



ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

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AMAYAPAMPA TECHNICAL UPDATE – FEASIBILITY STUDY PROGRESSES

Key Points

- **Surface sampling programme nearly complete. Better trenching results received since the last detailed update include: -**
 - Trench No 1 - 20m @ 36.4 g/t Au, including 5m @ 126.0 g/t Au,
 - Trench No 2 – 40m @ 3.97 g/t Au, including 15m @ 8.93 g/t Au,
 - Trench No 4 – 50m @ 5.63 g/t Au, including 5m @ 42.4 g/t Au,
 - Trench No 5 - 75m @ 1.02 g/t Au,
 - Trench No 9 - 10m @ 5.83 g/t Au, including 5m @ 10.7 g/t Au, & 5m @ 3.40 g/t Au,
 - Trench No 18 - 25m @ 2.20 g/t Au and 5m @ 26.8 g/t Au,
 - Trench No 19 - 25m @ 3.07 g/t Au, including 5m @ 12.3 g/t Au,
 - Trench No 26 - 5m @ 23.0 g/t Au,
 - Trench No 28 - 25m @ 2.71 g/t Au, including 5m @ 8.10 g/t Au,
 - Trench No 29 - 5m @ 35.0 g/t Au and 20m @ 1.01 g/t Au,
 - Trench No 31 - 5m @ 8.53 g/t Au, &
 - Trench No 33 - 40m @ 1.25 g/t Au.
- **The results in Trench Nos 26, 28, 29 and 30 are noteworthy as these extend the mineralisation approximately 180 metres north of the current conceptual US\$825/oz pit boundary.**
- **New surface topography work underway to enable resource estimate update.**
- **Positive results from new gravity metallurgy testwork underway in Australia on ore from the Project aimed at increasing recoveries and reducing capital and operating costs.**
- **Visit by consulting structural geologist, Dr Steve King, to the Project.**

The Directors of Republic Gold Limited (“**Republic**” or the “**Company**”) today announce that the Company has made advances with technical feasibility study work on the Amayapampa Project (“**Project**”) aimed at completion of the Bankable Feasibility Study, with the near-completion of the surface sampling programme that has been ongoing since the start of the year and resurveying of the topography. The conclusion of both will allow the resource upgrade to be completed. Metallurgical testwork is well advanced and the Company’s consulting Structural Geologist, Dr Steve King, is visiting the Project.

Republic’s Managing Director; John Kelly, said:

“Outstanding grades continue to be revealed on the surface at Amayapampa, with some of these in surface colluvial material. The northernmost of these trenches indicate the potential to extend the current pit by over 100 metres to the north. Knowing that these grades exist makes the current metallurgical testwork programme very important so that these high grades are not wasted when production commences. The promised resource estimate upgrade is running behind schedule, but with the continued receipt of high grade trench samples, this sampling programme needs to be completed first. The resource upgrade just can’t be completed until the surface topography is correct.”

Surface Sampling Programme

The extensive surface sampling programme done at the Project is drawing to a very successful conclusion. In total, approximately 4,800 metres of trenches and 480 5-metre deep shafts will be completed when the programme finishes later this month. Initially, the programme was only to entail 1,135 metres of trenching and 115 shafts. Extensions to almost every trench have been necessary due to a greater width of the mineralisation at surface than was expected.

A number of very high grade results were encountered in colluvial, or surficial clay, material. It is expected that the hard rock source of the gold for these high results would be very close to the colluvial material.

Trench Nos 28, 29, 30 and 31 provide excellent support for the few drillholes that lie north of the proposed conceptual open pit. The northernmost of these trenches is 180 metres north of the current conceptual open pit that has been calculated at a gold price of US\$825 per ounce. In an announcement to the market on 2 June 2009, the Company discussed a number of drillholes marginally north of the pit boundary. This announcement said: -

“The drill section that is 25-50 metres north of the proposed pit contain intercepts 3.79 metres @ 5.22 g/t Au only 30 metres below surface, with potentially the same structure being encountered 40 metres further down with 2 metres @ 14.54 g/t Au and a further 50 metres deeper with 2 metres @ 9.10 g/t Au. The northern-most drilling intercept, some 100 metres north of the proposed pit, of 22 metres @ 0.76 g/t Au (including several intervals of greater than 2 g/t Au) demonstrates that the system continues to be strong to the north and occurring from only 4 metres below surface this potentially is economic at the current gold price of US\$950/ounce.”

Trench Nos 28 and 29 provide support for two drillholes in the vicinity of these trenches; RC95AP22 and RC97A225, drilled early on in the life of the Project. These drillholes provided intersections of 52 metres at 0.62 g/t Au and 52 metres at 0.41 g/t Au respectively. With the combination of the surface trench results, these drillholes show that there is good potential to extend the mineralisation to over 100 metres to the north.

The extensive area of dump material partially sampled by Trench Nos 33 and 34 produced very encouraging grades. As this material would not have been carted too far from its source, this opens up the south-east corner of the proposed pit as a target zone, where previous drilling was not very encouraging.

Table 1 below shows trenches with intersections above 1.00 g/t Au and the material type the trench intersection is in. Figure 1 below shows an updated thematic plan of all the trenching.

Trench Number	Significant Intersection	Comments
Trench No 0	20m @ 1.04 g/t Au	Bedrock material. Continuation of previous intersection. Further assays awaited
Trench No 1	20m @ 36.4 g/t Au, including 5m @ 126.0 g/t Au, 5m @ 1.40 g/t Au and 5m @ 1.52 g/t Au	Colluvial material
Trench No 2	40m @ 3.97 g/t Au, including 15m @ 8.93 g/t Au	Colluvial material
Trench No 3	20m @ 1.45 g/t Au	Colluvial material
Trench No 4	50m @ 5.63 g/t Au, including 5m @ 42.4 g/t Au	Colluvial material
Trench No 5	75m @ 1.02 g/t Au	Colluvial material
Trench No 6	No intersection greater than 1.00 g/t Au	Trench not extended
Trench No 7	15m @ 1.64 g/t Au and 5m @ 1.61 g/t Au	Colluvial material
Trench No 8	No intersection greater than 1.00 g/t Au	Further assays awaited
Trench No 9	10m @ 5.83 g/t Au, including 5m @ 10.7 g/t Au and 5m @ 3.40 g/t Au	Bedrock material

Trench No 10	10m @ 1.40 g/t Au, 5m @ 1.49 g/t Au and 5m @ 1.18 g/t Au	Bedrock material
Trench No 11	5m @ 2.81 g/t Au, 5m @ 1.71 g/t Au and 5m @ 1.52 g/t Au	Bedrock material. Further assays awaited
Trench No 12	5m @ 2.60 g/t Au and 5m @ 1.18 g/t Au	Bedrock material
Trench No 13	5m @ 1.22 g/t Au and 5m @ 1.02 g/t Au	Bedrock material
Trench No 14	5m @ 1.44 g/t Au and 5m @ 1.05 g/t Au	Bedrock material
Trench No 15	No intersection greater than 1.00 g/t Au	N/A
Trench No 16	No intersection greater than 1.00 g/t Au	Further assays awaited
Trench No 17	10m @ 1.39 g/t Au and 5m @ 2.70 g/t Au	Bedrock material
Trench No 18	25m @ 2.20 g/t Au and 5m @ 26.8 g/t Au	Bedrock material. Further assays awaited
Trench No 19	25m @ 3.07 g/t Au, including 5m @ 12.3 g/t Au, 15m @ 1.03 g/t Au and 5m @ 3.54 g/t Au	Bedrock material. Further assays awaited
Trench No 20	15m @ 1.76 g/t Au and 5m @ 1.46 g/t Au	Bedrock material. Further assays awaited
Trench No 21	5m @ 1.16 g/t Au	Bedrock material
Trench No 22	No intersection greater than 1.00 g/t Au	N/A
Trench No 23	No intersection greater than 1.00 g/t Au	N/A
Trench No 24	No intersection greater than 1.00 g/t Au	N/A
Trench No 25	No intersection greater than 1.00 g/t Au	N/A
Trench No 26	5m @ 23.0 g/t Au	Bedrock material
Trench No 27	No assays received yet	Further assays awaited
Trench No 28	25m @ 2.71 g/t Au, including 5m @ 8.10 g/t Au	Bedrock material
Trench No 29	5m @ 35.0 g/t Au and 20m @ 1.01 g/t Au	Bedrock material
Trench No 30	15m @ 1.65 g/t Au and 5m @ 2.12 g/t Au	Colluvial material
Trench No 31	5m @ 8.53 g/t Au	Colluvial material
Trench No 32	No assays received yet	Assays awaited
Trench No 33	40m @ 1.25 g/t Au	Dump material
Trench No 34	5m @ 1.68 g/t Au	Dump material
Trench No 35	No assays received yet	Assays awaited

In most cases, every second trench has both faces sampled. The face with the more significant intercept is reported but not both. There is not a significant volume of colluvial material.

Surface Topography

Aerial photography work has been completed by the Bolivian Military National Institute of Aerophotogrametry covering the Company's concessions at Amayapampa. Detailed fieldwork will be undertaken shortly to survey all the recent drillholes, trenches and shafts, in addition to as many historic drillhole collars as can be found. The underground workings will be tied into this surface surveying by having the first few hundred metres of the principal adit surveyed.

The topography work is expected to be completed in October, at which point the mineral resource update can be commenced.

Metallurgical Testwork

The first stage of the metallurgical testwork programme being performed at the Gekko Systems Ballarat laboratory has been successfully completed. A range of oxide and fresh ore samples from Amayapampa are being tested to assess their amenability to Gekko's Gravity Flotation Intensive Leach ("GFIL") process. The testwork program is designed to not only assess the suitability of the Amayapampa ore to this process but, because of the range of ore samples selected will also evaluate any variability in metallurgical performance within the orebody. A GFIL design plant has the potential to reduce both capital and operating costs through its simplicity and the ability to be modularised, requiring less infrastructure and engineering on site.

Recovering at a coarser particle size will also result in lower power requirements and hence, plant operating costs. Success with this testwork could see an improved metallurgical recovery for the Project. Currently the recovery is modelled at 83.8%. The process design flowsheet will probably reincorporate a flotation circuit which was removed from the design in earlier feasibility studies. The reintroduction of a flotation circuit is expected to increase recoveries by up to 4%. Added with the potential for the Gekko processes to improve recovery in their own right, a project metallurgical recovery of +90% is realistic, a figure that would be expected from this style of mineralisation.

The process is relatively simple and uses Gekko's patented InLine Pressure Jig ("IPJ"), InLine Leach Reactor ("ILR") and the Gekko Resin-Column for gold recovery. Gravity and flotation are the primary recovery devices followed by intensive cyanide leaching of the concentrates. The process recovers gold at a far coarser size range than conventional systems through a combination of continuous comminution using a Vertical Shaft Impactor crusher ("VSI"), gravity recovery and flotation. The VSI has the ability to break gangue, leaving the mineral particles intact and radically reduces the over-breaking of minerals that causes sliming and hence gold loss, such that the minerals will be easily recovered by both gravity and flotation. VSI crushing improves the efficiency of gold recovery by gravity techniques.

To date, all the VSI tests have been completed with an average expected recirculating load of 308% in the crushing circuit to produce material at $P_{100} = 600\mu\text{m}$. All the samples tested resulted in a recirculating load less than 500%, which means they were all amenable to VSI processing. Gravity recovery tests have now commenced.

The Company had previously tested one sample from Amayapampa with Gekko Systems. This test proved inconclusive due to the low grade of the sample. The current samples were chosen with great care and have head grades that reflect the grades found in the mineralisation.

Consulting Structural Geologist's Visit

The Company has utilised the consulting structural geological services of Dr Steve King a number of times at both the Far North Queensland and Burruga Projects. Dr King is spending approximately two weeks at Amayapampa from 8th September.

Dr King will assist the Company by tying in the structural geology with the surface geochemistry. Dr King's primary goal is to provide evidence for and optimise particular aspects of the final feasibility resource estimate. Particularly, he will look for evidence of a plunge relationship of the mineralisation that our local geologists have observed. This will be crucial in providing information for the updated resource modelling exercise. This work will also lead into providing targets for further exploration at depth, along strike and regionally. Dr King will compile a local structural geology map, as well as a regional structural geology map to assist with the understanding of the local geology with the country/continental geology (e.g. the metalliferous belt from Amayapampa to the north and into Peru).

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "John Kelly". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial "J" and "K".

John Kelly
Managing Director
Republic Gold Limited

For more information, please contact John Kelly on 0418 577 759

Republic Gold Limited

ACN 106 399 311

PO Box 2317 Mareeba Qld 4880 Australia

Phone + 61 7 4092 2594 Fax + 61 7 4092 3797 Mobile 0418 577 759

Registered Office: 144 Cobra Road Mareeba QLD 4880 Australia

E-mail: info@republicgold.com.au

www.republicgold.com.au

JORC Compliance Statement

Information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources for Republic Gold Limited is based on information compiled by John Kelly, Managing Director of Republic Gold and a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. John Kelly has significant experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". John Kelly consents to the inclusion in this report of these matters, based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

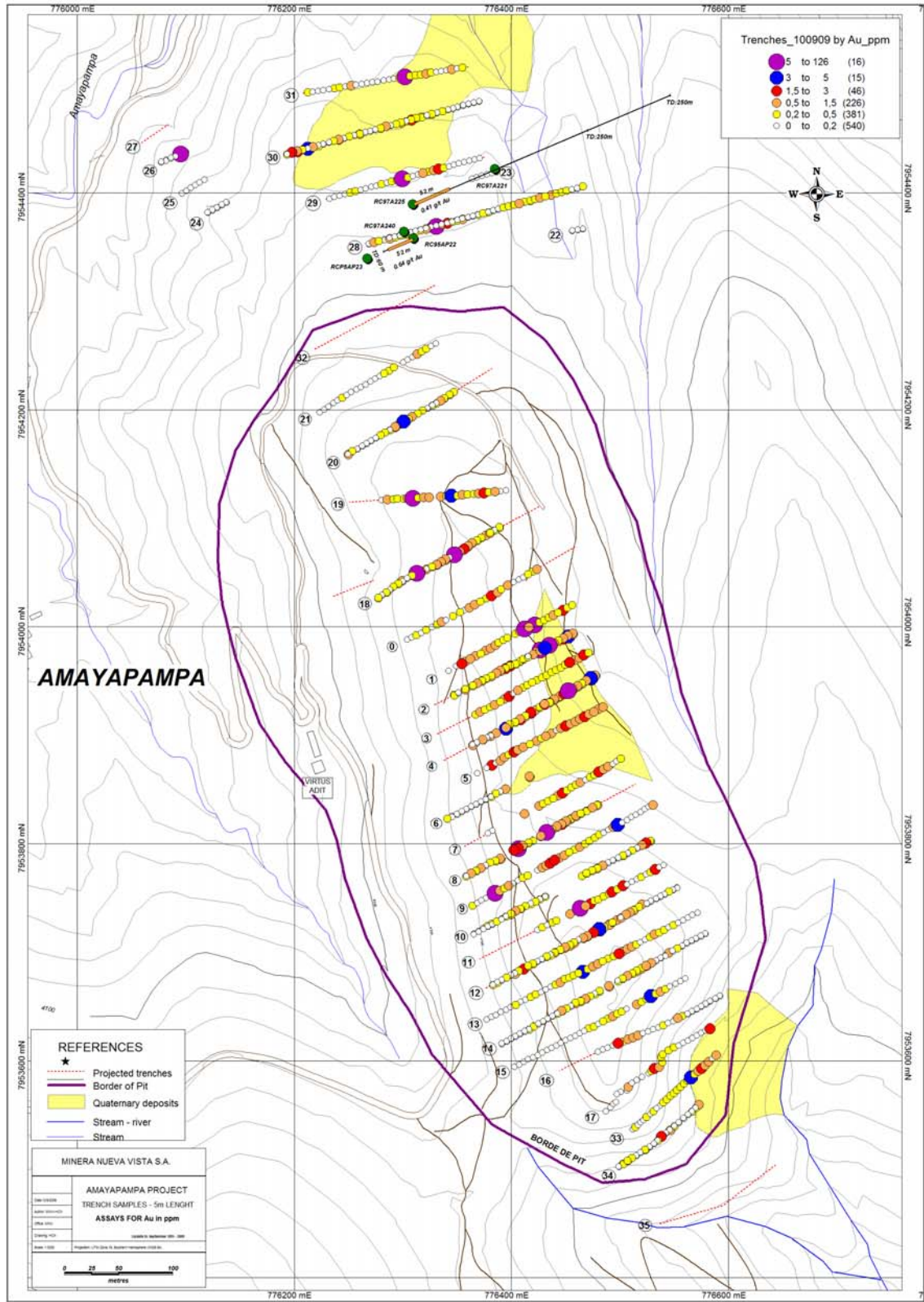


Figure 1 - Completed Trenches with Planned Extensions & New Trenches