



ADDITIONAL WIDE DRILLING INTERCEPTS AT CALLIES DEPOSIT

Update of latest drilling results

HIGHLIGHTS

Resource and Investment NL (ASX: **RNI**) (**RNI** or the Company) is pleased to announce the latest results from resource and reserve drilling at the Callies gold deposit at the Company's Grosvenor Project in Western Australia (Figure 1). This drilling program is focused on expanding the resource and reserve base to support a recommencement of mining and gold production at Grosvenor in the short to medium term.

Key results include:

- Continued expansion of the Callies mineralised zone along strike and down-dip of the existing Callies open pit. Significantly, the gold mineralised zone remains open along strike and at depth;
- The wide zones of oxide mineralisation extend to depths of >150m below surface and these results will likely result in a new resource that incorporates both the existing North Callies Resource and the existing South Callies open pit;
- Significant drill intercepts from this recent program of drilling include (see Table 1 for details):
 - **CLRC039** **49m @ 1.2g/t Au from 111m including:
8m @ 2.0g/t**
 - **CLRC040** **6m @ 1.5g/t Au from 126m**
 - **CLRC041** **12m @ 1.4g/t Au from 106m**
 - **CLRC042** **10m @ 1.5g/t Au from 97m**
- All new drilling results will be incorporated into an updated resource estimation process to be completed in the current quarter.
- The current drilling program at Callies has now been completed, with final assays submitted to the laboratory. Any additional drilling at Callies will be based on the outcome of the resource estimation process.

INTRODUCTION

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

The drilling is being undertaken along the strike of the Callies open pit where an existing gold resource of 950,000 tonnes @ 1.5g/t (Table 3) has been defined. Callies is one of a number of Grosvenor 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 A\$1000 per ounce.

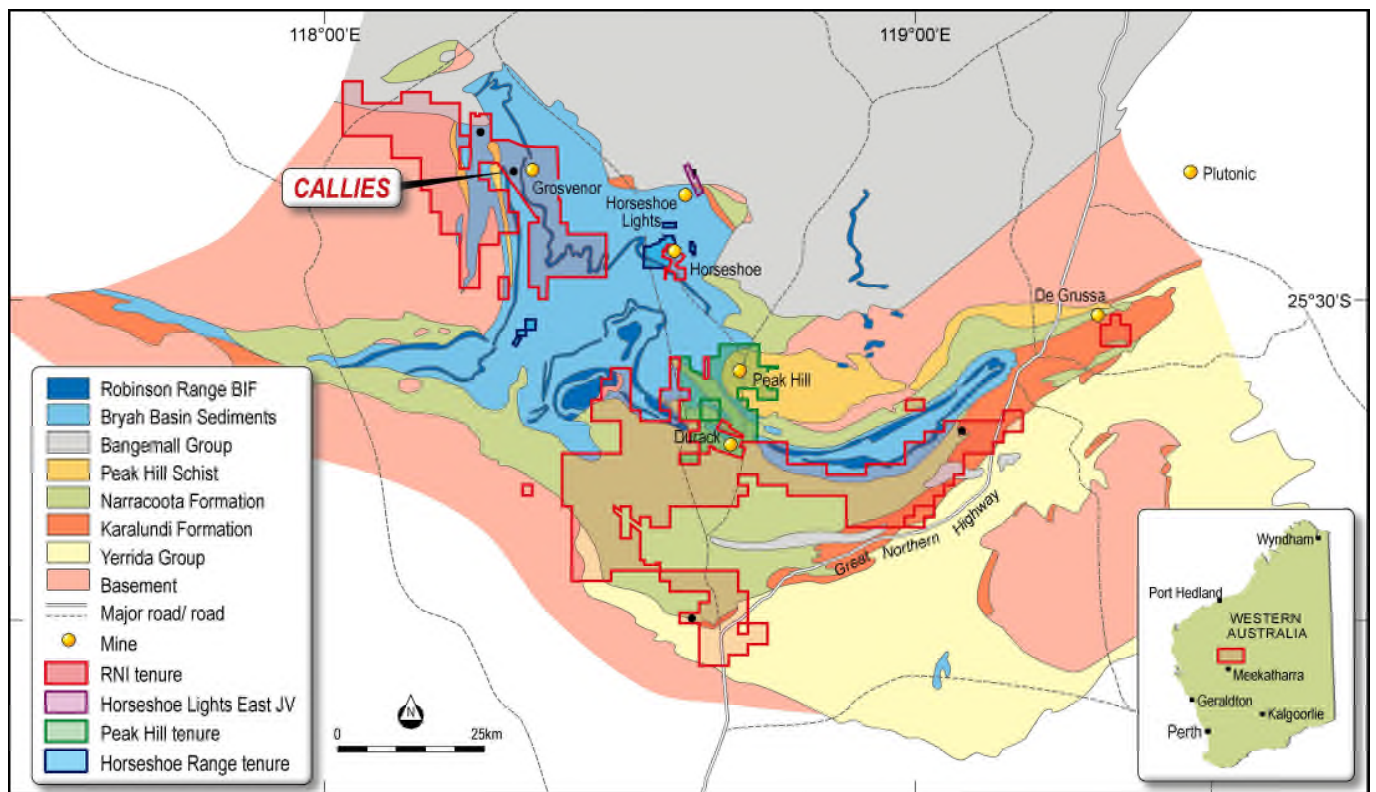


Figure 1: Regional geology and Callies project location

CALLIES RESOURCE AND RESERVE DRILLING PROGRAM

The reverse circulation (“RC”) drilling program has to date comprised 57 drill holes (8,355m) targeting a defined zone of broad oxide and transitional mineralisation immediately north and down dip of the previously mined 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 leach and conventional open pit processing options.

The results of the drilling to date have successfully delineated a broad zone of oxide and transitional gold mineralisation for at least 800m 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, below which it remains open. Importantly, the mineralised zone remains open along strike to the north and also south of the Callies open pit.

The current drilling program has now been completed with final assays awaiting return from the laboratory. Any additional drilling to extend or infill the mineralised zone will be subject to the results of the planned resource estimation process.

Higher-grade intersections have been intercepted within this broader mineralised zone (see Table 2). These zones will be considered for inclusion in an optimised mine plan to support the existing 1Mtpa nameplate Grosvenor gold plant, which is 100% owned by RNI.

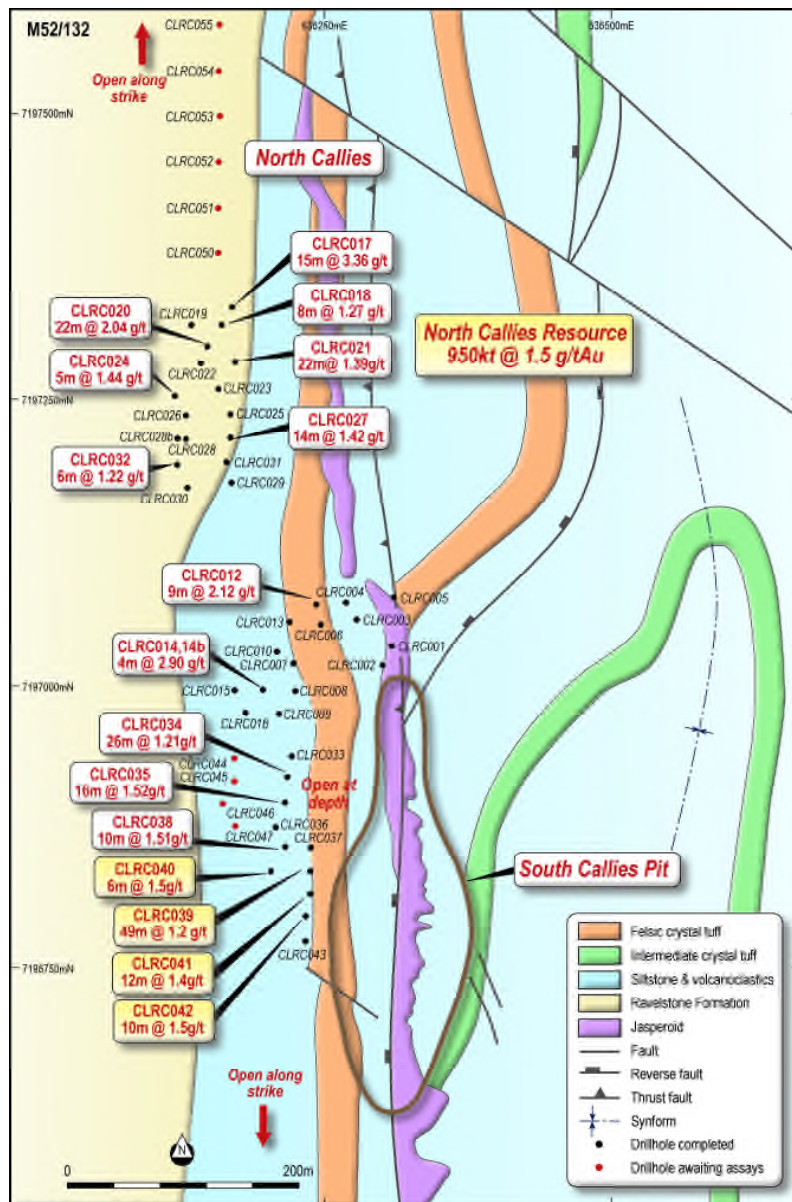


Figure 2: Plan view of Callies drilling and surrounding geology

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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 8 July 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	Azimuth	From	To	Interval	Grade
								(Au g/t)
CLRC039	636242	7196840	90.00	-50.00	111	160	49	1.2
including					121	129	8	2.0
CLRC040	636207	7196839	90.00	-50.00	127	146	19	0.7
including					126	132	6	1.5
CLRC041	636242	7196820	90.00	-50.00	106	162	56	0.6
including					106	118	12	1.4
CLRC042	636237	7196800	90.00	-50.00	110	134	24	0.9
including					97	107	10	1.5
CLRC043	636238	7196780	90.00	-50.00	126	132	6	1.3
including					126	129	3	1.9
CLRC047	636176	7196879	90.00	-50.00	167	177	10	0.5

Table 2 - Callies Deposit Resource Drilling Results (>2g/t)												
Gold grades > 200gram centimetres				Au	Ag	Mo	W	Cu	S	Te	Sb	Bi
Hole ID	From	To	Metres	g/t	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
			(down hole)									
CLRC036	146	147	1	2.1		17.4	175	306	8900	2.4	0.6	4.6
CLRC036	150	151	1	2.3		9.3	75.5	236	28300	2	0.56	3
CLRC040	128	129	1	1.7	1	8.5	990	386	300	1.2	1.1	1.8
CLRC040	130	131	1	1.8	1	20.9	2110	346	4750	2.2	0.98	4.5
CLRC037	104	105	1	4.6		38.1	315	70	50	11.6	0.68	37.1
CLRC037	107	108	1	2		69.2	117	30	150	2.2	0.72	1.9
CLRC037	116	117	1	4.2	5.5	3.3	129	600	300	0.8	0.54	0.5
CLRC037	123	124	1	2.4		2	22	480	9150	0.2	0.56	0.2
CLRC037	129	130	1	2.7		49.6	6870	370	68500	1	0.32	1.4
CLRC039	104	105	1	1.7		0.7	190	112	100	0.4	1.14	0.4
CLRC039	118	119	1	2		1.9	70.5	150	50	3.6	0.26	3.6
CLRC039	121	122	1	3.8	43.5	19.8	325	1200	50	73.6	0.68	394
CLRC039	123	124	1	1.8	0.5	1	130	534	100	2.6	0.54	3.7
CLRC039	124	125	1	3.1	1	1.2	108	338	200	4.2	0.5	9.9
CLRC039	126	127	1	2.4	2.5	20.7	3780	1880	57300	24.2	0.6	48.2
CLRC039	128	129	1	2.5	1.5	27.3	8290	336	25800	8	0.36	21.4
CLRC039	129	130	1	1.6	1	20.5	7080	250	21100	5.6	0.52	13.7
CLRC039	132	133	1	1.8	2	10.5	1710	596	8650	6.4	0.54	14.1
CLRC039	134	135	1	1.7	1	4	374	508	7150	5	0.48	10.5
CLRC039	138	139	1	1.8	1	2	390	338	1950	4.2	0.48	5.9
CLRC039	139	140	1	3.6	1	4.1	920	440	9050	6.8	0.44	11.4
CLRC039	140	141	1	1.9	1.5	4.1	764	550	5800	9.4	0.48	14.8
CLRC039	142	143	1	1.7	1.5	6.3	1330	534	7700	10.6	0.5	15.2
CLRC039	155	156	1	2		6.6	297	244	1500	3.4	0.52	5.5
CLRC041	106	107	1	2.5		6.6	229	46	50	1.6	1.18	2.9
CLRC041	112	113	1	2.7	5	5.8	121	48	150	0.6	0.54	0.9
CLRC041	115	116	1	5.8	48.5	292	540	902	4400	38.6	0.52	147
CLRC041	146	147	1	4.2		2.5	29	156	2350	0.6	0.54	0.7
CLRC042	111	112	1	3	0.5	3.6	94.5	10	50	1.8	0.64	1.1
CLRC042	113	114	1	8.6		15.7	203	32	100	9.4	1.12	20.2
CLRC042	128	129	1	1.9		11.8	59.5	3080	50600	1.6	0.38	2.7
CLRC043	132	133	1	3	1	80.8	80	358	26900	3	0.66	5
CLRC047	168	169	1	1.7		2.1	15.5	94	6600	-	0.7	0.2

Table 3 - Callies Resource Summary										
PROJECT	COG (g/t)	Measured		Indicated		Inferred		Total		
		Tonnes	Grade	Tonnes	Grade	Tonnes	Grade	Tonnes	Grade	Au Ounces
		(kt)	(Au g/t)	(kt)	(Au g/t)	(kt)	(Au g/t)	(kt)	(Au g/t)	
Callies	0.5	793	1.52	47	1.37	109	1.14	950	1.5	44,800

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. 'down hole 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.