

## ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

### Rumble Discovers Multiple Off Hole Conductors at Big Red Project

Tuesday 23<sup>rd</sup> December 2014

#### Highlights

- Downhole EM completed at the Big Red Project – Fraser Range
- Preliminary work shows multiple off hole conductors discovered, a number being of high conductance
- Rumble will now model these conductors to define targets for 2015 drilling
- This modelling will detail 700m of the 2km Big Red conductive zone

Rumble Resources Ltd (“Rumble” or “the Company”) is pleased to provide an update on the Company’s exploration of the 100% owned Big Red Project located 450 kilometres east of Kalgoorlie, in the Fraser Range, Western Australia.

The Company has now completed a Downhole EM program on the three holes that reached target depth. Hole BDD001 was not used as it was abandoned due to difficult drilling conditions and within a short distance from hole BDD002.

Rumble’s maiden drilling programme was recently completed at its Big Red Project, with logging results announced on 4 December 2014. The drill collar locations are provided in table 1.

This initial drill program completed 4 Mud Rotary/Diamond drill holes totalling 1,505.3m with the programme designed to test a 2km EM conductor outlined by a high powered ground EM survey.

The preliminary results from the DHEM survey has indicated numerous off hole conductors that will require follow up detailed modelling.

**BDD002** has a broad off hole anomaly centred at 420m downhole and is sourced dominantly above and left of the hole (South west). This area contains both a gabbro unit with sulphides and also a highly magnetic meta-sedimentary unit.

**BDD003** has strong local off hole anomalies which have been modelled 20m off hole centred at 390 to 400m downhole level with results indicating multiple bodies of high conductance levels (~6000-8000S). This area corresponds to a highly magnetic meta-sedimentary unit.

**BDD004** has a broad off hole anomaly centred at 300-310m down hole, source below right (Northeast) at 100m. This area is close to a gabbro unit with sulphides



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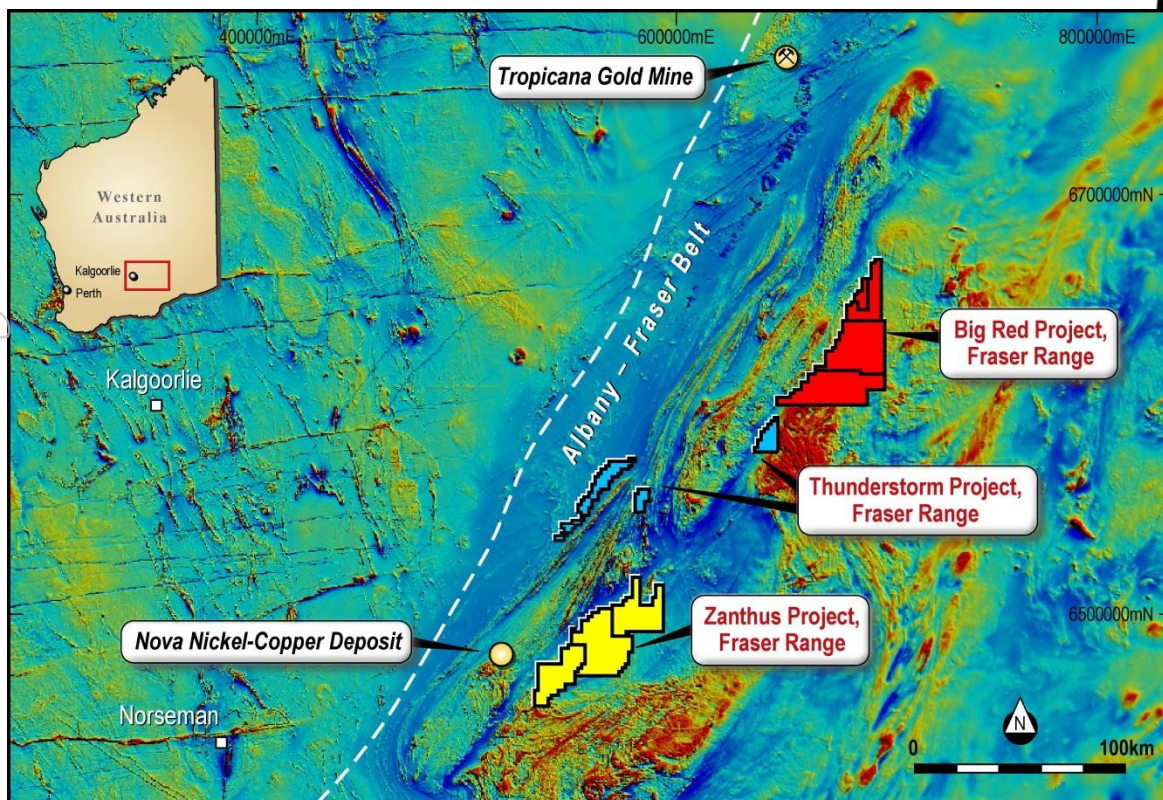


Figure 1 Big Red Project – Fraser Range

## ASSAY UPDATE

All core from the holes is now in Perth and has been cut and sampled. It will now be analysed to provide valuable geochemistry on the area, results are expected to be available in the New Year. These results along with more detailed modelling of the DHEM data will be utilised to determine drill targets for the next stage of exploration at the Big Red Project.

Hole	East MGA_51	North MGA_51	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth metres
BRDD001	689703	6648599	-60	270	241.3
BRDD002	689710	6648600	-60	270	432.1
BRDD003	689704	6648802	-70	270	422.8
BRDD004	689602	6648295	-70	270	409.1

Table 1 Drill collars – Big Red drilling

Shane Sikora  
CEO

- ENDS -

For further information visit [rumblresources.com.au](http://rumblresources.com.au) or contact [enquiries@rumblresources.com.au](mailto:enquiries@rumblresources.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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</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 (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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable as no drilling was completed</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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)..</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable as no drilling was 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 as no drilling was 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 as no drilling was 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 size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable as no drilling was 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, spectrometres, 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 holes for Down hole EM Hole depths all approx. 425m</li> <li>Time-base/frequency 300ms, ~0.5m-1m/s. 10m stations 10-270m, 5m stations to EOH, inful 2m to be decided depending on anomalies</li> <li>Digi Atlantis PEM system, HP 100A+</li> <li>1 loops 600x400m for all 3 holes</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 as no drilling was 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>Drill hole collars were located by GPS. Expected accuracy is +/- 5m for northing and easting.</li> <li>The grid system is GDA94(MGA), zone 51</li> <li>The GPS is +/- 5m, and an estimated RL is used from the 1:250,000.</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 was 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>Not applicable as no drilling was completed</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 as no drilling was completed</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>No audits or reviews have been carried out at this stage</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>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>The EM survey is located wholly within Exploration Licence E28/2268, which is 100% owned by Rumble.</li> <li>The Tenement is located on Vacant Crown Land</li> <li>The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.</li> </ul>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The only previous exploration includes geophysical surveys by the GSWA and Teck Australia Pty.Ltd. Teck Australia completed two RC/Diamond holes during 2010.</li> </ul>
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Geological setting is the Albany Fraser Mobile Belt consisting of gneiss, mafic rocks including gabbro with significant garnet in the metamorphic rocks.</li> <li>The Company is exploring for magmatic hosted base metal mineralization.</li> </ul>
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<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>Refer to Table 1; Hole Locations in document above, which details, Hole Numbers, co-ordinates, dip &amp; azimuth, Hole depth, and precollar depth.</li> <li>No information required for these exploration results as no drilling results are presented.</li> </ul>
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</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 information required for these exploration results as no drilling results are presented.</li> </ul>
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No information required for these exploration results as no drilling results are presented.</li> </ul>
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No information required for these exploration results as no figures or plans are presented</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>No information required for these exploration results as no figures or plans are presented</li></ul>
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Previous ASX releases by Rumble Resources Limited have detailed aspects of previous work undertaken within the project area.</li></ul>
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li><li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>At this stage, the geology and mineralization intersected is only broadly understood and requires further down hole geophysical surveying and interpretation, as well as further diamond drilling</li></ul>