



WIDE GOLD ZONES DEFINED AT CALLIES DEPOSIT

Opportunity to support bulk mining heap or dump leach operation

HIGHLIGHTS

Resource and Investment NL (ASX: **RNI**) (**RNI** or the Company) is pleased to announce the latest results from an ongoing program of gold resource and reserve drilling north of the Callies open pit resource at the Grosvenor Gold Project, Western Australia. This drilling initiative is focused on expanding the resource and reserve base to support a recommencement of mining and gold production in the short to medium term.

These results demonstrate that the Callies deposit, along with other resources across the Grosvenor Gold Project, has the potential to be considered as a bulk mining opportunity. Key results include:

- Extension of the Callies mineralised zone for more than 600 metres north of the existing Callies Open Pit. Significantly the gold mineralised zone remains open along strike and at depth;
- Demonstration that a wide zone of oxide mineralisation extends to depths of >100m below surface;
- Significant drill intercepts from this recent program of drilling include (see Table 1 for details):
 - **CLRC017: 15m @ 3.36 g/t Au from 107m;**
 - **CLRC018: 8m @ 1.27g/t Au from 113m;**
 - **CLRC020: 22m @ 2.04g/t Au from 143m**
 - **CLRC021: 75m @ 0.90g/t Au from 105m** including:
19m @ 1.01g/t Au from 118m; and
22m @ 1.39g/t Au from 143m
 - **CLRC027: 74m @ 0.60g/t Au from 130m** including:
14m @ 1.42g/t Au from 140m
 - **CLRC034: 26m @ 1.21g/t Au from 123m**
 - **CLRC035: 16m @ 1.52g/t Au from 132m**
 - **CLRC038: 22m @ 1.01g/t Au from 134m** including:
10m @ 1.51g/t Au from 145m
- Mining of oxide and transitional mineralisation within lower grade envelopes (>0.3-0.5g/t Au) is considered an opportunity to pursue the assessment of a heap and dump leach processing strategy. The objective is to significantly lower operating costs, as compared to conventional CIL processing, and provide a scalable and significant tonnage addition to conventional mining and processing; and
- These results will now be incorporated into an updated resource estimation process to be completed in the quarter ended September 2013.

INTRODUCTION

Resource and Investment NL is pleased to report an update on the ongoing gold resource and reserve drilling program at its Grosvenor Gold Project within the highly endowed and prospective Bryah Basin of Western Australia.

The drilling is being conducted north of the Callies open pit where an existing gold resource of 950,000 tonnes @ 1.5g/t (Table 2) has been defined. Callies is one of a number of Grosvenor Gold Project resources being investigated for dump leach and heap leach processing options as additions and/or replacements to conventional CIL processing options. These bulk mining options, in conjunction with heap leach processing, are being studied to provide a lower cost processing pathway targeting costs of less than \$1000 per ounce.

In addition to the Callies resource expansion, existing oxide and transitional resources at the Yarlalweelor, Tom's, Sam's and Horseshoe deposits are being considered in the same study. A further opportunity exists to include an inventory of low to sub-grade mineralised zones not currently included in the production schedule, along with the Peak Hill open pit resources that are part of an Option Agreement (see ASX announcement 17 May 2013) RNI has with Montezuma Mining Company Limited (MZN).

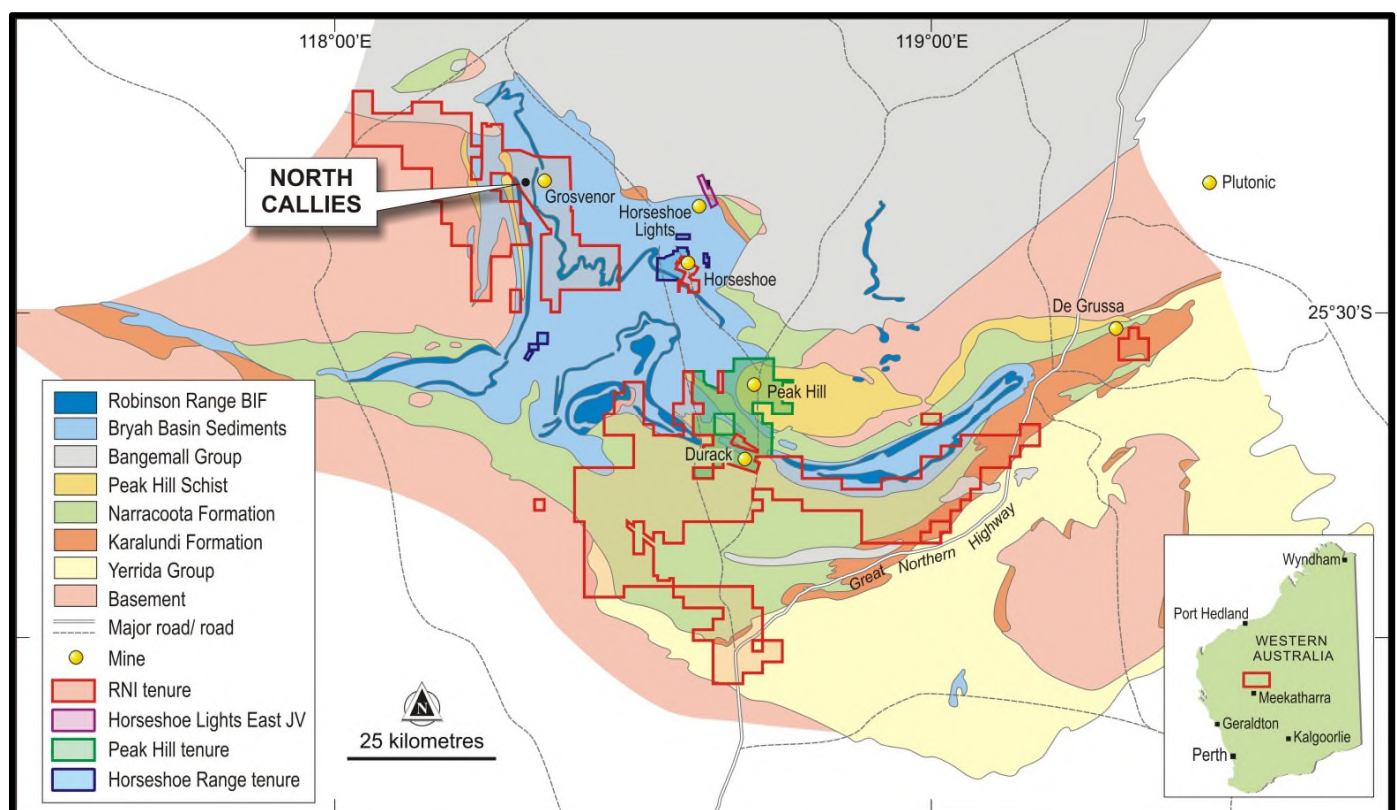


Figure 1: Regional geology and Project Location

CALLIES RESOURCE AND RESERVE DRILLING PROGRAM

The reverse circulation (“RC”) drilling program has to date comprised 53 drill holes (8,102 metres) targeting an interpreted broad zone of oxide and transitional mineralised zones immediately north of the Callies open pit (Figure 2). The objective of the drilling is to target resources and reserve positions that have the potential to provide significant tonnages to support both leap leach and conventional open pit processing options.

The results of the drilling have successfully delineated a broad zone of oxide and transitional gold mineralisation for at least 600m north of the existing Callies open pit. This zone has an interpreted maximum width of up to 75m and has now been drilled from surface down to a maximum depth (below datum) of 180m.

It has also been noted that a series of higher-grade intersections have been intercepted within this broader mineralised zone (see Table 3). These zones will be considered for inclusion in an optimised mine plan to support the existing Grosvenor Gold Plant, which is 100% owned by RNI.

Ongoing RC drilling will continue to focus on extending the broad zones of gold mineralisation to the north and at the appropriate time commence testing the southern extension of the Callies deposit to determine whether the same style and size of mineralising system is present.

Bottle roll metallurgical test work and subsequent, column leach test work has been commissioned at Independent Metallurgical Operations (IMO), Perth to determine metallurgical recoveries, reaction kinetics and recovery time paths.

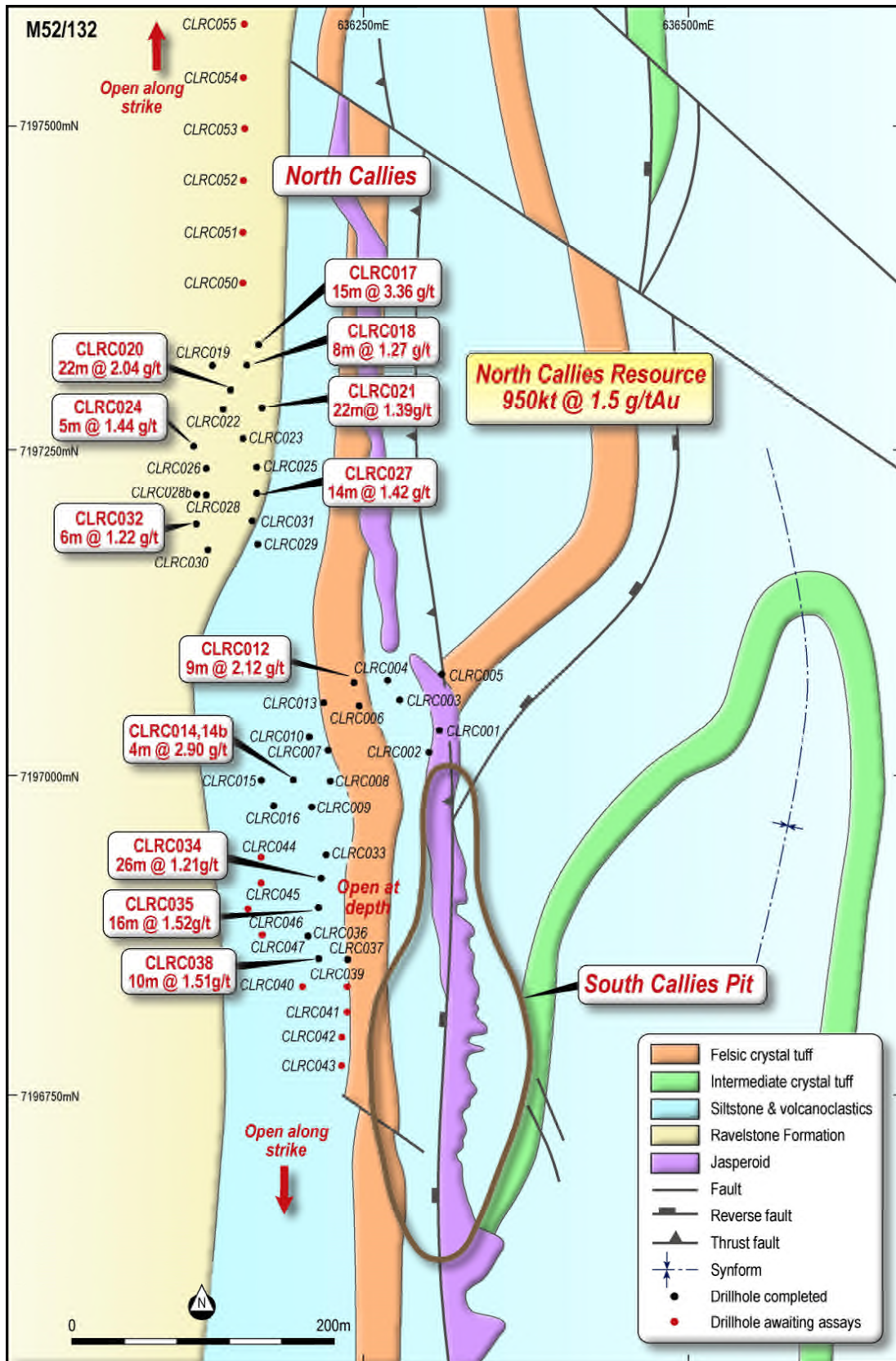


Figure 2: Plan view of drilling and surrounding geology

CALLIES RESOURCE UPDATE

Following the completion of the current drilling program and the return of all assay data an updated resource estimate is expected to be completed early in the September 2013 quarter.

CALLIES – BASE METAL POTENTIAL

In addition to the significant oxide gold results, the Callies deposit continues to deliver highly anomalous base metal results including lead, silver, bismuth and tellurium (Table 3). An evaluation of these results is ongoing and depending on the outcomes additional programs of exploration including electromagnetic surveys and diamond drilling will be considered.

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this ASX release that relates to **Exploration Results and Mineral Resources** is based on information compiled by Mr Albert Thamm, who is a Fellow and Chartered Professional of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Thamm is Director of Resource and Investment NL and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activities undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the Australasian Code of Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Thamm consents to the inclusion in the release dated 18 June 2013 on the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements

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Table 1 – Callies Deposit Resource Drilling Results

Hole No	Northing	Easting	Dip	Azi	From	To	Interval	Grade (Au g/t)
CLRC017	636,172	7,197,332	-54	89	107	132	15	3.36
CLRC018	636,164	7,197,316	-52	92	113	121	8	1.27
CLRC020	636,151	7,197,297	-59	92	143	165	22	2.04
CLRC021	636,173	7,197,284	-54	89	105	180	75	0.9
			<i>(Includes)</i>		118	137	19	1.01
			<i>(Includes)</i>		143	165	22	1.39
CLRC024	636,122	7,197,254	-50	89	117	122	5	1.44
CLRC027	636,170	7,197,218	-55	99	130	204	74	0.6
			<i>(Includes)</i>		140	154	14	1.42
CLRC032	636,124	7,197,195	-61	114	192	198	6	1.22
CLRC034	636,222	7,196,923	-54	104	123	149	26	1.21
CLRC035	636,219	7,196,900	-56	114	132	148	16	1.52
CLRC036	636,212	7,196,879	-56	114	132	151	19	0.6
			<i>(Includes)</i>		145	151	6	1.27
CLRC038	636219	7196861	-59	111	134	156	22	1.01
			<i>(Includes)</i>		145	155	10	1.51

Table 2 – Project Resource Summary
(Resource classification and metrics involved in multi-processing studies)

PROJECT	COG (g/t)	Measured		Indicated		Inferred		Total		Au Ounces
		Tonnes	Grade	Tonnes	Grade	Tonnes	Grade	Tonnes	Grade	
		(kt)	(Au g/t)	(kt)	(Au g/t)	(kt)	(Au g/t)	(kt)	(Au g/t)	
Yarlarweelor	0.5	--	--	5,498	1.6	1,511	1.6	7,009	1.6	360,500
Toms & Sams	0.5	42	1.64	1,031	1.53	272	1.66	1,345	1.56	67,400
Horseshoe, Cassidy & Pod	0.5	--	--	1,578	2.09	792	2.3	2,370	2.16	164,600
Callies North	0.5	793	1.52	47	1.37	109	1.14	950	1.5	44,800
TOTAL								11,673	1.7	637,300

Table 3 - Callies Deposit Resource Drilling Results (>2g/t)

Gold grades > 200gram centimetres				Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	W	Mo	S	Te	Bi
Hole ID	From	To	Metres (down hole)	g/t	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
CLRC017	108	109	1	2.77	1	158	66	210	19.5	0.01	3.6	12.9
CLRC017	109	110	1	6.19	0.5	116	46	140	20	0.02	3.4	11.8
CLRC017	110	111	1	4.95	0.5	154	61	175	12.5	0.02	2	5.3
CLRC017	111	112	1	9.68	0.5	382	74	215	8.3	0.03	2.8	4.7
CLRC017	112	113	1	11.87	0.5	340	62	254	6.6	0.01	2.2	3.3
CLRC017	116	117	1	2.42	2	388	83	177	17	0.06	3.4	10.8
CLRC018	117	118	1	4.04	-	1010	69	58	2	0.01	1.6	0.7
CLRC018	156	157	1	2.33	0.5	1350	130	36.5	45.7	1.91	1.6	2.6
CLRC018	180	181	1	2.64	0.5	1870	69	22	4.8	2.18	1.2	1
CLRC020	144	145	1	4.21	15	656	18100	3000	6080	0.22	78	99.5
CLRC020	145	146	1	21.81	9.5	588	12300	2250	4500	0.08	57.6	71.2
CLRC020	154	155	1	2.03	8.5	2090	3310	642	432	1.24	52.4	80
CLRC020	164	165	1	2.79	1	254	491	212	133	1.42	3.4	3.8
CLRC021	95	96	1	2.14	1	176	34	24.5	7	0.01		0.3
CLRC021	109	110	1	2.61	1	148	193	108	30.4	0.02	5.6	8.7
CLRC021	144	145	1	2.19	2.5	1170	581	89.5	14.2	2.56	4.6	8.9
CLRC021	148	149	1	4.35	1	704	188	32.5	3.1	1.88	2.2	5
CLRC021	155	156	1	3.04	5.5	894	698	47	8	2.96	4.8	16.1
CLRC022	157	158	1	2.01	13.5	418	1590	43	36.1	1.66	13.2	51.6
CLRC022	158	159	1	3.09	1	1070	97	39.5	22.3	4.4	2.2	6.7
CLRC023	155	156	1	2.63	2	534	183	72	76.6	2.35	3.8	-
CLRC024	118	119	1	4.73	1	788	68	7	4.6	4.28	1.2	3.4
CLRC024	132	133	1	2.58	0.5	172	45	6.5	3.9	2.84	0.4	1.2
CLRC025	152	153	1	2.46	6	218	2480	93.5	213	1.8	14.8	-
CLRC027	142	143	1	2.62	2.5	490	149	81.5	30	0.29	2.4	6.3
CLRC027	146	147	1	4.47	1	1530	65	56.5	72	3.99	2.6	8.5
CLRC028B	190	191	1	2.56	0.5	206	33	25.5	5	0.43	0.2	0.3
CLRC028B	199	200	1	2.66	-	68	17	16.5	1.2	0.56	0.2	0.5
CLRC029	153	154	1	2.01	16.5		2410	777	464	4.46	15.2	28
CLRC032	197	198	1	6.12	0.5	58	62	11	8.2	1.56	0.6	-
CLRC034	123	124	1	3.01	1	264	124	117	2.3	0.01	1.2	0.6
CLRC034	146	147	1	5.58	1	290	57	959	25.2	1.23	2.2	3.6
CLRC034	147	148	1	2.03	1	322	68	329	20.5	1.14	2	5.9
CLRC035	132	133	1	7.9	1	1840	25	171	5.4	0.03	4.6	8.4
CLRC035	133	134	1	2.65	0.5	634	10	71.5	3.5	0.01	1.8	2.8
CLRC036	146	147	1	2.13	-	306		175	17.4	0.89	2.4	4.6
CLRC036	150	151	1	2.34	-	236		75.5	9.3	2.83	2	3
CLRC038	149	150	1	5.14	0.5	248	53	395	7.5	0.32	4.4	10.3

Table 4 - JORC 2012 Technical disclosure - Exploration

Item	JORC Code Commentary	RNI Commentary
Drilling Techniques	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka etc.) and details (egg. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, etc.). Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	RC, diamond trail below depths where ground water ingress compromises sample quality. Hydco 1200H mounted rig on a 2010 Mitsubishi Fuso 8x4 truck. 5.5" diameter coring. Face sample hammer. Samples split into individual 1m, 1kg samples. 25kg samples retained for reference and re-assay.
Logging	Whether core and chip samples have been logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel etc.) photography.	Logged onto paper, integrated into Excel and Access databases, with separate database for duplicates, laboratory standards. Analysis of these using Geoaccess™. One metre samples routinely electronically logged with multi-element XRF and routine analysed for alteration mineralogy using Terraspec (TM) short wave infrared spectral analysis.
Drill sample recovery	Whether core and chip sample recoveries have been properly recorded and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. In particular 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.	Recorded. Individual assay runs check sampled. Individual drillholes re-sampled and re-assayed in toto. Lab duplicates and repeat triple assays from same 1kg sample for selected gold assayed.
Other sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips etc.) and measures taken to ensure sample representivity.	TerraSpec™ alteration (mineral) mapping taken on each and every 1m interval.
Sub-sampling	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split etc. and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grainsize of the material being sampled.	RC, chips, i.e. non-core. RC riffled and split. Sampled dry, where practical. Selected 3m composites re-assayed for 1m originals if required. Where coarse gold suspected, triple assay with quartz wash between separate samples from original 1kg assay material. Fire assay of 40g sub-samples. Repeat re-assays of separate 40g sub-samples.
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. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Assay at Bureau VERITAS (Canning Vale) Western Australia. Gold, platinum & palladium by fire assay (FA 40) 40 g charge. The sample(s) have been digested and refluxed with a mixture of acids including nitric, per chloric, hydrofluoric and hydrochloric acid. Ag, Pb, Mo, W, As, Te, Sb, Bi determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Mass Spectrometry. Cu, Zn, Ni, S determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Optical Emission Spectrometry.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes.	No twinned holes. Verification and geochemical vector analysis by external consultants (Coffey Mining)
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. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Hand held GPS collar location. Downhole camera, every 50m for downhole survey. Lidar, 50cm contours for surface topography, 3cm precision.
Data density and distribution	Data density for reporting of exploration results. Whether the data density 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. Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Drilling on 40 x 40 centres or 20 x 20m for extension of declared mineral resource. Samples composited to 3m outside target mineralisation. Samples taken at 1m intervals starting ~5m above target mineralisation to end of hole.
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. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sample bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	Drilled inclined at -50 or -60 degrees designed to intersect mineralisation at near right angles.
Audits and review	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Normal drillhole validation of collar, downhole survey, geology and assay required for resource estimation.

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. In particular 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.	North Callies: M52/132. Pre-1994 Mining Lease. Orient: E51/1053 Exploration lease. See attached diagram. Big Billy M52/093 Pre-1994 Mining lease. All leases held 100% by Grosvenor Gold Pty Ltd
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Drilled by RAB, RC and diamond coring, assayed gold only, various parties not limited to Eagle gold, Gleneagle Perilya, Homestake Australia and Dominion Mining. See below for detail.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Paleoproterozoic age oxide gold and base metal mineralisation. Structurally controlled and structurally remobilised. Primary intermediate sulphur epithermal mineralisation related to bimodal felsic and mafic volcanism. Oxide gold mineralisation in deeply weathered regolith.
Data aggregation methods	In reporting exploration results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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.	Where triplicate assays for gold reported, average of these. All other assays are single assays.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercepts lengths	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 effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known').	All reported intersection lengths are down hole.
Diagrams	Where possible, maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any material discovery being reported if such diagrams significantly clarify the report.	Plans and sections included in commentary above
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 practised to avoid misleading reporting of exploration results.	All gold grades > 2g/t reported.
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.	All gold grades > 2g/t reported. All precious metals > 4g/t reported. All base metals > 1000ppm (combined > 0.1% reported). Routine mineral mapping using Terraspec™ SWIR technology
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).	DHEM on selected drillholes at North Callies, Yarlarweelor.

Table 5 - Summary of Previous Drilling Programs

Drill Type	Homestake 1987-1992		Perilya 1993-1998		Gleneagles 2004		Total	
	No. Holes	Metres	No. Holes	Metres	No. Holes	Metres	No. Holes	Metres
Reverse Circulation (RC)	289	15,597	70	6,065			359	21,662
Reverse Circulation with Diamond Tail (RCD)	17	2,236	1	169			18	2,405
Rotary Air Blast (RAB)	596	12,287	58	4,319			654	16,606
Air Core (ACO)			13	879	8	591	21	1,470
Total	902	30,120	142	11,432	8	591	1,052	42,143