

4 February 2015



Phase 1 Drilling Completed at Connors Arc Epithermal Gold-Silver Project

Encouraging indications from visual observations with assays and interpretation awaited

ASX Code: ORN

Issued Capital:

Ordinary Shares: 304M

Options: 89M

Directors:

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Chairman

Errol Smart
Managing Director, CEO

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Highlights:

- 14 hole Reverse Circulation percussion and diamond drill program completed for approximately 3,000m of drilling.
- 10 holes drilled at Aurora Flats prospect, including five deeper diamond drill holes;
- 4 holes completed at Veinglorious prospect including two diamond drill holes.
- Significant epithermal veining and intense alteration intersected.
- Assay results now expected during February as a result of minor weather-related delays. These will be reported once all assays have been received and interpretation completed.

Orion Gold NL (ASX: ORN) is pleased to provide a further update on the progress of drilling at the Aurora Flats Prospect within its 100%-owned **Connors Arc Epithermal Gold-Silver Project** in Central Queensland.

Heavy rains and minor flooding in the project area over the past fortnight have caused minor delays in the program. However, with the highly professional support of Orion's drilling contractors, DDH1 Drilling Pty Ltd, the Company's field crews have succeeded in safely accessing all the drill pads and executing the program under challenging circumstances.

The final drill-hole, AFRC012, is currently underway to a planned down-hole depth of 400 metres and, once completed, will conclude the current phase of drilling. Core cutting and sampling have also been slightly delayed by weather interruptions, but is ongoing and results will be reported as soon as all assays are available and interpretation has been completed. Short Wave Infrared ("SWIR") scanning is currently being carried out on the core to accurately determine the alteration mineralogy and allow estimation of depth of formation.

Aurora Flats

The objective of this first phase of drilling was to test a zone chosen roughly mid-way along the strike trend of the Aurora Flats vein swarm to establish:

- Vein dip and geometry;
- Vein continuity at depth;
- Vertical and lateral geochemical trends in trace elements;
- To determine the level within the paeleo-epithermal vein system which is exposed in outcrop; and
- Correlation with geophysical survey result interpretations.

The intermediate sulphidation "IS" epithermal system found at Aurora Flats and Veinglorious in the Connors Magmatic Arc is likely to be coeval with the significant deposits of Cracow (a low sulphidation epithermal deposit in the adjoining Auburn Arc) and Mount Carlton (a high sulphidation epithermal deposit in the northern Connors Arc).

IS systems tend to have payshoot geometries very similar to those found at the low sulphidation deposits. These systems have the important characteristic of being “semi-blind” at surface, with gold and/or silver predominantly deposited at depths of greater than 250 metres vertically below the depositional surface. It is only below this depth that pressure and temperature conditions were likely to be favourable for the deposition of precious metals. In addition, the high grade shoots form irregular blows along strike. Figure 1 shows an example from the Pajingo deposit (Drummond Basin) which demonstrates the complex vein geometries that must be expected in deposits of this kind.

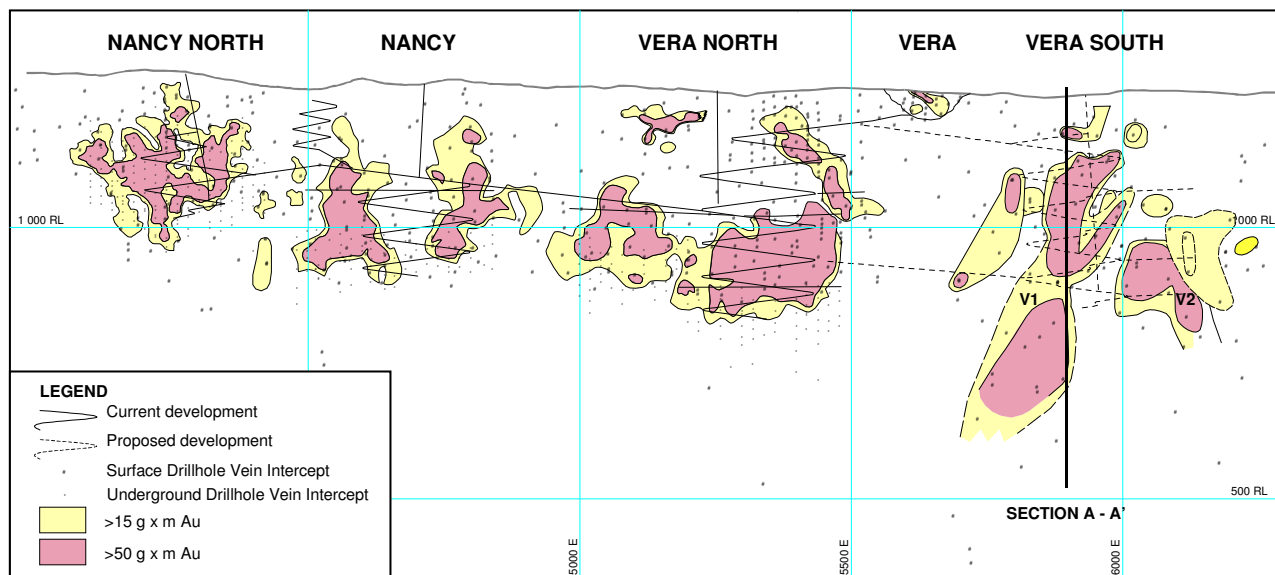


Figure. 1. Longitudinal projection (looking NE) of the Nancy North, Nancy, Vera North and Vera South orebodies showing metal content contours in gram-metres (Vera South: Discovery History; Buttler, Murphy, Parks; 1999).

The most valuable tools for explorers targeting such deposits is the application of a combination of trace element geochemistry and mineralogical characterisation assisted by techniques such as SWIR scanning and geophysics to vector in on high grade zones based on results from initial wide spaced scout drilling.

This first phase of drilling at Aurora Flats focused on a single dip section roughly midway along the approximately 4,500 metres of mapped vein trend (see Figures 2 and 3; Appendix 1). A fence line of intense drilling was undertaken to provide data as baseline orientation for geochemical and petrological trends within the system.

Two further holes tested the veins at a vertical depth of more than 250 metres, which is below the top of the interpreted, potentially mineralised interval, to the north (AFRCD012) and south (AFRCD003) of the orientation section, for comparison with data from the orientation section (Figure 2).

Key initial findings, based on visual drill-hole logging, are:

- Epithermal veining is prolific in zones, across the entire 700 metres width of the vein swarm which was drilled;
- Predominant vein orientation is sub-vertical, but stockwork zones, vein-breccias and splays with different orientations are also encountered;
- As expected, in the higher elevation zones of the system tested with RC drilling, the veins appear to be narrow, lenticular and are not expected to be zones of high grade precious metal deposition. These veins are expected to become more robust

and continuous at depth. However, understanding alteration and geochemical trends within this higher elevation zone is an important step in the exploration of the extensive strike of the system. Higher elevation indicators may become an important tool in targeting the underlying, blind, high-grade pay shoots for future drilling programs;

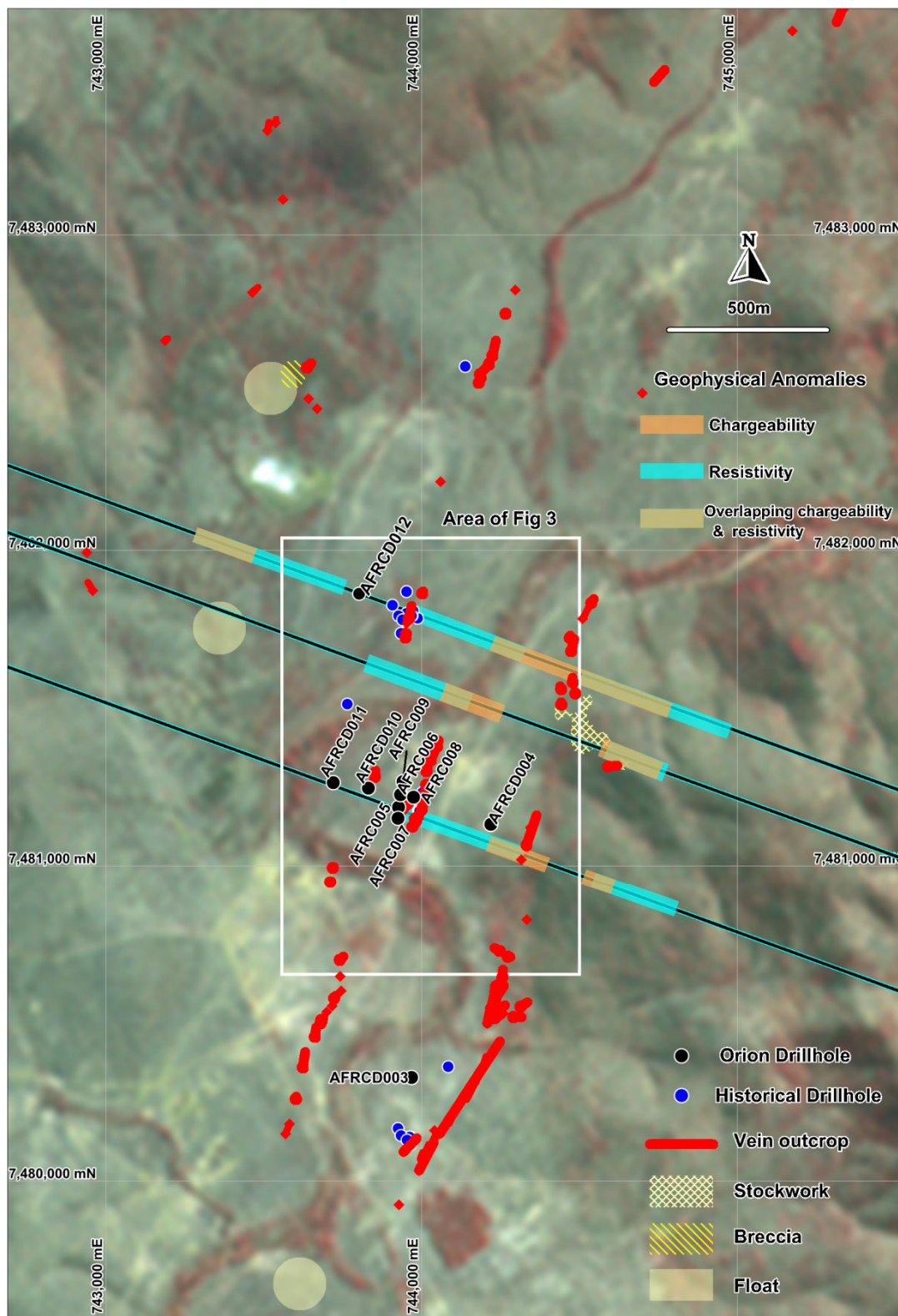


Figure 2. Plan showing location of drillholes completed at Aurora Flats, as well as mapped epithermal veins, geophysical anomalies and historical drilling.

- Later faults, post-dating and disrupting epithermal veins are present with unknown movement on the fault planes. These provide some challenge for correlating veins between intersections. The Company is conducting detailed structural logging and will complete down-hole scans of holes in coming weeks to help with structural interpretation;
- The host geology is a suite of highly altered intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks including andesite lava, welded ignimbrites, and pyroclastic rocks. Drill-holes AFRCD010 & 011 appear to have intersected a phreatomagmatic eruptive pipe (an explosive steam vent encountered in volcanic environments where groundwater comes into contact with magma), likely to be of limited areal extent;
- Preservation of a sub-aerial ashfall layer in AFRCD003 indicates good preservation of the volcanic stratigraphy, with preserved softer less erosion resistant horizons lending further support to the expectation that the exposed epithermal quartz veins are at a level very close to the original depositional surface;
- Pervasive propylitic alteration, occasional argillic alteration and wide silicic zones with associated abundant disseminate sulphides (over tens of metres) are encountered. Assays are awaited from these zones to determine their significance. The age of these alteration zones relative to the more typical epithermal alteration is as yet unclear, as is the genetic association; and
- Wide zones of intense disseminated sulphide often reaching >5% are thought to account for large chargeability anomalies identified in IP surveys.

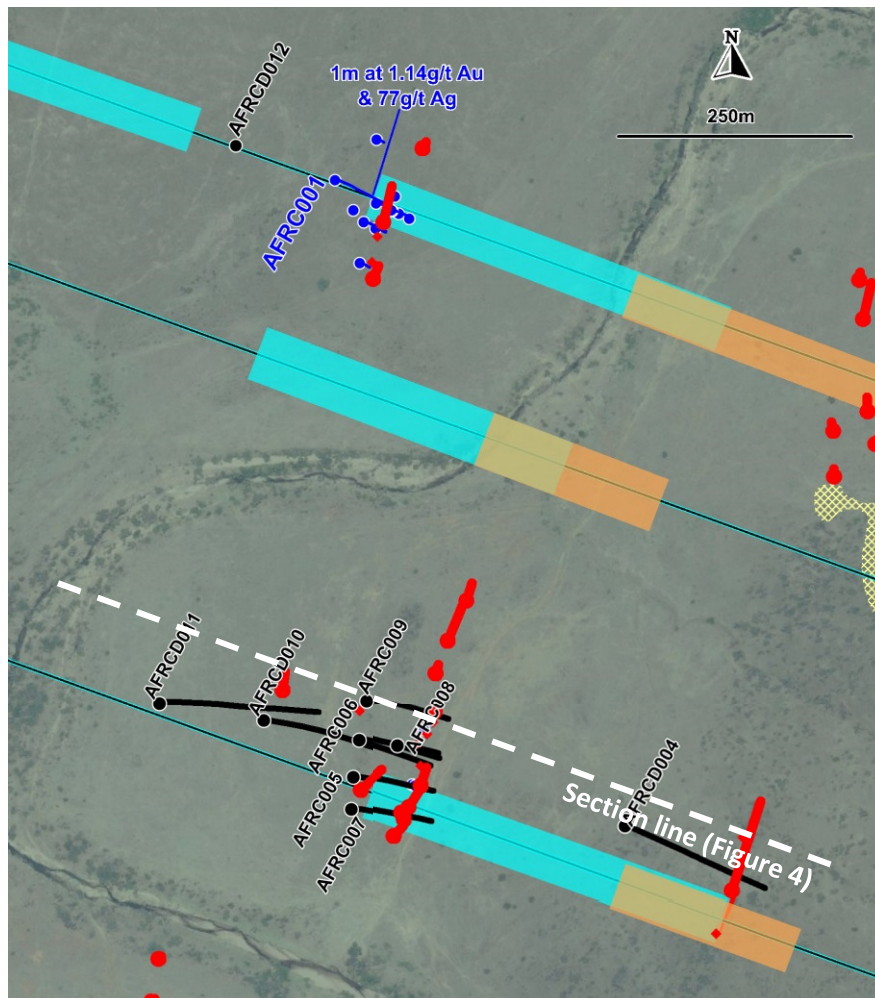


Figure 3: Plan showing drilling in the central portion of the Aurora Flats Prospect. Location shown on Figure 2, along with legend.

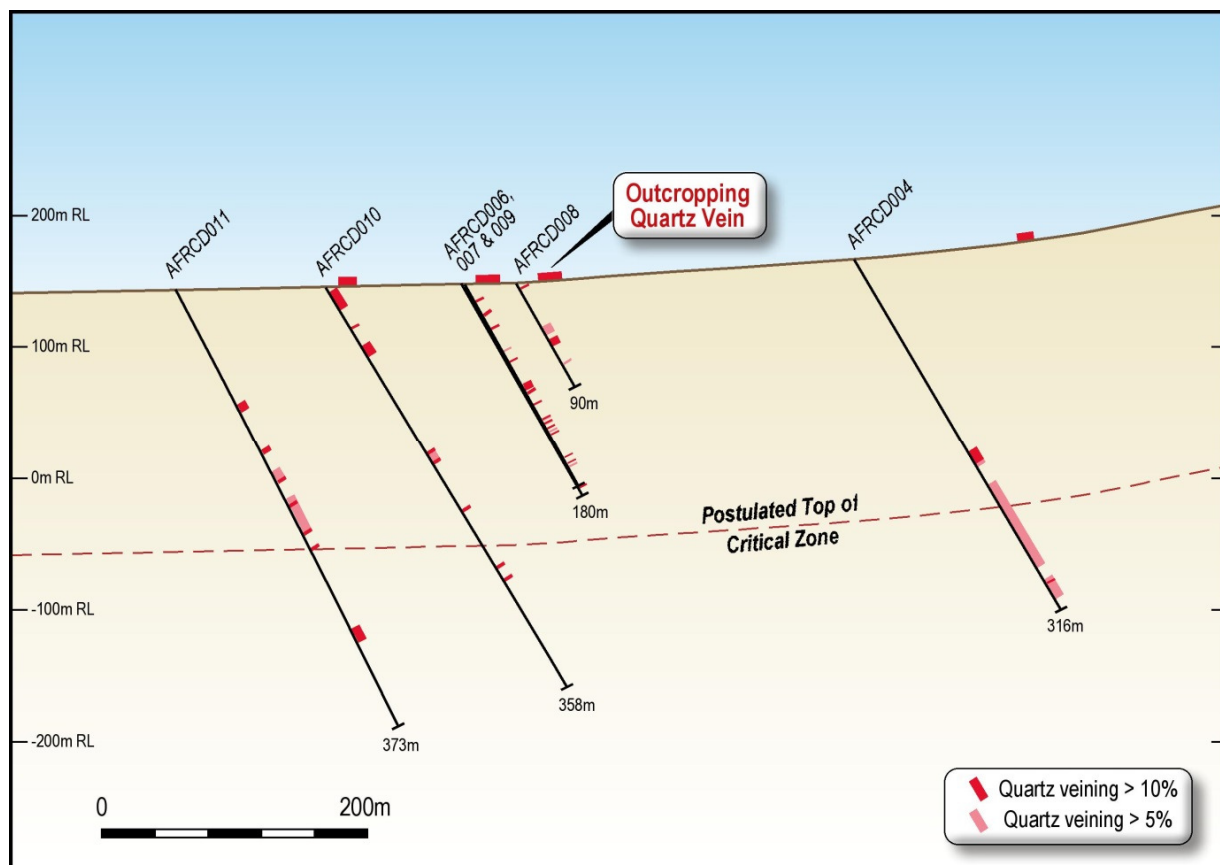


Figure 4: Composite cross section through AFRC011 to AFRC004 showing veining intersected in drilling (refer Figure 3 for section line).

Veinglorious

The Veinglorious Prospect is located 5km to the north of the Aurora Flats Prospect (Figure 5). Mapping outlined a substantial outcropping vein swarm (Figure 6) and rockchip samples returned significant silver assays (refer ASX Release 11 December 2014). A total of four holes for 668 metres were drilled to test the most prominent vein below outcrop (Figure 6). Key initial findings, based on drill-hole logging are as follows:

- The vein intersections confirm shallow dipping veins with dips of 30° - 45°, interpreted from a combination of angled and vertical holes;
- Zones of strongly epithermal textured, quartz with associated adularia were intersected (Figure 7); Adularia is an important indicator of boiling within the palaeo-epithermal environment. Precious metals precipitation can occur within and around these boiling zones;
- Interpretation of available rock chip geochemistry, vein textures and mineralogy has indicated that this system is exposed at a deeper level in the profile and precious metal deposition may be targeted closer to surface than at Aurora Flats; and
- Drilling tested veins to a maximum depth of 120 metres below surface.

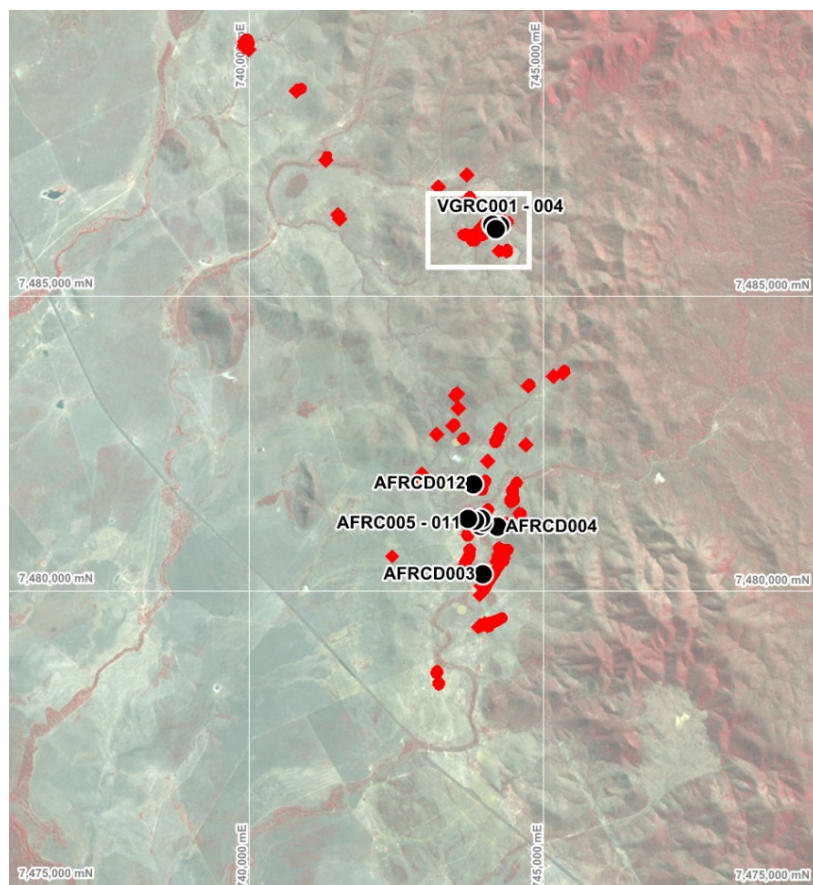


Figure 5: Plan showing location of Veinglorious Prospect along with drillholes and mapped veins.

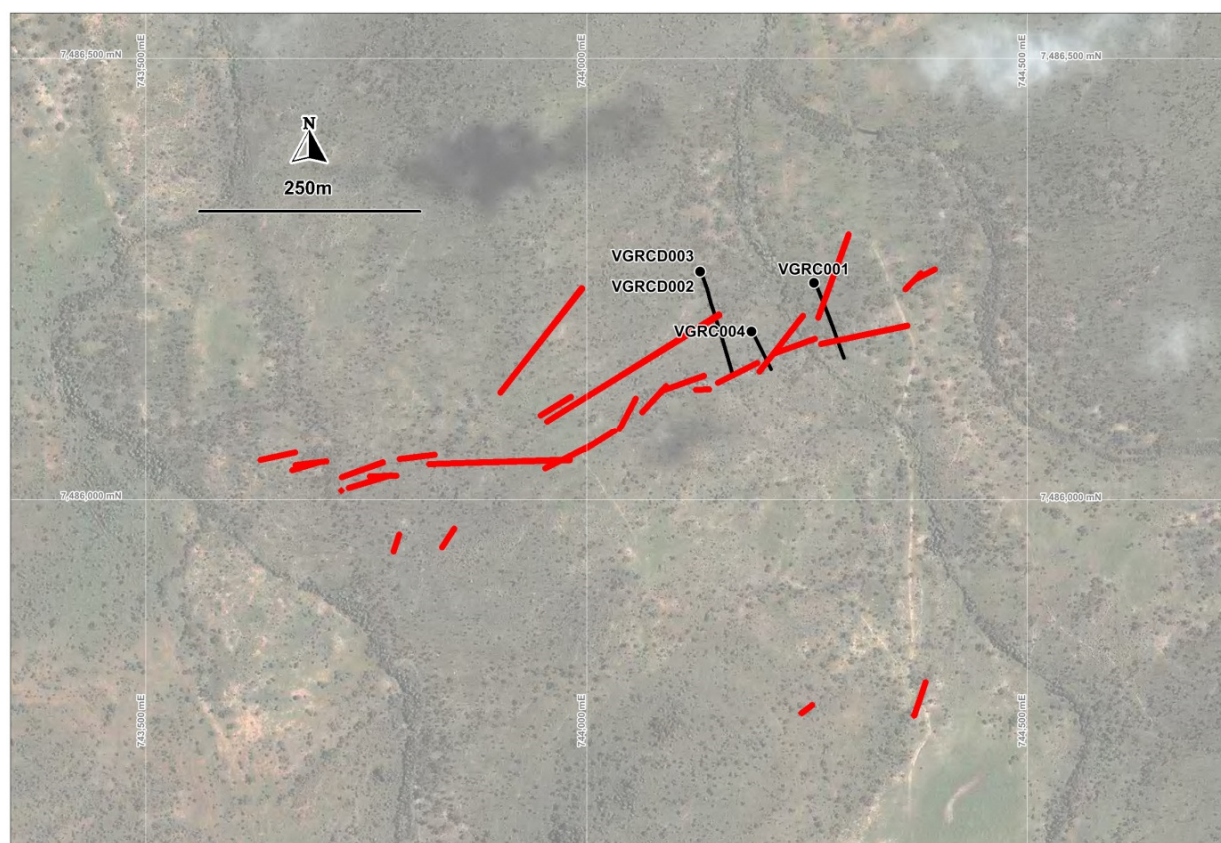


Figure 6: Plan showing drilling at the Veinglorious Prospect along with mapped veins.



Figure 7: Strong cream coloured adularia deposition with epithermal textured quartz vein. VGRCD2 depth 94 metres.

The Company's expert consultant, leading international epithermal expert Professor Noel White, spent two days on site examining data, outcrop geology, drill core and chips.

Professor White has reported his observations to management, which include the very encouraging statement that: "It is an exciting project with the potential to yield outstanding results that will have a major impact on exploration activity in the epithermal belts of Queensland."

Orion Gold's Managing Director Errol Smart said the Company was very encouraged by the early indications from the initial phase of drilling, with the positive visual observations from drill-core and geological interpretation supported strongly by Professor White's comments.

"This confirms our belief that we are dealing with an epithermal system of regional importance," Mr Smart said.

"We are looking forward with great anticipation to the assay results from this drilling, and we are working to extract the maximum amount of data and interpretation from this first phase of drilling to assist with more refined targeting before an anticipated round of follow-up drilling," he added.



Errol Smart
Managing Director and CEO

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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 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 Connors Arc Project 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 Bruce Wilson, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Wilson is the Principal of Mineral Man Pty Ltd, a consultant to 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 Wilson 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.

Appendix 1: Drillhole data from Connors Arc Project.

Hole ID	Prospect	Hole Type	Collar Location (MGA94 Zone 55)			Collar Direction		Total Depth
			Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	
AFRCD003	Aurora Flats	DD	743969	7480332	142	-60	115	411.4
AFRCD004	Aurora Flats	DD	744219	7481136	170	-60	105	315.8
AFRC005	Aurora Flats	RC	743928	7481190	147	-60	90	180
AFRC006	Aurora Flats	RC	743934	7481230	148	-60	90	180
AFRC007	Aurora Flats	RC	743926	7481156	144	-60	90	180
AFRC008	Aurora Flats	RC	743975	7481222	148	-60	90	90
AFRC009	Aurora Flats	RC	743942	7481272	149	-60	90	180
AFRCD010	Aurora Flats	DD	743832	7481251	146	-60	94	357.6
AFRCD011	Aurora Flats	DD	743720	7481269	146	-60	80	373
AFRCD012	Aurora Flats	DD	743802	7481868	149	-60	100	*
VGRCD001	Veinglorious	RC	744258	7486248	195	-60	146	180
VGRCD002	Veinglorious	DD	744129	7486261	195	-60	150	241
VGRCD003	Veinglorious	DD	744129	7486261	195	-90	000	147
VGRCD004	Veinglorious	RC	744187	7486193	195	-60	145	100

* AFRCD012 is in progress at the date of this report.

Appendix 2: 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No assay results reported therefore not applicable.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both reverse circulation (RC) and diamond core drilling have been carried out. RC drilling uses 5 ½" face sampling hammers. Diamond drilling uses NQ2 sized core, oriented using ACT Mk 2 orientation kit. For diamond holes (marked as "DD" in "Hole Type" column in Appendix 1) RC precollars are drilled to approximately 150 metres before changing to core drilling. All drilling carried out by DDH1 Drilling Pty Ltd.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core recoveries measured using standard techniques. RC recoveries measured qualitatively. No drilling results presented so not applicable.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All holes logged on 1m intervals using visual inspection of washed drill chips. Qualitative logging of colour, grainsize, weathering, structural fabric, lithology,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<p>alteration type and sulphide mineralogy carried out.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantitative estimate of sulphide mineralogy and quartz veining. Logs recorded at the drill site and entered into digital templates at the project office. Drilling logs transferred 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No assay results included in this release so not applicable.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No assay results included in this release so not applicable.
Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling intersections are presented so not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
of sampling and assaying	<p>alternative company personnel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drillhole location data and geological observations were recorded in the field and manually entered into an Excel spreadsheet. Data was later transferred into the Company's electronic database 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.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drillholes pegged out using handheld GPS and distance/bearing from previous holes (historical and this campaign) or vein outcrops. Drillholes will be picked up by dGPS survey to sub metre accuracy by Terrex Spatial. Historical drillholes have had location confirmed/amended using dGPS survey by Terrex Spatial Co-ordinates are presented in MGA94 Zone 55. Downhole surveys use single shot survey tool, and will be validated by downhole gyro survey in coming weeks. Topographic control is based on topographic data derived from public data.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drillhole spacing of approx. 40m along strike aimed to accurately map epithermal veins in subsurface. Down dip test spaced at 100m along section to systematically test veins in the subsurface. Grade distribution unknown at this time, once assay results are received the appropriate data spacing to accurately estimate grade distribution will be better understood.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling carried out perpendicular to mapped veins. Bias unknown as no assay results received.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chain of custody is managed by the Company. Samples were stored on site and then freighted directly to ALS Townsville.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EPM/EPMA's 19825, 25122, 25283, 25703, 25708, 25712, 25714, 25763, 25764 and 25813 are 100% owned by Orion Gold NL. The Connors Arc Project is overlain by claims by the Barada Kabalbara Yetimarala People and the Barada Barna People. Orion Gold NL has agreed an ancillary agreement with the Barada Kabalbara Yetimarala People relating to exploration of the Connors Arc Project. The Connors Arc Project is also overlain by a number of pastoral leases. Orion Gold NL is following all relevant DNRM procedures relating to access and entry in its exploration of the Connors Arc Project. Over and above its legislative requirements Orion Gold NL is committed to maintaining strong beneficial relationships with stakeholders and landowners in the region and using industry best practise in its exploration.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Connors Arc Project and adjacent areas was most recently explored by SmartTrans Holdings Ltd (formerly Coolgardie Gold NL) (including periods where joint ventures were formed with Marlborough Gold and Newcrest Mining). The focus of most exploration activities was the Mount Mackenzie deposit, outside Orion's Project area. Exploration activities across the Project area included surface geochemical sampling, open hole percussion drilling and RC percussion drilling.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Connors Arc Project is located in the central portion of the Connors Arc, a "fossil" magmatic arc active during Permo-Carboniferous time. The target is epithermal gold-silver mineralisation similar to the Cracow and Mt Carlton Deposits.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appendix 1 lists collar and dip/azimuth data for all drilling carried out by the Company to date. No intersection data is presented for Orion drilling as no assay results have been received. Intersection data for historical drilling is re-stated for completeness/clarity, although no material change has occurred since the original release of this data to the ASX on 15 July 2013.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No assay results are presented in this announcement so no drill hole information is provided.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No assay results are presented in this announcement so data on mineralisation widths vs intercept lengths is not available.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drillhole location plan shown as Figures 2, 3, 5 and 6. Preliminary section showing veining intersected shown as Figure 4. Detailed geological maps and sections will be presented once assay results are received as this will enable mineralised veins to be differentiated from barren.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No assay results are presented in this announcement so not applicable.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company's previous ASX releases have detailed exploration works on the Connors Arc Project and results/conclusions drawn from these.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More detailed on further work will be available following receipt and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	interpretation of assays from the current program.