



14 June 2016
For Immediate Release

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ISSUED CAPITAL

Ordinary Shares: 475M

DIRECTORS

NON-EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN:
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NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS:
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Michael Bohm
MANAGING DIRECTOR:
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Ramelius to commence Stope Production at Vivien

Ramelius Resources Limited (ASX:RMS) is pleased to announce that the Vivien Gold Mine in Western Australia (refer Figures 1 & 2) is to commence stope production activities, ready for a full production year in FY2017.

Orebody reconciliation for development production at Vivien continues to be positive, as evidenced by the production achieved in the March 2016 Quarter and June 2016 Quarter-to-date:

Period	Mine Claimed			Mill Reconciled			Recov.	
	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Tonnes	Grade	Ounces	Recov.	Ounces
Mar 16 Qtr	9,122	6.72	1,972	7,571	7.46	1,816	98.0%	1,779
Apr + May 16	13,210	8.91	3,784	12,714	9.55	3,904	97.0%	3,787
Total	22,332	8.02	5,756	20,284	8.77	5,720	97.3%	5,567
	<i>End of May stockpile of</i>			1,200	7.89	304		

Note: Rounding errors may occur

Diamond drilling in the upper part of the mine, from Stockpile #1 (refer Figure 6), has been completed with encouraging results including:

- 3.5m at 7.6 g/t Au
- 2.4m at 8.9 g/t Au

A total of 8 holes were drilled (refer Table 1 for full details) and this area of the mine (refer also Figure 4) is currently being evaluated for development.

Further drill testing, both within and below the current Mineral Resource envelope, is expected to commence late in the September 2016 Quarter from drill drive locations planned lower down in the mine (refer Figure 4).

PRODUCTION UPDATE – JUNE 2016 QUARTER

The Company remains on track to deliver gold production Guidance of **28-32,000** ounces for the Quarter based on:

- Quarter-to-date (April & May only): fine gold production of **19,947** ounces

Ramelius Managing Director, Mark Zeptner today said:

"The Vivien mine is being progressed very efficiently by the Ramelius management team along with our underground contractor, PYBAR, where initial capital development has been completed ahead of schedule and below forecast cost".

"This excellent performance during the ramp up at Vivien and apparent out-performance on grade, combined with increasing ore grades from the Percy open pit at Mt Magnet, has the Company very well placed for a strong finish to the financial year".

For further information contact:

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ABOUT RAMELIUS

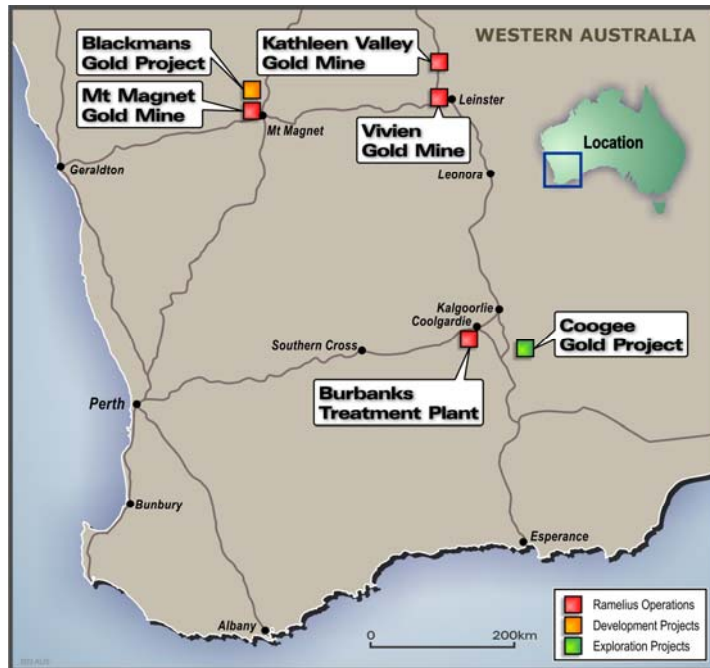


Figure 1: Ramelius' Operations & Development Project Locations

Ramelius owns the Mt Magnet gold mining and processing operation and has commenced the high grade Vivien and Kathleen Valley gold mines near Leinster, in Western Australia. The Burbanks Treatment Plant is located approximately 9 kilometres south of Coolgardie in WA and is currently on care and maintenance.

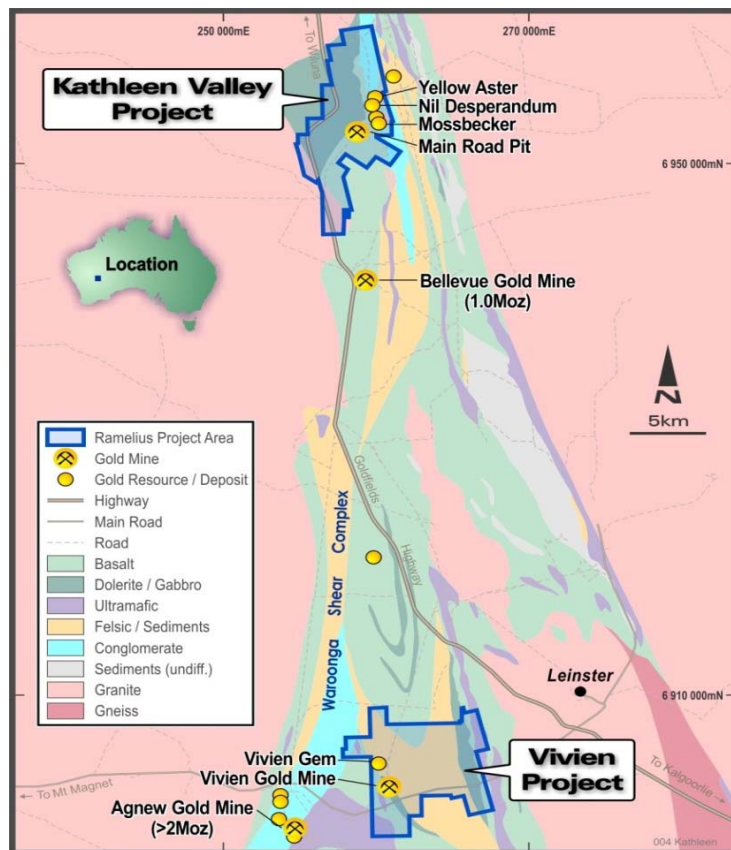


Figure 2: Ramelius' Vivien project location

Vivien Production

Vivien is located 15km west of Leinster, WA. It is 6.5km north-east of the Agnew gold mine (Gold Fields) and only 3km north of the sealed Leinster - Mt Magnet highway.

Following a capital development phase lasting 10 months, the Vivien decline reached the top production levels and ore development commenced in February 2016. Ore haulage and milling at the Mt Magnet processing plant followed immediately. Mine development to date has progressed to planned schedules.

Claimed mine production to date is 22,332 tonnes @ 8.02 g/t for 5,756 ounces. Reconciled milled production is 20,284 tonnes @ 8.77 g/t for 5,720 ounces, with an end of month stockpile of a further 1,200 tonnes of ore.

Grade control modelling for the first stope panel shows both increased width and grade, compared to the resource model, and hence a significant increase in contained gold. While it is still too early to confirm this trend for the entire deposit, the indications are very encouraging.

The geometry of the lode between levels and ground conditions for stoping also look very positive in terms of ease of mining and the likelihood of low levels of dilution.

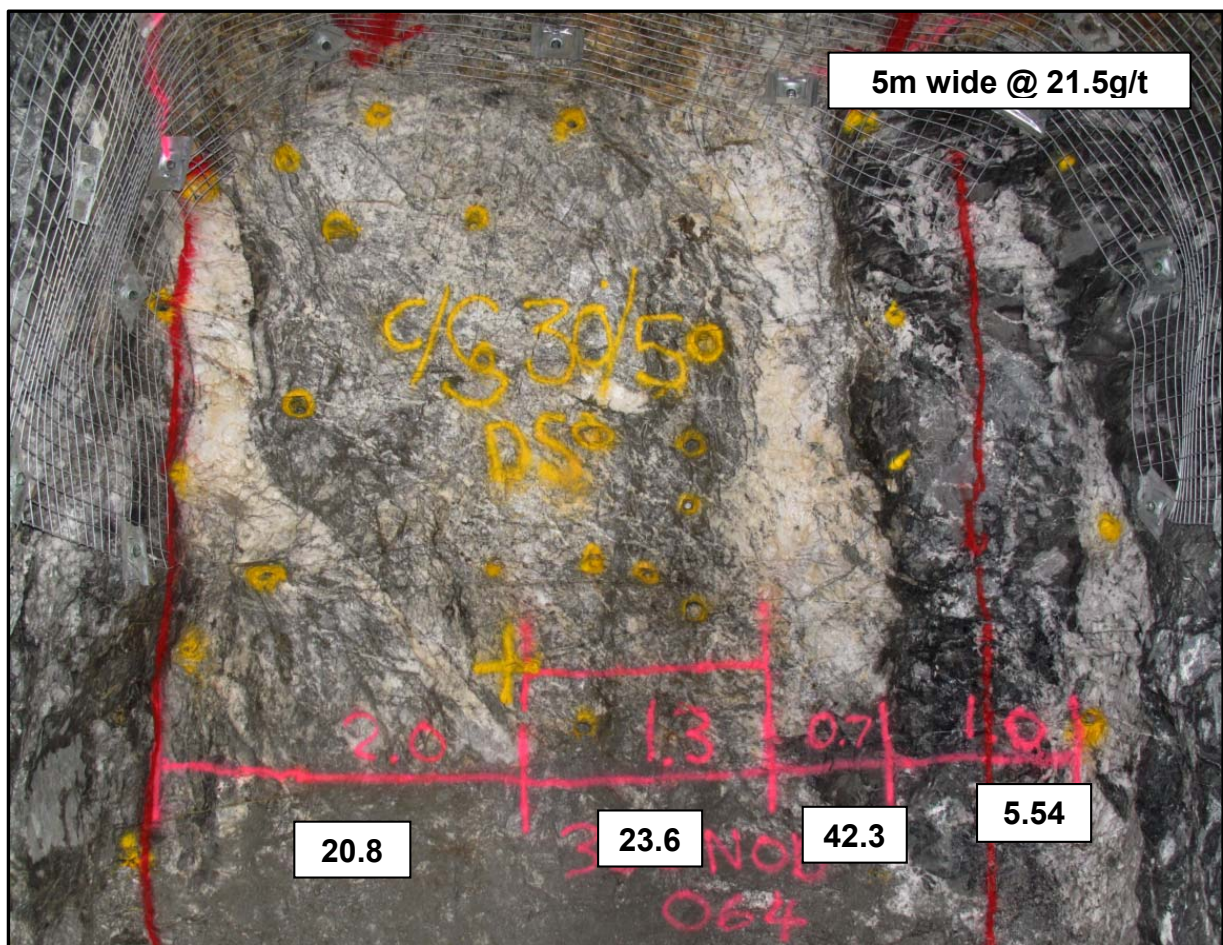


Figure 3: Vivien lode in Face 36N_064 with sample grades (Au g/t)

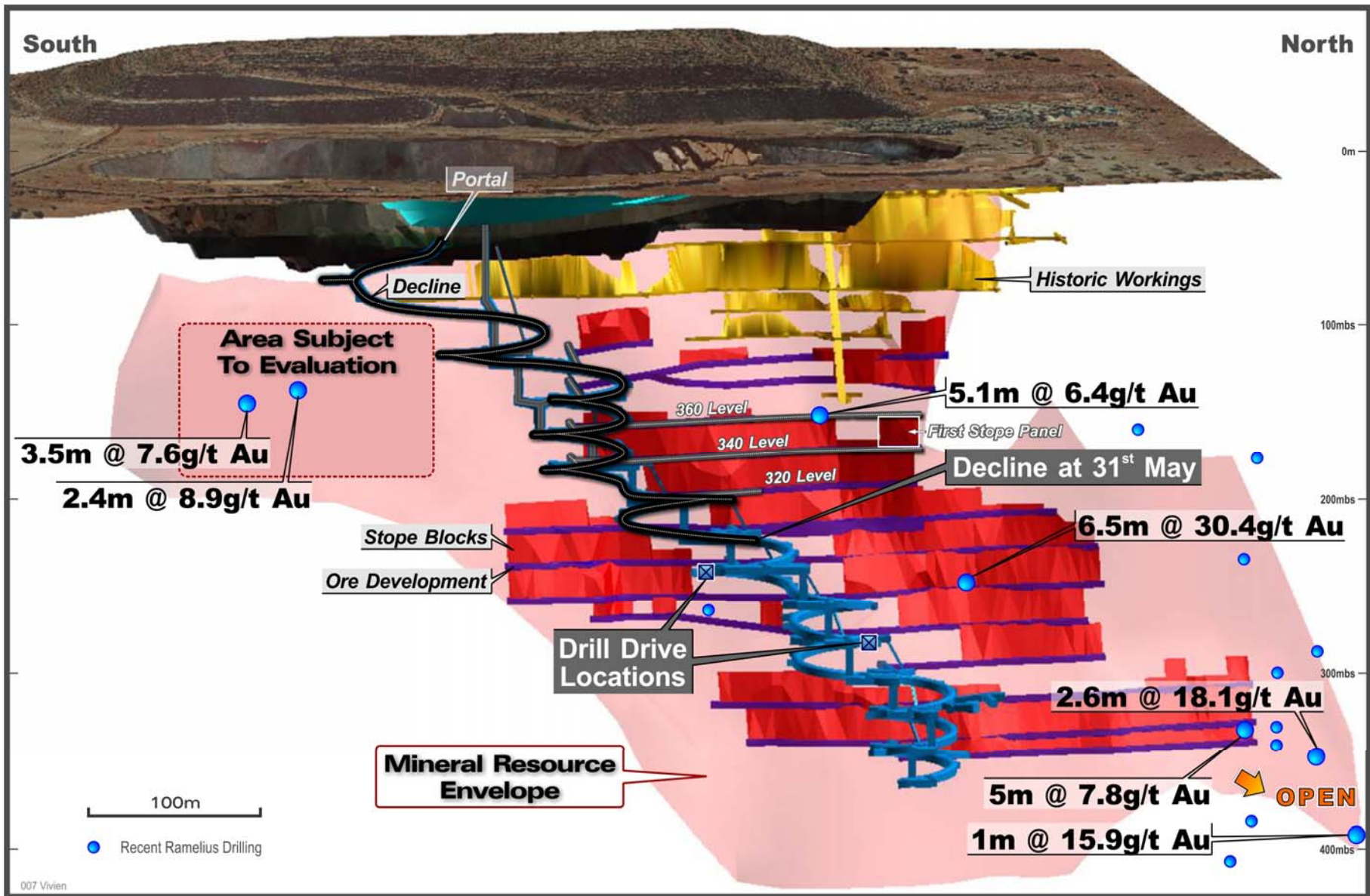


Figure 4: Vivien development progress (black/grey) & planned drill locations



Figure 5: Ramelius' Board of Directors & Management Team at the Vivien portal (April 2016)

Vivien Diamond Drilling

An underground diamond drilling programme was conducted in the March 2016 Quarter, targeting the southern Vivien Inferred Resource area (Figure 6). Eight NQ core holes were drilled for a total of 1,061 metres and results are shown below:

Table 1: Vivien South Lode Intercept Results

<i>Hole Id</i>	<i>Easting</i>	<i>Northing</i>	<i>RL</i>	<i>Az/Dip</i>	<i>F/Depth (m)</i>	<i>From (m)</i>	<i>To (m)</i>	<i>Interval (m)</i>	<i>g/t Au</i>
VVDD1019	260,895.5	6,902,862.6	458.3	272/-26	146.3	103.8	104.5	0.7	14.4
VVDD1020	260,895.4	6,902,862.6	458.5	272/-20	122.6	101.7	102.7	1.0	11.0
VVDD1021	260,895.7	6,902,862.5	457.9	271/-35	132	111.0	114.5	3.5	7.60
VVDD1022	260,895.3	6,902,862.1	458.4	266/-20	136				NSI
VVDD1023	260,895.3	6,902,862.1	458.2	263/-25	139	114.0	116.0	2.0	3.30
VVDD1024	260,895.9	6,902,863.2	458.3	288/-25	130				NSI
VVDD1025	260,895.9	6,902,863.2	458.5	287/-20	126.4	104.2	105.4	1.2	9.80
VVDD1026	260,896.0	6,902,863.2	458.1	289/-36	129	107.4	109.8	2.4	8.90

NSI – no significant intercept

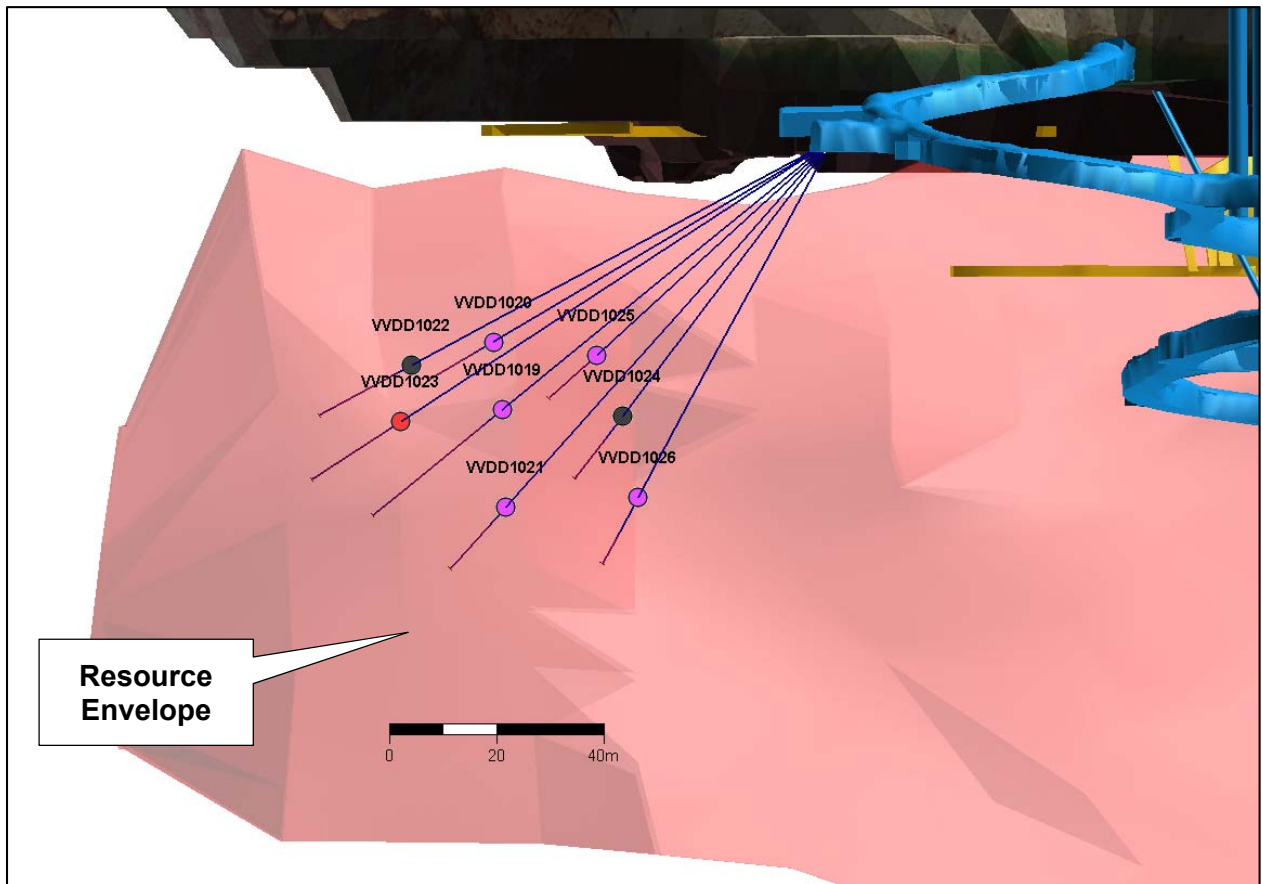


Figure 6: 3D view to west - Vivien Stockpile #1 underground drill programme

While results showed significant variation, and this is comparable to earlier surface drilling, several holes were encouraging, especially the lowermost holes VWDD1021 – 3.5m @ 7.6 g/t and VWDD1026 – 2.4m @ 8.9 g/t. Intercept widths are close to true width. Further evaluation of the area is underway and a development drive to the south is being considered. This area can be mined without interfering with the current mine production schedule.

RAMELIUS PRODUCTION TARGETS

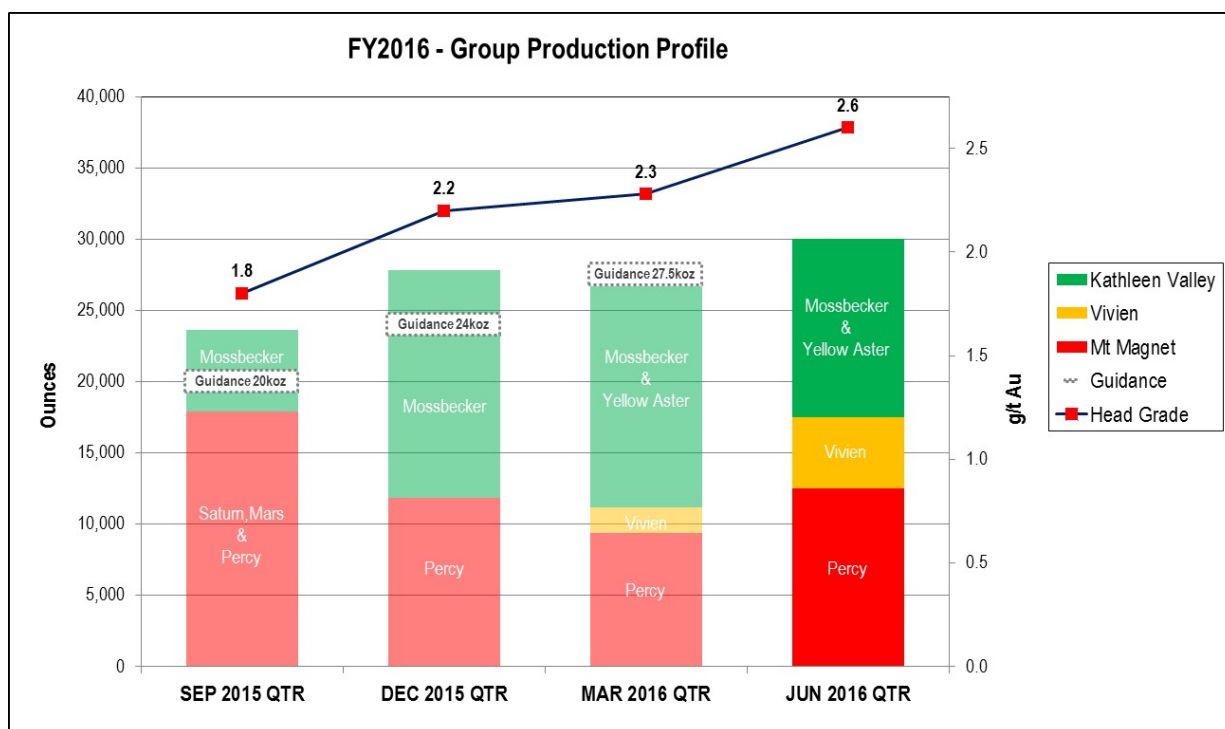


Figure 7: FY2016 Group Production Profile

Achievement of the midpoint of Guidance for the June 2016 Quarter (30,000 ounces) will see Ramelius produce over 108,000 ounces for the full 2016 financial year (refer Figure 7), up significantly on the 88,000 ounces produced in the previous year. Updated Guidance for the 2017 financial year will be provided in early July 2016.

Competent Person

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

Forward Looking Statements

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

JORC Code, 2012 Edition –
Table 1 Report for Vivien Drilling
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mineralisation was systematically sampled using industry standard core samples, collected from NQ diamond drill holes. • Drill hole locations were designed to allow for spatial spread across the interpreted mineralised zone. • Standard fire assaying was employed using a 50gm charge with an AAS finish.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling was completed using best practice underground NQ diamond drilling
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core sample recovery was visually assessed and is excellent, including the quartz vein lode

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i> 	
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All RC drill samples are geologically logged on site by professional geologists. Details on the host lithologies, sulphide species and alteration minerals plus veining are recorded • Drill hole logging is qualitative on visual recordings of rock forming minerals and quantitative on estimates of mineral abundance. • 100% of drill holes are geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were whole core sampled • All samples are pulverized prior to splitting in the laboratory to ensure homogenous samples with 85% passing 75um. 200gm is extracted by spatula that is used for the 50gm charge on standard fire assays. • Samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. In addition to duplicates a pulp standard is included in intervals throughout the sample batch • The sample size is considered appropriate for the type, style, thickness and consistency of mineralization.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fire assay method is designed to measure the total gold in the sample. The technique involves standard fire assays using a 50gm sample charge with a lead flux (decomposed in the furnace). The prill is totally digested by HCl and HNO₃ acids before measurement of the gold determination by AAS. • No field analyses of gold grades are completed. Quantitative analysis of the gold content and trace elements is undertaken in a controlled laboratory environment.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>derivation, etc.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry best practice is employed with the inclusion of duplicates and standards as discussed above, and used by Ramelius as well as the laboratory. All Ramelius standards and blanks are interrogated to ensure they lie within acceptable tolerances. Additionally, field duplicates are examined to ensure no bias to gold grades exists.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative Ramelius personnel have inspected core to verify the correlation of mineralized zones between assay results and lithology, alteration and mineralization. • All holes are digitally logged in the field and all assay data is electronically merged when received from the laboratory. The responsible project geologist reviews the data in the database to ensure that it is correct and has merged properly and that all the drill data collected in the field has been captured and entered into the database correctly. • No adjustments or calibrations are made to any of the assay data recorded in the database.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drill hole collars are picked up by Mine Surveyors using a Total Station theodolite • All holes are picked up in Vivien mine grid coordinates. • Topographic control is established from DTMs generated from mine surveyors' total station final pickups of the surrounding landforms.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • drill holes were planned on nominal 20m x 20m pattern • Spacing is sufficient • No sampling compositing has been applied within key mineralised intervals.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drilling is drilled orthogonal to the lode horizon. • No drilling orientation and/or sampling bias has been recognized at this time.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample security is integral to Ramelius' sampling procedures. All samples are delivered directly from the field to the assay laboratory in Kalgoorlie, whereupon the laboratory checks the physically received samples against Ramelius' sample submission/dispatch notes.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling techniques and procedures are reviewed prior to the commencement of new work programmes to ensure adequate procedures are in place to maximize the sample collection and sample quality on new projects. No external audits have been completed to date.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results reported in this report are on granted Mining Lease (ML) 36/34 (Vivien) being wholly owned by Ramelius Resources Limited The tenements are in good standing. The site is an operating mine site
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide to Ramelius' exploration activities. Previous parties have completed significant RC and diamond drilling. This report concerns only exploration results generated by Ramelius.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mineralisation is a typical orogenic structurally controlled Archaean gold lode system. The mineralisation is hosted by a 1-6m wide quartz vein within a NE trending shear zone passing through the Vivien Dolerite Sill. The Vivien deposit extends over 400m strike and dips around 70° to the southeast. High grade gold mineralisation plunges around 30° to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the southeast.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the drill holes reported in this report have the following parameters applied. All drill holes completed, including holes with no significant results are reported. • Easting and northing are given in MGA94 – Zone 51 coordinates • RL is AHD • Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal. Azimuth is reported in magnetic degrees as the direction the hole is drilled. MGA94 and magnetic degrees vary by <math><1^{\circ}</math> in the project area. • Down hole length is the distance measured along the drill hole trace. Intersection length is the thickness of an anomalous gold intersection measured along the drill hole trace. • Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole measured along the drill hole trace. • No results currently available from the exploration drilling are excluded from this report.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assay results relating to the quartz lode position are reported • Weighted average techniques are applied to determine the grade of the lode interval when geological intervals less than 1m have been sampled. • No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The intersection length is measured down the length of the hole in this case at very close to (>90%) of the true lode thickness • The geometry of the mineralization with respect to the drill holes reported in this report is well constrained from historical mining and previous drill hole intersections.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A longitudinal view of Vivien provided in this report to enable the reader to see the intersections relative to the deposit geometry and previous drill hole intersections
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All RC drill holes completed to date are reported in this report and all material intersections are reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No other exploration data that has been collected is considered meaningful and material to this report.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future exploration includes deeper drilling below the reported intersections at Vivien to test the extent of the mineralisation. • Test ore drive development of the lode is being also considered.