



ASX Announcement

16 August 2016

BRYAH BASIN DRILLING – JORC UPDATE

Further to the ASX announcement of 11 August 2016, **RNI NL (ASX: RNI)** provides the following JORC Code table on the diamond hole drilled at the Cuba copper-gold target within the Company's Doolgunna Project in Western Australia's Bryah Basin.

As outlined in the ASX announcement of 11 August 2016, uncut drill core from the diamond hole has been delivered to the assay laboratory in Perth and RNI will provide a further update once the assay results have been received and interpreted.

For and on behalf of the RNI Board.

MILES KENNEDY
CHAIRMAN

**Cuba Diamond Drilling
JORC Code, 2012 Edition
Table 1**

**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.	No sampling and assay is reported as yet.
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.).	- Diamond drilling, PQ size to 131.9m, HQ to 539.7m, and NQ to EOH, standard. Nominal dip -70 degrees, azimuth 315 degrees. - Ausdrill, Rig 1553, KWL 1600, truck mounted, with ancillary support trucks.
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.	- Direct measurement of recoveries estimated at the drill site. - Core loss was marked with core blocks throughout the drilling campaign by the supervising Driller. - No sampling and assay reported as yet.
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,	All core is logged geologically and is qualitative in nature.

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	channel, etc.) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	
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. - Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	- No sampling and assay reported as yet. - The PQ and HQ core is to be quarter core sampled while the NQ diameter core is to be half core sampled. - Core is to be cut at ALS laboratory in Perth using an Almonte coresaw.
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 (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	No sampling and assay reported as yet.
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.	No sampling and assay reported as yet.
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 drill collars were positioned using a Garmin hand held GPS. The coordinates were plotted and marked in GDA94 / MGA zone 50. - Diamond down-hole surveys taken by digital single shot REFLEX camera every approximate 10m.
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	- No sample and assay results reported as yet. - No sample compositing will be applied.

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	<i>appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	• No mineral resource work without sampling and assay and further drilling.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i>	• Orientation lines were marked on core where core orientation marks were able to be made (areas of unbroken ground and competent) • Samples have been requested that samples are to be taken above the orientation line to ensure that sampling is unbiased. • Alpha and beta measurements were taken throughout the entire hole on quartz carbonate veins and bedding planes. Results show that the drill hole is perpendicular to the strike in bedding. • The diamond drill hole is targeting RC pathfinder geochemistry and surface geological interpretation.
Sample security	• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	• Core dispatched for sawing (1/4 and 1/2 core), sampling and assay.
Audits or reviews	• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	• Database compilation into Data-shed for data integrity. • Program review by company senior geologist.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i>	• RNI is acquiring the Doolgunna Project (E52/2438) from Ascidian Prospecting Pty Ltd (Refer ASX announcement 8 July 2016). The Yugunga Nya are the local claimant Group. • No impediments to further drilling other than standard Western Australia drilling approval process.
Exploration done by other parties	• <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Doolgunna Project • Prior to 2010, Sandfire Resources held the ground and completed several surface lag sampling programs and several RAB drill programs to follow up on significant gold anomalism.
Geology	• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	Doolgunna Project • The Doolgunna Project Area is hosted within a turbiditic sedimentary sequence belonging to the Karalundi Formation, which has an inter-fingering relationship with Narracoota Mafic

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		Volcanics. The Cuba prospect is interpreted to sit on the southern fold axis of a southerly plunging synform.
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: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth - 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.	Refer to Table 1 for collar information.
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.	- Assays are pending. - Maximum sample widths are 1m, with minimum sample widths of 0.5m. These intervals were dependent on sampling to areas of geological significance (alterations, bedding, veining etc)
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. - 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').	Results will be reported as downhole.
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.	Plan view of the Cuba Prospect has been included in the announcement.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should	The document is considered to be a balanced report with a suitable cautionary note.

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	<i>be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	
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.	DHEM Downhole electromagnetic survey will be conducted downhole after completion.
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.	Doolgunna Project - Half and quarter core will be assayed for target elements and pathfinder mineralisation. - Terraspec analysis will be completed on the pulp residues to determine the alteration associated with the key pathfinder elements. This will determine whether there is a plunge component the drilling completed to date.