RAMELIUS RESOURCES

ASX RELEASE

29 May 2014
For Immediate Release

HIGH GRADE GOLD DRILLING RESULTS

Highlights:

- **Drilling at Vivien Gem intersects high grade gold mineralisation including:**
  - **10m at 6.56 g/t Au from 176m, including 1m @ 45 g/t Au**
  - **6m at 7.06 g/t Au from 212m**
  - **1m at 9.21 g/t Au from 167m**
- **Drilling at Coogee intersects high grade gold mineralization:**
  - **3m at 21.02 g/t Au from 104m**

Exploration Drilling Results:
The Directors of gold producer Ramelius Resources Limited, (ASX:RMS) are pleased to announce that new high grade gold assay results are now available from Reverse Circulation (RC) exploration drilling recently completed at the Company's Vivien gold project near Leinster (acquiring from Gold Fields Limited) and Ramelius' 100% owned Coogee gold project south of Kalgoorlie – both in Western Australia (Figure 1).

Vivien Main Lode:
Ramelius completed 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 19 December 2013). An aggregate 1,515m was drilled from 5 holes (VVRC1000 to 1005) (see Figure 2). The drilling scoped for possible extensions to the new hangingwall lode intersected in VVDD1005 (**6.7m @ 8.29 g/t Au**) and returned encouraging gold mineralisation up to **9m at 2.88 g/t Au** from 127m including **1m at 10.7 g/t Au** in VVRC1000.

Assay results are tabled in Attachment 1. Modelling and interpretation of the new hangingwall mineralisation is continuing.

Vivien Gem:
Encouraging high grade gold mineralisation was identified in historical reverse circulation and diamond drilling at Vivien Gem; 2km north of Ramelius' Vivien gold deposit (Figure 3). The Company subsequently completed an aggregate 2,887m from 13 RC drill holes (VVRC1006 to 1018) to confirm the plunge of the high grade mineralisation. Previously reported significant historical results at Vivien Gem (refer ASX Release dated 21 February 2014) include:

- **2.7m at 28.7 g/t Au in drill hole EMSD847**
- **11m at 7.03 g/t Au in drill hole EMSC4440**
- **15m at 4.09 g/t Au in drill hole EMSC4382**
- **14m at 4.98 g/t Au in drill hole EMSC4381**

ACN 001 717 540
ASX code: RMS

29 May 2014

ISSUED CAPITAL

Ordinary Shares: 365M

DIRECTORS

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

www.rameliusresources.com.au
info@rameliusresources.com.au

RAMELIUS RESOURCES LIMITED

Registered Office
Suite 4, 148 Greenhill Road
Parkside, Adelaide
South Australia 5063
Tel +61 8 8271 1999
Fax +61 8 8271 1988

Operations Office
Level 1, 130 Royal Street
East Perth WA 6004
Tel 08 9202 1127
Fax 08 9202 1138

Ramelius' RC drilling supported the historical intersections and returned further encouraging intersections including:

- **6m at 7.06 g/t Au from 212m in VVRC1011**
- **10m at 6.56 g/t Au from 176m in VVRC1017, including 1m at 45.2 g/t Au from 180m**

Gold mineralisation at Vivien Gem is hosted by quartz – sulphide veining within a sheared dolerite unit. North of 6904950mN the dolerite thins and is fault offset to the west. Only low grade mineralisation extends north of the fault. Further drilling is proposed to test for possible displaced south plunging shoots within the favourable thicker dolerite host (Figure 4).

Complete drill hole results are compiled in Attachment 1.

Coogee Gold Project:
The Company recently completed step out RC drilling away from the Coogee open pit within its 100% owned mining lease ML26/477 (Figure 5). An aggregate of 751m was drilled from 5 RC holes (CORC0010 to 14). The drilling intersected highly encouraging drill hole assays, including:

- **3m at 21.02 g/t Au from 104m in CORC0014, including 1m at 54.47 g/t Au from 105m**

Follow-up drilling to link this intersection with mineralisation below the pit is planned. See Attachment 2 for details on the drilling completed.

For further information contact:
Ian Gordon
Managing Director
Ph: 08 9202 1127

Mark Zeptner
Chief Operating Officer
Ph: 08 9202 1127

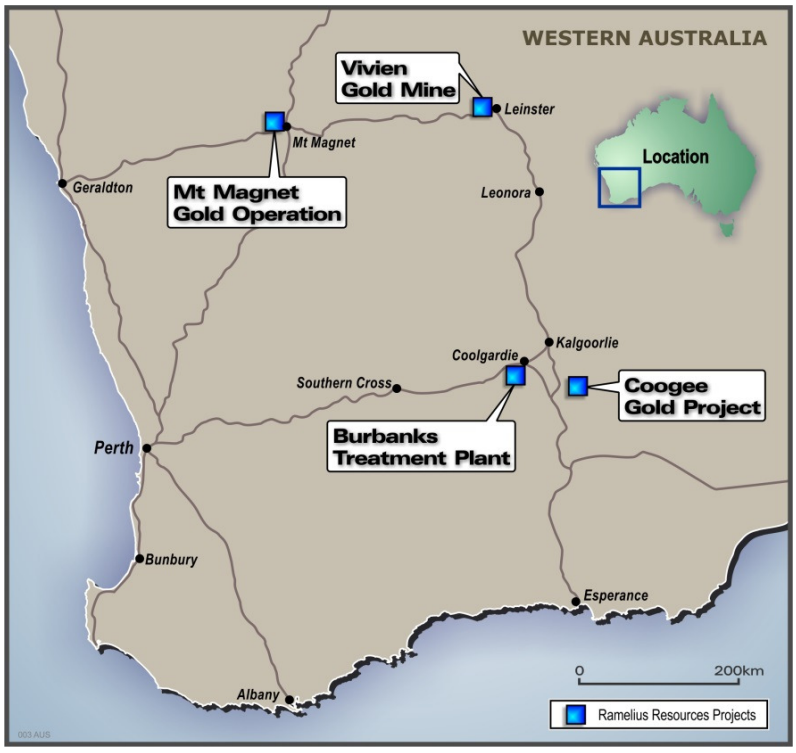

Figure 1: Ramelius' Western Australian project locations

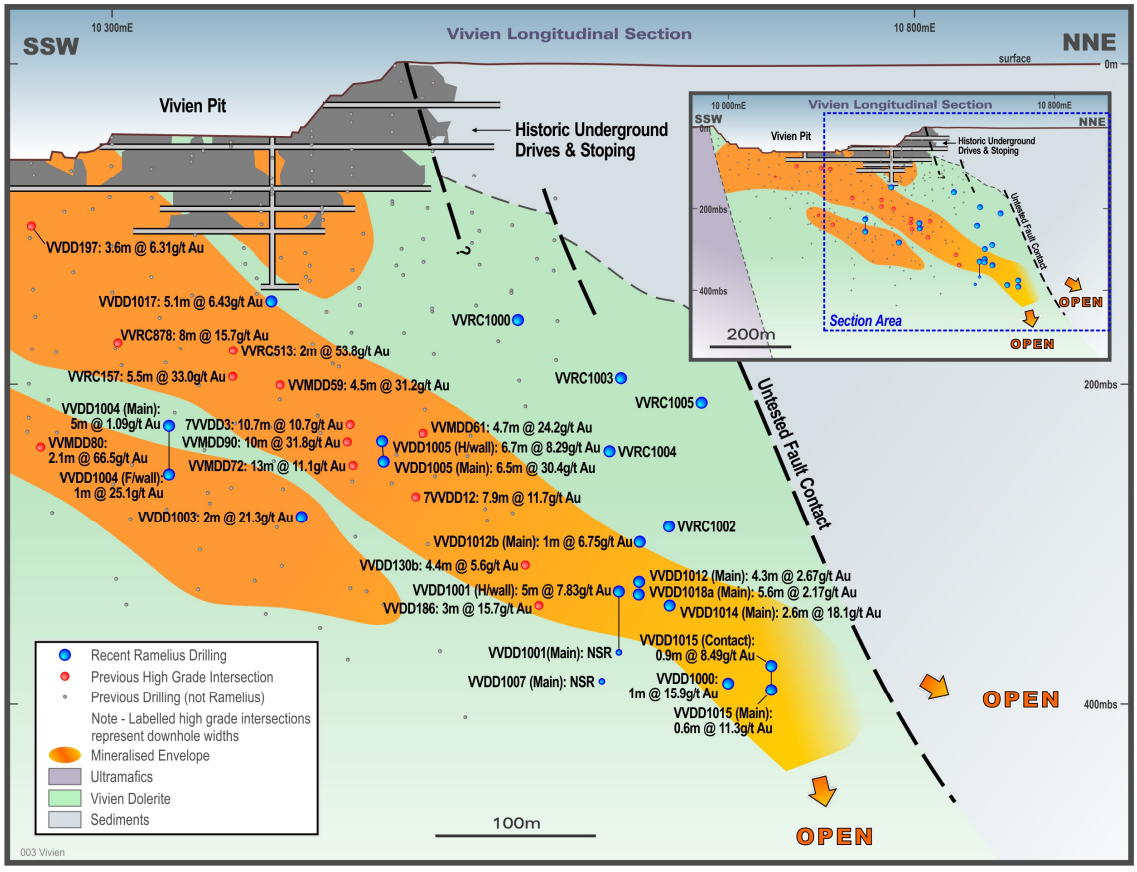

Figure 2: Vivien gold mine long section

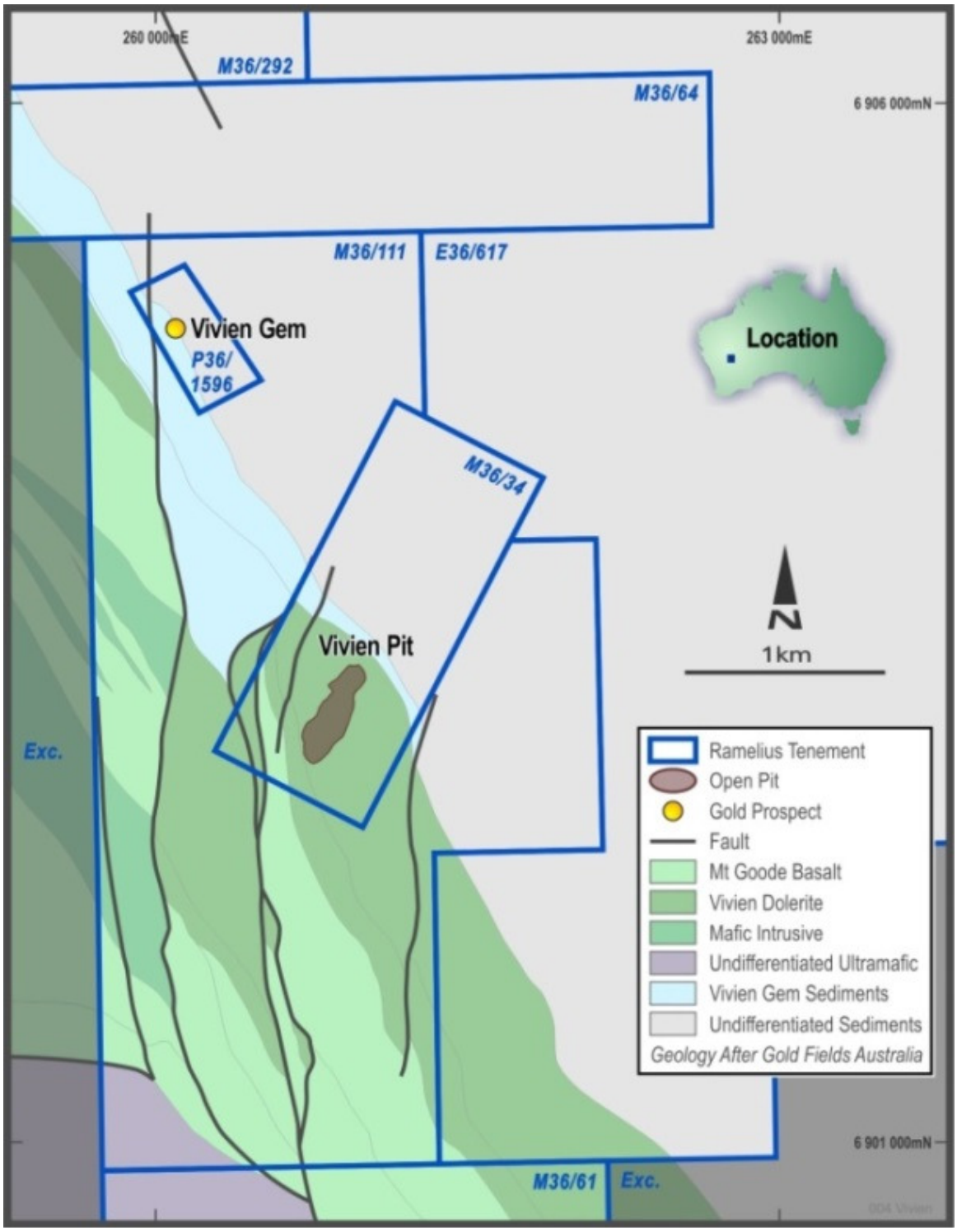

Figure 3: Vivien gold mine and Vivien Gem locations, Leinster, Western Australia

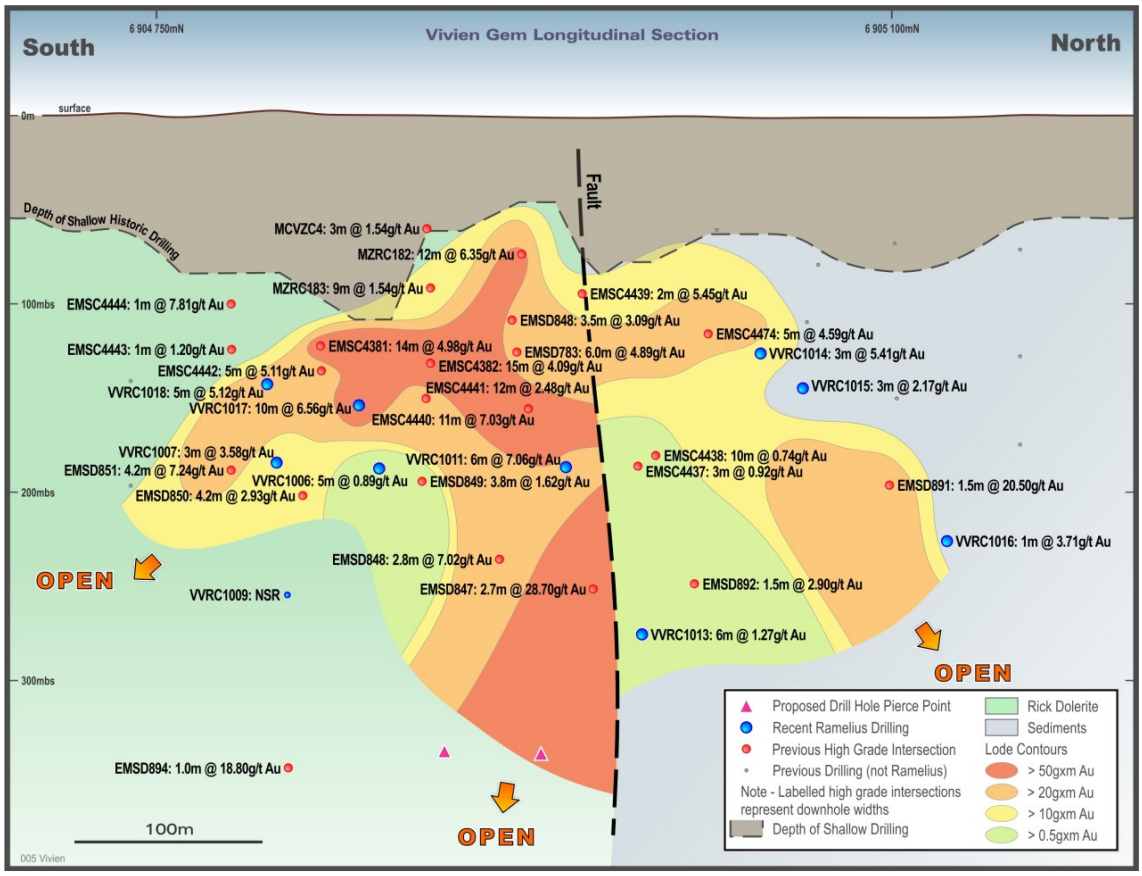

Figure 4: Vivien Gem long section

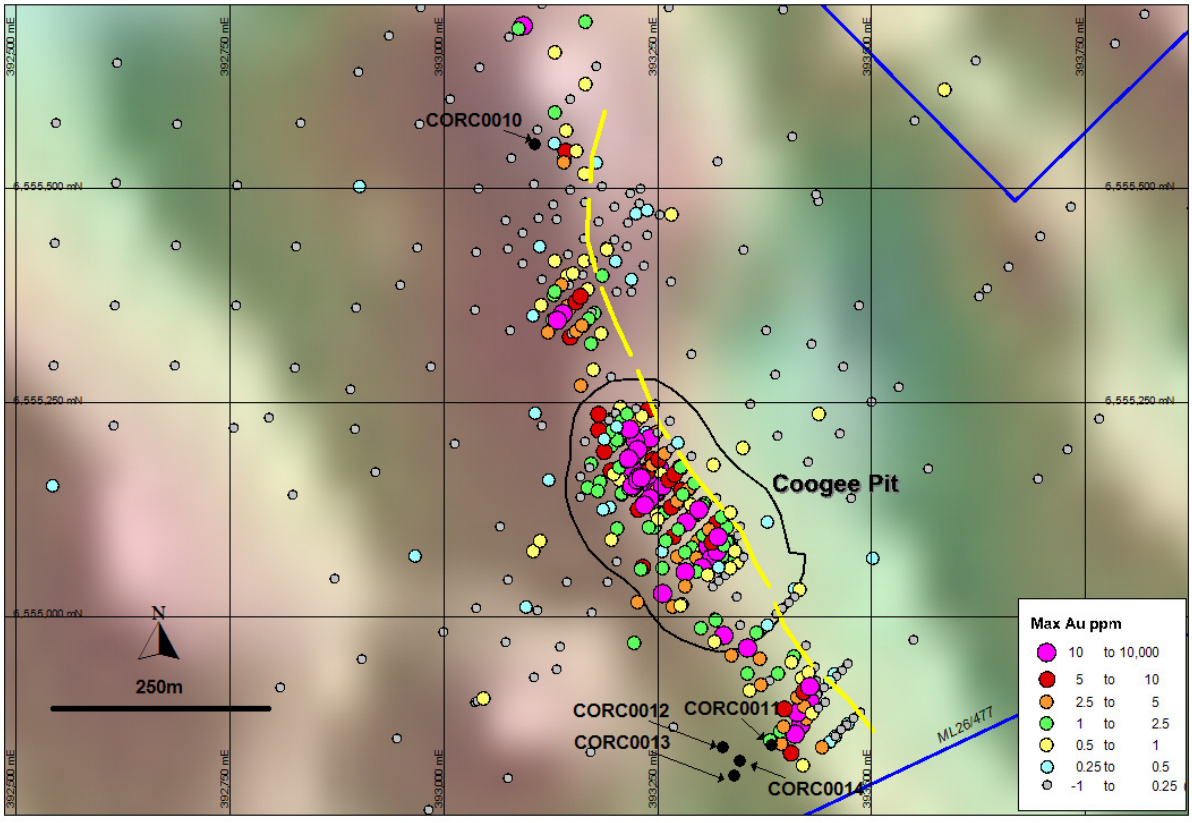

Figure 5: Coogee gold project drill hole locations over RTP aeromagnetic image

Attachment 1: Significant (>0.50 g/t Au) RC drilling results within the Vivien and Vivien Gem prospects – Leinster WA

Hole Id	Easting	Northing	Az/Dip	F/Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	g/t Au
VVRC1000	261097	6903266	299/-56	186	**127**	**136**	**9**	**2.88 (HW)**
				Incl.	**127**	**128**	**1**	**10.7 (HW)**
					179	180	1	3.12
VVRC1001	261222	6903329	297/-61	115			Hole	Abandoned
VVRC1002	261221	6903329	291/-56	325	309	310	1	3.73
					315	319	4	1.62
VVRC1003	261204	6903311	293/-47	300	232	240	8	1.73
				Incl.	236	240	4	3.09
VVRC1004	261203	6903284	295/-51	289	263	267	4	2.65
				Incl.	264	265	1	8.73
					273	275	2	3.14
VVRC1005	261233	6903347	290/-46	300	261	263	2	3.17
					294	296	2	5.51
VVRC1006	260093	6904798	057/-61	227	211	216	5	0.89
VVRC1007	260115	6904760	060/-60	229	206	209	3	3.58
VVRC1008	260079	6904743	059/-57	101			Hole	Abandoned
VVRC1009	260075	6904741	059/-59	323				NSR
VVRC1010	260069	6904917	047/-58	190	112	116	4	1.43
					135	136	1	1.82
					167	**168**	**1**	**9.21**
VVRC1011	260045	6904889	057/-59	278	174	177	3	1.45
					212	**218**	**6**	**7.06**
VVRC1012	259985	6904912	060/-58	108			Hole	Abandoned
VVRC1013	259990	6904915	059/-54	329	198	203	5	1.08
					317	323	6	1.27
VVRC1014	260012	6904990	059/-54	217	148	151	3	0.47
					211	214	3	5.41
VVRC1015	259974	6905012	065/-55	191	171	174	3	2.17
VVRC1016	259898	6905042	060/-55	300	272	273	1	3.71
VVRC1017	260095	6904802	060/-56	203	**176**	**186**	**10**	**6.56**
				Incl.	**178**	**184**	**6**	**10.59**
				Incl.	**180**	**181**	**1**	**45.21**
VVRC1018	260115	6904763	060/-57	191	168	172	4	1.56
					184	185	1	5.12

Reported significant gold assay intersections (using a 0.50 g/t Au lower cut) are reported over a minimum down hole interval of 1m at plus 0.50 g/t gold. They may contain up to 1m of internal dilution. Gold determination was by Fire Assay, using 50gm charges with AAS finishes and a lower limit of detection of 0.01 g/t Au. NSR denotes no significant results. True widths are estimated to represent 55-60% of the reported down hole intersections unless noted. Hangingwall lode intersections flagged (HW) represent have true widths between 90-95% of the reported downhole intersection. Drill holes VVRC1000 to 1005 pertain to Vivien and holes VVRC1006 t0 1018 pertain to Vivien Gem

Attachment 2: Significant (>0.50 g/t Au) RC drilling results within the Coogee gold project – Kambalda WA

Hole Id	Easting	Northing	Az/Dip	F/Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	g/t Au
CORC0010	393107	6555553	Vertical	269	33 73 110	35 74 112	2 1 2	0.64 1.23 0.58
CORC0011	393382	6554850	090/-60	89	79	82	3	2.25
CORC0012	393326	6554850	090/-60	143	109	111	2	1.57
CORC0013	393340	6554815	090/-60	125	45 56 112	46 60 114	1 4 2	0.93 0.71 1.21
CORC0014	393345	6554833	090/-60	125 Incl.	**104** **105**	**107** **106**	**3** **1**	**21.02** **54.47**

Reported significant gold assay intersections (using a 0.50 g/t Au lower cut) are calculated over all drill hole pierce points within the Exploration target Area and are reported over a minimum down hole interval of 1m at plus 0.50 g/t gold. They may contain up to 1m of internal dilution. Gold determination was by 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 60% of the reported down hole intersections in drill holes CORC0011 to 14 and 90% of the intersection reported in CORC0010.

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 for Vivien, Vivien Gem and Coogee 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*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	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.
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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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 orthogonal to the interpreted 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 Lease (ML) 36/34 (Vivien); Prospecting Licence (PL) 36/1596 (Vivien Gem); both being acquired by Ramelius Resources Limited under Sale Agreement with Gold Fields Ltd and Mining Leases (ML) 36/34 (Coogee) being 100% owned by Ramelius. 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 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 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 each prospect are typical of orogenic structurally controlled Archaean gold lode systems. The mineralisation is controlled by a NE trending anastomosing shear zone passing through the Vivien Dolerite Sill, a north-south shear at Vivien Gem and a NW trending shear at Coogee. The Vivien deposit extends over 400m strike (where it has been mined historically) and dips around 70^0 to the southeast. High grade gold mineralisation plunges around 30^0 to the southeast. Vivien Gem strikes over 350m and appears subvertical in dip. The plunge of the system is still unclear but future drilling will test an inferred southerly plunge. Mineralisation at Coogee strikes NW and dips shallowly (20^0) to the west. High grade shoots plunge gently to the SW

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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 report 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 $<1^0$ 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 >0.5 g/t Au with up to 1m of internal dilution are considered significant and are reported in this report. Gold grades less than 0.5 g/t Au are not considered material as drill targets 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 0.5 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 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*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	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 of Vivien and Vivien Gem 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 mineralisation 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. Plan presentation of Coogee is preferred given its shallow dip.
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 (>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 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 deeper drilling below the reported intersections at Vivien Gem to better define the extent of the mineralisation. • The attached longitudinal view highlights the inferred plunge extensions to the known mineralisation.