

16 May 2019

ISSUED CAPITAL

Ordinary Shares: 656M

DIRECTORS

NON-EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN:
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ASX RELEASE

16 May 2019

High Grade results at Symes' Find

HIGHLIGHTS

- Excellent infill shallow oxide RC drill results have been returned from Symes' Find, including:
 - **8m at 17.05 g/t Au** from 33m, including **3m at 42.01 g/t Au**
 - **11m at 6.65 g/t Au** from 8m, including **2m at 30.90 g/t Au**
 - **7m at 11.62 g/t Au** from 10m, including **3m at 23.56g/t Au**
 - **12m at 6.79 g/t Au** from 1m, including **2m at 33.85 g/t Au**
- Highly encouraging infill and step-out surface laterite drill results returned from Symes' Find, including:
 - **12m at 4.49 g/t Au** from surface, including **2m at 23.35 g/t Au**
 - **6m at 10.62 g/t Au** from surface, including **2m at 30.20 g/t Au**
 - **4m at 5.21 g/t Au** from surface

Ramelius Resources Limited (**ASX:RMS**) ("**Ramelius**", "**the Company**") is pleased to announce significant surface laterite gold mineralisation plus shallow oxide and bedrock gold mineralisation at its 100% owned Symes' Find Mining Lease, located 120km southeast from Edna May, via sealed roads (refer Figures 1 & 4). Gold mineralisation is associated with a series of stacked, shallow southeast plunging high grade mineralised shoots controlled by the intersection of subvertical shears and the east dipping mafic gneiss host rocks.

Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation work is now underway, with open pit optimisation work scheduled for completion before 30 June 2019.

Ramelius Managing Director, Mark Zeptner today said:

"The Symes' Find drilling results are testament to the potential of the Westonia/Holleton Greenstone Belt to deliver future resources and reserves for the Company and highlight the significance of Ramelius' decision to consolidate a dominant land package extending over 130km strike through prospective stratigraphy south of the Edna May gold mine."

The Symes' Find project represents the first significant gold discovery (outside of Edna May) to be identified in the greenstone belt, despite over 30 years of modern exploration by various companies prior to Ramelius' involvement and it represents a potentially significant future ore source for Edna May."

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Symes' Find Drilling

Significant assay results are now available from infill and step out exploration drilling completed over the Symes' Find project, located 120km south-southeast of Edna May, within the wheatbelt region of Western Australia. An aggregate 2,801m has been recently drilled from 133 holes (SYFC084 – 216).

The drilling successfully confirmed Ramelius' earlier geological interpretation of a gently folded, shallow (20-30°) east dipping mafic gneiss sequence cut by east-west trending subvertical (axial planar) shears. Shallow east plunging mineralised shoots manifest along the intersection of the shears and the east dipping gneissic fabric (refer Figure 2). Sub-vertically dipping quartz veins have healed some of the axial planar shears and have returned very encouraging high-grade infill drill intersections (refer Figure 3), including:

- **8m at 17.05 g/t Au** from 33m in SYFC093, including **3m at 42.01 g/t Au**
- **11m at 6.65 g/t Au** from 8m in SYFC094, including **2m at 30.90 g/t Au**
- **3m at 17.21 g/t Au** from 48m in SYFC095, including **1m at 49.8 g/t Au**
- **7m at 11.62 g/t Au** from 10m in SYFC097, including **3m at 23.56 g/t Au**
- **12m at 6.79 g/t Au** from 1m in SYFC100, including **2m at 33.85 g/t Au**

Gold intersections are interpreted to be around 80% of the reported downhole intersections for the shallow plunging gneissic fabric mineralisation and 50% for the sub-vertical quartz healed shears.

The drilling has further delineated a broad southeast trending surficial laterite gold anomaly (at plus 1.0 g/t Au) which remains open to the southeast. Better intersections include:

- **12m at 4.49 g/t Au** from surface in SYFC101, including **2m at 23.35 g/t Au**
- **6m at 10.62 g/t Au** from surface in SYFC140, including **2m at 30.20 g/t Au**
- **4m at 5.21 g/t Au** from surface in SYFC145
- **4m at 2.92 g/t Au** from 1m in SYFC197

Gold intersections are interpreted to be either 83% (for angled holes) or 100% (for vertical holes), of the reported downhole intersections.

The Symes' Find mineralisation displays litho-structural similarities with the Company's Tampia gold deposit located within the Western Gneiss Terrain, 70km further west; albeit Symes' Find is metamorphosed at mid-upper amphibolite facies while Tampia is recognized to be "super cooked" to granulite facies metamorphism.

Overall, the similarities bode well for finding strike extensions and/or repeats to this style of shallow plunging gold mineralisation below shallow cover sequences and cropped paddocks, throughout Ramelius' surrounding 100% owned Mt Hampton Project Exploration Licences once land access is secured with the various farmers and winter wheat crops have been harvested for the year.

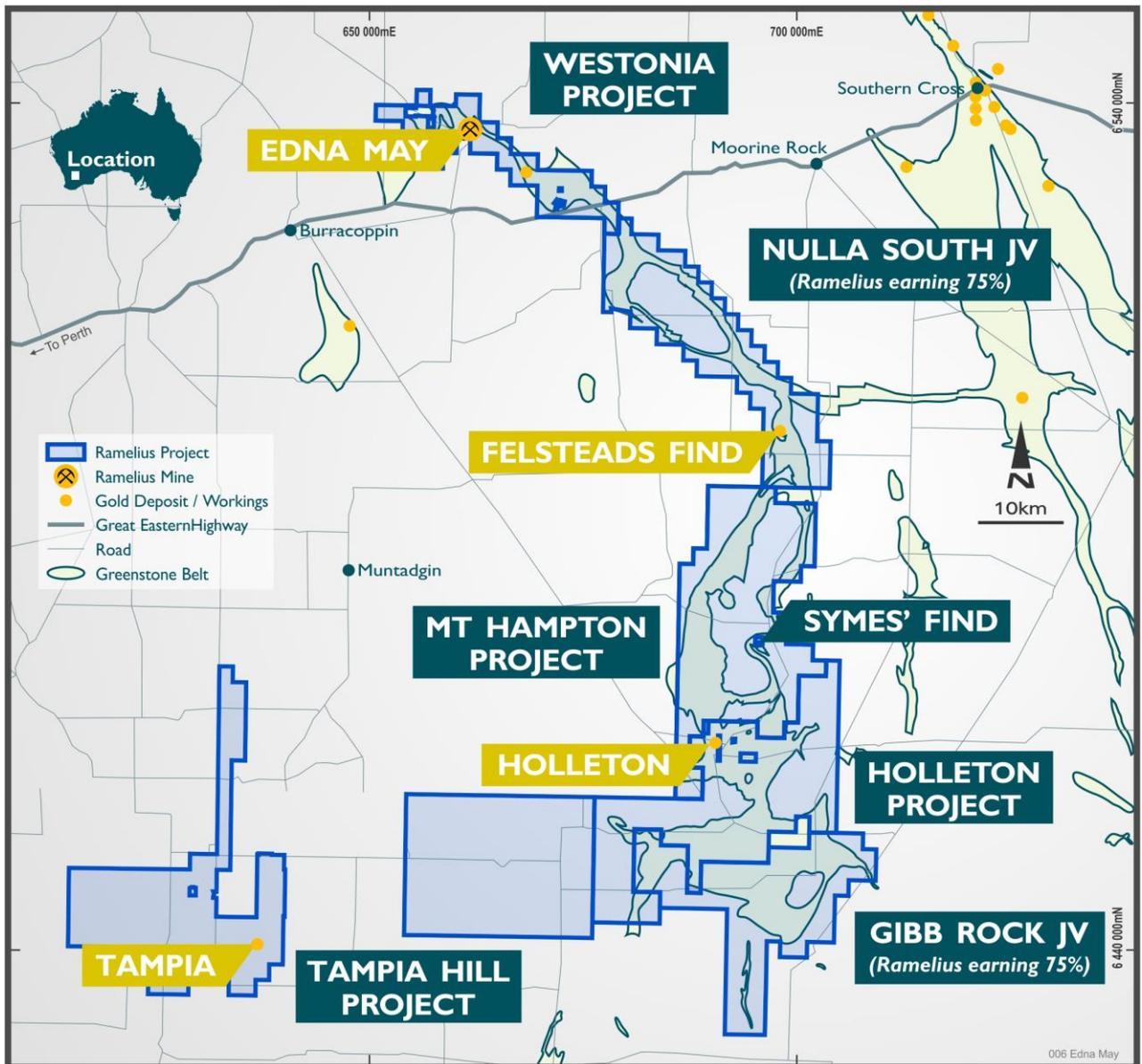


Figure 1: Location of Symes' Find relative to the Edna May gold mine, the Tampia deposit & other regional exploration properties

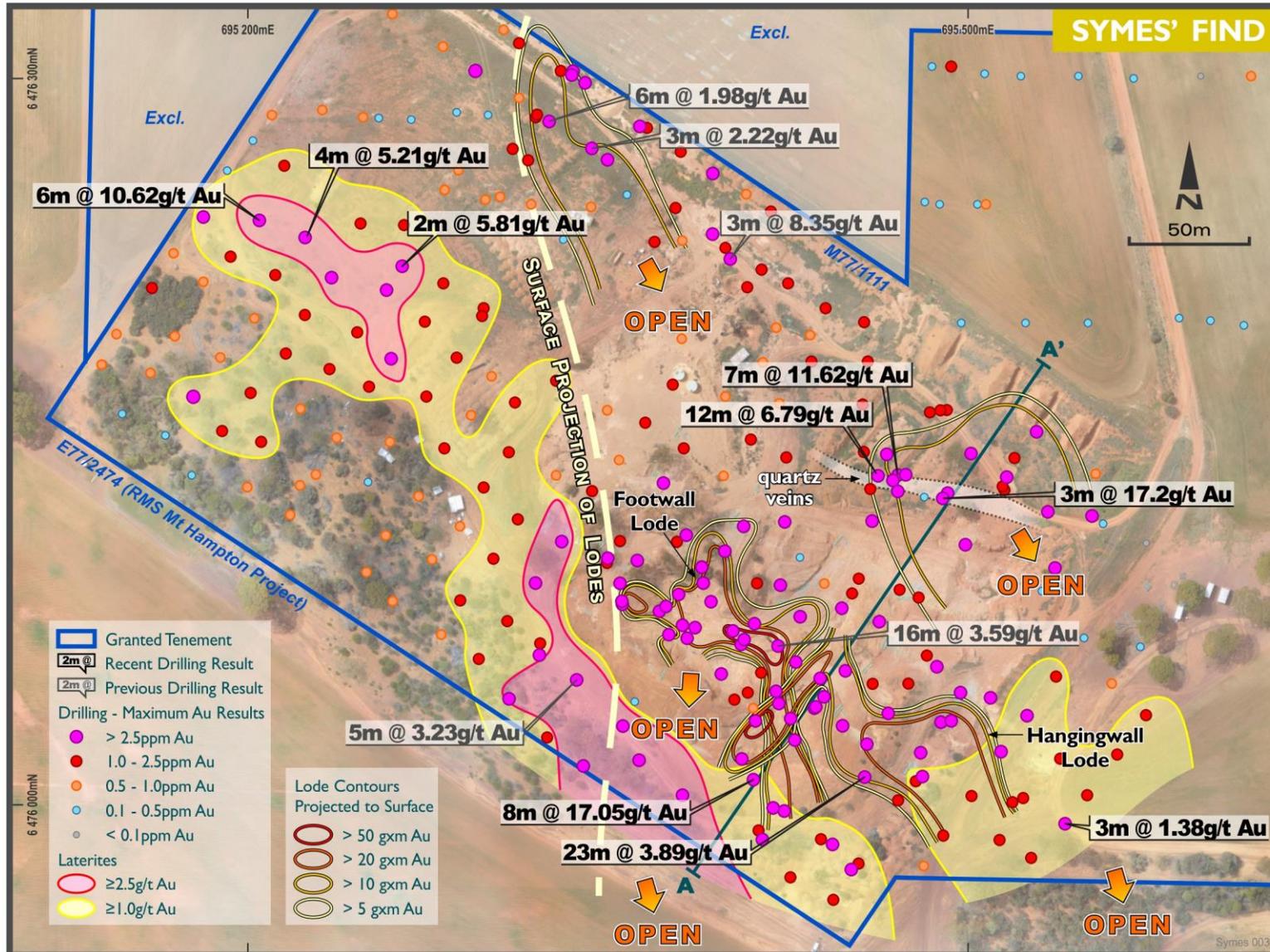


Figure 2: Drill hole location plan over Symes' Find and location of cross section shown in Figure 3

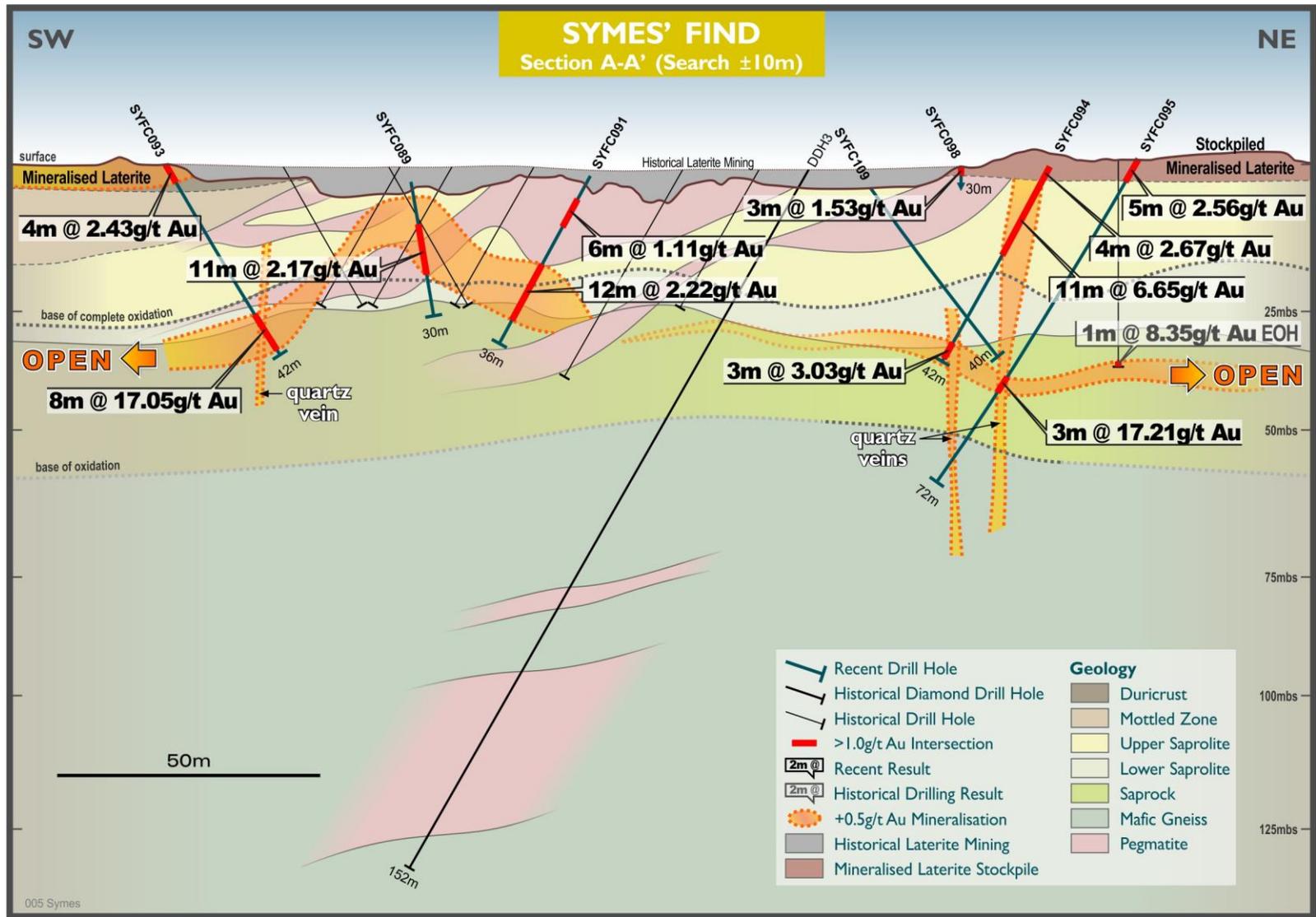


Figure 3: RC drilling cross section through Symes' Find. Previous explorers targeted vertical dip extensions (eg: deep diamond hole) rather than shallow plunging shoots, projecting out of the page on this section. Drilling is deliberately parallel to strike to maximise the potential for intersecting high grade shoots as well as the east-west striking subvertical quartz veins.

ABOUT RAMELIUS

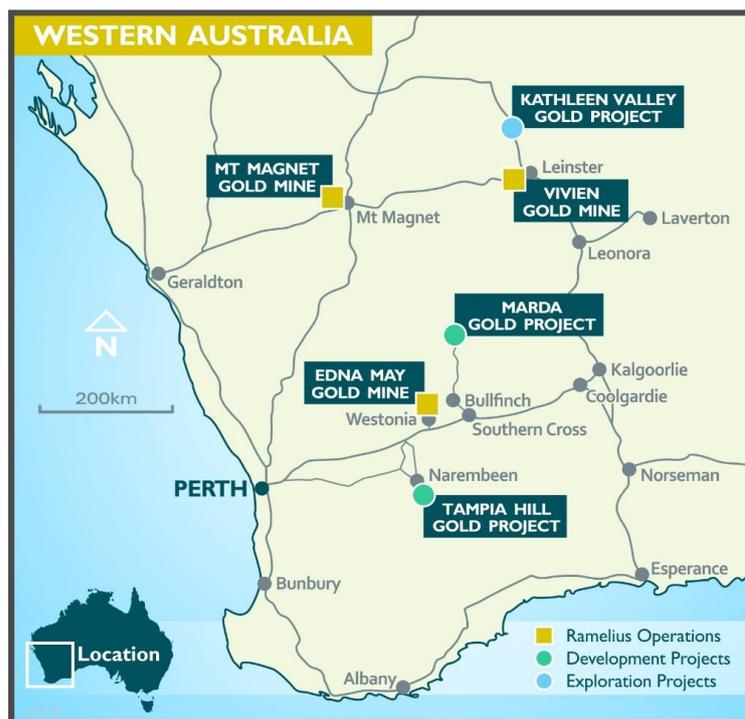


Figure 4: Ramelius' Operations & Development Project Locations

Ramelius owns and operates the Mt Magnet, Edna May and Vivien gold mines, all of which are located in Western Australia (refer Figure 4).

Ore from the high-grade Vivien underground mine, located near Leinster, is hauled to the Mt Magnet processing plant where it is blended with ore from both underground and open pit sources at Mt Magnet.

The Edna May operation is currently feeding the adjacent processing plant with ore from surface stockpiles and the newly commenced Edna May underground, whilst the Greenfinch open pit awaits final approvals. The Marda Gold Project ore will be hauled to the Edna May processing plant whilst the strategic options for Tampia Hill are currently being assessed.

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 PERSON

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Kevin Seymour whom is a Competent Person and Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Kevin Seymour is a full-time employee of the Company. Kevin Seymour has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Kevin Seymour consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

Attachment 1: Significant (>0.50 g/t Au) RC Resource Definition drilling Symes; Find, Westonia, WA

Hole Id	Easting	Northing	Az/Dip	RL	F/Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	g/t Au
SYFC084*	695528	6476080	206/-60	405	84	68	70	2	5.70
SYFC085*	695441	6475986	213/-60	403	55	0	4	4	1.93
SYFC086*	695457	6475999	216/-60	403	66	1	4	3	1.18
SYFC087*	695475	6476035	216/-61	403	72	0	3	3	1.76
					Incl.	51	65	14	5.31
SYFC088	695486.9	6476057.1	214/-62	402.4	66	0	2	2	2.96
						41	56	15	0.86
						41	47	6	1.12
SYFC089	695429.7	6476030.7	322/-61	400.0	30	10	21	11	2.17
SYFC090	695433.9	6476036.9	037/-61	400.2	36	2	4	2	1.16
						18	23	5	5.96
					Incl.	19	21	2	13.4
SYFC091	695445.7	6476061.3	218/-61	400.3	36	5	11	6	1.11
						19	31	12	2.22
					Incl.	24	25	1	8.64
SYFC092	695411.2	6476050.0	220/-50	400.5	36				NSR
SYFC093	695398.4	6475995.7	039/-60	402.5	42	0	4	4	2.43
						33	41	8	17.05
						35	38	3	42.01
SYFC094	695495.0	6476133.3	218/-62	402.1	42	0	4	4	2.67
						8	19	11	6.65
						12	14	2	30.90
						38	41	3	3.03
SYFC095	695505.5	6476146.6	220/-60	403.5	72	0	5	5	2.56
						48	51	3	17.21
						49	50	1	49.80
SYFC096	695468.1	6476127.3	220/-60	402.1	30	0	5	5	1.03
						25	29	4	2.23
SYFC097	695477.5	6476140.8	219/-60	401.9	52	0	3	3	1.84
						10	17	7	11.62
						11	14	3	23.56
						31	35	4	5.71
						32	33	1	18.00
SYFC098	695472.9	6476128.1	301/-61	402.1	30	0	7	7	1.5
SYFC099	695459.7	6476131.5	211/-61	402.2	30	0	10	10	0.81
SYFC100	695464.2	6476139.1	211/-60	402.0	30	1	13	12	6.79
						6	8	2	33.85
						28	30	2	2.81
SYFC101	695468.8	6476148.4	218/-61	402.1	48	0	12	12	4.49

						9	11	2	23.35
SYFC102	695457.5	6476147.1	219/-61	402.2	30	2	5	3	1.55
SYFC103	695320.4	6476263.8	303/-60	398.6	42				NSR
SYFC104	695336.2	6476252.7	304/-60	398.7	48				NSR
SYFC105	695385.2	6476223.9	300/-61	399.0	42	0	2	2	0.65
						33	38	5	0.50
SYFC106	695408.5	6476213.5	285/-61	399.1	60	0	2	2	1.04
						37	40	3	0.82
SYFC107	695398.0	6476232.3	306/-60	398.8	24	0	3	3	0.77
						11	15	4	2.65
						11	12	1	8.94
SYFC108	695414.0	6476220.9	305/-61	398.9	24	0	5	5	0.57
SYFC109	695469.0	6476109.8	035/-55	398.1	40				NSR
SYFC110	695419.5	6476086.2	305/-60	395.7	40	0	4	4	0.51
						17	19	2	1.50
SYFC111	695401.6	6476071.8	360/-90	394.7	30	14	22	8	2.50
SYFC112	695402.5	6476043.4	360/-90	397.6	30	0	3	3	0.86
SYFC113	695382.7	6476075.2	241/-60	395.1	42	4	6	2	5.49
						4	5	1	9.68
						9	12	3	1.15
						16	20	4	0.84
						31	34	3	0.7
SYFC114	695383.5	6476049.5	190/-89	400.9	36				NSR
SYFC115	695362.0	6476101.1	186/-61	401.9	42	0	4	4	2.12
SYFC116	695378.7	6476108.8	221/-61	401.7	36	0	5	5	0.65
SYFC117	695390.7	6476121.2	220/-60	401.1	36	0	2	2	1.72
						23	29	6	3.94
						25	26	1	17.95
SYFC118	695306.9	6476319.7	305/-60	397.7	30	0	2	2	0.61
SYFC119	695323.7	6476307.6	303/-61	397.7	30	10	13	3	0.63
SYFC120	695334.5	6476300.3	303/-61	397.9	30	7	11	4	0.74
SYFC121	695352.3	6476289.1	305/-61	397.9	52	24	30	6	0.68
						41	43	2	4.14
SYFC122	695361.7	6476282.6	308/-60	398.1	52	0	2	2	0.71
						9	12	3	0.78
						21	24	3	1.12
						32	43	11	1.30
SYFC123	695371.5	6476275.6	307/-60	398.2	30	0	2	2	0.74
						13	17	4	0.60
SYFC124	695380.7	6476269.3	304/-60	398.2	30	0	2	2	0.83
SYFC125	695389.7	6476263.2	303/-60	398.4	64	0	2	2	0.91
						58	63	5	1.97
SYFC126	695398.0	6476257.4	307/-61	398.4	30	0	2	2	0.88

						10	13	3	3.00
						23	25	2	1.32
SYFC127	695418.2	6476244.6	306/-61	399.0	30	0	2	2	1.20
SYFC128	695408.0	6476251.8	304/-61	398.7	64	0	2	2	0.96
SYFC129	695201.9	6476274.4	360/-90	400.3	10				NSR
SYFC130	695191.2	6476261.9	360/-90	400.7	10	0	2	2	1.64
SYFC131	695181.2	6476242.8	360/-90	400.9	10	0	5	5	1.78
SYFC132	695168.8	6476227.8	360/-90	400.9	10	0	3	3	0.81
SYFC133	695159.8	6476213.5	360/-90	400.8	10	0	2	2	1.23
SYFC134	695145.0	6476194.4	360/-90	400.2	10				NSR
SYFC135	695138.8	6476181.7	360/-90	399.8	10				NSR
SYFC136	695147.4	6476161.5	360/-90	399.9	10				NSR
SYFC137	695159.2	6476178.3	360/-90	400.3	10				NSR
SYFC138	695169.3	6476193.5	360/-90	400.8	10	1	4	3	0.47
SYFC139	695192.5	6476226.4	360/-90	401.0	10	0	5	5	0.82
SYFC140	695204.5	6476241.4	360/-90	400.9	10	0	6	6	10.62
						0	2	2	30.20
SYFC141	695165.4	6476152.6	360/-90	400.0	10				NSR
SYFC142	695188.3	6476184.7	360/-90	401.2	10	0	3	3	0.69
SYFC143	695202.5	6476200.9	360/-90	401.4	10	1	4	3	0.78
SYFC144	695211.2	6476218.8	360/-90	401.3	10	0	3	3	1.58
SYFC145	695223.6	6476234.3	360/-90	400.9	10	0	4	4	5.21
SYFC146	695176.3	6476136.1	360/-90	400.2	10				NSR
SYFC147	695189.1	6476154.4	360/-90	400.8	10	1	3	2	1.18
SYFC148	695200.9	6476170.1	360/-90	401.3	10	1	4	3	1.02
SYFC149	695223.5	6476202.4	360/-90	401.7	10	0	4	4	1.35
SYFC150	695234.6	6476217.7	360/-90	401.4	10	0	5	5	1.37
SYFC151	695199.5	6476131.1	360/-90	400.7	10	0	3	3	0.54
SYFC152	695221.7	6476163.6	360/-90	401.7	10	1	4	3	0.60
SYFC153	695233.7	6476179.9	360/-90	402.0	10	0	3	3	1.29
SYFC154	695245.3	6476195.1	360/-90	402.1	10	0	3	3	1.38
SYFC155	695257.6	6476212.6	360/-90	401.6	10	0	2	2	2.31
SYFC156	695264.0	6476222.5	360/-90	401.2	10	0	2	2	5.81
SYFC157	695273.5	6476199.5	360/-90	401.9	10	0	2	2	1.70
SYFC158	695274.2	6476168.6	360/-90	402.7	10	0	2	2	1.44
SYFC159	695286.7	6476184.7	360/-90	402.0	10				NSR
SYFC160	695297.3	6476201.9	360/-90	400.9	10				NSR
SYFC161	695301.3	6476177.0	360/-90	402.2	10				NSR
SYFC162	695259.5	6476184.3	360/-90	402.8	10	0	4	4	1.90
SYFC163	695292.8	6476160.9	360/-90	402.8	10	0	2	2	0.78
SYFC164	695217.3	6476119.7	360/-90	401.0	10				NSR
SYFC165	695228.1	6476136.4	360/-90	401.4	10	1	4	3	0.63
SYFC166	695236.7	6476151.6	360/-90	401.8	10	0	3	3	0.58

SYFC167	695249.8	6476133.3	360/-90	401.9	10				NSR
SYFC168	695258.9	6476149.9	360/-90	402.3	10	0	2	2	0.62
SYFC169	695249.2	6476096.1	360/-90	401.3	10	1	5	4	0.67
SYFC170	695257.2	6476111.3	360/-90	401.7	10	1	3	2	0.55
SYFC171	695270.9	6476127.4	360/-90	402.2	10	1	3	2	0.75
SYFC172	695260.1	6476084.0	360/-90	401.5	10				NSR
SYFC173	695276.4	6476101.2	360/-90	402.0	10	1	4	3	0.56
SYFC174	695288.1	6476115.0	360/-90	402.4	10	1	4	3	0.60
SYFC175	695298.0	6476131.0	360/-90	402.6	10	0	2	2	1.75
SYFC176	695308.4	6476145.6	360/-90	402.4	10				NSR
SYFC177	695328.2	6476175.1	360/-90	401.1	10				NSR
SYFC178	695288.2	6476084.3	360/-90	402.0	10	2	4	2	1.03
SYFC179	695312.2	6476117.9	360/-90	402.5	10				NSR
SYFC180	695295.9	6476060.1	360/-90	401.8	10	0	4	4	1.03
SYFC181	695307.8	6476075.8	360/-90	402.2	10	1	5	4	1.29
SYFC182	695319.6	6476091.5	360/-90	402.5	10	0	3	3	1.50
SYFC183	695330.5	6476108.7	360/-90	402.5	10				NSR
SYFC184	695339.6	6476016.0	360/-90	402.0	10	1	4	3	2.54
SYFC185	695324.5	6476027.7	360/-90	401.8	10	0	4	4	1.52
SYFC186	695308.6	6476043.7	360/-90	401.9	10	1	5	4	1.76
SYFC187	695343.2	6476129.5	360/-90	404.6	15				NSR
SYFC188	695354.4	6476142.4	360/-90	405.0	15				NSR
SYFC189	695365.3	6476157.8	360/-90	404.4	15	2	5	3	0.58
SYFC190	695376.8	6476173.5	360/-90	404.8	15	0	6	6	0.89
SYFC191	695398.0	6476135.9	360/-90	401.1	10				NSR
SYFC192	695409.3	6476150.9	360/-90	400.7	10				NSR
SYFC193	695421.1	6476165.9	360/-90	400.0	10				NSR
SYFC194	695434.6	6476183.1	360/-90	399.7	10	0	2	2	0.92
SYFC195	695420.0	6476197.1	360/-90	399.5	10	0	3	3	0.71
SYFC196	695398.7	6476168.6	360/-90	401.4	10	1	3	2	0.69
SYFC197	695336.7	6476051.5	360/-90	402.3	10	1	5	4	2.92
SYFC198	695362.7	6476018.3	360/-90	402.3	10	1	4	3	1.84
SYFC199	695454.1	6475975.7	360/-90	404.1	10	0	5	5	0.96
SYFC200	695414.1	6475985.6	360/-90	402.6	10	1	5	4	1.49
SYFC201	695425.8	6475969.9	360/-90	402.7	10	0	3	3	0.97
SYFC202	695540.3	6475992.1	360/-90	404.0	10	0	3	3	1.38
SYFC203	695549.4	6476003.9	360/-90	403.9	10	0	3	3	1.16
SYFC204	695562.0	6476020.7	360/-90	403.8	10				NSR
SYFC205	695573.9	6476037.0	360/-90	403.7	10	0	2	2	1.46
SYFC206	695512.9	6475985.3	360/-90	403.8	10	0	2	2	0.93
SYFC207	695538.2	6476019.0	360/-90	403.9	10	0	3	3	1.17
SYFC208	695559.7	6476050.0	360/-90	403.4	10				NSR
SYFC209	695571.5	6476065.2	360/-90	403.3	10				NSR

SYFC210	695548.2	6476068.8	360/-90	402.8	10				NSR
SYFC211	695536.4	6476052.9	360/-90	403.2	10				NSR
SYFC212	695524.3	6476036.7	360/-90	403.4	10	0	2	2	2.27
SYFC213	695513.6	6476021.9	360/-90	403.6	10	0	2	2	5.15
						0	1	1	9.16
SYFC214	695501.2	6476003.6	360/-90	403.7	10	0	4	4	1.16
SYFC215	695489.4	6475987.2	360/-90	403.6	10	0	4	4	0.88
SYFC216	695481.4	6475974.6	360/-90	403.4	10	1	3	2	0.70

Reported significant gold assay intersections (using a 0.50 g/t Au lower cut) are reported using +2m downhole intervals at plus 0.50 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. See text for discussion on true widths. Coordinates are MGA94-Z50. Hole Abn denotes hole was abandoned due to excessive deviation away from its intended target.

* Denotes previously reported.

JORC Table 1 Report for the Symes' Find Drilling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<p><i>Sampling techniques</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At all projects potential gold mineralised RC intervals are systematically sampled using industry standard 1m intervals, collected from reverse circulation (RC) drill holes and/or 4m composites from reconnaissance Aircore traverses. Surface and underground Diamond holes may be sampled along sub 1m geological contacts, otherwise 1m intervals are the default. • 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 also 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 a multi (4) acid digest and ICP-AES finish.
<p><i>Drilling techniques</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling was completed using best practice NQ diamond core, 5 3/4" face sampling RC drilling hammers for all RC drill holes at Mount Magnet or 3" Aircore bits/RC hammers at Symes' Find/Edna May.
<p><i>Drill sample recovery</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All diamond core is jigsawed to ensure any core loss, if present is fully accounted for. Bulk RC and Aircore drill holes samples were visually inspected by the supervising geologist to ensure adequate clean sample recoveries were achieved. Note Aircore drilling while clean is not used in any resource estimation work. Any wet, contaminated or poor sample returns are flagged and recorded in the database to ensure no sampling bias is 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 while navi drilling. The navi lengths are kept to a minimum and avoided when close to potentially mineralised units.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 or 30 gm 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 mineralization.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 or 30 gm sample charge with a lead flux (decomposed in the furnace). The prill is totally digested by HCl and HNO3 acids before measurement of the gold determination by AAS, while the Edna May samples employed ICP finishes to give a lower limit of detection. 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.
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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.
<i>Location of data points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Mt Magnet and Edna May holes are picked up in MGA94 – Zone 50 grid coordinates. • DGPS RL measurements captured the collar surveys of the drill holes prior to the resource estimation work.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most RC drilling at Symes' Find was infilling the prospect, nominally on 20m centres plus looking for extensions to the known mineralised systems. Good continuity has been achieved from the infill RC drilling. • Given the previous limited understanding of the target horizon infill drilling was necessary to help define the continuity of mineralisation. • No sampling compositing has been applied within key mineralised intervals.
<i>Orientation of data in relation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The core drilling and RC drilling is completed orthogonal to the interpreted strike of the target horizon(s), plunge projection of higher grade shoots in the case of Symes' Find. Aircore drilling is

<i>to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	completed on systematic MGA E-W or N-S traverses with holes nominally 50m apart.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results reported in this report are located on granted Mining Leases (ML77/1111) at Symes' Find in Western Australia (owned 100% by Ramelius Resources Limited's subsidiary Edna May Operations Pty Ltd). The Mt Magnet tenements are located on pastoral/grazing leases. Symes' Find is located over private farm land where the veto on the top 30m has been removed via executed compensation agreement(s) with the various landowners. Heritage surveys are completed prior to any ground disturbing activities in accordance with Ramelius' responsibilities under the Aboriginal Heritage Act in Australia. Currently all the tenements are in good standing. There are no known impediments to obtaining a licences to operate in either area.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration and mining by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide to Ramelius' exploration activities. Previous parties have completed shallow RAB, Aircore drilling and RC drilling and shallow open pit mining has previously occurred at Symes' Find. This report concerns only exploration results generated by Ramelius during the up until May 2019, that were not previously reported to the ASX.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The targeted mineralisation at Symes' Find is typical of orogenic structurally controlled Archaean gold lode systems. In all instances the mineralisation is controlled by anastomosing shear zones/fault zones passing through competent rock units, brittle-ductile shearing is common in the gneissic rocks.

<p><i>Drill hole Information</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 for Mount Magnet and Edna May. NAD27(USA) is used in Nevada. • RL is AHD • Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal. Azimuth is reported in magnetic degrees as the direction the hole is drilled. MGA94 and magnetic degrees vary by <10 in the project area. All reported azimuths are corrected for magnetic declinations. • 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. Gold grade intersections >0.4 g/t Au within 4m Aircore composites or >0.5 g/t Au within single metre RC samples (with up to 4m of internal dilution) are considered significant in the broader mineralised host rocks. Diamond core samples are generally cut along geological contacts or up to 1m maximum. • Gold grades greater than 0.5 g/t Au are highlighted where good continuity of higher grade mineralization is observed. 0.1 g/t Au cut-offs are used for reconnaissance exploration programmes.
<p><i>Data aggregation methods</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Exploration drilling results are generally reported using a 0.5 g/t Au lower cut-off for RC and diamond or 0.1 g/t Au for Aircore drilling (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. 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

		<p>the laboratory techniques employed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Attachments. • The known geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill holes reported in this report is now well constrained.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed drill hole plans and sectional views of Symes' Find have been provided previously. Given the interpreted shallow dips of the multiple mineralisation lodes at Symes' Find the cross-sectional view (orthogonal to the plunging shoots) is considered the best 2-D representation of the known spatial extent of the mineralization intersected to date.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drill holes completed to date are reported in this report and all material intersections (as defined) are reported.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No other exploration data that has been collected is considered meaningful and material to this report.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future exploration includes step out RC and diamond drilling below Symes' Find to define the full extent of the mineralisation discovered to date and to step out drilling throughout the wheat paddocks that surround the mineralisation defined to date.