

June 2010

Investor Update



A FUTURE WORLD CLASS PROJECT

Australian resources company Ram Resources Limited (ASX: RMR) ("Ram" or "the Company") has entered into an agreement to acquire up to 100% of the Motzfeldt multi-element (Ta, Nb, Zr U, REE) project located in the Gardar Province of Southern Greenland.



MOTZFELDT MULTI ELEMENT PROJECT

In 1987 the Greenland-Danish Geological Survey (GEUS) estimated a mineralised zone of 200-500 million tonnes at Motzfeldt with average grades between 1,320 and 1,480 parts per million ("ppm") Nb and 110-130 ppm Ta. Within the larger mineralised zone, GEUS identified areas of higher grade at Anomaly 4 (estimated 30 million tonnes) and Anomaly 5 (estimated 30 million tonnes) and designated them as priority targets. These target areas are considered to be Exploration Targets according to the JORC Code as there is currently insufficient information to define a Mineral Resource, and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource.

Ram believes that there is excellent potential to improve upon the conceptual target with further exploration. Further drilling will be a priority for the 2010 field season.

LOCATION

The Motzfeldt Licence comprises 3 adjacent areas totalling some 84km². The Company has also applied for an exploration license (2010/009) covering an area of approximately 970km² and which surrounds the existing licence.

The nearest major town is Narsarsuaq approximately 24 km to the west of the Motzfeldt project area. Greenland Minerals and Energy Ltd's (ASX GGG) Kvanefjeld project is located some 60 km to the south east of Motzfeldt.

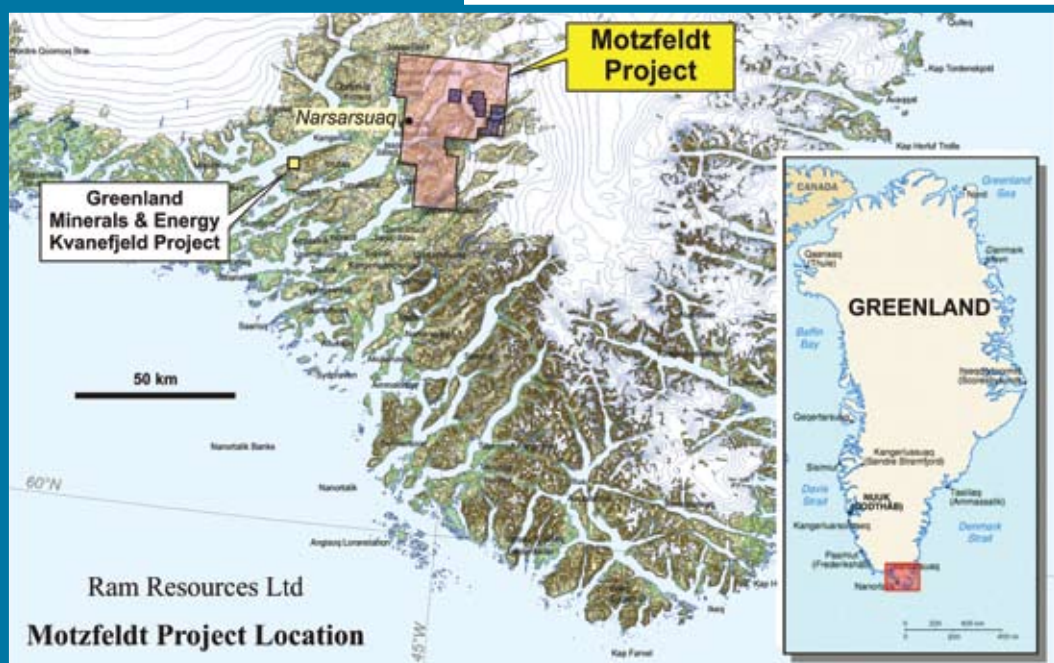
TERMS OF ACQUISITION

Ram will acquire an initial 51% of the Motzfeldt project by issuing to the vendors 150 million fully paid ordinary shares (at an issue price of 3cents), together with 150 million listed options to acquire shares at 3 cents, expiring 30 March 2012.

Ram may progressively move to 80% ownership by funding exploration and development to A\$25 million over 6 years and the payment of A\$3 million to the vendors. The final 20% may be acquired for A\$50 million plus 25% of the amount whereby an independent valuation exceeds A\$50 million (if any).

In addition to issuing shares for the initial interest, Ram may be required to issue up to a further 100 million ordinary shares if the Company outlines an Inferred Mineral Resource greater than 100 million tonnes in the first two years.

The acquisition is subject to regulatory approval in Australia and Greenland, the approval of Ram shareholders, and the parties entering into formal documentation. It is expected that all necessary approvals will be in place by the end of July 2010.





GEOLOGY

The Motzfeldt Centre is one of the major alkaline complexes within in the Gardar Province of Southern Greenland. It extends over an area of 300km² and comprises several intrusive phases of syenite and nepheline syenite. The main igneous phase, the Motzfeldt Ring Series consists of a number of largely concentric, steep sided outward dipping units of predominantly peralkaline syenite and nepheline syenite. The outermost (and oldest) of the Motzfeldt Ring Series, known as the Motzfeldt SØ Formation, hosts the tantalum-niobium mineralisation.

The tantalum - niobium bearing mineralisation in the Motzfeldt SØ Formation is hosted by both syenite and peralkaline microsyenite that are both strongly affected by hydrothermal alteration.

PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

The prospectivity of the Motzfeldt area was first investigated by GEUS in the early part of the 1980's which identified Ta-Nb mineralisation hosted by the Motzfeldt Centre. The work carried out by GEUS included a detailed helicopter-borne radiometric survey and follow-up chip sampling programme. This included 145 samples across an area where the Motzfeldt SØ Formation is exposed in a cliff face (Location-3) and returned an average grade of 190ppm Ta₂O₅ and 2,348ppm Nb₂O₅.

Five radiometric anomalies occurring over a strike length of 7km were shown to be associated with tantalum-rich pyrochlore mineralisation, hosted by hydrothermally altered syenite.

In 2000, an AIM listed company Angus & Ross, was granted exploration licences over the areas of altered syenite that had been identified in the GEUS work. Motzfeldt also attracted the attention of Cabot Corporation who invested in Angus and Ross to fund exploration at Motzfeldt.

In 2001, Angus & Ross followed up the GEUS work focusing primarily on radiometric anomaly number 4. This follow-up work comprised ground radiometric surveys, surface sampling, diamond drilling and some initial metallurgical testwork.

The diamond drilling programme of 9 holes for 1,621m was completed over a 200m section of the 1,500m strike length of altered syenite.

At Anomaly 5, which is located to the north of Anomaly 4, mapping and sampling were focussed on areas identified, as priority targets in the GEUS survey. The four samples returned assays ranging from 434ppm Ta₂O₅ to 939 ppm Ta₂O₅. This area clearly warrants further sampling and drill testing. Anomalies at Location 6 are yet to be followed up.

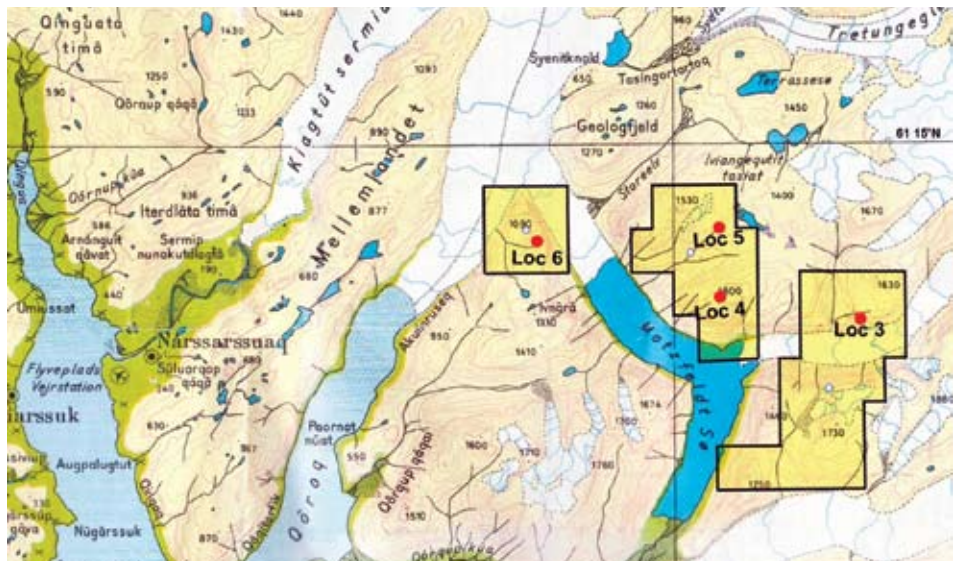


Figure 2 –Target Locations

MULTI-ELEMENT APPROACH

Work carried out on the Motzfeldt Project has focused on the Ta-Nb potential of the project. However, it has been established that the project is also host to Rare Earth Elements (REE).

The minerals occur mainly in the pyrochlore and the future economics of the project will be enhanced by the ability to recover a range of products from a pyrochlore concentrate. Production of a number of minerals from the project would allow market risk to be spread, as minerals such as Ta, Nb and the REE's have different drivers for supply and demand. Multiple products also allows mining, processing and fixed costs to costs to be split across the range of minerals produced.

Mineralogical studies were undertaken on samples taken from the drilling at Anomaly 4, the estimated mineral composition in the pyrochlore is shown in the table below;

Mineral	% in Pyrochlore
Ta ₂ O ₅	6.04
Nb ₂ O ₅	47.39
U ₃ O ₈	3.48
ThO ₂	0.34
ZrSiO ₄	1.03
ΣREE	4.03

Based on limited surface sampling Anomaly 5 is also considered highly prospective for REE whereby zircon and total REE are very high with values of up to a few % and medians of around 1000 ppm.



PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING STUDY

In 2001 the then owner of the project prepared an Engineering Scoping Report, which included some preliminary metallurgical testwork and early stage engineering work for a mine and process plant. The initial metallurgical work, whilst identifying that the recovery of minerals would be technically complex concluded that with further work a viable process route would likely be found.

Respected international mineral consultants Behere Dolbear International ("BDI") carried out a review of the Engineering Scoping Report and concluded "based on its review in 2002 of the Engineering Scoping Study the project does not appear to have any fatal flaws and there is no reason not to continue exploration and expenditure to move it towards feasibility".

Whilst it is advantageous that preliminary metallurgical test work and engineering has been completed, the Company believes that this work will need to be repeated in much greater detail in order for it to be fully representative of a positive outcome for the Motzfeldt project. Notwithstanding, as an early stage fatal flaw review the positive conclusion by BDI has provided encouragement as to the strength of the Motzfeldt project.

2010 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

The key objectives for our 2010 exploration program are as follows;

- Extending the drilled area along strike at Anomaly 4 for approximately 1,000m
- Establishing an initial inferred resource at Anomaly 4
- Increasing our knowledge of the REE potential of the deposit
- Improving the understanding of the geochemical relationships which will assist in defining higher grade zones
- Follow up surface sampling and mapping at Anomaly 5 to identify drill targets for the next season
- Reconnaissance work including mapping and sampling at Anomaly 6, which has been lightly explored

The 2010 field program will comprise of a drilling campaign of 16-18 NQ diamond drill holes for approximately 5,000m. Cutting and sampling, a series of shallow trenches across the mineralized zone at Anomaly 4, and further surface sampling and geological mapping with a focus on Anomaly 5 and 6. The budget for this work is expected to be approximately A\$3.5 million.

Subject to the necessary approvals being in place Ram intends to carry out work during August-October 2010 and is currently negotiating with service providers.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This document contains certain statements, which may constitute "forward-looking statements".

Such statements are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties which could cause actual values, results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed, implied or projected in any forward-looking statements.

Exploration targets set out in this document are conceptual in nature as there is currently insufficient information to define a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource and potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature.

It should be noted that there currently exists a ban on the exploitation of radioactive minerals in Greenland, including mining as a by-product of other minerals (as is the case at Motzfeldt). This policy is currently the subject of political debate and a period of public consultation in Greenland.

The Greenlandic Parliament is set to debate a bill to permit the exploitation of radioactive minerals late in 2010. In recent months the South Greenland Municipal Council and the key labour union have both come out in favor of a change in government policy.

The information in this document relating to exploration results is based on information reviewed by Martin Pittuck of SRK Consulting Ltd who is a Member of the Institute of Materials, Minerals and Mining. Mr Pittuck has sufficient relevant exploration and resource estimation experience in the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Pittuck consents to the form, presentation and context of exploration results and supporting information in this report.



FURTHER INFORMATION

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ASX Code
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