

# ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

## Zanthus Gravity Survey Highlights

### Dense Zones Coincident with Bedrock Conductors

21<sup>st</sup> May 2015

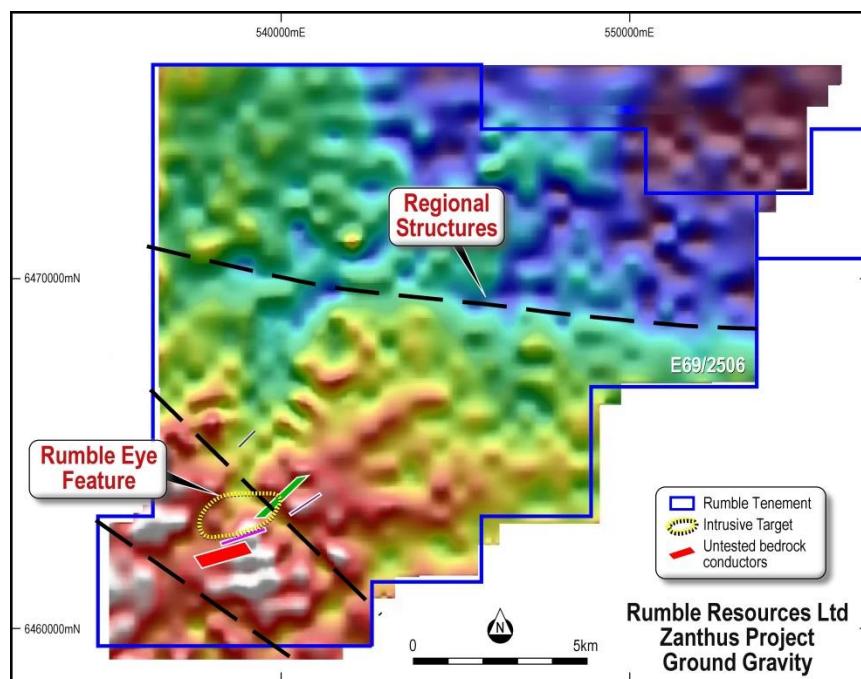
#### Highlights

- Gravity results highlight areas of the highest density are surrounding and coincident with the bedrock conductors at the Zanthus eye feature
- Finding conductors coincident within the highest density zones is significant as these could represent Fraser Range Gabbro intrusions which can host nickel massive sulphides rather than sedimentary units that can also represent bedrock conductors
- Rumble in the coming weeks will drill a cluster of 5 bedrock conductors in and around an eye feature in a similar setting to the only known massive Nickel Sulphide Discovery in the region Nova Bollinger
- Ground EM programs are planned to further generate conductive targets from the recently completed airborne magnetics and gravity surveys

Rumble Resources Ltd ("Rumble" or "the Company") is pleased to provide an update on the Zanthus Project located 20km's east of the Nova-Bollinger nickel copper massive sulphide discoveries in the Fraser Range, Western Australia. Rumble is earning up to 75% from Blackham Resources Ltd (ASX: BLK).

As part of Rumbles systematic exploration program Rumble has completed a regional gravity survey covering the entire Zanthus Project looking to identify dense intrusive bodies that may represent Fraser Range Gabbro intrusions. The detailed gravity readings were on 500m by 500m spacing with closer spaced infill readings around gravity highs identified. The program identified the areas of the highest density located in the southern portion of the tenement. **Significantly the highest density locations** are surrounding and coincident with the 5 bedrock conductors at the Zanthus eye which are scheduled to be drill tested in the coming weeks.

In **Figure 1** the **Red zones with the white caps** highlights the highest density zones within the Zanthus Project. Finding conductors coincident within the highest density zones is significant as these could represent massive sulphide Fraser Range Gabbro intrusions rather than sedimentary units that can also represent bedrock conductors.



**Figure 1:** Gravity highlighting dense intrusive bodies surrounding and coincident with the Zanthus bedrock conductors to be drill tested.



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Executives & Management

Mr Shane Sikora  
CEO

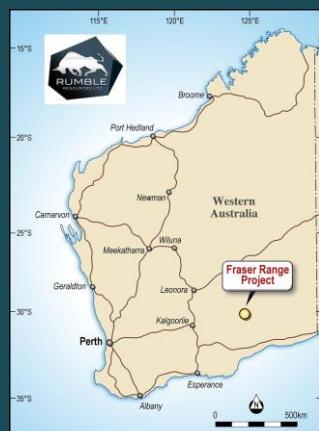
Mr Terry Topping  
Executive Director

Mr Andrew McBain  
Non-executive Director

Mr Matthew Banks  
Non-executive Director

Mr Michael Smith  
Non-executive Director

Mr Bruno Seneque  
Company Secretary



## Upcoming Drill Program

Rumble in the coming weeks will drill a cluster of 5 bedrock conductors in and around an eye feature which is in a similar setting to the only known massive Nickel sulphide discovery in the region – Nova Bollinger. **The cluster of conductors and mag features are very similar - see the comparison in Figure 2 and 3.** Nova Bollinger was discovered when drilling a bedrock conductor within an eye feature.

With the recent gravity highlighting dense zones surrounding and coincident with these conductors it further enhances the status of these tier 1 drill ready targets.

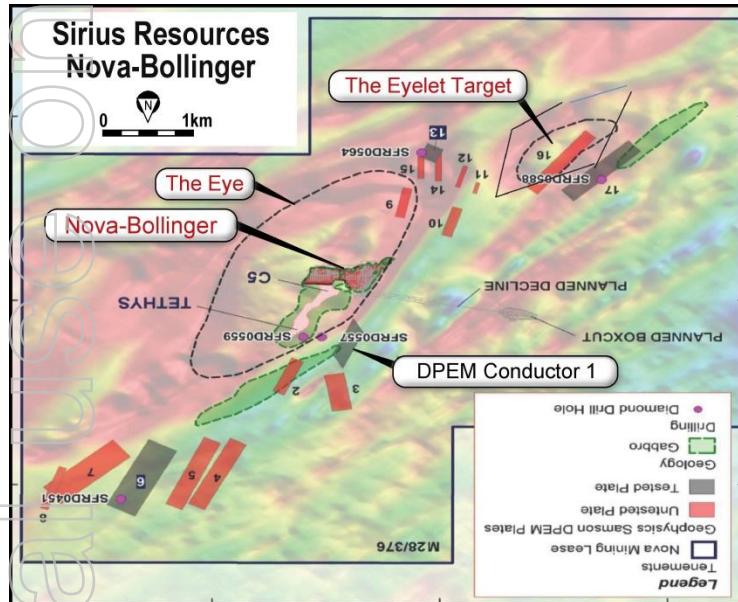


Figure 2. Sirius Resources Eye Feature with conductor clusters and mag features

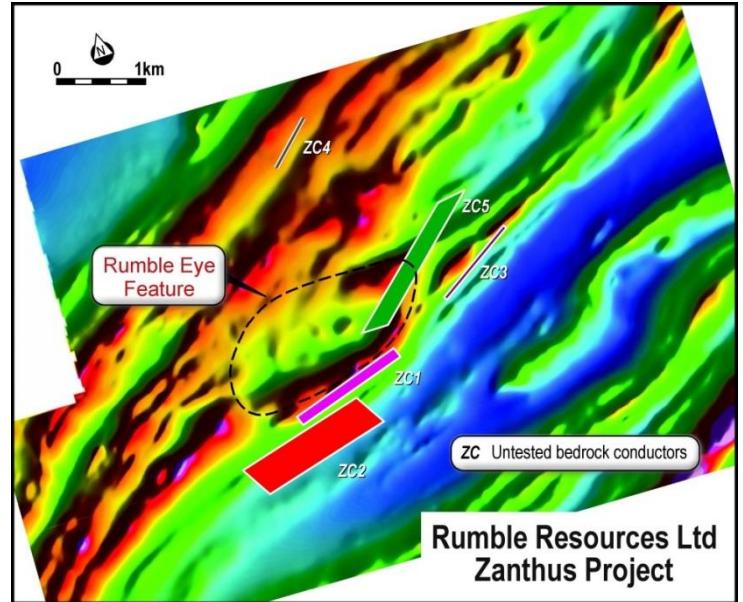


Figure 3. Rumble Resources Eye Feature with conductor clusters and mag features

## Upcoming Zanthus Ground EM Program

Data from the gravity survey has been sent to Rumble geophysical consultants for further processing and 3D inversion modelling. Rumble will integrate the magnetic and gravity data, which will form the basis for targeting the Company's next phase of Ground EM exploration set to commence over the following weeks. The company is targeting magmatic nickel and copper mineralisation similar to the Nova Bollinger discovery made by Sirius Resources. The main Fraser Range gabbro host units are generally magnetic lows and also relatively dense gravity highs with the recent surveys identifying these target zones within the Zanthus Project area.

## CEO Comments

**Rumble's CEO, Mr Shane Sikora, said:** "the Gravity identifying highly dense zones surrounding and coincident with the bedrock conductors at the Zanthus eye feature further enhance these tier 1 drill targets. The gravity results are significant as these dense zones could represent massive sulphide rich Fraser Range Gabbro intrusions rather than sedimentary units that can also represent bedrock conductors."

Rumble is looking forward to drilling a cluster of 5 bedrock conductors in and around an eye feature in a similar setting to the only known Massive Nickel Sulphide Discovery in the region Nova Bollinger."

Shane Sikora  
CEO

- 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.

## 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.

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## 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 no samples were taken</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 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 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 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 <i>in situ</i> 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 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 parametres 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>Not applicable no assaying was completed</li> <li>Scintrex CG-5 Autograv Gravity Meter was used.</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 assaying 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>Gravity data was 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>Gravity data was completed on 500m by 500m spacing.</li> <li>Not applicable for resources definition</li> <li>There has been no compositing of the data.</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>All data obtained was by independent consultants</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
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<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>The survey is located wholly within Exploration Licence E69/2506 with Rumble earning up to 75% from Blackham Resources Ltd. Located on Vacant Crown Land.</li> <li>The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.</li> </ul>
Exploration done by other parties	<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>The only previous exploration includes geophysical surveys by the GSWA and Blackham Resources Ltd.</li> </ul>
Geology	<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>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>
Drill hole Information	<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>This information has been previously released to the ASX..</li> </ul>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</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>There was no weighting or averaging of the data..</li> </ul>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<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 are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not applicable as no drilling was completed.</li> </ul>
Diagrams	<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>The results at this stage are preliminary and work is ongoing.</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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>The results presented are preliminary and work is ongoing.</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>Further work is required to determine the geological setting of the Project.</li></ul>