

16 December 2014

Companies Announcements Office
Australian Securities Exchange

DRILLING CONTINUES TO CONFIRM EXCELLENT COPPER RESULTS AT TUINA, CHILE

RMG Limited (ASX:RMG) ("RMG" or "the Company") is pleased to announce that it has received assay results from the next nine diamond drill holes at its Tuina copper project in northern Chile.

Key highlights include¹:

- 29m @ 0.6% Cu from 22m depth in TD004
- 17m @ 1.0% Cu from 107m depth in TD006
- 44m @ 1.6% Cu from 4m depth in TD008
- 51m @ 1.9% Cu from 3m depth in TD009
- 26m @ 1.9% Cu from 3m depth in TD010
- 33m @ 1.3% Cu from 3m depth in TD012
- The drilling continues to demonstrate that excellent grade copper mineralisation extends from surface
- The drilling continues to demonstrate that the copper mineralisation is open down dip and along strike

These excellent drill results continue to confirm RMG's confidence in the continuation of the copper mineralisation below the current surface and is still open to depth and along strike. The high grade tenor of the copper results is particularly pleasing and their proximity to surface enhances the potential for early cash flow opportunities being pursued by the Company at Tuina.

Introduction

RMG completed its first diamond drilling programme at Tuina in November. The first 15 diamond drill holes targeted oxide and sulphide mineralisation along the San Jose Fault zone

¹ This list is holes with greater than 15m% Cu and minimum 3m downhole > 0.1% Cu and maximum internal dilution of 3m

and a further four diamond holes have been drilled on two other copper sulphide targets. Figure 1 shows the location of the first 15 drill holes.

Assay results for the first twelve drill holes have now been received and results for the remaining seven holes are still awaited. The first three drill holes were released to ASX on 21 November 2014 and the assay results for the next nine holes are now available. Figures 2 to 4 are cross-sections through all twelve drill holes from south to north (note that Figure 3 was previously released on 21 November 2014) and Figure 5 shows the location of the key drill intercepts in longitudinal section.



Figure 1 Location of diamond drill holes along San José Fault

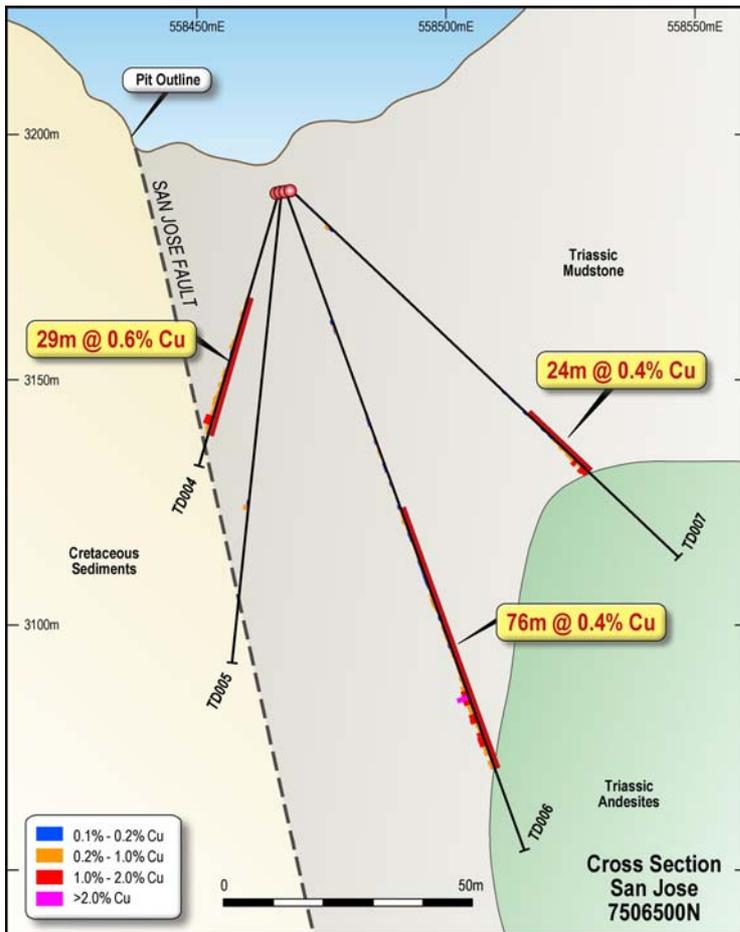


Figure 2 Cross section of holes TD004 to TD007

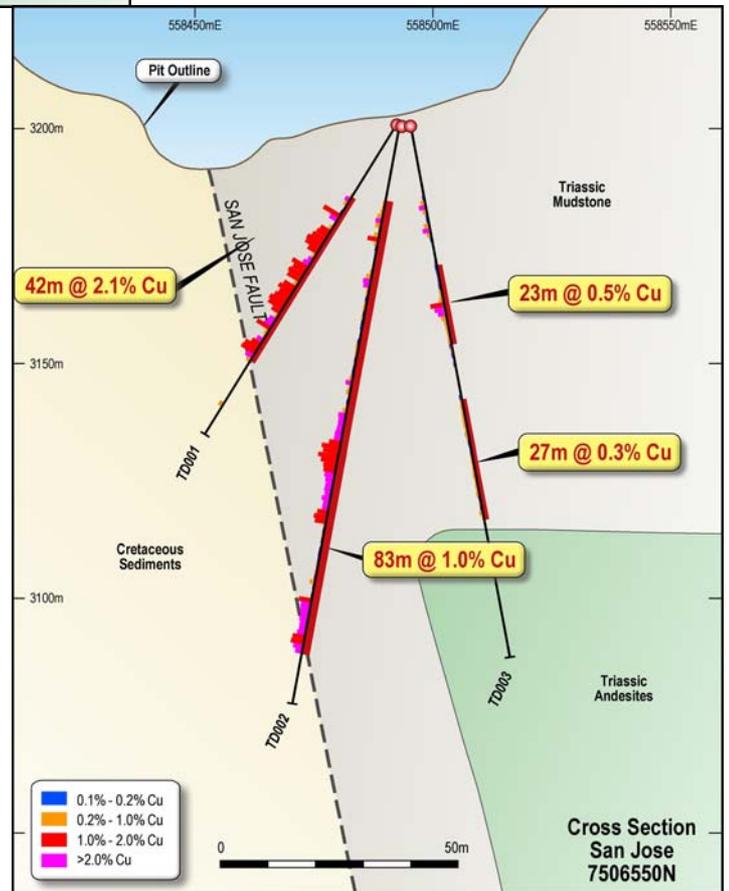


Figure 3 Cross section of drill holes TD001 to TD003 – previously released

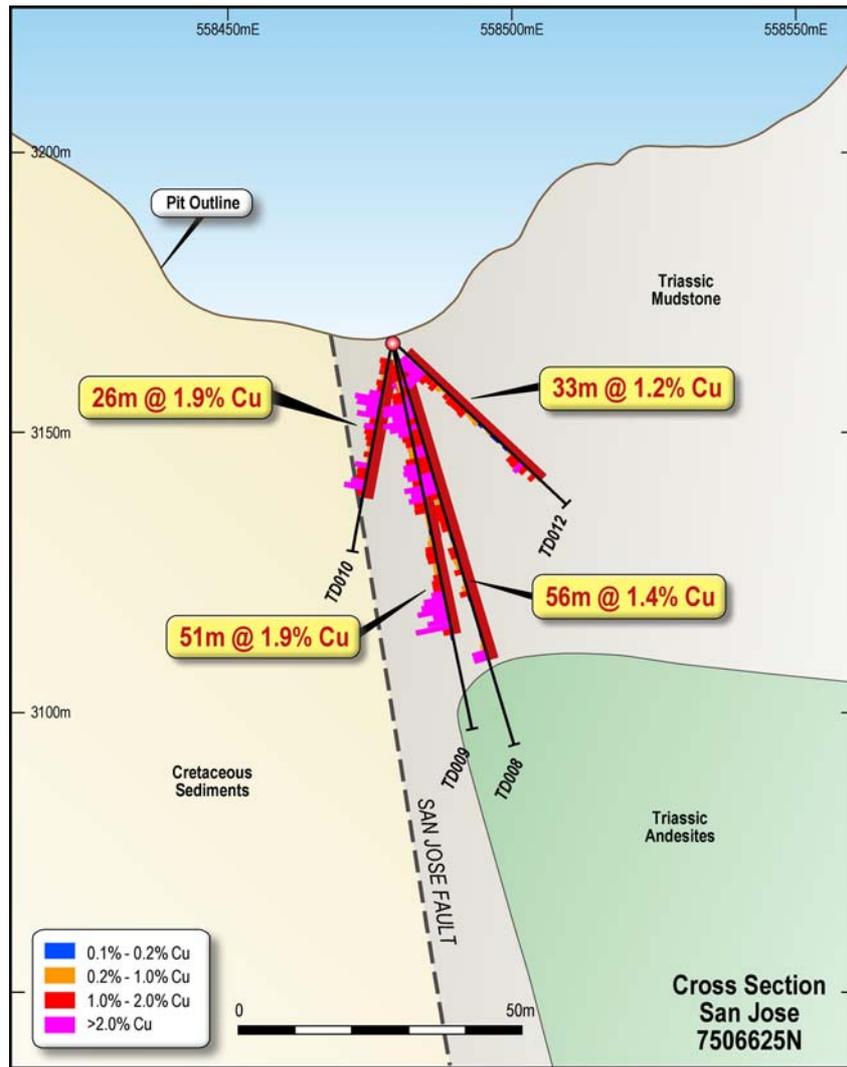


Figure 4 Cross section of drill holes TD008 to TD010, and TD012

Drill Results

Appendix One presents the drill hole collars and survey data. Appendix Two presents the description of the drilling, sampling and assaying in compliance with JORC code for reporting of exploration results, 2012. Table 1 presents all drill intercepts. The drill results confirm the continuity of the copper mineralisation below the open pit and along strike.

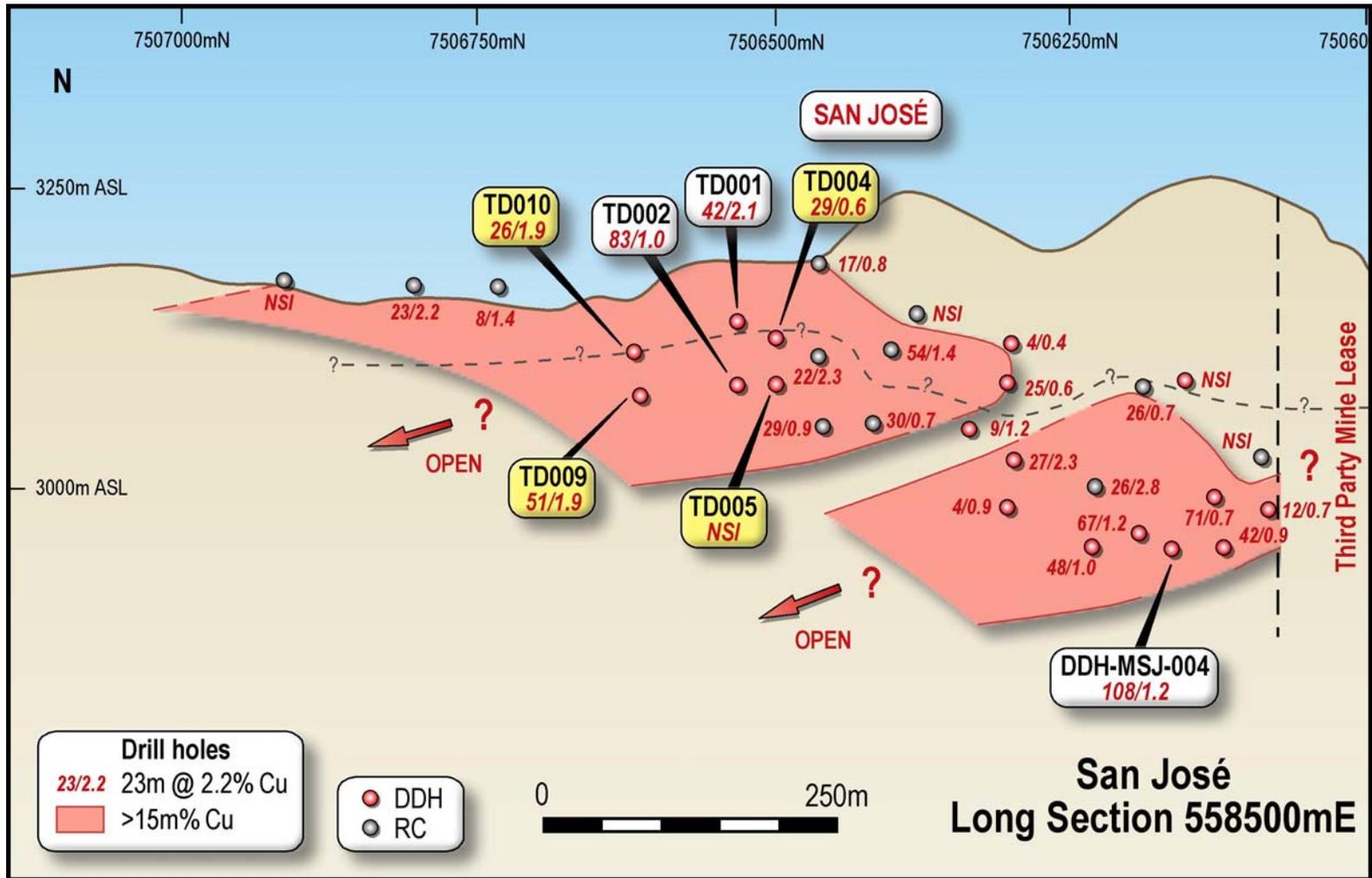


Figure 5 Longitudinal section of holes at San Jose

HoleId	From	To	Downhole Length (m's)	Cu %	Soluble Cu%	Ag g/t
TD004	22	51	29	0.56	0.38	7.9
including	43	49	6	0.95	0.41	13.1
TD005	no significant intersection of 3m > 0.1% CuT					
TD006	28	31	3	0.22	0.16	0.3
and	49	125	76	0.44	0.07	3.8
including	107	124	17	1.04	0.07	13.7
TD007	59	83	24	0.38	0.17	2
including	79	83	4	1.11	0.33	8.4
TD008	4	48	44	1.6	0.72	23.9
and	54	59	5	1.24	0.62	4.4
TD009	3	54	51	1.93	0.63	23.9
TD010	3	29	26	1.9	0.73	29.1
TD011	no significant intersection of 3m > 0.1% CuT					
TD012	3	36	33	1.23	0.6	15.5
including	3	18	15	1.89	0.89	24.6
including	29	35	6	1.44	0.61	17.5

Table 1 Table of drill intersects for next 9 drill holes

Current and Future Work

RMG has drilled a total of 18 diamond holes at Tuina over the past 2 months. Assays are awaited for the remaining six drill holes. After receipt of all assays and geology logs, a 3D interpretation will be constructed and a follow-up drill programme planned to continue expansion of the mineralised areas.

RMG is evaluating the opportunity for an early cash flow operation from historic copper oxide leach dumps and copper oxide stockpiles. Ongoing San Jose and Santa Rosa copper oxide leach dumps evaluation includes

- The air-core drilling of the Historic Copper Oxide leach dumps has now been completed and assays are awaited
- Column leach test work of bulk samples from the Santa Rosa and San Jose historic oxide leach dumps is in progress
- Detailed topographic survey of the historic oxide leach dumps has been completed
- Preliminary site layout and processing flow sheets for re-treating the historic oxide leach dumps have been generated

- Environmental permitting for re-treating the historic oxide leach dumps has commenced

San Jose and Santa Rosa copper oxide stockpiles evaluation

- Bulk samples for column leach test work from the Santa Rosa and San Jose copper oxide stockpiles that have been left as marginal grade material from the past mining operations, have been collected and despatched to the test work facility

About RMG's Tuina Project

RMG has the rights to 100% ownership of 180 sq. km of mineral concessions in the Tuina area of northern Chile near to the world's largest copper open pit mine, Chuquicamata. Northern Chile produces 1.8 million tonnes copper metal per year and is the world's largest copper producing area. Figure 6 shows the location of the Company's Tuina project.

The Tuina project has been the subject of small Chilean copper oxide producers for 30-40 years and never been operated under consolidated ownership. The main mineralisation style is a copper manto, similar to the northern Chile manto copper mines of Mantos Blancos (300Mt @ 1.2% Cu).

About RMG Limited

RMG is a gold, copper and base metals exploration company with projects located in Queensland and Chile. RMG owns and has agreements to earn a 100% interest in over 180 sq. km in northern Chile and is continuing to expand the copper endowment of this area.

Ends

For further information please contact:

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Competent Persons Statement for the Exploration Results in this Public Report

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Peter Rolley a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG). Mr Rolley has sufficient experience that is relevant to the 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 Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the "JORC Code 2012"). Mr Rolley is a shareholder and an Executive Director of RMG Ltd. Mr Rolley 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 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", "believe" 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.

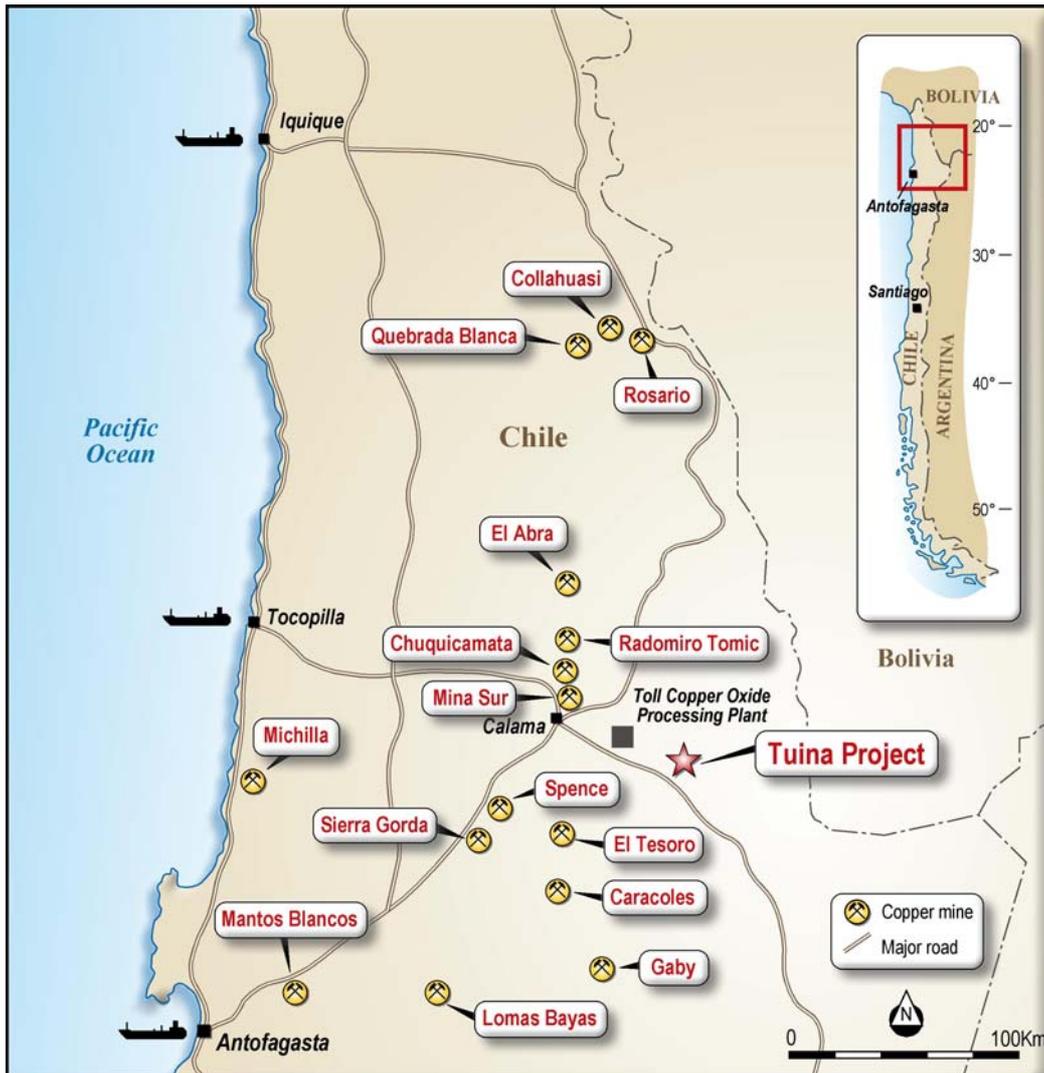


Figure 6 Location of Tuina Project

Appendix One

Table One - Table of all drill intercepts in this release with a minimum of 3m > 0.1% Cu and a maximum of 3m < 0.1% Cu, including higher grade intercepts of 3m > 0.8% Cu

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
TD004	558466.6	7506501	3187.64	270	-75	57.75
TD005	558467	7506501	3188.04	270	-85	96.59
TD006	558467.7	7506501	3188.37	90	-75	318.6
TD007	558469	7506501	3188.58	90	-45	108
TD008	558479	7506629	3166	90	-75	75
TD009	558479	7506629	3166	90	-80	70.4
TD010	558479	7506629	3166	270	-80	38
TD011	558490	7506915	3179	90	-70	256.79
TD012	558479	7506629	3166	90	-45	42.5

HoleID	From	To	Downhole Length (m's)	Cu %	Soluble Cu%	Ag g/t
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TD005	no significant intersection of 3m > 0.1% CuT					
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Appendix Two

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Nature and quality 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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill core arranged in core boxes and marked in 1 metre intervals. A centre line is marked for diamond sawing the core in half. Core samples collected over 1m intervals and half NQ core is despatch to ALS assay lab in Antofagasta All sample intervals marked by geologist with over 30 years' experience All field sampling procedures and sampling tools are industry standard and are considered appropriate At the stage of field sampling there are no aspects of the mineralisation that are Material to the Report
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Drill type and details</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NQ diamond drilling undertaken by reputable and experienced diamond drilling contractor Tricone from surface to a maximum depth of 9m or until rock is competent for diamond coring. Tricone drilling is not sampled.
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 recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geologist measured drill core received against drill rod length after every drill "run" and calculate core recovery. In all holes drill core recovery exceeds 98% on average. No correlation between core recovery and grade
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 studies.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature.</i> <i>Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entire drill core logged both geologically and geotechnically to a level to support 3D geologic interpretations Geological logging is undertaken by 30 year experienced geologist and includes description of lithology, alteration, mineralisation, and structure

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether 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 field duplicate results.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All core is photographed after logging and before sampling The half NQ drill core of around 2kg, is despatched to ALS-Chemex in Antofagasta, Chile Entire 2kg drill core sample is crushed to 70% passing 2mm and then split to 1kg The entire 1kg split is pulverised to 85% passing 75um 0.5gram is split for a suite of multi-element assays with a 4-acid total digest Copper values greater than 1% are re-assayed. These procedures are considered to be industry standard and appropriate The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of copper mineralisation
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 derivation, etc.</i> <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"> The drill core pulverised split is digested by 4-acid digest which is a total digest All core samples are also digested by Aqua Regia (a partial digest) at the same laboratory for acid soluble copper analyses All rock chip and soil sample solutes analysed by ICP-AES which is considered a total assay of the solute for the metals of interest. Assay lab also inserted blanks and standards as per Industry Standard practice RMG also inserted blanks and copper standards every 10th interval and at beginning and end of every hole. All standards and blanks and duplicates assays were as “expected” and did not exhibit any sample number errors, contamination or assay drift All geological tables, locations, assay reports checked and plotted by

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>Exploration Director for appropriateness for purpose and reliability for decision to proceed to next phase of exploration</p>
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<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"> Assay intervals are checked against recorded geologic logs Copper intervals assaying > 1% Cu are re-assayed No twin drill holes All logging data recorded in English in field books and transcribed to excel spreadsheets and then entered into an Access database for storage No adjustment to any assay data
<p>Location of data points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), 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 surveyed by Certified contract surveyor to a field accuracy of +/- 0.5m in X, Y and Z using a Trimble DGPS. All drill holes surveyed downhole with experienced contractor using a gyroscopic probe at the conclusion of the drill hole. Surveys taken every 10m downhole. Grid system is WGS84 Zone 19S, UTM GeoReferenced Geoeye satellite imagery to an accuracy of 0.5m in X and Y and 1m in elevation used as field base map
<p>Data spacing and distribution</p>	<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</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples collected every 1m though entire mineralised section and into barren rock on either side of mineralised section. Drill hole collar locations selected based on constraints of previously mined open pit surface and desire to achieve a 50m (y) by 20m (x) by 40m (z) drill coverage of the mineralisation. This is considered suitable to define mineralisation continuity No sample compositing has been applied
<p>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of the sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill holes are east-west and therefore normal to the strike of the controlling San Jose Fault structure.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples were stored in secure tied plastic bags in the possession of the senior geologist at all times until delivery by hand to the assay lab representative
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"> Internal audits by the Executive Director is appropriate at this time

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties. 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"> All drill holes are on the Porvenir Option Agreement area as announced to the ASX on 18 March 2014. The mining leases are located in the Tuina district of northern Chile. All mining leases are current. There are no objections by pastoralists or indigenous parties over the area of activity, no historical sites, no known environmental claims, no proclaimed or proposed wilderness areas
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"> Previous open pit oxide-copper mining by an un-listed Chilean company, Minera Cerro Dominador, the results of which are not documented.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on geologic mapping, the Tuina copper area has characteristics of Manto copper-silver style alteration and mineralisation. The mineralisation is controlled by the north-south striking San Jose fault intersecting a sequence of Triassic mudstones.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all material information including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Easting, northing and elevation of the drill hole collar Dip, azimuth and depth of the hole down hole length and interception depth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Appendix One in this release
Data aggregation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No biased weighting, no grade cutting

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
methods	<p>grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Length weighted aggregation of drill intercepts Minimum 3m > 0.1% Cu and maximum 3m internal dilution for reporting. No edge dilution. No metal equivalents have been reported to samples
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 the True width is not known there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All intercepts are downhole width, not true width, until all drill results are available and interpreted in 3D True width of the mineralisation is unknown
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Figures 1 to 5 in the body of the text for plans of the areas and the locations of the sample sites
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill holes have been reported
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other substantive data is known
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See text of this release for proposed future work See Figures 1 to 5 in the body of the text for plans of the areas that are possibly mineralised and their possible extensions

Sections 3, 4 and 5 do not apply to this report as there are no mineral resources, no ore reserves and no gemstones reported in this report.