19th February 2018 ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Gravity Survey Completed at Earaheedy High Grade Zinc Project

- Rumble has completed a gravity survey over high-grade zinc and lead stratiform mineralisation identified through historic wide spaced drilling within carbonate sediments of the lower sedimentary units of the Earaheedy Basin (Proterozoic) in Western Australia.
- Historical drilling discovered high-grade zinc up to **18.6%** within an intersection **3.3m** @ **11.2% Zn, and 0.93% Pb** from 150m and another drill hole intercepted **2m** @ **8.23% Zn and 2.77% Pb** from 103m that occurs in flat lying carbonates.
- Preliminary modelling has highlighted a number of gravity anomalies that are interpreted to parallel northwest trending basement structures.
- Detailed partial leach geochemistry is planned to cover the modelled gravity trends in March which will help delineate first order targets to be drill tested this year.
- Based on the wide spaced drilling, widespread flat lying zinc and lead mineralisation and significant high-grade intercepts, Rumble believes the potential for moderate to high angle fault breccias with significant/economic mineralisation is high.
- Rumble is targeting Mississippi Valley Type (MVT) high-grade base metal deposits similar to the Devonian Lennard Shelf Zn-Pb deposits of the Kimberley Region of Western Australia.
- Rumble has applied for additional tenure that potentially covers the southeast extension of stratiform zinc and lead mineralisation.

Rumble Resources Ltd (ASX: RTR) ("Rumble" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that the recently commissioned gravity survey over the southeast portion of the Earaheedy Zinc Project (E69/3464 – 75 km²) has been completed. Gravity targets associated with inferred northwest trending basement faults/structures have been identified. The gravity targets will be tested by partial leach base metal geochemistry to aid in defining mineralised faults which will help delineate first order targets to be drill tested this year. An additional exploration license (ELA69/3543) has been applied for to cover potential extension of stratiform zinc and lead mineralisation to the southeast of the current Earaheedy project area.

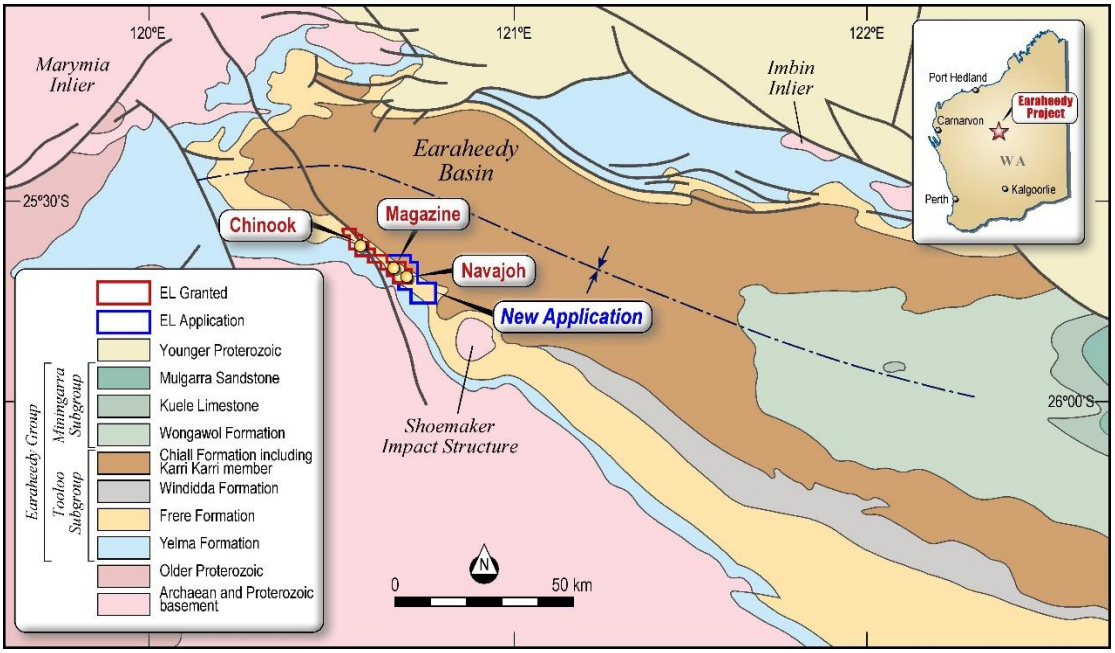

Image 1. Project Location and Regional Geology – Earaheedy Project

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About the Earaheedy Project (Image 1) – Option to Acquire 75%

Rumble has an option agreement with Fossil Prospecting Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of ASX Listed Zenith Minerals Ltd – (ASX: ZNC)) to acquire a 75% interest in the Earaheedy Project, as previously announced on 12 October 2017.

The Earaheedy High Grade Zinc Project (E69/3464) is located approximately 110km north of Wiluna, Western Australia. Zinc and lead mineralisation with elevated silver is associated with the Navajoh Dolomite Member (also known as the Sweetwaters Well Member) of the Yelma Formation. The Yelma Formation is the lower unit of the 5000m thick Earaheedy Basin (Palaeoproterozoic). Sphalerite, galena, pyrite and marcasite (coarse grain) occurs as stratiform/stratabound ore fill veins and breccias, dissolution cavity fill, disseminated, stylolitic and fault fill mineralisation styles.

Broad spaced drilling (completed in the 1990's) defined several prospects containing oxidised and primary Zn-Pb mineralisation (zinc dominant) associated with a flat lying to shallow northeast dipping laterally continuous dolomite horizon with over 20 kilometres strike. The initial drill spacing was 5 to 10km. The current drill spacing is approximately 1km by 1km. Three prospects were defined within granted tenement E69/3464 (**see image 2**).

At 'Navajoh', an intersection of **7.3 metres @ 6.1 % Zn**, **0.77% Pb** (including **3.3 metres @ 11.2% Zn, and 0.93% Pb**) remains untested for 500 metres to 1 kilometre in all directions.

At 'Magazine' there are no follow up holes within a 1kilometre radius of a discovery intersection of **11 metres @ 3.5% (Zn + Pb)** which includes **2 metres @ 8.2% Zn, 2.8% Pb)**.

At 'Chinook' intersections include **9 metres @ 3.54% Zn, 0.58% Pb**.

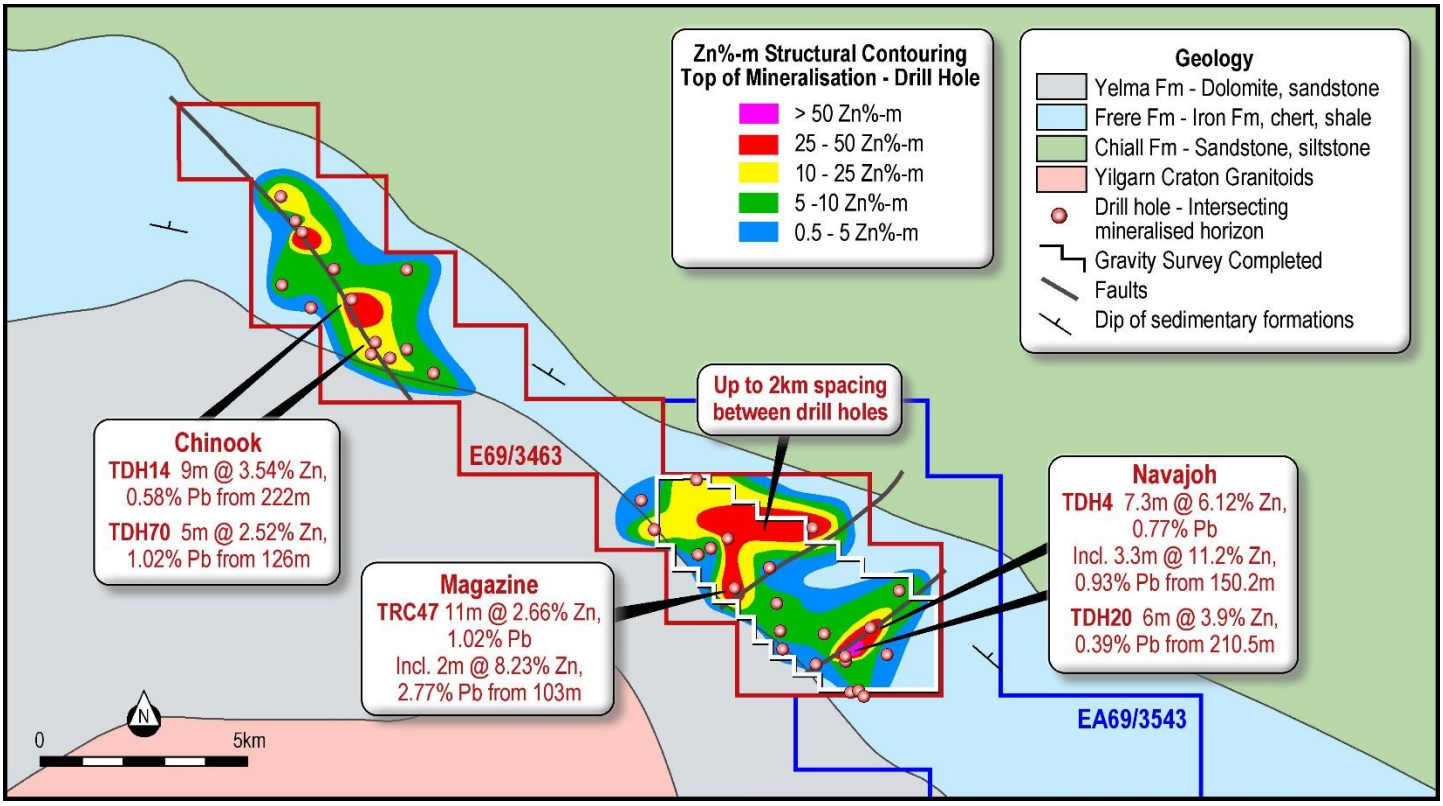

Image 2. Structural Contours (Zn%-m) Drill Holes Intercepting Mineralised Horizon.

Review of the historic drilling has concluded that approximately half the drill holes did not intercept the target horizon. A total of 64 drill holes were completed within the project area (E69/3464) with only 35 drill holes intercepting the stratiform zinc horizon (including partial end of hole intercepts).

Rumble completed additional structural interpretation from magnetics and also completed a study on the relationship of metal zonation with respect to Zn:Pb ratios determined from drillhole data. Rumble considers the exploration model for the Earaheedy Project to be analogous to well-known MVT (Mississippi Valley Type) base metal deposits worldwide.

Based on the wide spaced drilling, widespread flat lying zinc and lead mineralisation and significant high-grade intercepts **(3.3m @ 11.2% Zn**), the potential for moderate to high angle fault breccias with significant/economic mineralisation is high.

The target size is 10Mt, similar to the Pillara (Blendevale) Zn – Pb deposit located in the Devonian limestones of the Lennard Shelf, Kimberley Region, Western Australia. The Pillara deposit produced 10.3 Mt @ 6.9% Zn and 2.3% Pb. Of note, the discovery drill-hole (8m @ 8.9% Zn, 3.5% Pb below 210m) at Pillara, was the 136th drill hole in thae area.

Gravity Survey Completed by Rumble

The gravity survey comprised of 556 stations on a 200m by 200m grid covering an area of 20km². Terrain corrections were applied to the final Bouger gravity (2.5g/cc).

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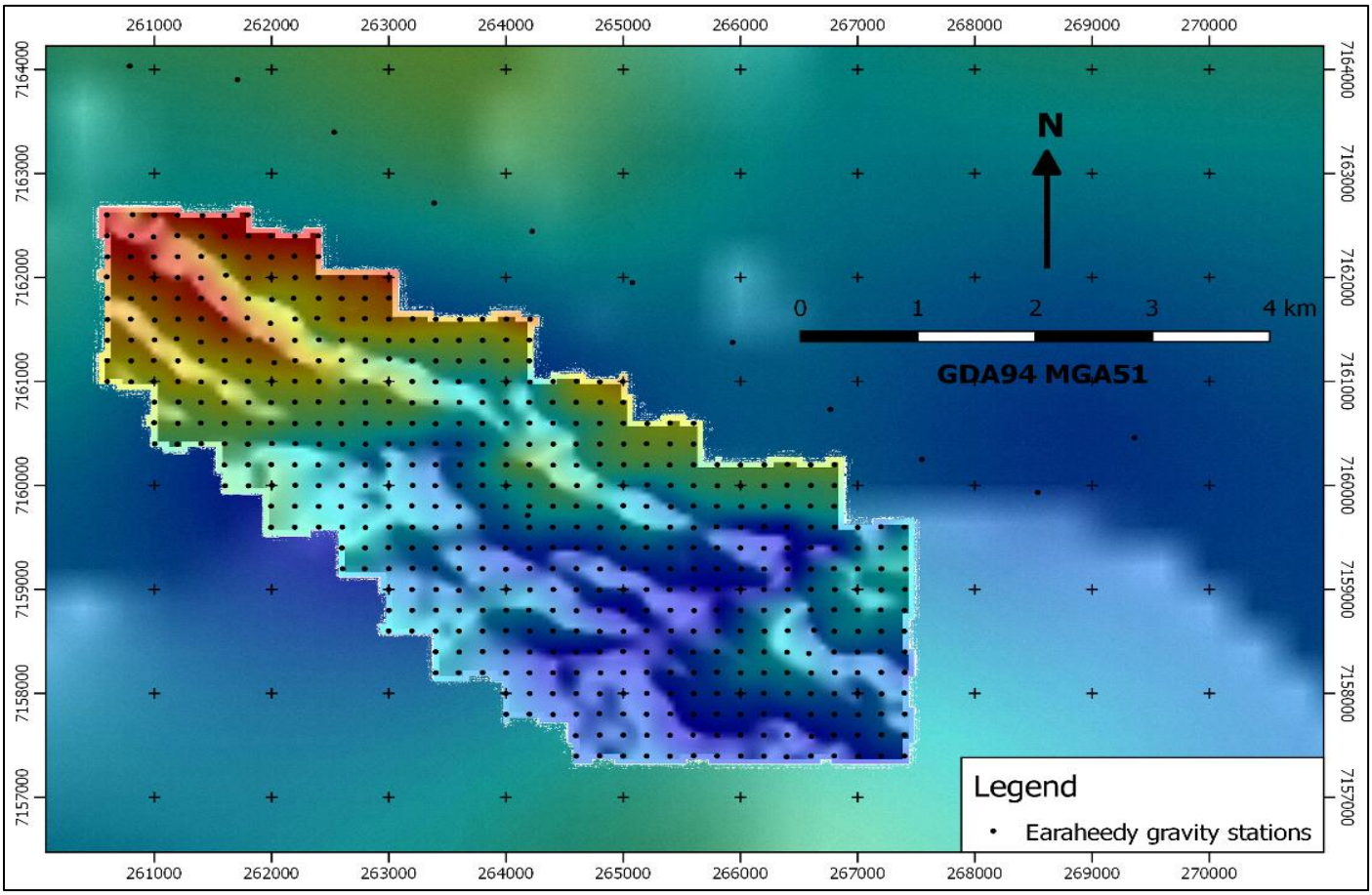

Image 3 - Final Terrain corrected Bouguer gravity for a density of 2.5g/cc over the regional gravity image.

The gravity survey was designed to cover the interpreted strong zinc metal endowment as defined by structural contouring (Zn%-m) – **see image 2** – along with higher grade Zn drilling intercepts within the south-eastern portion of granted tenement E69/3463.

Preliminary interpretation of the gravity data outlined a number of non-magnetic and non-topographic related gravity anomalies and trends that lies close to both northwest (basement faults) and northeast (cross faults) structures (**see image 4).** Surface geochemistry is planned to cover the gravity anomalies and trends.

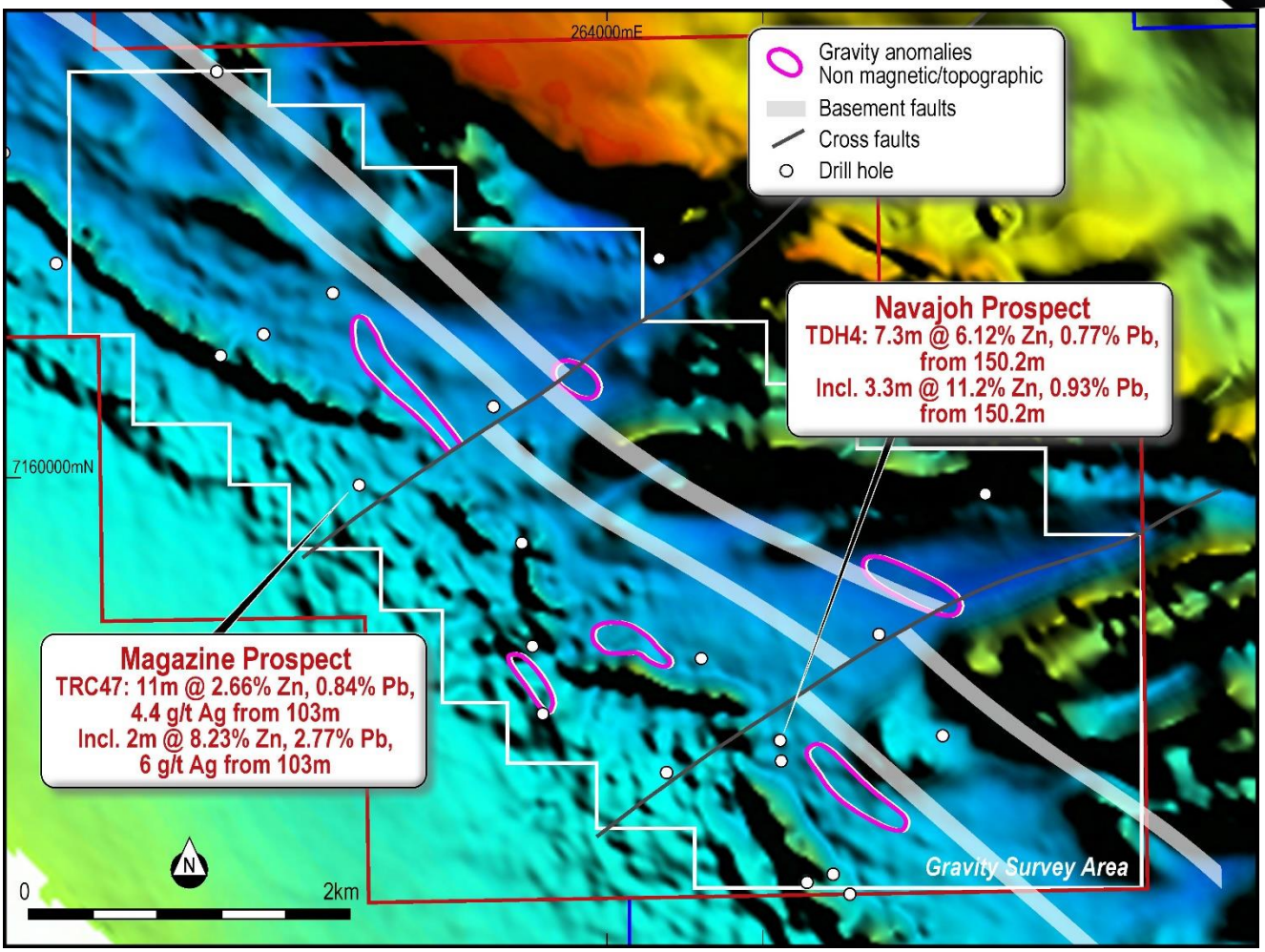

Image 4 – Basement Structures with Gravity Anomalies over Detailed Magnetics

Next Steps of Exploration

Historic exploration has shown the flat lying zinc and lead mineralisation does not surface and is essentially "blind". All historic exploration drilling passed through iron formations and shale of the Frere Formation before intercepting the host dolomite of the Yelma Formation. The mineralised dolomite was intercepted at a vertical depth of 50 to 70m to the southwest (**see image 2**). No systematic surface geochemistry has been completed.

Partial leach geochemistry is planned in March to cover the gravity trends and anomalies with the aim to help delineate base metal leakage haloes associated with potential mineralised fault breccias.

The partial leach geochemistry will help prioritise gravity/structural high-grade zinc targets for drilling this year.

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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 granted exploration licence – E69/3464 and a pending exploration licence – ELA69/3543 • E69/3464 is currently owned by Fossil Prospecting Pty Ltd. Rumble Resources has an option agreement to acquire 75% of the licence over 2 years. • E69/3464 is granted, in a state of good standing and has no known impediments to operate in the area. • ELA69/3543 is pending and is owned by Rumble Resources 100%.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Information for this report was obtained from Zenith Minerals Ltd (holding company of Fossil Prospecting Ltd) and Zinc Company Aust. ○ Details of the information within this report are documented in the announcement released 12/10/2017 – Option Agreement to Acquire Earaheedy Zinc Project.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• Deposit type is MVT (Mississippi Valley Type). The geological setting is carbonate hosted. The style is stratiform replacement and fault breccia massive sulphides.

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:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *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.*
		• Drill hole intercepts within this report are documented in announcement released 12/10/2017 – Option Agreement to Acquire Earaheedy Zinc Project

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*	• Not applicable as no weighting average techniques or aggregate intercepts have been utilised.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *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 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').*	• Not applicable as relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths not relevant to this announcement.
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.*	• Image 1 presents the Earaheedy Project Location with Regional Geology. • Image 2 presents structural contouring of the Zn mineralized horizon. The contouring uses Zn%-m (>0.2% Zn mineralization per hole intercepting the mineralized horizon). Plan View • Image 3 presents the final corrected Bouger Gravity • Image 4 highlights basement structures with gravity anomalies over detailed magnetics
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 balanced reporting is not relevant to this announcement.
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.*	• The gravity survey was completed by Haines Geophysics December 2017. The survey comprised of 556 stations on a 200m by 200m grid. • The gravity survey has been tied in to the regional gravity grid. • Terrain corrections have been completed to optimize accuracy of results. • Collation and preliminary interpretation completed by Armada Exploration Services.
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.*	• Planned work includes partial leach geochemistry over preliminary gravity trends to highlight potential base metal leakage haloes. This work is planned for March 2018.