ASX Announcement / Media Release
17 September 2014

Orion Gold NL

ASX Code: ORN

Issued Capital:

Ordinary Shares: 244M

Options: 88M

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

Drilling Confirms Significant Nickel Potential at Pennor Target, Fraser Range Project

Drilling confirms a large mafic intrusive body with significant nickel values over extensive area

Key Points:

- **Drilling has successfully defined coherent nickel anomalies over an extensive area within the Pennor mafic intrusion.**
- **The nickel tenor is significantly higher than the equivalent program at the Peninsula-HA2 target, confirming the prospectivity of Pennor.**
- **Geochemical anomalies overlap areas where prospective lithologies were logged in drill chips (see ASX Release – 2 September 2014), further refining the target areas.**
- **Results from detailed geochemical study and petrology work are awaited.**
- **These results, together with geophysical data, will enable targeting of follow-up deeper drilling at what is emerging as a compelling exploration target for Orion.**

Orion Gold NL (**ASX: ORN**) is pleased to advise that it has taken a further important step towards unlocking the potential of its **Fraser Range Nickel-Copper Project** in Western Australia, with recent reconnaissance drilling at the priority **Pennor Prospect** confirming the presence of an extensive mafic intrusion and returning highly anomalous nickel values over an extensive area.

The recently completed aircore drilling program, which was designed as a first test of a previously undrilled area, has successfully defined priority target zones and confirmed that Pennor represents the Company's priority area of focus for new nickel discoveries within its Fraser Range Project.

The 3,305m aircore drilling program sampled fresh rock under 25m-40m of transported cover within the magnetic low, geophysical target at Pennor.

Results from drilling covering an area of 1.8km^2 were significantly anomalous (>500ppm Ni), with a peak assay of **1,260ppm Ni** (Figure 1). Anomalous values are determined based on results from previous drilling at HA2 (see ASX Releases – 13 May 2014 and 15 July 2014).

All results are shown on Figure 1 and tabulated in Appendix 1. Drilling systematically sampled the intrusive complex at/immediately above the top of fresh rock and mapped out the depth of cover above the mafic intrusion.

All significant results are from weakly weathered or fresh mafic intrusives near the end of each drill-hole, with the majority occurring at the end of hole. The aircore drilling did not continue into the mafic intrusive for any great length and the total thickness of the mafic intrusion remains untested.

As reported previously (see ASX Release – 2 September 2014), highly prospective, olivine bearing gabbros and gabbronorites with encouraging coarse textures and occasional sulphides were logged in drill chips.

The mineralised intersections define a largely coherent area of elevated nickel-copper within the Pennor intrusion (as outlined in yellow on Figure 1) which is largely coincident with the most prospective lithologies based on hand specimen observations (red outlines; Figure 1). These areas of interest lie close to the interpreted contacts of the mafic intrusive and conform to the deposit model for magmatic Ni-Cu mineralization (refer to Investor Update – 9 September 2014 with further details in webcast on 11 September 2014). The anomalous results are interpreted at this stage (prior to confirmation by geochemical and petrological studies) to correspond to the hanging wall of the intrusion above the most prospective basal contact, the most prospective location for magmatic Ni-Cu mineralization.

Elevated nickel values (PLAR0207) intersected in a thin mafic sliver to the west of the interpreted main mafic intrusive body may be related to a feeder zone to the main mafic body.

Significantly, the nickel assays from the recent Pennor drilling are higher in tenor than those returned from the equivalent end-of-hole samples in the 2013 aircore program at Peninsula-HA2 (restated in Appendix 2 below), emphasising the prospectivity of the Pennor intrusive.

Wide (>50m) zones of nickel-copper mineralization were intersected in follow up RC drilling at Peninsula HA2, which targeted those aircore anomalies.

Orion Gold's Managing Director, Errol Smart, said the first-pass drilling at Pennor had been very successful with the results received to date combined with geological observations during drilling confirming it as a large mafic intrusive and compelling target for the discovery of nickel sulphide mineralization.

"We look forward to the detailed review of the geochemical data as well as the petrographic descriptions to enable us to design exploration programs to test the margin and basal contact of the intrusion, which are expected to be zones of concentrated nickel-copper mineralization," Mr Smart said.

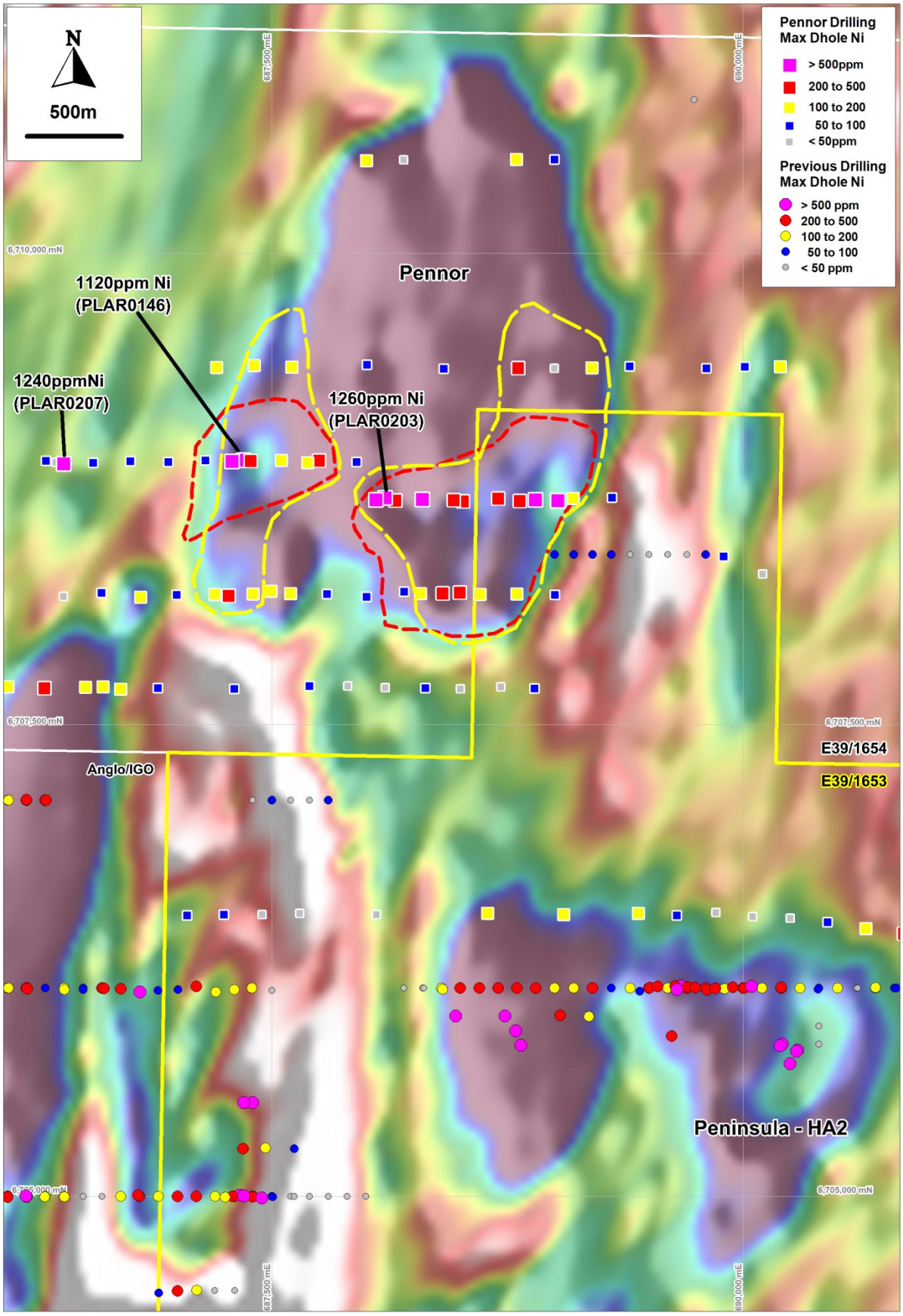
"With our tenement area obscured by transported cover, this phase of drilling replaces mapping and soil geochemistry as a tool for mapping and sampling the mafic intrusions. We are very encouraged to be achieving a similar tenor of nickel endowment in this first-pass drilling to the results reported by Sirius Resources from their initial aircore drilling at the Crux and Centauri prospects on 16 June 2014, given that Sirius drew analogies between their results and the early exploration results from the drilling of the hangingwall sequence to the Eye which led to the Nova-Bollinger discovery one year later.

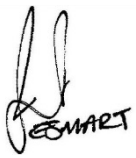
"This confirms our confidence in the similar potential of the mafics in our target zone to those in the south of the Fraser Base Metal Belt. The scale of the intrusive bodies in our target area together with this apparent nickel endowment is very promising."

Geochemical analysis by Professor Reid Keays previously confirmed that at HA2 the mafic magma was crustally contaminated (see ASX Release – 15 July 2014), which is a critical process for mafic sulphide ore mineralization to occur. An in-depth study of Pennor will be completed once the complete geochemical dataset is available as well as the petrographic descriptions.

The Company is encouraged by these initial results and has commenced planning for high powered electromagnetic and induced polarity surface geophysical programs to assist in focusing expected follow-up drilling programs at Pennor and HA2. Based on ground conditions encountered in previous surveys the effective depth is expected to be between 100m and 500m below surface, which will also be the target depth of the next exploration program.

Figure 1. Plan showing maximum downhole nickel in Pennor drilling along with historical and other ORN drilling. Yellow outlines show geochemical anomalies while red outlines delineate areas with prospective lithologies (see ASX Release - 2 September 2014).





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 has identified a significant intermediate sulphidation epithermal gold and silver system at Aurora Flats on the Connors Arc in Queensland. The project lies between the well known Cracow and Mt Carlton epithermal deposits. The Company is increasing its focus on this project, following promising reports from expert consultants.

Additionally the Company has an interest in the Walhalla Project located in Victoria, where it is focusing on exploration for Copper-PGE and has entered into an agreement with A1 Mining regarding the gold rights on the tenements.

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 Technical Director of Orion Gold NL and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralization 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 3.

Orion Gold NL

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.

Appendix 1. Assay results > 500ppm Ni from 2014 Aircore Drilling at Pennor Prospect, Peninsula Project.

	Collar Data					Sample Data							
Hole ID	Easting (MGA94_51)	Northing (MGA94_51)	RL (m)	Dip / Azimuth (degrees)	Total depth (m)	From	To	Interval	Ni (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Cr (ppm)	S (%)
PLAR0146	687350	6708900	200	-90 / 000	53	51	52	1	1120	54	125	1540	0.01
						52	53*	1	958	93	106	1380	0.01
PLAR0149	688300	6708700	200	-90 / 000	49	47	48	1	580	117	146	172	0.01
PLAR0151	688900	6708700	200	-90 / 000	45	44	45*	1	525	135	99	167	0.01
PLAR0203	688100	6708710	200	-90 / 000	48	46	47	1	1260	41	172	1020	0.01
						47	48*	1	977	58	136	905	0.01
PLAR0207	686397	6708890	200	-90 / 000	58	47	48	1	1240	60	73	1360	0.13
						48	49	1	561	100	65	664	0.21
PLAR0208	688051	6708699	200	-90 / 000	58	55	58*	3C	639	48	118	244	0.03
PLAR0211	689016	6708696	200	-90 / 000	61	46	49	3C	515	17	85	72	0.01
PLAR0215	687290	6708902	200	-90 / 000	70	55	58	3C	566	73	74	627	0.04

* Denotes intersection at end of hole.

C Denotes composite sample. All other results are from 1m split samples

NB: Maximum downhole nickel assays from all drill holes in this campaign are shown on Figure 1. Collar data was tabulated in Appendix 1, ASX Release 2 September 2014.

Appendix 2. Intersections > 500ppm Ni from 2013 aircore drilling at HA2 Prospect, Peninsula Project.

Released to ASX on 17 March 2014, restated here for comparative purposes.

	Collar Data					Intercept Data							
Hole ID	**Easting (MGA94_51)**	**Northing (MGA94_51)**	**RL (m)**	**Dip / Azimuth (degrees)**	**Total depth (m)**	**From**	**To**	**Length**	**Ni (ppm)**	**Cu (ppm)**	**Co (ppm)**	**Cr (ppm)**	**S (%)**
PLAR0024	688500	6705950	225	-60 / 270	48	*No Significant Intersection*							
PLAR0025	688750	6705950	225	-60 / 270	58	20	58*	38	619	32	82	1273	0.02
PLAR0026	689200	6705950	225	-60 / 270	52	*No Significant Intersection*							
PLAR0027	689635	6705845	225	-60 / 270	50	*No Significant Intersection*							
PLAR0028	690215	6705795	225	-60 / 270	45	36	45*	9	575	181	77	399	0.14
PLAR0029	690300	6705765	225	-60 / 270	47	40	47*	7	517	196	70	344	0.03
PLAR0030	689045	6705950	225	-60 / 270	31	16	28	12	507	82	85	1484	0.01

* Denotes intersection at end of hole.

Note all results presented are based on 4 metre composite samples.

Appendix 3: The following tables are provided to ensure compliant with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of Exploration Results.

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 mineralization 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 mineralization types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Aircore drilling used to obtain 3 metre and 1 metre samples. • Spacing variable due to early stage / first pass nature of drilling • 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. • Samples submitted for analysis by ALS is 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.
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 grade variation with recovery noted.
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.*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• 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. • 3m 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 3 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 uses 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. • Selected samples from holes extended by slimline RC have also been analysed 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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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" 3m 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 mineralization. • 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 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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• 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. • Co-ordinates are presented in MGA94 Zone 51. • Topographic control is based on topographic data collected as part of a 100

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. • Drill hole spacing's were selected to achieve a first pass test of target areas and to enable bedrock lithologies to be identified as a basis for a geological model to drive future exploration. • 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. 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 mineralization.*	• 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 mineralization 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 shown on Figure 1.
		• Collar data from all drill holes were included in previous ASX Release relating to this drilling (see ASX Release - 2 September 2014).

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.*	• Significant intercepts in Appendices 1 and 2 are calculated by averaging the length weighted assay results for Ni, Cu, Co, Cr and S within the interval in question. • Intercepts presented are all assays > 500ppm Ni as this is believed to be significant in the context of the geological setting.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralization widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralization 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 mineralization 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 plan shown as Figure 1. • Further diagrams showing interpreted geology and significant results will be presented once petrographic analysis of drill samples have been completed. This will enable the geological interpretation to be as robust as possible.
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 are reported in Appendix 1 and all results (mineralised and unmineralised) are shown on Figure 1.
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 drilling by Orion as well as previous explorers, 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 mineralization.