RAMELIUS RESOURCES

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ISSUED CAPITAL

Ordinary Shares: 365M

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Quarterly Activities Report for the Period Ending 31 March 2014

HIGHLIGHTS – OPERATIONS & DEVELOPMENT

- Record Group quarterly production of 27,653 fine ounces of gold at a total cash cost of A$1,213 per ounce (Dec Qtr: A$1,450).
- Mt Magnet gold production reached a new record of 19,767 fine ounces of gold refined at a total cash cost of A$1,428 per ounce (Dec Qtr: A$1,531). Mining completed at the high grade Western Queen South deposit with a further 71,608 tonnes of high grade ore mined and 88,657 tonnes delivered to Mt Magnet.
- Mining completed at the Coogee open pit, with the Burbanks Mill achieving gold production of 7,365 fine ounces of gold refined at a total cash cost of A$636 per ounce (Dec Qtr: A$1,180).
- A new JORC mineral resource of 185,000 ounces of gold was estimated for the Vivien Gold Project during the Quarter and work also commenced on a mine feasibility study and statutory approvals.

PRODUCTION GUIDANCE – JUNE 2014 QUARTER

- Mt Magnet (inclusive of Western Queen South) is expected to produce 19,000-20,000 ounces of gold in the June 2014 quarter.
- Burbanks is expected to produce 6,000 ounces of gold in the June 2014 quarter.

HIGHLIGHTS – CORPORATE

- Mark Zeptner appointed as the Company's CEO effective in June 2014 when Managing Director Ian Gordon steps down.
- Quarterly gold sales of A$38M at an average sale price of A$1,423 / oz
- 4,476 ounces of gold repaid to Deutsche Bank under existing finance facility
- Cash and gold on hand of A$28.3M at the end of the quarter

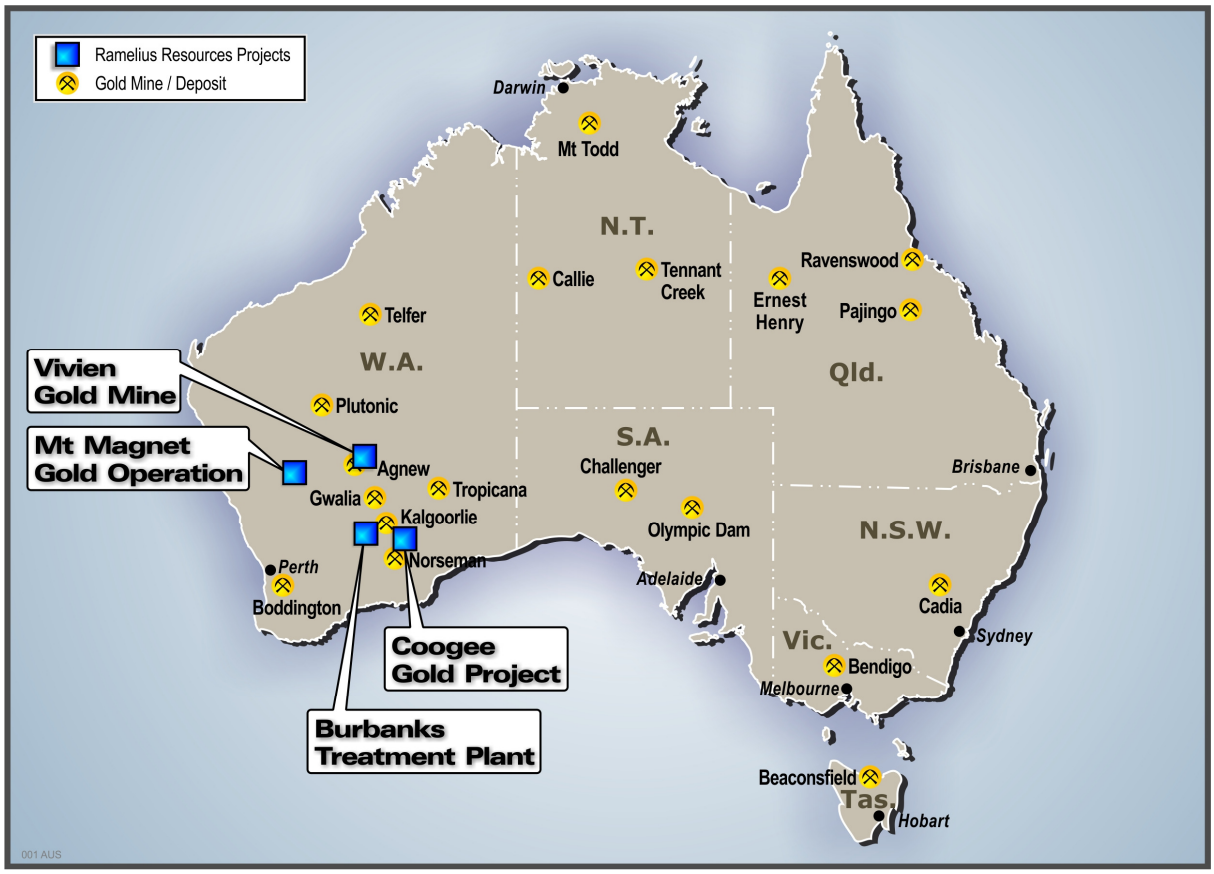

Figure 1: Ramelius Project Locations - Western Australia

Ramelius has active gold mining operations at Mt Magnet and Coogee / Burbanks. The Company is also purchasing the high grade Vivien gold deposit near Agnew. All of these projects are located in Western Australia.

PRODUCTION SUMMARY

Table 1: Gold Production December 2013 quarter

Operation	Mine Production ROM (t)	Milled Tonnes (t)	Head Grade (g/t Au)	Gold Recovery (%)	Production (recovered ounces)	Fine Gold Production (ounces)	Cash Cost (A$/oz)
Mt Magnet*	320,454	372,133	1.81	90	19,526	19,767	1,428
Burbanks	82,861	42,261	5.50	97	7,235	7,365	636
Total	**403,315**	**414,394**	**2.19**	**91**	**26,761**	**27,132**	**1,213**

**includes Western Queen South*

MT MAGNET GOLD MINE

The refurbished 1,650kW ball mill motor was re-installed in early February 2014. A smaller capacity 1,200kW motor was utilised while the original motor was being repaired. The re-installation of the ball mill motor during the quarter resulted in Mt Magnet returning to full production for the rest of the quarter. With the addition of Western Queen South ore, Mt Magnet mill production reached a record total of 19,526 ounces of recovered gold and 19,767 fine ounces of gold poured.

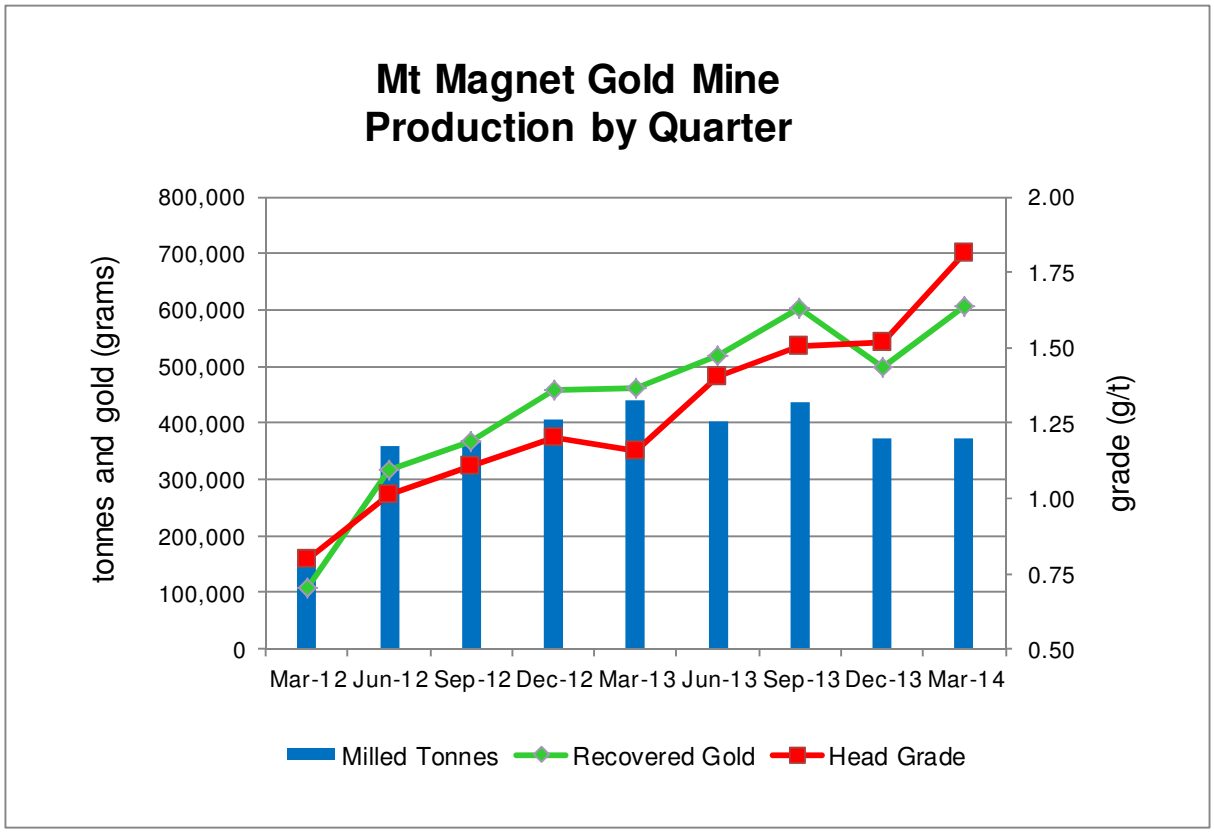

Figure 2: Mt Magnet Quarterly Production

The Checkers mill processed 372,133 dry tonnes of ore at a head grade of 1.81 g/t Au for the quarter. This mill feed grade was the highest achieved to date.

Mining continued to focus on the Saturn pit within the Galaxy project area. The cutback of the pit is expected to fully expose the base of the existing pit in the June 2014 quarter. RC grade control drilling during March was highly encouraging, with significant high-grade BIF intersections occurring in the areas beneath and adjacent to the previous pit.

Figure 3: Saturn Pit with previous pit in centre

WESTERN QUEEN SOUTH OPEN PIT

Mining at Western Queen South was completed on the 12th of March 2014. Decommissioning of site infrastructure and site rehabilitation has largely been completed. Estimated ore production for the quarter was 71,608 t @ 4.12 g/t for 9,476 oz. Total pit production was 165,067 t @ 3.94 g/t for 20,897 oz.

Figure 4: Mining at Western Queen South – completed pit 12th March 2014

Haulage tonnes increased significantly during the quarter with a switch to double trailer road trains. Consequently the Western Queen South ore blend was increased at Mt Magnet improving mill grade. Haulage and milling of stockpiled Western Queen South pit ore will be completed in the June 2014 quarter.

COOGEE OPEN PIT

The Coogee pit was completed on the 23rd of February 2014. The project has performed extremely well, completed on time within budget and produced an estimated 147,400 dry ore tonnes. This is at least 30% more gold ore than planned and milled grade to date is also slightly above forecast. By mid-March all infrastructure had been removed from site and the Coogee site rehabilitated to a high standard, with the exception of the ROM and main access road which is yet to be completed. At the end of the quarter, 43,816 t of gold ore remained at the pit stockpile. Haulage to the Burbanks mill will be completed during the June 2014 quarter.

Figure 5: Coogee pit - looking south - final ore mining 22nd February 2014

BURBANKS MILL

Milling of Coogee gold ore continued steadily throughout the quarter. Grades have reconciled above forecast and mill production for the quarter was 42,261 t @ 5.50 g/t for 7,235 ounces of recovered gold, whilst fine gold poured was 7,365 ounces.

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

Vivien Gold Project

Ramelius completed a new mineral resource estimate and quoted an increased total resource of 805,000 t @ 7.1 g/t for 185,000 contained ounces. Resource details are shown in Table 2 below. The resource was reviewed by external consultants.

Table 2. Vivien Mineral Resource at 31st March 2014

Indicated			Inferred			Total Resource		
t	g/t	oz	t	g/t	oz	t	g/t	oz
499,000	**8.8**	**141,000**	**306,000**	**4.4**	**43,000**	**805,000**	**7.1**	**185,000**

Notes:

- Figures are rounded to nearest 10,000 tonnes, 0.1 g/t and 1,000 ounces. Rounding errors may occur.
- For Resource details refer to ASX Release: 'Resource boost for Vivien high grade gold project' 01/04/2014

Detailed mine planning, evaluation and regulatory approval work was in progress at the end of the quarter.

Ramelius expects to finalise the acquisition of the Vivien project in the June 2014 quarter.

EXPLORATION SUMMARY

Exploration drilling recommenced at Vivien during the quarter.

AUSTRALIAN PROJECTS

Vivien Deeps

The Company embarked upon a series of RC drill holes designed to test for up-dip continuity and shallow plunging repetitions to the high grade mineralisation intersected during the Company's 2013 drilling campaign at Vivien (refer ASX Release dated 19th December 2013). Approximately 1,600m of drilling is planned, highlighted by the red triangle pierce points on Figure 6. By the end of the quarter an aggregate 1,215m had been drilled from four RC holes. Available assay results are attached in Appendix 1.

The drilling aims to scope for possible extensions to the new hangingwall lode intersected in VVDD1005 (**6.7m @ 8.29 g/t Au**) and an untested, potentially shallower plunge projection of the Main Lode intersections including **6.5m at 30.4 g/t Au** recorded in drill hole VVDD1005 (refer ASX Release dated 13th November 2013).

Upon completion of the Vivien drilling the RC drill rig will move to test Vivien Gem, located 2km to the north of the Vivien pit (refer ASX Release dated 21st February 2014). Assay results will be reported as they become available.

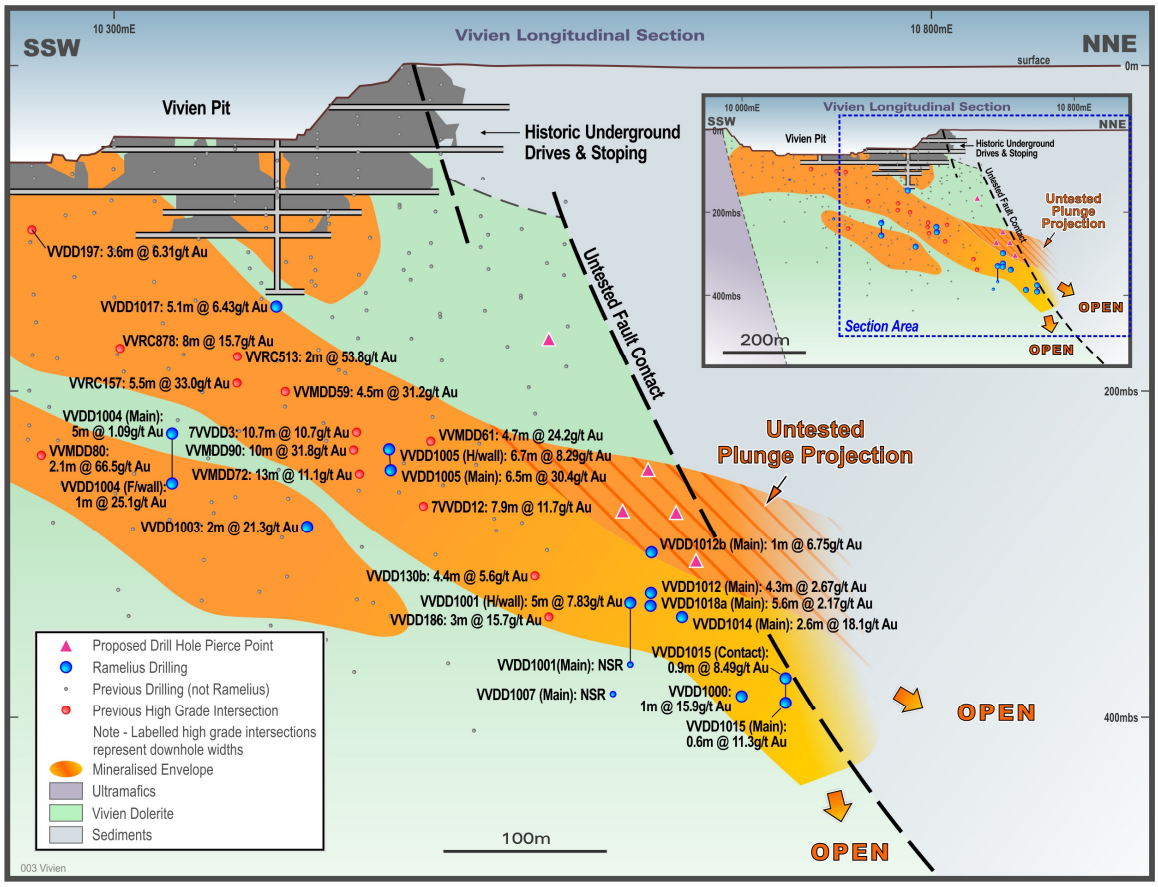

Figure 6: Longitudinal section – Vivien gold project

Coogee Extensions

The Company plans to follow-up low order gold and copper anomalism returned from drilling at Coogee. Intersections up to **16m at 0.54 g/t Au and 0.12% Cu** remain open with depth and appear associated with a broad circular magnetic feature (Figure 7). A strong gold-copper-magnetite association is observed in the drilling to date and the deeper magnetic feature is interpreted as a buried pipe-like intrusive body amenable to hosting significant gold plus copper mineralisation.

Drilling is now scheduled to commence in June 2014 quarter. Assay results will be reported as they are received.

During the March 2014 quarter a Sale and Purchase Option Agreement was signed between Ramelius and Mr F. C. Saunders providing Ramelius with an option to acquire three Exploration Licences (EL26/131, 134 and 150) and one Prospecting Licence (PL26/3689) abutting the Company's Coogee Mining Lease, east of Kambalda.

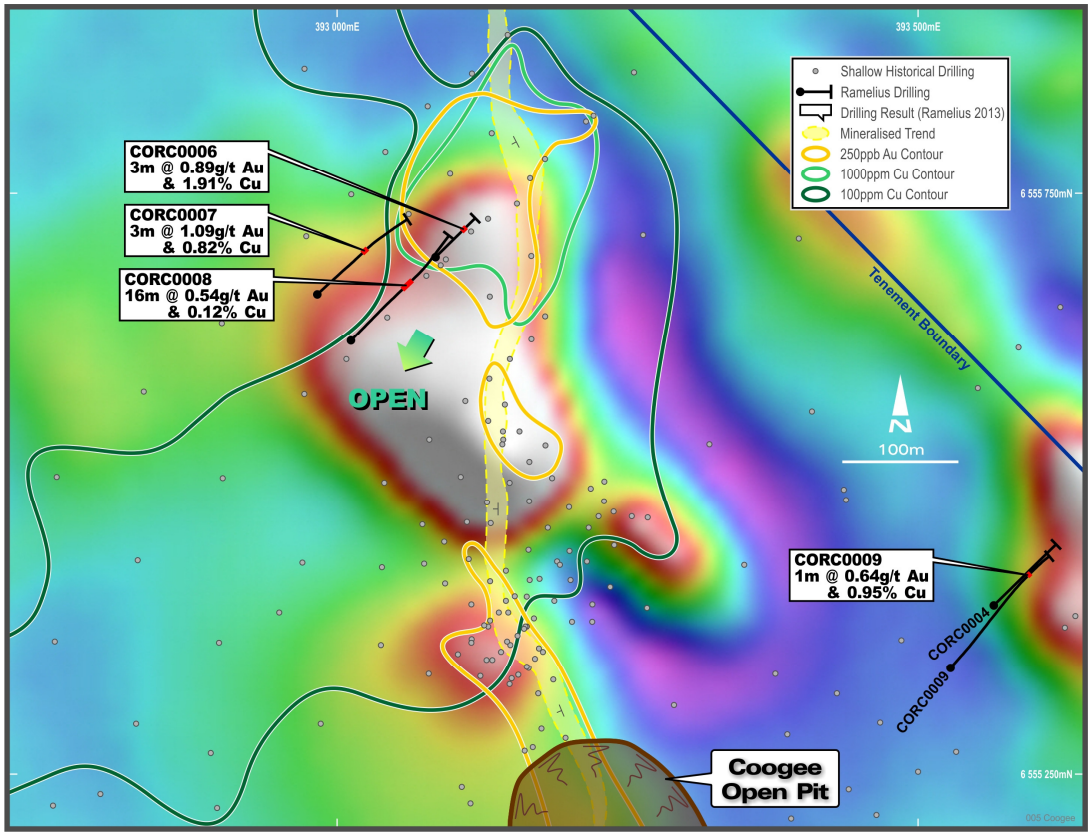

Figure 7: Plan view – Coogee gold project

CORPORATE & FINANCE

As announced on 17 March, 2014, Mr Mark Zeptner will succeed Mr Ian Gordon as the Company's CEO in June 2014. Mr Zeptner is a Mining Engineer with over 20 years' experience in gold and nickel mining in Western Australia and has been the Company's COO since March, 2012.

Gold sales for the March 2014 quarter were A$38M at an average price of A$1,423 / ounce.

At 31 March, 2014 the Company held A$23.3M in cash and A$5M in gold bullion.

During the quarter, the Company repaid 4,476 ounces of gold under its Pre-Pay finance facility with Deutsche Bank.

The Information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Kevin Seymour. Mr Seymour is a full time employee of Ramelius Resources Ltd and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Seymour has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken 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 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 Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Rob Hutchison. Mr Hutchison is a full time employee of Ramelius Resources Ltd and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Hutchison 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 of 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.

Appendix 1: Significant (>1.0 g/t Au) RC drilling results for the Vivien Gold Project – Leinster WA

Hole Id	Easting	Northing	Az/Dip	F/Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (g/t Au)
VVRC1000	261097	6903266	299/-56	186 Incl.	127 127 Main	137 128 Lode	7m @ 3.75 1m @ 10.65 Assays Awaited
VVRC1001	261222	6903329	297/-61	115			Hole Abandoned
VVRC1002	261221	6903329	291/-56	325			Assays Awaited
VVRC1003	261204	6903311	293/-47	300			Assays Awaited
VVRC1004	261203	6903284	295/-51	289			Assays Awaited

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 1.0 g/t gold and may contain up to 1m of internal dilution. NSR denotes no anomalous assays above 1.0g/t Au. BLD denotes below analytical detection Gold determination was by standard Fire Assay techniques using a 50 gram charge and AAS finish with a lower limit of detection of 0.01 g/t Au. True widths are estimated to represent 55-60% of the reported Main Lode down hole intersections. HW denotes hangingwall lodes where true thickness is 90-95% of reported downhole intersection.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report for Vivien RC Drilling

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 intervals, collected from reverse circulation (RC) drill holes. • Drill hole locations were designed to allow for spatial spread across the interpreted mineralised zone. All RC samples were riffle split to 3-4kg samples on 1m metre intervals. • Standard fire assaying was employed using a 50gm charge with an AAS finish. 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 5 ¾" face sampling RC drilling hammers.
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 between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Bulk RC drill holes samples were visually inspected by the supervising geologist to ensure adequate clean sample recoveries were achieved. Any wet, contaminated or poor sample returns were flagged and recorded in the database to ensure no sampling bias was introduced. • Zones of poor sample return 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		reported from all RC holes.
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 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 of RC chips is qualitative on visual recordings of rock forming minerals and quantitative on estimates of mineral abundance. • The entire length of the RC drill holes 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.* • *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 precollar chips. • 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 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. • RC 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 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 sample. 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. • 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.

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 RC chips in the field to verify the correlation of mineralized 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.
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 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 target horizon within 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.
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 drilling is drilled to 270 degrees, being orthogonal to the strike of the target horizon. Structural logging of available diamond core supports the drilling direction and sampling method. • No drilling orientation and/or sampling bias has been recognized at this time.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample security is integral to Ramelius' sampling procedures. All bagged RC samples are delivered directly from the field to the assay laboratory in Kalgoorlie, 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 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 report are on granted Mining Leases (ML) 36/34 being acquired by Ramelius Resources Limited under Sale Agreement with Gold Fileds. The mining lease is 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 shallow RAB, Aircore and RC drilling, geophysical data collection and interpretation. This report concerns only exploration results generated by Ramelius.
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 NE trending anastomosing shear zone passing through the Vivien Dolerite Sill. The Vivien deposit extends over 400m strike (where it has been mined historically) and dips around 70^0 to the southeast. High grade gold mineralization plunges around 30^0 to the southeast.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following*	• All the drill holes reported in this report have the following parameters applied. All drill holes completed, including holes with no significant results (>1.0 g/t Au) are reported in this

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	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 $<1^0$ 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 report. Only gold grade intersections >1.0 g/t Au with up to 1m of internal dilution are considered significant and are reported in this report. Gold grades less than 1.0 g/t Au are not considered material for an underground drill target 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. • 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 1.0 g/t Au lower cut-off and may include up to 1m of internal dilution. Significant assays greater than 8.0 g/t Au are reported separately as contained within the broader lower grade intervals. 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		applied.
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 mineralization with respect to the drill holes reported in this report 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 view is provided in this report 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. Given the steep dip of the mineralization at Vivien the longitudinal view presentation is currently considered the best 2-D representation of the known spatial extent of the mineralization intersected to date. 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 drill holes completed to date are reported in this report and all material intersections (>1.0 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 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*	• Future exploration includes step out drilling away from the reported intersections to better define the extent of the mineralisation. • The attached longitudinal view highlights the interpreted plunge extensions to the known mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	information is not commercially sensitive.	