

FIRST COPPER SULPHIDES ENCOUNTERED AT FORREST DISCOVERY

HIGHLIGHTS

- Recent diamond drilling at the Forrest copper-gold discovery has for the first time intersected zones of stringer and disseminated copper mineralisation that is predominantly fresh sulphides (chalcopyrite)
- Diamond hole FGDD004b intersected four stringer zones of chalcopyrite over a wider disseminated horizon of 23 metres. The stringer zones grade up to 4% copper
- The intersection of copper sulphides provides further confidence that the deeper drilling at Forrest should start intersecting the primary sulphide zone. Hole FGDD005b is currently being drilled to target that primary sulphide zone
- Reverse circulation drilling (six holes) has also successfully delineated wide zones (up to 11m) of relatively shallow oxide copper mineralization
- The reverse circulation drilling completed 100m south of previous drilling (FPRC016) has intersected the top of what is interpreted to be major fault off-set extension of the Forrest copper-gold mineralisation. Results include 7m @ 1.21% Cu including 1m @ 4.0% Cu
- The recent drilling has consistently returned a suite of elements consistent with a volcanic hosted massive sulphide (VHMS) origin, including elevated levels of bismuth, tellurium and silver
- Following drilling-related issues, specialist diamond drilling company DDH1 has been mobilised to site to undertake the next stage of drilling operations at Forrest

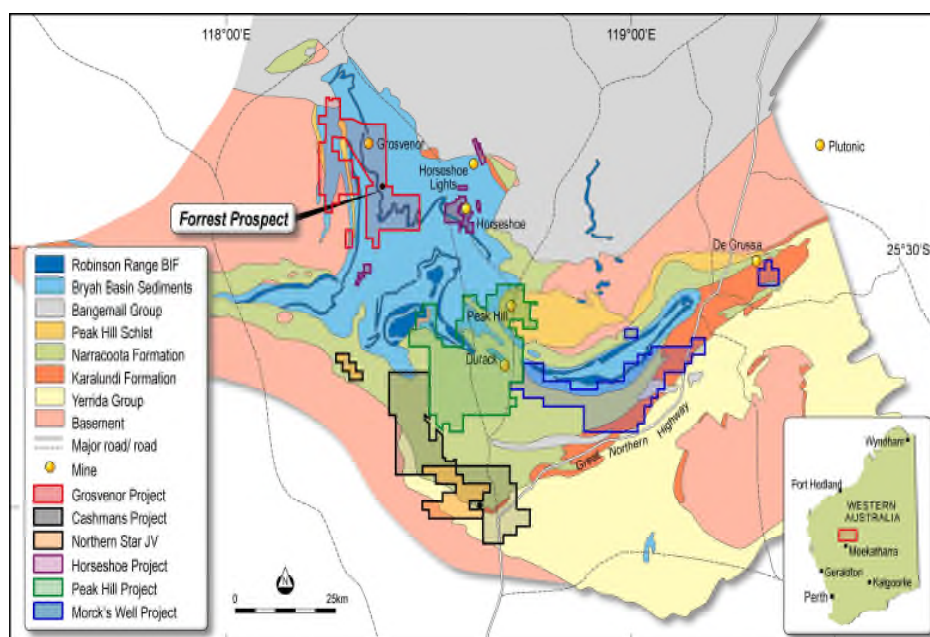


Figure 1: RNI's dominant Bryah Basin tenure and Forrest discovery location

Resource and Investment NL (ASX: **RNI**) (**RNI** or the Company) is pleased to provide an update on the ongoing drilling program at the Forrest copper-gold discovery (RNI 80%, Fe Ltd 20%), which is part of the Company's Grosvenor Project in Western Australia's Bryah Basin (Figure 1).

The Forrest discovery sits beneath a gold-rich cap at the southern end of a 12km VHMS mineralised trend which hosts a series of priority targets including Big Billy (drilling - 5m @1.02% Cu) and Wodger (drill chip samples -13.8% Cu and 5.7% Cu). Previous significant drilling results from Forrest are included in Table 2.

This priority 12km trend has had little or no previous exploration for copper-gold mineralisation and thus represents a major exploration opportunity for RNI.

FORREST DRILLING PROGRAM

As announced to the ASX on 26 May 2014, RNI is conducting a priority drilling program at the Forrest copper-gold project to follow up on the first diamond hole (FGDD001) which returned a major intersection of oxide-transitional copper-gold mineralisation of 9.1m @ 5.27% Cu, 2.0g/t Au and 8.35g/t Ag from 142.95m.

The most recent drilling at Forrest includes diamond holes FGDD004b (complete) and FGDD005b (in progress) and six reverse circulation (RC) drill holes (See Table 1). The highlights of this drilling include:

- Diamond hole FGDD004b intersected a 23m wide zone of stringer and disseminated copper sulphide mineralisation containing four >1% Cu mineralised zones (Figures 2 and 3). The intersection appears to be the down-dip edge of the mineralisation
- Significantly, the mineralisation observed in FGDD004b is for the first time predominantly fresh sulphides (chalcopyrite and minor chalcocite). This result indicates that the ongoing deeper drilling at Forrest should intersect a primary sulphide zone
- RC drilling has also continued to successfully delineate wide zones (up to 11m) of relatively shallow oxide copper mineralisation (malachite)
- Step out RC drilling 100m to the south has intersected the top of the mineralised horizon across an inferred fault offset. The down-dip position is currently being targeted by diamond hole FGDD005b to test the primary sulphide zone
- Significant latest drilling results from this drilling program are (See Table 1 for details):

➤ FGDD004b:	1.81m @ 1.41% Cu 0.70m @ 1.70% Cu 0.80m @ 4.0% Cu 0.45m @ 2.20% Cu
➤ FPRC011:	11m @ 1.0% Cu
➤ FPRC012:	11m @ 1.0% Cu (Including 5m @ 1.61% Cu)
➤ FPRC016:	7m @ 1.21% Cu and 2m @ 1.0% Cu

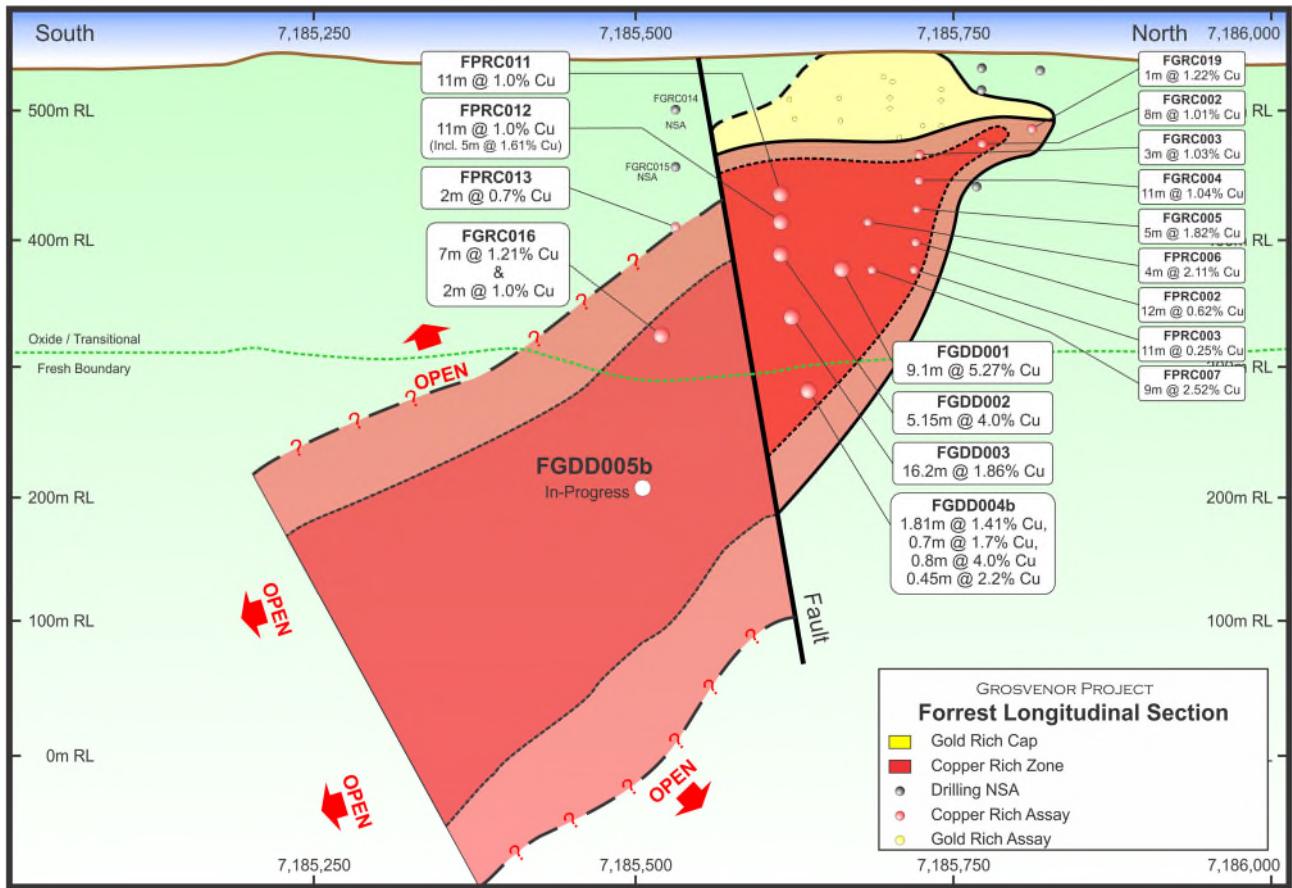


Figure 2: Forrest Project Longitudinal Section. All lengths quoted are downhole

The latest drilling results underline the potential for the Forrest copper-gold deposit to develop into a significant discovery.

The drilling has confirmed the thick nature of the near-surface oxide copper zone over a strike length of ~300m, intersected primary sulphides for the first time and, in a major step out to the south, identified the top of what is thought to be a major extension across a fault offset.

Drilling issues experienced at Forrest have been addressed with the engagement of diamond drilling specialists DDH1. Diamond hole FGDD005b has commenced drilling and will provide a critical test of the down-plunge potential of the Forrest deposit.

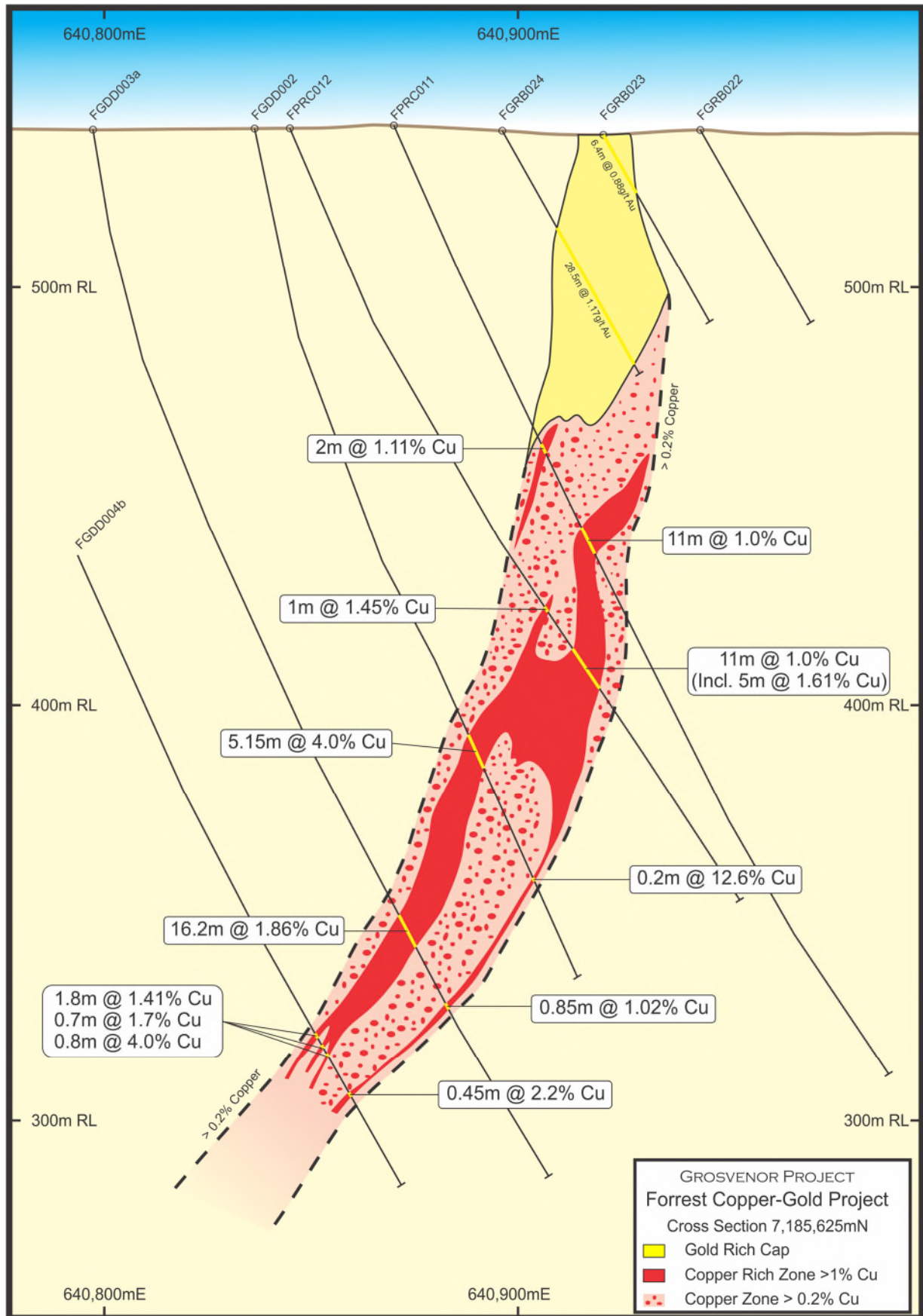


Figure 3: Forrest Project Interpreted Cross Section

RNI General Manager Exploration Peter Langworthy commented: “The results of drilling to date at the Forrest copper-gold deposit confirm to us that we have identified a highly prospective copper-gold system with strong VHMS associations within our Grosvenor Project in the Bryah Basin.”

“The potential for Forrest to develop into a significant deposit with more drilling is very exciting and provides confidence that the 12km corridor we have identified will deliver similar opportunities.”

“It is also important to remember that the Forrest project area is only one part of RNI’s copper exploration focus across the Company’s dominant Bryah Basin holding. Recent work has also highlighted high priority opportunities at a number of other projects including Cashmans and Morck’s Well.”

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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 Peter Langworthy BSc (Hons) MSc, who is a 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 Forrest prospect (Refer ASX announcements dated 18 February 2014, 28 February 2014, 27 March 2014, 17 April 2014, 7 May 2014, 26 May 2014, 27 June 2014, 7 July 2014, 23 July 2014 and 28 July 2014).

Mr Langworthy is General Manager Exploration for Resource and Investment NL. Mr Langworthy has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that 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 Langworthy consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

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Table 1: Drillhole collar and intersection details

Hole No.	MGA East	MGA North	RL	From	To	Interval	Cu%
FGDD004b	640,756	7,185,625	538	241.56	242.76	1.81	1.41
				245.84	246.54	0.70	1.70
				257.67	258.47	0.80	4.00
				304.80	305.25	0.45	2.20
FPRC011	640,875	7,185,621	535	101	112	11.0	1.00
FPRC012	640,849	7,185,620	537	144	155	11.0	1.00
				<i>Includes</i>		5.0	1.61
FPRC016	640,815	7,185,540	536	245	252	7.0	1.21
				259	261	2.0	1.00

Table 2: Previously announced significant copper drilling results at Forrest

Hole No.	Result
FGDD001	9.1m @ 5.27% Cu
FGDD002	5.15m @ 4.0% Cu
FGDD003	16.2m @ 1.8% Cu (including 9.6m @ 2.6% Cu)
FGRC002	8m @ 1.01% Cu
FGRC003	3m @ 1.03% Cu
FGRC004	11m @ 1.04% Cu
FGRC005	5m @ 1.82% Cu
FGRC006	4m @ 2.11% Cu
FPRC019	1m @ 1.22% Cu
FPRC007	9m @ 2.52% Cu

Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 downhole 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampled as ½ core for diamond drilling, 1m composites for RC. Samples and sample length cross referenced to drill plods, depths and lengths. Mineralisation is visually obvious in some cases, given colour and presentation. Malachite, chalcocite, chalcopyrite bornite and native copper are visually obvious. Diamond and RC drilling was undertaken to obtain sampling.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drilling, standard tube, PQ3, diamond drilling for one hole. Core not orientated. RC for three holes, face sampling hammer.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core, lengths and loss reconciled against plods and drill metres. Sample recovery and grade is representative and lengths are reconciled against drilling plods. No sample bias apparent in QA/QC results.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logging has occurred to support sampling and geological interpretation. Logging is qualitative in nature. All drillhole information is logged.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling is half core or RC chips. The RC samples recovered are dry if practicable and riffled. RC for 1m sampling and diamond drill-core as ½ core would be the appropriate sampling techniques. RNI inserts industry standards, reference materials and laboratory standards into RC sampling. Statistical QA/QC is routinely undertaken to ensure sample representivity. Sample size is appropriate given the grain size distribution of the material.
Quality of assay data and Laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICP 302/102, AR 304 and FA002 with Pd and Pt additional. No information related to geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments is applicable to this announcement. Standards, blanks, duplicates and external laboratory checks are routinely inserted and acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling and assay information is verified by two separate CP's. RC holes are twinning RAB holes drilled by prior explorers. No new twinned holes. Data entry is initially on paper then captured and reconciled on digital databases, in Maxwell Geosciences propriety software Datashed. No adjustments to assay data and assays are made.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The grid system used for survey of drill collars is MGA94 Zone 50 Historic RC drilling utilized down hole surveys taken by single shot digital

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>Mineral Resource estimation.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • camera every ~15m. • DD drilling utilized down hole surveys taken by single shot digital camera every ~15m.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Borehole spacing is a nominal 25m x 25m for RAB and 50m x 25m for RC and diamond • The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity • No sample compositing will be applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling planned at right angles to known strike and at best practical angle to intersect target at right angles • The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic drilling: Sample bags tagged and logged, sealed in bulka bags, dispatch by third party contractor, in-company reconciliation with laboratory assay returns. • 2014 drilling: Sample bags tagged and logged, sealed in bulka bags, dispatch by company representatives, in-company reconciliation with laboratory assay returns.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Database compilation into Datashed for data integrity. • Program review by second CP.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forrest Gimp is located on E52/1671 exploration lease. • Lease held 80% by Grosvenor Gold Pty Ltd • Lease forms part of the Jackson JV with FEL Ltd (20%). • No known impediments to obtaining a mining licence to operate in the area. A regional heritage agreement was signed with Traditional Owners, under Western Australian Native Title State law in June 2014.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilled by RAB, RC and vacuum, assayed gold only, various parties not limited to Grosvenor Gold, Eagle Gold, Gleneagle and Perilya.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paleoproterozoic age oxide gold and base metal mineralisation. Structurally controlled and structurally remobilised. Remobilised VHMS geochemistry. Oxide gold mineralisation in deeply weathered regolith. Base metal anomalous stratigraphy with Narracoota volcanic and meta-sedimentary equivalents.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported in Table 1.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported in Tables 1 and 2. Copper grades > 3000 ppm reported, line length averaged. RNI does not use metal equivalents.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All reported intersection lengths are down hole. The geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill-hole angle is interpreted from RC drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assay results will be reported as down drillhole lengths to provide consistency with prior announcements.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans and sections are included in the commentary above.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No exploration results, other than drilling details are relevant to this announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Routine mineral mapping using Terraspec™ SWIR technology. Regional geological mapping. Regional aeromagnetic survey. Downhole electromagnetic survey if drillhole opening is sustained and not collapsed.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further geological mapping, diamond drilling to test and extend anomalous copper-gold horizons. Ongoing diamond drilling below the water table to establish enhanced geological knowledge of precious and base metal mineralization. Inferred resource estimate of oxide gold cap.