RAMELIUS RESOURCES

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13 November 2013
For Immediate Release

HIGH GRADE GOLD AT VIVIEN (WA)

Encouraging high grade gold mineralisation intersected in diamond drilling at Vivien.

Significant results received to date include:

- **6.5m at 30.4 g/t Au from 257m in drill hole VVDD1005**
- **5m at 7.83 g/t Au from 363m in drill hole VVDD1001**
- **1m at 25.1 g/t Au from 287m in drill hole VVDD1004**

The Directors of gold producer, Ramelius Resources Limited, (ASX:RMS) are pleased to announce that high grade gold intersections of up to 30 grams per tonne gold (g/t Au) have been returned from recent successful exploration drilling at the Company's Vivien Gold Project, located 20km west of Leinster in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.

The Company has embarked upon a programme of geotechnical and step-out exploration drilling at Vivien following the first payment of $5 million to Agnew Gold Mining Company Pty Ltd for the acquisition of the advanced gold project, as announced on 3rd October, 2013.

Assay results are now available for the first four diamond holes (VVDD1001, 1004, 1005 and 1007), from an initial 17 hole diamond drilling programme (VVDD1000 to VVDD1016) below the historical Vivien pit and the modelled north-eastern plunge extensions to the Main Lode. An aggregate 2,236m has been drilled to date.

Drill hole VVDD1005 intersected the Main Lode where predicted, and increases the Company's confidence in the continuity of high grade gold mineralisation below the pit. **The down-hole intersection of 6.5m @ 30.4 g/t Au demonstrates the high grade nature of the main lode at Vivien.**

In addition, drill hole VVDD1001 intersected a new high grade silica-sulphide rich zone within the hanging wall of the Main Lode. The high grade intersection of 5m @ 7.83 g/t Au in drill hole VDD1001 is interpreted as a splay off the Main Lode. Further step-out drilling is underway to determine the true width and orientation of this new zone of mineralisation.

A summary of significant results received to date is attached and further drill assay results will be reported as they are received.

For further information contact:

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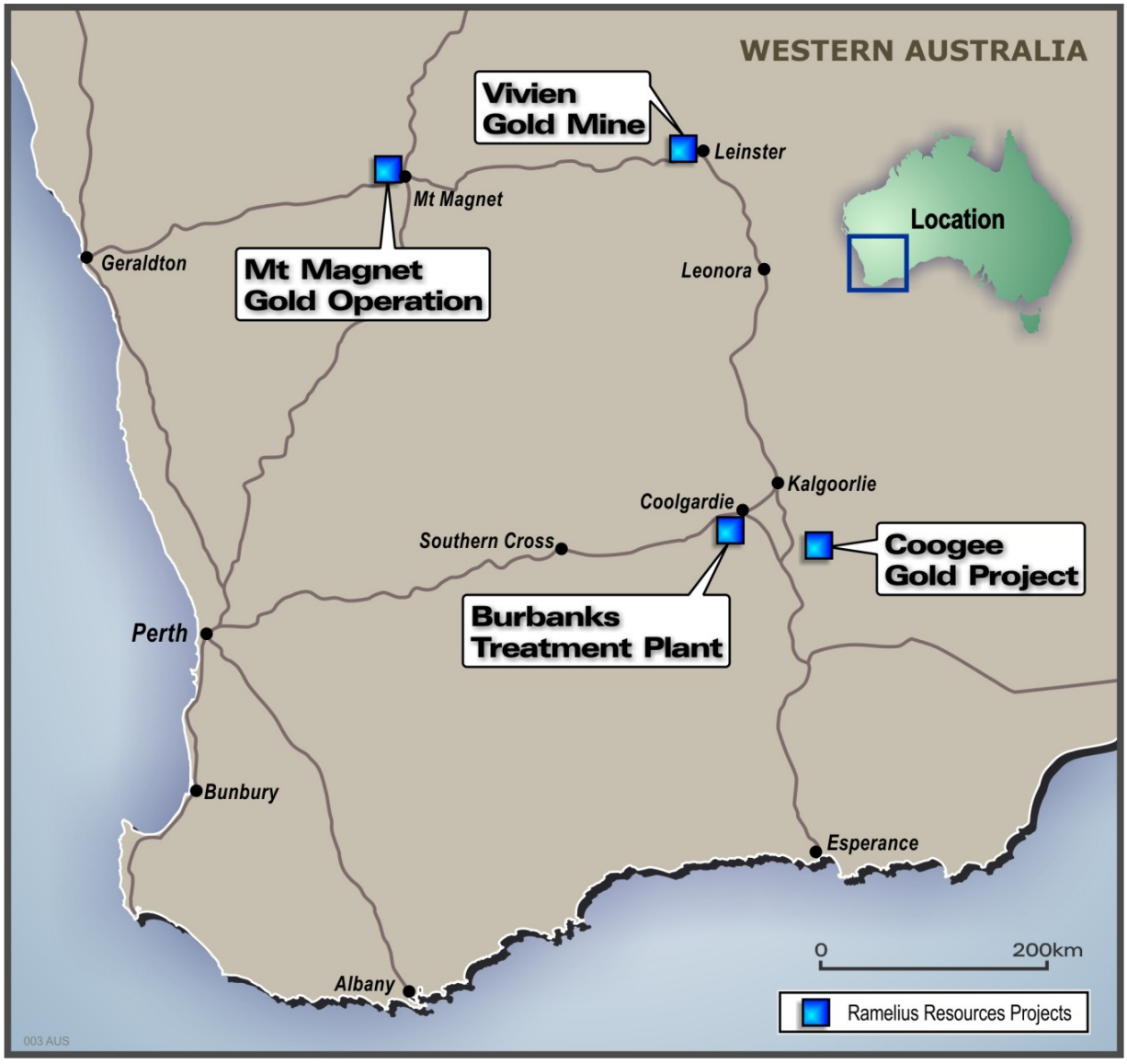

Figure 1: Vivien gold project location – relative to Ramelius' existing Western Australian operations

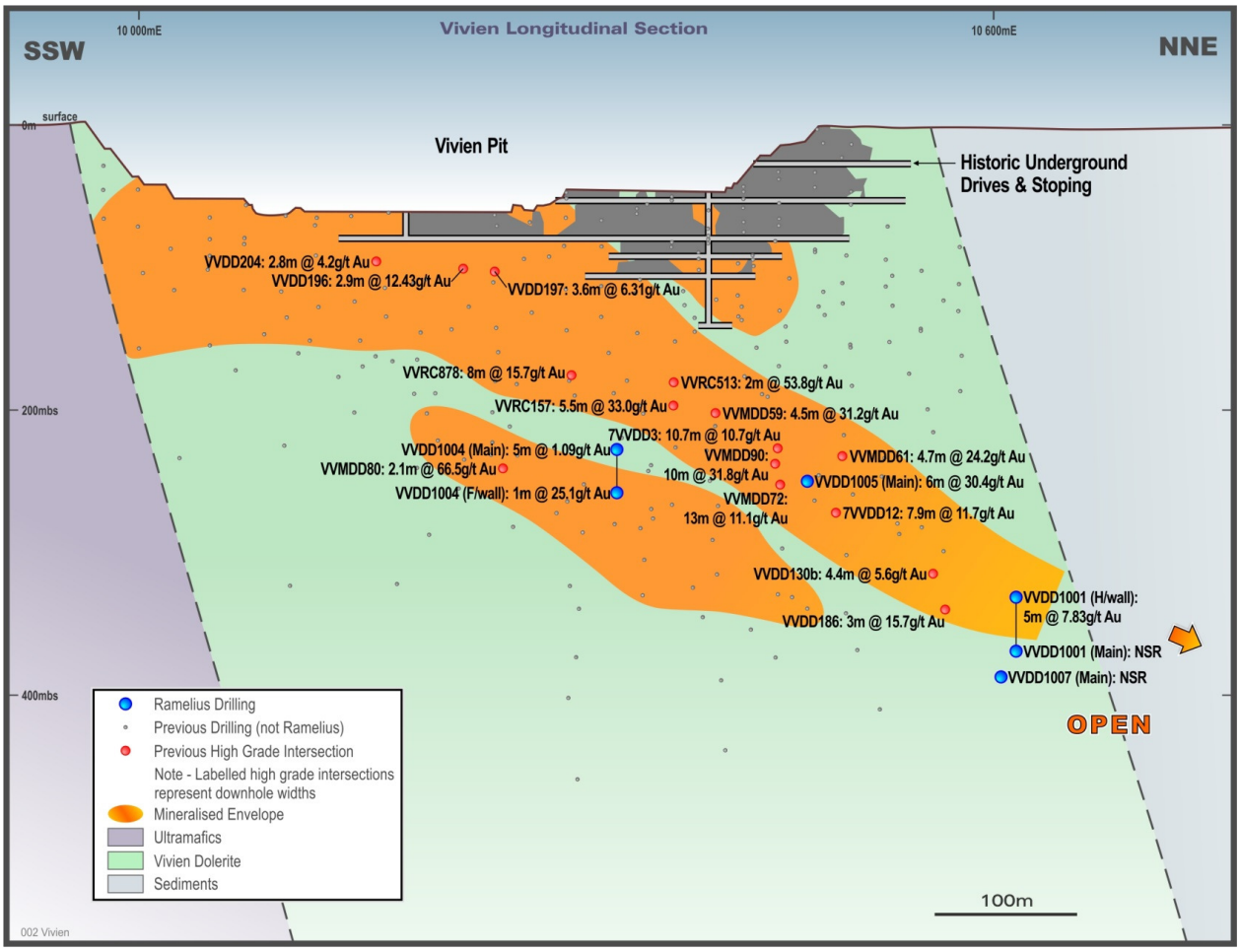

Figure 2: Longitudinal section – Vivien gold project

Background on Vivien deposit

Gold mineralisation at Vivien is associated with multiple laminated quartz lodes in an anastomising north northeasterly trending shear zone. The host lithology is the north northwesterly trending differentiated Vivien Dolerite Sill. Where previously mined, the Main Lode extends over at least 450m and dips around 65^0 to the southeast and has an average true thickness of 1.5m. The gold mineralisation within the Main Lode plunges at 30^0 to the northeast and remains open with depth, beyond the current limit of drilling, around 370m below surface.

Attachment 1: Significant (>0.50 g/t Au) diamond drilling results for the Vivien gold project – Leinster WA

Hole Id	*Easting*	*Northing*	*Az/Dip*	*F/Depth (m)*	*From (m)*	*To (m)*	*Interval (m)*	*g/t Au*
VVDD1000	261314	6903285	297/-60	120			precollar	only
VVDD1001	261279	6903244	297/-60	426 Incl.	**360.00** **363.00** 407.00	**370.00** **368.00** 408.50	**10.0** **5.00** 1.50	**4.69** **7.83** 3.74*
VVDD1002	261314	6903285	297/-57	180			precollar	only
VVDD1003	261138	6903115	297/-60	81			precollar	only
VVDD1004	261045	6903058	297/-60	290	248.00 **287.00**	253.00 **288.00**	5.00 **1.00**	1.09* **25.1**
VVDD1005	261086	6903192	297/-69	285 Incl. +	**257.70** **257.70** **258.95**	**264.20** **261.70** **259.70**	**6.50** **4.00** **0.75**	**30.4*** **48.5** **150.3**
VVDD1006	261278	6903202	297/-61	19			in	progress
VVDD1007	261275	6903203	297/-65	470	432.00 440.00	433.00 443.00	1.00 3.00	1.11 0.96*
VVDD1008	260900	6902902	297/-56	87			in	progress
VVDD1009	260988	6902975	297/-60	265			precollar	only
VVDD1010	261277	6903244	297/-57	55			precollar	only
VVDD1011	261276	6903244	297/-58	138			precollar	only

Reported significant gold assay intersections (using a 0.50 g/t Au lower cut) are calculated over a minimum down hole interval of 1m at plus 0.50 g/t gold and may contain up to 1m of internal dilution. NSR denotes no anomalous assays above 0.50g/t Au. BLD denotes below analytical detection. Gold determination was by Screened Fire Assay, using 50gm charges with AAS finishes and a lower limit of detection of 0.01 g/t Au. True widths are estimated to represent 50-60% of the reported down hole intersections.
* Denotes Main Lode intersection.

The Information in this release that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Kevin Seymour.

Kevin Seymour is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Kevin Seymour is a full-time employee of the Company and 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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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.*	• The mineralisation was systematically sampled using industry standard 1m or less intervals, collected from oriented NQ-2 diamond tails and reverse circulation (RC) precollars. • Drill hole locations were designed to allow for spatial spread across multiple mineralised zones. All RC precollar samples were riffle split to 3-4kg samples on 1m metre intervals. Composites were collected by spearing the bulk riffle split samples to produce 3-4kg over a 4m composite samples. Representative 1m riffle split samples remain on site should selective 1m sampling of the 4m composite intervals be required. Diamond core samples were oriented and half cut on geological contacts and/or intervals not exceeding 1m each. • Screen fire assaying was employed to counteract concerns of coarse gold biasing the sampling procedure. Fire assays on both the coarse and finer fraction were analysed using a 50gm charge with an AAS finish. Trace element determination was undertaken using ICP-MS or ICP-OES techniques.
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).*	• Precollars were completed using best practice 5 ¾" face sampling RC drilling hammers. NQ-2 diamond tails (50.6mm core diameter) were used with specific HQ tails (63.5mm) drilled for geotechnical purposes. All diamond core was oriented by the drilling contractor using Ace core orientations. The inclusion of DD in the drill hole prefix identifies diamond drill core was sampled. Any anomalous intervals in the RC precollars are flagged as RC chips accordingly.
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.*	• Once drilled, all diamond core is laid on racks and re-joined to align and determine natural verses drilling induced breaks. A bottom of hole orientation line is traced on the core. The core is further annotated with arrows to show which way the core sat in the ground prior to removal so no confusion

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	over the orientation of the core can arise. The core is next measured to 2 decimal places to ensure the length of core matches the core run as recorded on the core blocks by the drilling contractor. Any discrepancies, ie core loss or gain are accounted for before regular 1m spaced depth annotations are recorded on the core. Feedback is given to the drillers to ensure the best representative sample is always obtained should any discrepancies exist. • The sample recovery verses gold grade is assessed on a regular basis and shorter drill runs are completed as necessary to maximize sample quality. Zones of broken core, ie where the core can't be accurately joined together 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. When core loss is recorded the corresponding sample interval is adjusted and only the true length of the sample analysed is recorded as the sample interval. Of note, excellent core recovery is reported from all diamond drill holes at Vivien. • Diamond core is used in preference to RC drilling to test narrow vein systems like Vivien to ensure a true representation of the vein thickness is recorded and the intersections are not exaggerated by uniform 1m RC sample intervals.
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 RC and diamond drill samples are geologically logged on site by professional geologists, and in the case of the diamond core, geotechnically logged by experienced technicians. 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 of RC chips and diamond core is qualitative on visual recordings of rock forming minerals and quantitative on estimates of mineral abundance. • The entire length of the RC precollars and diamond tails are 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.*	• Half core sawn samples are collected for dispatch to the laboratory, with ¼ core samples collected every 25th sample interval as duplicate samples. Likewise duplicate samples are collected every 25th sample from the RC precollar chips. • Dry RC 1m samples are riffle split to 3-4kg as drilled. 4m composites (3-4kg) are speared from the bulk sample on site and dispatched to the laboratory. Single metre samples are dispatched to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	the lab when 4m composite assays exceed 0.10 g/t Au. Any wet samples are recorded in the database as such and allowed to dry before splitting and dispatching to the laboratory. • All samples 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 away from the Main Lode while a nominal 1kg sample is split from the 3-4kg homogenized bulk for screen fire assay. The sample is screened through a 100um cloth before the coarse fraction and cloth is fire assayed. The fine fraction is also fire assayed. The weighted average of the two fractions is calculated to determine the total gold content. • RC and diamond 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 the type, style, thickness and consistency of mineralisation at Vivien.
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 screen fire assay method is designed to measure the total gold in the sample and determine the percentage of coarse gold present. 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 from both the coarse and finer fractions, from which the weighted average gold content is calculated. • 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 tollerances. Additionally, sample size, grind size and field duplicates are examined to ensure no bias to gold grades exists.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 drill core and RC chips in the field to verify the correlation of mineralized zones between assay results and lithology, alteration and mineralisation. • Ramelius is completing several diamond twins of previous explorers drilling to verify the reproducibility of historical results ahead of any resource calculations. • 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 announcement.
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 drill hole collars are picked up using accurate RTK-GPS survey control. All down hole surveys are collected using non-magnetic gyro surveying techniques from recognized industry surveying service providers. • All holes are picked up in MGA94 – Zone 51 grid coordinates. • Topographic control is established from DTMs generated from mine surveyors' total station final pickups of the historical Vivien open cut and surrounding landforms.
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.*	• Deeper exploration drill holes were planned on nominal 50m x 50m partings. • Given the detailed understanding of the Main Lode immediately below the pit where it has been intensely drilled down to 10m partings in places this broader spacing is considered adequate as a first pass to define the continuity of mineralisation, ahead of any infill as required for future resource estimation work. • No sampling compositing has been applied within key mineralised intervals.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 majority of the drilling is drilled to 297degrees, being orthogonal to the strike of the Main Lode. Structural logging of oriented diamond core supports the drilling direction and sampling method. • No drilling orientation and/or sampling bias has been recognized at this time.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample security is integral to Ramelius' sampling procedures. Oriented, marked and logged diamond core is transported to Mt Magnet for cutting by Ramelius personnel. All bagged diamond half core samples plus RC samples are delivered directly from the field to the laboratory, 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 over Vivien to date.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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 Announcement are on granted Mining Leases (ML) 36/34 and 34/111 held by Agnew Gold Mining Company Pty Ltd (Agnew) and subject to the Sale Agreement between Agnew and Ramelius Resources Limited announced on 3rd Ocotber, 2013. The mining leases are located on pastoral leases. Heritage surveys are completed prior to any ground disturbing activities in accordance with Ramelius' responsibilities under the Aboriginal Heritage Act. • At this time 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 by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide to Ramelius' exploration activities. Previous parties have completed both open cut and underground mining, geophysical data collection and interpretation, soil sampling and drilling. This Announcement concerns only exploration results generated by Ramelius.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The mineralisation at Vivien is a typical orogenic structurally controlled Archaean gold lode system. The mineralisation is controlled by a NNE trending anastomosing shear zone healed by laminated quartz-sulphide veining. The Main Lode extends over 450m strike and dips around 650 to the southeast. High grade gold mineralisation plunges around 300 to the northeast.

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.*
		• All the drill holes reported in this Announcement have the following parameters applied. All drill holes completed, including holes with no significant results (>0.5 g/t Au) are reported in this announcement.
		• Easting and northing are given in MGA94 – Zone 51 coordinates
		• 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 <10 in the project area.
		• 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 Announcement. Only gold grade intersections >0.5g/t Au with up to 1m of internal dilution are considered significant and are reported in this Announcement. Gold grades less than 0.5 g/t Au are not considered material due to their low grade.

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. In the case of Vivien screened fire assays have been performed to remove perceived variability of coarse gold biasing 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. • Results are reported using a 0.5 g/t Au lower cut-off and may include up to 1m of internal dilution. Significant assays greater than 8 g/t Au are reported separately as contained within the broader lower grade intervals. For example the broader plus 0.5 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 (0.75m @ 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• 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 estimate of the true thickness is provided. • The geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill holes reported in this Announcement is well constrained from historical mining and previous drill hole intersections.
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.*	• A longitudinal section is provided in this Announcement to enable the reader to see the intersections relative to previous mining and previous drill hole intersections plus the current interpretation of the overall lode geometry. Cross sections will be prepared for future releases when additional holes are drilled up and down dip of the new holes reported.
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 RC and diamond drill holes completed to date are reported in this Announcement and all material intersections (>0.5 g/t Au) 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 Announcement.
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 the completion of the current drilling programme plus additional step out exploration drill holes to better define the extent of the newly reported hangingwall mineralisation. • The attached longitudinal section highlights the interpreted plunge extensions to the known mineralisation.