

14 July 2015

**ASX Code:** ORN**Issued Capital:**

Ordinary Shares: 306M

Options: 89M

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

Connors Arc Epithermal Potential Further Expanded with Significant Extensions Identified to Veinglorious System

New target areas for immediate follow-up at Veinglorious following confirmation of three robust target areas at Aurora Flats

Highlights:

- Extensive epithermal veining located 1200 metres north of the Veinglorious Prospect, where previous drilling has intersected high-grade silver mineralisation.
- Two parallel vein swarms identified with a strike length of +2 kilometres.
- Close-spaced ground magnetic survey confirms continuity of the feature and indicates potential repetition to north.
- High-grade results received to date from rock-chip sampling of extensions.
- Cumulative strike length of mapped veining at Veinglorious now increased to 4.2 kilometres, indicating the presence of a substantial epithermal system.

Orion Gold NL (ASX: ORN) is pleased to advise that it has further expanded the potential of its 100%-owned **Connors Arc Epithermal Gold-Silver Project** in central Queensland following the discovery of significant new target areas for immediate follow-up at the **Veinglorious Prospect**.

Extensions to the vein system have been identified by field mapping and rock-chip sampling, while high-resolution ground magnetic data and VNIR-SWIR data have allowed the Company to define targets as well as target depths for planned follow-up drilling.

The new target areas at the Veinglorious Prospect follow Orion's announcement in May 2015 regarding confirmation of three new robust target areas for follow-up at the Aurora Flats Prospect, the other priority area of exploration focus within the Connors Arc Project.

The latest results demonstrate the Project's scale and potential to host a world-scale epithermal system.

Field Mapping – Veinglorious Prospect

Recent fieldwork has identified substantial extensions to the epithermal vein system at the Veinglorious Prospect, where Orion discovered significant silver mineralisation in drilling (refer ASX Releases 24 February 2015 and 27 April 2015). **Two major parallel vein swarms** have now been discovered to the north of the Veinglorious Prospect.

Initial rock-chip samples of one vein system have returned strongly anomalous gold and silver with values up to **0.63g/t gold** and **156g/t silver** (sample V084 shown in Figure 1, Appendix 2 and V202 in Figure 1, Appendix 1), and sampling is currently underway on the northernmost vein swarm, which has been mapped to extend for over 2 kilometres. This vein exhibits diverse pronounced epithermal textures and importantly contains fine sulphides.

In addition, substantial veining has been mapped north-north-east of the Veinglorious Prospect, along trend from the previously mapped strike of this Prospect (Figure 1). Rock-chip sampling of the newly mapped veining (Figure 1, Appendix 1) has returned values of 0.12g/t Au and 79ppm Ag, along with elevated Pb, Rb, Sb and Te, which are similar results to the initial rock-chip samples taken from the Veinglorious Prospect (Appendix 2; also refer ASX Releases 21 November 2014 and 11 December 2014).

The increase in scale to the mapped veining at Veinglorious is significant, with a **cumulative strike length of approximately 4.2 kilometres now mapped indicating the presence of a substantial epithermal system.**

Ground Magnetics

Further targets have been derived from a recently completed high-resolution ground magnetic survey at the Veinglorious Prospect. A number of significant magnetic low features have been identified both along strike from and parallel to Veinglorious, indicating potential for repetitions of the vein system (see Figure 1).

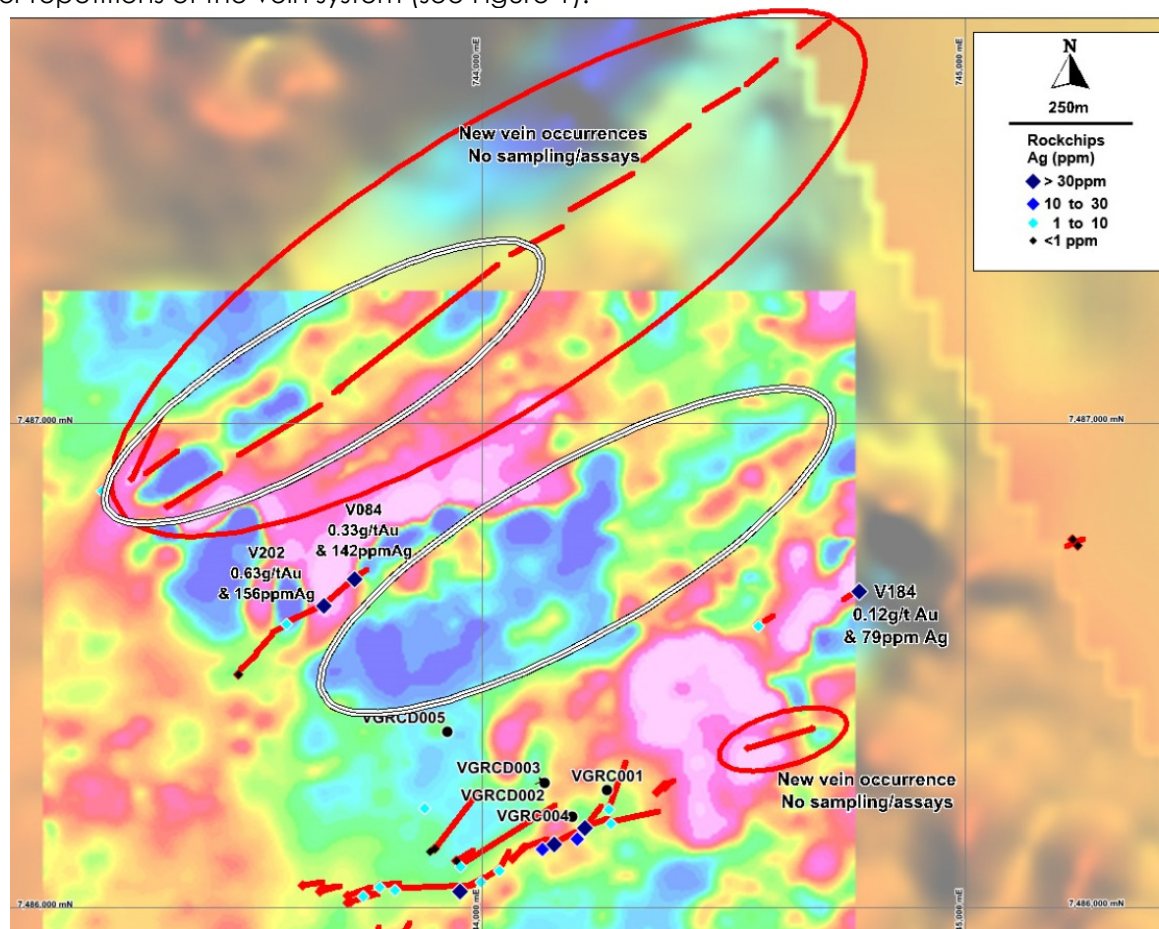


Figure 1: Plan showing high resolution Reduced To Pole ("RTP") ground magnetic data, with white circles indicating magnetic low anomalies correlating to epithermal vein systems. Also shown are mapped epithermal vein outcrops and silver results from rockchip sampling, with red circles denoting newly discovered outcrops which are currently being sampled.

A large volume epithermal fluid flow has the effect of altering and de-magnetising the host rocks in proximity to the veins, resulting in anomalous lows in RTP processed magnetic data. Drilling on the southern vein set has shown that the veins dip to the north-west at a shallow angle (Figure 2), meaning, pronounced magnetic low anomalies lying 500–600m north-west of mapped vein outcrops are prime targets for strongly altered rocks, indicative of larger volume fluid flow down-dip in the vein set. The newly mapped veins to the north are notably steeper dipping with dips of approximately 75° NW.

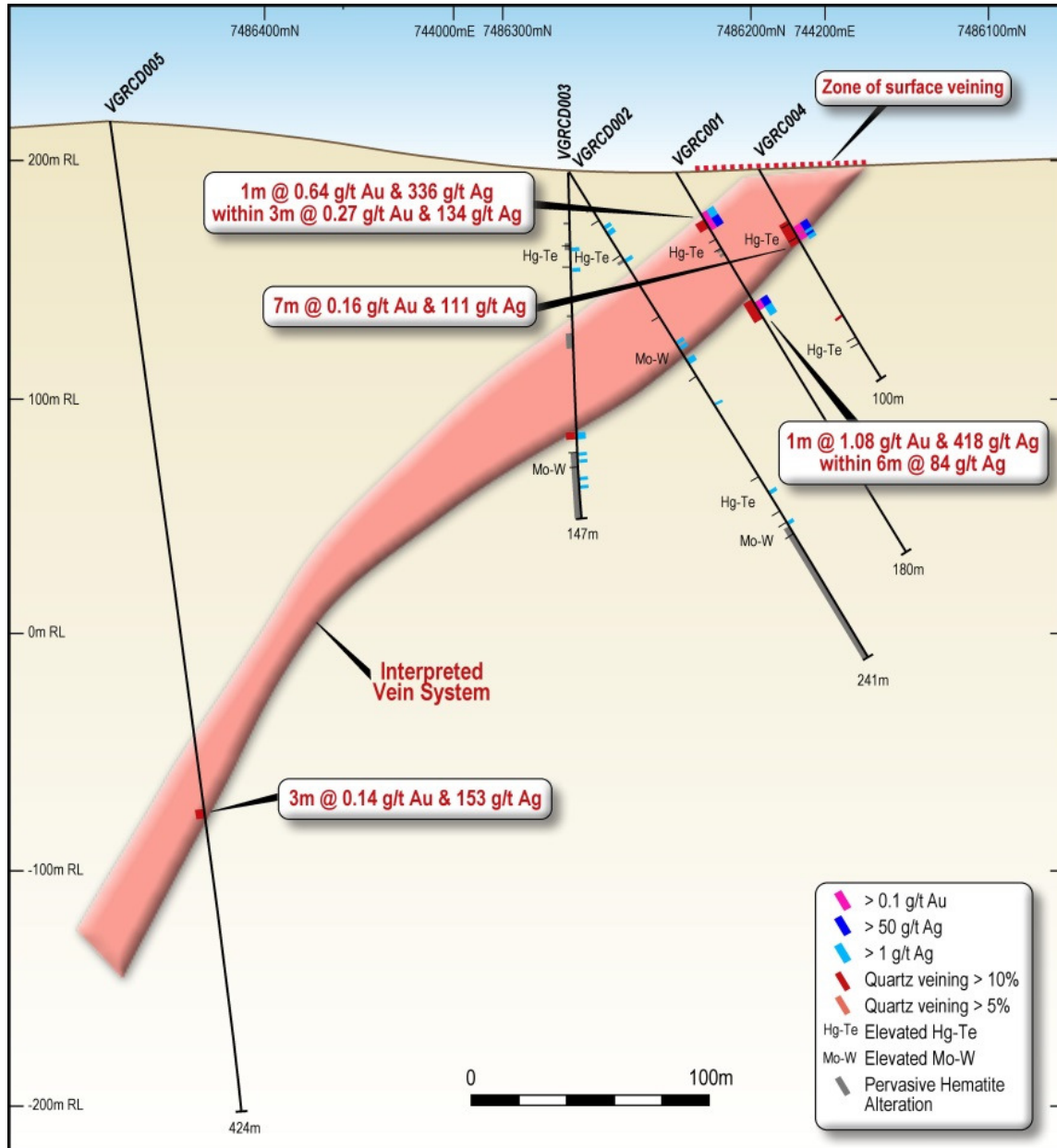


Figure 2: Cross-section showing results from drilling at Veinglorious.

VNIR-SWIR Analysis

In addition to the magnetic interpretation work, interpretation of Visible-Short Wave Infrared ("VNIR-SWIR") data readings taken on drill hole samples from the Phase 1 and 2 drilling programs have been completed (refer ASX Releases 24 February 2015 and 27 April 2015). The data has been processed with the assistance of VNIR-SWIR expert consultant Dr Sasha Pontual of AusSpec and interpreted by the Company's exploration team.

Based on the results of the VNIR-SWIR analysis which are summarised in Figure 3, the Company's technical team (advised by Professor Noel White) has concluded that the results show there has likely been a sudden/violent drop in pressure/temperature down-dip of the drilled intersections, resulting in the geochemistry being rapidly frozen rather than maturing gradually.

Based on this interpretation, the zone that has been intersected in drill holes is far too low in temperature for gold deposition.

It is considered probable that there is a pinch point in the fracture down-dip (and along strike) and that the vein has formed in a fracture that is essentially open-to-surface and there is almost adiabatic cooling below the surrounding land surface.

So while previous drilling has been intersecting veins over a current 280 metres vertical interval, there is evidence of a very small temperature gradient in illites. As such, follow-up drilling will be targeted to locate the "pinch point" in the system.

At the pinch point, we would expect to find an interval with possible bonanza grades as gold and silver would have been suddenly dumped at the rupture point where the fluid degassed, vented and cooled dramatically within an open fracture.

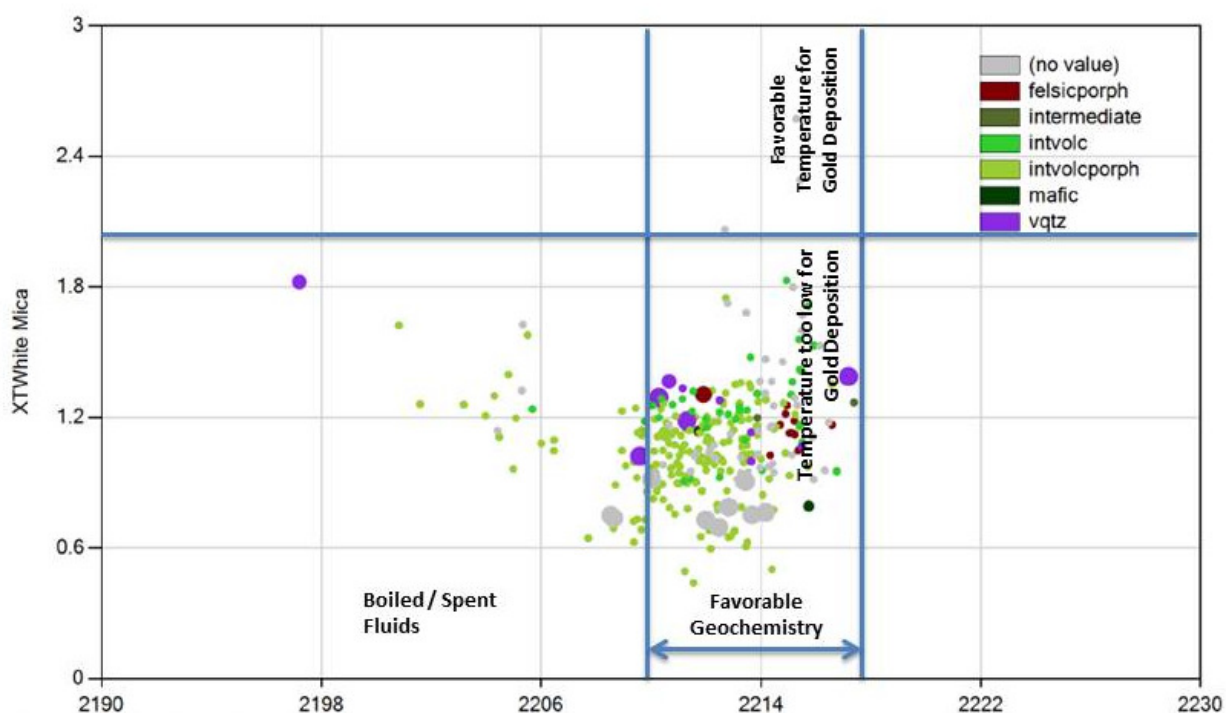


Figure 3: Plot of VNIR-SWIR illite mica crystallinity versus wavelength readings from drilling at Veinglorious as processed by AusSpec and interpreted by the Company's technical team.

Aurora Flats Soil Sampling

The Company has also received the results of a soil sampling program across the Aurora Flats Prospect. This program has enabled an initial test of targets defined in the Company's high-resolution ground mag survey at Aurora Flats (refer ASX Release 29 May 2015) as well as using results from the analysis of multi-element geochemical data from drilling by Professor Noel White and Dr Scott Halley.

Figure 4 shows anomalies defined by an additive index of normalised gold (Au), silver (Ag), antimony (Sb), bismuth (Bi), molybdenum (Mo) and tellurium (Te). Data for each of the individual elements is shown in Appendix 3.

There is an excellent correlation between the geochemical anomalies defined by the soil sampling results (refer Figure 4) and the geophysical targets defined in the ground magnetic survey (refer ASX Release 29 May 2015). The vein system at Aurora Flats has been shown to be dipping at approximately 70° W, therefore magnetic low features to the west of the veins and soil geochemical anomalies are considered important targets.

Significantly, the soil geochemistry has also delineated anomalies to the south of the mapped veining at Aurora Flats and along the "Powerlines" trend to the north of Aurora Flats.

It is also noted that the eastern vein corridor appears to have stronger geochemical anomalism, while the more robust western corridor, where initial drilling was focused, is more subdued.

These geochemical targets provide additional data to enable the targets delineated to date to be ranked for drilling in coming months.

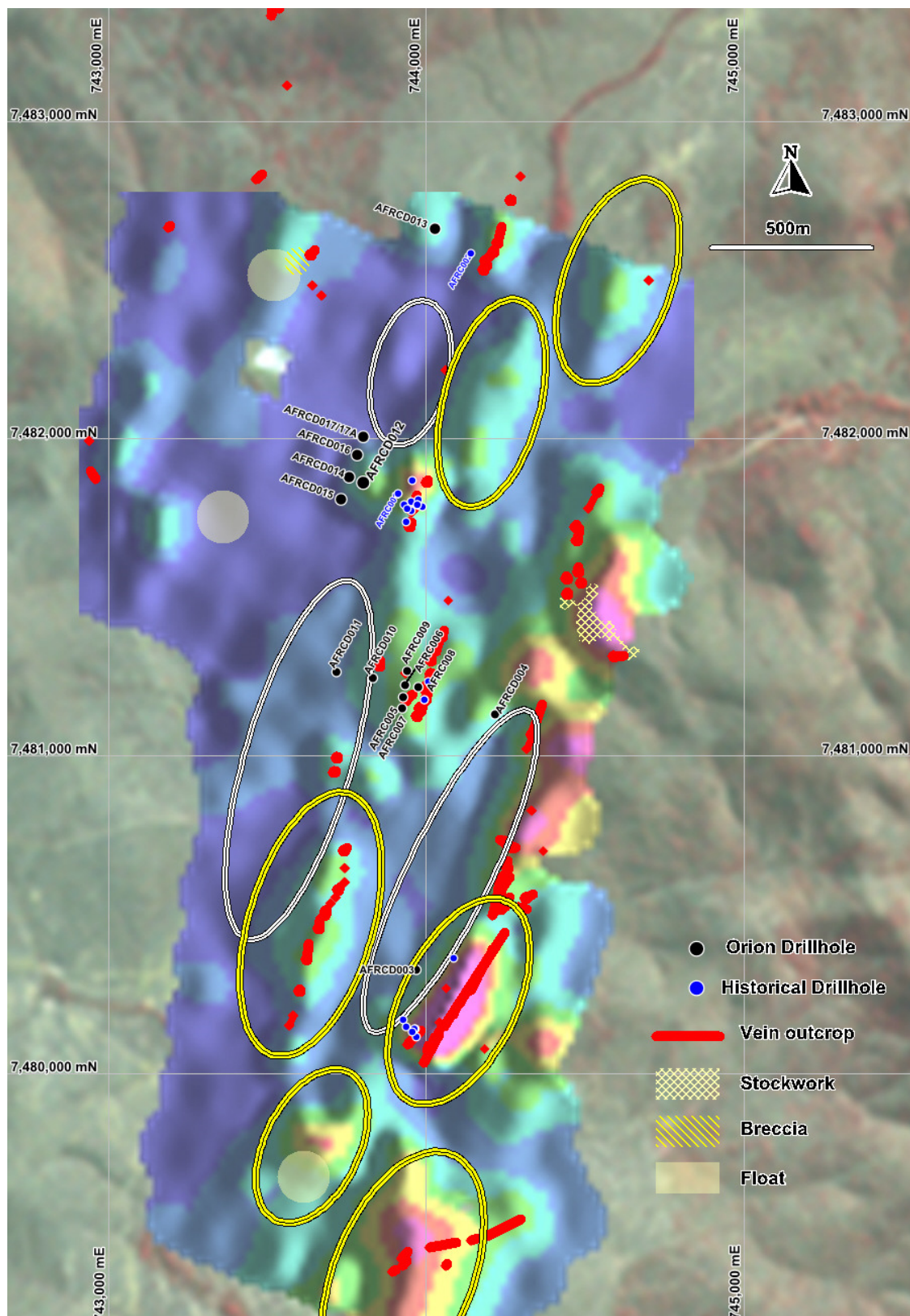


Figure 4: Plan showing results of soil sampling program at Aurora Flats. Image shown is a gridded additive index of Au+Ag+Bi+Mo+Sb+Te utilising a z score method of normalising each result using the mean and standard deviation of results for each element. Anomalous area (or geochemical targets) are circled in yellow with white circles indicating target areas down dip with magnetic low anomalies (refer ASX Release 29 May 2015). Also shown are mapped epithermal vein outcrops and drilling carried out to date.



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 34 targets to date by a combination of geological, geochemical and geophysical methods.

The Company has also secured a large tenement package on the Connors Arc in Queensland, where a significant intermediate sulphidation, epithermal gold and silver system has been identified at Aurora Flats. 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 4.

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.

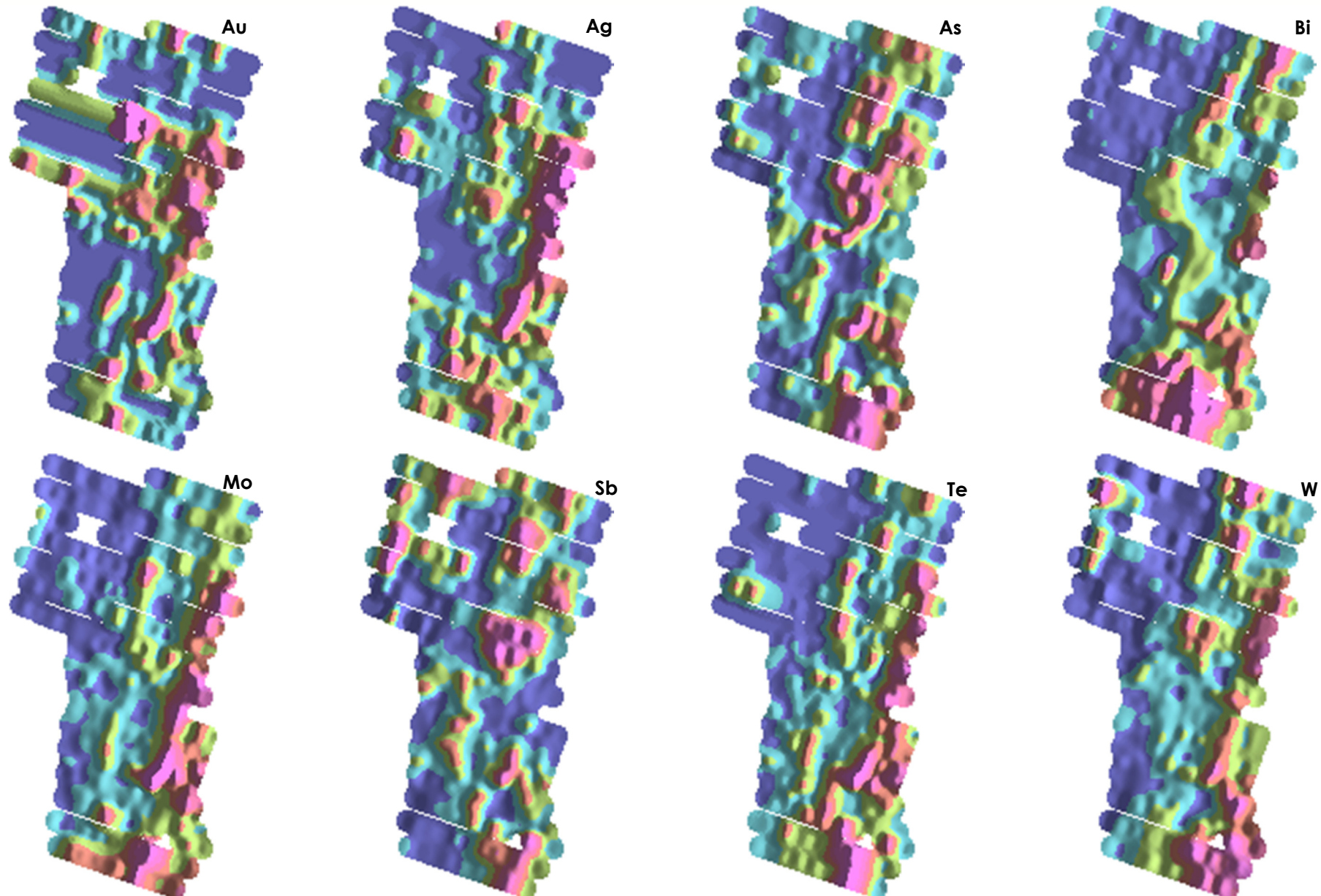
Appendix 1: Assay results from rock chip samples at the Veinglorious Prospect.

Location Data			Assay Data															
Sample ID	Easting (MGA94_55)	Northing (MGA94_55)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Al (%)	As (ppm)	Ba (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	K (%)	Li (ppm)	Mn (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Te (ppm)	Tl (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
V184	744778	7486656	0.120	78.90	1.60	1.7	270	11	1.82	42.6	74	4.37	106	72.4	1.34	64.50	1.01	20
V185	744572	7486585	0.003	3.09	1.77	1.8	60	4.1	0.21	34.1	147	1.55	5.3	13.3	1.24	2.34	0.13	7
V202	743671	7486625	0.626	156.0	2.13	6	390	5.8	2.05	32.9	236	38.9	70.1	88.3	5.75	81.20	1.22	18
V203	743595	7486589	0.003	8.74	1.76	4.5	180	7.9	1.75	49.4	154	3.47	11.2	74.5	4.14	6.72	1.05	7
V204	743496	7486481	-0.002	0.3	2.23	3.7	370	3.4	1.61	27.8	195	0.99	5.9	82.7	3.08	2.64	0.85	4

Appendix 2: Assay results from previous rock chip samples at the Veinglorious Prospect.

Sample ID	Location Data		Assay Data															
	Easting (MGA94_55)	Northing (MGA94_55)	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Al (%)	As (ppm)	Ba (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	K (%)	Li (ppm)	Mn (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Rb (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Te (ppm)	Tl (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
V084	743735	7486681	0.331	142.0	2.06	2.7	250	7.3	1.86	29.2	213	15.8	92.3	77.5	3.91	53.70	0.95	16
V085	743215	7486865	0.004	5.29	1.88	5.1	290	3.4	1.63	47.5	188	4.47	11.5	75.8	2.58	9.16	0.89	9
V123	743754	7486026	0.014	6.46	2.79	4.3	330	4.9	2.73	33.5	178	119	12.8	146.5	4.68	2.06	2.06	3
V125	743788	7486046	0.025	2.34	1.8	5.5	180	5.6	1.57	34.7	90	166	7.3	82.3	7.16	1.57	1.33	6
V126	743821	7486040	0.003	4.96	1.37	1.9	140	3.7	1.22	52	89	25.7	8.7	53.9	3.3	2.15	0.87	<2
V127	743953	7486035	0.143	117.0	2.34	1.9	430	2.3	2.36	35.9	175	32.7	32.4	111	5.63	21.2	1.59	<2
V128	743998	7486057	0.061	8.79	2.05	2.7	300	1.7	1.57	40.1	122	13.65	5.6	75.7	3.61	10.4	0.92	5
V129	744037	7486080	0.002	1.48	2.54	2.9	310	2.2	2.68	31.8	163	12.25	4.1	145	3.38	0.38	1.84	<2
V132	744124	7486125	0.022	16.9	2.43	2.3	280	2	2.94	43.6	93	29.1	110.5	129.5	4.8	13.55	1.82	2
V133	744149	7486133	0.543	57.1	1.23	1.5	280	1.7	1.18	45.5	70	5.66	19.7	54	5.18	18.15	0.66	<2
V134	744196	7486146	0.065	18.85	1.16	1.4	190	3.1	1.11	44.3	98	23.4	24	46.7	5.2	34.2	0.72	<2
V135	744212	7486166	1.38	351.0	0.84	1.3	110	3.8	0.68	38.1	135	50.4	138.5	32.9	6.66	32.2	0.59	4
V136	744266	7486177	0.014	9.37	3.22	2	540	7.9	3.99	34.1	183	7.48	46.1	154.5	2.63	6.55	2.66	11
V137	744263	7486207	0.013	8.07	0.99	6.1	200	4.1	0.81	40.9	283	4.77	14.5	31.3	3.59	36.1	0.56	5
V141	743955	7486089	0.031	7.7	1.52	3.3	280	2.8	1.46	30.1	132	15.05	19.5	64.9	2.85	6.2	0.83	2
V142	743948	7486096	0.006	0.56	1.46	5	270	1.8	1.28	44.8	89	31.6	4.6	57.6	5.58	0.85	0.75	2
S008	743891	7486115	<0.002	0.37	1.44	1.9	270	6.1	1.36	31.6	191	11.05	6.4	58.5	3.44	0.6	0.72	<2
S009	743882	7486209	<0.002	1.56	3.24	8.5	500	270	3.41	24.6	122	61.4	18.7	148.5	3.38	2.41	1.84	7

Appendix 3: Plots showing assay results for individual elements from soil sampling at Aurora Flats.



Appendix 4: 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. 	<p>Soil sampling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples taken from subsoil material sieved through -80 mesh sieve. <p>Rockchip samples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples with "V" prefix are chip sampling taken from outcropping quartz veins. Samples with "F" prefix are samples of "float" – rocks lying on surface. Samples with "S" prefix are taken from outcrops of stockwork veins. Samples with "BX" prefix are taken from outcrops of breccia veins. Sampling carried out by consultant geologist. Samples are chosen for collection and assay at the geologists discretion.
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"> No drilling results presented so not applicable.
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"> 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 Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological observations are noted for each soil and chip sample.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>costean, channel, etc) photography.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	
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 sub sampling on site. Sample preparation was undertaken at ALS Laboratory Townsville and Intertek Genalysis Laboratory Townsville, ISO accredited laboratories. Both ALS and Intertek utilises industry best practise for sample preparation for analysis involving drying of samples, crushing to <5mm (for chip samples) and then pulverising so that +85% of the sample passes 75 microns. Lab supplied CRM's, blanks and replicates are analysed with each batch. Given the reconnaissance nature of the sampling no additional QA/QC measures were undertaken.
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. 	<p>Soil sampling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An initial batch of orientation samples were treated using a four acid digest to maximise the leaching of metals from the sample. A 0.25g sub samples was 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 and Zr. A 30g charge for fire assay is analysed using ICP-AES for Au which is standard industry procedure for first pass exploration. Following review of results from the orientation batch soil samples were treated with a four acid digest and analysed using ICP-MS for Ag, As, Bi, Mo, Sb, Te, W. No external laboratory checks have been carried out at this stage due to the preliminary nature of exploration. It is also too early to identify any bias or similar. <p>Rockchip samples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The primary analytical technique uses an aqua regia digest to maximise the leaching of precious metals from the sample. A 0.25g sub samples is 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 and Zr. A 30g charge for fire assay is analysed using ICP-AES for Au which is standard industry procedure for first pass exploration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No external laboratory checks have been carried out at this stage due to the preliminary nature of exploration. It is also too early to identify any bias or similar.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling intersections are presented so not applicable. <p>Soil sampling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample 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. No adjustment to assay data has been carried out. <p>Rockchip samples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample 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. No adjustment to assay data has been carried out.
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"> Sample locations have been located using handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5 metres which is acceptable for this stage of the project. No drilling was carried out so no downhole surveys were carried out. Co-ordinates are presented in MGA94 Zone 55. 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. 	<p>Soil sampling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey carried out at 50m intervals on 100m / 200m spaced lines. <p>Rockchip samples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock chip samples were taken randomly at the discretion of the geologist, with the coordinates recorded and reported in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2. No compositing has been applied to the exploration results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. 	<p>Soil sampling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey carried out on lines oriented perpendicular to mapped veins. <p>Rockchip samples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable to this style of sampling due to its reconnaissance nature.
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. Composites were stored on site and then freighted directly to ALS Townsville and Intertek Genalysis 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No drilling results are presented in this announcement so no drill hole information is provided.
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 drilling 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 drilling results are presented in this announcement so no drill hole information is provided.
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample location plans shown as Figures 1, 4 and Appendix 1 and Appendix 2.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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"> All sample results from rockchip sampling at the Veinglorious Prospect are shown on Figures 1 and listed in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2. All sample results from Orion's soil sampling at the Aurora Flats Prospect are shown on Figure 4 and diagrams contained in Appendix 3.
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). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further interpretive work to refine and rank drill targets presented in this announcement. Drilling planned to test these targets in coming months. Other work will consist of further soil sampling, more detailed mapping and geophysics, and extending to adjacent prospects.