RAMELIUS RESOURCES

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For Immediate Release

Exploration & Resource Development Drilling Update

HIGHLIGHTS

Ramelius Resources Limited (ASX:RMS) is pleased to announce new results from recent resource development and exploration drilling programmes at its Mt Magnet and Vivien operations in Western Australia as well as exploration drilling success at Yandan North in northern Queensland (refer Figure 1).

MT MAGNET (WA)

Highly encouraging high grade intersections continue to be returned from infill and extensional resource development drilling at Shannon to support its emerging underground resource potential below the preliminary 2017 open pit design. Drilling continues to prove excellent strike and down dip continuity. Significant high grade intersections from the recent drilling include:

- 11m at 6.66g/t Au from 176m in GXRC0556
- 12m at 16.61g/t Au from 187m in GXRC0558, including 5m at 37.16g/t Au
- 2m at 13.81g/t Au from 245m in GXRC0559
- 11m at 4.83g/t Au from 211m in GXRC0561, including 2m at 22.5g/t Au
- 8m at 5.18g/t Au from 162m in GXRC0569, including 1m at 35.5g/t Au

VIVIEN UNDERGROUND MINE (WA)

Final assay results are now available from the majority of underground diamond drill holes designed to test for dilational jog repeats to the Vivien underground mine at depth. Encouragingly the drilling shows the lode thickness and grade is redeveloping with depth. Highly significant new intersections returned from the drilling include:

- 5.6m at 5.20g/t Au from 330m in VVDD1064
- 10.3m at 9.20g/t Au from 291m in VVDD1067

NORTH YANDAN (QLD)

Encouraging broad zones of gold anomalous epithermal veining and sulphidic breccia was returned from reconnaissance diamond drilling over 160m down hole in YNDD0002.

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ABOUT RAMELIUS

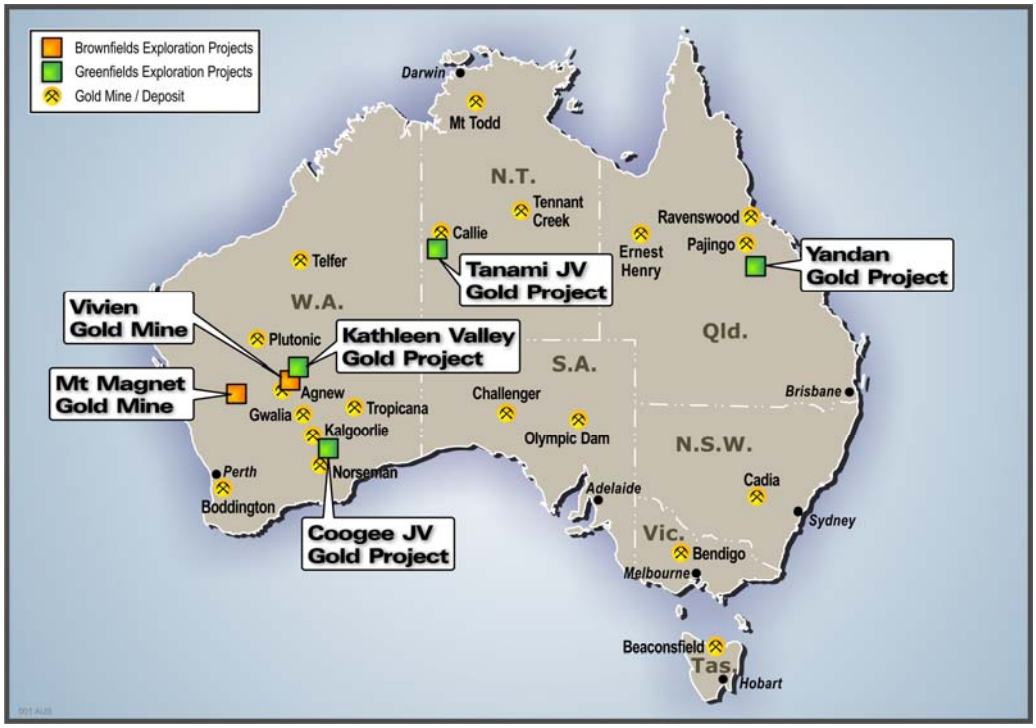

Figure 1: Ramelius' Exploration Project Locations

Ramelius owns 100% of the Mt Magnet gold mine and associated processing plant located in the Murchison region of Western Australia. The Company is mining underground at the high-grade Vivien gold mine near Leinster as well as underground at Water Tank Hill and open pit mining at Mt Magnet, with several pit cut-backs and new pits underway that form part of the new Cosmos Mine Area (refer Figure 2).

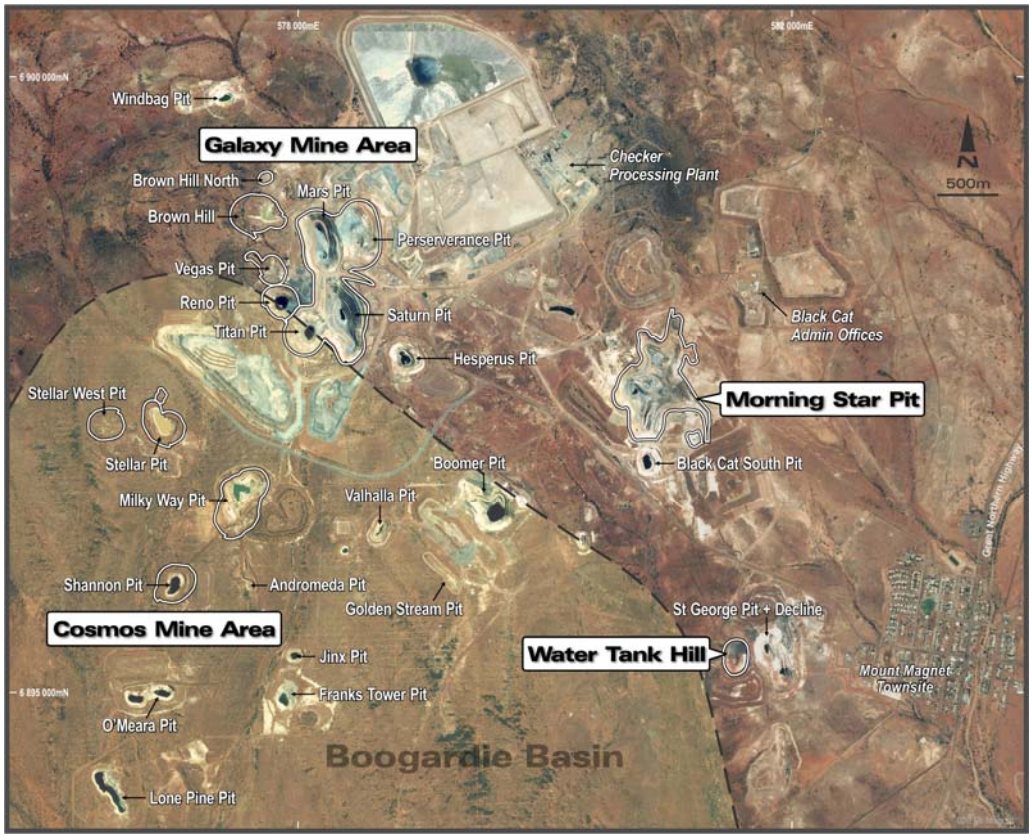

Figure 2: Mt Magnet key mining and exploration target areas

BROWNFIELDS EXPLORATION

Shannon Resource Development & Extension Drilling (Mt Magnet)

The Shannon deposit is located 500m south-west of the Milky Way open pit. An open pit forms part of the new Cosmos mine plan (refer Figure 2 and the June 2017 Quarterly Activities Report for details). The Shannon mineralisation is dominated by a high-grade quartz vein within the felsic porphyry host rock. The lode is truncated by an east-west trending fault to the north such that the true economic strike of the deposit is yet to be determined and will be the focus of deeper exploration drilling over the next few months.

A total of thirty-one resource definition RC holes (6,269m), two HQ geotechnical diamond holes (366.4m) and one diamond tail hole (311.6m) have been completed at Shannon since March 2017, with drilling testing the mineralised lode to a depth of approximately 250m beneath surface (refer Figure 3). Assay results for the RC holes not previously reported (GXRC0556 – GXRC0569) are listed in Attachment 1. Highly significant new results include:

- 11m at 6.66 g/t Au from 176m in GXRC0556
- 12m at 16.61g/t Au from 187m in GXRC0558, including 5m at 37.16g/t Au
- 2m at 13.81 g/t Au from 245m in GXRC0559
- 11m at 4.83g/t Au from 211m in GXRC0561, including 2m at 22.5g/t Au
- 8m at 5.18 g/t Au from 162m in GXRC0569, including 1m at 35.5g/t Au

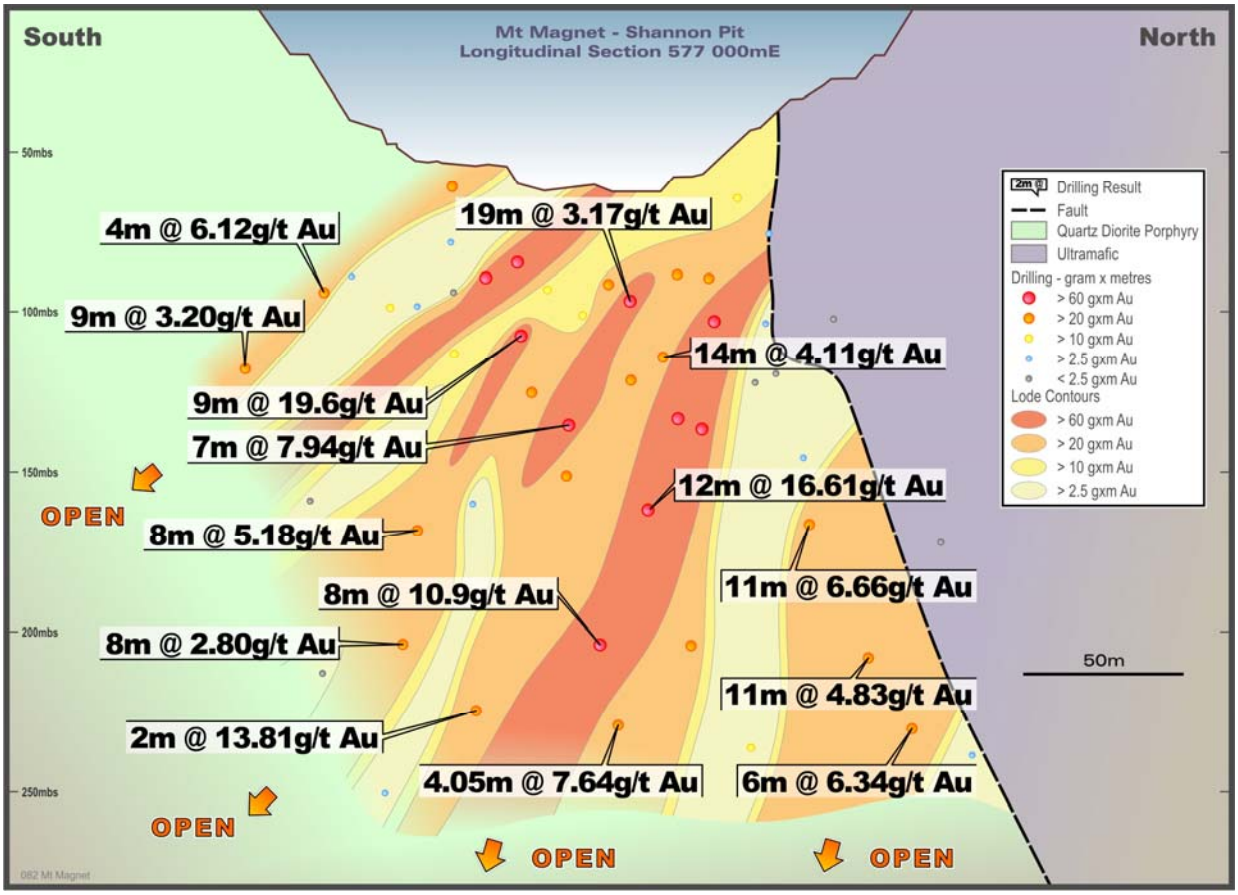

Figure 3: Shannon long section showing drill hole pierce points and interpreted moderate/steep southerly plunging higher grade ore shoots (view to west). True widths are +90% of the reported downhole intersections

Vivien Extension Drilling

A total of seventeen diamond core holes for a total of 6,045.1m has been drilled to date below the Vivien mine over the past three months (refer Figure 4). The drilling was testing the down dip extension of the Vivien mineralised quartz vein lode looking for further dilational jogs with depth. More recent assay results are listed in Attachment 1, with results from two holes still pending. A highly significant high grade intersection of 10.3m at 9.2g/t Au from VVDD1067 at approximately 150m below the deepest planned mining level, together with several other significant intersections (see long section below), define a potential new ore shoot that remains open at depth.

Significant intersections, not previously reported include:

- 5.6m at 5.20g/t Au from 330.4m in VVDD1064
- 10.3m at 9.20g/t Au from 290.7m in VVDD1067

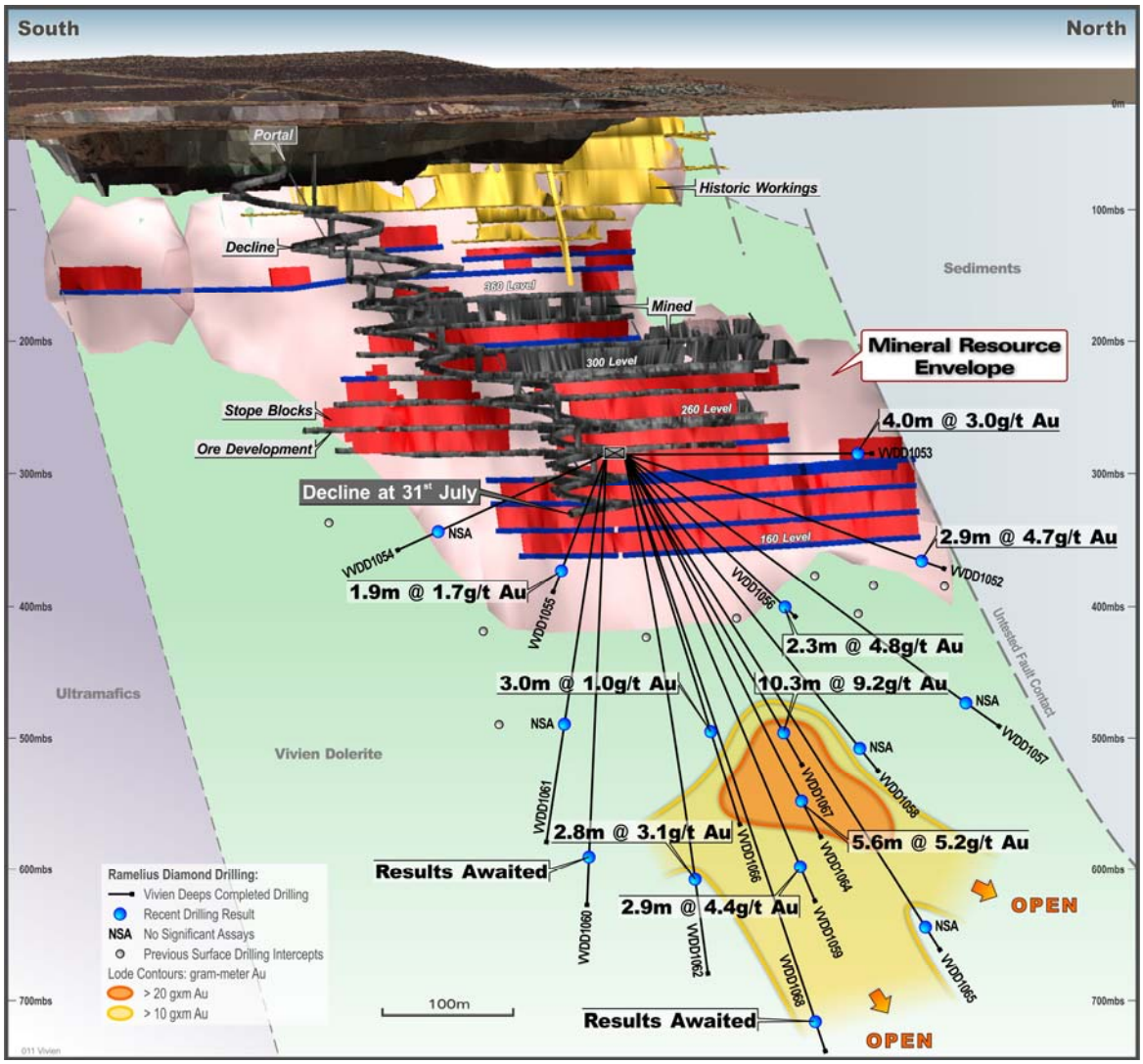

Figure 4: Vivien long section, showing completed underground drilling and recent assay results (oblique view to north-west). True widths yet to be determined as alternative vein plunges may exist

GREENFIELDS EXPLORATION

Yandan Gold Project – Qld (Ramelius 100%)

Results have now been received from the three diamond drill holes (YNDD001 – 3) completed over the North Yandan EPM last Quarter (refer Figure 5). Best results were from hole YNDD002 (Firefly Prospect) that intersected highly encouraging zones of epithermal veining and sulphide brecciation over a 160m downhole interval, with estimated true widths of the mineralisation between 5-20m (refer Figure 6, with assay results listed in Attachment 2). Strongly anomalous gold mineralised zones included intervals up to 28m at 0.27 g/t Au with sporadic higher grade zones up to 4m at 1.71 g/t Au within the andesitic to dacitic flows to a depth of 230m below surface. The best grade result was:

- 10m at 0.93 g/t Au from 194m, including 4m at 1.71 g/t Au

The historical RC drilling undertaken along strike was relatively shallow (<80m deep holes). One historic drill hole further north returned 7m at 3.8g/t Au. Given the encouraging results returned to date further drill testing is planned to target mineralisation down dip and along strike of the intersections in YNDD002.

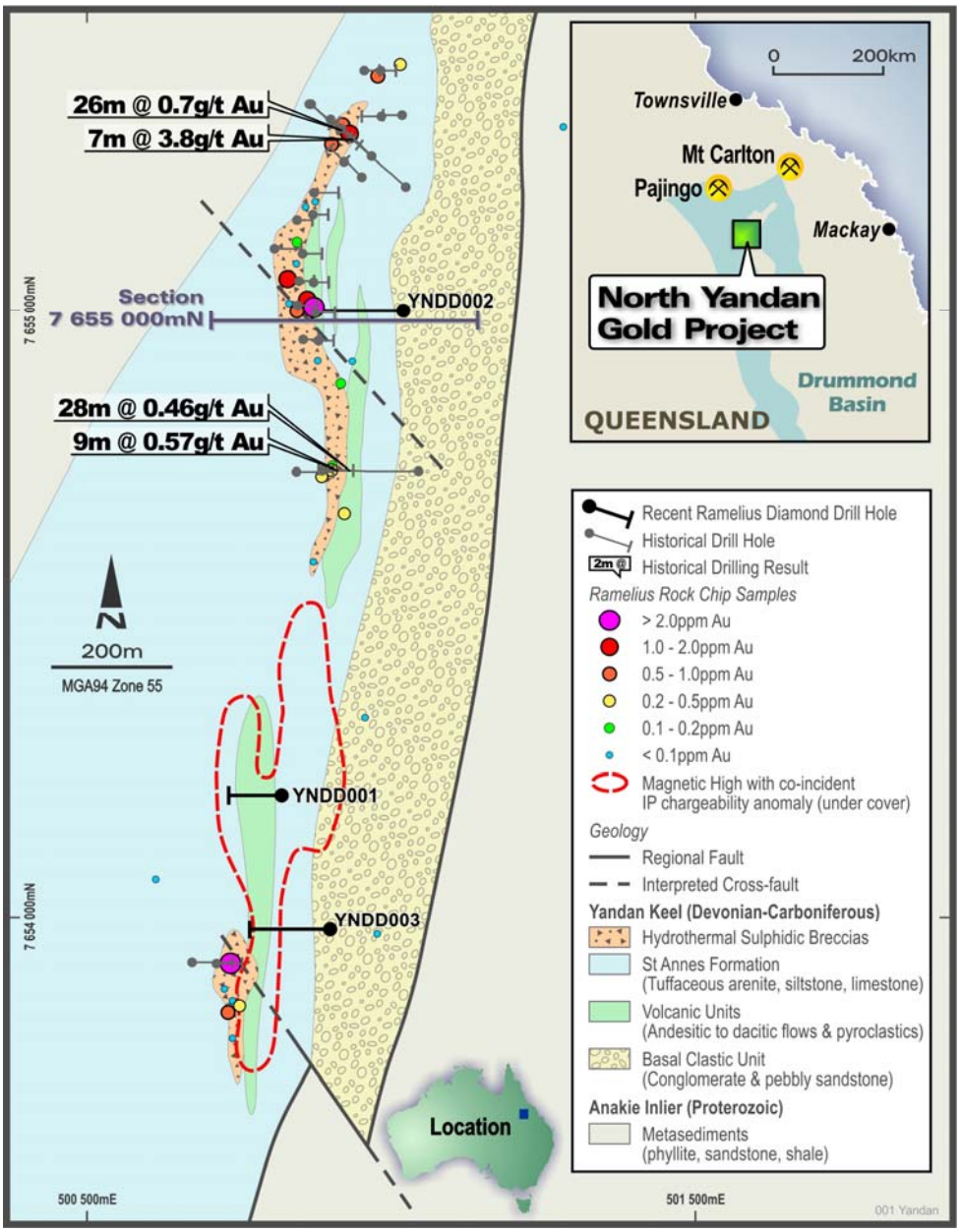

Figure 5: Geological interpretation within the North Yandan EPM highlighting historic and recent drill holes. Shallow historical intersections are annotated

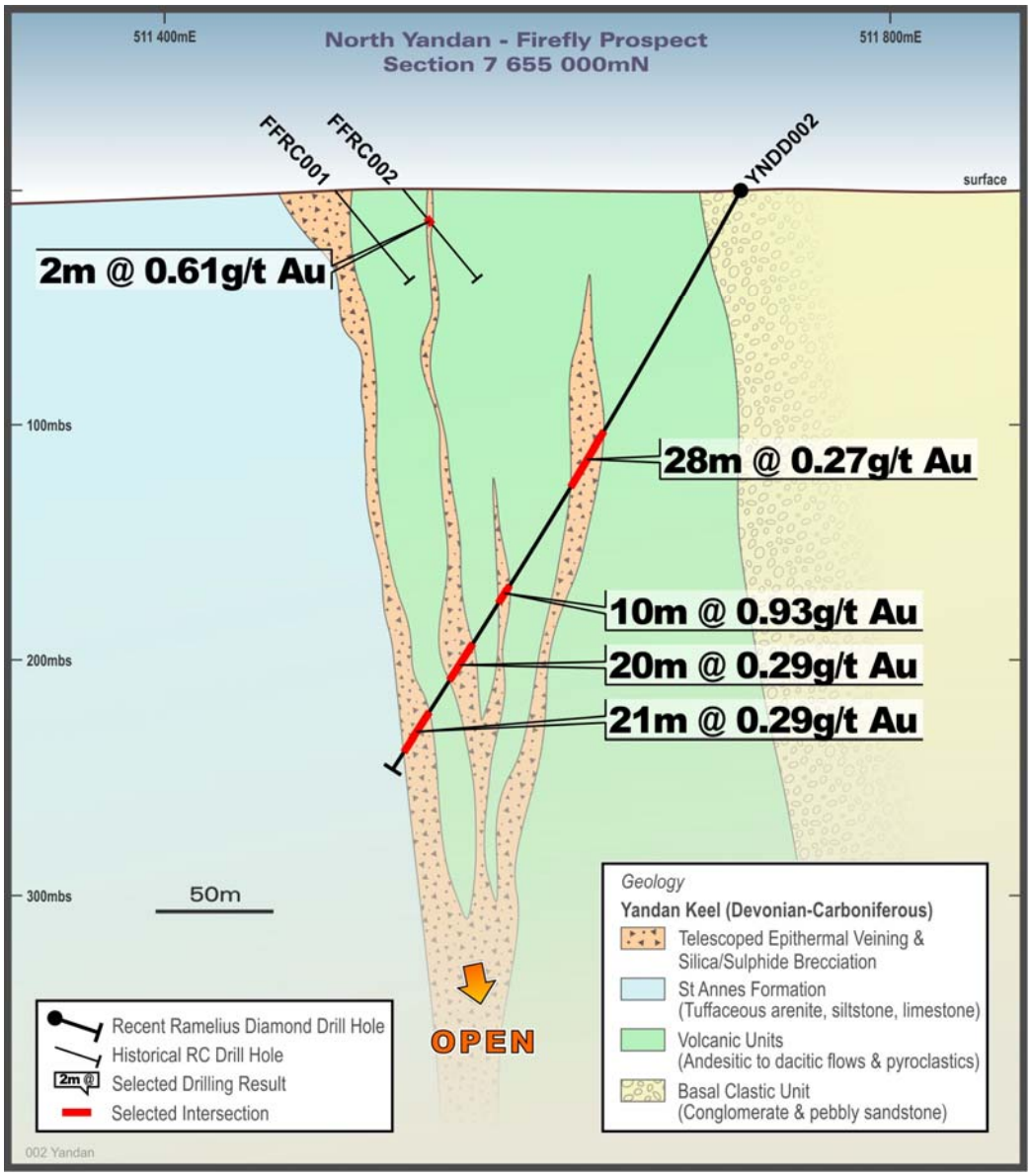

Figure 6: Cross section of diamond hole YNDD002 showing the interpreted epithermal stockwork system (open at depth) and anomalous drill hole intercepts as annotated. True widths are interpreted to be 60% of the reported downhole intersections

Attachment 1: Resource Definition RC and Diamond Drilling Results below Shannon pit (Mt Magnet) and from the Vivien Underground Mine, WA

Hole Id	Easting	Northing	Az/Dip	RL	F/Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	g/t Au
GXRC0556 Shannon	577119	6896025	183/-65	439	215	**176** 202	**187** 205	**11** 3	**6.66** 3.59
GXRC0557 Shannon	577075	6895989	160/-71	439	186				NSR
GXRC0558 Shannon	577180	6895901	270/-72	461	238 incl:	**187** **188**	**199** **193**	**12** **5**	**16.61** **37.16**
GXRC0559 Shannon	577181	6895859	270/-80	460	268	**245**	**247**	**2**	**13.81**
GXRC0560 Shannon	577182	6895832	270/-81	460	292	269	273	4	1.46
GXRC0561 Shannon	577166	6896029	188/-69	439	268 incl:	**211** **218**	**222** **220**	**11** **2**	**4.83** **22.5**
GXRC0562 Shannon	577108	6896029	174/-74	439	246				NSR
GXRC0563 Shannon	577067	6895988	185/-65	439	174				NSR
GXRC0564 Shannon	577068	6895834	020/-83	438	192	176	179	3	1.91
GXRC0565 Shannon	577065	6895814	063/-79	438	246	197	205	8	2.8
GXRC0566 Shannon	577061	6895801	083/-84	438	232				NSR
GXRC0567 Shannon	577018	6895777	273/-66	437	131	**118**	**127**	**9**	**3.2**
GXRC0568 Shannon	577044	6895801	277/-84	438	179				NSR
GXRC0569 Shannon	577061	6895826	328/-87	438	191 incl:	**162** **162**	**170** **163**	**8** **1**	**5.18** **35.3**
VVDD1061 Vivien	261101	6903074	230/-61	248	366.5				pending
VVDD1062 Vivien	261109	6903086	009/-82	248	421.0	344.00	346.80	2.80	3.10
VVDD1063 Vivien	261111	6903083	121/-22	249	433.2				NSR
VVDD1064 Vivien	261109	6903086	343/-59	248	366.7	**330.40**	**336.00**	**5.60**	**5.20**
VVDD1065 Vivien	261110	6903086	357/-57	248	437.3				NSR
VVDD1066 Vivien	261109	6903086	357/-63	248	333.2	247.00	250.00	3.00	1.05
VVDD1067 Vivien	261109	6903086	006/-50	248	326.4	**290.73**	**301.03**	**10.30**	**9.20**
VVDD1068 Vivien	261110	6903086	046/-65	248	522.6			Results	awaited

Attachment 2: Anomalous Exploration Diamond Drilling intersections (>0.1 g/t Au with maximum 2m internal dilution) from the Yandan North Project, QLD

Hole Id	Easting	Northing	Az/Dip	RL	F/Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	g/t Au
YNDD001	500818	7654199	270/-72	196	294.4				NSR
YNDD002	501021	7655001	270/-60	200	288.6	103	115	12	0.22
						118	146	28	0.27
						188	190	2	0.9
						194	204	10	0.93
					incl.	197	201	4	1.71
						214	221	7	0.39
						224	244	20	0.29
						248	253	5	0.19
						259	280	21	0.29
YNDD003	500902	7653978	270/-60	204	249.8				NSR

Reported significant gold assay intersections (using a 0.1 g/t Au lower cut) are reported using geological contacts or up to 1m downhole intervals at plus 0.1 g/t gold, with up to 2m of internal dilution. Gold determination was by Fire Assay using a 50gm charge with AAS finishes and a lower limit of detection of 0.01 ppm Au. NSR denotes no significant results. True widths of the reported downhole intersections are estimated to be 60% of the reported downhole intersections depending upon the lift of the drill holes. Coordinates are MGA94-Z55. Location of holes are annotated in the table. See the report text for a description on the annotation of the various lode positions.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report contains forward looking statements. The forward-looking statements are based on current expectations, estimates, assumptions, forecasts and projections and the industry in which it operates as well as other factors that management believes to be relevant and reasonable in the circumstances at the date such statements are made, but which may prove to be incorrect. The forward-looking statements relate to future matters and are subject to various inherent risks and uncertainties. Many known and unknown factors could cause actual events or results to differ materially from the estimated or anticipated events or results expressed or implied by any forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among others, changes in market conditions, future prices of gold and exchange rate movements, the actual results of production, development and/or exploration activities, variations in grade or recovery rates, plant and/or equipment failure and the possibility of cost overruns. Neither Ramelius, its related bodies corporate nor any of their directors, officers, employees, agents or contractors makes any representation or warranty (either express or implied) as to the accuracy, correctness, completeness, adequacy, reliability or likelihood of fulfilment of any forward-looking statement, or any events or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement, except to the extent required by law.

COMPETENT PERSONS

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

Appendix A – JORC Table 1 Report for Vivien and Yandan North Diamond Drilling and Mt Magnet RC Drilling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *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.*	• At Mt Magnet potential gold mineralised intervals are systematically sampled using industry standard 1m intervals, collected from reverse circulation (RC) drill holes and 4m composites from reconnaissance Aircore traverses. Diamond holes including at Vivien and Yandan Nth may be sampled along sub 1m geological contacts, otherwise 1m intervals are the default. • Drill hole locations were designed to allow for spatial spread across the interpreted mineralised zone. All RC samples were collected and riffle split to 3-4kg samples on 1m metre intervals. Aircore samples are speared from piles on the ground and are composited into 4m intervals before despatching to the laboratory. Single metre bottom of hole Aircore samples are collected for trace element determinations. Diamond core is half cut along downhole orientation lines. Half core is sent to the laboratory for analysis and the other half is retained for future reference. • Standard fire assaying was employed using a 50gm charge with an AAS finish for all diamond, RC and Aircore chip samples. Trace element determination was undertaken using a multi (4) acid digest and ICP- AES finish.
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• Drilling was completed using best practice NQ diamond core, 5 ¾" face sampling RC drilling hammers for all RC drill holes and 3" Aircore bits.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists*	• All diamond core is rejoined to ensure any core loss, if present is fully accounted for. Bulk RC and Aircore drill holes samples were visually inspected by the supervising geologist to ensure adequate clean sample recoveries were achieved. Note Aircore drilling while clean is not used in any resource estimation work. Any

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	wet, contaminated or poor sample returns are flagged and recorded in the database to ensure no sampling bias is introduced. • Zones of poor sample return both in RC and Aircore are recorded in the database and cross checked once assay results are received from the laboratory to ensure no misrepresentation of sampling intervals has occurred. Of note, excellent RC drill recovery is reported from all RC holes. Reasonable recovery is noted for all Aircore samples. Zero sample recovery is achieved while navi drilling. The navi lengths are kept to a minimum and avoided when close to potentially mineralised units.
Logging	• *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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All drill samples are geologically logged on site by professional geologists. Details on the host lithologies, deformation, dominant minerals including sulphide species and alteration minerals plus veining are recorded relationally (separately) so the logging is interactive and not biased to lithology. • Drill hole logging is qualitative on visual recordings of rock forming minerals and quantitative on estimates of mineral abundance. • The entire length of each drill hole is geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Duplicate samples are collected every 25th sample from the RC and Aircore chips as well as quarter core from the diamond holes. • Dry RC 1m samples are riffle split to 3-4kg as drilled and dispatched to the laboratory. Any wet samples are recorded in the database as such and allowed to dry before splitting and dispatching to the laboratory. • All core, RC and Aircore chips are pulverized prior to splitting 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. • All samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. In addition to duplicates a high grade or low grade standard is included every 25th sample, a controlled blank is inserted every 100th sample. The laboratory uses barren flushes to clean their pulveriser and their own internal standards and duplicates to ensure industry best practice quality control is maintained. • The sample size is considered appropriate for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the type, style, thickness and consistency of mineralization.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *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.* • *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.*	• The fire assay method is designed to measure the total gold in the core, RC and Aircore samples. The technique involves standard fire assays using a 50gm sample charge with a lead flux (decomposed in the furnace). The prill is totally digested by HCl and HNO_3 acids before measurement of the gold determination by AAS. Aqua regia digest is considered adequate for surface soil sampling. • No field analyses of gold grades are completed. Quantitative analysis of the gold content and trace elements is undertaken in a controlled laboratory environment. • Industry best practice is employed with the inclusion of duplicates and standards as discussed above, and used by Ramelius as well as the laboratory. All Ramelius standards and blanks are interrogated to ensure they lie within acceptable tolerances. Additionally, sample size, grind size and field duplicates are examined to ensure no bias to gold grades exists.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Alternative Ramelius personnel have inspected the diamond core, RC and Aircore chips in the field to verify the correlation of mineralised zones between assay results and lithology, alteration and mineralization. • All holes are digitally logged in the field and all primary data is forwarded to Ramelius' Database Administrator (DBA) in Perth where it is imported into Datashed, a commercially available and industry accepted database software package. Assay data is electronically merged when received from the laboratory. The responsible project geologist reviews the data in the database to ensure that it is correct and has merged properly and that all the drill data collected in the field has been captured and entered into the database correctly. • The responsible geologist makes the DBA aware of any errors and/or omissions to the database and the corrections (if required) are corrected in the database immediately. • No adjustments or calibrations are made to any of the assay data recorded in the database. • No new mineral resource estimate is included in this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	• *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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All RC and diamond drill hole collars are picked up using accurate DGPS survey control. All down hole surveys are collected using true north seeking Gyro surveying techniques provided by the drilling contractors. • Aircore collars are picked up with a hand-held GPS (typical accuracy to within a few metres) • All Mt Magnet holes are picked up in MGA94 – Zone 50 grid coordinates and Vivien MGA94 – Zone 51 while Yandan Nth is MGA-Zone 55. • DGPS RL measurements captured the collar surveys of the drill holes prior to the resource estimation work.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• All drilling was looking for extensions to known mineralised systems. As such the drilling pattern may appear random and no true continuity has been established to date, beyond the infill drilling at Shannon. • Given the limited understanding of the target horizons further infill drilling will be considered necessary to help define the continuity of mineralisation in most instances. • No sampling compositing has been applied within key mineralised intervals.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *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.*	• The core drilling and RC drilling is completed orthogonal to the interpreted strike of the target horizon. At Vivien, fan drilling from underground cuddies is favoured to maximise the drill coverage below the known ore body currently being mined, but it does risk exaggerating the drill hole intersections as they may not be orthogonal to the true dip and strike.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample security is integral to Ramelius' sampling procedures. All bagged samples are delivered directly from the field to the assay laboratory in Perth, whereupon the laboratory checks the physically received samples against Ramelius' sample submission/dispatch notes.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling techniques and procedures are reviewed prior to the commencement of new work programmes to ensure adequate procedures are in place to maximize the sample collection and sample quality on new projects. No external audits have been completed to date.

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 results reported in this report are on granted Mining Leases (ML) in WA and Exploration Permit for Minerals (EPM) in Qld owned 100% by Ramelius Resources Limited. The Mt Magnet, Vivien and Qld tenements are located on pastoral/grazing leases. Heritage surveys are completed prior to any ground disturbing activities in accordance with Ramelius' responsibilities under the Aboriginal Heritage Act. • At this time all the tenements are in good standing. There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration and mining by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide to Ramelius' exploration activities. Previous parties have completed shallow RC drilling at Yandan Nth plus RAB, Aircore drilling and RC drilling and shallow open pit mining at Shannon, plus geophysical data collection and interpretation. Ramelius is currently mining underground at Vivien. This report concerns only exploration results generated by Ramelius since the June quarter 2017 that were not previously reported to the ASX.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The targeted mineralisation at Mt Magnet and Vivien is typical of orogenic structurally controlled Archaean gold lode systems. The mineralisation is controlled by anastomosing shear zones passing through competent rock units, brittle fracture and stockwork mineralization is common on the competent BIF or in the case of Vivien dolerite rocks. • Mineralisation at Yandan Nth is considered high level epithermal gold mineralization.
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.*	• All the drill holes reported in this report have the following parameters applied. All drill holes completed, including holes with no significant results (as defined in the Attachments) are reported in this announcement. • Easting and northing are given in MGA94 coordinates as defined in the Attachments. • RL is AHD • Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal. Azimuth is reported in magnetic degrees as the direction the hole is drilled. MGA94 and magnetic degrees vary by $<1^0$ in the project area.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• Down hole length is the distance measured along the drill hole trace. Intersection length is the thickness of an anomalous gold intersection measured along the drill hole trace. • Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole measured along the drill hole trace. • No results currently available from the exploration drilling are excluded from this report. Gold grade intersections >0.4 g/t Au within 4m Aircore composites or >0.5 g/t Au within single metre RC samples (with up to 4m of internal dilution) are considered significant in the broader mineralised host rocks • Gold grades greater than 0.5 g/t Au are highlighted where good continuity of higher grade mineralization is observed.
Data aggregation methods	• *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.* • *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.*	• The first gold assay result received from each sample reported by the laboratory is tabled in the list of significant assays. Subsequent repeat analyses when performed by the laboratory are checked against the original to ensure repeatability of the assay results. • Weighted average techniques are applied to determine the grade of the anomalous interval when geological intervals less than 1m have been sampled. • Exploration drilling results are generally reported using a 0.1 g/t Au lower cut-off (as described above and reported in the Attachments) and may include up to 4m of internal dilution. Significant resource development drill hole assays are reported greater than 0.5 or 8.0 g/t Au and are also reported separately. For example, the broader plus 1.0 g/t Au intersection of 6.5m @ 30.5 g/t Au contains a higher grade zone running plus 8 g/t Au and is included as 4m @ 48.5 g/t Au. Where extremely high gold intersections are encountered as in this example, the highest grade sample interval (eg 1.0m @ 150 g/t Au) is also reported. All assay results are reported to 3 significant figures in line with the analytical precision of the laboratory techniques employed. • No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation*	• The intersection length is measured down the length of the hole and is not usually the true width. When sufficient knowledge on the thickness of the intersection is known an

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intercept lengths	*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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	estimate of the true thickness is provided in the Attachment. • The known geometry of the mineralisation at Vivien with respect to the drill holes reported in this report is not well constrained at this stage given the variable orientation of the results received to date. A shallow ENE plunge is favoured but it is not outwardly apparent from the drill intersections returned to date. Likewise the interpretation at Shannon is only based on gram x metre intervals and has not been verified by any structural logging of diamond drill core, hence it is subject to change.
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.*	• Drillhole plan and sectional views of Shannon and Vivien have been provided previously. Given the interpreted steep dips of the mineralisation at Yandan Nth the sectional view is currently considered the best 2-D representation of the known spatial extent of the mineralization intersected to date.
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.*	• All drill holes completed to date are reported in this report and all material intersections as defined) are reported.
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.*	• No other exploration data that has been collected is considered meaningful and material to this report.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• Future exploration includes step out and infill RC at Shannon and further step out drilling below and along strike of the reported intersections at Vivien and Yandan Nth to better define the extent of the mineralization discovered to date.