

28th January 2020

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Ground EM commenced at Long Lake Ni-Cu-PGM Project, Sudbury, Canada



- **High powered deep penetrating ground EM has commenced** targeting first order conductors that may be associated with Sudbury “Offset Dyke” style massive Ni-Cu-PGM type deposits at the Long Lake project, Sudbury, Canada
 - The ground EM program is designed to **test 4km of strike potential, inferred to be the faulted southern extension of the ‘Copper Cliff Offset Dyke System’** that has been moved west by later regional faults. The area of the ground EM is located some 10km SW of the Kelly Lake Ni-Cu-PGM deposit.
 - The ‘**Copper Cliff Offset Dyke System**’ is a world class Nickel-Copper sulphide system that has produced some 200 million tonnes of ore - the southern-most deposit discovered to date is at Kelly Lake, with a reserve of 10.5 Mt @ 1.77% Ni, 1.34% Cu and 3.6 g/t PGM.
 - Since 1883, the Sudbury Mining Field has been the second-largest supplier of nickel ore in the world with over 1.7 billion tonnes of past production, reserves and resources - nearly half of the nickel ore at Sudbury occurs in breccias and ‘**Offset Dykes**’ in the footwall rocks of the Sudbury Igneous Complex (“SIC”).

Rumble Resources Ltd (ASX: RTR) (“Rumble” or “the Company”) is pleased to announce it has commenced a ground EM program at the Long Lake Project, Sudbury, Canada.

Lamontagne Geophysics has been commissioned to complete the ground EM program utilising their high-powered deep penetrating UTEM 5 system designed for deep mineral detection. UTEM 5 is a powerful wide band time domain surface EM system, developed to achieve the sensitivity and interpretability necessary to handle deep exploration with the main objective being the search for massive sulphide mineralisation. The program is expected to take 2 weeks with interpretation to follow.

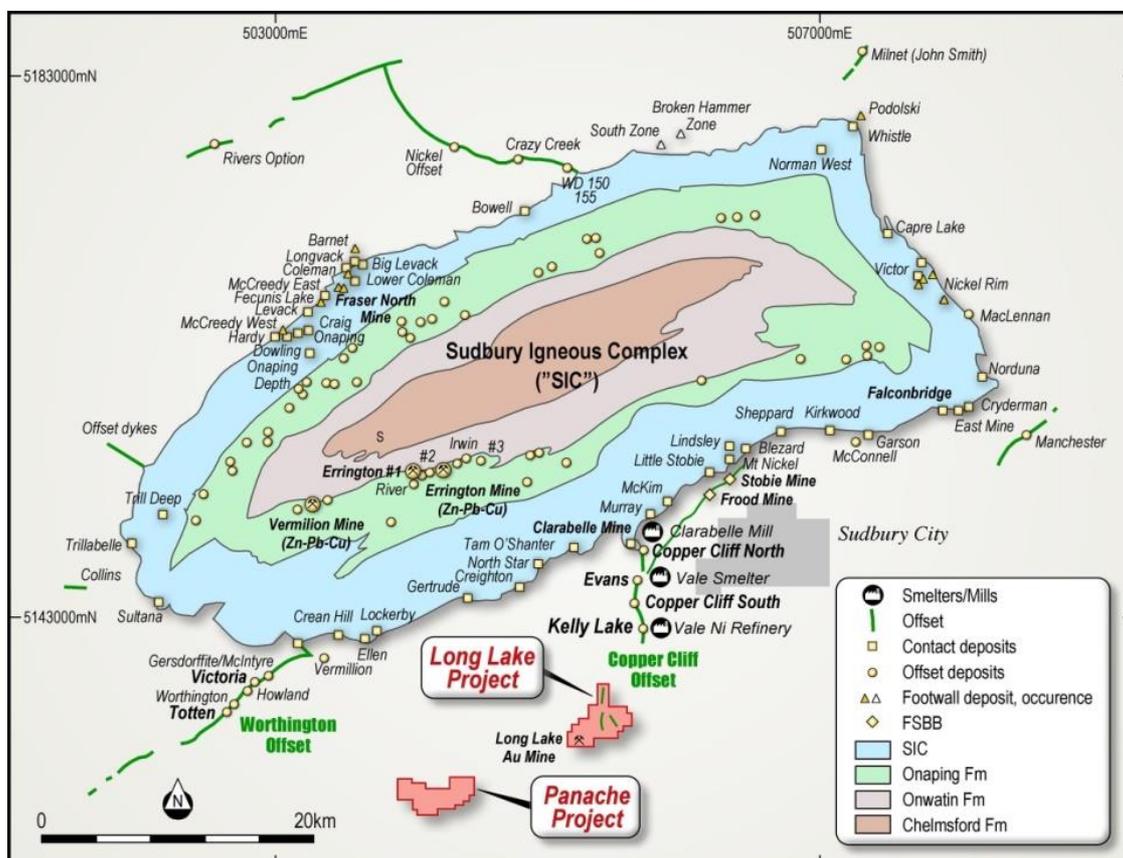


Image 1 – The location of the Long Lake Project, Copper Cliff Offset and Deposit Types of the Sudbury Basin.

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Overview of Sudbury Mining Camp, Ontario Canada (Image 1)

Since 1883, the Sudbury mining field has been globally significant with **the Sudbury Basin the second-largest supplier of nickel ore in the world**, and new discoveries continuing to be made. It is one of the most productive nickel-mining fields in the world with over 1.7 billion tonnes of past production, reserves and resources.

Nickel-copper and platinum group metals (“PGM”) bearing sulphide minerals occur in a 60 km by 27 km elliptical igneous body called the Sudbury Igneous Complex (“SIC”). The current model infers the SIC was formed some 1,844 million years ago after sheet-like flash/impact melting of nickel and copper bearing rocks by a meteorite impact. The SIC is within a basin like structure (Sudbury Basin) which had been covered by later sediments and has subsequently been eroded to the current level. Mineralization occurs within the SIC as well as in the neighbouring country rocks in close association with breccias and so-called ‘Offset Dykes’. ‘Offset Dykes’ with metamorphosed (hot) Sudbury breccias have become the target of progressively more intense exploration interest in recent years following the discovery of blind economic deposits. They are typically quartz-diorite in composition and extend both radially away from and concentric to the SIC. It is important to note that the ‘Offset Dykes’ developed downwards from the impact melt sheet. Melt material migrated down into the fractures caused by the impact below the SIC. The melt carried metal sulphides that accumulated into deposits within the ‘Offset Dykes’ by gravity and pressure gradients (impact rebound). **Important: Nearly half of the nickel ore at Sudbury occurs in breccias and ‘Offset Dykes’ in the footwall rocks of the SIC.**

Ground EM Target - Copper Cliff Offset Dyke Southern Extension (Images 1 & 2)

The Copper Cliff South (producing) and the Copper Cliff North mine have yielded some 200 million tonnes of ore along the north-south trending offset dyke system. Vale Limited’s Clarabelle mill, Copper Cliff smelter and Copper Cliff nickel refinery are all located close to the Copper Cliff Offset dyke. The southernmost deposit discovered to date is at Kelly Lake which lies south of the Copper Cliff South mine (see image 1 and 2). The Kelly Lake reserve is 10.5 Mt @ 1.77% Ni, 1.34% Cu and 3.6 g/t PGM. **Note:** IGO’s Nova – Bollinger Deposit which lies in the Albany Fraser Province of Western Australia has a reserve of 13.3 Mt @ 2.06% Ni and 0.83% Cu (2017).

The ground EM program that has commenced is **designed to test 4km of strike inferred to be the faulted southern extension of the ‘Copper Cliff Offset Dyke System’** that has been moved west by later regional faults some 10km SW of the Kelly Lake Ni-Cu-PGM deposit - (see images 1 & 2).

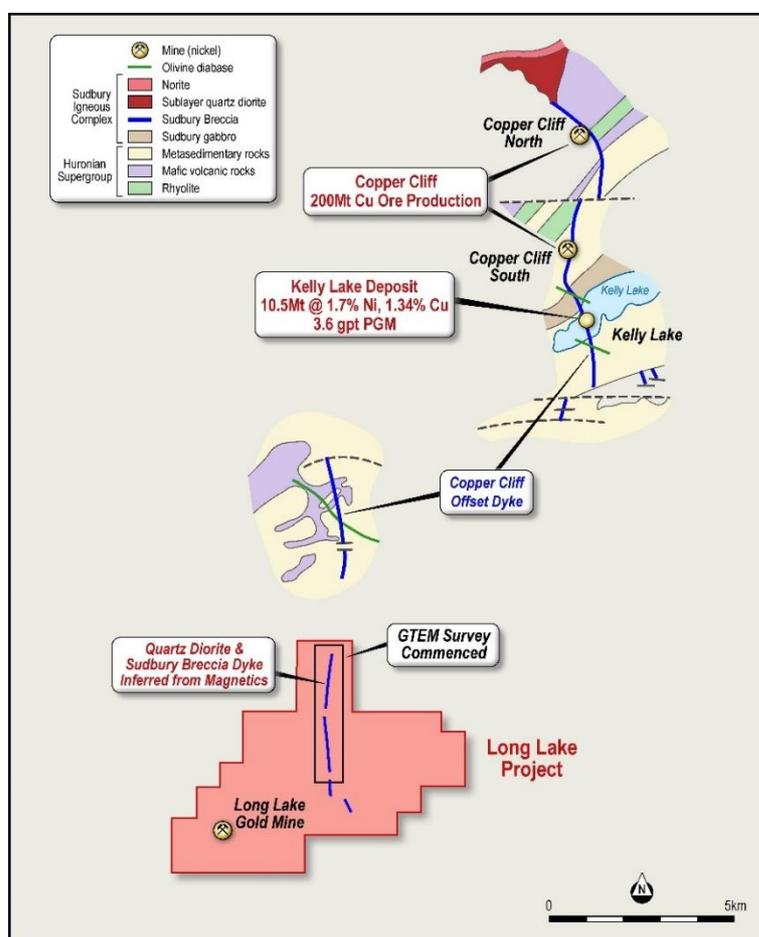


Image 2 – Inferred Copper Cliff Offset Dyke extension moved west – Location of Ground EM Survey



Authorisation

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

- ENDS -

Shane Sikora
Managing Director

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 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.