ASX Announcement 4 June 2015

RNI TO DRILL HIGH-GRADE GOLD TARGETS AT GROSVENOR

- *Geological review of Starlight Gold Complex identifies potential for multiple high-grade shoots*
- *New drilling program scheduled to commence in mid-June 2015*

RNI NL (ASX: **RNI**) is pleased to announce that a review of exploration data has identified a series of high-grade gold mineralised structures at the Starlight Gold Complex (SGC) which have potential to support underground mining operations and add to the resource base at the 100% owned Grosvenor Gold Project in Western Australia's Bryah Basin.

The SGC – which includes the Starlight, Trev's, Twilight and Dougie's deposits - is located approximately 700 metres north of RNI's 1Mtpa CIL gold processing plant at Grosvenor (Figure 1). Historical unmined high-grade drill intersections highlighted from the review include:

- **PTRC090 5.0m @ 15.8g/t Au**
- **PTRD613 3.6m @ 25.1g/t Au**
- **PTRC218 3.8m @ 13.0g/t Au**
- **PTRC243 10.7m @ 6.5g/t Au**
- **PTRD296 2.9m @ 5.4g/t Au**
- **PTRC049 5.5m @ 6.9g/t Au**

The SGC has a total gold endowment of more than 1 million ounces. It produced approximately 525,000 ounces of gold from historic open pit (412,000oz @ 2.7g/t Au) and underground (113,000oz @ 5.75g/t Au) mining operations, while a JORC compliant gold resource of approximately 513,000oz (Table 4) remains unmined.

Significantly, existing drilling is, in most cases, limited to less than 200m below surface. The total endowment of >1Moz in the top ~200m supports the interpretation that the SGC is a large-scale gold mineralised system that remains totally open at depth.

As part of a detailed review of exploration data by RNI's geological team (see ASX announcement 20 May 2015), high-grade resource opportunities have been identified on three well-defined mineralised structures within the SGC at Trev's, Twilight and Dougie's (Figures 1 and 2).

RNI is developing a drilling program to test a number of these targets, with the first RC drilling program scheduled to commence at Trev's in mid-June 2015. Drilling will follow at the gold-rich cap at the Forrest gold discovery and at the Big Billy prospect (Figure 6) with the goal of defining further near-mine JORC compliant resources. Additional opportunities are being assessed which also have the potential to produce high-grade feed for the Grosvenor plant or add to the existing gold resource inventory.

Managing Director Royce McAuslane said while RNI's immediate priority was to complete its recapitalisation plan (see ASX announcement 20 May 2015), the exploration review outcomes demonstrated the Company's ability to continue generating near-mine drilling targets with the potential to enhance the economics of the Grosvenor project.

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"The geological review we have undertaken in recent months has already produced some exciting near-mine targets within the Starlight Gold Complex which could ultimately provide additional high-grade ounces for the Grosvenor plant," said Mr McAuslane.

"The review has also highlighted the potential to define fresh gold resources at Big Billy and within the gold-rich cap which sits above the Forrest copper-gold discovery. We believe there is a compelling case for further resource-definition work in these areas as well."

"Of course, these near-mine targets are in addition to the strong pipeline of copper-gold prospects we have defined more broadly within RNI's dominant 1,956km^2 Bryah Basin tenement package. We look forward to progressing these targets in due course as funding permits."

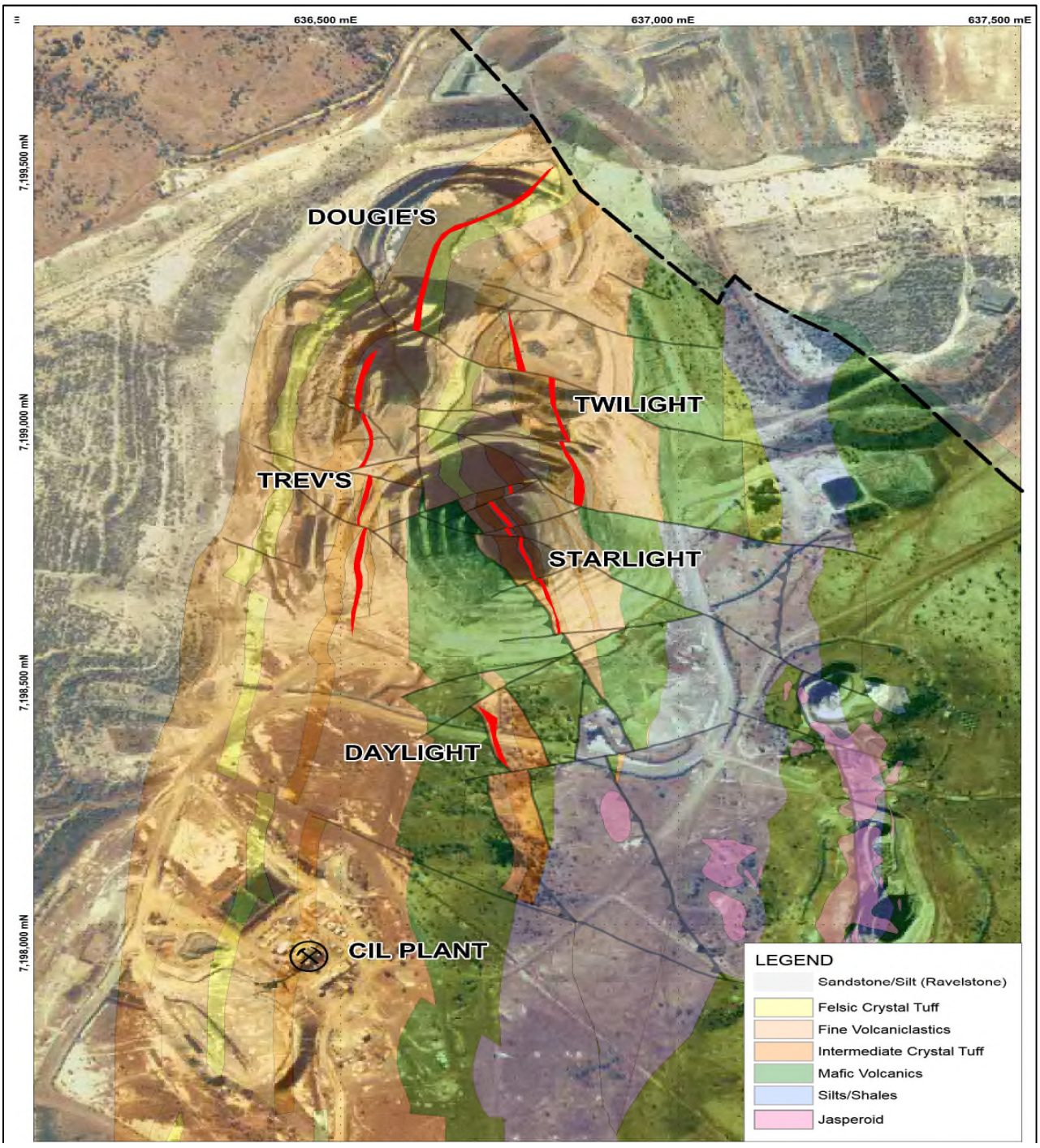

Figure 1: Starlight Gold Complex – Simplified geology over aerial photograph

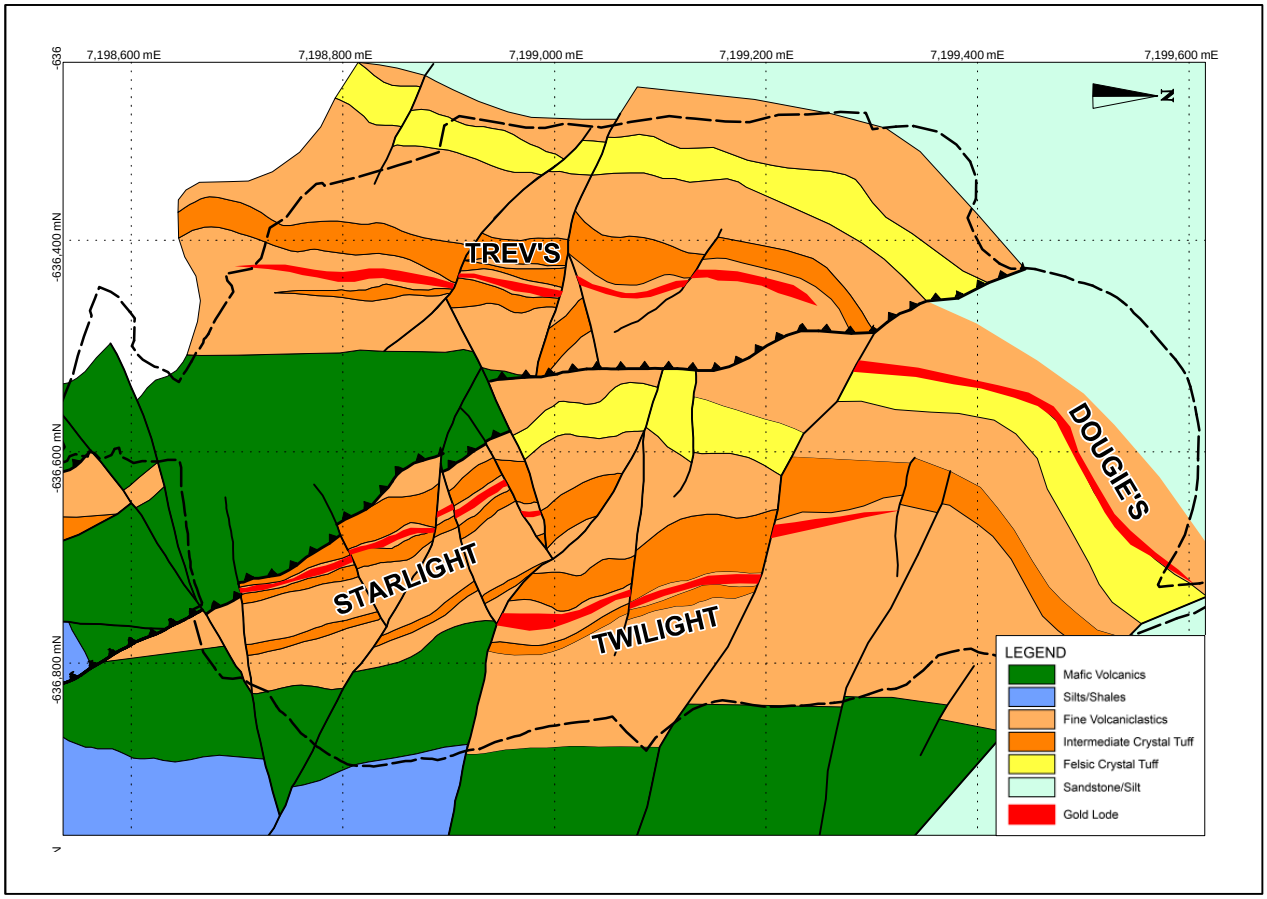

Figure 2: Geological Plan showing main SGC mineralised zones

TREV'S DEPOSIT TARGET

- Gold mineralisation has been defined over a 400m strike length at the Trev's Deposit and is typified by high-grade shoots (>32 gram/metres) within a broader mineralised envelope (Figure 3)
- Three high-grade shoot targets have been defined by previous drilling and are considered outstanding targets for extension and infill drilling (Table 1)
- Drilling to identify the Trev's Deposit is largely restricted to shallow positions within 200m of surface. The grades and widths of the existing drill intersections, coupled with the fact that the mineralisation remains open at depth, provides a clear opportunity to define significant mineralisation at deeper positions that should be amenable to underground mining
- The next phase of evaluation will require drilling within the defined high-grade shoots, followed by testing of the deeper targets

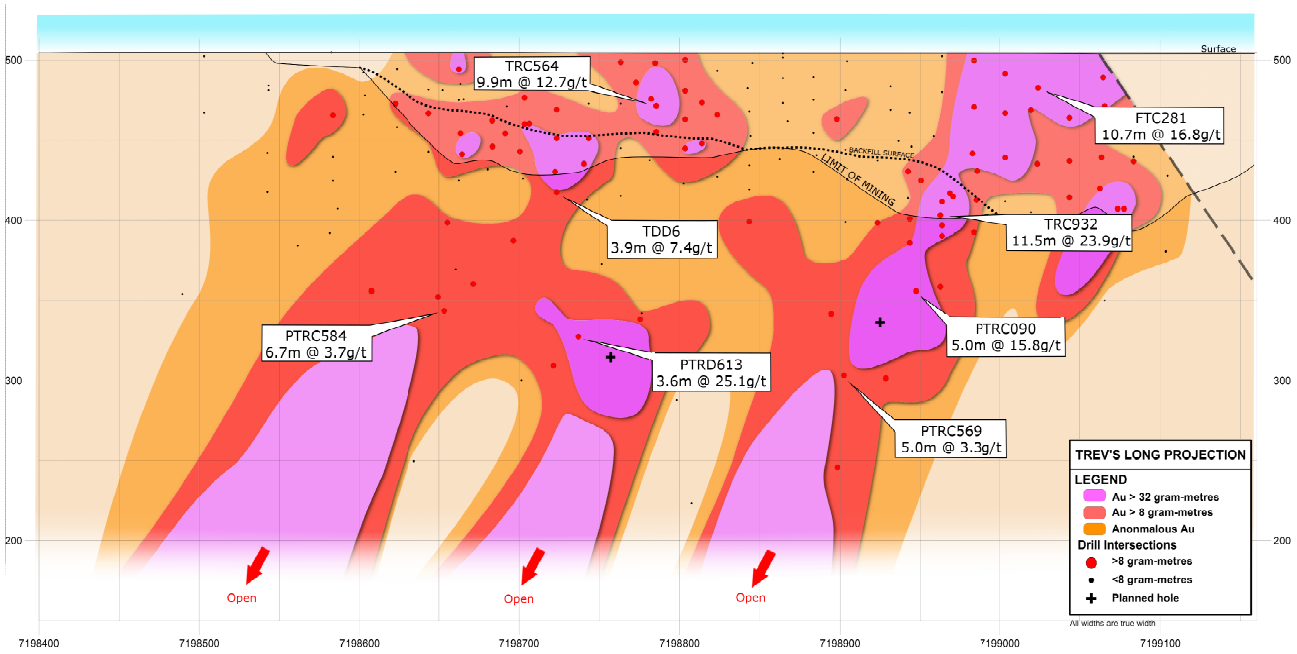

Figure 3: Trev's Deposit long projection

TABLE 1 –TREV'S GOLD DEPOSIT: SELECTED HISTORIC INTERSECTIONS								
Drill Hole #	**Easting (AMG)**	**Northing (AMG)**	**Dip**	**Azimuth**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Downhole (True Width) Interval**	**Au (g/t)**
TRC564	636732	7198964	-64	090	39	50	11 (9.9)	12.7
PTRC584	636362	7198662	-60	090	186	193	7 (6.7)	3.7
TDD6	636440	7198723	-50	090	112	116	4 (3.9)	7.4
PTRC090	636383	7198942	-55	088	183	188	5 (5)	15.8
PTRD613	636361	7198746	-58	092	200.4	204.1	3.7 (3.6)	25.1
PTRC569	636382	7198902	-70	090	207	219	6 (5)	3.3
TRC932	636484	7198963	-60	090	82	95	13 (11.5)	23.9

TWILIGHT DEPOSIT TARGET

- High-grade gold mineralisation has been defined over at least a 400m strike length at the Twilight Deposit (Figure 4). The mineralisation is typified by a series of high-grade zones (>32 gram/metres) within a broader mineralised envelope
- Excellent potential exists to better define and extend the identified high-grade mineralisation which is close to the existing (currently inactive) Twilight underground mine development
- Two deeper drill holes (PTRD296: 2.9m @ 5.4g/t Au and PTRC297: 2m @ 5.2g/t Au) demonstrate the potential for parallel large-scale, high-grade targets at depth (Table 2)
- The next phase of evaluation will require drilling within the defined high-grade shoots followed by testing of the deeper targets

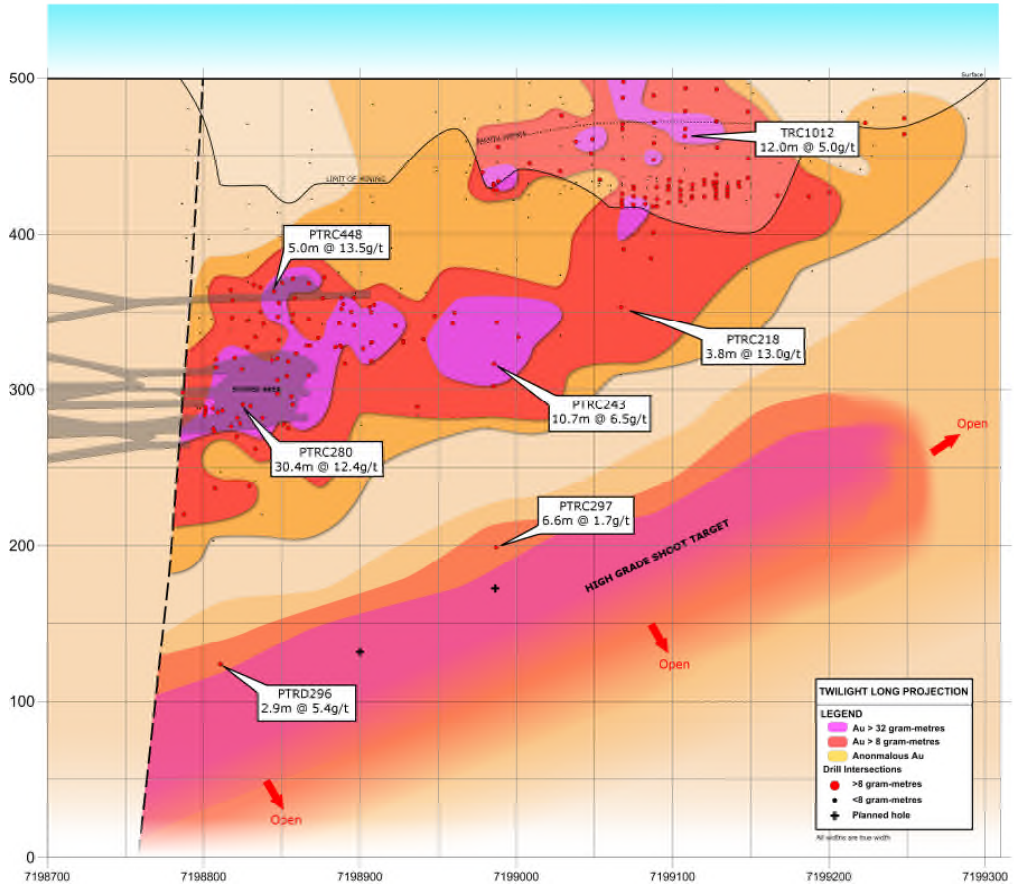

Figure 4: Twilight Deposit long projection

TABLE 2- TWILIGHT GOLD DEPOSIT: SELECTEDHISTORIC INTERSECTIONS								
Drill Hole #	Easting (AMG)	Northing (AMG)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole (True Width) Interval	Au (g/t)
PTRC448	636832	7198848	-90	000	121	131	10 (5)	13.5
PTRC280	636751	7198828	-80	092	196	236	40 (30.4)	12.4
PTRD296	636403	7198822	-60	090	476	478.2	2.9 (2.9)	5.4
PTRC297	636609	7198984	-60	090	254	265	11 (6.6)	1.7
			(Includes)		254	256	2 (2)	5.2
PTRC243	636672	7198985	-60	090	138	155	17 (10.7)	6.5
PTRC218	636689	7199066	-60	090	128	132	4 (3.8)	13.0
TRC1012	636771	7199107	-50	090	46	58	12 (12)	5.0

DOUGIE'S DEPOSIT TARGET

- The Dougie's Deposit (Figure 5) has an approximate 400m strike length and is interpreted to be terminated to the north by the Fortnum Fault
- High-grade gold mineralisation is hosted by a series of steep plunging high shoots (e.g. PTRC023: 17.5m @ 15g/t Au) that remain totally open at depth (Table 3)
- Drill testing and subsequent open pit mining has only extended to a depth of approximately 200m
- To evaluate the down plunge potential at the Dougie's Deposit, initial reconnaissance drilling is required and, based on results, a more detailed drill out of high-grade zones could be undertaken

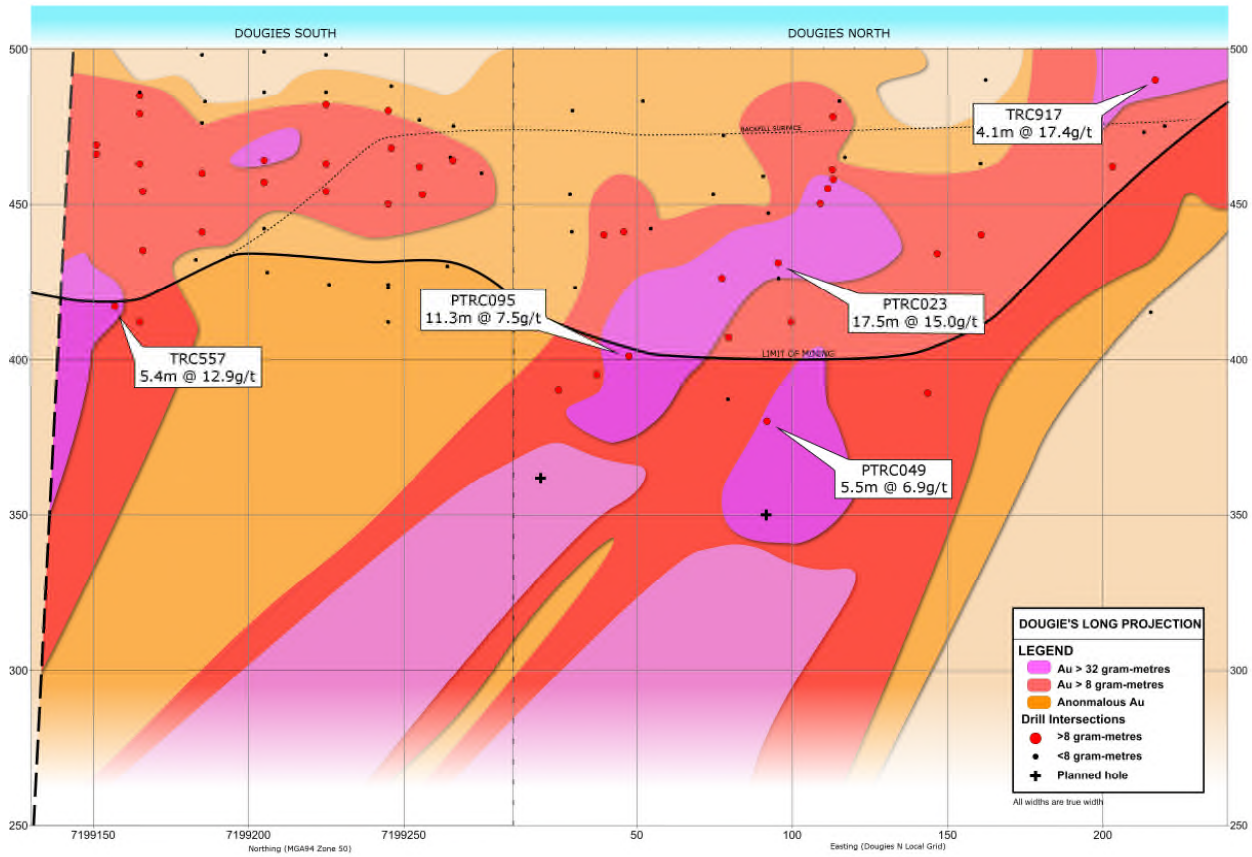

Figure 5: Dougie's Deposit long projection

TABLE 3 – DOUGIE'S GOLD DEPOSIT: SELECTED HISTORIC INTERSECTIONS								
Drill Hole #	Easting (AMG)	Northing (AMG)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Downhole (True Width) Interval	Au (g/t)
TRC557	636585	7199156	-60	090	93	101	8 (5.4)	12.9
PTRC095	636607	7199307	-55	088	106	124	18 (11.3)	7.5
PTRC049	636624	7199345	-60	092	135	145	10 (5.5)	6.9
PTRC023	636677	7199345	-60	090	31	67	36 (17.5)	15.0
TRC917	636811	7199387	-50	090	9	16	7 (4.1)	17.4

NEXT STEPS

As announced to the ASX on 20 May 2015, RNI is pursuing a recapitalisation plan under which the Company is seeking to discharge its existing debt facility with Taurus Resources No 2 Fund to assist with project financing to develop the 100% owned Grosvenor Gold Project.

In line with the strategy outlined in the 20 May 2015 announcement, RNI continues to build a pipeline of near-mine drilling targets which have the potential to provide high-grade feed to the Grosvenor gold plant and enhance the gold resource inventory.

In tandem with this, RNI also continues to build its geological understanding of the "Fortnum Wedge" mining camp at Grosvenor to enable the Company to target deeper deposits and extensions beyond the shallow (200m) historical work completed.

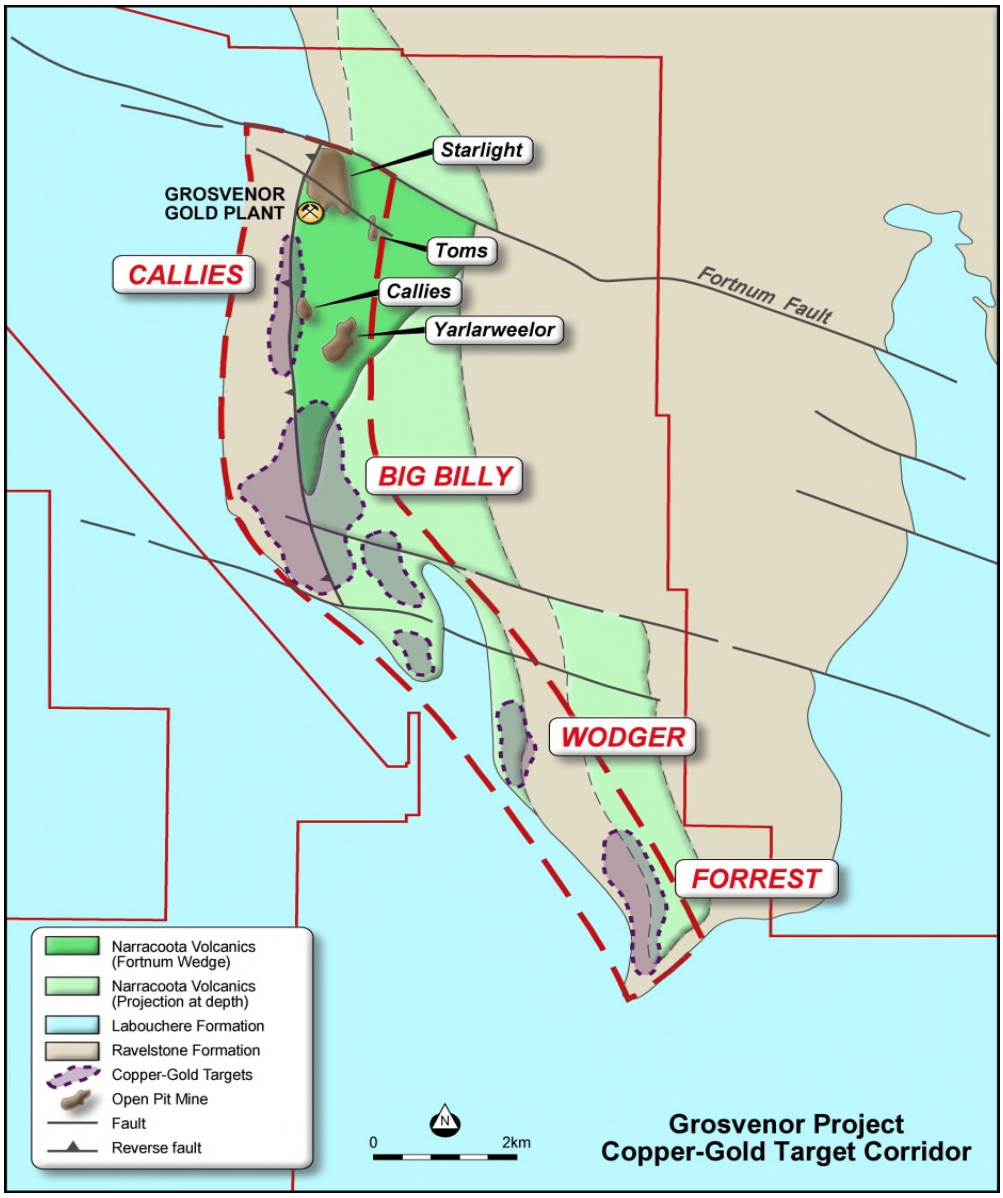

Figure 6: The 12km VHMS corridor near the Grosvenor gold plant which includes Big Billy and the Forrest copper-gold discovery

Exploration and evaluation activities planned in the near term include:

- A drilling program (RC pre-collars with diamond tails) at the Trev's Deposit to test continuity of the identified high-grade shoots. This drilling program is scheduled to commence in mid-June 2015
- A program of infill RC drilling on the gold-rich cap at the Forrest copper-gold discovery (Figure 6) which will form the basis for a JORC compliant resource estimation and subsequent mining lease application. This drilling program is scheduled to commence in June 2015 subsequent to the drilling at Trev's
- A diamond drill hole at the highly gold endowed Big Billy prospect (Figure 6) to provide confirmatory structural information that should allow the estimation of a maiden JORC compliant resource. This hole will be drilled once the diamond drilling at Trev's is complete
- Ongoing assessment of the SGC to identify more priority drilling targets at depth
- Continuing the program of data compilation targeting copper and gold deposits across the Company's extensive 1,956km^2 Bryah Basin tenement package

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Competent Person's Statement

Information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared and compiled by Peter Langworthy BSc (Hons) MSc, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Langworthy is General Manager Exploration for RNI NL. Mr Langworthy has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. The information in this announcement that relates to previously released exploration data was disclosed under JORC Code 2012 for the Forrest Prospect. Mr. Langworthy consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to previously released resource data on the Grosvenor Gold Project resource was disclosed to the ASX under the JORC Code 2004. These documents and information have not been updated to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported and is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared and compiled by Peter Langworthy BSc (Hons) MSc, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Langworthy has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Langworthy consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements

This announcement has been prepared by RNI NL. This document contains background information about RNI NL and its related entities current at the date of this announcement. This is in summary form and does not purport to be all inclusive or complete. Recipients should conduct their own investigations and perform their own analysis in order to satisfy themselves as to the accuracy and completeness of the information, statements and opinions contained in this announcement. This announcement is for information purposes only. Neither this document nor the information contained in it constitutes an offer, invitation, solicitation or recommendation in relation to the purchase or sale of shares in any jurisdiction.

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TABLE 4 - SUMMARY OF PROJECT RESOURCES, RESOURCE CLASSIFICATION AND METRICS - JUNE 2014

Mineral Resource	Cut-off grade (g/t)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Au Ounces
		Measured		Indicated		Inferred		Total		
Yarlarweelor	0.5	--	--	5,498	1.6	1,511	1.6	7,009	1.6	360,500
Toms & Sams	1	42	1.6	1,031	1.5	272	1.7	1,345	1.6	67,400
Callies	0.5	--	--	2,326	1.4	1,527	1.1	3,854	1.3	161,000
Eldorado	1	--	--	134	1.5	12	1.8	146	1.5	7,100
Starlight	1	--	--	1,558	3.0	924	3.4	2,482	3.2	252,500
Starlight Hanging Wall	1	--	--	145	4.3	503	2.9	648	3.2	67,500
Twilight	1	--	--	1,138	2.7	316	2.6	1,454	2.7	124,700
Ricks	1	--	--	232	1.9	63	2.1	295	1.9	18,800
Midnight	1	--	--	229	2.3	124	2.7	353	2.4	27,400
Dougie's	1	--	--	99	3.1	123	2.9	222	3.0	21,500
Nathans	0.75	--	--	--	--	1,081	1.9	1,081	1.9	66,900
Labouchere	1	--	--	278	1.7	534	1.8	812	1.7	45,400
Regent	0.6	--	--	--	--	328	1.4	328	1.4	14,300
Horseshoe, Cassidy & Pod	0.5	2,012	2.0	315	2.1	419	1.9	2,746	2.0	172,000
TOTAL		**2,054**	**2.0**	**12,983**	**1.9**	**7,737**	**1.9**	**22,770**	**1.9**	**1,408,000**

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Historic reverse circulation drilling used to obtain 1m samples. 3kg pulverised and split to produce a 30g charge for fire assay. • Historic diamond drilling sampled according to mineralisation and lithology resulting in 10cm to 1.5. Half core pulverised and split to produce a 30g charge for fire assay • New reverse circulation drilling used to obtain 1m samples. 3kg subsamples pulverised and split to produce 40g charges for fire assay and other assay methods. • TerraSpec ™ alteration (mineral) mapping taken on each and every 1m interval. • Innovex and Niton multi-element handheld XRF every meter. • Representivity demonstrated by field duplicate, repeat sample and reference sample assay. Repeat, random re-assay and reference standard re-assay.
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).*	• All reverse circulation at nominal 5.5" diameter, utilising face sampling hammers to reduce the risk of sample contamination. • Diamond drilling utilised 10-40m RC precollars to penetrate transported cover then continued as NQ core. • Core was oriented by down-hole spear.
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.*	• Reverse circulation recorded recovery and moisture for 1m samples. The majority of samples were of good quality with ground water having minimal effect on sample quality or recovery. Statistical analysis of sample quality for samples over an Au bottom cut of 0.1ppm indicates no sample bias. • Diamond drilling recorded rock hardness, recovery and RQD. Core recovery was good.
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.*	• Reverse circulation chips were washed and stored in chip trays in 1m intervals. Chips were visually inspected, recording lithology, weathering, alteration, mineralisation, veining and structure. In the case of new drilling by Resource and Investment, one metre samples routinely electronically logged with multi-element XRF for alteration mineralogy using Terraspec (TM) short wave infrared spectral analysis to complement the visual inspection. • Diamond core was visually inspected, recording data related to lithology, weathering, alteration, mineralisation, veining and structure. Photographs of

		each core tray were taken wet. • All mineralised intersections from both diamond core and reverse circulation were 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.*	• Diamond core samples to be analysed were taken as half core. Sample mark-up was controlled by geological domaining represented by mineralisation and lithology. • Reverse circulation samples were split from dry, 1m bulk sample via a 3-tier riffle splitter. Field duplicates were inserted at a ratio of 1:20, analysis of primary vs duplicate samples indicate sampling is representative of the insitu material. • Detailed discussion of sampling techniques and Quality Control are documented in the Starlight Group Deposit Mineral Resource Estimation August 2013 technical report.
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.*	• Historic assaying of RC and core was done by 30g charge fire assay with Atomic Absorption Spectrometry finish at Analabs. The method is standard for gold analysis and is considered appropriate in this case. No Laboratory Certificates are available for the assay results pre 2008 however, evaluation of the database identified the following; Certified Reference Material (CRM) are inserted at a ratio of 1:20, Assay repeats inserted at a ratio of 1 in 20. • QAQC analysis of this historic data indicates the levels of accuracy and precision are acceptable. • Assaying of recent sampling was done by 40g charge fire assay with Inductively Coupled Plasma – Optical Emission Spectroscopy finish at Bureau Veritas (Ultratrace), Perth. The method is standard for gold analysis and is considered appropriate in this case. Laboratory Certificates are available for the assay results and the following QAQC protocols used: Laboratory Checks inserted 1 in 20 samples, CRM inserted 1 in 30 samples, Assay Repeats randomly selected 1 in 15 samples. • QAQC analysis of this data indicates the levels of accuracy and precision are acceptable. • Detailed discussion of analytical QAQC is documented in the Starlight Group Deposit Mineral Resource Estimation February 2014 technical report.
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*	• Limited twinned holes. • Verification and grade analysis by external consultants (Runge). In-field independent verification by consultant geologists from OmniGeox.

	procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All sampling, geological logging, borehole location, laboratory analysis results and QAQC data are retained in a relational database. Resource and Investment use Datashed as the relational database which has thorough built-in triggers for validation of imported data. An experienced Database Administrator oversees quality control of data. • Borehole, Geological and Sampling data is captured in specifically designed spreadsheets with built in field validation for data entry using established procedures. • No adjustment to assay data is made.
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.*	• The grid system used for historic Starlight Group drilling is the established Fortnum Mine Grid. Control station locations and traverses have been verified. Collar locations of boreholes have been established by either total station or differential GPS (DGPS). The Starlight Group open pit (currently abandoned) was picked up by DGPS at the conclusion of mining. The transformation between Mine Grid and MGA94 Zone 50 is documented and well established. • A recent LIDAR survey was undertaken and results are in agreement with survey pickups of pits and waste dumps. • Recent drilling picked up by differential GPS on the Fortnum Mine Grid. • Down hole surveys taken by single shot camera every 50m, Historic Perilya deep diamond holes surveyed by Gyro.
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.*	• Borehole spacing is a nominal 40m x 40m that has been in-filled to a nominal 20m x 20m in the main zone of mineralisation at the Starlight Group Deposits. • The spacing is considered sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity for appropriate Mineral Resource classification. • During the historic exploration phase, RC samples were composited to 4m by spearing 1m bulk samples. Where the assays returned results greater than 0.15ppm Au, the original 1m bulk samples were split using a 3-tier riffle splitter and analysed. • Recent RC drilling samples were composited to 3m by spearing 1m bulk samples. Where the assays returned results greater than 0.2ppm Au, the original 1m bulk samples were split using a 3-tier riffle splitter and analysed.
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.*	• Drilling planned at right angles to known strike and at best practical angle to intersect target at right angles

Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample bags tagged and logged, sealed in bulka bags, dispatch by third party contractor, in-company reconciliation with laboratory assay returns.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Database compilation into Data-shed for data integrity. • Program review by external consultants (OmniGeoX) • Detailed discussion of Sampling QC is documented in the Starlight Group Deposit Mineral Resource Estimation February 2014 technical report.

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.*	• Starlight Group: M52/132. Pre-1994 Mining Lease. • Lease held 100% by Grosvenor Gold Pty Ltd
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Drilled by RAB, RC and diamond coring, assayed gold only, various parties not limited to Eagle Gold, Gleneagle, Perilya, Homestake Australia and Dominion Mining.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Paleoproterozoic age oxide gold and base metal mineralisation. Structurally controlled and structurally remobilised. • Primary intermediate sulphur epithermal mineralisation related to bimodal felsic and mafic volcanism. Oxide gold mineralisation in deeply weathered regolith.
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 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.*	• This information is included as part of Appendix B in the Starlight Group Deposit Mineral Resource Estimation February 2014 technical report.
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*	• Where triplicate assays for gold reported, average of these. All other assays are single assays.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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').*	• All reported intersection lengths are down hole. Long section widths are true widths.
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.*	• Plans and sections included in the Starlight Group Deposit Mineral Resource Estimation February 2014 technical report.
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 gold grades > 2g/t 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.*	• All gold grades > 2g/t reported. • All precious metals > 4g/t reported. • All base metals > 1000ppm (combined > 0.1% reported). • Routine mineral mapping using Terraspec ™ SWIR technology
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.*	• Infill and extensional diamond drilling to enhance confidence of interpretation of mineralization based on historic wide spaced drilling. • Geological and structural modelling to identify additional mineralised zones.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources
(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• As outlined in Section 1: *Verification of sampling and assaying* above, all sampling, geological logging, borehole location, laboratory analysis results and QAQC data is retained in a relational database. Resource and Investment use Datashed as the relational database which has thorough built-in triggers for validation of imported data. An experienced Database Administrator oversees quality control of data. • Borehole, Geological and Sampling

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		data is captured in specifically designed spreadsheets with built in validation of fields for data entry using established procedures. • Validation includes but is not limited to; No overlapping intervals. Downhole surveys at 0m depth and also at the end of hole. Consistency of depths between different data tables. Check gaps in the data. Sample number matching between field sample records and laboratory results.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• A week long site visit by the Competent Person was undertaken in early August and October 2013 which included; • A review of historic mining of the Starlight Group deposits by examining the pit, pit mapping, grade control plans and a review of hard copy production data. • Inspection of drill core and RC chips housed at the Fortnum Mine coreyard and a review of the current drilling programs completed. • A bulk density determination program was designed and implemented for use in the Mineral Resource Estimation.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• Confidence in the interpretation is high for the following reasons; • Geometry, geology, alteration and tenor of the mineralised zone is consistent, agreeing in adjacent holes both along strike and down dip and agrees well with historic pit geological flitch plans, underground drive mapping and the orientation of exposed quartz veining in the pit. Note that the anastomosing veins themselves do not carry the bulk of mineralisation but the surrounding alteration selvedges. • The main zones of mineralisation are controlled by a well-established hanging wall structures. • Numerous west-northwest trending faults offset mineralised zones in a dextral sense by up to 100m. The main 'Starlight North' fault separates the Starlight trend into Starlight and Twilight.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The main mineralised zones of anastomosing veins and associated vein selvedge's strike >1000m with excellent continuity, from 10m below surface to 420m below surface. Widths vary between 4m and 15m. • Footwall mineralised zones are less coherent, usually with strike extents of 40-60m with similar down dip extents, and are interpreted as localised

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		brecciated zones in the footwall.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Ordinary Kriging (OK) has been used and is considered appropriate for the style of deposit. In cases where meaningful variography could not be modelled due to lower composite numbers, Inverse Distance Squared weighting was used (IDW2). A thorough description of the methods used is described in the Starlight Group Deposit Mineral Resource Estimation February 2014 technical report and is summarised below; • Domaining of different mineralised zones was accomplished by use of wireframe solids derived from sectional interpretations of the drill data and take into consideration geological factors such as lithology, alteration and structure. To 'close off ' wireframes, the sectional interpretation from the last section was projected half the drill spacing, 10m for 20m lines, 20m for 40m lines. In the case of down dip extrapolation from the last hole on a given line, this was 10m, excepting where adjacent lines showed mineralisation at greater depth, the extrapolation was extended to equivalent depths. These wire frames were used to both constrain block model cell grade estimates and to partition grade populations for statistics and estimation of individual domains. • Vulcan software by Maptek was used for wireframe construction, variography to derive the OK parameters and the construction and reporting of the block model. Variography was interpreted using a spherical (1 or 2-sill) models. • Top cuts were utilised on the model to remove extreme outliers that may have locally skewed estimates. Checks on the spatial relationships of high grades were made before implementing top cuts. • Model cell sizes were set at y10m, x2.5m and z5m and is appropriate for the sample density and style of mining. Sub celling to ½ cell size in all dimensions was used to improve volumetrics. • As part of block model validation, previous estimates were reported and volumetrics, grades and tonnages compared. • The only element of economic interest modelled is gold. • The block model, once interpolation was complete was dumped as a point file for spatial comparison against raw composite data to determine validity, as well as visually assessing the model

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		using Vulcan.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated as dry metric.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• For the purpose of resource estimation, mineralised lodes were interpreted separately for main, hanging wall and foot wall and were modelled on a lower cutoff grade of 0.5g/t Au and by consideration of a down-hole minimum intersection of 2m with a cut-off of 1.0g/t. In areas where structure, lithology and alteration indicated the lode was not simply defined by gold grades and a pure grade model would compromise the geometric robustness of the lode structures, lower cut-off grades were applied. • Internal dilution of max 2m down hole below cut off. • The 0.5g/t lower cut-off was adopted to reflect the possibility of open pit mining of the mineralised lodes close to surface.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• Mining methods were considered in the selection of model cell sizes as described above and the consideration of maximum 2m internal dilution in the interpretation.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Weathering horizons were modelled based on oxidation state of the host rocks, taken from the drilling information. These were: Transported and lateritic residuum, oxidised, transitional and fresh.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental*	• Assumptions, prior to an optimisation review, are that the oxide zone is to be conventionally mined for dump leach and as such, acid drainage through sulphide oxidation of primary material will not be a factor. Previous oxide rock NPI analysis identified no deleterious elements.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	assumptions made.	
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Bulk density has been measured from drill core and specimens collected from the Starlight Group pit, and represent the different oxidation states of the ore zones as well as host rocks as was determined by the water immersion method.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• Classification was based on numerous factors including; Distance to nearest sample, Number of samples, Number of drillholes, Geological continuity, Grade continuity. • The resultant Mineral Resource Estimation reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Internal review by another Competent Person.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The relative accuracy of the model is expected to be +/- 15% on tonnes, reflecting the proportion of Inferred material in the footwall primary mineralised zones. • Overall the grade ranges of the block model compare very well with the composite data used in the interpolation, with very little difference in local or global populations when compared spatially. The error associated with grade is in the order of +/-5%.