RAMELIUS RESOURCES

ASX RELEASE

ACN 001 717 540
ASX code: RMS

9 March 2015
For Immediate Release

FURTHER HIGH GRADE GOLD INTERSECTED AT BLACKMANS

Ramelius Resources Limited (**ASX: RMS**) is pleased to announce further highly encouraging assay results from Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling completed at the 100%-owned Blackmans gold project, located 30km north of the Company's Mt Magnet operation in Western Australia (refer Figures 1 and 2).

- **Infill drilling at Blackmans intersected further significant, shallow, high grade gold mineralisation, including;**
  - **5m @ 4.65 g/t Au from 12m in BMRC0020 (incl. 2m @ 10.3 g/t Au)**
  - **7m @ 2.86 g/t Au from 32m in BMRC0025 (incl. 1m @ 11.6 g/t Au)**
  - **4m @ 15.51 g/t Au from 38m in BMRC0026 (incl. 2m @ 30.2 g/t Au)**
  - **5m @ 10.04 g/t Au from 19m in BMRC0037 (incl. 1m @ 38.2 g/t Au)**
  - **13m @ 2.31 g/t Au from 34m in BMRC0037 (incl. 1m @ 15.8 g/t Au)**
  - **2m @ 16.04 g/t Au from 98m in BMRC0047 (incl. 1m @ 31.2 g/t Au)**
  - **3m @ 12.03 g/t Au from 54m in BMRC0030 (incl. 1m @ 25.9 g/t Au)**
  - **3m @ 18.5 g/t Au from 35m in BMRC0028 (incl. 1m @ 43.8 g/t Au)**
  - **8m @ 4.45 g/t Au from 63m in BMRC0028 (incl. 1m @ 28.4 g/t Au)**
  - **9m @ 3.41 g/t Au from 40m in BMRC0032 (incl. 1m @ 23.1 g/t Au)**
  - **5m @ 5.46 g/t Au from 103m in BMRC0043 (incl. 1m @ 18.2 g/t Au)**

- **High grade near surface laterite gold intersections include;**
  - **5m @ 3.87 g/t Au from 3m in BMRC0022 (incl. 1m @ 14.7 g/t Au)**
  - **3m @ 2.64 g/t Au from 3m in BMRC0023**
  - **16m @ 1.23 g/t Au from 5m in BMRC0026**
  - **4m @ 2.12 g/t Au from 7m in BMRC0032**
  - **11m @ 3.17 g/t Au from 6m in BMRC0033 (incl. 1m @ 8.36 g/t Au)**
  - **2m @ 2.46 g/t Au from 4m in BMRC0035**
  - **4m @ 2.50 g/t Au from 3m in BMRC0036**
  - **6m @ 2.83 g/t Au from 6m in BMRC0039**
  - **2m @ 2.59 g/t Au from 4m in BMRC0040**
  - **2m @ 3.22 g/t Au from 6m in BMRC0043**
  - **12m @ 1.29 g/t Au from 7m in BMRC0046**

- **Gold mineralisation within the Eastern Lode at Blackmans remains open down dip and down plunge**

"Blackmans continues to deliver robust, shallow, drill hole intersections of the tenor required to support a future satellite open pit. Resource modelling work will now commence with an initial mineral resource and associated pit optimisation to be completed in the June 2015 quarter", said Chief Executive, Mark Zeptner.

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9 March 2015

ISSUED CAPITAL

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About Blackmans Gold Project:

The Company completed a second round of infill drilling in early February 2015, ahead of future resource estimation and pit optimisation work. An aggregate 1,957m was drilled from 29 holes (BMRC0019 to BMRC0047).

The latest round of drilling was specifically designed to test the top 20m below the plus 0.5 g/t Au mineralised laterite blanket as well as test for deeper plunge continuity to the identified higher grade mineralised shoots within the Eastern Lode (refer Figures 3 and 4). Significant (>0.5 g/t Au) assay results are tabled in Attachment 1.

Gold mineralisation at Blackmans is traceable over a 350m strike and is associated with a 2 to 4m thick blanket of surficial transported laterite overlying at least two subparallel steeply dipping lodes developed in oxidised ultramafic schists and clays. The lodes lie approximately 30m apart with a number of subordinate lodes/splays propagating off them. The Central Splay (refer Figure 4), while strike restrictive, appears coincident with an intersection lineation that may define the apparent 45^0 northerly plunge of the higher grade mineralisation observed in the Eastern Lode. Gold mineralisation within the Eastern Lode remains open down dip and down plunge. Valuable structural data will be gleaned from future diamond drilling to test the continuity of the lode at depth.

Resource modelling will be undertaken during the balance of the March 2015 quarter and deeper exploratory RC/diamond drilling will commence in the June 2015 quarter.

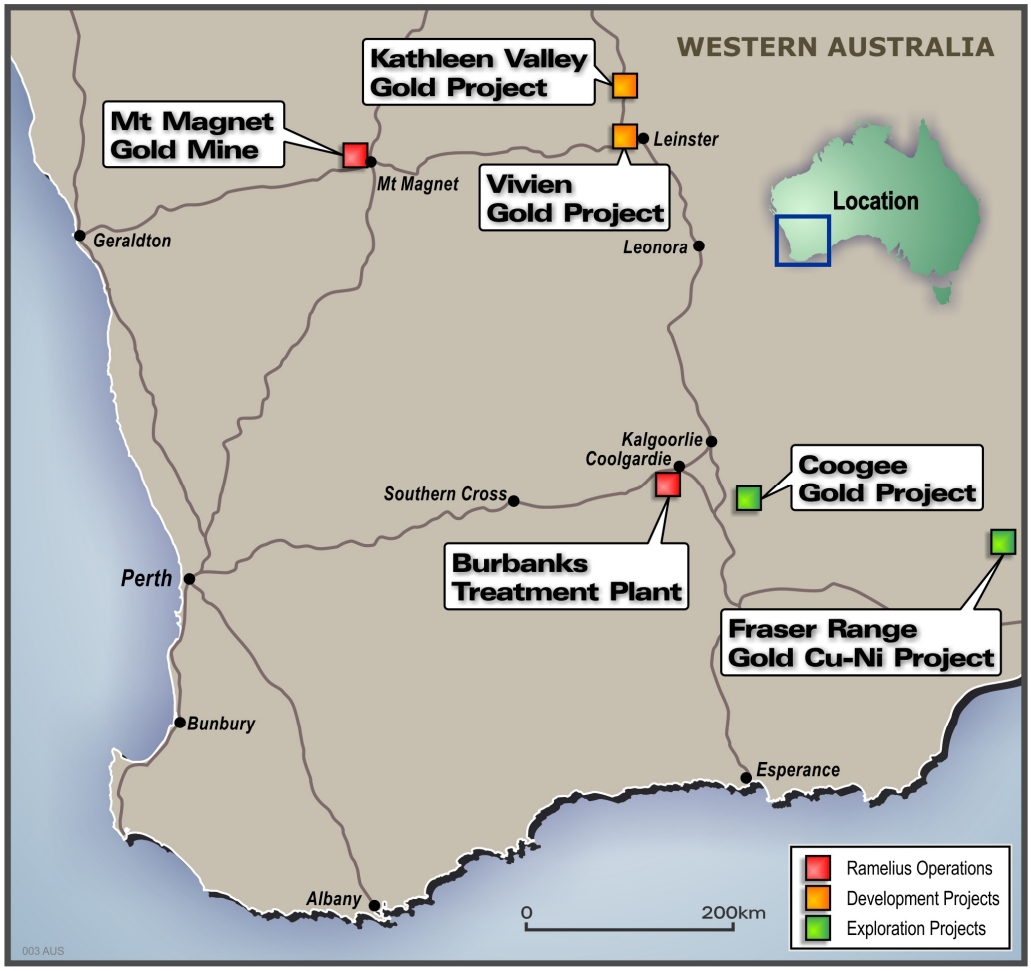

Figure 1: Ramelius' Western Australian projects

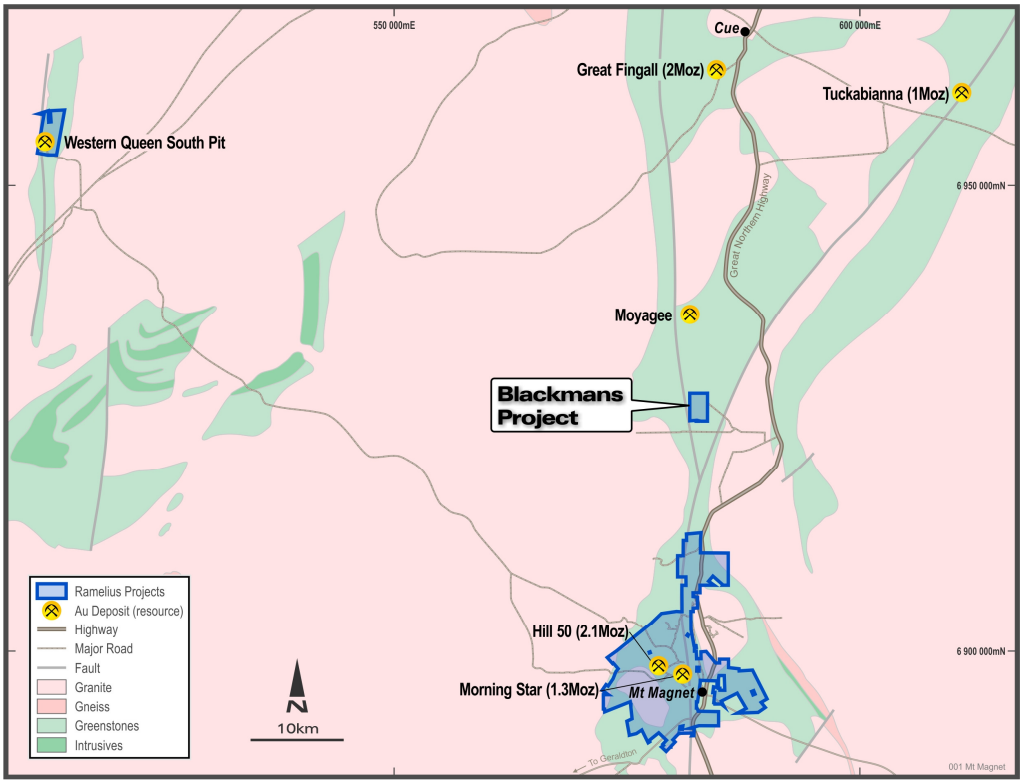

Figure 2: Blackmans project location, north of Mt Magnet in WA

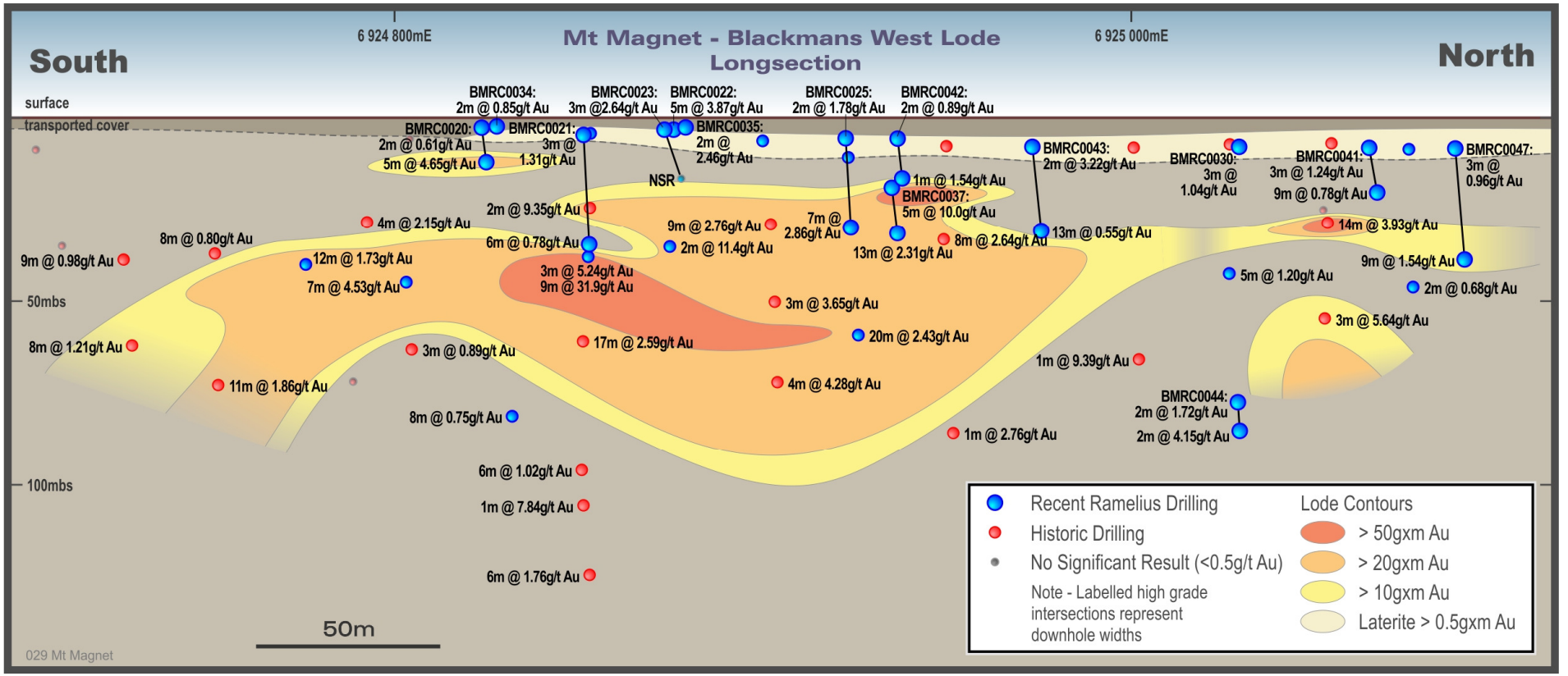

Figure 3: Blackmans West Lode long section, looking west

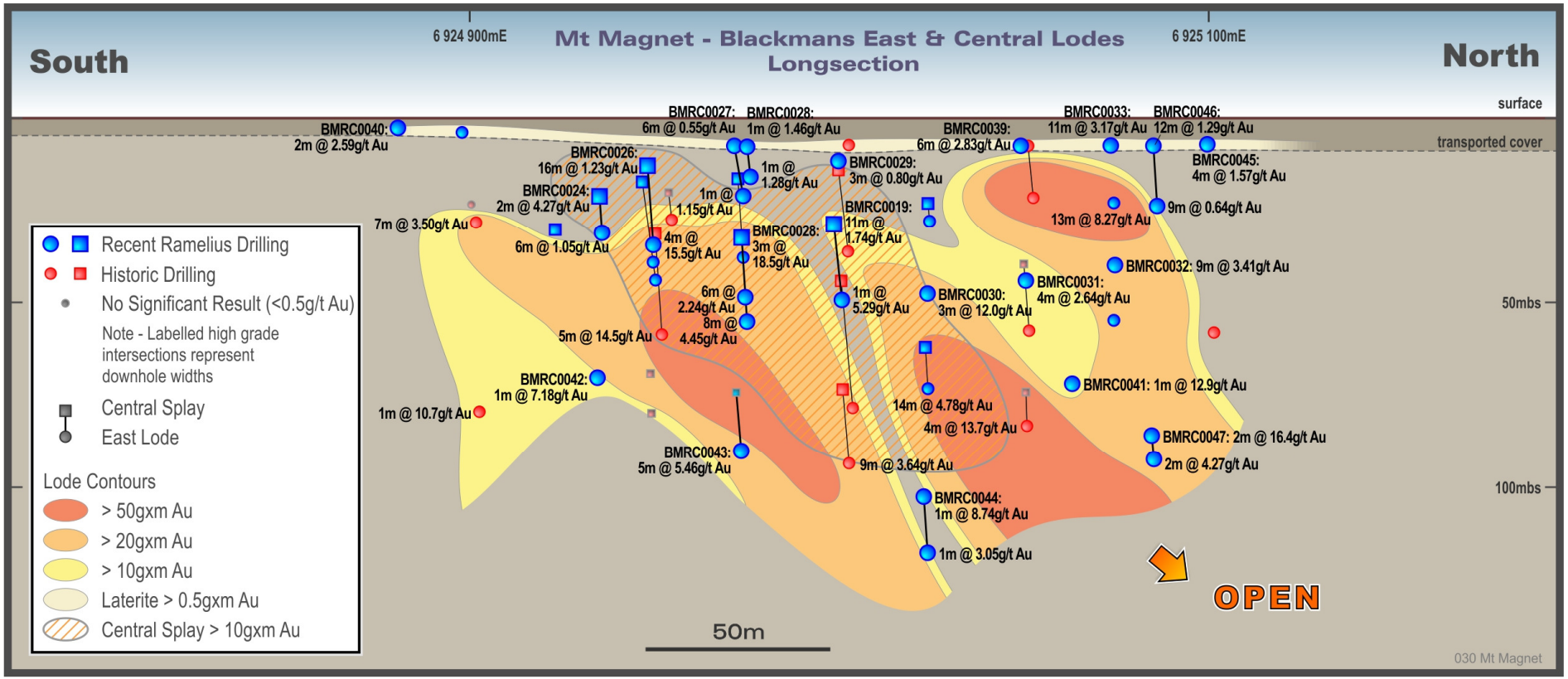

Figure 4: Blackmans East Lode and Central Splay long section, looking west

Attachment 1: Significant (>0.50 g/t Au) RC drilling results within the Blackmans Gold Project – Mt Magnet WA

Hole Id	Easting	Northing	Az/Dip	RL	F/Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	g/t Au
BMRC0019	582772	6924999	090/-58	441	84	6	7	1	0.75
						10	13	3	2.13
						31	**42**	**11**	**1.74**
						56	57	1	5.29
BMRC0020	582722	6924825	090/-60	441	60	3	5	2	0.61
						12	**17**	**5**	**4.65**
					Incl.	**13**	**15**	**2**	**10.3**
						28	29	1	4.96
						39	40	1	2.82
						44	45	1	0.85
BMRC0021	582723	6924850	090/-60	441	54	3	6	3	1.31
						17	18	1	2.90
						38	44	6	0.78
BMRC0022	582734	6924875	090/-60	441	42	**3**	**8**	**5**	**3.87**
					Incl.	**5**	**6**	**1**	**14.7**
						11	12	1	0.90
						35	42	7	1.07
BMRC0023	582724	6924875	090/-60	441	60	**3**	**6**	**3**	**2.64**
						11	12	1	0.68
						22	23	1	1.29
						49	50	1	3.90
BMRC0024	582764	6924937	090/-60	441	72	19	21	2	1.03
						25	27	2	4.27
						35	41	6	1.05
						50	51	1	0.89
						61	62	1	0.95
BMRC0025	582725	6924925	090/-60	441	72	**4**	**6**	**2**	**1.78**
						9	17	8	0.69
						20	21	1	1.44
						32	**39**	**7**	**2.86**
					Incl.	**32**	**33**	**1**	**11.60**
						43	44	1	2.16
BMRC0026	582774	6924949	090/-61	441	60	**5**	**21**	**16**	**1.23**
						38	**42**	**4**	**15.51**
					Incl.	**38**	**40**	**2**	**30.20**
BMRC0027	582778	6924974	090/-60	441	54	7	13	6	0.55
						18	19	1	0.61
						24	25	1	1.15
						39	40	1	0.81
BMRC0028	582758	6924975	090/-61	441	86	5	6	1	0.58
						35	**38**	**3**	**18.50**
					Incl.	**35**	**36**	**1**	**43.80**
						46	47	1	0.51
						54	**60**	**6**	**2.24**
					Incl.	**54**	**55**	**1**	**9.72**
						63	**71**	**8**	**4.45**
					Incl.	**64**	**65**	**1**	**28.40**
BMRC0029	582789	6924999	090/-60	441	54	6	8	2	1.18
						15	18	3	0.80
						22	23	1	0.79
						30	31	1	1.91

Hole Id	Easting	Northing	Az/Dip	RL	F/Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	g/t Au
BMRC0030	582770	6925024	090/-60	441	84	12	15	3	1.04
						19	20	1	0.56
						34	35	1	0.84
						42	44	2	2.05
						48	51	3	1.68
						54	**57**	**3**	**12.03**
					Incl.	**55**	**56**	**1**	**25.90**
						60	61	1	0.55
						67	73	6	0.43
BMRC0031	582782	6925049	090/-60	441	72	17	21	4	1.42
						28	29	1	1.19
						36	38	2	2.83
						42	44	2	1.61
						50	54	4	2.64
						60	61	1	1.72
BMRC0032	582787	6925074	090/-60	441	72	**7**	**11**	**4**	**2.12**
						23	24	1	0.70
						32	33	1	0.55
						40	**49**	**9**	**3.41**
					Incl.	**46**	**47**	**1**	**23.10**
						54	55	1	0.72
						60	67	7	0.66
BMRC0033	582803	6925074	090/-60	441	42	**6**	**17**	**11**	**3.17**
					Incl.	**15**	**16**	**1**	**8.36**
BMRC0034	582736	6924825	090/-60	441	36	2	4	2	0.85
						12	13	1	1.01
						23	25	2	4.77
					Incl.	23	24	1	8.91
BMRC0035	582746	6924875	090/-60	441	18	**4**	**6**	**2**	**2.46**
BMRC0036	582760	6924875	090/-60	441	14	**3**	**7**	**4**	**2.50**
BMRC0037	582722	6924937	090/-60	441	72	4	7	3	1.14
						19	**24**	**5**	**10.04**
					Incl.	**19**	**20**	**1**	**38.20**
						30	31	1	0.89
						34	**47**	**13**	**2.31**
						35	**36**	**1**	**15.80**
						63	64	1	0.60
BMRC0038	582790	6924974	090/-60	441	36	5	6	1	1.46
						17	18	1	1.28
BMRC0039	582801	6925049	090/-60	441	30	**6**	**12**	**6**	**2.83**
						18	21	3	0.76
BMRC0040	582773	6924874	090/-60	441	18	**4**	**6**	**2**	**2.59**
BMRC0041	582764	6925062	090/-60	441	138	7	10	3	1.24
						20	29	9	0.78
						53	55	2	0.68
						67	68	1	0.57
						83	**84**	**1**	**12.90**
BMRC0042	582738	6924937	090/-60	441	126	4	6	2	0.89
						18	19	1	1.54
						36	37	1	0.53
						44	45	1	0.60
						56	57	1	0.53
						82	83	1	7.18
						87	88	1	0.73

Hole Id	Easting	Northing	Az/Dip	RL	F/Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	g/t Au
BMRC0043	582735	6924975	090/-60	441	131	**6**	**8**	**2**	**3.22**
						11	12	1	0.52
						19	21	2	0.88
						24	25	1	8.52
						30	43	13	0.55
						88	89	1	0.50
						103	**108**	**5**	**5.46**
					Incl.	**104**	**105**	**1**	**18.20**
/BMRC0044	582725	6925024	090/-60	441	160	7	9	2	0.83
						67	68	1	1.14
						85	87	2	1.72
						91	93	2	4.15
						116	120	4	2.62
					Incl.	119	120	1	8.74
						133	134	1	1.68
						137	138	1	3.05
						141	148	7	0.87
BMRC0045	582804	6925099	090/-60	441	42	**7**	**11**	**4**	**1.57**
BMRC0046	582796	6925087	090/-60	441	42	**7**	**19**	**12**	**1.29**
						23	32	9	0.64
BMRC0047	582750	6925087	090/-60	441	126	7	10	3	0.96
						38	47	9	1.54
						71	72	1	1.99
						75	76	1	1.74
						84	85	1	2.76
						91	94	3	1.61
						98	**100**	**2**	**16.04**
					Incl.	**99**	**100**	**1**	**31.20**
						106	108	2	4.27
						112	113	1	1.07

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 2m 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 65% of the deeper (>10mbs) down hole intersections and 100% of the shallow (<10mbs) mineralised laterite intersections. Coordinates are MGA94-Z50.

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 Blackmans 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.*	• All drill hole intervals are systematically sampled using industry standard 1m intervals, collected from reverse circulation (RC) drill holes. All RC samples were collected and riffle split to 3-4kg samples on 1m metre intervals. • Drill hole locations were designed to allow for spatial spread across the interpreted mineralised zone. • 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 for all drill programmes.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	sample returns are flagged and recorded in the database to ensure no sampling bias is 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 reported from all RC holes in the programme.
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 each RC drill hole is geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Duplicate samples are collected every 25th sample from the RC 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 mineralisation.
Quality of assay data	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and*	• The fire assay method is designed to measure the total gold in the sample. The technique

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and laboratory tests	*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.*	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.
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 mineralised zones between assay results and lithology, alteration and mineralisation. • 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.*	• All drill hole collars are picked up using accurate DGPS survey control. All down hole surveys are collected using downhole Eastman single shot surveying techniques provided by the drilling contractors. • All Blackmans holes are picked up in MGA94 –

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Zone 50 grid coordinates. • Topographic control is established from DTM survey bases at Blackmans, believed sufficiently accurate for the nature of the drilling.
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.*	• Exploration drill holes were planned on nominal 25m x 25m partings at Blackmans, closing to 12.5m x 12.5m in places to better define ore continuity. • Given the detailed understanding of the target horizon from previous drilling this spacing is considered adequate to define the continuity of mineralisation, ahead of 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. No diamond drilling has been completed by Ramelius on any of these projects thus far. • Selected diamond twinning will be completed at Blackmans in due course to confirm no drilling orientation and/or sampling bias is present; albeit none has been recognized at this time as the geological interpretation sits orthogonal to the drill traces.
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 Perth, whereupon the laboratory checks the physically received samples against Ramelius' sample submission/dispatch notes.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling techniques and procedures are reviewed prior to the commencement of new work programmes to ensure adequate procedures are in place to maximize the sample collection and sample quality on new projects. No external audits have been completed to date.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria 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) 58/222 (Blackmans) owned 100% by Ramelius Resources Limited. The tenement is located on a pastoral/grazing lease. Heritage surveys were completed prior to any ground disturbing activities in accordance with Ramelius' responsibilities under the Aboriginal Heritage Act. • At this time all the tenement is 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 at Blackmans. Ramelius' infill drilling results are consistent with previous explorers results, and gives Ramelius confidence in the reliability of the previous data. This report concerns only exploration results generated by Ramelius.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The mineralisation at Blackmans is typical of orogenic structurally controlled Archaean gold lode systems. The mineralisation is controlled by anastomosing shear zones passing through competent rock units. The Blackmans mineralisation extends over 350m strike and dips around 90^0 as two subparallel lodes. The plunge of the system is interpreted to be 45^0 northwards.

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*
		• All the drill holes reported in this report have the following parameters applied. All drill holes completed, including holes with no significant results (as defined in the Attachment) are reported in this announcement.
		• Easting and northing are given in MGA94 coordinates as defined in the Attachment.
		• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	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 2m of internal dilution are considered significant and are reported in this report. Gold grades less than 0.5 g/t Au are not considered economic due to their low grade but may still indicate patterns and trends worthy of further exploration drill testing.
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 generally reported using a 0.5 g/t Au lower cut-off (as described above and reported in the Attachment) and may include up to 2m 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 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 (eg 1.0m @ 150 g/t Au) is also reported. All assay results are reported to at least 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 in the Attachment. At Blackmans the estimated true width is 65% of the reported down hole

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	hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	intersection unless the intersection is within 10m from surface, in which case the laterite gold intersections are 100% of the reported intervals. See Figures 3 and 4. • The known geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill holes reported in this report is well constrained from previous drill hole intersections at Blackmans.
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.*	• Cross sectional views of Blackmans were provided in previous releases (including RMS' ASX release dated 12/01/2015) to enable the reader to see the intersections relative to previous drill hole intersections plus the current interpretation of the overall lode geometry. Given the narrow nature of the lodes and the steep dip of the mineralisation at Blackmans the longitudinal sectional view presented in this report is currently considered the best 2-D representation of the known spatial extent of the mineralisation intersected to date.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All RC drill holes completed to date are reported in this report and all material intersections as defined) are reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No other exploration data that has been collected is considered meaningful and material to this report.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Future exploration includes deeper drilling below the reported intersections at Blackmans to better define the plunge extent of the mineralisation along the Eastern Lode. • The longitudinal view presented highlights the interpreted plunge and its predicted depth extension.