ASX Announcement / Media Release
15 July 2014

Orion Gold NL

Issued Capital:

Ordinary Shares: 244M

Options: 95M

Directors:

Denis Waddell
Chairman

Errol Smart
Managing Director, CEO

Bill Oliver
Technical Director

Alexander Haller
Non-Executive Director

Management:

Kim Hogg
Company Secretary

Martin Bouwmeester
Business Development Manager

Suite 2
64 Thomas Street
West Perth WA 6005
ABN 76 098 939 274

T: +61 8 9485 2685
E: info@oriongold.com.au

Orion initiates immediate drilling program after prioritising new nickel-copper target areas at Fraser Range

Technical review highlights strong potential of the HA2-Pennor target area

Orion Gold NL (ASX: **ORN**) is pleased to advise that it will shortly mobilise a drill rig to start aircore drilling at its **Fraser Range Nickel-Copper Project** in WA after receiving new geochemical and petrology data which extends the high priority area at the Peninsula prospect.

Based on the new data, the Company is prioritising work at the **Pennor** target (Figure 1), located 3km north of the HA2 target, where Orion intersected broad zones of nickel-copper mineralisation in March (see ASX Release – 17 March 2014).

As a result of a recent technical review of the new data by leading consultants, Pennor is now interpreted as an intrusive chamber formed in the same magma event as the HA2 target.
Significantly, the interpreted intrusive chamber at Pennor is estimated to cover **an area of 4.5sqkm** – much larger than the chamber at HA2 (2.8sqkm).

The review – which also encompassed drill assays and other data from the wider Peninsula Prospect area – has also identified the outer margins of the HA2 and Pennor chambers, as well as the area between Pennor and HA2, as priority target areas within the Peninsula Prospect.

The review involved extensive trace element geochemical, petrology and other technical studies. The geochemical data was reviewed by an expert in the geochemistry of magmatic nickel-copper deposits. The petrology component of the review was conducted by a leading consultant, who has had significant exposure to the Fraser Range including Sirius Resources' Nova discovery.

In light of the highly promising outcomes of this review, Orion is moving quickly to initiate an aircore drilling program at Peninsula, aimed at testing both the margins of the interpreted intrusive chambers at HA2 and Pennor as well as the area between the two intrusions for potential inter-linking feeder zones.

Orion has reported previously that the core of the eastern lobe of the HA2 Target at Peninsula – where Orion intersected broad zones of anomalous nickel-copper mineralisation in drilling earlier this year, including an outstanding intersection of 80m at 0.11% Ni, 0.05% Cu and 0.01% Co (including 12m at 0.22% Ni, 0.11% Cu and 0.02% Co) (see ASX Release – 17 March 2014) – is a promising drill target.

Orion Managing Director Errol Smart said the findings of the latest technical review had significantly extended this area of high interest to include the Pennor target, without detracting from the exploration potential of the eastern lobe area.

"The results of the review show that Pennor is an extension to this very promising target, with the detailed petrology and geochemical work showing that this is an area that warrants immediate exploration attention," he said.

"Significantly the proximity of these two intrusive bodies – and the likelihood that they share the same magmatic source – means that the area between the two bodies is also a key target. Information from drilling at Pennor and the margins of HA2 will be key to understanding the magmatic system and enabling robust drill targets to be defined.

We have always held the view that the larger intrusive bodies are stronger targets due to the increased volume of magma which may have carried suspended sulphides – and Pennor is substantially larger than HA2.

The key finding of this review is that the two targets may represent different chambers of the same magma system. This is why the upcoming aircore drill program will also test for potential linking structures between Pennor and HA2, as feeder zones are highly prospective for nickel-copper mineralisation.

Given that we need to prioritise our targets for deeper drilling and ensure that we spend exploration funds as efficiently as possible, we believe it is imperative that we undertake aircore drilling at the first opportunity both on the Northern HA2 and Southern Pennor areas, and possible linking features, to enable us to vector in on targets for RC and diamond drilling."

Technical Findings of the Review

Importantly, the review has found that trace element and Rare Earth Element (REE) geo-chemistry show that both lobes of the HA2 intrusion and the intrusive bodies to the west of HA2 are derived from the same magma source (Figure 2).

The variation in nickel-copper mineralisation between the bodies is a function of the amount of sulphides carried by the magma and the interaction with crustal rocks the magma came into contact with during emplacement, and not as a result of these lobes being formed in different magmatic events.

This has led the consultants to unanimously recommend that exploration be expanded to test all intrusions (identified and interpreted) in the area as all intrusions from this magma source have the potential to host nickel-copper mineralisation. In addition, the linkages between the different intrusive chambers are to be explored to identify potential feeder zones such as that identified between Nova and Bollinger (see ASX release by Sirius Resources from 18 June 2013).

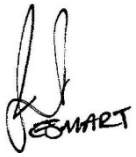
The petrology report, which involves microscopic examination of thin slices of rock, has also independently confirmed that the HA2 intrusion comprises mafic and ultramafic rocks (norites, gabbronorites, troctolites and olivine bearing gabbros) derived from a similar magma. Magmatic sulphides within mineralised intervals indicate that some of the magma bodies achieved sulphur saturation, likely due to the crustal contamination previously identified (see ASX Release –13 May 2014).

A pivotal observation in the petrology report is the presence of cumulate textures in drill-hole HA2RP001. Cumulate textures are associated with Ni-Cu deposits worldwide and are formed by the first minerals crystallising from the magma. Therefore they are indicative of potential feeder zones or the basal part of a magma chamber. HA2RP001 was drilled on a prominent structural feature extending between two separate magma chambers. This structural feature extends to Pennor and there is potential for the structure to link Pennor and HA2.

Government Grant

Orion has also received a boost to its future exploration efforts with the award of a $150,000 grant in Round 9 of the Western Australian Government's Exploration Incentive Scheme.

Under the Co-funded Government-Industry Drilling Program, the Government will match direct drilling costs at the Peninsula Project in the 2014-2015 financial year dollar-for-dollar up to the amount of the grant, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions.



Errol Smart
Managing Director and CEO

Company Enquiries:

Errol Smart - Managing Director and CEO
Denis Waddell - Chairman
T: +61 8 9485 2685
E: info@oriongold.com.au

About Orion

Orion Gold is focused on acquiring, exploring and developing large tenement holdings or regional scale mineral opportunities in world-class mineral provinces. The Company has acquired quality projects in proven mineral provinces, including a substantial tenement holding in the Albany-Fraser Belt, host to Australia's two most significant discoveries of the last decade (the Tropicana Gold Deposit and the Nova Nickel-Copper-Cobalt Deposit). Part of this tenement holding was acquired from entities associated with Mark Creasy who is now a significant shareholder in Orion. The project area was previously explored by Western Areas Ltd who identified mafic-ultramafic intrusives within the project area as well as nickel-copper-cobalt-PGE anomalies. Orion's intensive, systematic exploration programs have successfully defined 23 targets to date by a combination of geological, geochemical and geophysical methods.

The Company's other assets are the Walhalla Project in Victoria, where it is focussing on Copper-PGE mineralisation, and the Connors Arc Epithermal Gold Project in Queensland, between the Cracow and Mt Carlton operations. The Company has an experienced management team with a proven track record in exploration, development and adding shareholder value.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results at the Fraser Range Projects complies with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ("JORC Code") and is based on information compiled by Mr Bill Oliver, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Oliver is the Technical Director of Orion Gold NL and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code. Mr Oliver consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. The Exploration Results are based on standard industry practices for drilling, logging, sampling, assay methods including quality assurance and quality control measure as detailed in Appendix 1.

Disclaimer

This release may include forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are based on management's expectations and beliefs concerning future events. Forward-looking statements inherently involve subjective judgement and analysis and are necessarily subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are outside the control of Orion Gold NL. Actual results and developments may vary materially from those expressed in this release. Given these uncertainties, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. Orion Gold NL makes no undertaking to subsequently update or revise the forward-looking statements made in this release to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this release.

Figure 1. Plan showing location of Pennor and HA2 Prospects on aeromagnetic data. Also shown are drilling results from historical and Orion drilling (maximum Ni assay per hole). Note location of HA2RP001.

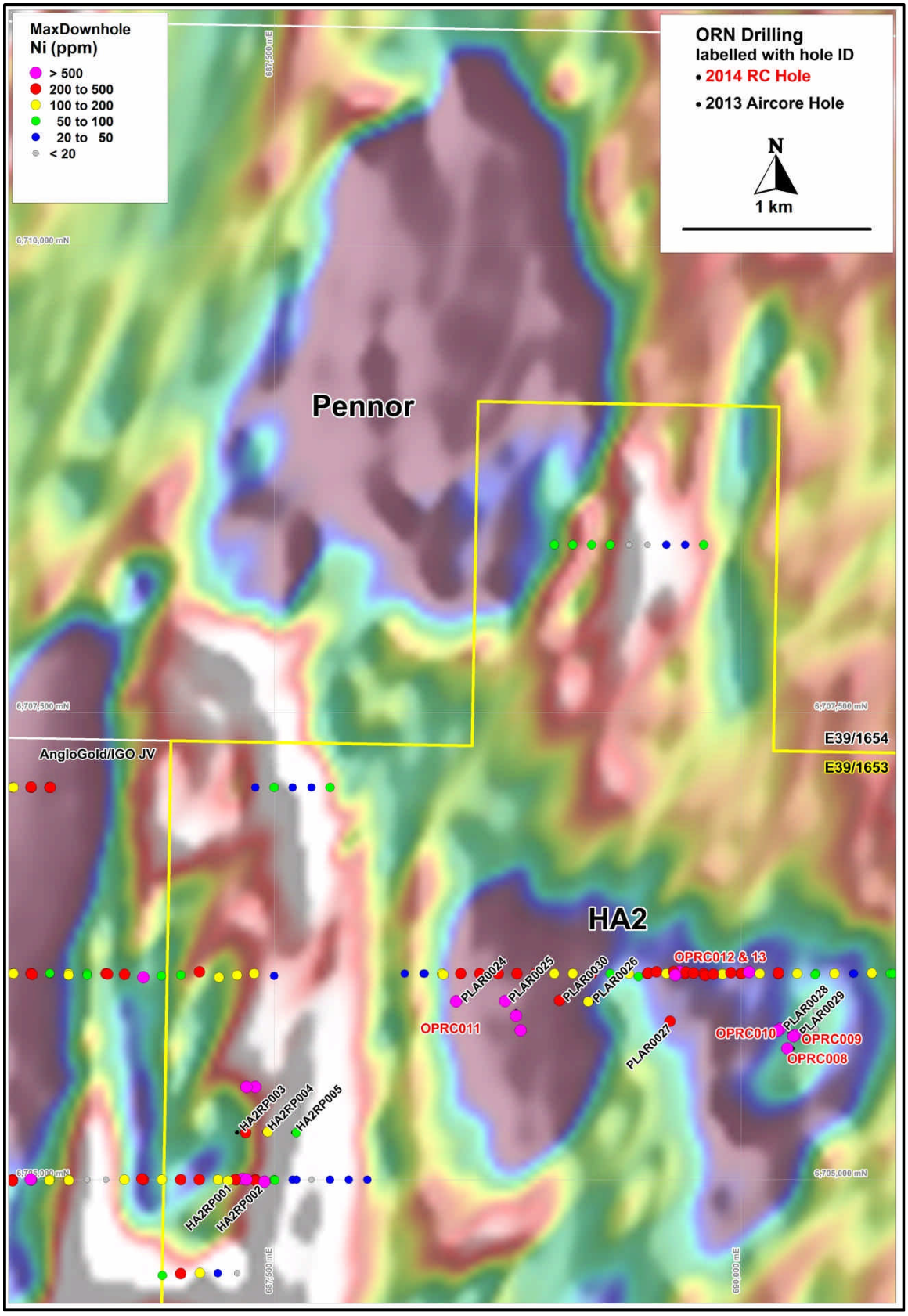
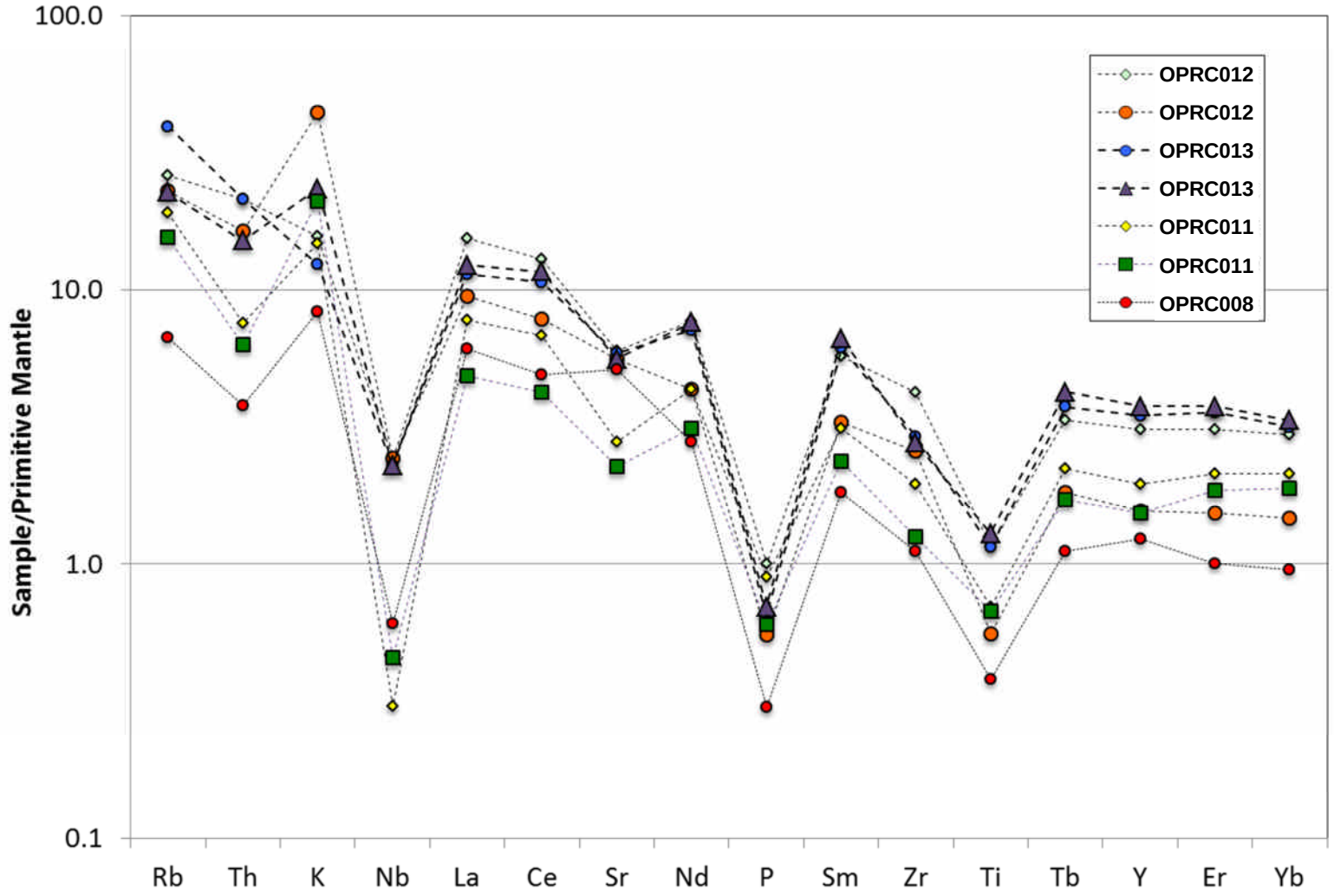


Figure 2. Extended spidergrams for trace and rare earth element data from representative samples from OPRC008, OPRC011, OPRC012 & OPRC013 showing the identical trace element fingerprint for the mafic intrusions intersected in these holes. All samples are normalised against primitive mantle concentrations.



Orion Gold NL

Appendix 1: The following tables are provided to ensure compliant with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of Exploration Results from the Peninsula Project. While location data and significant intersections for these holes have been released previously (see ASX Announcements 17 March 2014 and 29 April 2014) new analytical results from trace and rare earth elements have been presented in this release.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Reverse circulation and aircore drilling used to obtain 4 metre and 1 metre samples. • Spacing variable due to early stage / first pass nature of drilling • Drillhole locations set out and picked up using handheld GPS. • Sampling carried out under supervision using procedures outlined below including industry standard QA/QC. • Sample submitted for analysis by ALS will be crushed, dried, pulverized and split to obtain two sub samples – a 30g charge for precious metal determination via fire assay and a 0.25g sample for analysis for determination of other metals including Ni, Cu, Co, Cr, Pb and Zn. • No handheld XRF or other measurement instruments were used on this program.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• RC drilling carried out by Blue Spec Mining using a 5" face sampling hammer. • Aircore drilling carried out by Bostech Drilling using 3.5" blade bit to blade refusal. Selected holes extended using "slimline RC" – 3.5" face sampling hammer.
Drill sample recovery	• *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.*	• Sample recoveries not measured. • Recovery estimated quantitatively and issues also noted qualitatively e.g. "small sample" in sample ledger (digital). • Cyclone, splitters and sample buckets cleaned regularly. • No assays received therefore relationship between recovery and grade unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	• *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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All holes logged on 1m intervals using visual inspection of washed drill chips. • Qualitative logging of colour, grainsize, weathering, structural fabric, lithology, alteration type and sulphide mineralogy carried out. • Quantitative estimate of sulphide mineralogy and quartz veining. • Logs entered directly into tablet/Toughbook at the drill site. • Drilling logs digitally entered into standard templates which use file structures, lookup tables and logging codes consistent with the Azeva.XDB SQL-based exploration database developed by Azeva Group. The drill hole data is compiled, validated and loaded by independent Data Management company, Geobase Australia Pty Ltd. • Logging is of sufficient quality to be used in a Mineral Resource estimation, however at this early stage the lithological / alteration / mineralogical features that assist in modeling a Mineral Resource are yet to be determined.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *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.*	• 1m sub samples from RC drilling collected by passing entire 1 metre sample through a cone splitter. • 4m sub samples from RC drilling collected by spearing piles of material from each metre of drilling. Areas of interest were sampled at 1 or 2 metre intervals. • Where 4 metre composites return anomalous concentrations the 1m sub samples may be submitted for analysis. Anomalous concentrations are yet to be determined but will be based on statistical methods e.g. 2 x the average content of fresh samples from the prospect or intrusive body being tested. A study has determined there is no difference/bias between composite and 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.* • *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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable*	• The primary analytical technique used a 4 acid digest to maximize the liberation of metals from fresh rock samples and therefore is appropriate for Ni-Cu-PGE exploration. A 0.25g sub samples is analysed using ICP-AES for Ag, Al, As, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Zn. • Results presented in this announcement are from analysis of selected samples using ICP-MS for Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Zn, Zr and REEs. ICP-MS is used to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	generate data on a larger suite of trace elements and no material difference has been noted between the methods in results for the metals of interest such as Ni, Cu, Co. • A 30g charge for fire assay is analysed using ICP-AES for Au, Pt, Pd which is standard industry procedure for first pass exploration. More accurate methods will be used in follow-up drilling in areas when precious metals have been determined to be present. • The Company uses certified reference materials (CRM) and field duplicates in its QA/QC procedures. CRMs are sourced from Ore Research and Exploration Pty Ltd. One CRM is inserted every 30 samples (composites) or 30 metres (1m sampling) and field duplicates are taken in each hole. The duplicate sample is taken from the opposite side of the splitter as the "original" 4m or 1m sample. As part of the QA/QC process the laboratory's repeat assays (also known as lab duplicates) are reviewed as well as the laboratory's internal standards. • No external laboratory checks have been carried out at this stage as the program is aiming to determine the presence / absence of mineralisation. • No bias has been observed and accuracy/precision is believed to be acceptable for quoting of Exploration Results. • No handheld XRF or other geophysical instrument was used to generate the results quoted above.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *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.*	• The calculation of significant intersections has been carried out by the Technical Director and verified by the Managing Director by comparison with intersections generated from the digital database by the independent data management company Geobase Australia Pty Ltd. Field duplicates and standards submitted with the relevant assay batches have been reviewed as well as the laboratory duplicates and laboratory QA/QC data supplied. The cuttings and sample ledgers from these intervals have also been inspected. • Assay data has not been received therefore significant intersections have not been calculated to date. • No twin holes have been drilled to date. These would be carried out once a Mineral Resource has been delineated. • Primary data was collected using a set of standard digital templates supplied by Geobase Australia which use file structures, lookup tables and logging codes sourced from an SQL-based drillhole database

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		developed by Azeva Group. • The drill hole data is compiled, validated and loaded by independent Data Management company, Geobase Australia Pty Ltd. The data is exported into formats to be used in Micromine and Mapinfo software for the company. The QAQC implemented for each assay batch has been interrogated using Azeva.X software with no issue identified • No adjustment to assay data has been carried out.
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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drillholes have been located using handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5 metres which is acceptable for this stage of the project. • No downhole surveys were carried out in this program. • Co-ordinates are presented in MGA94 Zone 51. • Topographic control is based on topographic data collected as part of a 100 metre spaced aeromagnetic survey carried out in 2002 for a previous explorer.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• RC drillholes was carried at irregular spacing to enable first pass testing of specific targets identified in 100-200m spaced drilling (carried out by Orion and historical explorers). Once targets have had their potential confirmed the optimum drill spacing will be determined. • Drillhole locations were selected to achieve a first pass test of target areas. • The mineralised domains have not yet demonstrated sufficient continuity in both geological and grade continuity to support the definition of Mineral Resource and Reserves, and the classifications applied under the 2012 JORC Code. • No compositing has been applied to the exploration results.
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 sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The orientation of mineralised structures has not been ascertained. • Drilling has been oriented in a direction perpendicular to the interpreted regional structural fabric. Vertical drilling was used to infill historical drilling or where drilling difficulties were encountered. • No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed by the Company. 4 metre composites were stored on site and then delivered directly to ALS Kalgoorlie for processing. 1 metre samples were taken from site to a yard in Kalgoorlie where they were stored behind locked gates.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been carried out at this stage.

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	• *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.* • *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.*	• E39/1653 is 80% owned by Orion Gold NL. • Located on Vacant Crown Land.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Tenement and surrounding area was most recently explored by Western Areas (including a period where a joint venture was formed with Placer Dome Australia) with activities including aeromagnetic survey and RAB/Aircore/RC drilling. • Previous explorers in the region include Mineral Search & Development (1970-1972), Payne Associates (1970-1972), Amax Exploration (1970-1972), Glendale Exploration (1970-1971), Elmina Mining (1986-1991), Tulloch-MIM Holdings (1994-1997), Imperial Mining NL/Jason Mining (1994-1996). Exploration was also carried out by the BMR on behalf of the Federal Government (regional magnetic and gravity surveys).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Peninsula Project is located in the northern portion of the Proterozoic aged Albany-Fraser mobile belt. The Project is underlain by the Fraser and Biranup Zones of the Orogen as well as intrusive bodies which have been referred to as the Plumridge Complex. • The target is Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation hosted within mafic intrusions analogous to the Nova Ni-Cu-Co Deposit (WA), the Voiseys Bay Deposit (Canada) and the Thompsons Bay Deposit (Canada).
Drill hole Information	• *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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole*	• Coordinates (easting, northing, RL), collar dip and azimuth and total depth were tabulated in Appendix 1 of ASX Release 17 March 2014 and hole locations are shown on Figure 1 of this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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.*	• No new significant intersections are presented in this release, all significant intercepts > 500ppm Ni were released in ASX releases of 17 March 2014 and 29 April 2014. • Results presented in this release comprise trace element geochemical data used to characterise geological properties of the intrusions intersected and have no economic significance. Trace element contents have been normalised to primitive mantle concentrations as is normal in academic studies.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• All intersections to be reported are downhole widths. • True widths are unknown at this time as the geometry of the mineralisation has not been determined.
Diagrams	• *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.*	• Drillhole location plan shown as Figure 1.
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 practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All significant results have been 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.*	• The Company's previous ASX releases have detailed exploration works including historical drilling, geological mapping, results of airborne and ground EM surveys and preliminary results from ground gravity surveys.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• The Company plans to follow up with deeper drilling to test anomalous results returned from assays (further analyses are awaited) or other

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	targets identified in drilling (e.g. sulphides). • Drilling in the bedrock beneath anomalous zones will need to be undertaken to establish the true nature of the mineralisation. • However prior to this work the Company plans to collect similar levels of geological and geochemical data from other intrusive bodies identified in the area to enable delineation of the best available target for Ni-Cu mineralisation.