ASX Release
23 June 2016 **ASX: RMR**

West Kimberley Exploration Update

Ram Resources Limited ("Ram" or the "Company") (ASX: RMR) is pleased to advise that preliminary results from field work from the west Kimberley Project have been received. The maiden drilling at its West Kimberley Project revealed the presence of strong sulphide mineralisation with anomalous silver and zinc values up to 2.7 ppm Ag, 0.13% Zn and minor base metal values (Fig.2: Drill hole location map), (Attachment 1: Drill data and assay).

The drilling intersected sulphide mineralisation horizons within metamorphic basinal sediments of the Marboo Formation. Geochemical analysis (Attachment 2) indicates that Ram's drilling may have intersected the distal part of a zoned exhalative sedimentary (SEDEX) style mineralisation (Fig.3).

In sediment hosted exhalative environments, the distal part of the system is usually low in base metal content as the main sulphide species are pyrite or pyrrhotite. The proximal part of the deposit, closer to an exhalative vent often contains zinc, lead and copper, often associated with gold and silver in economic proportions.

Four rock chip grab samples were collected for gold (Table 1), with a new gold Prospect (Tim Prospect) identified. The quartz outcrop, within the Marboo Formation is over 400m long, 1m to 5m's wide and orientated in a general NW-SE direction. The best assay from the Tim Prospect returned 5g/t Au from a ferruginous boxwork quartz vein (Fig.1). The Tim Prospect and the Robinson River historical gold prospect are 8km apart and both within 4 km of Ram's May 2016 drilling program, see Figure 2.

Ram is now developing an exploration protocol for gold and exhalative sedimentary (sedex) style mineralisation. The traditional exploration plan would include soil geochemistry and a gravity survey. The age of sediments (paleo-Proterozoic), regional setting with intrusive Ruins Dolerite sills, and known and mined Zn-Pb Mississippi Valley Type Deposits in the area combined with elevated base metals values within sedimentary units in the system support further exploration for base metals mineralisation.

Sample_ID	MGA_East	MGA_North	Au-ppm	Description
RWKSR040	654117	8136495	<0.2	Quartz vein - 5 to 10m wide - honeycomb texture hematitic fill of voids
RWKSR041	654157	8136463	**1.00**	Quartz vein - approximately 5m wide -. Quartz shows laminated and honeycomb texture with hematitic fill of voids
RWKSR042	654196	8136439	**5.00**	Quartz vein -about 4m wide - Quartz shows honeycomb texture with hematitic fill of voids
RWKSR043	654237	8136422	<0.2	Quartz vein -about 4m wide -. Quartz shows honeycomb texture with hematitic fill of voids

Table 1: Rock Chips Samples Tim Prospect

All samples collected were approximately 2kg grab samples dispatched to ALS for ME-MS41 multi-element assay.

Figure 1: Sample RWKSR041 Gossanou hematitic quartz vein containing 1g/t Au

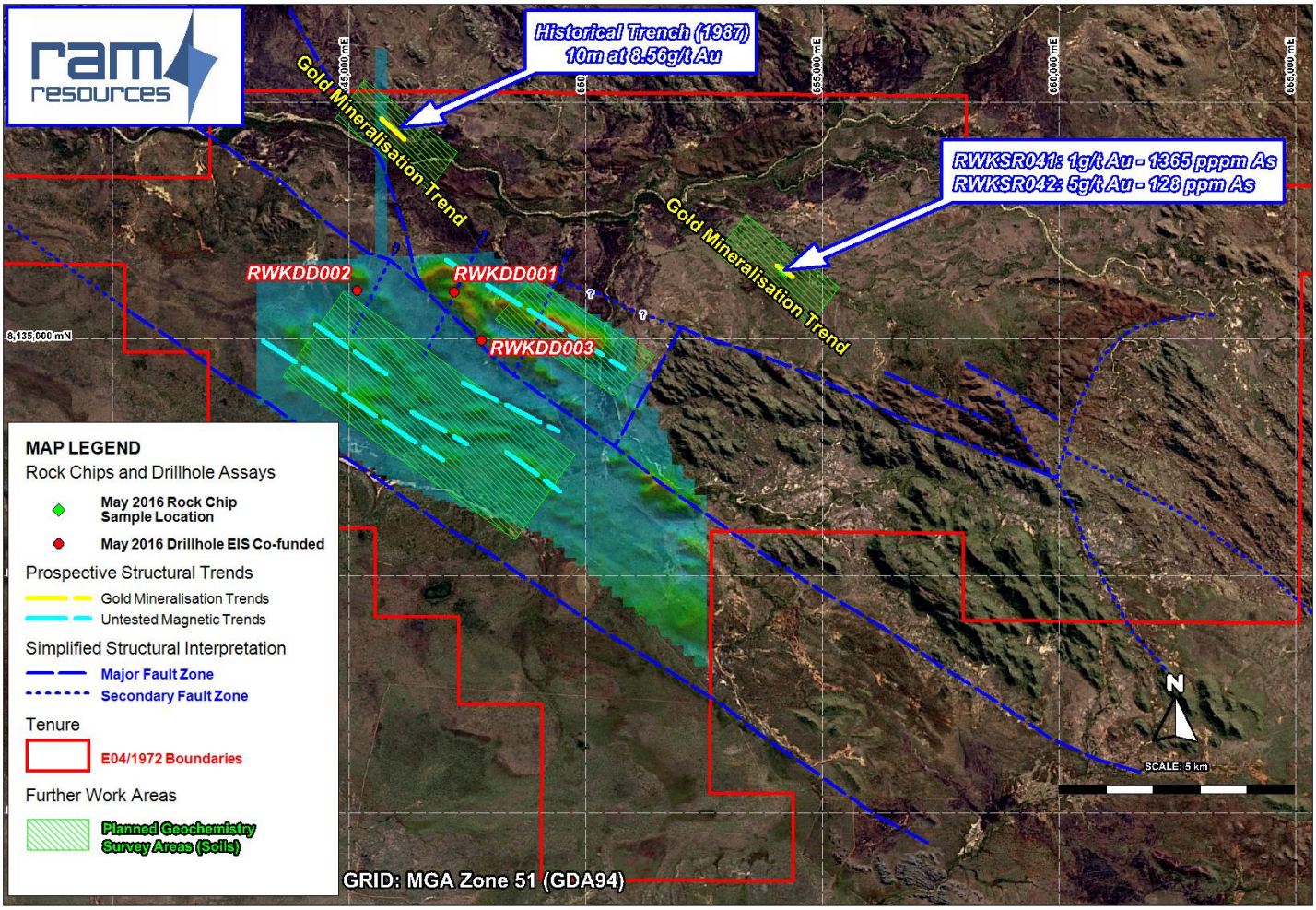
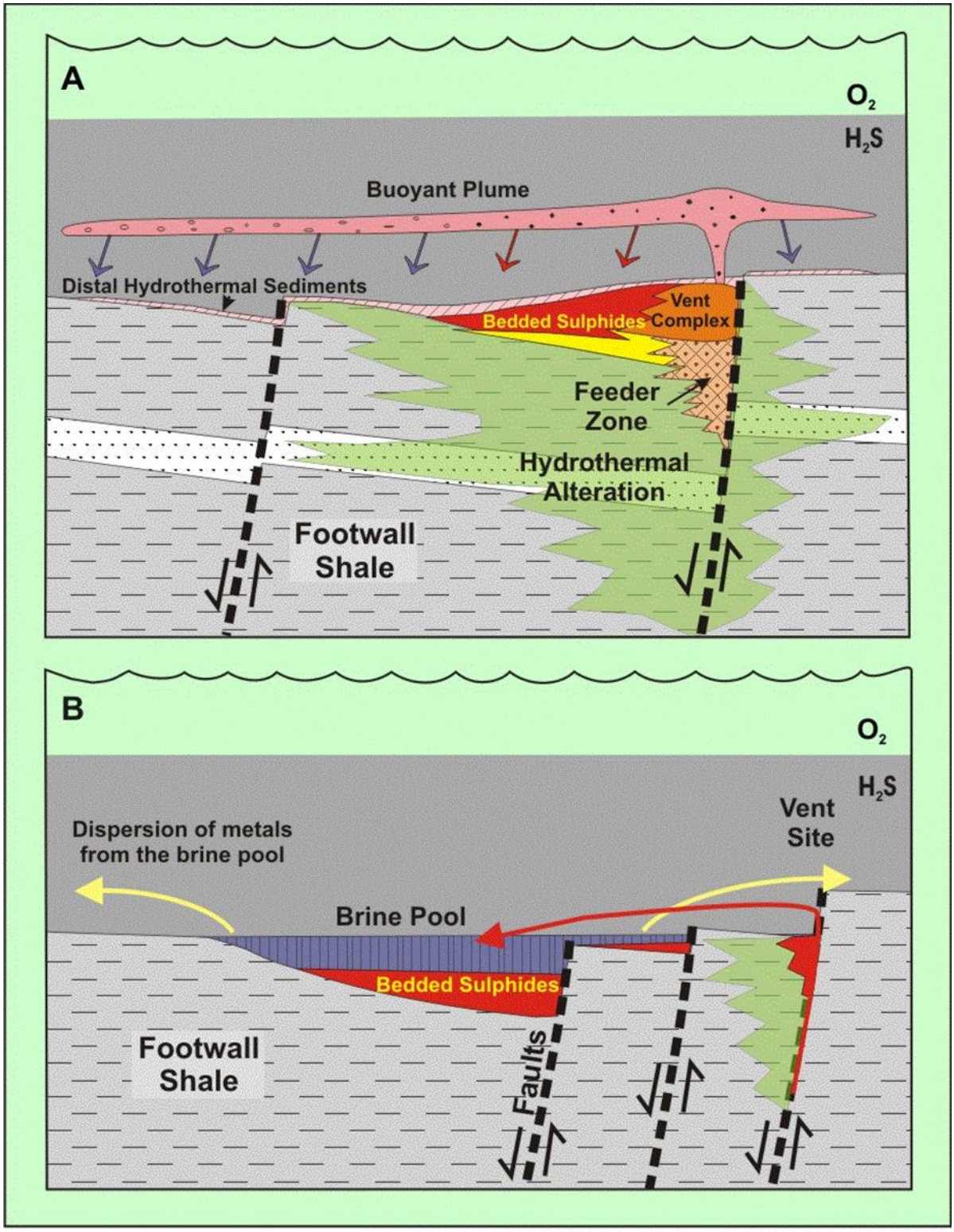


Figure 2: Drillholes location map and gold prospects location



Goodfellow & Lydon -

Figure 3: Genetic models for SEDEX deposits

Historical exploration within the Ram tenements includes trench and rock chip sampling from the Robinson River Prospect (Fig.2). A quartz stockwork zone (approx. length 1km) identified along a major northwest fault was trench sampled by Westham Nominees in 1987 and Rubicon Resources Ltd in 2007 and delivered a peak result of 10m @ 8.56g/t gold from three small trenches (DMP Minedex).

Ram wish to thank the government of Western Australia, the Department of Mines and Petroleum for the financial support of the maiden drilling program in the round 12 of the Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS).

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Forward Looking Statements

The announcement contains certain statements, which may constitute "forward –looking statements". Such statements are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual values, results, performance achievements to differ materially from those expressed, implied or projected in any forward-looking statements.

Any discussion in relation to the potential quantity and grade of Exploration Targets is only conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and that it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

The information in this report that relates to previous exploration results is collected from DMP reports submitted by other explorers. Ram has not completed the historical data or the verification process.

Competent Person Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Charles Guy a director of the Company, and fairly represents this information. Mr Guy is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Guy has sufficient experience which is relevant to 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 Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Charles Guy consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Mr Guy, a director, currently holds securities in the Company.

Attachment 1: Drill data and Assays

Table 2: Drill-hole collars data

Hole ID	*MGA East*	*MGA North*	*RL*	*Azimuth magnetic*	*Azimuth Grid(MGA)*	*dip*	*Total depth*
RWKDD001	***647229***	***8136004***	***71***	***56***	***60***	***-65***	***201.7***
RWKDD002	***645172***	***8136018***	***73***	***356***	***0***	***-60***	***150.5***
RWKDD003	***647797***	***8134985***	***78***	***46***	***50***	***-70***	***177.5***

Assays Summary:

- Assays for selected elements are presented in the following table;
- Analysis were conducted on 1/4 core samples usually on 2m composite samples;
- Samples have been crushed, ground and pulverised to a grainsize of 75µm; and
- A solution was prepared by 4 acid digest and analysis was conducted by ICP-MS

Hole_ID	M_From	M_To	Sample_ID	Au ppm ME-MS41	Ag ppm ME-MS41	Al % ME-MS41	Cu ppm ME-MS41	Fe % ME-MS41	Ni ppm ME-MS41	Pb ppm ME-MS41	S % ME-MS41	Zn ppm ME-MS41
RWKDD001	88.6	90	RWKSD001	<0.2	0.26	2.03	94.7	3.9	57.6	10.6	0.51	143
RWKDD001	92	93	RWKSD002	<0.2	0.14	2.04	44.1	3.57	38.9	7.9	0.3	105
RWKDD001	98	100	RWKSD003	<0.2	0.23	1.54	56	3.18	39.4	8.4	0.63	88
RWKDD001	104	105	RWKSD004	<0.2	0.15	1.53	53.3	2.97	29.1	4.7	0.73	93
RWKDD001	105	107	RWKSD005	<0.2	0.37	2.22	92.8	4.88	56.2	16.8	1.43	275
RWKDD001	115	117	RWKSD006	<0.2	0.16	3.03	77.6	3.98	67.4	6.7	0.9	73
RWKDD001	117	119	RWKSD007	<0.2	0.66	3.08	312	9.33	88.7	22.6	3.56	226
RWKDD001	119	121	RWKSD008	<0.2	0.45	2.99	124.5	7.5	80	22.5	2.25	200
RWKDD001	121	123	RWKSD009	<0.2	1.66	2.82	264	8.48	85.8	128.5	3.58	1280
RWKDD001	123	125	RWKSD010	<0.2	1	1.37	339	8.43	80	32.6	3.63	484
RWKDD001	125	127	RWKSD011	<0.2	1.18	1.82	362	11.25	105	38.4	6	125
RWKDD001	127	128	RWKSD012	<0.2	0.3	4.72	111	6.66	79.6	10.8	1.6	76
RWKDD001	139.8	141	RWKSD013	<0.2	0.27	3.13	107	5.4	59.7	5.6	1.84	91
RWKDD001	141	143	RWKSD014	<0.2	0.47	2.34	184.5	6.42	67.3	14.7	2.63	390
RWKDD001	143	145	RWKSD015	<0.2	1.69	1.33	234	8.93	86.1	135	4.72	854
RWKDD001	145	147	RWKSD016	<0.2	2.65	1.64	679	11.45	109.5	216	6.57	1020
RWKDD001	147	149	RWKSD017	<0.2	2.03	1.72	437	12.9	122	145	7.3	879
RWKDD001	149	151	RWKSD018	<0.2	1.78	1.95	371	11.35	109	126.5	6.28	682
RWKDD001	151	153	RWKSD019	<0.2	1.2	1.67	232	9.11	89	78.9	4.78	630
RWKDD001	153	154	RWKSD020	<0.2	0.5	1.34	139	4.85	53.7	23.2	2.54	273
RWKDD001	45	46	RWKSD021	<0.2	0.38	1.94	170	6.6	54.3	7.8	2.67	101
RWKDD001	180.5	181	RWKSD022	<0.2	0.05	1.42	58.3	3.14	25	0.4	0.62	15
RWKDD002	123.5	125	RWKSD023	<0.2	0.21	2.49	113	5.56	52.2	1.3	1.26	66
RWKDD002	125	127	RWKSD024	<0.2	0.63	2.87	258	8.09	66	18.5	2.57	167
RWKDD002	127	129	RWKSD025	<0.2	0.73	2.51	302	9.49	88.6	22.7	3.91	559
RWKDD002	129	131	RWKSD026	<0.2	0.44	2.62	204	7.37	64.5	32.7	2.88	316
RWKDD002	131	133	RWKSD027	<0.2	0.27	1.54	115.5	4.26	81	10.4	1.53	193
RWKDD003	113.5	114.5	RWKSD028	<0.2	0.17	2.42	93.8	4.63	58.9	9.4	1.55	79

Hole_ID	M_From	M_To	Sample_ID	Au ppm ME-MS41	Ag ppm ME-MS41	Al % ME-MS41	Cu ppm ME-MS41	Fe % ME-MS41	Ni ppm ME-MS41	Pb ppm ME-MS41	S % ME-MS41	Zn ppm ME-MS41
RWKDD003	125	127	RWKSD029	<0.2	2.73	1.34	232	10.45	92	240	6.19	951
RWKDD003	127	129	RWKSD030	<0.2	1.62	0.94	221	7.6	65.8	117	4.38	673
RWKDD003	129	131	RWKSD031	<0.2	1.99	1.37	309	9.37	78.7	135	5.47	683
RWKDD003	135	137	RWKSD032	<0.2	0.14	1.99	75.4	3.49	43	4.6	0.44	88
RWKDD003	137	139	RWKSD033	<0.2	0.4	1.97	55.7	3.8	47.3	7.4	0.4	98
RWKDD003	139	141	RWKSD034	<0.2	0.09	1.71	41.7	3.45	40.7	6.3	0.39	64
RWKDD003	141	142	RWKSD035	<0.2	0.07	1.65	30.6	2.9	28.8	4	0.19	50
RWKDD003	142	143	RWKSD036	<0.2	0.1	2.22	39.5	3.56	34.9	4.7	0.26	68
RWKDD003	145	146	RWKSD037	<0.2	0.16	2.2	64.8	3.95	48	3.4	0.35	47
RWKDD003	147	148	RWKSD038	<0.2	0.07	1.82	64.2	2.92	38	3.7	0.15	33
RWKDD003	160	161	RWKSD039	<0.2	0.06	1.89	4.3	2.31	32.4	3	0.01	30
RWKDD003	166	167	RWKSD040	<0.2	0.06	1.84	57.9	3.22	64.2	2.7	0.24	39
RWKDD003	169	170	RWKSD041	<0.2	0.18	1.64	197.5	3.06	38.3	4.2	0.44	60
RWKDD003	170	171	RWKSD042	<0.2	0.08	1.61	100.5	3.05	46.7	3	0.48	37

Attachment 2: Geochemistry Memorandum

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Memorandum
To: Mr Bill Guy, Managing Director, Ram Resources Ltd
From: Allan Younger
Date: 20/6/2016
Subject: Kimberley Shale Geochemistry

Introduction

Ram Resources has drill tested several EM targets in the West Kimberley of northern Western Australia. This drilling intersected a series of highly sulphidic shale units which appear to be the source of the EM anomalies.

The purpose of this document is to review the exploration potential of the anomalous base metal content of these shales and its possible significance.

Technical

A data listing of 42 drill core samples analysed for 52 elements has been compared to a collected series of analyses of worldwide examples of shales (1428) and black shales (352), to assess their similarity. The table below shows the 25th and 75th percentile levels for the shale data.

The most immediate differences apparent are within the major element compositions

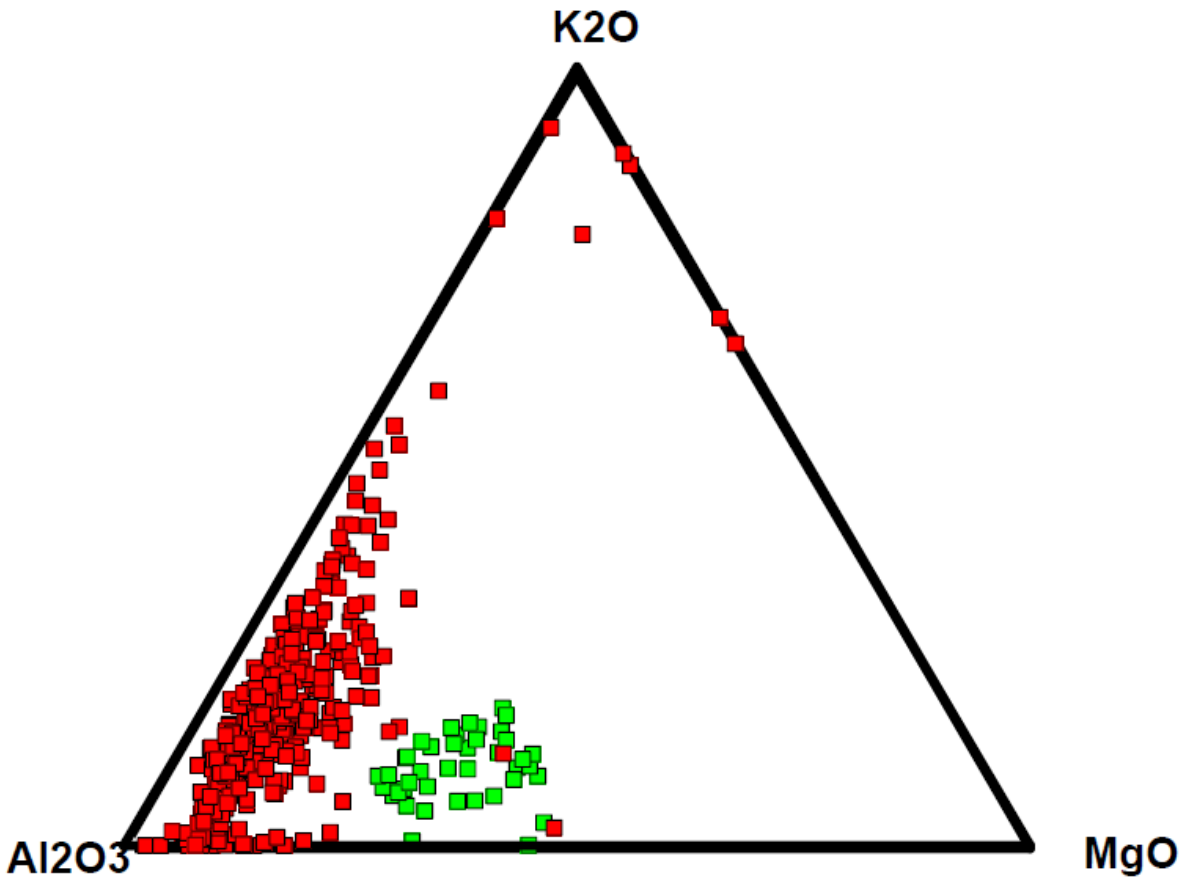
Shale reference data	**%tile**	SiO_2	TiO_2	Al_2O_3	FeO	MgO	CaO	Na_2O	K_2O	P_2O_5	MnO	C
	25th%	**57.39**	**0.39**	**10.22**	**3.66**	**1.24**	**0.22**	**0.08**	**2.36**	**0.07**	**0.03**	**0.60**
	75th%	**68.31**	**0.91**	**17.85**	**7.81**	**3.34**	**2.40**	**0.94**	**4.50**	**0.15**	**0.12**	**4.25**

RWKDD drill Samples	**%tile**	SiO_2	TiO_2	Al_2O_3	FeO	MgO	CaO	Na_2O	K_2O	P_2O_5	MnO	C
	25th%	**68.80**	**0.09**	**3.06**	**4.51**	**1.46**	**0.22**	**0.03**	**0.44**	**0.07**	**0.02**	**na**
	75th%	**87.97**	**0.18**	**4.54**	**10.89**	**2.54**	**2.45**	**0.12**	**0.9**	**0.08**	**0.05**	**na**

The drill samples show significantly higher levels in numerous samples indicating silicification which discussions suggest is not the case. Only the lower levels are consistent.

Shales are fine sediments which include large amounts of clay minerals which are largely Al, the RWK samples have very low Al contents, and the Fe contents are strongly elevated in the RWK samples from the sulphide content. The upper levels of the Mg are lower than usual with the RWK K values being strongly depleted.

The nett result of this is shown in the ternary diagram below: the reference shale samples in red and the RWK samples in green.



Clearly they show strongly diverse character.

The base metal character of Cu, Pb, Zn & Ni shown by the RWK samples is restricted to 2 sample zones RWKDD001 143-151m and RWKDD003 125-131m; these would appear to be discrete units as with zone in RWKDD001 showing low As and Sb, the other RWKDD003 with elevated/anomalous As & Sb.

Both have elevated Mo, Ag, Bi, Sn, &Te, with RWKDD001 with anomalous Se.

Comments

Much of the interpretation of these samples is about impressions, the 2 units showing the base metal character described above appear to me to show a clear mafic bias whereas most sediments are biased towards a felsic character.

A strong black shale indicative element is V, the lowest V values for the RWK samples are within the 2 units showing the base metal responses.

Adding C to the analytical suite would have been useful as it could help in explaining the Si variations.

Conclusions

I believe the information shows these are not typical black shales, with high Si contents with the apparent depletion of all other rock forming elements especially those with a felsic bias; C content could be a factor.

The units hosting the base metal responses have a clear mafic bias generally in excess of that expected for shales & black shales.

I think the units hosting the base metal responses show a distal character to a more sedex type environment.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Attachment 2-Table 3 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	**Historical sampling:** Westham Nominees (1987): Three trenches across quartz veins at the Robinson River Prospect. No more information available from public reports. Rubicon Resources 2007: Collection of rock chips from quartz veins and surrounding country rocks. No more information available from public reports. **Ram Resources sampling:** Drill core samples, cut to 1/4 core. Rock chips samples: collected by a geologist on the base of visual estimations for mineralisation potential. Samples between 0.9kg and 2kg were collected using a geo pick and placed in a numbered calico bag. GPS coordinates were recorded and a note of the sample description made.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Ram Resources' sampling: Drill core was geologically logged. Core was selected by the geologist for analysis on the basis of the visual observation of sulphide minerals. Rock chips samples were collected on the basis of visual estimation of mineralisation potential.
	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.*	Diamond Drilling was used to obtain HQ core. Core was cut to 1/4 and composite samples of up to 2m of 1/4 core collected. Samples have been sent to ALS, a reputable analysis laboratory. Samples have been crushed, ground and pulverised until a minimum of 75% of the sample was finer than 75µm. 5g of the pulp was digested in a four acid mix and the solution obtained analysed by Induced Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometer (ICP-MS) Rock chips samples were collected by Ram's geologist and submitted to ALS. Samples have been dried, crushed, ground and pulverised until a minimum of 75% of the sample was finer than 75µm. 5g of the pulp was digested in a four acid mix and the solution obtained analysed by Induced Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometer (ICP-MS)
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).*	Diamond drilling. HQ3 triple tube collar in the regolith for optimal recovery HQ drilling in competent ground. Typical recoveries are >98%

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Core recovery was calculated by measuring the length of core presented and comparing it to the amount of meters drilled recorded by the drilling crew. Overall core recovery was >98%.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Weathered soft material at the top of the holes was drilled using 1.5m recovery barrel and triple tube. In competent rock, core was recovered using standard 3m HQ core barrel.
	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.	Samples mineralised horizons did not show any core loss and no sample bias occurred.
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.*	HQ core was measured to calculate core recovery Core was logged for geology. No Geotechnical data collected No mineral resources or metallurgical studies have been completed
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	100% of the core recovered was geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	Quarter core samples cut by automatic diamond core saw.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Undetermined
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique	Core samples were crushed. ground and pulverised until at least 75% of the sample was finer than 75µm. This sample preparation is standard industry practice. Rock chips samples were dried first than crushed, ground and pulverised until at least 75% of the sample was finer than 75µm. This sample preparation is standard industry practice.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	No sub sampling nor duplicating was introduces during the sampling
	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.	Core was quartered to ensure another quarter is available to duplicate analysis and half the core is still available for records. Sampling intervals werre continuous and all core available within the interval was sampled.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Material sampled is mostly fine to medium (2mm) grained. Samples were at least 1m of 1/4 core. This sample size is appropriate to the grainsize of the material sampled
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.*	Samples were submitted to ALS, a reputable analysis laboratory. Method selected was ICP-MS analysis of a liquor obtained by 4 acid digest of a 3g charge of sample pulp. 4 acid digest and ICP-MS is considered a partial technique as the MS analysis only provide elemental concentrations of 51 chemical elements . This method is appropriate to the style of mineralisation encountered and the level of accuracy needed for early stages of exploration.
	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	*No ground geophysical methods reported*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	ALS Laboratory introduced 8 standards, two blanks and one sample duplicate within the 46 samples assayed. This is equivalent to 23% of the amount of samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	Intersections sampled have not been verified by independent or alternative company personnel. Three quarter of the core has been retained and is available to the company for further verifications.
	The use of twinned holes.	Drillholes were not twinned.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Data was recorded on electronic spreadsheets using a toughbook computer on site. Data was saved on the company's cloud storage at regular intervals.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments were applied to assays data
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.*	Drillholes were located using handheld GPS device. The accuracy of the device was 4m at the time of survey.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is MGA_GDA94, Zone 51
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Assumed sub 10m with hand held GPS unit
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Only three drillholes were completed. Drillholes are RWKDD001 and RWKDD002 are separated by 2km and RWKDD002 and RWKDD003 are separated by 1.2km.
	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.	No inferred resource or exploration target reported.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Core samples collected range between 1 and 2m of core sampled within 1 sample.
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.*	Core was orientated and indication of the "bottom of hole" marked on the core. Angle between the core axis and the drilled stratigraphy show that the core was drilled across the geology.
	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.	Mineralised structures were intersected at a low angle by the drilling. No sampling bias to be reported.
Sample Security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Core samples were stored on pallets on site. No public access to site. Core was stored on pallets and only accessible to drilling contractors and Ram's personnel. Individual samples were collected in calico bags. Individual calico bags were then put by 5 in poly-weavve bags closed unsing cable ties. Bags were transported to a freight carrier by Ram's geologist. Bags were wrapped up on a pallet and the pallet delivered straight to the laboratory in Pert.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No Audits have been conducted- Data collecting still in progress.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 project comprises two exploration licences, E04/1972,and ELA04/2314. Note E04/2314 is an application and may not be granted. All licences are owned 100% by a private prospector. Ram Resources Ltd has an Option Agreement to acquire 80% of licences. There are two native title claims over the project area.
	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.	Exploration licences E04/1972 is granted, in a state of good standing and have no known impediments to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Regional area has mainly be explored for diamonds and uranium. Locally gold, lignite, and beryl have been discovered. Work has been limited to trenching and rock chips sampling. Lignite drilling conducted previously confirmed that the deposit is too small to be of economic interest. Historical data compilation still in progress
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The West Kimberly Project straddles the contact between the Proterozoic Hooper Complex and the overlying Ordovician Canning Basin. The Hooper Complex consists of LowerProterozoic (c.1900Ma to 1840Ma) metasedimentaryrocks, basic sills, felsic volcanic rocks and granitic rocks. The turbiditic metasedimentary rocks and the basic sills that intrude them represent an extensional environment, while the volcanic and granitic rocks were generated during the Hooper Orogeny, caused by the collision or convergence of Archaean or early Proterozoic cratonic crust.
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.*	Ram Drilling Figure 2 – Drill hole location Map Attachment 2: Collars and assay Summary Previous lignite exploration drilling: No information available
	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.	The trenching and rock chip information is historic data taken from the Department of Mines and Petroleum.
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.*	No averaging of drill assay results reported
	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 aggregate intercepts Reported
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*	Drillholes were normal or close to normal to stratigraphy and mineralisation.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Geophysical data suggest drill hole is approx. 90 degrees to mineralisation
	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 down hole lengths reported
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.*	Figure 2 Attachment 1 & 2
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.*	Ram Core drilling results all assay released Historical data limited. Ram progressing data complication.
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.*	Data collection still in progress. Substantive exploration data is limited as no one has explored for nickel in the project area.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Future exploration is currently in the planning phase and awaiting a detailed review of historic data but is likely to include, drilling, and soil sampling.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Areas of future exploration are yet to be determined. But Figure 2 shows areas of potential soils sampling surveys.