ASX Announcement 30 July 2013

GEOPHYSICAL CONDUCTORS LOCATED DOWN DIP OF ORIENT PROSPECT GOSSAN

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Downhole electromagnetic (EM) survey at the Orient copper prospect identifies two base metal conductors**
- **EM results interpreted to represent a potential zone of stringer sulphides providing a vector towards a larger accumulation of mineralisation**
- **EM targets supported by distinct gravity anomaly modelled in the down-plunge position**
- **Follow-up phase at Orient to include drill testing the EM-gravity target and broader regional exploration to define additional priority targets**

Resource and Investment NL (ASX: **RNI**) (**RNI** or the Company) is pleased to provide an exploration update from the Orient copper prospect in the southern area of the Company's Grosvenor project in Western Australia (Figure 1).

The recent phase of follow-up exploration at Orient comprised an 13-hole reverse circulation (RC) drilling program and the downhole electromagnetic surveying of two holes.

This RC program targeted the down-dip position of significant drilling results returned from a preliminary drilling program at Orient during the March 2013 quarter, including 4 metres @ 1.15% Zn from 1m; 3m @ 0.51% Cu from 7m; 3m @ 0.49% Cu from 31m and 1m @ 0.60% Cu from 28m (Refer ASX announcement 16 April 2013).

The preliminary drilling program was conducted beneath the high-grade Orient gossan to follow-up on rock chip samples which returned peak values of 12.8% Cu and 41.7g/t Au (Refer ASX announcement 25 September 2012).

The recent downhole EM survey at Orient identified two partially-defined off-hole conductors in drill hole ORC010 (Figure 2). While the drillhole did not directly intersect the target mineralisation, downhole geophysical work has indicated the proximity of the downhole conductors.

The signature of these significant EM results is being interpreted to represent a potential zone of stringer sulphides that are providing a vector (pathfinder) towards a larger accumulation of mineralisation. This target is supported by the presence of a distinct gravity anomaly that has been modelled in the down-plunge position (Figures 2-4).

RNI is now finalising the next phase of exploration at Orient. This is likely to include additional down-hole EM surveys in adjacent holes (if access is still possible), surface EM surveys (fixed loop) and drill testing the EM-gravity target in the down-plunge target position. One drillhole will target the interpreted conductors, to be followed by additional step out drilling.

In addition to this work focused directly on the Orient prospect, evaluation of the surrounding project area incorporating the existing data (geological mapping, geochemistry, VTEM and gravity) is ongoing. This work is expected to identify additional priority exploration targets.

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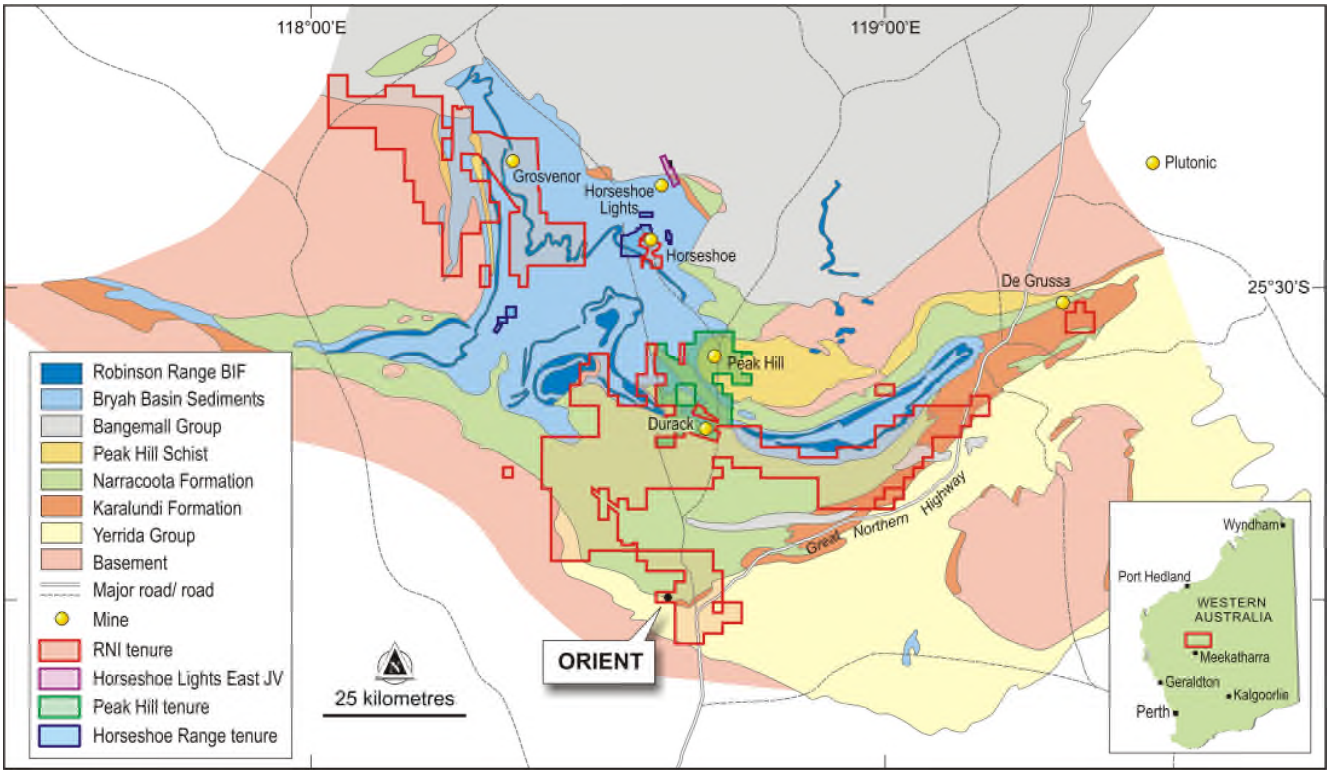

Figure 1: Orient prospect location plan

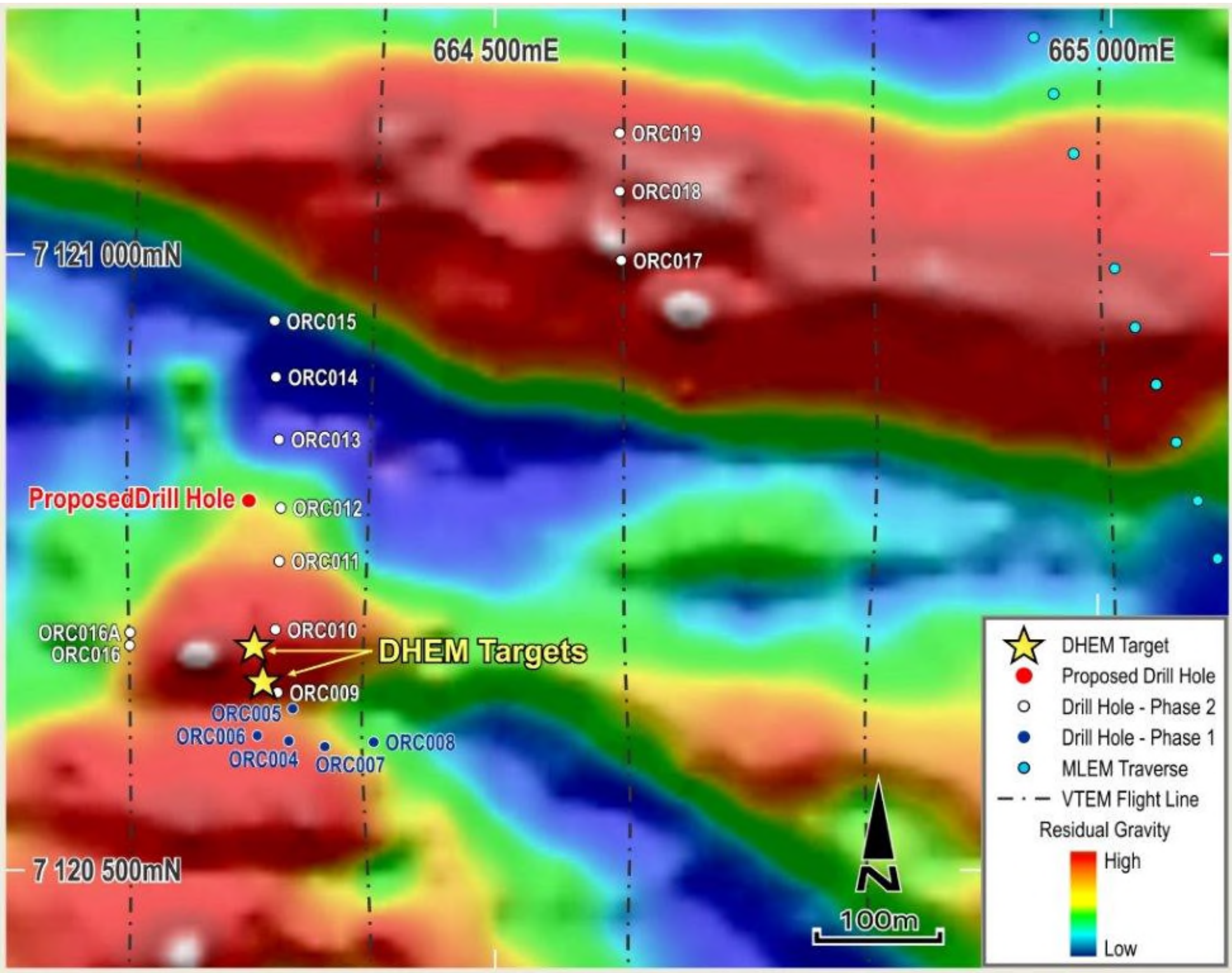

Figure 2: Geophysical targets in relation to gravity anomalism

Drill hole	Final depth (m)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Collar RL (m)
ORC009	150	664,322	7,120,645	182	-66	506
ORC010	**204**	**664,320**	**7,120,696**	187	-71	**503**
ORC011	150	664,323	7,120,752	180	-68	509
ORC012	150	664,324	7,120,795	152	-67	508
ORC013	150	664,323	7,120,850	184	-67	509
ORC014	102	664,321	7,120,902	184	-64	507
ORC015	102	664,320	7,120,947	185	-66	508
ORC016	82	664,201	7,120,683	183	-66	508
ORC016A	54	664,201	7,120,694	182	-62	508
ORC017	150	664,601	7,120,996	181	-63	506
ORC018	150	664,600	7,121,053	185	185	507
ORC019	201	664,600	7,121,099	182	-67	507
ORC020	102	663,499	7,121,149	180	-64	512

Table 1: Recent Orient prospect drilling

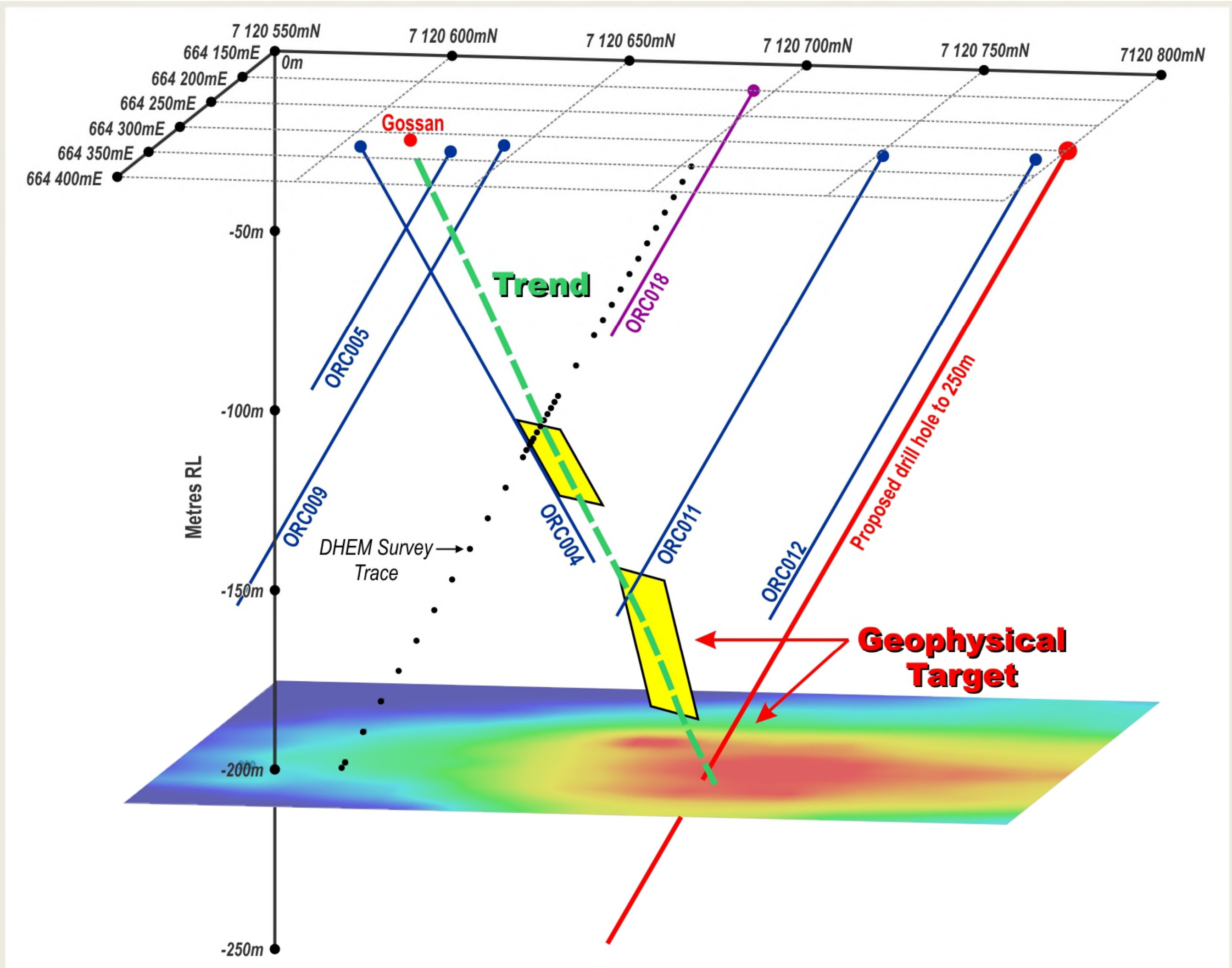

Figure 3: Section of Orient drilling showing modelled conductors, the gravity target at depth and proposed. View to west-south-west

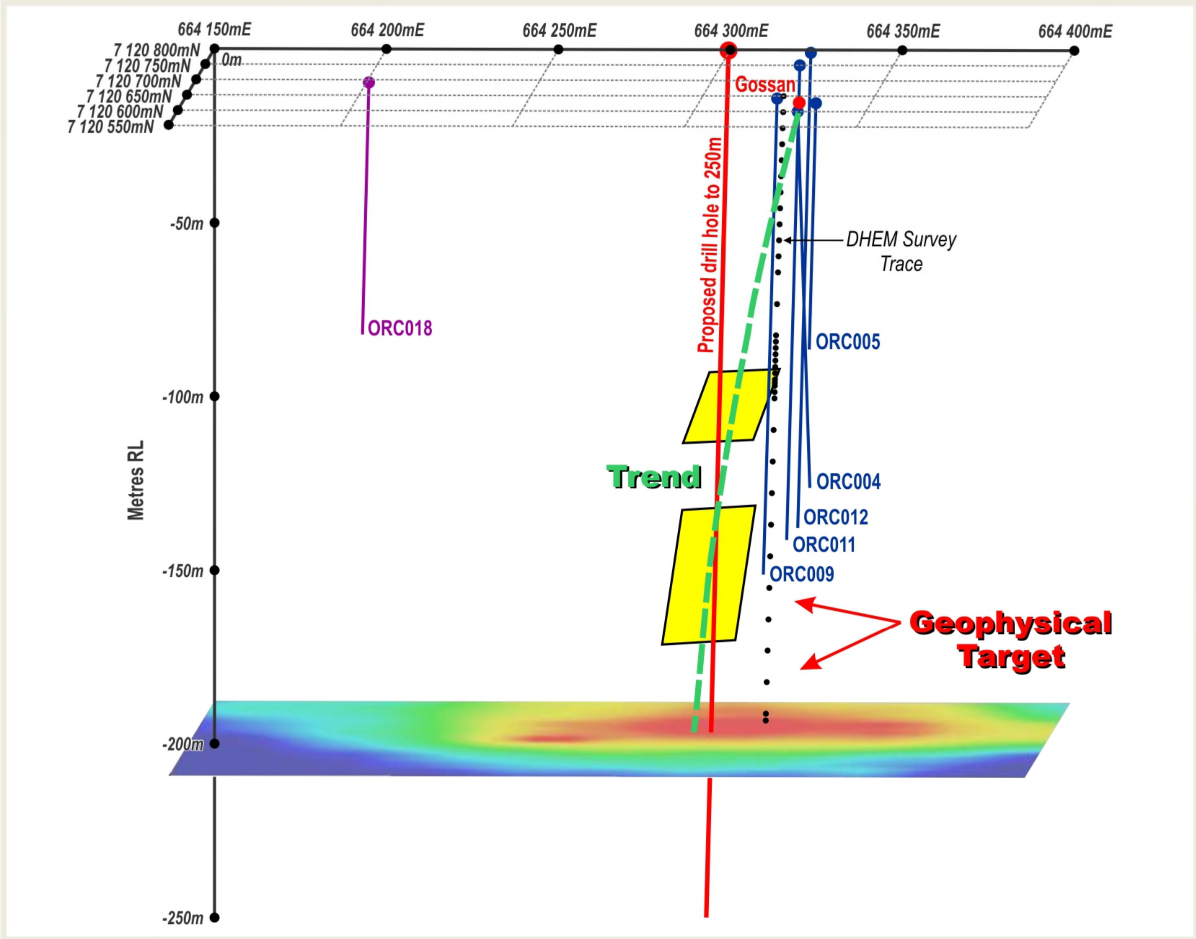

Figure 4: Oblique section of Orient drilling showing modelled conductors and gravity target. View to the north

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Au	Pt	Pd	Ag	Pb	Mo	W	Cu	Zn	S	Sb	Bi
Units			*ppb*	*ppb*	*ppb*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*	*ppm*
ORC009	6	9	5	20	15	-	5	1.1	1	108	114	150	0.82	-
ORC012	36	39	5	20	25	-	7	1.2	1	206	142	150	0.9	0.4
ORC013	63	66	7	15	15	-	1	0.8	-	180	96	850	0.94	-
ORC014	3	6	5	25	25	-	3	0.3	-	358	50	100	1.48	-
ORC014	9	12	18	50	45	2	4	0.3	-	340	112	50	1.4	-
ORC014	12	15	6	35	50	0.5	2	0.9	-	196	168	-	1.02	-
ORC014	27	30	5	25	30	-	3	0.8	-	158	122	850	0.92	-
ORC014	30	33	9	25	45	-	3	0.9	-	216	198	150	1.04	-
ORC014	33	36	7	20	25	1.5	4	0.6	-	166	142	-	0.54	-
ORC014	42	45	5	40	45	0.5	3	0.8	0.5	172	86	900	1.08	-
ORC015	0	3	5	15	20	1	4	0.1	-	94	100	150	0.78	-
ORC015	3	6	15	20	15	1	11	0.7	-	80	100	100	0.92	0.2
ORC016	66	69	7	25	15	-	3	1.2	1	190	80	200	0.58	-
ORC016	69	72	5	50	40	-	3	1.2	1.5	214	90	450	0.62	-
ORC017	69	72	43	90	100	-	1	0.9	1	100	66	500	0.88	-
ORC019	144	147	6	70	40	-	6	1.2	1.5	204	82	450	0.52	-
ORC019	150	153	5	95	115	-	3	1	1.5	98	70	200	0.58	-
ORC020	75	78	113	15	20	0.5	90	1.8	1	140	110	150	0.76	3.1

Table 2: Orient scout drilling phase 2 – assay results

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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 30 July 2013 on the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears.

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Table 3 - JORC 2012 Technical disclosure – Orient Phase 2 Scout Drilling		
Item	**JORC Code Commentary**	**RNI Commentary**
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips etc.) and measures taken to ensure sample representivity.	RC chips, from 1-3m reverse circulation drilling, 1kg subsamples, 40-50g charges for fire assay and other assay methods. TerraSpec ™ alteration (mineral) mapping taken on each and every 1m interval. Innovex and Niton multi-element handheld XRF every one metre. Representivity demonstrated by repeat sample and reference sample assay. Repeat, random re-assay and reference standard re-assay
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.
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.	Percentage and quality 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. 3m samples riffle split and composited. 1kg sub-sample taken at cyclone from 25kg residue sample stored onsite for reference.
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 and Datashed databases, with separate tables for duplicates, laboratory standards. Analysis of these using Geoacess ™. One metre samples routinely electronically logged with multi-element XRF and routine analysed for alteration mineralogy using Terraspec (TM) short wave infrared spectral analysis.
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 in 1m lots, 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 -50g sub-samples. Sample size is industry standard for this type of drilling
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 grade analysis by external consultants (Omni GeoX). In-field independent verification by consultant geologists from OmniGeoX. No adjustments to assay data. No twinned holes. Primary documentation on paper, stored on site, assays both paper and electronic, overall data stored in DataShed database.
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 help GPS collar location. Downhole camera, every 50m for downhole survey. Lidar, 50cm contours for surface topography, 3cm precision. Data spacing is scout drilling on 50m northings. Planned drilling towards 180 and -60 degree dip.
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.	Drilling planned at right angles to known strike and at best practical angle to intersect target at right angles.

Sample security	Measures undertaken to ensure sample security and integrity.	Sample bags tagged and logged, sealed in bulka bags, dispatch by third party contractor, in-company reconciliation with laboratory assay returns.
Audits and review	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Database compilation into Data-shed for data integrity. Program review by external consultants.
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.	Exploration licence E51/1053. 100% owned by Grosvenor Gold.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgement and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Geochemical exploration by Gleneagle gold and other parties. Regional geophysical exploration by Anglo American and its related parties prior to 2000.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Paleoproterozoic age oxide gold and base metal mineralisation. Structurally controlled and structurally remobilised. 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. Long section widths are true widths.
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. Significant base metal results 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.	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).	Further drilling, targeting and mapping. Further DHEM and surface IP and EM work. Further drilling, both RC and RC diamond tail.