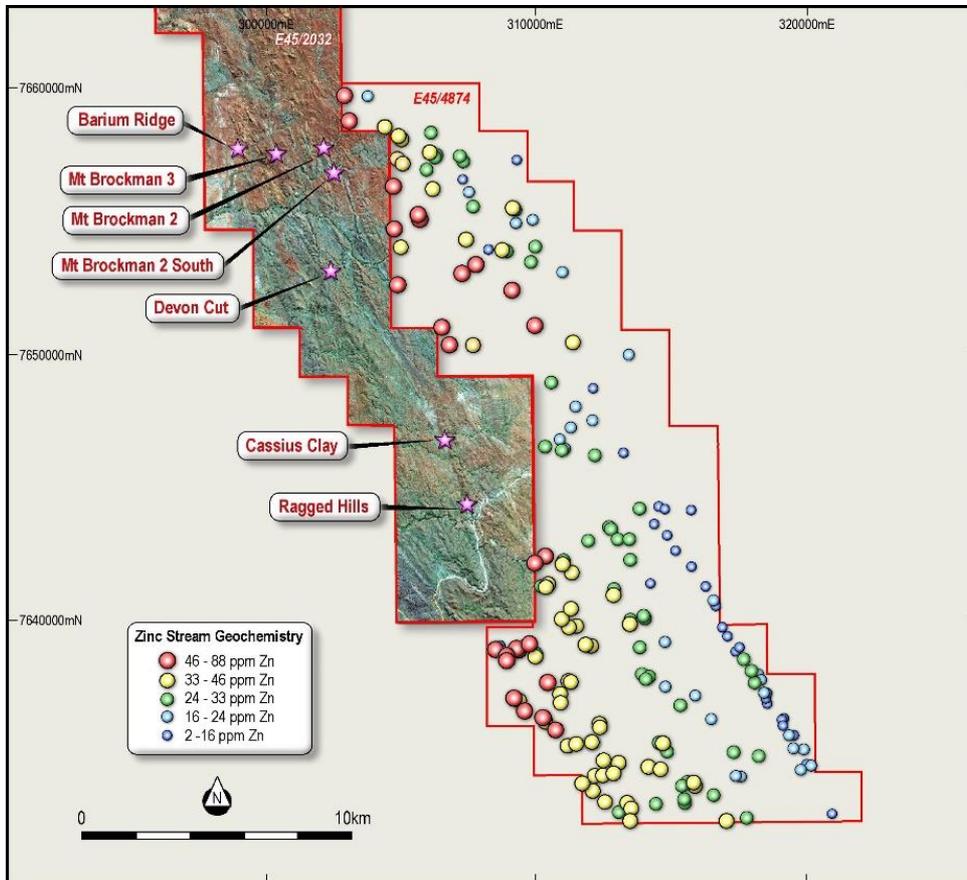
Wide spread base metal and barium anomalism along the western portion of the tenure has highlighted the southeast extension of the highly mineralised Braeside porphyry related alteration system. The gold in stream anomalism indicates potential gold mineralisation to the east of the main base-metal mineralised trend.

#### Proposed exploration for 2019 season includes:

- Infill stream sediment sampling to outline mineralised structures.
- Soil geochemistry to delineate targets.
- Follow-up in situ pXRF soil sampling of targets
- Detailed prospect mapping and grab sampling to delineate drill targets.



**Image 4 – E45/4874 – Stream Sediment Sampling – Cu Assay Results**



**Image 5 – E45/4874 – Stream Sediment Sampling – Zn Assay Results**

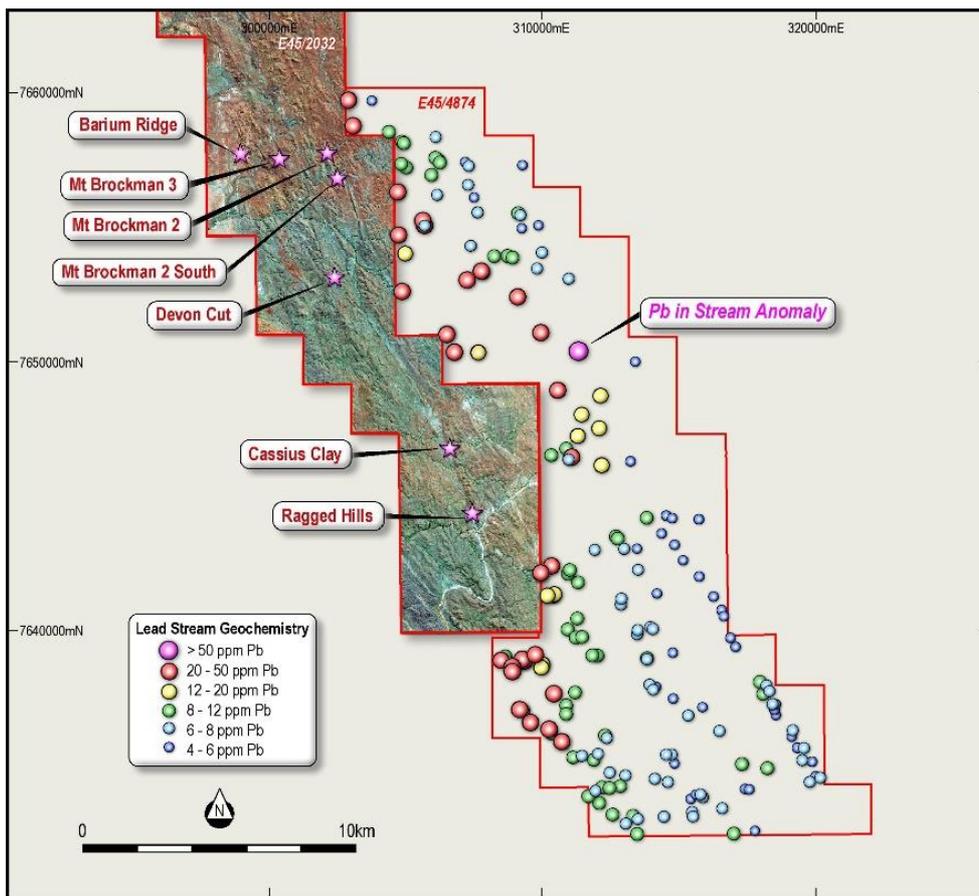


Image 6 – E45/4874 – Stream Sediment Sampling – Pb Assay Results

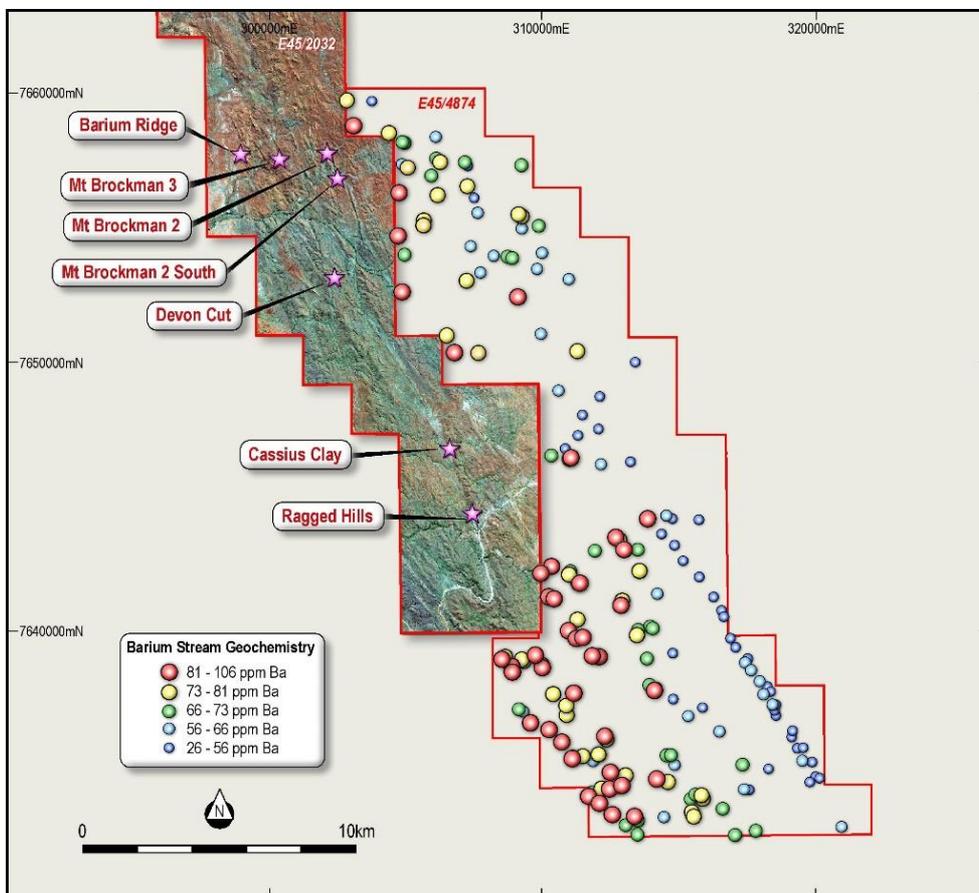


Image 7 – E45/4874 – Stream Sediment Sampling – Ba Assay Results



Shane Sikora  
Managing Director

- ENDS -

For further information visit [rumbleresources.com.au](http://rumbleresources.com.au) or contact [enquiries@rumbleresources.com.au](mailto: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.

#### **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 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>Soil and stream sediment sampling completed by contractor.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soil Sampling – 286 samples collected – Wet analysis by Intertek Labs, Maddington – Multi-element suite (33 elements) using AR with enhanced Au.</li> <li>Sampling methodology includes taking a + 1kg sample (-2mm sieve fraction) from surface to 15cm depth.</li> <li>Stream Sediment Sampling – 188 samples collected - Wet analysis by Intertek Labs, Maddington – Multi-element suite (48 elements) using AR with enhanced gold. Au, Cu and Ag BLEG utilised 1kg bulk cyanide leach.</li> <li>Stream sediment methodology collected fine fraction(-0.25mm) active sediment - +2kg weight.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.)..</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable - no drilling completed.</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable - no drilling completed.</li> </ul>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable - no drilling completed.</li> </ul>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain</li> <li>size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable - no drilling completed.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The soil sampling was on a staggered 400m by 400m grid with 200m by 400m infill areas. The analysis used an aqua regia digest (partial).</li> <li>• Stream sediment sampling was first pass, targeting higher order drainages.</li> <li>• QA/QC internal laboratory standards, blanks and duplicates.</li> </ul>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>• The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>• Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable - no drilling completed.</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>• Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil and stream sediment sampling were located by hand held GPS using GDA94 Z51 as datum.</li> </ul>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable as no drilling completed.</li> </ul>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil sampling was completed on an unbiased 400m by 400m staggered pattern grid.</li> <li>• Stream sediment sampling was reliant on drainage availability. Some areas were well dissected and sample density was generally high. Less dissected areas the stream sample density was lower.</li> </ul>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Directly sent to Lab in appropriate tied polywoven and calico bags</li> </ul>
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Internal audit and reviews</li> </ul>



## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>E45/4368 is currently owned by Great Sandy Pty Ltd. Rumble Resources has exercised its option to earn 70% of the project. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The license is granted, in a state of good standing and has no known impediments to operate in the area.</li> </ul> </li> <li>E45/4874 is owned by Rumble (100%). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The license is granted, in a state of good standing and has no known impediments to operate in the area.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exploration solely completed by Rumble Resources</li> </ul>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target is Zn, Pb, Cu and precious metals. Deposit type is conceptual. Porphyry related (including VHMS) polymetallic deposit type</li> </ul>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling reported</li> </ul>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drilling completed</li> </ul>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable – no drilling completed</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	known’).	
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Image 1 – Location of Braeside and Lamil Projects – Exploration Update.</li> <li>• Image 2 – Barramine JV E45/4368 – Location, Results and Proposed Regional Soil Geochemistry.</li> <li>• Image 3 – E45/4874 – Stream Sediment Sampling – Au BLEG Results.</li> <li>• Image 4 – E45/4874 – Stream Sediment Sampling – Cu Assay Results.</li> <li>• Image 5 – E45/4874 – Stream Sediment Sampling – Zn Assay Results</li> <li>• Image 6 – E45/4874 – Stream Sediment Sampling – Pb Assay Results.</li> <li>• Image 7 – E45/4874 – Stream Sediment Sampling – Ba Assay Results.</li> </ul>
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The contouring on images 2 is based on Pb + Zn thresholds from “natural breaks” and 98<sup>th</sup> percentile (The range may vary).</li> </ul>
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No other methodologies used</li> </ul>
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• E45/4368 Proposed Work includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Infill soil geochemistry</li> <li>○ Detailed in situ pXRF sampling.</li> <li>○ Prospect mapping and grab sampling of targets.</li> <li>○ First pass RC drilling.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• E45/4874 Proposed Work includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Infill stream sediment sampling</li> <li>○ Detailed soil geochemistry</li> <li>○ Detailed in situ pXRF sampling</li> </ul> </li> </ul>