RAMELIUS RESOURCES

ASX RELEASE

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ISSUED CAPITAL

Ordinary Shares: 527M

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9 March 2018

For Immediate Release

Exploration & Resource Development Drilling Update

HIGHLIGHTS

Ramelius Resources Limited (ASX:RMS) is pleased to announce new results from recent resource development and exploration drilling programmes at its Edna May and Mt Magnet gold operations in Western Australia (refer Figure 1).

EDNA MAY (WA)

Underground resource infill drilling continues at Edna May and recent results are very encouraging. Significant high-grade gold intersections returned from the interpreted lode positions include:

- 6.3m at 11.1g/t Au from 104m in AUD012
- 4.9m at 28.4 g/t Au from 70.1m in AUD039
- 5.7m at 22.9 g/t Au from 65m in AUD045A
- 5.7m at 9.2g/t Au from 81m in AUD046

All holes confirmed the stockwork style mineralisation of the Edna May Gneiss including:

- 149.4m at 2.04 g/t Au from 0m in AUD006
- 146.1m at 1.72 g/t Au from 0m in AUD012
- 81.8m at 2.91 g/t Au from 0m in AUD037
- 122.5m at 1.57 g/t Au from 0m in AUD046
- 64.8m at 2.82g/t Au from 0m in AUD054

These recent results have increased the Company's confidence in the continuity and grade potential of a future "Stage 3" underground or open pit mining operation at Edna May. Mining and optimisation studies related to this future development are ongoing and the Company will update shareholders on the results of this work when completed.

MT MAGNET (WA)

Highly encouraging gold intersections continue to be returned from infill drilling at the new Eridanus Discovery (see Figure 2), with several mineralised zones now defined over a strike extent of 300m. Significant high-grade intersections from the recent drilling include:

- 30m at 5.05g/t Au from 61m in GXRC1780, including 9m at 13.46g/t Au
- 24m at 1.96g/t Au from 44m in GXRC1781
- 10m at 2.69g/t Au from 119m in GXRC1783
- 26m at 1.95g/t Au from 34m in GXRC1784, including 1m at 14.5g/t Au
- 25m at 1.46g/t Au from 43m in GXRC1786 and
- 12m at 1.78g/t Au from 119m in GXRC1786
- 13m at 2.76g/t Au from 103m in GXRC1790, including 1m at 22.5g/t Au
- 22m at 1.45g/t Au from 70m in GXRC1798
- 8m at 2.57g/t Au from 75m in GXRC1800, including 1m at 12.3g/t Au

Ramelius believes Eridanus has the potential to add to future open pit resources at Mt Magnet.

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ABOUT RAMELIUS

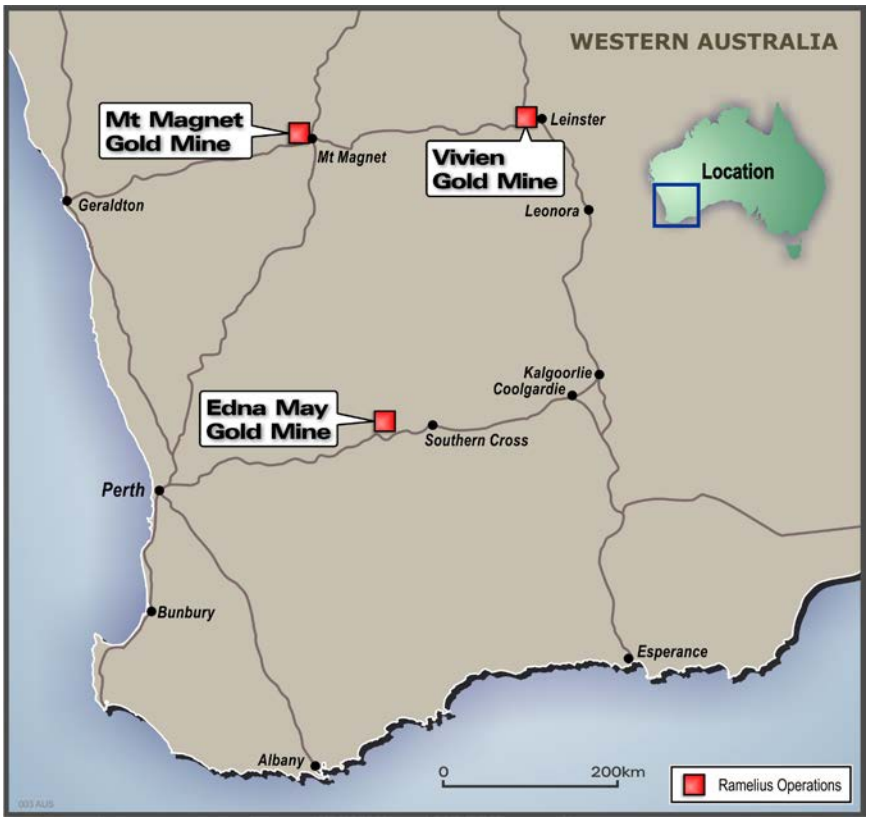

Figure 1: Ramelius' Western Australian Operations

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

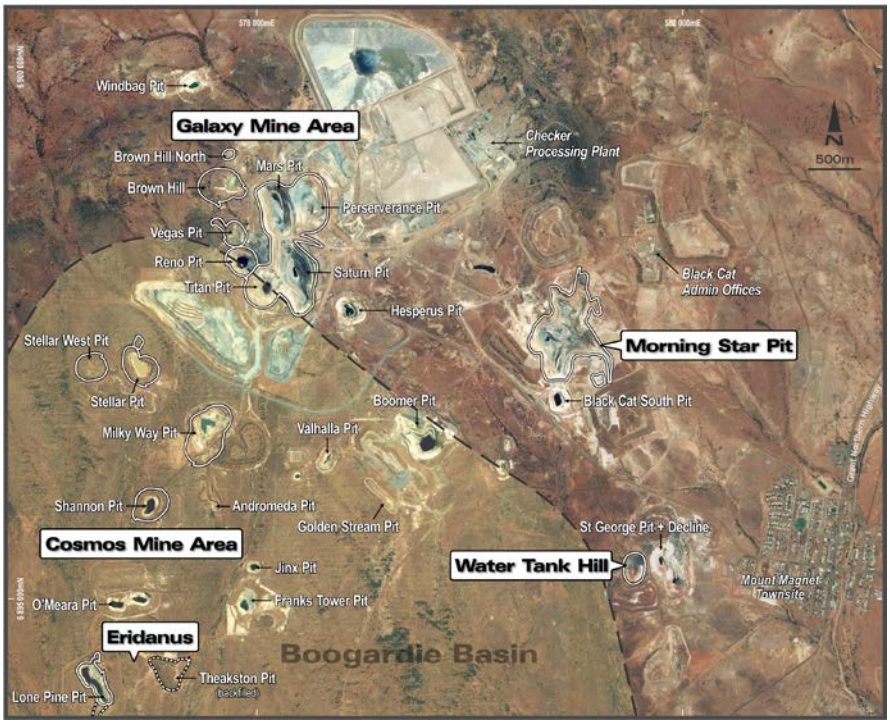

Figure 2: Mt Magnet key mining and exploration target areas

Edna May Resource Drilling (Edna May)

Underground infill diamond drilling is in progress and encouraging results continue to be received. Phase 1 drilling was conducted from the deepest underground development position, 120m below the current Stage 2 open pit. Drilling targeted the interpreted high-grade, Jonathan & Fuji quartz vein lodes, occurring within the broader Edna May mineralised gneiss unit. Phase 2 drilling is now in progress, from several decline positions higher up, and aims to improve resource confidence in the 100m increment below the current Stage 2 pit.

New drilling results are available for 24 holes, totalling 2,909m and all holes demonstrate the bulk mineralised nature of the Edna May Gneiss. Numerous holes also show good potential for locally continuous high-grade lodes (Figure 3).

Results on the interpreted Jonathan lode include:

- 5.9m at 6.58 g/t Au from 104.2m in AUD004
- 4.9m at 4.57g/t Au from 124m in AUD008
- 6.3m at 11.1g/t Au from 104m in AUD012
- 5m at 14.9 g/t Au from 121m in AUD014

Results on the interpreted Fuji lode include:

- 4.9m at 28.4 g/t Au from 70.1m in AUD039
- 5.7m at 22.9 g/t Au from 65m in AUD045A
- 5.7m at 9.2g/t Au from 81m in AUD046

All holes confirmed the broad stockwork style mineralisation of the Edna May Gneiss and better results included:

- 149.4m at 2.04 g/t Au from 0m in AUD006
- 146.1m at 1.72 g/t Au from 0m in AUD012
- 81.8m at 2.91 g/t Au from 0m in AUD037
- 122.5m at 1.57 g/t Au from 0m in AUD046
- 64.8m at 2.82g/t Au from 0m in AUD054

All results are shown below in Attachment 1.

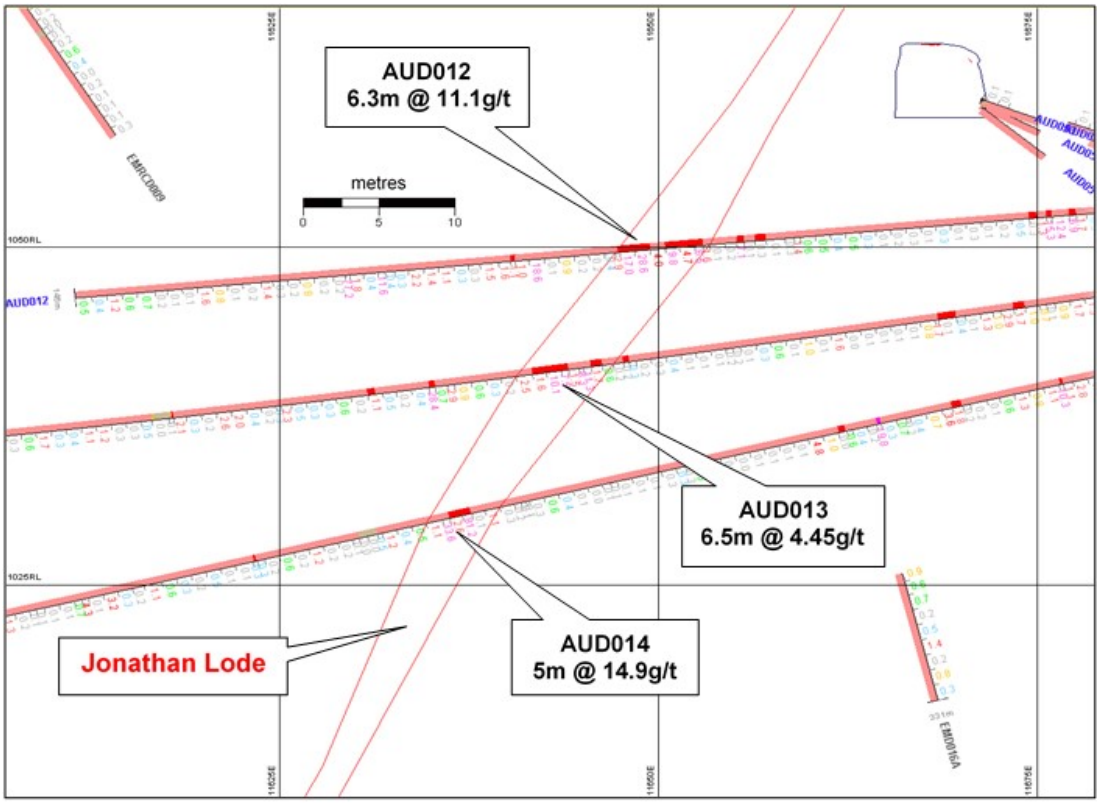

Figure 3: Edna May UG cross section showing close spaced drilling testing Jonathan lode zone (view to north). True widths are 80% of the reported downhole intersections.

Eridanus Exploration Drilling (Mt Magnet)

A total of twenty-four RC holes for an aggregate of 3,538m has been completed at Eridanus (refer Figure 4) over 400m strike. The RC drilling is targeting porphyry-hosted mineralised zones. Bedrock gold mineralisation occurs in several 5-15m wide (true width) moderate southerly dipping zones characterised by sericite-silica-pyrite alteration within a granodiorite and adjacent porphyritic rocks (refer Figures 5 and 6). Mineralisation has currently been defined over a strike of nearly 300m and the identified ore shoots remain open at depth.

In addition to the broad mineralised lodes, an interpreted east-westerly striking high-grade shear zone was intersected in GXRC1780. This hole returned 30m at 5.05 g/t Au from 61m, including 9m at 13.46g/t Au from 72m. The true width and strike extent of this structure is yet to be determined.

Significant (>0.50 g/t Au) intersections, not previously reported, include:

- 30m at 5.05g/t Au from 61m in GXRC1780, including 9m at 13.46g/t Au
- 24m at 1.96g/t Au from 44m in GXRC1781
- 10m at 2.69g/t Au from 119m in GXRC1783
- 26m at 1.95g/t Au from 34m in GXRC1784, including 1m at 14.5g/t Au
- 10m at 1.37g/t Au from 31m in GXRC1785 and
- 13m at 1.12g/t Au from 80m in GXRC1785 and
- 12m at 1.20g/t Au from 127m in GXRC1785
- 25m at 1.46g/t Au from 43m in GXRC1786 and
- 12m at 1.78g/t Au from 119m in GXRC1786
- 12m at 1.01g/t Au from 59m in GXRC1789 and
- 12m at 1.34g/t Au from 110m in GXRC1789
- 13m at 2.76g/t Au from 103m in GXRC1790, including 1m at 22.5g/t Au
- 10m at 1.47g/t Au from 22m in GXRC1797
- 22m at 1.45g/t Au from 70m in GXRC1798
- 8m at 2.57g/t Au from 75m in GXRC1800, including 1m at 12.3g/t Au

Infill and step-out RC drilling is currently underway to define the extent of the mineralised zones. All results are shown in Attachment 2.

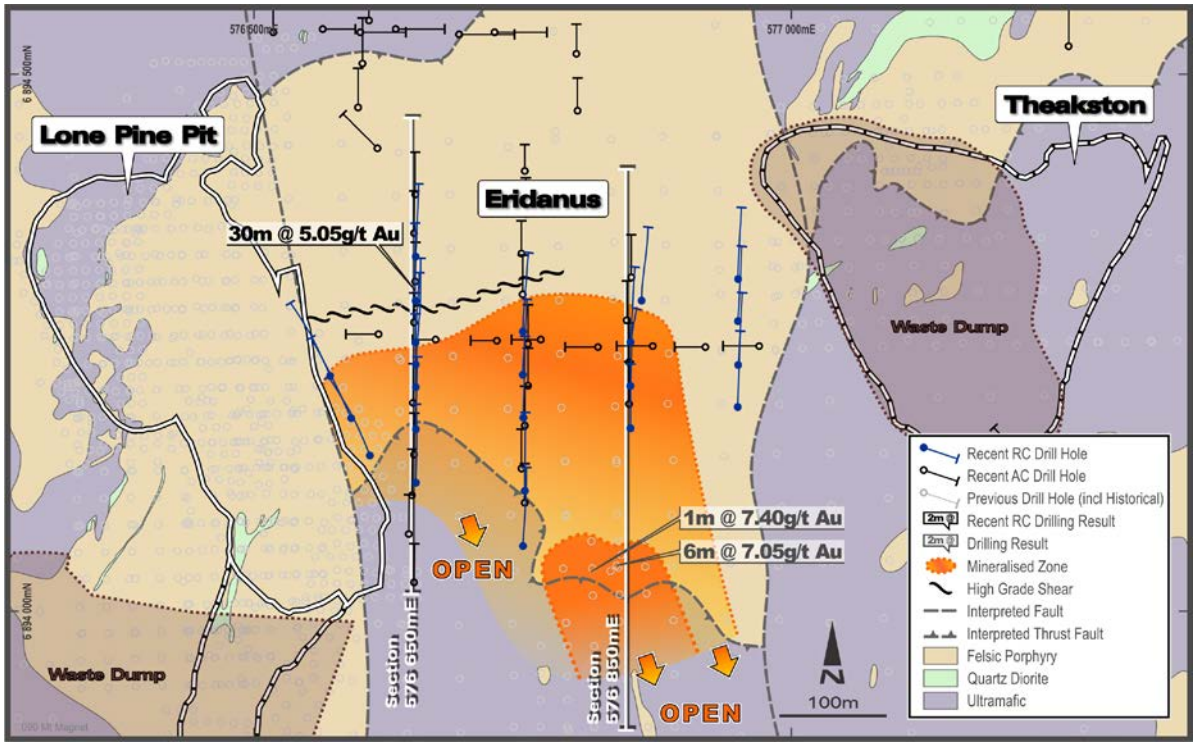

Figure 4: Eridanus prospect, showing bedrock geology, recently completed Aircore and RC drilling and +1g/t Au bedrock mineralization

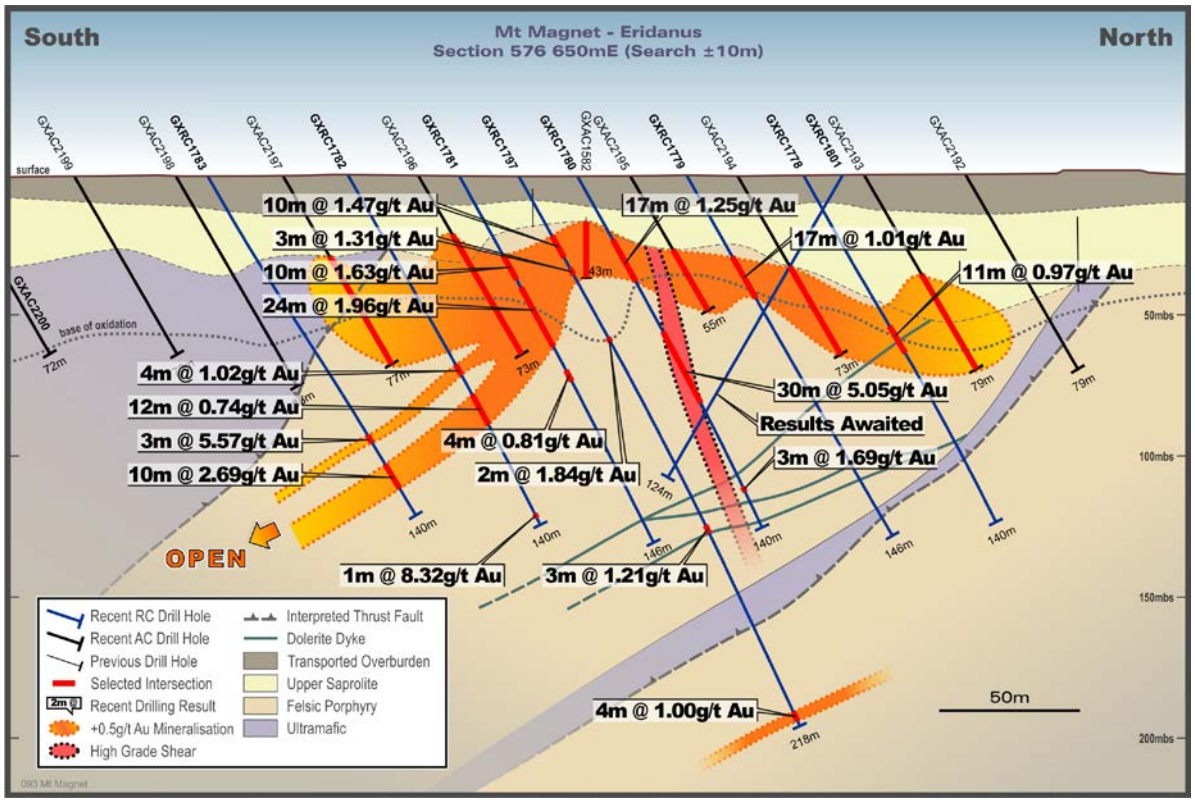

Figure 5: Eridanus drilling cross section through 576650mE

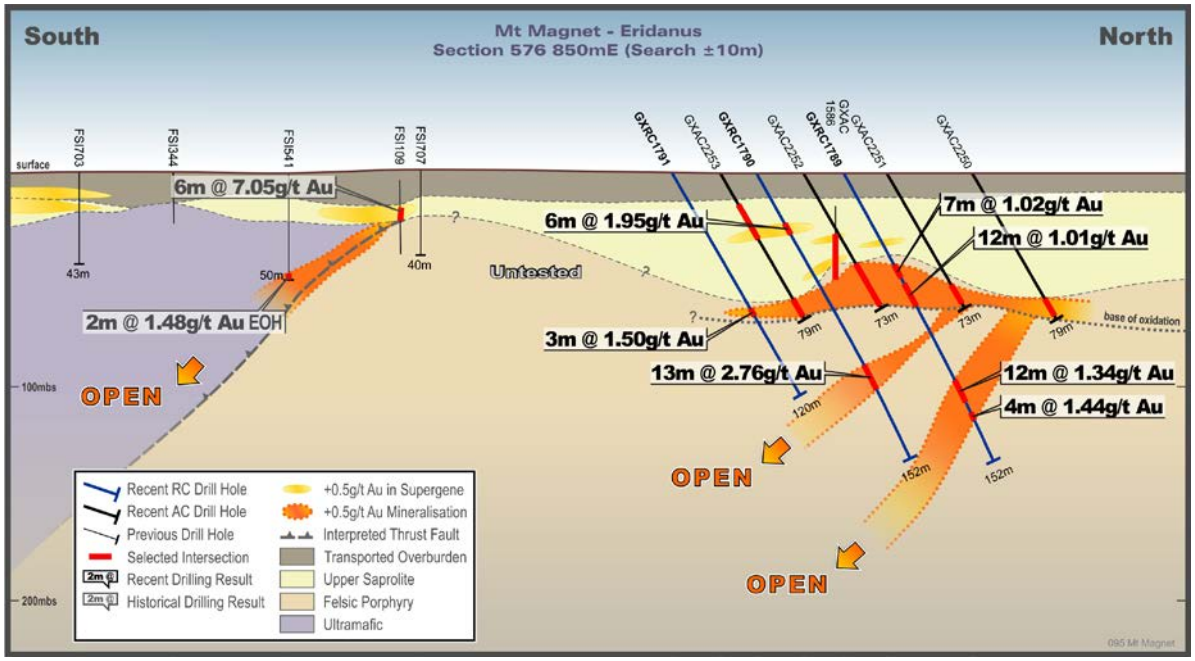

Figure 6: Eridanus drilling cross section through 576850mE

Attachment 1: Underground Diamond Drilling Results, Edna May Project, WA

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Az/Dip	F/Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	g/t Au	Lode
AUD002	661,737	6,537,138	1059	268/-9	183.5	0	183.5	183.5	1.00	
					incl.	89.1	94.7	5.6	2.15	J
AUD003	661,737	6,537,138	1059	269/-29	137.5	0	137.5	137.5	1.10	
					incl.	127	134	7	0.53	J?
AUD004	661767	6537152	1059	291/-9	137.3	0	137.3	137.3	0.95	
					incl.	104.2	110.1	**5.9**	**6.58**	J
AUD006	661767	6537152	1059	268/-13	149.4	0	149.4	**149.4**	**2.04**	
					incl.	122.3	124	1.7	48.3	J
AUD007	661737	6537138	1059	271/-19	122.3	0	122.3	122.3	1.44	
					incl.	105	109	4	8.17	J
AUD008	661767	6537152	1059	261/-14	140.4	0	140.4	140.4	0.78	
					incl.	124	128.9	**4.9**	**4.57**	J
AUD009	661767	6537152	1059	261/-17	3	0	152.5	152.5	1.12	
					incl.	130.9	134	3.1	11.4	J
AUD010	661737	6537138	1059	255/-19	122.5	0	122.5	122.5	1.20	
					incl.	100	107	7	4.64	J
AUD011	661737	6537138	1059	255/-31	155.5	0	155.5	155.5	0.86	
AUD012	661767	6537153	1059	269/-5	146.1	0	146.1	**146.1**	**1.72**	
					incl.	104	110.3	**6.3**	**11.1**	J
AUD013	661767	6537153	1059	272/-9	200.5	0	200.5	200.5	1.03	
					incl.	111.5	118	6.5	4.45	J
AUD014	661768	6537153	1059	270/-14	209.6	0	209.6	209.6	1.24	
					incl.	121	126	**5**	**14.9**	J
AUD029	661737	6537138	1059	267/-4	137.4	0	137.4	137.4	0.65	
					incl.	81	86	5	3.33	J
AUD030	661692	6537190	1061	105/-19	86.8	0	86.8	86.8	0.94	
					incl.	78	82	4	2.44	F
AUD036	661693	6537191	1060	90/-35	86.6	0	86.6	86.6	1.65	
					incl.	65.1	71	5.9	2.31	F
AUD037	661694	6537192	1060	89/-47	81.8	0	81.8	**81.8**	**2.91**	
					incl.	63	67.9	4.9	13.20	F
AUD038	661693	6537191	1060	90/-17	92.6	0	80	80	0.85	
					incl.	74	78	4	4.41	F
AUD039	661693	6537191	1060	88/-25	89.6	0	89.6	89.6	2.48	
					incl.	70.1	75	**4.9**	**28.4**	F
AUD040	661694	6537192	1060	82/-32	143.5	0	134.3	134.3	1.34	
					incl.	66	71	5	7.80	F
AUD045A	661694	6537192	1060	78/-38	95.5	0	95.5	95.5	2.43	
					incl.	65	70.7	**5.7**	**22.9**	F
AUD046	661694	6537193	1060	78/-12	122.5	0	122.5	**122.5**	**1.57**	
					incl.	81	86.7	**5.7**	**9.20**	F
AUD048	661694	6537193	1060	71/-36	98.4	0	98.4	98.4	0.79	
					incl.	66	70	4	1.78	F
AUD053	661688	6537186	1061	117/-19	83.5	0	63.8	63.8	1.08	
AUD054	661688	6537185	1061	118/-28	83.3	0	64.8	**64.8**	**2.82**	

Gold assay intersections are reported for bulked Edna May stockwork mineralisation and can contain significant zones of sub-economic, but typically anomalous material (0.1-0.4g/t). Gold determination was by Fire Assay using a 50gm charge with AAS finishes and a lower limit of detection of 0.01 ppm Au. Reported lode intercepts are for Jonathan (J) and Fuji (F). No top cut is applied. True widths of the mineralised intersection are ~80% of the reported downhole intersection. Coordinates are MGA94-Z50.

Attachment 2: Exploration RC Drilling Results at Eridanus Prospect (Mt Magnet), WA

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Az/Dip	F/Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	g/t Au
GXRC1778	576650	6894331	430	003/-61	140	54	55	1	1.11
Eridanus						**61**	**72**	**11**	**0.97**
						81	83	2	2.69
GXRC1779	576650	6894289	429	358/-61	146	**32**	**49**	**17**	**1.01**
Eridanus						113	114	1	1.08
						119	120	1	2.88
GXRC1780	576650	6894251	429	360/-61	140	**25**	**42**	**17**	**1.25**
Eridanus						51	55	4	0.53
						61	**91**	**30**	**5.05**
						incl. 72	**81**	**9**	**13.46**
						94	97	3	3.12
						124	127	3	1.69
GXRC1781	576650	6894209	429	000/-61	146	**31**	**41**	**10**	**1.63**
Eridanus						**44**	**68**	**24**	**1.96**
						80	84	4	0.81
						94	95	1	1.13
						113	114	1	0.73
						118	121	3	0.59
						126	127	1	0.77
						139	140	1	1.03
GXRC1782	576650	6894170	429	359/-60	140	32	33	1	0.52
Eridanus						52	55	3	0.66
						76	**80**	**4**	**1.02**
						88	**100**	**12**	**0.74**
						120	121	1	1.05
						130	133	3	0.51
						137	138	1	8.32
GXRC1783	576650	6894120	429	359/-60	140	77	79	2	1.85
Eridanus						87	88	1	3.98
						107	**110**	**3**	**5.57**
						119	**129**	**10**	**2.69**
						135	136	1	0.95
GXRC1784	576750	6894261	430	001/-60	146	20	22	2	0.68
Eridanus						**34**	**60**	**26**	**1.95**
						incl. 59	**60**	**1**	**14.50**
						64	66	2	0.70
						71	72	1	1.40
						75	79	4	0.60
						86	87	1	1.44
						92	93	1	0.50
						99	101	2	2.26
						105	106	1	0.50
						115	116	1	0.68
						125	126	1	1.14
						134	135	1	0.69
GXRC1785	576750	6894221	430	002/-60	140	**31**	**41**	**10**	**1.37**
Eridanus						45	51	6	0.70
						55	58	3	1.07
						72	75	3	1.70
						80	**93**	**13**	**1.12**
						99	100	1	1.58
						106	113	7	0.84
						118	121	3	2.70
						127	**139**	**12**	**1.20**
GXRC1786	576750	6894181	430	001/-61	146	37	38	1	0.51
Eridanus						**43**	**68**	**25**	**1.46**

						74	83	9	0.95
						99	109	10	0.45
						114	115	1	2.90
						119	**131**	**12**	**1.78**
GXRC1787 Eridanus	576750	6894061	429	003/-60	152	11	13	2	1.87
						73	74	1	0.79
						148	150	2	0.72
GXRC1788 Eridanus	576752	6894112	429	000/-60	146	60	63	3	0.60
						68	75	7	0.72
						78	79	1	1.07
						85	87	2	0.91
						91	**92**	**1**	**20.70**
						111	114	3	2.60
						119	120	1	0.89
GXRC1789 Eridanus	576850	6894251	430	002/-61	152	31	32	1	0.64
						35	40	5	0.61
						49	**56**	**7**	**1.02**
						59	**71**	**12**	**1.01**
						75	76	1	0.78
						80	83	3	0.43
						87	89	2	0.94
						97	105	8	0.62
						110	**122**	**12**	**1.34**
						127	131	4	1.44
GXRC1790 Eridanus	576850	6894210	430	002/-61	152	13	14	1	2.25
						27	**33**	**6**	**1.95**
						52	53	1	4.08
						66	68	2	0.72
						72	75	3	1.24
						86	89	3	0.76
						103	**116**	**13**	**2.76**
						incl. 109	**110**	**1**	**22.50**
						126	129	3	0.55
						132	135	3	1.03
						147	148	1	0.53
GXRC1791 Eridanus	576850	6894171	431	000/-60	120	14	15	1	0.62
						70	73	3	1.50
						111	112	1	0.73
GXRC1792 Eridanus	576950	6894310	431	359/-61	146	63	64	1	0.50
						71	72	1	2.23
						92	93	1	0.60
GXRC1793 Eridanus	576950	6894270	431	004/-60	140	50	51	1	0.56
						79	82	3	0.49
						99	100	1	0.56
						112	115	3	0.65
						123	126	3	0.63
GXRC1794 Eridanus	576951	6894230	431	004/-60	140	45	46	1	0.58
						61	62	1	0.50
						70	72	2	0.86
						89	90	1	1.62
						104	108	4	0.86
						123	124	1	2.42
GXRC1795 Eridanus	576950	6894190	430	002/-59	140	78	79	1	0.51
						87	88	1	0.67
GXRC1796 Eridanus	576861	6894290	430	360/-60	140	63	64	1	0.51
						108	109	1	0.79
						120	122	2	0.54
GXRC1797 Eridanus	576650	6894230	429	004/-61	218	11	12	1	0.62
						22	**32**	**10**	**1.47**

						35	38	3	1.31
						46	47	1	0.58
						61	62	1	0.73
						65	67	2	1.84
						70	71	1	1.45
						117	118	1	0.56
						121	122	1	0.65
						139	142	3	1.21
						155	156	1	0.56
						172	173	1	0.54
						199	201	2	0.69
						211	215	4	1.00
GXRC1798 Eridanus	576590	6894180	429	333/-60	160	29	34	5	1.54
						37	40	3	1.43
						44	45	1	1.09
						51	54	3	0.68
						70	**92**	**22**	**1.45**
						106	112	6	0.61
						153	154	1	0.52
GXRC1799 Eridanus	576571	6894220	429	337/-61	160	9	11	2	3.10
						43	51	8	0.58
						112	116	4	1.29
GXRC1800 Eridanus	576608	6894145	429	337/-60	164	8	9	1	0.50
						30	43	13	0.83
						46	48	2	0.73
						75	**83**	**8**	**2.57**
						incl. 81	**82**	**1**	**12.30**
						92	98	6	1.55
						140	142	2	0.54
						157	158	1	0.66
GXRC1801 Eridanus	576645	6894345	430	180/-60	124				*Assays Pending*

Reported significant gold assay intersections (using a 0.5 g/t Au lower cut) are reported using 1m downhole intervals at plus 0.5 g/t gold, with up to 2m of internal dilution. Gold determination was by Fire Assay using a 50gm charge with AAS finishes and a lower limit of detection of 0.01 ppm Au. NSR denotes no significant results. True widths of the reported downhole intersections are estimated to be 90% of the reported downhole intersections depending upon the lift of the drill holes, except for the high-grade shear in GXRC1780 where true width is estimated at 10%. Coordinates are MGA94-Z50. Location of holes are annotated in the table.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

COMPETENT PERSONS

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Kevin Seymour (Mt Magnet) and Rob Hutchison (Edna May), who are Competent Persons and Members of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Kevin Seymour and Rob Hutchison are full-time employees of the company. Kevin Seymour and Rob Hutchison have sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Kevin Seymour and Rob Hutchison consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix A – JORC Table 1 Report for Edna May Diamond Drilling and Mt Magnet RC Drilling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• At Mt Magnet potential gold mineralised intervals are systematically sampled using industry standard 1m intervals, collected from reverse circulation (RC) drill holes and 4m composites from reconnaissance Aircore traverses. Diamond holes including at Edna May are sampled at 1m intervals with sub-1m sampling around veining and geological contacts. • Drill hole locations were designed to allow for spatial spread across the interpreted mineralised zone. All RC samples were collected and riffle split to 3-4kg samples on 1m metre intervals. Aircore samples are speared from piles on the ground and are composited into 4m intervals before despatching to the laboratory. Single metre bottom of hole Aircore samples are collected for trace element determinations. Diamond core is half cut along downhole orientation lines. Half core is sent to the laboratory for analysis and the other half is retained for future reference. • Standard fire assaying was employed using a 50gm charge with an AAS finish for all diamond, RC and Aircore chip samples. Trace element determination was undertaken using an aqua regia acid digest and ICP- AES finish.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Drilling was completed using best practice NQ diamond core, 5 ½" face sampling RC drilling hammers for all RC drill holes and 3" Aircore bits.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade*	• All diamond core is jig-sawed to ensure any core loss, if present, is fully accounted for. Bulk RC and Aircore drill hole samples were visually inspected by the supervising geologist to ensure adequate clean sample recoveries were achieved. Any wet, contaminated or poor sample returns are flagged and recorded in the database to ensure no sampling bias is

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	and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	introduced. • Zones of poor sample return both in RC and Aircore are recorded in the database and cross checked once assay results are received from the laboratory to ensure no misrepresentation of sampling intervals has occurred. Of note, excellent RC drill recovery is reported from all RC holes. Reasonable recovery is noted for all Aircore samples. Zero sample recovery is achieved whilst navi drilling. The navi lengths are kept to a minimum and avoided when close to potentially mineralised units.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All drill samples are geologically logged on site by professional geologists. Details on the host lithologies, deformation, dominant minerals including sulphide species and alteration minerals plus veining are recorded relationally (separately) so the logging is interactive and not biased to lithology. • Drill hole logging is qualitative on visual recordings of rock forming minerals and quantitative on estimates of mineral abundance. • The entire length of each drill hole is geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All core is sawn and half core sampled. • Duplicate samples are collected every 25th sample from the RC and Aircore chips as well as quarter core from the diamond holes. • Dry RC 1m samples are riffle split to 3-4kg as drilled and dispatched to the laboratory. Any wet samples are recorded in the database as such and allowed to dry before splitting and dispatching to the laboratory. • All core, RC and Aircore chips are pulverized prior to splitting in the laboratory to ensure homogenous samples with 85% passing 75um. 200gm is extracted by spatula that is used for the 50gm charge on standard fire assays. • All samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. In addition to duplicates a high grade or low grade standard is included every 25th sample, a controlled blank is inserted every 100th sample. The laboratory uses barren flushes to clean their pulveriser and their own internal standards and duplicates to ensure industry best practice quality control is maintained. • The sample size is considered appropriate for the type, style, thickness and consistency of

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		mineralization.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The fire assay method is designed to measure the total gold in the core, RC and Aircore samples. The technique involves standard fire assays using a 50gm sample charge with a lead flux (decomposed in the furnace). The prill is totally digested by HCl and HNO_3 acids before measurement of the gold determination by AAS. Aqua regia digest is considered adequate for surface soil sampling. • No field analyses of gold grades are completed. Quantitative analysis of the gold content and trace elements is undertaken in a controlled laboratory environment. • Industry best practice is employed with the inclusion of duplicates and standards as discussed above, and used by Ramelius as well as the laboratory. All Ramelius standards and blanks are interrogated to ensure they lie within acceptable tolerances. Additionally, sample size, grind size and field duplicates are examined to ensure no bias to gold grades exists.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Alternative Ramelius personnel have inspected the diamond core, RC and Aircore chips in the field to verify the correlation of mineralised zones between assay results and lithology, alteration and mineralization. • All holes are digitally logged in the field and all primary data is forwarded to Ramelius' Database Administrator (DBA) in Perth where it is imported into Datashed, a commercially available and industry accepted database software package. Assay data is electronically merged when received from the laboratory. The responsible project geologist reviews the data in the database to ensure that it is correct and has merged properly and that all the drill data collected in the field has been captured and entered into the database correctly. • The responsible geologist makes the DBA aware of any errors and/or omissions to the database and any corrections (if required) are immediately undertaken in the database. • 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-*	• All RC and diamond drill hole collars are picked up using accurate DGPS survey control or by UG

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	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.*	surveyors. All down hole surveys are collected using true north seeking Gyro surveying techniques provided by the drilling contractors. • Aircore collars are picked up with a hand-held GPS (typical accuracy to within a few metres) • All Mt Magnet and Edna May surface drill hole collars are picked up in MGA94 – Zone 50 grid coordinates. Underground drill hole collars are surveyed by the Survey Department and transformed to MGA coordinates as required. • DGPS RL measurements captured the collar surveys of the drill holes prior to the resource estimation work.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• All drilling was targeting extensions to known mineralised systems. As such, the drilling pattern may appear random and no true continuity has been established to date. • Given the limited understanding of the target horizons further infill drilling will be considered necessary to help define the continuity of mineralisation in most instances. • No sampling compositing has been applied within key mineralised intervals.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The core drilling and RC drilling is completed orthogonal to the interpreted strike of the target horizon. At Edna May, fan drilling from underground cuddies is targeted interpreted lodes at orthogonal angles, but is variable within the wider gneiss unit.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample security is integral to Ramelius' sampling procedures. All bagged samples are delivered directly from the field to the assay laboratory in Perth, whereupon the laboratory checks the physically received samples against Ramelius' sample submission/dispatch notes.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling techniques and procedures are reviewed prior to the commencement of new work programmes to ensure adequate procedures are in place to maximize the sample collection and sample quality on new projects. No external audits have been completed to date.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The results reported in this report are on granted Mining Leases (ML) in WA owned 100% by Ramelius Resources Limited. The Mt Magnet and Edna May tenements are located on pastoral/grazing leases and private land/reserves respectively. Heritage surveys are completed prior to any ground disturbing activities in accordance with Ramelius' responsibilities under the Aboriginal Heritage Act. • At this time all the tenements are in good standing. There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration and mining by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide to Ramelius' exploration activities. Previous parties have completed shallow Aircore drilling at Eridanus and significant RC and diamond core drilling at Edna May. Ramelius is currently undertaking open pit mining at Edna May. This report concerns only exploration results generated by Ramelius since the December quarter 2017 that were not previously reported to the ASX.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The targeted mineralisation at Mt Magnet and Edna May is typical of orogenic structurally controlled Archaean gold lode systems. The mineralisation is controlled by anastomosing shear zones passing through competent rock units, brittle fracture and stockwork mineralization is common in the competent BIF and porphyries at Mt Magnet and in gneiss in the case of Edna May.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *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 Attachments) are reported in this announcement. • Easting and northing are given in MGA94 coordinates as defined in the Attachments. • RL is AHD • Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal. Azimuth is reported in magnetic degrees as the direction the hole is drilled. MGA94 and magnetic degrees vary by $<1^0$ in the project areas. • Down hole length is the distance measured along the drill hole trace. Intersection length is the thickness of an anomalous gold intersection

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	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. Gold grade intersections >0.4 g/t Au within 4m Aircore composites (with up to 4m of internal dilution) or >0.5 g/t Au within single metre RC samples (with up to 2m of internal dilution) are considered significant in the broader mineralised host rocks • Gold grades greater than 0.5 g/t Au are highlighted where good continuity of higher grade mineralization is observed.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• The first gold assay result received from each sample reported by the laboratory is tabled in the list of significant assays. Subsequent repeat analyses when performed by the laboratory are checked against the original to ensure repeatability of the assay results. • Weighted average techniques are applied to determine the grade of the anomalous interval when geological intervals less than 1m have been sampled. • Mt Magnet drilling results are generally reported using a 0.1 g/t Au lower cut-off (as described above and reported in the Attachments) and may include up to 4m of internal dilution. Significant resource development drill hole assays are reported greater than 0.5 or 8.0 g/t Au and are also reported separately. Edna May results include whole of hole intercepts where holes are drilled completely within the mineralised Gniess. These intercepts can include significant sub-economic zones, which are generally still anomalous (0.1-0.4g/t). • 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 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 in the Attachment. • The known geometry of the mineralisation at Eridanus with respect to the drill holes reported in this report is moderately constrained at this stage, with a southerly dip of around 45 degrees interpreted.

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		• At Edna May intersections are generally between 70 to 100% of true width.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Drillhole plan and sectional views of Eridanus have been provided previously, with updated plan/section included in this release. For Edna May reporting the section included shows local lode continuity within the mineralised gneiss unit.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All drill holes completed to date are reported in this report and all material intersections (as defined) are reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No other exploration data that has been collected is considered meaningful and material to this report.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Future exploration includes step out and infill RC at Eridanus and underground diamond core drilling at Edna May is ongoing to Improve resource confidence for future UG or open pit mining.