

10 June 2014  
For Immediate Release

## ACQUISITION OF KATHLEEN VALLEY GOLD PROJECT

### Highlights:

- Ramelius to acquire the high grade Kathleen Valley Gold Project in WA
- Kathleen Valley project located close to the Company's new Vivien Gold Project
- Creates synergies for Ramelius' integrated high grade WA gold development

### Kathleen Valley Gold Project Acquisition

The Directors of Australian gold producer, Ramelius Resources Limited (ASX: RMS), are pleased to announce a further broadening of the Company's gold operations in Western Australia.

Ramelius has signed a Sale and Purchase Agreement with Xstrata Nickel Australasia Operations Pty Limited (XNAO), a subsidiary of Glencore plc, and with Giralia Resources Pty Limited (Giralia) to acquire 100% of the XNAO Kathleen Valley tenements and 100% of the tenements held by XNAO and Giralia as the participants in the Kathleen Valley and Mount Harris Joint Ventures.

The XNAO Kathleen Valley tenements are located 50km north of Leinster in Western Australia (Figure 1) and contain a JORC (2012) Mineral Resource of 130,000 ounces of gold in three deposits - Mossbecker, Yellow Aster and Nils Desperandum (see Table 1).

Ramelius intends to complete further resource definition drilling within the next six months to enable the Company to upgrade the resources to Indicated, for use in future mine planning studies.

Scoping studies undertaken on behalf of XNAO indicate the potential for high grade open pit developments with low capital costs.

Upon completion of the Sale and Purchase Agreement, the signing of ancillary Deeds of Assumption and Assignment plus a Nickel Offtake and Clawback Agreement with XNAO, Ramelius will pay XNAO A\$3.645 million cash for 100% of its Kathleen Valley tenements. In addition Ramelius has agreed to pay A\$405,000 cash to acquire 100% of the adjacent Kathleen Valley Joint Venture and Mt Harris Joint Venture. Collectively the package of three contiguous tenement groups will be referred to as the Kathleen Valley Gold Project.

10 June 2014

#### ISSUED CAPITAL

Ordinary Shares: 365M

#### DIRECTORS

**Chairman:**  
Robert Kennedy  
**Non-Executive Directors:**  
Kevin Lines  
Michael Bohm  
**Managing Director:**  
Ian Gordon

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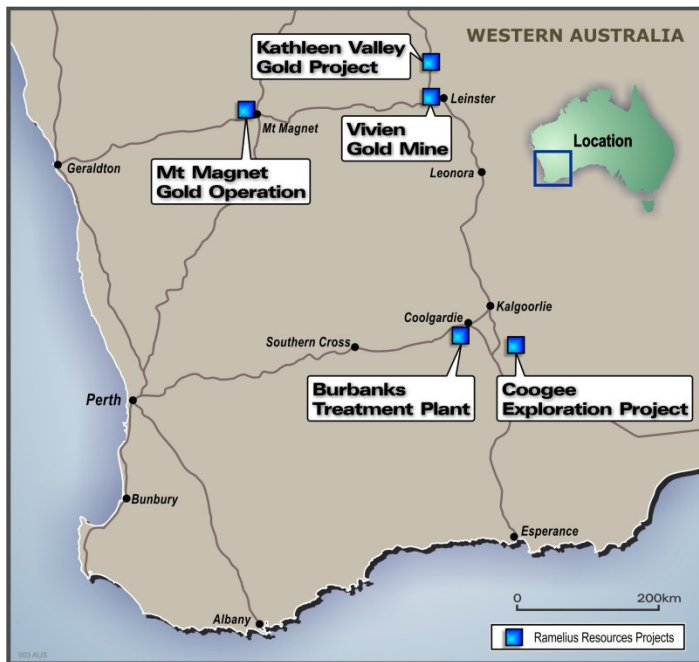
**Operations Office**  
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Managing Director Ian Gordon said, “The acquisition of the Kathleen Valley Gold Project will add significantly to Ramelius’ recent acquisition of the Vivien Gold Project, enable cost reduction synergies across both projects and significantly build on the Company’s strategy to create a high yielding, positive cash flow mining business centred on its established Mt Magnet Milling Operations.”

**For further information contact:**

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Managing Director  
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COO  
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**Figure 1: Ramelius’ Western Australian project locations**

### **Kathleen Valley Mineral Resource Summary**

Resources are generated from 475 RC and Diamond holes drilled by previous companies between 1984 and 2012. All resources are located on ML36/375. Drillhole density is typically 12.5m by 25m to 25m x 50m. Mineralisation occurs as shallow dipping silica-sericite sulphide lenses within a granitic conglomerate proximal to a shallow dipping fault contact with underlying mafic units. Split RC sub-samples and half core were assayed by Aqua Regia and Fire Assay methods. Gold was estimated within 3D lode shapes interpreted using a 0.5 g/t cut-off and Ordinary Kriging methods. Metallurgical testwork shows high recovery suitable for normal CIP/CIL processing and open pit mining methods are assumed. Detailed information is given in JORC Table 1 below.

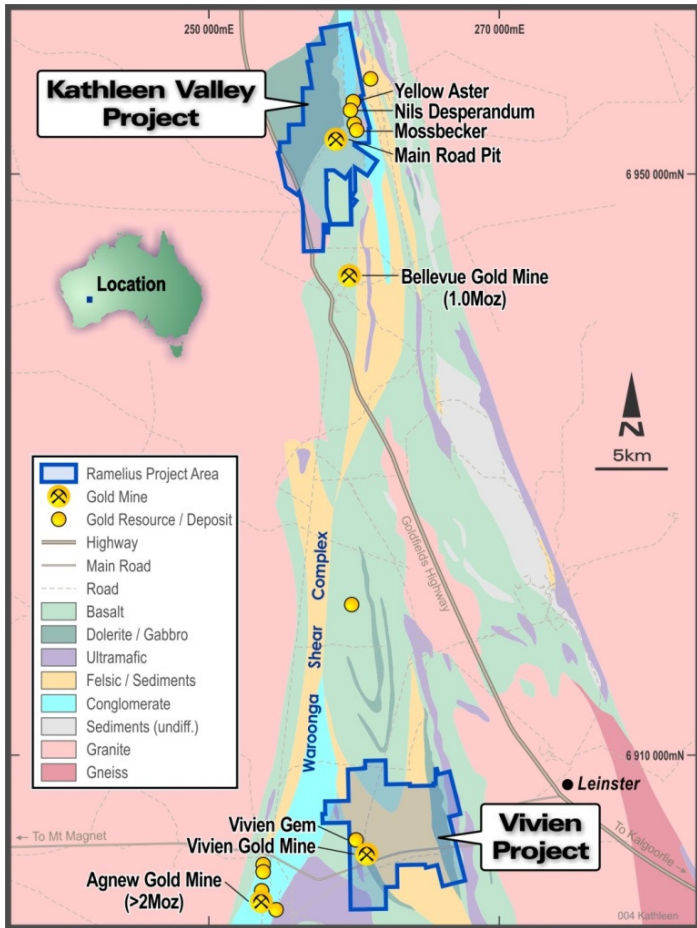


Figure 2: Kathleen Valley gold project land package, relative to the recently acquired Vivien Gold Project at Leinster

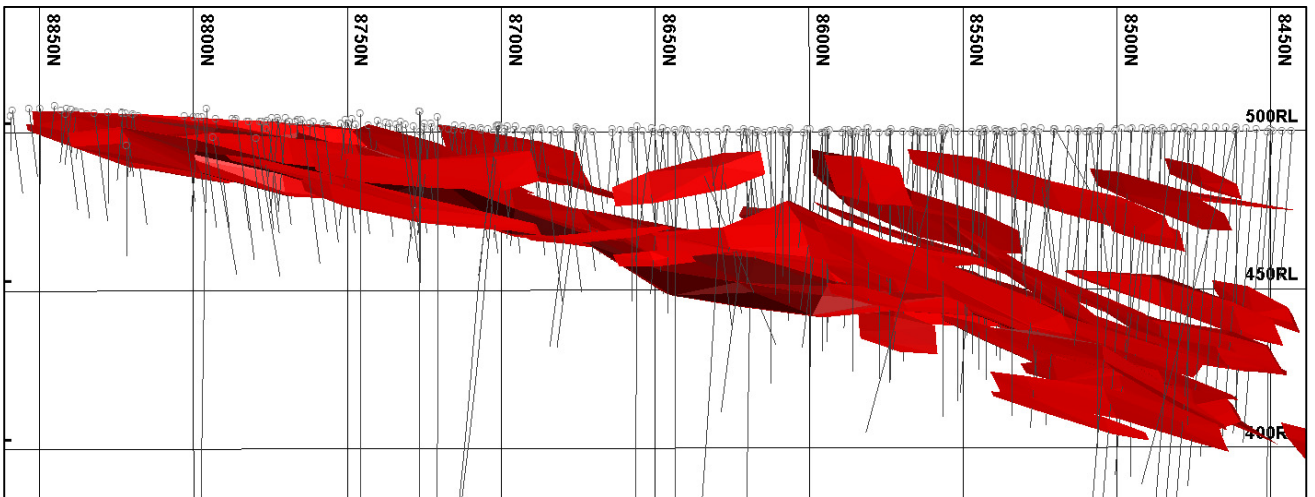


Figure 3: Mossbecker deposit 0.5 g/t mineralisation envelope, looking east

**Table 1: Kathleen Valley Project Mineral Resources, > 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade**

Deposit	Category	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces
Mossbecker	Indicated	130,000	3.0	13,000
	Inferred	390,000	4.1	51,000
	Total	520,000	3.8	63,000
Yellow Aster	Indicated	120,000	2.3	9,000
	Inferred	610,000	1.9	37,000
	Total	730,000	2.0	46,000
Nils Desperandum	Indicated	70,000	3.0	7,000
	Inferred	120,000	3.5	14,000
	Total	190,000	3.4	21,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,440,000</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>130,000</b>

Note: Figures are rounded to nearest 10,000 tonnes, 0.1 g/t and 1,000 ounces. Rounding errors may occur.

**Table 2: Agreements Summary**

Project	Vendors	Agreement Type	Agreement Term	Purchase Price to Exercise Agreements
Kathleen Valley Gold Project	XNAO	Sale and Purchase Agreement	N/A	A\$3,645,000 cash only
Mt Harris JV Project	XNAO and Giralia Resources Pty Ltd	Sale and Purchase Agreement	N/A	A\$202,500 cash only
Kathleen Valley JV Project	XNAO and Giralia Resources Pty Ltd	Sale and Purchase Agreement	N/A	A\$202,500 cash only

The Information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Kevin Seymour, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Kevin Seymour is a full-time employee of Ramelius Resources Limited. Kevin Seymour has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity they have undertaken 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". Kevin Seymour consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Rob Hutchison, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Rob Hutchison is a full-time employee of Ramelius Resources Limited. Rob Hutchison has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity they have undertaken 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". Rob Hutchison consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

# JORC Code, 2012 Edition

## Table 1 Report for Kathleen Valley Gold Project

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> <li><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> <li><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Kathleen Valley deposits consisting of Mossbecker, Yellow Aster and Nils Desperandum were drilled by Newmont in the mid 1980's, Sir Samuel Mines in the late 1980's and by Jubilee Mines in the early 1990's. Xstrata undertook further drilling in 2012 to improve the confidence in the continuity of the high grade gold mineralisation</li> <li>RC samples were predominantly collected as 1m samples with 2m also used and subsampled using a riffle or cone splitter to produce ≈3kg sub-samples. Diamond core was halved with a diamond saw to produce representative sub-samples on 1m or geologically selected intervals</li> <li>Drillhole locations were designed to allow for spatial spread across the interpreted mineralised zone. RC samples were riffle split to ≈3-4kg samples on 1m metre intervals</li> <li>No new drilling has been completed by Ramelius. All drillhole data is historical with the most recent completed by Xstrata in 2012</li> <li>Drill samples were pulverized and assayed by 25g Aqua Regia or 50g Fire Assay, with an AAS finish</li> </ul>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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).</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC drilling was completed using standard +5" drill hammers. Diamond drillholes include HQ and NQ core sizes. Core was not orientated.</li> <li>For Mossbecker 87% of the drilling was by RC and 13% was by diamond drilling. For Yellow Aster &amp; Nils Desperandum 96% of the drilling was by RC and 4% was by diamond drilling</li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No drill recovery information is available for RC drilling. Core recovery recorded for 16 diamond drillholes is almost uniformly 100% and inspection of core shows deposit is hosted by competent units which would be amenable to effective RC drilling</li> <li>No indication of sample bias is evident or has been established</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Logging</b>	<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>• RC and diamond drill samples were geologically logged for lithology. Lesser amounts of logging detail exist for sulphides, alteration, geotechnical and ore intercepts</li> <li>• Drillhole logging of RC chips is qualitative on visual recordings of rock forming minerals and quantitative on estimates of mineral abundance.</li> <li>• The entire length of drillholes are geologically logged</li> </ul>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<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>• For older historic drilling, sub-sampling and sample preparation techniques are unknown. For Xstrata drilling:</li> <li>• Sawn half diamond core samples and dry RC samples are riffle split to ≈3kg sub-samples.</li> <li>• Samples were entirely pulverized prior to sub-sampling in the laboratory to ensure homogenous samples with 85% passing 75um. 200gm is extracted by spatula that is used for the 50gm charge on standard fire assays.</li> <li>• For the 2012 drilling program Xstrata implemented a programme of quality control on RC drilling involving certified reference standards (1:20), field duplicates (1:20) blank samples (1:40) and umpire laboratory check samples (1:40) to monitor the accuracy and precision of laboratory data.</li> <li>• The sample size is considered appropriate for the type, style, thickness and consistency of mineralization.</li> </ul>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<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, spectrometers, 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>• The use of Aqua Regia method for many historical assays (approximately 50%) may not fully evaluate total gold in samples but would still be indicative of the majority of gold present. Fire Assay would be more effective at measuring total gold and is considered appropriate.</li> <li>• No field analyses of gold grades are completed. Quantitative analysis of the gold content and trace elements is undertaken in a controlled laboratory environment.</li> <li>• QAQC measures were carried out by Xstrata and included certified reference standards, field duplicates, blank samples and umpire laboratory check samples</li> <li>• QAQC measures are not available for the majority of historic drilling.</li> </ul>
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<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> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ramelius personnel have inspected the RC drill sites in the field and available core holes to verify the correlation of mineralized zones between assay results and lithology, alteration and mineralization.</li> <li>• Drillholes are frequently overlapping or confirmed by later close spaced drilling. 2012 Xstrata drillholes re-test numerous earlier holes,</li> </ul>

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>JORC Code explanation</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<p>compare well and are the main verification of previous sampling and assay results.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Documentation of historic primary data, data entry and verification is generally unavailable.</li> <li>• No adjustments or calibrations are made to any of the assay data recorded in the database.</li> </ul>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most drillhole collars were picked up using DGPS survey control. Only limited downhole survey is available. Many holes are vertical and unsurveyed.</li> <li>• Holes were transcribed to MGA94 – Zone 51 grid coordinates.</li> <li>• Topographic control is established from DTMs generated from mine surveyors' total station final pickups of the surrounding landforms.</li> </ul>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drillhole spacing ranges from 12.5 x 25m to 25m x 50m and frequently closer in core resource areas.</li> <li>• Drill spacing is sufficient to establish Mineral Resources and classifications applied.</li> <li>• No sampling compositing has been applied within key mineralised intervals.</li> </ul>
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></li> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The drilling is drilled orthogonal to the interpreted strike of the target horizon. Holes are frequently vertical, intersecting sub-horizontal mineralisation</li> <li>• Structural logging of available diamond core supports the drilling direction</li> <li>• No drilling orientation and/or sampling bias has been recognized in the data at this time.</li> </ul>
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historical data, measures unknown</li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ramelius and others have reviewed sampling techniques and data. A lack of detailed information on historic drilling methods and QAQC has been previously noted. However there are no indications that previous methodologies were below industry standard or data is biased.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<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 results reported in this report are on granted Mining Lease ML36/375 being acquired by Ramelius Resources Limited under Sale and Purchase Agreement with XNAO. The mining lease is located on a pastoral lease. Heritage surveys are completed prior to any ground disturbing activities in accordance with Ramelius' responsibilities under the Aboriginal Heritage Act.</li> <li>At this time all the tenements are in good standing. There are no known impediments to obtaining licences to operate in the area.</li> </ul>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exploration by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide to Ramelius' exploration activities. Previous parties have completed shallow RAB, Aircore and RC drilling, geophysical data collection and interpretation.</li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The mineralisation at the Kathleen Valley deposits is typical of orogenic structurally controlled Archaean gold lode systems. The mineralisation is controlled by a flat lying N/S trending fault passing through the Jones Creek Conglomerate and overlying ultramafic rocks. The Mossbecker deposit, for example, extends over 350m strike. Gold mineralisation occurs in 1 or 2 main sub-horizontal lodes 2-10m thick and 40-80m wide and plunges around 15° to the southwest.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<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>Not Applicable</li> </ul>
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not Applicable</li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>and should be stated.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>	
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<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</li> </ul>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<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>• Not Applicable</li> </ul>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Applicable</li> </ul>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not Applicable</li> </ul>
<b>Further work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li>• <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Further planned work includes infill RC and selected diamond twins to further validate the resource and increase its confidence to an Indicated status. Ramelius also plans to drill deeper holes below the Mossbecker deposit to better define the extent of the mineralisation.</li> </ul>

## Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Database integrity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.</li> <li>Data validation procedures used.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data has been sourced from an Access Drillhole Database provided by XNAO</li> <li>Previous reports detail validation checks for missing assays and geology intervals, overlapping intervals, duplicate assays, EOH depth, hole collar elevations and assay value detection limits, negative and zero values</li> </ul>
<b>Site visits</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.</li> <li>If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Competent Persons have made one site visit viewing deposit areas, to view drill collar locations, surface geological outcrop and a number of representative diamond drillhole cores.</li> </ul>
<b>Geological interpretation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.</li> <li>Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.</li> <li>The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.</li> <li>The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.</li> <li>The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Confidence in the geological interpretation is high</li> <li>Data used include drilling assay and geological logging, surface outcrop and minor historic surface and underground workings, diamond core logging and structure</li> <li>No alternate interpretation envisaged.</li> <li>Geology confirms primary grade interpretation</li> <li>Grade continuity affected by relatively nuggety gold mineralisation</li> </ul>
<b>Dimensions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Mossbecker deposit extends over 350m strike. Gold mineralisation occurs in sub-horizontal lodes 2-10m thick and 40-80m wide and plunges around 15° to the southwest. The other deposits are of similar dimensions and nature.</li> </ul>
<b>Estimation and modelling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.</li> <li>The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.</li> <li>The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.</li> <li>Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposits were estimated using geological software using Ordinary Kriging within hard bounded mineralised domains. The estimation method is appropriate for the deposit type.</li> <li>The deposits have been previously modelled and estimated and comparisons with the most recent model made</li> <li>Only gold is estimated</li> <li>No deleterious elements present</li> <li>Block size was determined by kriging efficiency test. Parent cell of 12.5mN x 5mE x 5mRL</li> <li>No assumption made on selective mining unit</li> <li>Each domain was geostatistically analysed and assigned appropriate search directions, top-cuts and kriging parameters</li> <li>Geological interpretation matches grade domain interpretation with sub-horizontal lodes used to model deposit</li> <li>Top cuts were applied to domains after review of grade population characteristics a 99.5%</li> </ul>

	<p><i>economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.</i></li> <li><i>Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.</i></li> <li><i>Any assumptions about correlation between variables.</i></li> <li><i>Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.</i></li> <li><i>Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.</i></li> <li><i>The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.</i></li> </ul>	<p>topcut of 60 g/t was applied</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Validation included visual comparison against drillhole grades, global grade statistic comparisons and swath grade plots</li> </ul>
<b>Moisture</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis</li> </ul>
<b>Cut-off parameters</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A 0.5 g/t grade cut-off has been used for ore interpretation and resource reporting</li> <li>This cutoff encapsulates the mineralisation effectively and typically discriminates economic material from waste</li> </ul>
<b>Mining factors or assumptions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resources are reported on the assumption of mining by conventional open pit grade control and mining methods. The majority of reported resource is less than 100m deep. Previous scoping studies show a significant proportion of resources can be economic in an open pit scenario. Studies have included block regularisation to simulate significant mining dilution that would be incurred mining sub-horizontal lodes</li> </ul>
<b>Metallurgical factors or assumptions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case,</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Metallurgical testwork commissioned by XNAO on composited drill core samples shows Mossbecker ore to be free milling with a high gravity gold and total recovery of +95%</li> </ul>

	<p><i>this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.</i></p>	
<p><b>Environmental factors or assumptions</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No specific issues beyond normal open pit mine licensing are envisaged</li> <li>Areas within the mining lease are available for placement of a Waste Land Form. Waste rocks lack sulphides and are likely to be Non Acid Forming, although waste characterisation studies are yet to be completed</li> <li>Ore processing will take place at existing mill facilities offsite</li> <li>Water inflows can be pumped to existing open pits</li> </ul>
<p><b>Bulk density</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.</li> <li>The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.</li> <li>Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Density measurements were carried out by Jubilee on HQ diamond core using the water immersion method</li> <li>Densities of 2.3 for oxide, 2.5 for transitional and 2.8 for fresh were applied</li> </ul>
<p><b>Classification</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.</li> <li>Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).</li> <li>Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>While the deposits are relatively well drilled and confidence in geological interpretation and grade is good, the historical nature of drilling and lack of detail on methodology and QAQC measures means Resource classification has been largely classed as Inferred. Some more recent drilling, areas of high drill density and confidence have been classed as Indicated.</li> <li>The resource classification accounts for all relevant factors</li> <li>The classification reflects the Competent Person's view</li> </ul>
<p><b>Audits or reviews</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No audits or reviews have been undertaken, however a number of previous resource estimates have been made and compared</li> </ul>

**Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence**

- *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*
- *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.*
- *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*
- Confidence in the relative accuracy of the estimates is reflected by the classifications assigned
- The estimates are global estimates
- No production data is available for comparison