6th March 2018

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Rumble Enters Option Agreement to Acquire the Historic Nemesis High Grade Gold Project

Highlights

Nemesis High Grade Gold Mine – M20/33

Historic production:

- From 1900-1910, the Nemesis gold mine produced:
  - **7157oz of gold from 2276 ton of ore - 98 g/t Au grade**

Nemesis Potential

- The Nemesis Shear Zone that hosts the Nemesis Au mine is prospective for:
  - Mineralised strike and depth extensions with potential to host high-grade shoots similar to the Nemesis ore body.
    - **No drilling** has tested the **depth extension of the Nemesis deposit below 40m.**
    - Previous drilling focused on delineating shallow oxide mineralisation with **all historic RC drilling tested only to a vertical depth of 35m**.
  - Near surface laterite/saprolite mineralisation.
    - The Nemesis Shear Zone extends under a laterite plateau to the east and **has not been drill tested**.
- The northern portion of the tenement M20/33 has a series of high order gold in soil anomalies that lie some 1100m east along strike from the Bottle Dump Au Mine.
  - Shallow RAB drilling (maximum depth of 30m) only partly tested the gold in soil anomalism.
- During the option period Rumble will **target drilling for high grade gold lodes** at the Nemesis mine area **scheduled for April 2018**

Rumble Resources Ltd (ASX: RTR) ("Rumble" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that it has signed a binding option agreement to acquire the Nemesis high grade gold project (M20/33), which is located 40km's north of Cue in the Murchison Goldfields of Western Australia. The tenement area is 141.6 ha.

Rumble has been implementing a clear strategy to proactively identify and review mining opportunities that complement the Company's flagship Braeside high grade Zinc-Lead project, and that must pass a critical review by Rumble's technical director Brett Keillor.

Rumble has recently added the Earaheedy High Grade Zinc project, Munarra Gully high grade Copper Gold Project and now the Nemesis high grade gold project to its portfolio.

All 4 projects will be drilled tested in 2018 along with the Company's Fraser Range projects (being drilled by the Company's JV partner IGO), providing shareholders with **multiple near-term catalysts** for the Company to have a significant re-rating, with each drill program a **chance to make high grade discoveries.**

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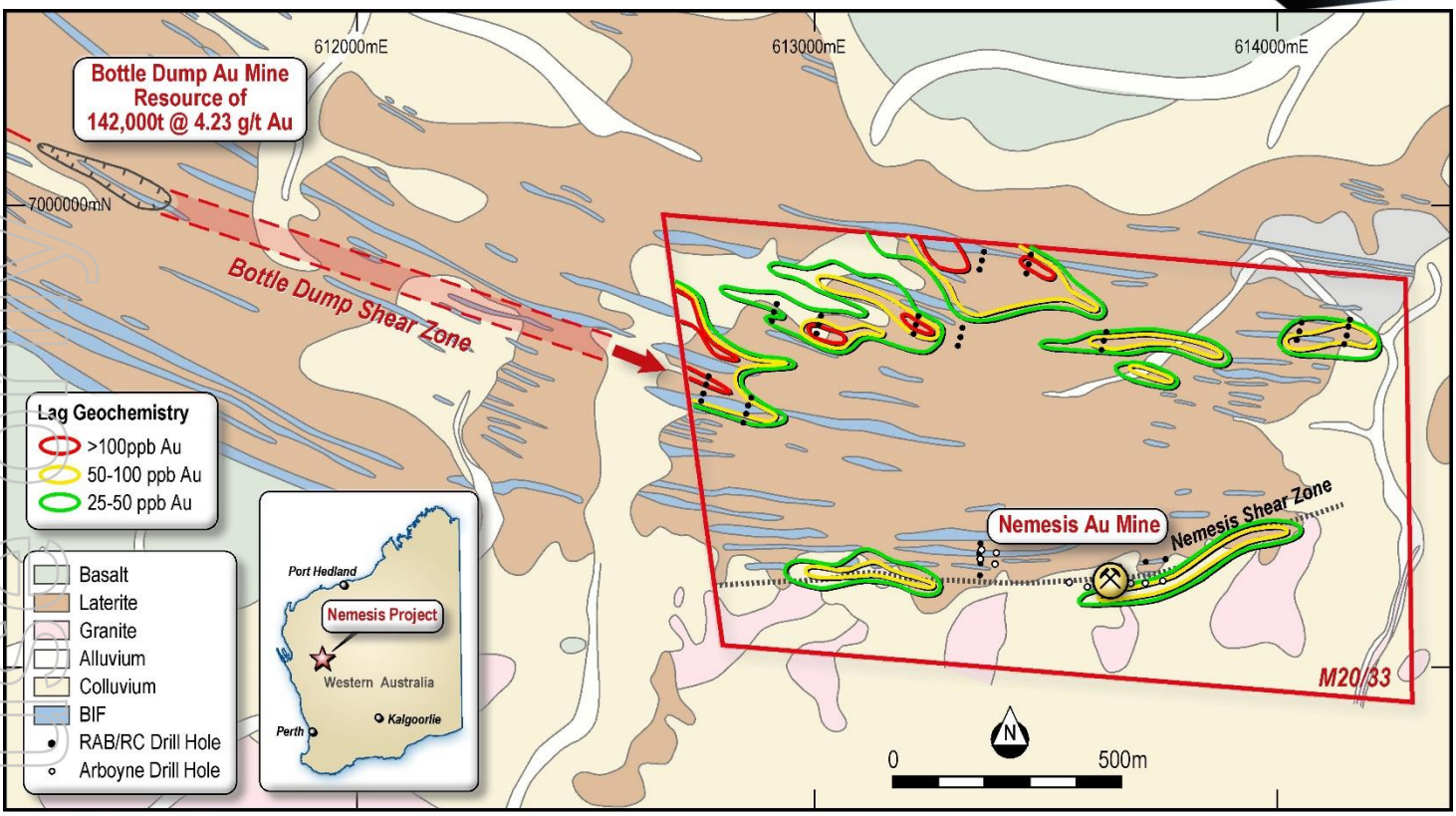

Image 1. Project Location – M20/33 – Geology and Exploration Status

Geology and Mineralisation (image 1)

The Nemesis Project covers a wide sequence (> 1 km) of east-west trending intercalated mafic volcanics and banded iron formations (BIF). Most of the project lies over a prominent lateritic plateau which rises some 35m above the general topography. In the southern portion of the project, an east-west trending mineralised shear zone forms the contact between the north sequence of mafic volcanics/BIF's and granites to the south. The shear zone occurs close to the scarp of the lateritic plateau.

The Nemesis Shear Zone

The mineralisation style associated with the Nemesis Shear Zone (NSZ) is high-grade gold with quartz veining in high sulphidation (pyrrhotite/pyrite) zones in contact with BIF/mafic volcanics and granites. The NSZ is steeply dipping to the north. Sub-vertical shoots (i.e. the Nemesis mine) have generally short strike lengths with significant dip length extensions.

The historic workings at the Nemesis Au mine have been worked to a maximum depth of 70m with three steep plunging high-grade gold (average grade of 121 g/t Au) shoots (85° to the east) over a strike length of 60m. The shoots are stacked and the plunge of the stacking is moderate to the east. **RC drilling along strike to the east was very shallow (maximum vertical depth of 35m) and did not test the plunging mineralisation**.

The historic production of the Nemesis gold mine was in two stages.

- Mining started in 1900 and **5,538.86 oz of gold was produced from 2,075 tons for 83 g/t Au**.
- In 1909, another **1618.14 oz of gold was produced from 201 tons for 250 g/t Au.**
- The total production is **7157 oz of gold from 2,276 tons for an average weighted grade of 98 g/t.**

The Nemesis Shear Zone strikes approximately over 1.2 km within the project area and the Nemesis mine area has only been partly tested by shallow RC drilling over a strike of 160m. Refer JORC table for Open File reference for all historical data reported.

Gold in soil anomalism (lag sampling) with >50 ppb Au response extends along the NSZ. Over 500m of strike remains untested by drilling including where the NSZ extends under the laterite plateau. There is potential for laterite/saprolite gold mineralisation to the east of the Nemesis Au mine.

No drilling has tested the depth extent of the main Nemesis lodes.

Bottle Dump Shear Zone (image 1)

The northern portion of the Nemesis Project lies on top of the laterite plateau. Lag sampling completed in 1992 highlighted strong gold in soil anomalism (**peak value - 865 ppb Au**) which is interpreted to be associated with the eastern extension of the Bottle Dump Shear Zone (informal). The Bottle Dump Au mine lies some 1100m to the west of the western boundary of the Nemesis Project. The deposit (initial resource of 142,000t @ 4.23 g/t Au) was mined in the late 1990's. The Bottle Dump Au mineralisation is associated with sulphidation of BIF and plunges steeply to the east.

RAB drilling within the Nemesis Project completed over parts of the gold in soil anomalism is considered to be **too shallow to effectively delineate potential steep plunging high grade shoots**. Most holes were to a **depth of 20m with some to 30m depth.** Approximately half of the >50 ppb Au in soil anomalism was partially tested.

Exploration Model and Next Steps

Inspection by Rumble of the Nemesis Au mine and the nearby Bottle Dump Au mine has determined the high-grade gold mineralisation is associated with steep east plunging shoots within steep north dipping shear zones. Previous exploration focused on shallow strike extensive gold mineralisation along the shears rather than high grade dip length extensive shoots.

During the option period Rumble will target high grade gold lodes mineralisation at the Nemesis mine area.

Exploration Steps

- Map and determine the plunge extent of the known mineralisation to generate drill targets.
- RC drilling

Rumble is fast tracking the exploration with **drilling of identified targets scheduled April 2018.**

Key Commercial Terms of the Option Agreement

Rumble has signed a binding 12-month option agreement with Stonevale Enterprises Pty Ltd (**"**Vendor**"**) to acquire an 80% interest in the Nemesis project based on the below terms:

a. RTR to expend a minimum $60,000 before it can withdraw from the option agreement.

b. RTR to pay 1-year of rent and rates for the initial option period.

c. Rumble can extend the option for a further 6 months for $25,000 in cash payment to Vendor.

d. Rumble can exercise the option to acquire 80% of the project by paying A$250,000 in cash or RTR shares at any time during the 12-month option period.

e. Vendor is free carried to BFS.

f. Following the completion of a BFS and decision to mine, Vendor can either elect to contribute to ongoing project development or dilute to a 1% NSR.

- 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.

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 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *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.* • *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.*	• The project comprises of a single granted mining license – M20/33. • The license is currently owned by Stonevale Enterprises Pty Ltd. Rumble Resources has an option to acquire 80% of the license. • The license is granted, in a state of good standing and has no known impediments to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Information for this report was obtained from Open File. • Includes: o Final Exploration Progress Report 1989 to 1992. Nemesis Project M20/33 Cue Western Australia. Metana Minerals NL. A35200 o Drilling Report – M20/33 – Anthony John Guise 1988. A25118
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Orogenic shear host gold including sulphidation of BIF.
Drill hole Information	• *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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *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.*	• Only approximate drill hole locations plotted – local grid – see image 1. • No results presented.
Data aggregation methods	• *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.* • *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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No drilling results reported. • Historic production from “List of Cancelled Gold Mining Leases 1954” • Note that of the 7157 oz produced, 966.35 oz was dollied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should*	• Not known

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
intercept lengths	*be reported.* • *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 known').*	
Diagrams	• *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.*	• Refer Image 1.
Balanced reporting	• *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.*	• Not applicable as not reporting own exploration results and this historical data unknown.
Other substantive exploration data	• *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.*	• Lag sampling results from: ○ Final Exploration Progress Report 1989 to 1992. Nemesis Project M20/33 Cue Western Australia. Metana Minerals NL. A35200 • Lag sample location on local grid. Annotated – Image 1.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Proposed work includes geological mapping followed by RC drilling.