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KAMARGA COPPER DISCOVERY

RMG Limited is pleased to advise the discovery of significant copper mineralisation whilst drilling the JB Zinc Zone. Details specific to the discovery are provided below. The company will be reporting final zinc hole results from the current program as assays are received in the coming weeks.

Highlights

- Regional geochemical sampling has identified two large copper zones, over 7kms and 9kms strike length respectively.
- The Grunter Fault Copper Zone (7kms long) occurs in sediments similar in age and type to the Mount Isa, Lady Annie, and Mount Gordon copper mines.
- Rock chip samples from the Grunter Fault Copper Zone of copper oxide and sulphide outcrops to 38%Cu.
- An RMG hole targeting the JB Zinc mineralisation has intersected the Grunter Fault Copper Zone for 6m @ 1.1%Cu, 10g/t Ag.
- The Grunter Fault Copper Zone has strong similarities to Mount Isa style copper mineralisation;
 - Silica-dolomite stockwork and alteration of dolomitic siltstones
 - Early Zn-Pb-Ag mineralisation is overprinted by later copper mineralisation
 - Copper mineralisation is structurally controlled along repeatedly activated growth fault system
 - basement basaltic volcanics are likely source of copper enriched fluids
- A second large copper anomaly in stream samples is over 9kms in strike length
 - Hosted by copper oxide altered sandstones and conglomerates
 - The down-dip sulphide zone has never been drill tested.

Kamarga Copper Project

The Company's Kamarga Project is located 20kms southeast of the world class Century Zn-Pb mine and within the Mount Isa Inlier, host to Australia's second largest copper mine.

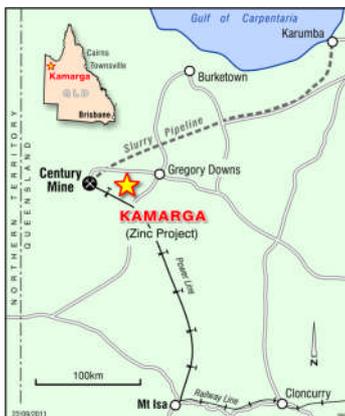


Figure 1 Location of Kamarga Project

Kamarga was explored during the 1970's and 1980's by several companies including Newmont, CRA, North Mining and MIM. The area has had little work since the 1990's.

The Kamarga tenement is over a series of Mid-Proterozoic sediments and volcanics that are similar basinal sediments as those at Mount Isa and host to the Mount Isa copper operation, Lady Annie copper mine, and the Mt Gordon copper mine.

RMG has been investigating the copper endowment of the Project area as part of its regional exploration given the geologic similarities between Mount Isa and Kamarga.

Regional Stream Sediment Sampling

CRA Exploration Pty Ltd undertook a regional stream sediment sampling programme across the entire permit area in 1976-77 (Reported in QDEX report Number CR6179). The sampling density was approximately 1 per 3 sq.kms. and samples were collected by hand. The stream material was crushed and the -80# fraction assayed by aqua regia digest for Ag, As, Cu, Mn, Pb and Zn. The principle objective for CRA was to identify zinc-lead anomalies similar to the JB zinc mineralisation. RMG has recovered the data and plotted the copper values onto a drainage plan to affirm the locational accuracy to within approximately 100m. Regional background of the Proterozoic Macnamara Group sediments is on average 20ppm Cu.

Figure 2¹ shows the copper results from the CRA stream programme for the Kamarga permit. The copper values can be divided on the basis of geology into three main anomalies.

¹ The geology and faults are unaltered from the GSQ provided 1:100,000 Lawn Hill sheet.

1. Torpedo Copper. Many streams draining from the basal sandstone – conglomerate unit units of the Macnamara Group are anomalous in copper to a maximum of 300ppm Cu. Field inspection shows copper oxides (malachite, azurite) present in both a basal conglomerate of the Torpedo Creek Unit and in an arkosic sandstone of the Gunpowder Creek Formation. This anomaly is over 9kms in strike length.
2. Bream Fault Copper. First order streams draining the carbonate stratigraphy near the JB zinc-lead mineralisation are also anomalous in copper. The maximum value of 220ppm copper occurs in proximity to the Bream Fault. This stream sediment anomaly was followed up by a soil sampling grid by CRA and resulted in the identification of the Stonemouse zinc target.
3. Triangle Copper. Streams draining the northern portion of the Barramundi Fault system where it is in association with the Gunpowder Creek Formation is also anomalous in copper to 140ppm Cu.

Soil Sample Programme

These three copper stream anomalies gave RMG encouragement for a soil sampling programme on a 400m by 50m grid over selected areas, with the Triangle area infilled to 100m by 25m grid. The soils were collected by RMG from approximately 10cm depth and sieved in the field to 5mm. The assay lab dried and sieved to <212µm and then milled to homogenise the sample. A 2g aliquot was digested in aqua regia and analysed by ICP-MS. Blanks and standards (purchased from Geostats International) were submitted in a ratio of 1:20.

Figure 3 shows the soil sample locations and the copper anomalies. The soil samples confirm the copper anomalism of the stream sediment anomalies and in particular highlight a significant copper anomaly along the Grunter Fault zone over a strike length of 7kms.

The soil sample results confirm the copper anomalies of the Torpedo stream sediment sample programme. The soils confirm that the areas of greater interest in the Torpedo Copper zone are located at structural complex zones along the basal sandstone units. Further soil sampling and mapping is required at several zones of interest. One zone followed up with reconnaissance mapping revealed extensive malachite (copper oxide) staining over several metres. This zone is observed intermittently over a strike length of 9kms. Figure 5 is a photo of the outcropping sandstone unit with malachite staining.

The Triangle copper anomaly is also confirmed by the soil sampling programme and further work is required to identify the source of the copper anomalism. Previous open file reports by Newmont in 1975-1980 suggest that the copper anomalism is related to a sulphide zone at the interface of the Gunpowder Creek and Paradise Creek Formations. This area has never been drilled by any previous explorer.

The Grunter Fault zone copper anomaly is contoured at 100ppm Cu and has a maximum value of 1,925ppm Cu. Background over the Macnamara sediments is on average 15ppm Cu.

Field inspection of the Grunter Fault zone copper anomaly has identified a 600m section of the zone with a number of prospector pits over outcrops of silica-dolomite veined and altered dolomitic siltstones with attendant copper oxide and sulphide mineralisation (Figure 6). These prospectors pits have been termed the B1 Copper prospect by previous explorers. All rock chips collected by RMG of mineralised outcrops along the Grunter Fault

zone are shown in Table 1. These rock chips were collected from a 900m long section of the Grunter Fault in the vicinity of the B1 Copper prospect.

East_MGA94_Z54	North_MGA94_Z54	SAMP_ID	Ag_ppm	As_ppm	Ba_ppm	Co_ppm	Cu_%	Fe_%	Mn_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm
272760	7919567	BB008	0.83	173.5	10000	26.8	4.21	4.52	254	19.7	7
272765	7919551	BB009	0.43	48.6	690	6.1	0.01	2.15	114	14.6	5
272874	7919743	BB010	0.44	13.4	120	4.8	11.55	13	1810	4.4	8
273026	7919920	BB014	0.36	90.2	80	15.5	9.63	9.36	279	5.5	11
273057	7919950	BB015	1.09	46.4	170	35	18.20	9.97	1260	11.3	22
272639	7919512	BB016	1.97	470	70	11.7	32.80	3.2	122	4.6	5
272592	7919514	BB017	4.37	2010	400	720	32.80	6.83	625	16.2	14
272364	7919372	BB018	0.23	22.3	540	6.7	0.25	27	1300	14.5	47

Table 1 Rock chips from Grunter Fault copper zone

Drilling

RMG has not undertaken any drilling specifically aimed at the copper anomalies. However, in the pre-collar of one of the diamond drill holes targeting the JB zinc mineralisation, a significant zone of copper sulphide mineralisation was intersected.

The diamond drill hole JB008 (location in Table 2) intersected a strongly veined and brecciated sequence of dolomitic siltstones with attendant chalcopryrite, bornite and chalcocite mineralisation (>500ppm Cu) over a down-hole width of 39 metres. This zone has been assayed and all copper intercepts are shown in Table 3². The geologic logging of the drill hole suggests that the copper mineralisation is related to the nearby Grunter Fault and that it is overprinting the zinc-lead mineralisation.

Figure 4 shows the location of JB008, the Grunter rock chips and the outline of the Grunter soil anomaly. The JB008 drill hole is around 1,600 metres from the B1 copper prospect, and is indicating that the copper mineralisation is much more widespread and continuous than previously understood. Furthermore, the soil sample values indicate that the copper zone extends for a further 1,500m to the south-west from JB008.

HoleId	Collar North	Collar East	Collar RL	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth
JB008	7918326	271499	178	-85	182	345.3m

Table 2 Details of JB008

HoleId		From	To	Width	Cu%	Ag g/t
JB008		195	234	39	0.24	5
	including	198	204	6	1.05	10

Table 3 Copper results in JB008

² Intercept is greater than 0.5%Cu over > 3m with < 2m internal dilution. True width is unknown.

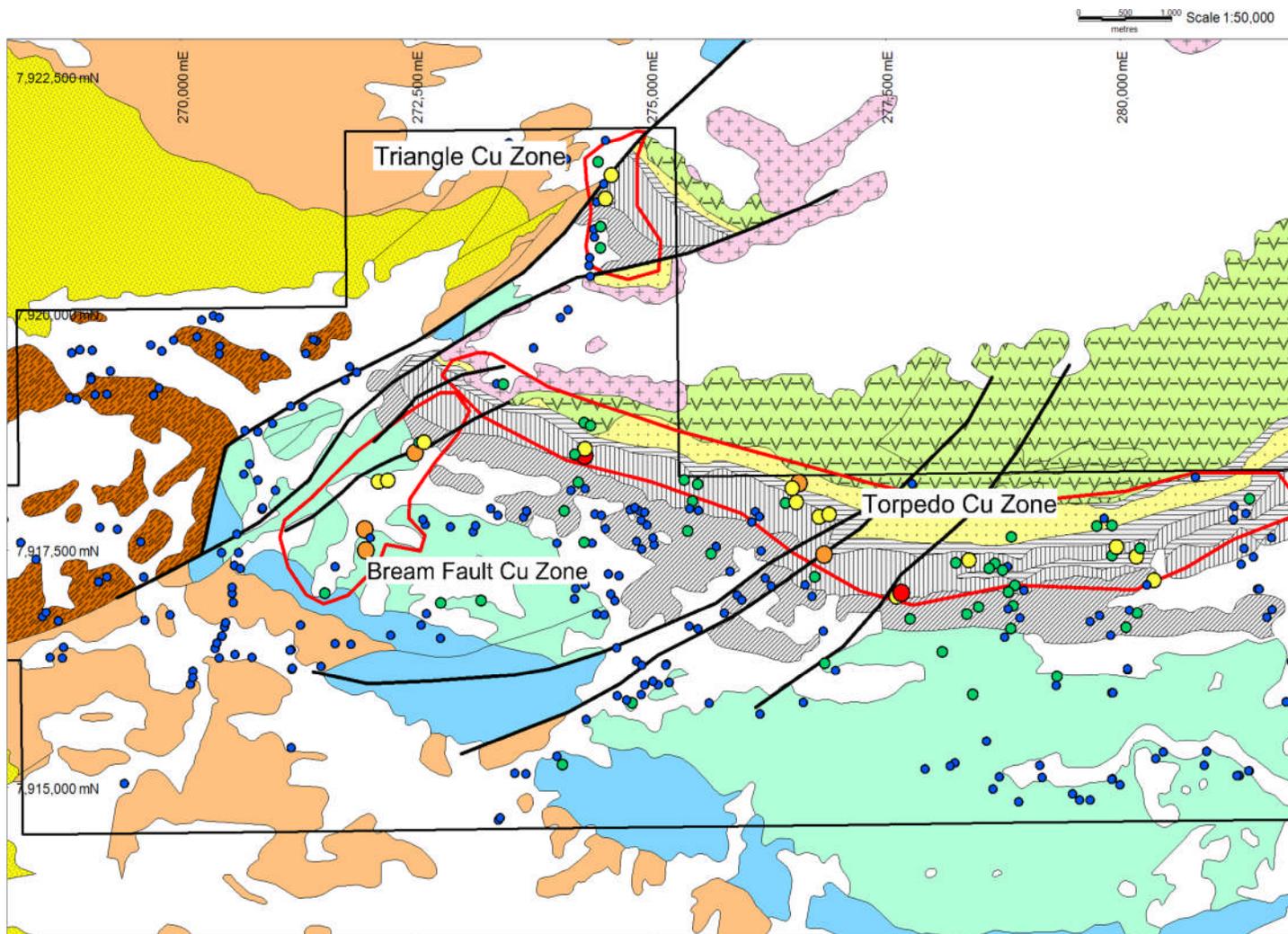


Figure 2 Stream sediment samples – Copper anomalies

Stream samples shown as dots coloured by copper grades (Blue <65ppm; green 65-124ppm; yellow 124-183ppm; red 183-242ppm; purple >242ppm Cu). Faults shown in black, geology from 1:100,000 Lawn Hill mapsheet. Red outlines are the copper anomalies.

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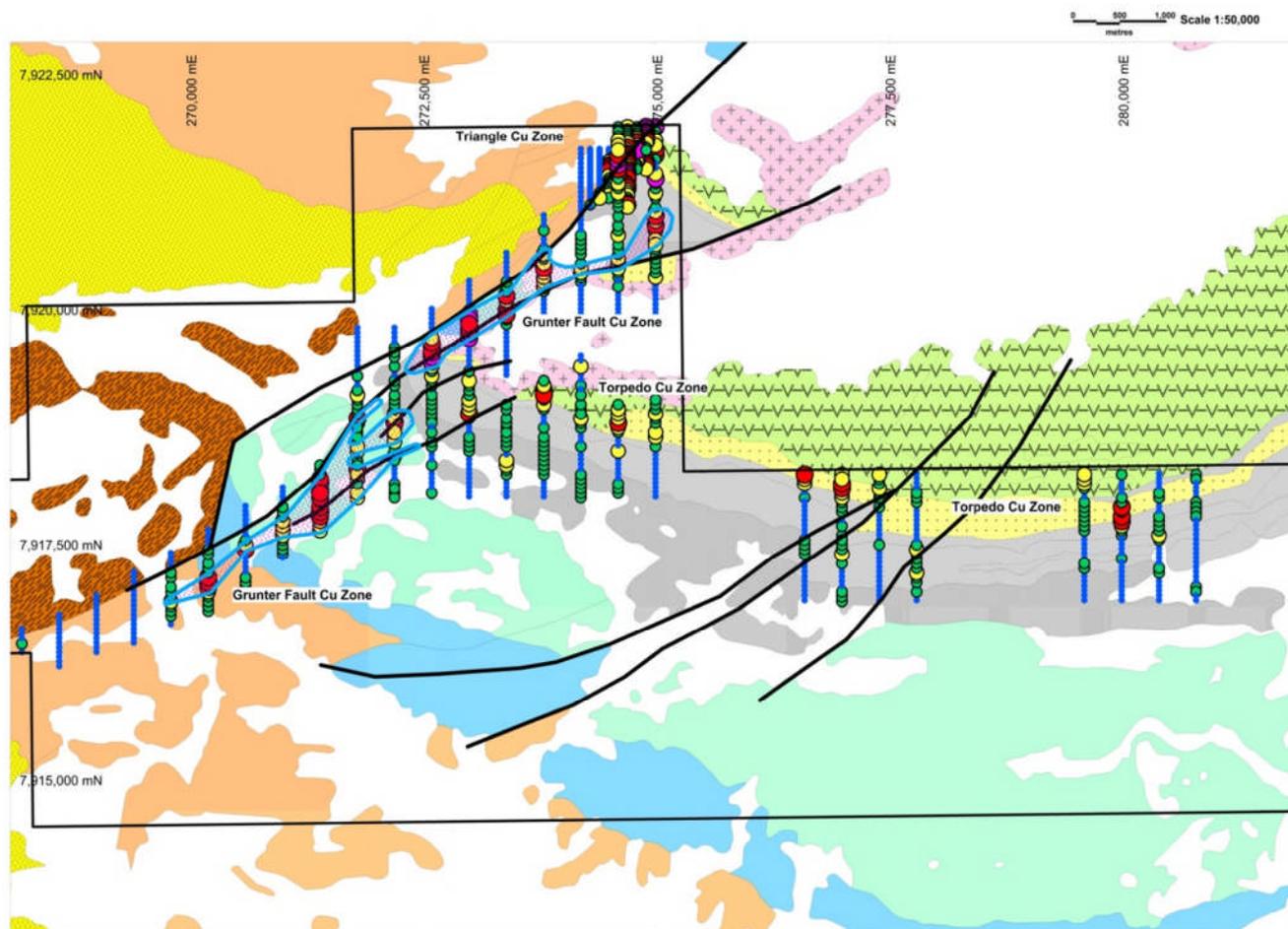


Figure 3 Soil sample programme – copper anomalies

Soil samples shown as dots coloured by copper grades (Blue <34ppm; green 34-100ppm; yellow 100-190ppm; red 190-475ppm; purple >475ppm Cu). Faults shown in black, geology from 1:100,000 Lawn Hill mapsheet. Blue outlines are the Grunter Fault Copper Zone.

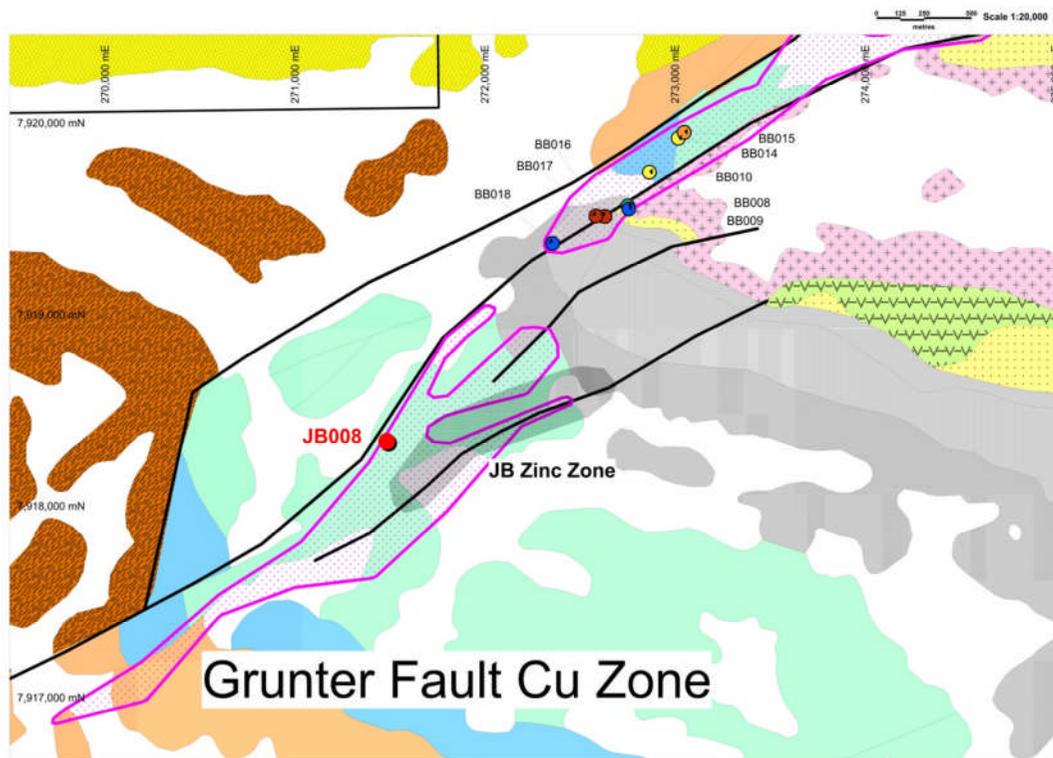


Figure 4 Grunter copper rock chips(BB**) and drill hole (JB008)



Figure 5 Torpedo copper zone

SUMMARY

RMG has undertaken significant work to develop several copper targets on the Kamarga tenement. This work has resulted in;

- A 9km long copper anomaly (Torpedo Copper Zone) in oxidised sandstone and conglomerates. Undrilled in the sulphide zone.
- A 7km long soil copper anomaly with rock chips to 32%Cu (Grunter Fault copper zone)
- Drill hole JB008 targeting the JB Zinc mineralisation has intersected 6m @ 1.1%Cu, 10g/t Ag in the Grunter Fault copper zone

Further work is planned for the 2012 season to follow up these copper anomalies.

The Company has an exclusive right to earn up to 100% of the Kamarga project from Teck Australia Pty Ltd ("Teck") subject to certain back-in rights (see release dated March 18, 2011).

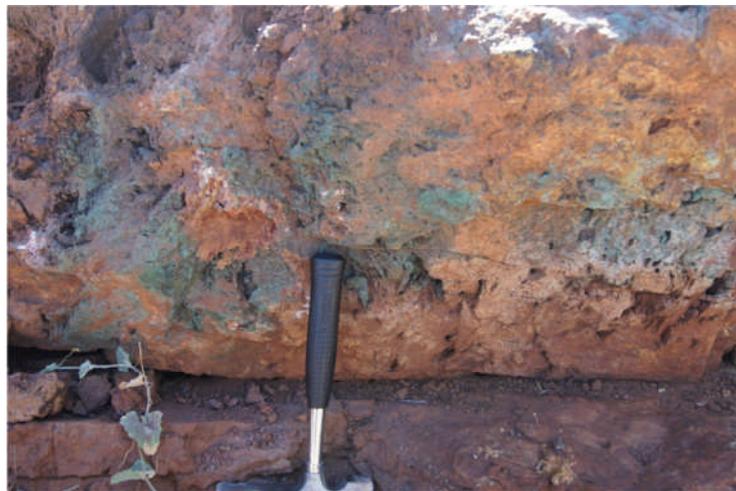


Figure 6 Grunter Fault Zone copper outcrop

For further information, visit the website www.rmgltd.com.au or please contact:

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Note: Intervals presented are downhole. True widths are unknown. All samples are from NQ diamond drill core, sawn in half, from intervals of 1.0m in length. Drill core recovery from all sampled intervals is >99%. Drill holes are surveyed down hole by Eastman camera and drill core has been oriented where possible. Sample preparation undertaken by Bureau Veritas (AMDEL) in Mount Isa and chemical analysis by Bureau Veritas (AMDEL) in Adelaide. Elements determined by 4-acid digest and ICP-OES finish. QA/QC includes blanks and standards provided by Geostats Pty Ltd. Collars have been located by hand held GPS and reported in WGS84 Zone 54S.

Competent Person Statement

The information relating to Exploration Results is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr. Peter Rolley, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Rolley provides consulting services to RMG Ltd.

Mr. Rolley 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 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Rolley consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

This document may include forward looking statements. Forward looking statements include, but are not necessarily limited to, statements concerning RMG Limited's planned exploration programme and other statements that are not historic facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could", "indicates", "plan", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "may", "potential", "should" and similar expressions are forward looking statements. Such statements involve risks and uncertainties, and no assurances can be provided that actual results or work completed will be consistent with these forward looking statements.