ASX Announcement / Media Release
2 September 2014

Orion Gold NL

Exploration Update – Fraser Range Nickel-Copper Project, WA

Next phase of shallow drilling completed, confirming presence of a large mafic intrusion at Pennor and defining targets for follow-up exploration

Key Points:

- **3,305m of shallow Aircore/RC drilling completed at the Pennor prospect, increasing the total amount of drilling at the Peninsula Project to 15,296m.**
- **The most recent phase of drilling has confirmed the presence of a large 4.5km² mafic-ultramafic intrusion at Pennor.**
- **Lithologies intersected include coarse-grained norites and gabbronorites with occasional sulphides, prospective for magmatic nickel-copper mineralisation.**
- **Drilling has achieved the aim of comprehensively sampling the intrusive complex above the fresh rock, successfully defining follow-up targets which will be further refined using geophysical surveys.**
- **Assay results are awaited, together with detailed geochemical and petrological data.**
- **These results, together with geophysical data, will enable targeting of follow-up deeper drilling once all results have been received and analysed.**

Orion Gold NL (ASX: ORN) is pleased to provide an update on exploration activities at its **Fraser Range Nickel-Copper Project** in Western Australia.

The Company has recently completed a program of shallow Aircore / RC drilling which commenced in early August (see ASX Release – 5 August 2014). The program comprised a total of 93 holes for 3,305m (Figure 1, Appendix 1).

All holes intersected bedrock, providing Orion with a comprehensive geological and geochemical dataset to assist in targeting deeper, follow-up drilling.

The latest program has confirmed the **presence of a substantial mafic-ultramafic intrusion at Pennor covering an area of 4.5 square kilometres**.

Significantly, several holes intersected coarse grained norites and gabbronorites (mafic-ultramafic intrusive rocks), prospective for magmatic nickel-copper mineralisation, with apparent igneous textures and relict olivine crystals as well as occasional sulphides (Figure 2).

ASX Code: ORN

Issued Capital:

Ordinary Shares: 244M

Options: 88M

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The presence of these rocks indicates areas worthy of follow-up drilling. The Company will continue with its systematic approach to exploration in the Fraser Range, with a number of processes to be undertaken to enable it to progressively vector in to potential accumulations of Nova-style sulphide mineralisation.

These processes will initially include petrographic analysis to confirm the lithologies and textures observed in the field as well as the quantity and species of sulphide minerals. This study, as with the Company's previous petrographic studies, will be carried out by Dr Tony Crawford, who has extensive experience studying mafic and ultramafic rocks and associated Ni-Cu-PGE exploration in Australia and overseas (including several clients in the Fraser Belt).

Detailed trace element geochemical data will also be analysed by our team (including Dr Crawford and Professor Reid Keays) to assist the Company in vectoring in to the optimal areas for testing with deeper drilling.

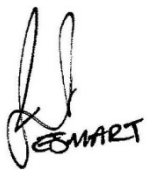
In parallel with these studies the Company also plans to use ground geophysical surveys to cover the most prospective areas identified in the recent drilling (shown on Figure 1). Information from the drilling will be applied to enable optimal survey design in order to identify any conductive bodies or other potential drill targets. The anticipated primary geophysical technique will be high-powered moving loop EM, although IP techniques are also being investigated.

The Company notes that high powered, deep penetrating EM surveys have successfully defined drill targets at depths between 300m and 700m below surface which are currently being tested by Sirius Resources and Sheffield Resources (see SIR & SFX ASX Announcements, both released on 25 August 2014).

The outcome of these drilling programs will be considered and factored in to Orion's planning for the next phase of exploration to be undertaken at Pennor.

It is also worth noting that the bulk of the Nova-Bollinger resource lies between 300m and 500m below surface. By comparison, the deepest hole drilled in this recent program was 70m, with an average hole depth of 35m.

The Company acknowledges that this drilling is supported by a grant awarded in Round 8 of the Western Australian Government's Exploration Incentive Scheme. Under the Co-funded Government-Industry Drilling Program, the Government will match, dollar-for-dollar, the direct drilling costs at the Peninsula Project up to the amount of the grant, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions.



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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 practises for drilling, logging, sampling, assay methods including quality assurance and quality control measure as detailed in Appendix 2.

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 aircore / shallow RC holes completed in the recent program along with areas of interest outlined in red.
Also shown are drilling results from historical and Orion drilling (maximum Ni assay per hole).

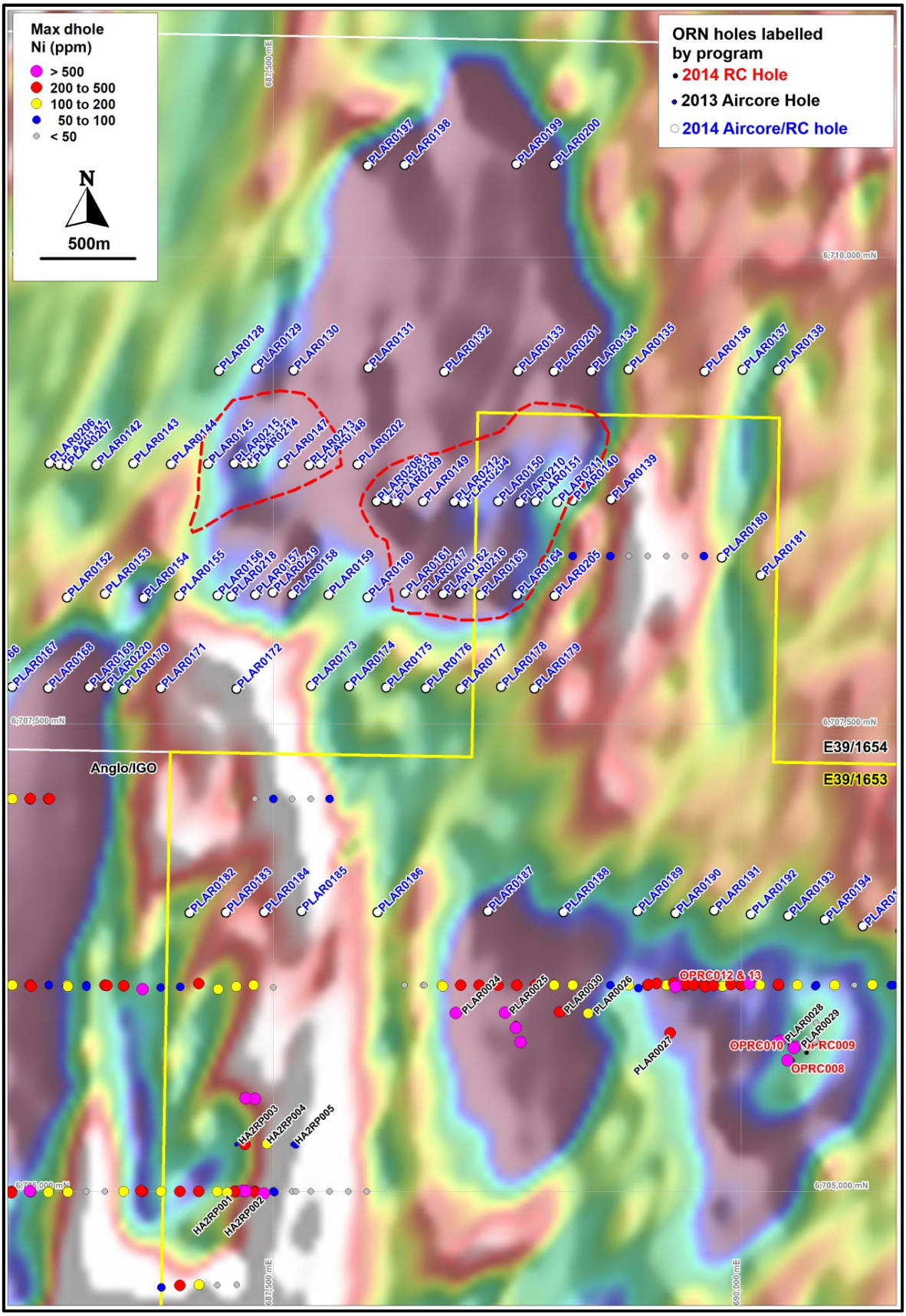
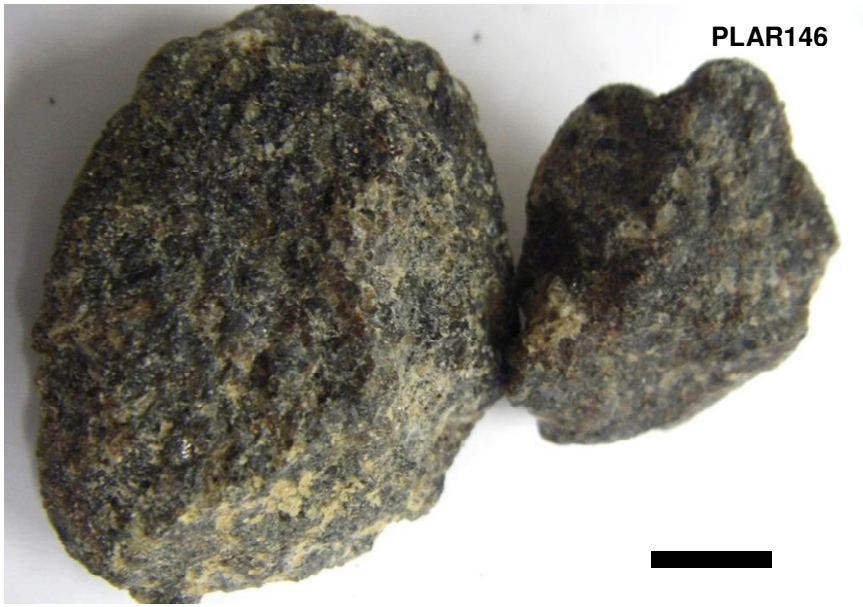


Figure 2. . End of hole chips from selected holes showing coarse grained mafic-ultramafic intrusives intersected in drilling. Black bars are 1cm.



Orion Gold NL

Appendix 1: Drill hole data from 2014 Campaign 2

Hole ID	Collar Location (MGA94 Zone 51)			Collar Direction		Total Depth
	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	
PLAR0128	687208	6709403	200	-90	0	41
PLAR0129	687407	6709413	200	-90	0	35
PLAR0130	687607	6709404	200	-90	0	42
PLAR0131	688006	6709418	200	-90	0	36
PLAR0132	688412	6709397	200	-90	0	26
PLAR0133	688806	6709400	200	-90	0	31
PLAR0134	689198	6709401	200	-90	0	26
PLAR0135	689398	6709410	225	-90	0	24
PLAR0136	689804	6709399	225	-90	0	24
PLAR0137	690007	6709408	225	-90	0	29
PLAR0138	690196	6709406	225	-90	0	33
PLAR0139	689304	6708710	225	-90	0	23
PLAR0140	689099	6708705	225	-90	0	39
PLAR0141	686357	6708897	200	-90	0	35
PLAR0142	686553	6708894	200	-90	0	25
PLAR0143	686751	6708903	200	-90	0	47
PLAR0144	686953	6708899	200	-90	0	42
PLAR0145	687150	6708900	200	-90	0	49
PLAR0146	687350	6708900	200	-90	0	53
PLAR0147	687550	6708900	200	-90	0	47
PLAR0148	687750	6708900	200	-90	0	40
PLAR0149	688300	6708700	200	-90	0	49
PLAR0150	688700	6708700	200	-90	0	44
PLAR0151	688900	6708700	200	-90	0	45
PLAR0152	686396	6708186	200	-90	0	42
PLAR0153	686599	6708205	200	-90	0	36
PLAR0154	686805	6708183	200	-90	0	34
PLAR0155	686996	6708195	200	-90	0	38
PLAR0156	687201	6708196	200	-90	0	33
PLAR0157	687402	6708200	200	-90	0	35
PLAR0158	687600	6708201	200	-90	0	42
PLAR0159	687794	6708200	200	-90	0	35
PLAR0160	688003	6708185	200	-90	0	22
PLAR0161	688203	6708211	200	-90	0	27
PLAR0162	688405	6708203	200	-90	0	32
PLAR0163	688606	6708198	200	-90	0	28
PLAR0164	688800	6708200	200	-90	0	24
PLAR0165	685696	6707698	200	-90	0	40
PLAR0166	685901	6707688	200	-90	0	29
PLAR0167	686103	6707708	200	-90	0	38
PLAR0168	686295	6707701	200	-90	0	35
PLAR0169	686514	6707706	200	-90	0	63
PLAR0170	686699	6707695	200	-90	0	38
PLAR0171	686898	6707701	200	-90	0	23
PLAR0172	687302	6707697	200	-90	0	21
PLAR0173	687701	6707712	200	-90	0	27
PLAR0174	687904	6707711	200	-90	0	18
PLAR0175	688102	6707704	200	-90	0	18
PLAR0176	688314	6707701	200	-90	0	17
PLAR0177	688501	6707696	200	-90	0	18
PLAR0178	688716	6707707	200	-90	0	16
PLAR0179	688894	6707698	200	-90	0	23
PLAR0180	689895	6708399	200	-90	0	34

Hole ID	Collar Location (MGA94 Zone 51)			Collar Direction		Total Depth
	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	
PLAR0181	690104	6708304	200	-90	0	34
PLAR0182	687052	6706494	200	-90	0	20
PLAR0183	687246	6706497	200	-90	0	21
PLAR0184	687450	6706498	200	-90	0	15
PLAR0185	687649	6706504	200	-90	0	11
PLAR0186	688056	6706498	200	-90	0	7
PLAR0187	688646	6706504	200	-90	0	23
PLAR0188	689049	6706498	200	-90	0	30
PLAR0189	689445	6706503	200	-90	0	30
PLAR0190	689648	6706493	200	-90	0	25
PLAR0191	689855	6706507	200	-90	0	22
PLAR0192	690051	6706487	200	-90	0	24
PLAR0193	690250	6706479	200	-90	0	25
PLAR0194	690447	6706457	200	-90	0	23
PLAR0195	690650	6706424	200	-90	0	24
PLAR0196	690851	6706398	200	-90	0	42
PLAR0197	688003	6710499	200	-90	0	37
PLAR0198	688200	6710502	200	-90	0	34
PLAR0199	688798	6710505	200	-90	0	41
PLAR0200	689000	6710504	200	-90	0	28
PLAR0201	688999	6709399	200	-90	0	26
PLAR0202	687950	6708898	200	-90	0	30
PLAR0203	688100	6708710	200	-90	0	48
PLAR0204	688515	6708690	200	-90	0	36
PLAR0205	689002	6708195	200	-90	0	22
PLAR0206	686303	6708904	200	-90	0	42
PLAR0207	686397	6708890	200	-90	0	58
PLAR0208	688051	6708699	200	-90	0	58
PLAR0209	688155	6708696	200	-90	0	55
PLAR0210	688815	6708692	200	-90	0	61
PLAR0211	689016	6708696	200	-90	0	61
PLAR0212	688465	6708697	200	-90	0	61
PLAR0213	687691	6708894	200	-90	0	64
PLAR0214	687388	6708905	200	-90	0	70
PLAR0215	687290	6708902	200	-90	0	70
PLAR0216	688497	6708207	200	-90	0	51
PLAR0217	688290	6708202	200	-90	0	52
PLAR0218	687273	6708191	200	-90	0	46
PLAR0219	687497	6708213	200	-90	0	46
PLAR0220	686606	6707707	200	-90	0	61

Appendix 2: The following tables are provided to ensure compliant with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of Exploration Results from the Peninsula Project.

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.*	• Aircore drilling and slimline RC used to obtain 4 metre and 1 metre samples. • Spacing variable due to early stage / first pass nature of drilling, but holes broadly drilled on grid of 500 m x 200m with infill to 50m in places. • Drill hole 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).*	• 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.
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*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	costean, channel, etc) photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• 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 levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• 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. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 will be 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 Pty Ltd which use file structures, lookup tables and logging codes sourced from an SQL-based drill hole database 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.*	• Drill holes 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• 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.*	• Drilling was broadly carried out on a 500 metres x 200 metre grid, with infill to 50 metres based on geological observations, although the grid has been adjusted to cover specific areas based on geophysical interpretation. • 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 will be 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.
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. • E39/1654 is 70% owned by Orion Gold NL. • Located on Vacant Crown Land.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 Peninsula 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:*
	  ○ *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.*
		• Coordinates (easting, northing, RL), collar dip and azimuth and total depth are tabulated in Appendix 1 and hole locations are shown on Figure 1.

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*	• No significant intersections are presented in this release as assay data is awaited.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	such aggregations should be shown in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
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').*	• No significant results have been reported, assay data is awaited. • 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.*	• Drill hole 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.*	• No significant results have been reported, assay data is awaited.
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).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The Company plans to follow up with deeper drilling to test anomalous results returned from assays (further analyses are awaited) or other 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.