

ASX Release

14 August 2009

Company Announcements Office
Australian Securities Exchange Limited
4th Floor
20 Bridge Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

Dear Sir/Madam

DRILLING UPDATE – LOONGANA PROJECT

- **Two holes completed to date for a total of 888 metres.**
- **Significant thickness of ultramafic intrusive intersected in both holes.**
- **Hole LONRC2 intersected extensive sections of minor and disseminated sulphide mineralisation within the ultramafic section.**
- **Hole LONRC1 intersected a wide zone of massive sulphides above and also in a possible contact zone between the ultramafics and Cretaceous cover.**

Overview

The Loongana project is situated on the Nullarbor Plain approximately 500 kilometres east of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia. It is characterised by a 40 kilometre long magnetic anomaly, interpreted to reflect a mafic and ultramafic intrusive body. This interpreted intrusive has a large number of distinctive coincident to near coincident magnetic and gravity signatures, which are surrounded by regionally extensive magnetic granitic rock, and lies beneath 250-350 metres of Cretaceous limestone and shale sedimentary cover.

The principal exploration model at Loongana is for intrusive style nickel sulphide mineralisation.

A five hole reverse circulation drilling programme to test five of the coincident, magnetic and gravity signatures that lie within the interpreted intrusive commenced on 28 July 2009.

Two drill holes have been completed to date and drilling of the third hole commenced on 12 August.

Hole LONRC 1

Hole LONRC 1 (6613746mN, 270090mE) intersected the intrusive at a depth of between 342 and 354 metres after passing through 97 metres of limestone and at least 245 metres of intercalated black, carbonaceous siltstones and occasional clays. Between 306-342 metres massive sulphide was intersected in the siltstone.

Accurate determination of the sulphide minerals present has proven difficult in the field as a result of a lack of suitably sized chips in the sample return. Nevertheless, between 306-308 metres the sulphides appeared to be dominantly pyrite and for the balance of the massive sulphide section, at least 50% pyrite.

This interval is being assayed for gold (Au), copper (Cu), zinc (Zn) and nickel (Ni).

Between 342 – 354 metres hole LONRC1 intersected a further zone of massive sulphides in a black fine grained unit which may be black shale or alternately a fine grained unit within the intrusive.

Once again the chip size of this interval was very fine, making accurate field determination of the types of sulphide mineralisation problematical; however it would appear that the mineral assemblage is similar in composition to the previous interval.

Between 354-401 metres intercalated talc – chlorite – carbonate ultramafic and norite was intersected with the interval 393-401 metres being partly serpentinised.

At 401 metres a 12 metre section of olivine peridotite was intersected and the balance of the hole to the total depth of 432 metres was a talc rich ultramafic.

The intrusive in this hole (apart from the possible section at 342-354 metres) was only weakly mineralised, with minor disseminated and/or blebby sulphides being intersected in the intervals 401-417 metres and 423-425 metres.

These sulphides did not appear to be pyrite or pyrrhotite.

Hole LONRC2

Hole LONRC 2 (6604750mN, 267500mE) intersected the intrusive at 299 metres, after passing through 132 metres of limestone and 167 metres of black and grey siltstone.

From 299-330 metres the intrusive was an olivine peridotite before passing into a pyroxenite to 350 metres and then a norite to 372 metres.

The balance of the hole has been logged as a pyroxenite except for two separate felsic intrusions at 372-378 metres and 390-395 metres respectively.

Disseminated sulphide mineralisation was widespread within the intrusive in this hole with a strong positive correlation between the magnetite and sulphide contents.

The following intervals recorded the strongest sulphide intersections in LONRC2 with the field descriptions ranging from minor disseminations to disseminated to blebby: 317-321 metres, 324-326 metres, 350-363 metres, 378-390 metres, 399-401 metres, 404-406 metres and 432-439 metres.

Sample chip size in these intervals was similarly small, which has made accurate field determination of the type of sulphide minerals present difficult. Nevertheless, from the field logging pyrite appears to be only a minor constituent with chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and possibly pentlandite comprising the majority of the sulphide mineralisation.

Samples from this hole are being analysed for Ni, Au, Cu, Zn, platinum (Pt) and palladium (Pd).

Summary

Both drill holes have returned very encouraging results as they have confirmed the Loongana magnetic anomaly to be a layered ultramafic intrusive of significant thickness and with sulphide mineralisation present.

Assays will determine if the sulphides are nickel ores and the Company remains highly encouraged but cautious until those results are known.

The remaining three holes in the programme are all testing stand alone gravity and magnetic targets of a similar magnitude to those tested in the LONRC 1 and 2.

Further drilling updates will be provided as the programme progresses.

Howard Dawson Non Executive Chairman

For further information on the company visit www.richmondmining.com.au

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Information in this report has been reviewed by a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code, being Mr Howard Dawson and Mr Max Nind who have sufficient experience in mineral resource estimation relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity to which they are undertaking, and consent to the inclusion in the public release of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.