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Companies Announcements Office
Australian Securities Exchange

FIRST SURFACE SAMPLING ASSAY RESULTS OF CHILE COPPER PROGRAMS

RMG Limited (ASX:RMG) ("RMG" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the first stage of the exploration programs of the Company's Tuina Project located in northern Chile has been completed and first assay sample results have been received.
The Tuina Project is an exploration stage project which contains two immediate areas of interest, Santa Rosa Project and La Teca Project, which has, and is surrounded by, numerous manto style deposits which have been successfully historically mined. Santa Rosa itself was previously mined for copper oxide ore.

The programs commenced in late June 2018 (as previously reported in ASX release dated 22 June 2018). The program's focus is initially on the La Teca Project for copper and gold soil occurrences and the area surrounding the Santa Rosa copper mine.

La Teca Project is in the western sector of the Tuina Project and, as previously reported in ASX Release dated 3 February 2014 entitled "RMG discovers high grade Copper Gold zone at Tuina in Chile", RMG geologists discovered outcropping gold and copper mineralization. The La Teca property area includes a 700m wide, over 7km long NW trending fault zone corridor with intense epidote alteration (Figure1), where previous RMG surveys discovered a suite of diorite or felsic intrusions and quartz and calcite veins striking from NW, N to NE with elevated gold and copper values of up to 17g/t Au. Table 1 has highlights of the initial batch of assay samples which includes copper grades of up to 6.23% and gold up to 3.12g/t.

To the west of this fault bounded corridor within the La Teca Project is a circular dome shaped feature composed of andesites with Tuina sediments exposed around the margins and which host similar copper oxide mineralisation to that observed at Santa Rosa and other nearby mined deposits.

The surface geological mapping and soil sampling has been completed. The Geological mapping included rock types, structures, alterations, mineralisations and rock chip sampling of outcrops taken along the 7-kilometre-long NW striking fault corridor. Specimens of suitable rocks were also collected for petrological and age dating studies.

Assaying of the samples is almost complete. These samples are mainly distributed in the La Teca Target Areas A, B and C (Figure1), with more than 1,000 samples sent to the ALS laboratory in Chile for analysis.

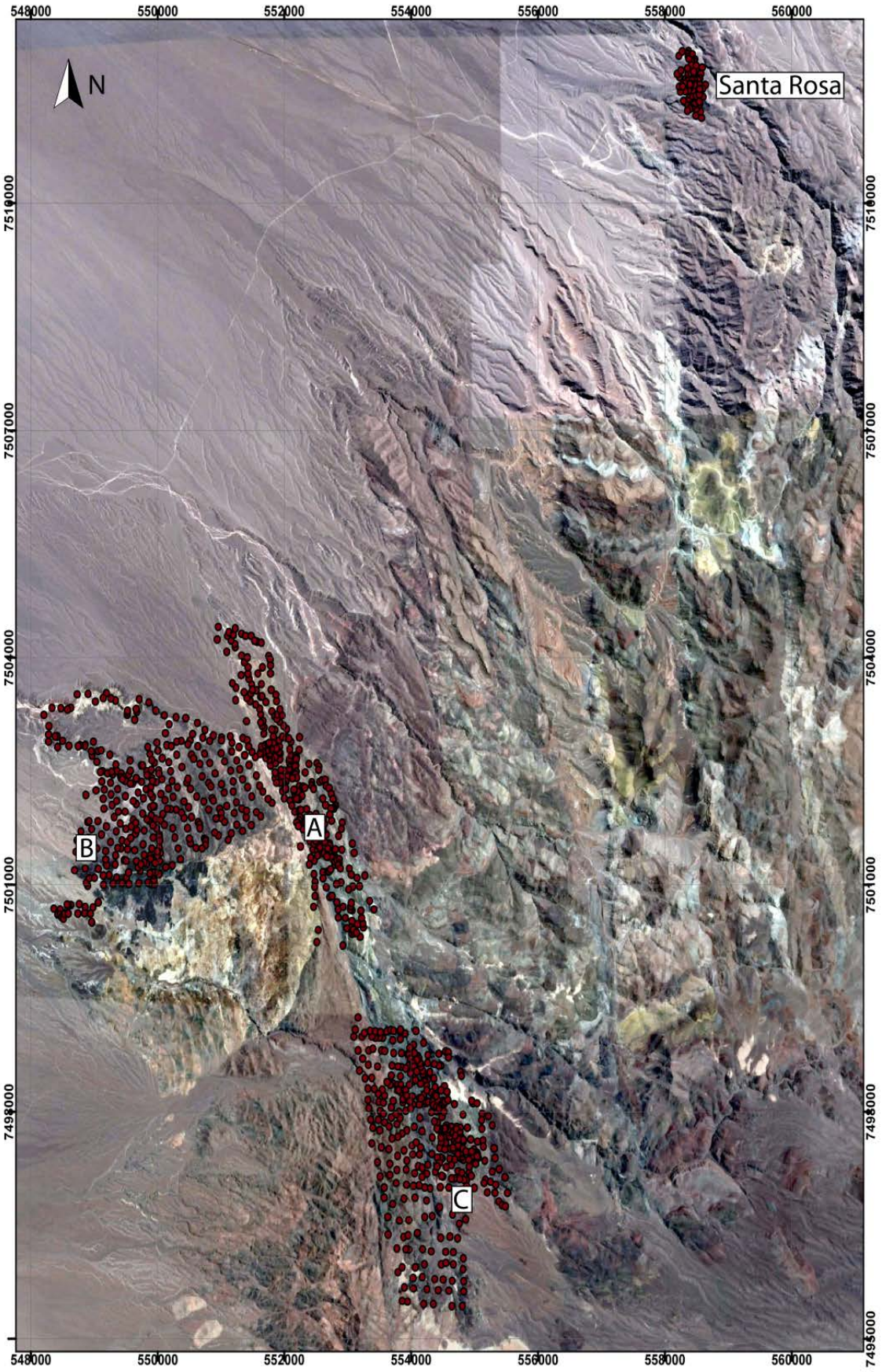

***Figure1:** Surface sampling distribution map at the La Teca Project in the western area and Santa Rosa to the north*

The table below (Table 1) provides selected assay results from the first batch totalling 214 samples：

SAMPLE_ID	Northing	Easting	Au	Ag	Cu
			ppm	ppm	%
453419	7497772	555123	3.12	126.00	6.23
453367	7511561	558646	0.03	>100	4.21
453876	7497854	553580	0.02	16.60	3.80
453884	7495425	554649	0.00	18.10	3.50
453878	7497919	553686	0.06	38.60	3.15
453368	7511512	558601	0.15	37.10	3.07
453865	7498152	553320	0.04	8.13	2.99
453891	7495660	554036	0.00	7.36	2.56
453398	7498141	554501	0.00	25.90	2.22
453953	7496858	553573	0.05	7.66	2.16
453382	7498525	554783	0.06	33.60	2.15
453340	7511627	558328	1.97	70.00	2.09
453361	7511629	558529	0.07	5.34	2.08
453359	7511714	558574	0.03	25.50	2.04
453861	7498443	553384	0.01	38.70	1.98
453863	7498438	553278	0.02	0.66	1.95
453422	7497966	555122	0.00	37.70	1.82
453375	7511301	558467	0.05	12.40	1.76
453916	7496364	553956	0.03	1.52	1.62
453365	7511573	558489	<0.001	30.60	1.38
453879	7496060	554828	0.01	1.76	1.34
453425	7502559	552171	0.05	10.75	1.28
453935	7496607	554217	<0.001	14.30	1.26
453386	7498439	554364	0.24	8.76	1.24
453977	7497273	554408	0.06	1.08	1.20
453975	7497368	554694	<0.001	11.60	1.09
453411	7497993	553811	0.01	18.70	1.06
453341	7511642	558330	0.46	18.90	0.96

Table 1: Highlighted significant samples assay results

General commentary around the Programs

Trenching programs

Due to the local geological structural setting, mineralisation is covered by colluvium surface rocks. To assist with mapping and sampling, trench/channel sampling programs were undertaken to cross the fault corridor in Target Areas A and C. In total, six trenches were completed with an excavator.

Further releases will be made as results are received, collated and reviewed.

Sampling a trench in La Teca area

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About RMG Limited

RMG is a gold, copper and base metals exploration and resource development company with its principal project in Chile. RMG owns a 100% interest in over 100 km^2 of the Tuina Project which is located in the prolific copper producing northern region of Chile. The project is surrounded by major copper producing mines such as Chuqicamate, Spence, Sierra Gorda and others.

Competent Persons Statement for the Exploration Results in this Release Report

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr Yingting (Tony) Guo a Competent Person who is a QPM of the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America a Recognised Professional Organisation in accordance with JORC 2012. Dr Guo has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the "JORC Code 2012"). Dr Guo is employed by C2 Mining International Corporation, an advisor to the Company. Mr Guo consents to the inclusion in the News Release of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section applies 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. Includes 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 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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.	Samples used for this news release are surface outcrop chip samples collected by trained personnel supervised by the CP. The quality of this sampling has been confirmed by the CP during site visits as being reliable and unbiased and suitable in accordance with JORC reporting requirements.
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).	No drilling undertaken
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No drilling undertaken
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to	All chip samples were logged by a qualified geologist.

	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.	
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 the samples collected were sent for laboratory analysis without sub-sampling or splitting. All sample splitting done at the laboratory was done after fine crushing.
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. 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.	• All the laboratory analyses were performed by nationally accredited ALS laboratory using standard techniques and properly calibrated equipment • The assay accuracy and precision of all samples are acceptable • ALS sample preparation codes CRU-31, SPL-21 and PUL-32 have been used for sample crushing, splitting and pulverizing • ALS code ME-MS61 has been used for 48 elements analysis • ALS code AU-ICP21 has been used for gold assay • ALS code Cu-OG62 has been used for Ore Grade Cu analysis • ALS code ME-OG62 has been used for Ore Grade Mn analysis • ALS Laboratory has inserted its standards, blanks and duplicates based on recognised industrial standards. There are no external

		laboratory checks.
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.	No verification samples were collected by the CP.
Location of data points	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	All chip samples were accurately located using GPS. All GPS use the UTM84 grid datum.
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.	Most of the chip samples were collected at nominal 100m intervals along the grid lines.
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.	No drilling undertaken
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All samples dispatched for laboratory analysis were sent in sealed, secure plastic sample bags placed in rice bags to prevent drying and oxidation of the samples and spillages and transported in secure transport.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	The CP has thoroughly reviewed the entire sampling stream and found that all the sampling properly followed the JORC standards which in turn meet international and JORC Code (2012) standards.

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.	Refer Annexure A for permit information. Under existing contractual agreements the Company is liable to pay a 2% NSR on any copper produced from the permits.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	All data used in this news release was provided by the Company.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Porphyry Cu Deposit
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	No drilling undertaken
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.	No drilling undertaken

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').	No drilling undertaken
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.	No drilling undertaken
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.	Balanced reporting has been undertaken.
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 substantive exploration undertaken
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.	Further work will be considered upon receipt and interpretation of all of the results from this program.

ANNEXURE A

Country	Name	Holder	Interest
Chile, Region II	La Teca 1	Minera Tunia SpA	100%
Chile, Region II	La Teca 2	Minera Tunia SpA	100%
Chile, Region II	La Teca 3	Minera Tunia SpA	100%
Chile, Region II	La Teca 4	Minera Tunia SpA	100%
Chile, Region II	Esta 1	Minera Tunia SpA	100%
Chile, Region II	Esta 2	Minera Tunia SpA	100%
Chile, Region II	Esta Otra 2	Minera Tunia SpA	100%
Chile, Region II	Rio Seco 1	Minera Tunia SpA	100%
Chile, Region II	Rio Seco 2	Minera Tunia SpA	100%
Chile, Region II	Rio Seco 3	Minera Tunia SpA	100%
Chile, Region II	Rio Seco 4	Minera Tunia SpA	100%
Chile, Region II	Febrero 2	Minera Tunia SpA	100%
Chile, Region II	Febrero 3	Minera Tunia SpA	100%
Chile, Region II	Febrero 4	Minera Tunia SpA	100%
Chile, Region II	Febrero 6	Minera Tunia SpA	100%
Chile, Region II	Febrero 7	Minera Tunia SpA	100%
Chile, Region II	Marzo 18	Minera Tunia SpA	100%
Chile, Region II	Marzo 19	Minera Tunia SpA	100%