ASX Announcement 5 August 2013

RNI COMPLETES CALLIES RESOURCE DRILLING AT GROSVENOR

HIGHLIGHTS

Resource and Investment NL (ASX: **RNI**) (**RNI** or the Company) is pleased to announce the Company has received the final assay results from the Callies gold resource and reserve drilling program at the Grosvenor Project in Western Australia.

The last seven assay results included the biggest mineralised widths recorded from the 53-hole (8,277 metre) RC drilling program at Callies, including intersections of 101m, 61m and 60m. The final assay results included:

- CLRC047A: 16m @ 2.53g/t Au from 107m including;
  10m @ 54.1g/t bismuth (Bi), 30g/t tellurium (Te) and 650ppm tungsten (W) from 112m
  (Includes peak result of 1m @ 18.3g/t Au from 162m, with 3.5g/t Ag, 332g/t Bi and 197g/t Te)
- CLRC050: 61m @ 0.84g/t Au from 147m
- CLRC049: 60m @ 0.62g/t Au from 150m
- CLRC052: 101m @ 0.51g/t Au from 108m
- CLRC053: 7m @ 1.94g/t Au from 115m including;
  2m @ 3.92g/t Au from 119m

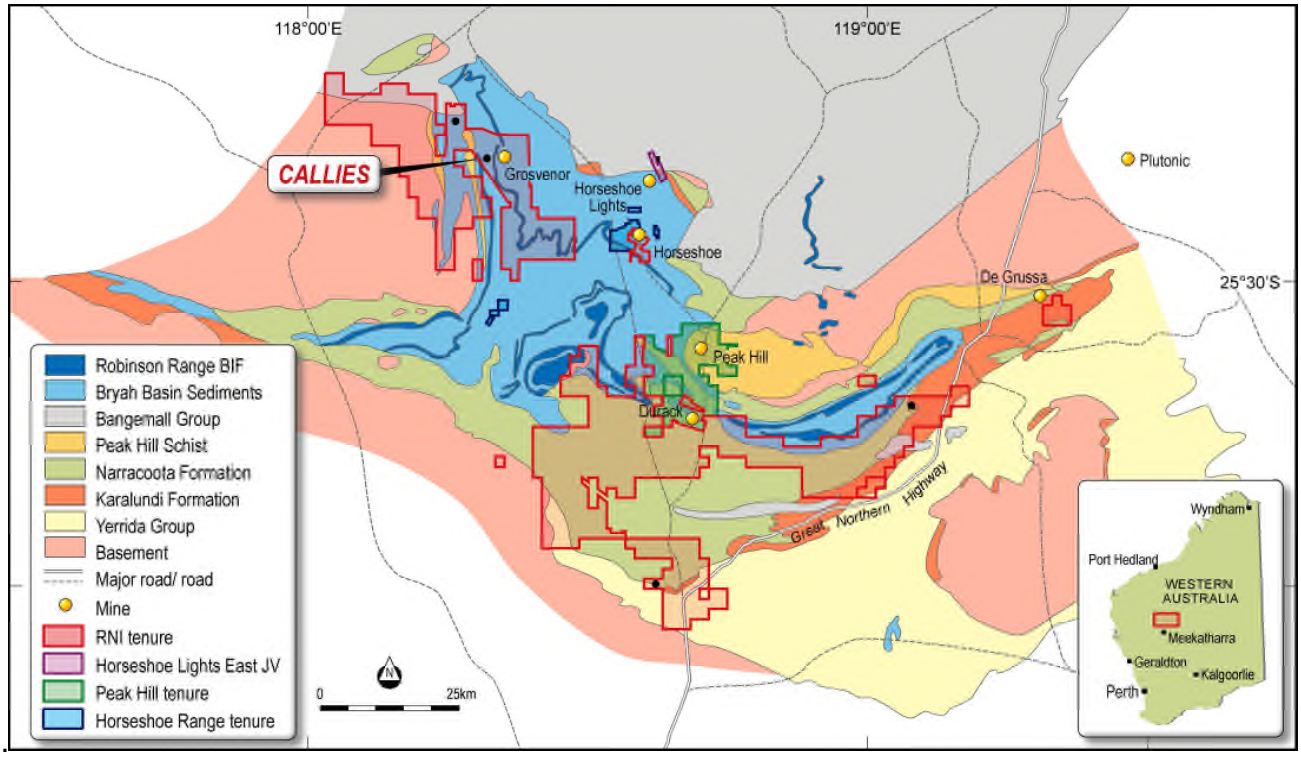

Figure 1: Regional Geology and Project Location

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Figures 2 & 3 and Table 3 include more information on the latest Callies assays, while drill collar locations are included in Table 2.

The Callies drilling program was conducted along the strike of the Callies open pit where an existing gold resource of 950,000 tonnes @ 1.5g/t (Table 1) has been defined. The assay results from Callies will be incorporated into an updated resource estimation process scheduled to be complete in the September 2013 quarter.

Callies is one of a number of resources close to RNI's Grosvenor gold treatment plant 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 A$1,000 per ounce.

The latest assays and mineralised widths from the final eight holes remain appropriate for a bulk mining opportunity at Callies. Key results and outcomes include that:

- Drilling has demonstrated that northernmost 200m of the 800m mineralised strike at Callies is of the same concept, i.e. bulk minable with internal higher grade gold zones
- A second footwall lode has been delineated with geological continuity below the main lode
- These results cover 25% of the potential strike length of the combined Callies resource, at depths deeper than the prior previous drilling programs (Figure 3)
- The Callies deposit remains open along strike to the north and at depth, even with this 200m extension

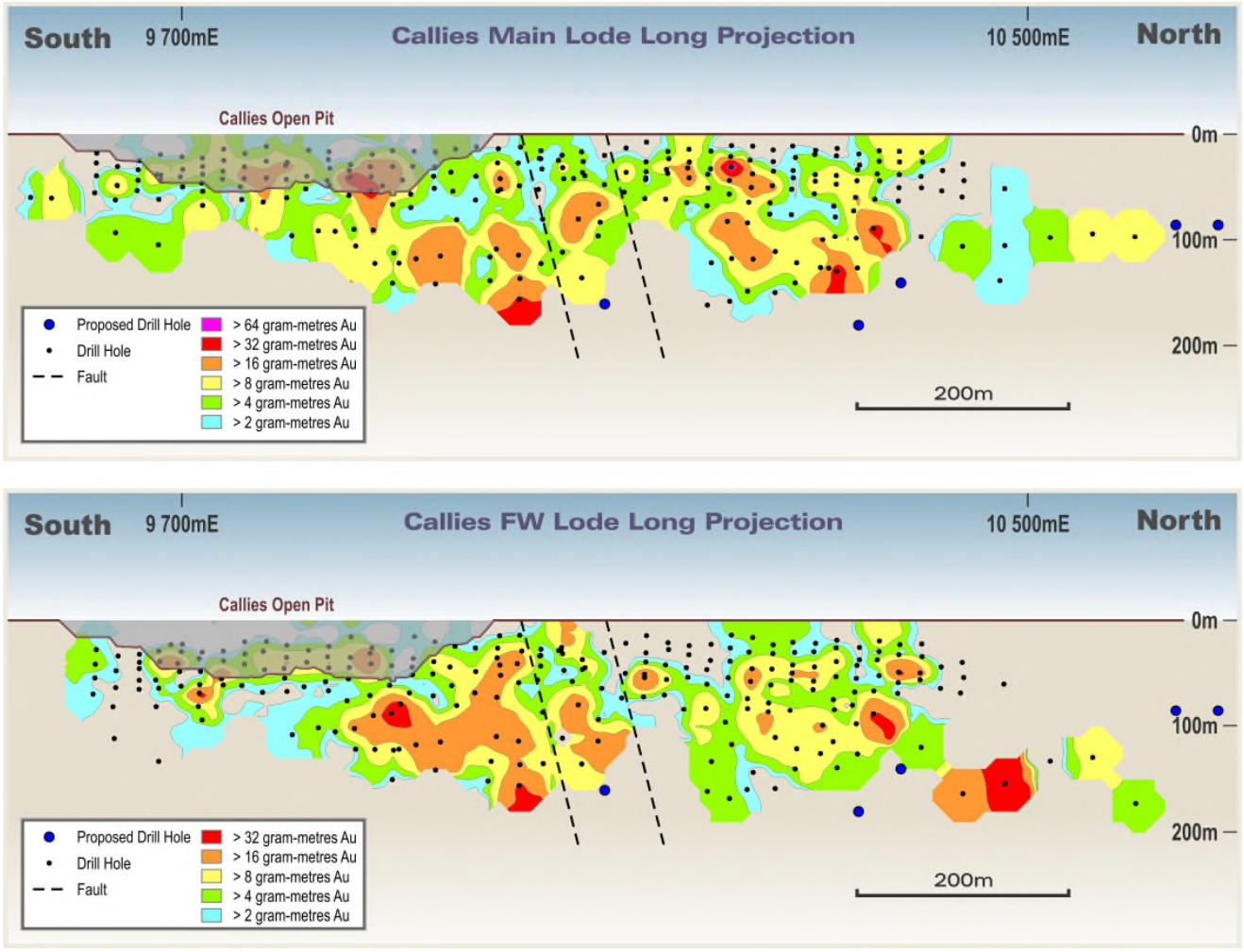

Figure 2: Callies Resource Long Section. Co-ordinates are local grid.

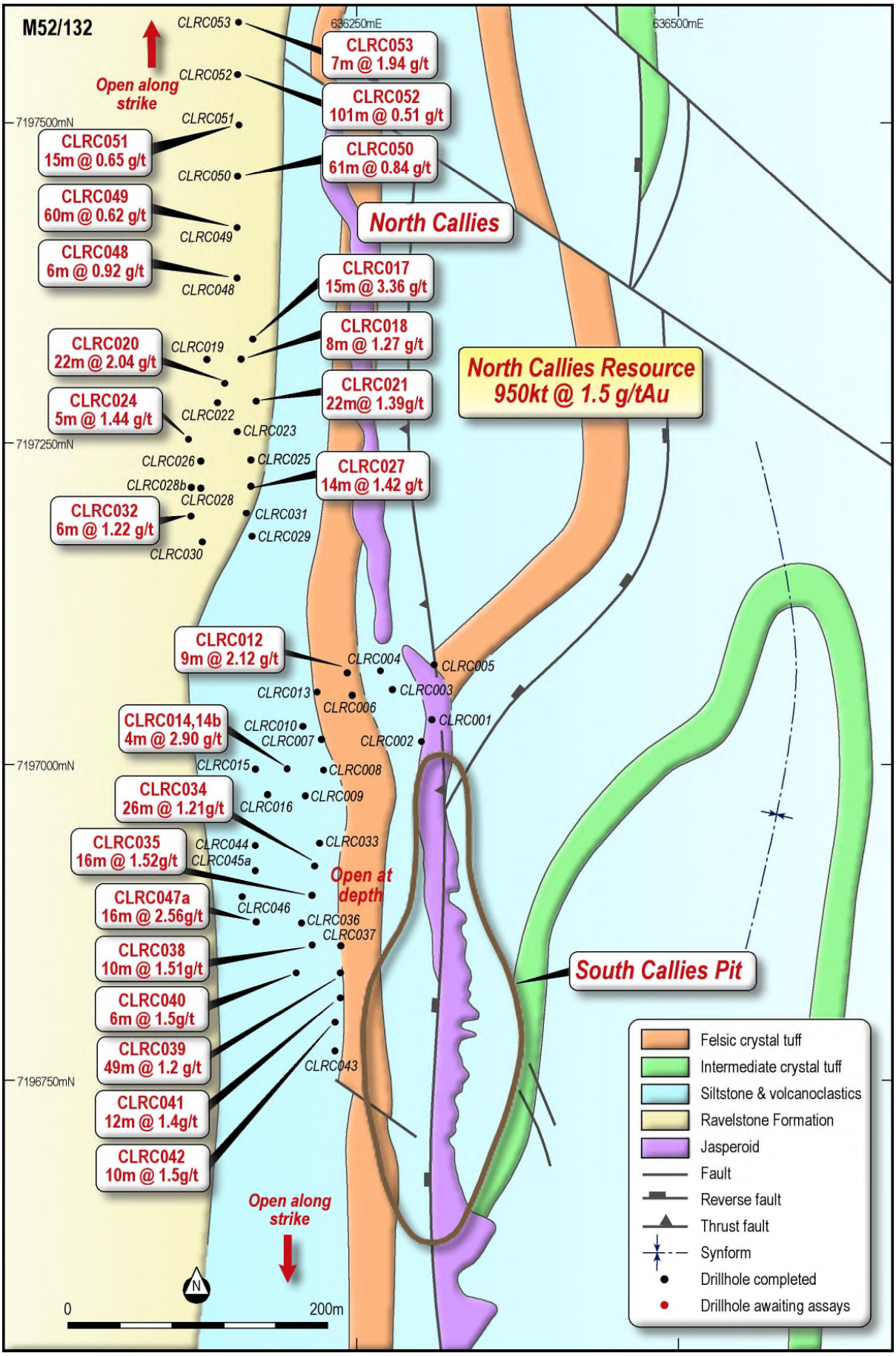

Figure 3: Plan view of Callies drilling and surrounding geology

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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 5 August 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 Resource 2012

Summary of Callies Gold Resources - November 2012										
Project	Cut-off (g/t)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (Au g/t)	Au Ounces
		Measured		Indicated		Inferred		Total		
Callies North	0.5	793	1.52	47	1.37	109	1.14	949	1.47	44,800

Table 2: Callies Project Drillhole Update

Drillhole	Final depth (m)	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Collar RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip
CLRC045A	138	636,208	7,196,924	506	89	-60
CLRC047A	168	636,213	7,196,884	506	89	-60
CLRC048	168	636,166	7,197,377	506	89	-58
CLRC049	210	636,164	7,197,416	507	89	-58
CLRC050	210	636,160	7,197,456	503	89	-57
CLRC051	210	636,162	7,197,499	506	89	-58
CLRC052	210	636,154	7,197,539	507	89	-57
CLRC053	210	636,161	7,197,577	504	89	-55

Table 3: Callies Assay Update, gold assay > 2 gram-metres

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	S ppm	Sb ppm	Te ppm	W ppm
CLRC047A	155	156	1	**4.16**	0.5	0.7	114	10.3	8	16,400	0.44	0.6	30.5
CLRC047A	158	159	1	**4.73**	1	60.4	1580	59.2	54	7750	0.84	29.8	203
CLRC047A	162	163	1	**18.3**	3.5	332	1040	44.4	152	5960	0.56	197	358
CLRC047A	164	165	1	3.12	0.5	20.9	440	7.4	16	1130	0.58	6.2	34
CLRC048	153	154	1	4.11	1.5	1.9	18	15.6	23	64,100	0.7	1.2	18
CLRC049	165	166	1	**5.04**	0.5	**1.7**	230	20	83	16,100	0.58	1.2	10
CLRC050	154	155	1	**2.43**	0.5	**2.8**	246	7.4	47	26,800	0.6	1.4	5.5
CLRC050	159	160	1	**2.63**	3.5	**21.4**	540	8.4	202	85,400	0.6	7.8	7.5
CLRC050	173	174	1	**2.81**	1	**5.6**	272	16.9	197	30,700	1.82	2.6	8.5
CLRC050	176	177	1	2.12	1	**4.2**	390	17.5	203	71,100	0.66	3.2	12
CLRC050	179	180	1	2.17	1	**5.8**	498	14.8	237	50,000	0.58	3	13
CLRC050	184	185	1	**3.43**	1	**5.5**	352	3.7	91	51,200	0.44	3.6	8
CLRC052	108	109	1	**2.82**	2	0.8	88	39.5	54	50	0.52	0.6	93.5
CLRC052	109	110	1	**4.09**	0.5	0.6	34	16.4	35	100	0.56	0.8	55.5
CLRC052	120	121	1	2.27	1.5	**16.7**	912	66.5	47	24,200	0.46	3.2	14
CLRC053	119	120	1	**3.92**	1	0.7	724	7.1	126	34,700	0.48	2.8	16.5
CLRC053	120	121	1	2.39	1	0.8	908	15.3	57	24,300	0.6	1.6	15.5
CLRC053	121	122	1	**3.66**	1	**2.4**	1590	48.3	122	47,600	0.4	3.2	16
CLRC053	204	205	1	2.13	0.5	0.6	574	4.8	65	20,300	1.22	0.6	11

Table 4: JORC 2012 Technical disclosure – Callies Resource Reserve Drill-out

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 (Coffey Mining). In-field independent verification by consultant geologists from OmniGeoX. No adjustments to assay data. No twinned holes. Primary documentation 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 and distribution has already demonstrated geological and grade continuity, this drilling is infill and in addition.
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.	North Callies: M52/132. Pre-1994 Mining Lease. Lease 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 Table 5)
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. 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.
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).	Diamond drilling below water table.

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**