

8<sup>th</sup> April 2019

## ASX ANNOUNCEMENT Drilling Commences at Munarra Gully Cu-Au Project

### M51/122 – White Rose Prospect

#### Aircore Drilling

- Programme designed to extend the known **800m of copper-gold** strike potential and outline additional parallel mineralisation

#### RC Drilling

- Programme designed **to test wide (up to 80m) zones of copper-gold anomalism** previously defined by shallow AC drilling and **strong Ni-Cu mineralisation** associated with a pyroxenitic intrusion

Rumble's maiden RC drilling program at Munarra Gully **discovered significant Cu-Au mineralisation including:**

**\* 22m @ 1% Cu from 29m coincident with 19m @ 2.19 g/t Au from 33m (WRRC001)**

### E51/1677 – Over 8km of Strike Potential

#### Aircore Drilling

- Testing significant **copper in soil anomalism (3.6km of strike) and a series of magnetic targets under cover**, which have been recently defined by airborne magnetics conducted by Rumble

#### RC Drilling

- Designed to **test copper gold mineralisation defined by the aircore drilling**

### Exploration Target: Multiple copper-gold bearing mafic (norite) intrusions

- Target mineralisation style is potentially **magmatic Cu–Au** and is atypical with respect to **mineralised mafic intrusive systems due to high Cu:Ni ratios, high Au and Ag, low S and elevated PGM's\***
- The style is **similar to known large copper rich mafic intrusive (orthopyroxenite) historical deposits in:**
  - Brazil (Caraiba mining district – 96Mt @1.82% Cu reserve and production)
  - South Africa (Okiep mining district – 94Mt @ 1.75% Cu historic production)

**\*The style of mineralisation is known to form extensive camps of deposits**

Rumble Resources Ltd (ASX: RTR) ("Rumble" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that it has commenced aircore and RC drilling at the Munarra Gully Project, following up the significant Cu-Au mineralisation that extends over at least 800m and is open at the White Rose Prospect. As part of the programme, significant copper in soil anomalism and magnetic trends inferred to be potential copper-gold bearing mafic intrusives will be tested, extending the strike potential to over 10km's. The Munarra Gully Project is located some 50km NNE of the town of Cue within the Murchison Goldfields of Western Australia.



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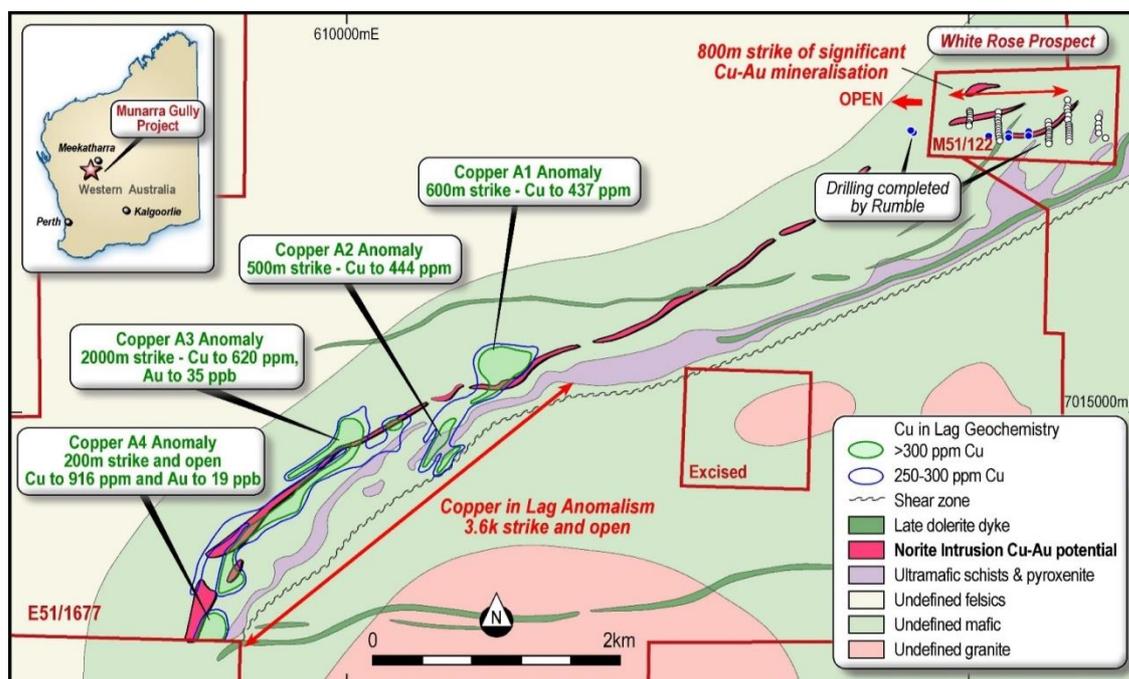


**Image 1** – Track mounted multi-purpose aircore/RC drill rig working at the White Rose Prospect, Munarra Gully Project

### Airborne Magnetic Survey (image 2 and 4)

Rumble conducted a detailed airborne magnetic survey over the main inferred Cu-Au mineralised trend (Feb 2019) within the Munarra Gully Project. The survey was designed to highlight potential magnetic features related to structure and mineralisation. The survey comprised of 540 line-km on 100m line spacing bearing 145° with a sensor height of 45m.

From the processing of the magnetic data, a **semi continuous magnetic feature has been inferred (see image 2) which has a strong association with the high order copper in soil anomalism.** The feature is under relatively shallow cover (5 to 10m depth of cover) along strike between the copper in soil anomalism and the **White Rose Prospect**. The magnetic feature has been inferred as **potentially being a Cu – Au bearing norite (mafic intrusive) sequence which is the main target mineralisation style at Munarra Gully.**



**Image 2** – Munarra Gully – Solid geology interpretation highlighting the norite intrusion (defined by airborne magnetics) - Over 10km of strike to be drill tested

## M51/122 – White Rose Prospect (New Cu-Au Discovery Aug 2018, see figure 2 and 3)

In August 2018 four (4) RC drill-holes returned significant copper-gold mineralisation from a fine to medium grain intrusive pyroxenite (norite) at the White Rose Prospect (**ASX announcement – Significant Cu-Au Discovery at Munarra Gully – 30 Aug 2018**). All four RC drill-holes intercepted significant copper-gold mineralisation over 160m of strike which is completely open (along strike and depth). See image 2 for significant intercepts. Results included:

- 22m @ 1.00% Cu from 29m coincident with 19m @ 2.19 g/t Au from 33m - WRR001

During December 2018, five shallow aircore drill traverses (average depth was only 22m and 15m vertical) tested for potential strike extensions to the significant copper-gold mineralisation discovered by the maiden RC drilling at White Rose.

The aircore program extended the strong copper with gold anomalism geochemistry to 800m strike northeast and west from the White Rose Cu – Au mineralisation. In addition, wide widths of copper geochemistry were intercepted (up to 80m) which has significantly added size and scale potential to the Munarra Gully Project.

### Aircore and RC Drill Programme for White Rose (Commenced)

- Aircore drilling designed to extend the 800m of copper-gold strike potential – open west and northeast
- RC Drilling to test wide zones of copper-gold anomalism (up to 80m in width) within the 800m of copper-gold untested at depth
- RC Drilling to test new target type - A north-south trending magnetic target tested by the aircore drilling confirmed an ultramafic intrusive (pyroxenite) which returned Ni to 4008 ppm and Cu to 1061 ppm near surface

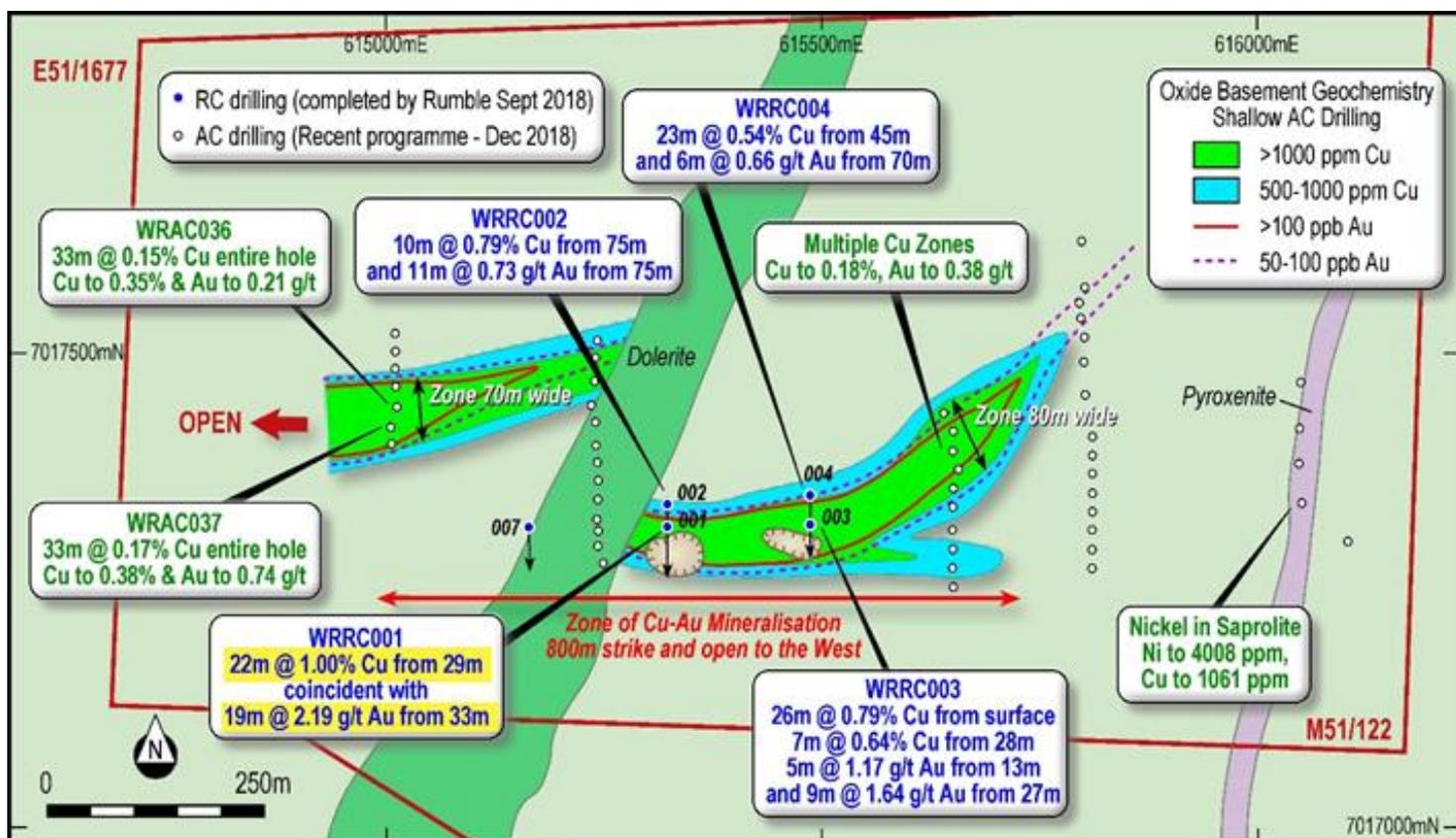


Image 3 - White Rose Prospect - Cu-Au mineralisation over 800m of strike and up to 80m wide to be drill tested

## E51/1677 – Over 8km of Strike Potential

During December 2018, infill and extension lag sampling (344 samples) complemented previous orientation lag sampling (107 samples) for a total of 451 samples and were collected on 200m by 50m and 200m by 100m spacings over a strongly magnetic northeast trending sequence of mafic volcanics with ultramafic and mafic intrusions.

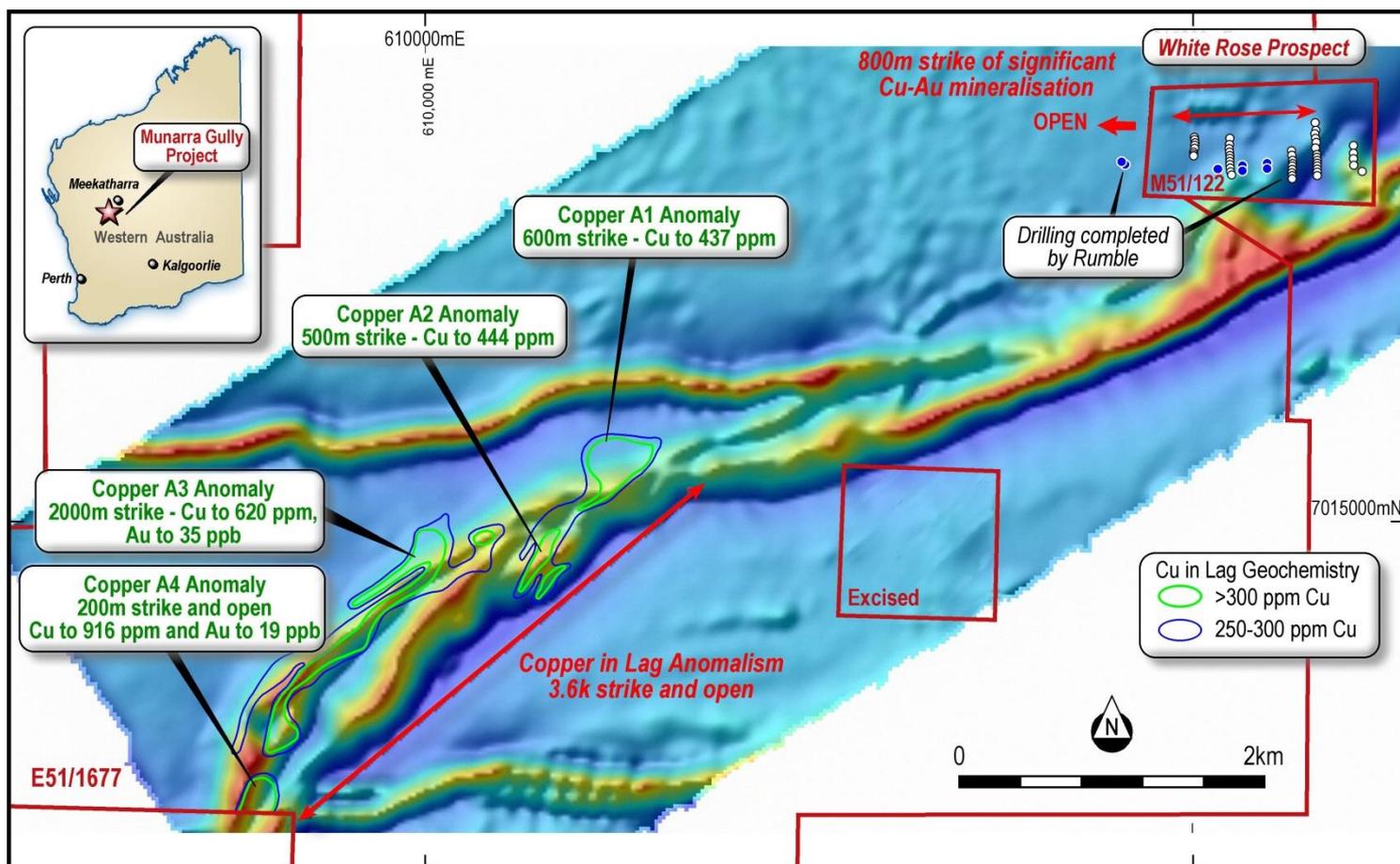
**Four (4) significant, coherent copper anomalies were discovered**, some with gold anomalism over a strike of 3.6km:

1. **Copper A1 Anomaly** – 600m strike, up to 400m wide with copper to 437 ppm
2. **Copper A2 Anomaly** – 500m strike with copper to 444 ppm
3. **Copper A3 Anomaly** – 2000m strike with copper to 620 ppm and gold to 35 ppb
4. **Copper A4 Anomaly** – 200m strike with copper to 916 ppm and gold to 19 ppb

**Strike Under Cover: Approximately 4km of potential strike is under cover** between the copper in lag anomalism and the White Rose Cu – Au mineralisation. Airborne magnetics have shown an undercover magnetic connection and high probability of mineralisation extension – **see image 2**

### Aircore and RC Drill Programme for E51/1677 (commenced)

- Aircore drilling programmed to test **copper in soil anomalism over a strike of 3.6 km** and associated magnetic targets under cover over 4km in strike
- RC drilling to be completed on best targets generated by the aircore drilling



**Image 4:** Munarra Gully Project – recent airborne magnetic survey (TMI1VDUC30m) highlighting magnetic trend/copper geochemistry association over 10km of strike.



## **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 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"> <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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drilling to commence – not applicable</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</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</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</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> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable, no drilling</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain</li> <li>• size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	
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>• Not applicable, no drilling</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</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>• Not applicable, no drilling</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, no drilling</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>• Not applicable, no drilling</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>• Not applicable, no drilling</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>• Not applicable, no drilling</li> </ul>



## 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"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• M51/122 is granted and owned 100% by Radman Pty Ltd. Rumble has option to acquire 80%. See announcement dated 27 February 2018 for terms.</li> <li>• E51/1677 is granted and is 100% owned by Marjorie Ann Molloy.</li> <li>• Rumble has option to acquire 80%. See announcement dated 27 February 2018 for terms.</li> <li>• Rumble has recently acquired E51/1919 – 100%</li> </ul>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exploration solely completed by Rumble Resources</li> </ul>
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target is Cu, Ni, Co and precious metals. The style is considered mafic related disseminated sulphide associated with orthopyroxenitic intrusives.</li> </ul>
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li>○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li>○ <i>hole length.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable, no drilling</li> </ul>
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable, no no drilling</li> </ul>
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></li> <li>• <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not applicable, no drilling</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><i>intercept lengths</i></p>	<p><i>are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i></p>	
<p><i>Diagrams</i></p>	<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 - Track mounted multipurpose AC/RC Drilling Rig Working at the White Rose Prospect, Munarra Gully Project</li> <li>Image 2 - Munarra Gully – Solid Geology Interpretation Highlighting the Norite Intrusion (defined by airborne magnetics)</li> <li>Image 3 - White Rose Prospect - Cu-Au mineralisation over 800m Strike</li> <li>Image 4 - Munarra Gully Project – Recent Airborne Magnetic Survey (TMI1VDUC30m) highlighting magnetic trend/copper geochemistry association over 10km strike.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Balanced reporting</i></p>	<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>Not applicable, no drilling</li> </ul>
<p><i>Other substantive exploration data</i></p>	<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>Airborne magnetic survey completed Feb 2019. Flown by Thomson Aviation on 100m line spacing with sensor at 45m. A total of 540 line km was completed bearing 145° (optimum direction normal to main magnetic trend).</li> <li>Processing of levelled magnetic data by Armada Exploration Services.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Further work</i></p>	<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>AC drilling proposed to test White Rose Cu-Au geochemistry</li> <li>RC drilling to test anomalous AC drilling at White Rose</li> <li>AC drilling to test copper in soil geochemistry and magnetic targets in E51/1677</li> <li>RC drilling to test anomalous AC drilling results.</li> </ul>