ASX Announcement 28 May 2014

HIGH-GRADE COPPER-GOLD MINERALISATION AT CASHMANS

- ***Copper gossan at Cheroona returns grades of 17.4% Copper, 8.84g/t Gold and 2.0g/t Silver***

HIGHLIGHTS

- Initial reconnaissance exploration at the Cheroona Joint Venture (RNI earning 70%) in Western Australia's Bryah Basin has identified a high-grade copper-gold gossan at the T10 prospect. Assay results from rock chip samples include:

  RNI30000025: **17.4% Copper, 8.84g/t Gold and 2.0g/t Silver**

- T10 is located ~1.5km south of the Orient prospect (100% RNI) where strong zones of volcanogenic hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) mineralisation have previously been reported from a combination of surface sampling and drilling. This new target is interpreted to be located on a folded repeat of the stratigraphic horizon that hosts Orient

- A review of existing airborne electromagnetic (VTEM) data has identified a subtle conductive zone that is coincident with the location of the copper-gold mineralisation

- Strong copper geochemical anomalism has also been identified in limited surface sampling data to the west 6km along strike

- Examination of historical open file data has identified a series of outcropping gold occurrences. These samples have never been assayed for base metals

- T10 mineralisation reconfirms RNI's exploration targeting criteria following the high-grade Forrest copper-gold discovery announced on 26 May 2014

Resource and Investment NL (ASX: **RNI**) (**RNI** or the Company) is pleased to announce the results of an initial program of reconnaissance exploration on tenements within the Company's Cheroona Joint Venture with Northern Star Resources Ltd (ASX:NST).

The Cheroona JV forms part of RNI's Cashmans Project, which is in turn part of the Company's Grosvenor Project in Western Australia's Bryah Basin (Figure 1).

Exploration at Cheroona has focused on an initial program of target evaluation following compilation and assessment of data previously collected and provided by Northern Star, as well as open file data compilation. This targeting process identified a number of areas subsequently assessed in the field.

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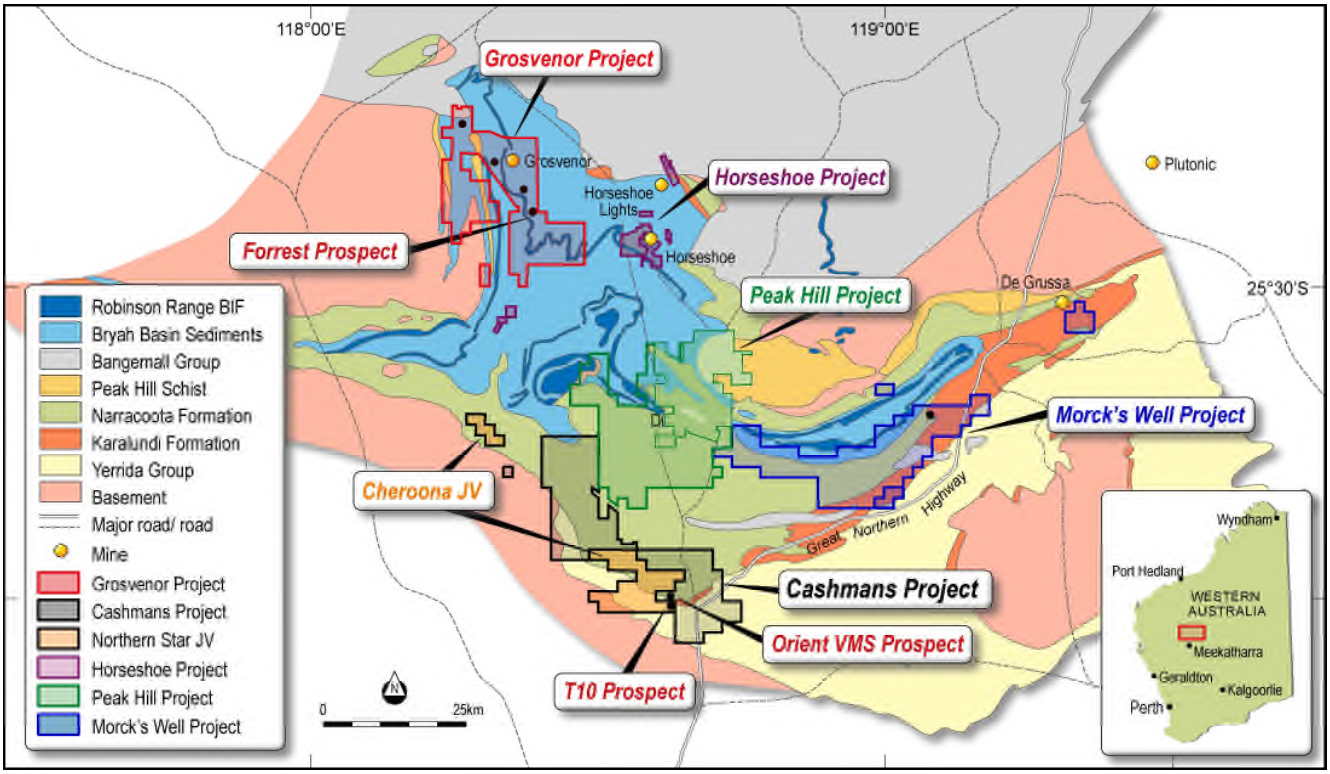

Figure 1: Project and Prospect location

The key results from this work include:

- Field checking of a subtle VTEM conductor (T10) that was interpreted to lie on a fold repeat of the contact that hosts the Orient prospect resulted in the discovery of the high-grade oxide copper-gold gossan. Multiple samples were taken over the area of the gossan and the results are summarised in Table 1 below.

Sample No	Easting	Northing	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Mn (ppm)	Te (ppm)	Hg (ppb)
RNI3000023	664,646	7,119,440	**16.0**	**3.34**	**4.0**	41.3	204	1000	12.8	930
RNI3000024	664,650	7,119,436	**17.8**	**4.36**	**7.0**	34	175	894	12.8	870
RNI3000025	664,657	7,119,456	**17.4**	**8.84**	**2.0**	39.7	242	530	14.2	420
RNI3000026	664,643	7,119,449	**17.0**	**1.86**	**4.0**	35.8	35.8	506	12.4	550

Table 1: Assay results

- The Orient prospect has been the focus of previous exploration by RNI (see ASX announcement 10 October 2013) that has located a VHMS-related gossan and anomalous oxide material in drilling. Best results from Orient include:
  - Gossan sample (RNI002071): 7.2% Cu, 1.3g/t Au, 0.33% Zn, 0.43% Pb, 4.0g/t Ag
  - Drill hole (ORC004): 36m @ 0.24% Cu, 0.15% Zn

- Identification of a strong copper geochemical anomaly on the target VHMS stratigraphy 6km to the west highlights the prospectivity of the broader area. It also supports the application of systematic geochemical sampling to the area to define new targets.

- Identification of a series of interflow chert and sediment horizons within the Narracoota Formation associated with highly anomalous gold rock chip samples reported in historical open file reports. The samples have not been assayed for base metals.

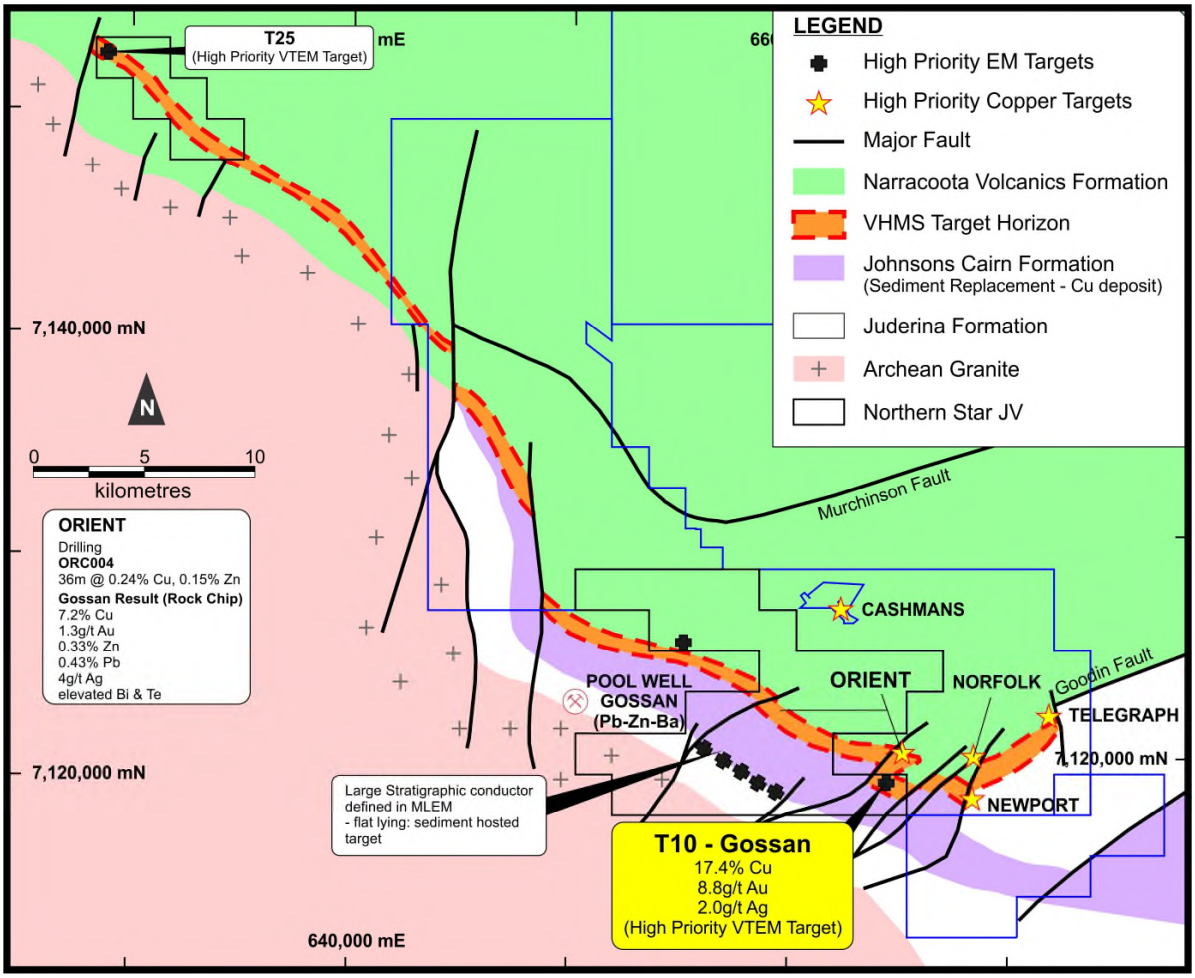

Figure 2: Summary Cu and Au final assay, drilling results and interpretation

The initial results of this reconnaissance phase of exploration have confirmed the prospectivity of the Cashmans Project and in particular the recently acquired joint venture tenements. The targeted "VHMS Target Sequence" is interpreted to extend for ~25 km within the immediate project area (~40km in total) and is made up predominantly of interbedded mafic volcanic and volcano-sedimentary units with abundant interflow chert horizons and mafic intrusive rocks. The sequence is interpreted to be the lower part of the Narracoota Volcanic Formation.

The next phase of exploration will see the systematic collection of detailed geochemical soil sampling that will be assayed for a full base and precious metal suite.

Cheroona Joint Venture - Background

The Cheroona Joint Venture with Northern Star (see ASX announcement 4 December 2013) is structured with an initial earn-in phase that will have RNI (through subsidiary Grosvenor Gold Ltd) spend $500,000 over 3 years to earn a 51% interest. Of this, RNI must spend a minimum of $150,000 in first 2 years prior to withdrawal. RNI then has a right to proceed to a second phase by electing to spend a further $800,000 over 4 years to move to 70%. At this point Northern Star has a one-off right to claw back to 49% by paying $3 million cash to RNI. On a discovery of a 200,000 tonne contained copper deposit (JORC compliant measured and/or indicated resource) RNI must pay Northern Star $1 million in cash or shares.

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Competent Person's Statement

Information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared and compiled by Albert Thamm BSc (Hons) MSc, who is a Corporate Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. The information in this announcement that relates to previously released exploration data was disclosed under JORC Code 2012 for the Cashmans Project (refer ASX announcement dated 10 October 2013).

Mr Thamm is a Director of Resource and Investment NL. Mr Thamm has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Thamm consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements

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Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Rock chips at outcrop with collar information captured in the Company's database. The sample material was examined for visible copper mineralisation and where observed the type and estimated amount was recorded on a *qualitative not quantitative basis*. • XRF analysis of the rock chip samples was undertaken with a handheld Innovex-X Delta Premium XRF unit. The machine was routinely calibrated and CRM material inserted into sample runs for QAQC purposes. Reading time varied for different batches of samples between 30 seconds or 90 seconds (3 beams). Data was routinely checked with internal QAQC standards met. • The selected samples were analysed through a cardboard envelope. • Follow up formal assay, FA 50 for gold and ICP
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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.).*	• Not applicable. No drilling was undertaken to generate these results.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *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.*	• Not applicable. No drilling was undertaken to generate these results.
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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• The sample material was examined for visible copper mineralisation and where observed the type and estimated amount was recorded on a qualitative not quantitative basis. • This type of logging in no way infers any interval or percentage per metre: it records the presence or absence of visual copper mineralisation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *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, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*	• Mineralisation where noted was collected into calico bags for storage and pXRF analysis. • It is not inferred that this style of sample collection is representative of the in-situ material.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	
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.* • *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.* • *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.*	• See sampling techniques. • No laboratory tests have been undertaken on these samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All sampling, geological logging, borehole location, laboratory analysis results and QAQC data is retained in a relational database. Resource and Investment uses Datashed as the relational database which has thorough built-in triggers for validation of imported data. An experienced Database Administrator oversees quality control of data. • Borehole, Geological and Sampling data is captured in specifically designed spreadsheets with built in validation for data entry fields, using established procedures. • No adjustment to assay data is made.
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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The grid system used for survey of collars is MGA94 Zone 50
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Sample spacing is solely based on the presence of visible copper mineralisation in the remaining drill spoils adjacent to each located drill collar.
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 sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Not applicable. No drilling was undertaken to generate these results.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples have been retained on-site at the RNI Exploration Office – Grosvenor Gold Operation
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Database compilation into Data-shed for data integrity.

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	• *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 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 licences E51/1391 and E52/2509 held by Northern Star as part of the Cheroona JV with RNI and its subsidiary, Grosvenor Gold Pty Ltd. • Under an initial earn-in phase, RNI (through subsidiary Grosvenor Gold Pty Ltd) will: Spend $500,000 over three years to earn a 51% interest; and Spend a minimum of $150,000 in the first 24 months prior to withdrawal.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Drilled by RAB, RC and vacuum, assayed gold only, various parties not limited to SOG, Grosvenor Gold, Eagle Gold, Gleneagle and Perilya.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Paleoproterozoic age oxide gold and base metal mineralisation. Structurally controlled and structurally remobilised. • Base metal anomalous stratigraphy with sub-Narracoota volcanic and meta-sedimentary equivalents. Possible stratabound/stratigraphic mineralisation, remobilised structurally.
Drill hole Information	• *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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *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.*	• Not applicable. No drilling was undertaken to generate these results.
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.*	• Not applicable. No drilling was undertaken to generate these results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept 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.*	• Not applicable. No drilling was undertaken to generate these results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	
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.*	• Plans included in the 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 practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All copper and gold grades 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. • Regional geological mapping. • Regional aeromagnetic survey.
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).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Regional soil geochemical survey in progress. • Further geological mapping, AC and RC drilling to test anomalous horizons. • Diamond below water table to establish enhanced geological knowledge of precious and base metal mineralization. • Programs of geophysical surveys.