

# Exploration update

## *Ram extends Fraser Range North Option*

- **Ram extends the Fraser Range North option to February 2017**
- **Ram has terminated Fraser Range South Option**

Ram Resources Limited (ASX: RMR) ("Ram" or "Company") is pleased to advise that Ram has extended the Fraser Range North option to 16 February 2017. This will allow the Company further time to explore the tenement package.

Ram, as part of its review of its Fraser Range tenement package, has terminated the option held over the Fraser Range South Project. As part of the work reported for the March 2016 quarter, a structural analysis of the whole Fraser Range on a regional scale was completed. The structural interpretation focused on large north-west deep structures with potential to provide conduits for mafic/ultramafic magma emplacement. These structures crossed from the Yilgarn in the west and extended passed the eastern side of the Fraser Range (Figure 1). No large north-west deep structures were interpreted at the Fraser Range South Project.

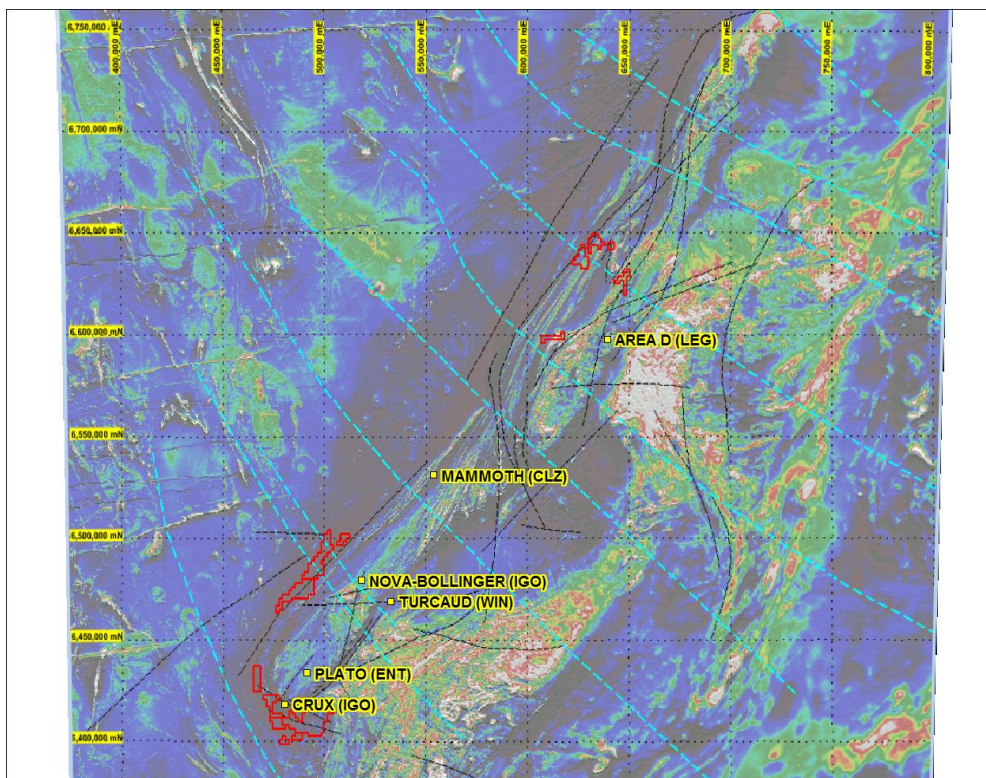


Figure 1: Structural interpretation over airborne magnetics

The structural analysis highlighted zones in the Fraser Range and Fraser Range North Project that remain poorly tested. The structural analysis has shown areas of potential dilation where the large deep NW structures are intercepted by localised faulting and shearing. (Figure 2).

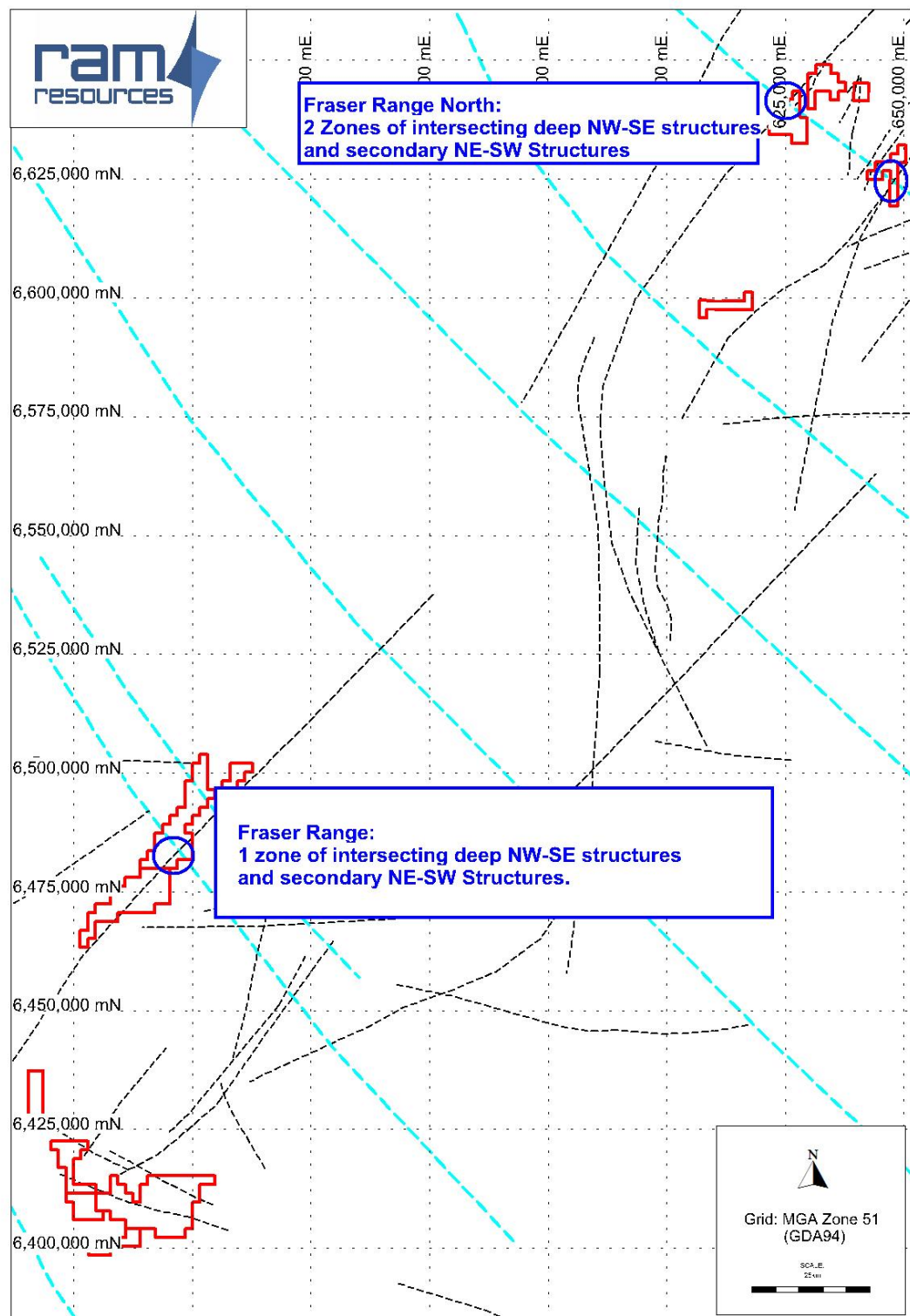


Figure 2: SGC regional structural interpretation with Ram tenements outline

For further information, please contact:

Bill Guy  
Managing Director  
[Bill.guy@ramresources.com.au](mailto:Bill.guy@ramresources.com.au)

**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.*

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

**Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data**

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>JORC Code explanation</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
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.	Auger soil sampling by Ponton Minerals Pty Ltd – some auger holes had both a calcrete and soil sample taken while other holes had a single grab sample taken.  Aircore drilling by Ponton Minerals Pty Ltd – a combination of top of hole, bottom of hole, 1.5m and 3m composite sampling throughout drillholes was completed.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Auger soil samples were sieved using either a 2mm or +5mm sieve. Some samples were from the calcrete horizon. Samples were taken below the immediate ground surface and up to depths of 1m.
	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.	Details on the weight of auger soil and Aircore drilling samples are not given in reports submitted by Ponton Minerals Pty Ltd to the Department of Mines and Petroleum.
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).	Auger soil holes were drilled using a Stihl power auger.  Aircore drilling was undertaken using Nizwa Drilling Pty Ltd and Bostech Drilling Pty Ltd using NQ size drill rods.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Details on recoveries from Aircore drilling is not given in reports submitted by Ponton Minerals Pty Ltd to the Department of Mines and Petroleum.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Unknown for this report.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No grades of significance recorded.
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.	In data submitted by Ponton Minerals Pty Ltd to the Department of Mines and Petroleum Aircore drillholes appear to have been selectively logged with some drillholes having no geology data available.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	Geological data is available for <50% of Aircore drillholes within the project area.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Aircore drilling – no core cut.
	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	3 -1 composite samples +std, Dup
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Std, and Dup collected
	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.	unknown
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Calcrete sampling was considered appropriate for the mineralization style.
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.	Auger soil samples taken by Ponton Minerals Pty Ltd have been assayed at 3 different assay laboratories, ActLabs Pacific, Quantum Analytical Services and Genalysis Laboratories using a total acid digest.
	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
	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.	Duplicates are referenced in old reports. Some erratic Auger sample assay reported.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	No significance intersects
	The use of twinned holes.	No twin holes
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	No primary data. All data from DMP data formats
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No reported adjustments
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.	Auger soil samples were located using handheld GPS whilst Aircore drilling collars were located using DGPS.
	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.	The drill hole spacing has been varied due to the early stage of exploration.
	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 mineralisation intercepted
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Composite sample collected
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.	All holes vertical shallow. Mainly testing regolith and sand cover.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No mineralised structures intercepted
Sample Security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Historic data only is referred to.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	The techniques and methods are similar to other explorers in Fraser Range

## 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 Fraser Range North project comprises five exploration licences, E28/2299, E28/2300, E28/2301, E28/2320, E28/2321, covering a combined area of 163km <sup>2</sup> . All licences are owned 100% by TasEx Geological Services Pty Ltd. Ram Resources Ltd has an Option Agreement to acquire all licences. There are no 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.	All five exploration licences are 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.	Auger soil sampling has been completed across the project area between 2005 to 2012 by Ponton Minerals Pty Ltd. Auger sample points are generally at 100m spacings along 200m spaced east-west lines.  Aircore drilling has been completed across the project area between 2005 to 2012 by Ponton Minerals Pty Ltd with a total of 176 holes drilled.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The project is located within the Fraser Zone of the Albany-Fraser Orogen. The basement geology in the area is obscured by younger sediments of the Eucla Basin. The basement geology in the area is interpreted from airborne magnetic data, extrapolation of geological information from along strike and logging data from Aircore drilling in the project to consist of metamorphosed mafic and ultramafic volcanics, sediments and granites.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Only surface locations presented. All holes vertical and mostly shallow. No mineralisation intercepted.
	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 auger soil sampling and Aircore drilling information is historic data taken from reports submitted to the Department of Mines and Petroleum.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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 drill assay results Reported
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalents reported
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	No drill hole assay reported
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	No drill hole assay reported
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	No drill hole assay 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.	Refer to attachment 5 drill hole locations.
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.	No drill holes assay report. All assay returned consider not significant
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	No other substantive exploration data is known to exist for 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 airborne and/or ground EM surveys.
	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.

### Summary of Exploration History

- Several areas of coincident Ni-Cr-Cu-Co-Pt-Pd auger soil anomalism identified on a nominal 100\*200grid pattern with motorized soil auger ( nominal depth 1.5m).
- Auger sampling completed by Ponton Minerals in several programs between 2005 – 2012. Initial analyses completed by Actlabs Pacific (Aqua Regia - ICPMS), then Quantum Labs (Aqua Regia - ICPMS & OES).
- From 2010 all analyses undertaken by Genalysis (Aqua Regia – ICPMS & OES).
- Aircore drilling has been undertaken by Ponton Minerals with a total of 176 holes completed varying in depth between 16 metres and 134 metres. In many cases only a single bottom of hole composite sample was taken for assay. No anomalous intersections.
- Aircore drilling only partial logged but mafic and ultramafic noted in logs.