ASX Announcement / Media Release

14 September 2016

More Outstanding High-Grade Zinc-Copper Hits at Historical Prieska Copper Mine Project, South Africa

OCOR027 returns wide intersection of 42m grading 4.4% zinc, 2.4% copper and 0.42g/t gold

Highlights:

- **Further excellent results received from the Company's maiden drilling program at the historical Prieska Copper Mine Zinc-Copper Project in South Africa.**
- **Hole OCOR027 returns:**
  - **42m at 4.41% Zn, 2.36% Cu, 0.42g/t Au + 14g/t Ag from 55m including:**
    - **5m at 9.28% copper from 55m; and**
    - **6m at 12.4% zinc from 75m.**
- **Drilling at the +105 Level Exploration Target continues, with further results anticipated in the coming weeks.**
- **Work underway on a maiden Mineral Resource estimate.**

Orion Gold NL (**ASX: ORN**) is pleased to advise that it has received further excellent results from its ongoing maiden drilling program at the historical Prieska Copper Mine Zinc-Copper Project (**PC Project**) in South Africa, with drilling continuing to intersect wide zones of high grade zinc-copper mineralisation and work underway on a maiden Mineral Resource estimate.

The PC Project, over which Orion holds an option (refer ASX release 13 May 2016) is a key part of the Company's emerging mineral portfolio within the Areachap Belt in the Northern Cape of South Africa. The PC Project is recorded as one of world's 30 largest Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (**VMS**) base metal deposits, with recorded historical production of 0.43Mt of copper and 1Mt of zinc from 46.8Mt of sulphide ore milled(1).

The PC Project covers unmined dip and strike extensions from historic underground mining, and mineralisation has been previously delineated by extensive drilling and geophysics.

The current drilling program is designed to confirm, in-fill and extend the historical drilling at the +105 Level Exploration Target, where it is targeting mineralisation that would be amenable to extraction via open pit (Figure 1, Table 1). All significant intersections are tabulated in Appendix 1, including those stated in the ASX Release of 25 July 2016 and 22 August 2016, with best results including:

- **22m at 10.8% Zn, 1.38% Cu and 0.3g/t Au from 57m, including: 7m at 17.8% Zn and 1.41% Cu (OCOR016);**
- **20m at 8.58% Zn, 2.21% Cu and 0.3g/t Au from 48m, including: 17m at 9.98% Zn and 2.01% Cu (OCOR023);**
- **42m at 4.41% Zn, 2.36% Cu and 0.42g/t Au from 55m, including: 5m at 9.28% Cu from 55m & 6m at 12.4% Zn from 75m (OCOR027); and**
- **12m at 4.14% Cu, 1.89% Zn and 0.29g/t Au from 57m, including: 3m at 7.4% Cu and 4.34% Zn (OCOR017).**

(1) Source: Mine records

Orion Gold NL

ASX Code: **ORN**

Issued Capital:

Ordinary Shares: 475M

Options: 85M

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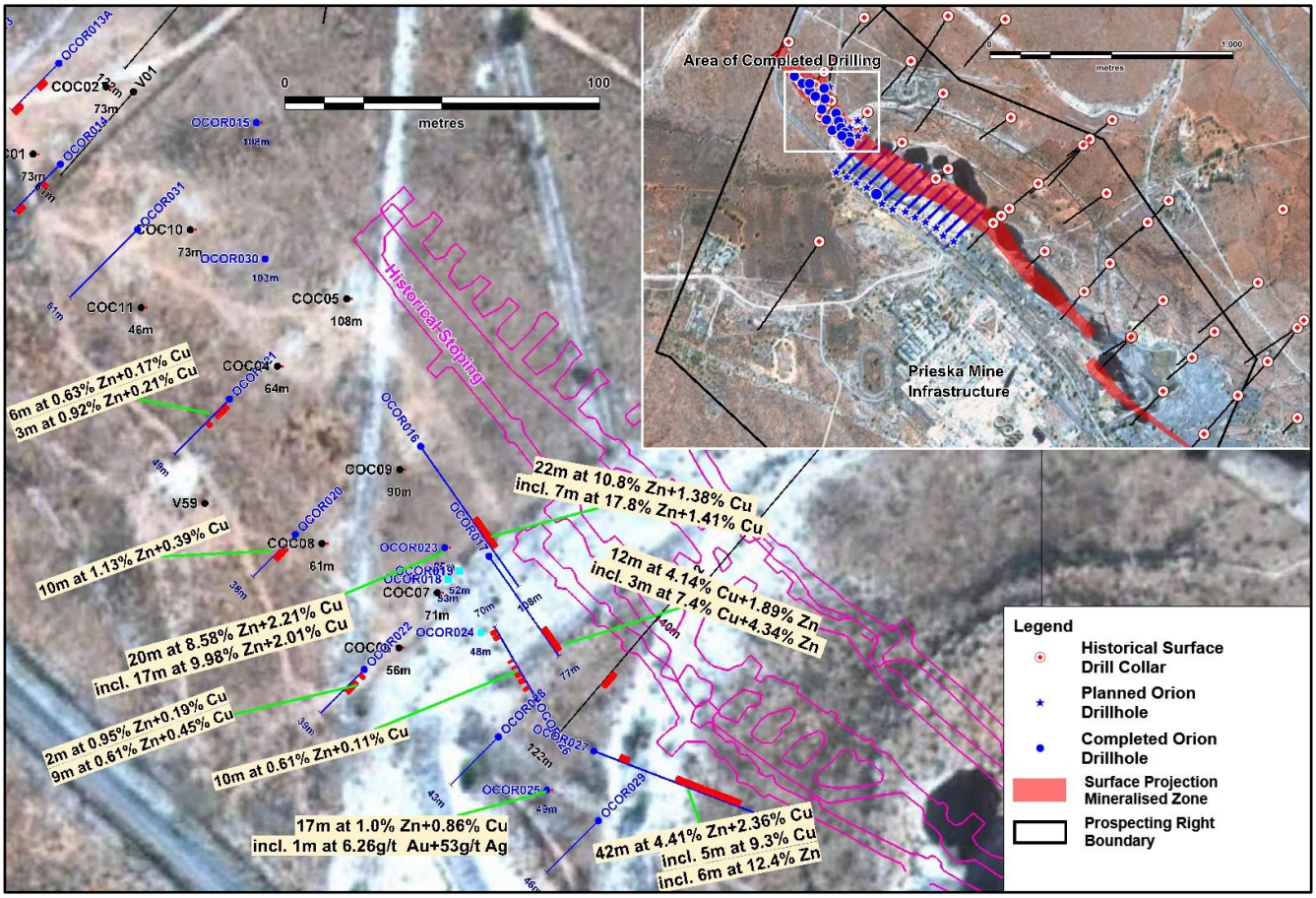

Figure 1: Plan showing the PC Project with completed, proposed and historical drilling at the +105 Level Open Pit Exploration Target.

The grade and width of the intersections returned from the enriched supergene sulphide zone (OCOR016, 017, 023 and 027) exceed those previously included in the Exploration Target announced 18 November 2015. Modelling of the mineralisation defined by drilling is now underway with the objective of estimating a maiden JORC Code (2012) compliant Mineral Resource estimate for this target in coming months.

PC Project – Exploration Targets			
Area	**Tonnage Range**	**Cu range (%)**	**Zn range (%)**
+105 Level	3,000,000 – 4,500,000	1.0 – 1.6	1.3 – 2.0
Deep Sulphide	7,000,000 – 11,000,000	1.2 – 1.8	3.9 – 5.9

Table 1: Exploration Targets at the PC Project. Detail and supporting information relating to these Exploration Targets is contained in the ASX Release of 18 November 2015.

Table 1 Notes: The potential quantity (tonnage) and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature and the Exploration Target should be assessed in conjunction with the information included in the ASX Release of 18 November 2015. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and, while it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource, the aim of the current drilling program is to test the Exploration Target and determine if a Mineral Resource can be estimated.

Assays received in this recent batch include results from drilling to the south from the drilling announced in the ASX releases of 25 July 2016 and 22 August 2016. Hole OCOR027 was drilled to test the continuity along strike of the high-grade supergene sulphide mineralisation intersected in OCOR016. The hole was also drilled to confirm that the mineralised horizon and hangingwall is not impacted or destabilised by historical underground stoping in this area or by the sinkholes that resulted from subsidence into historical stoping (Figure 2).

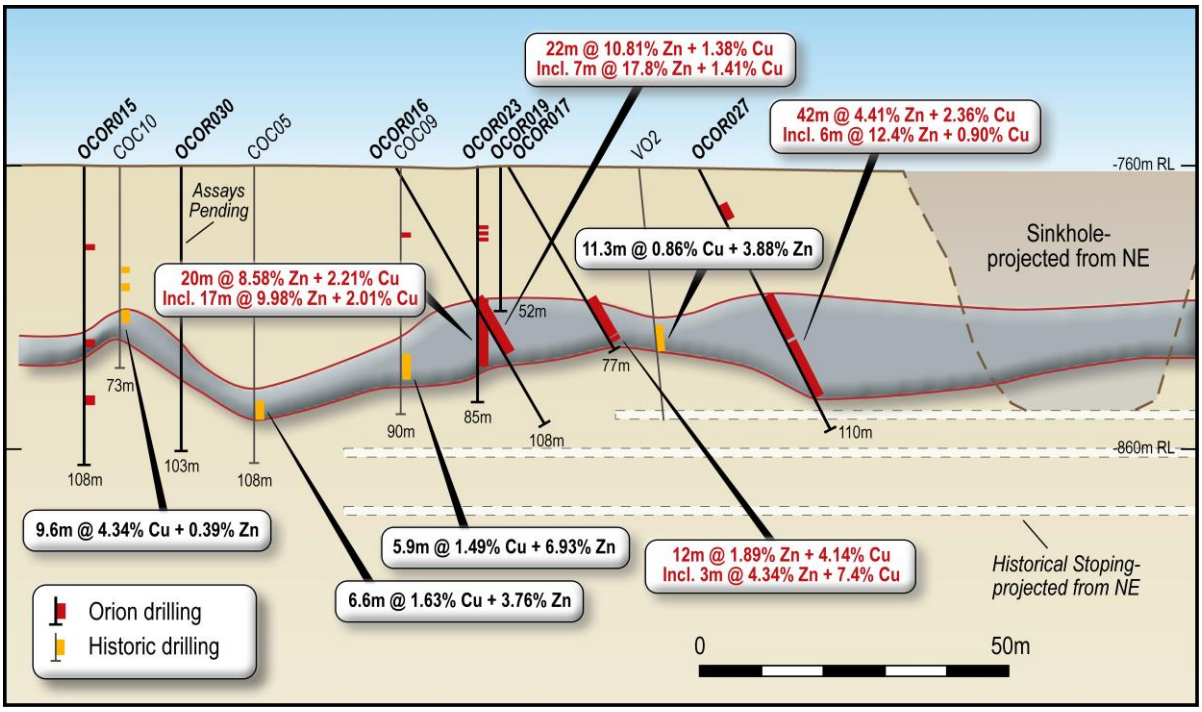

Figure 2: Long Section showing drilling at the PC Project with results from OCOR027.

This exceptionally high-grade sulphide ore is likely to be amenable to open pit mining, while the presence of an overlying, geotechnically weak, "leached zone" presented a geotechnical challenge to historic underground mining. Provisional mining assessments by Sound Mining Consultants on behalf of Orion has established a potential mining method that will geotechnically stabilise this ground and render it available for systematic open pit mining at minimal additional cost.

Most importantly, the sulphide composition of the ore suggests the likelihood of higher metallurgical recoveries than that of oxide ore, with the potential to produce high quality differentially recovered copper and zinc concentrates.

Drilling continues to return significant gold-silver mineralisation associated with the zinc-copper mineralisation including a sample returning 6.26g/t gold and 53g/t silver over 1m from OCOR025 (refer Figure 1, Appendix 2 and 3). It should be noted that the previous operator of the historical Prieska Copper Mine did not routinely assay for precious metals, however the results received to date indicate the potential for significant precious metal credits.

Drilling is now focused on diamond core drilling to test the supergene and primary sulphide zone immediately up-dip of historical stoping, where geotechnical conditions prevent access for RC drilling.

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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.

Recently, the Company has secured an outstanding growth and diversification opportunity in the global gold and base metals sectors and has secured options and earn-in rights over a combined area of 1790km^2 on the highly prospective Areachap belt, North Cape Province of South Africa. These include:

- An option to acquire an advanced volcanic massive sulphide copper-zinc project with near-term production potential. The option gives Orion the right to acquire an effective 73.33% interest in a portfolio of projects including an exploration project at the Prieska Copper Project, located near Copperton in the Northern Cape province of South Africa, and the Marydale Prospecting Right, a virgin gold discovery of possible epithermal origin, located 60 km from the Prieska Copper Project. The Company is progressing extensive due diligence investigations. (refer ASX release 18 November 2015).

- An earn in right to ultimately earn a 73% interest to a 980km^2 prospecting right area located approximately 80 km north of the Prieska copper Project. The project area contains several VMS and VHMS zinc and copper targets including the advanced stage Kantienpan zinc – copper project. (refer ASX releases 29 April 2016 and 31 May 2016).

- An earn in right to ultimately earn an 80% interest, via a South African registered special purpose vehicle which will be 74% owned by Orion, to prospecting and mining right applications covering a combined and partially overlapping area of 626km^2. The mineral rights areas include an advanced stage ultramafic hosted nickel – copper project, analogous to the geology of the Fraser Range, Western Australia. Several VMS and VHMS copper-zinc targets are also located within this mineral rights package. (refer ASX release 14 July 2016).

The Company also continues to explore 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 Cracow and Mt Carlton epithermal deposits. The Company is increasing its focus on this project, following promising reports from expert consultants, and its fieldwork has led to the discovery of substantial epithermal systems at the Veinglorious and Chough Prospects.

The Company also holds 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 a major shareholder in Orion. Orion's intensive, systematic exploration programs have successfully defined 34 targets to date by a combination of geological, geochemical and geophysical methods.

Additionally, the Company owns the Walhalla Project located in Victoria, which is prospective for gold, copper – nickel and PGEs.

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 Orion's Exploration Results at the PC and Marydale Projects complies with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (**JORC Code**) and has been compiled and assessed under the supervision of Mr Errol Smart, Orion Gold NL's Managing Director. Mr Smart (PrSciNat) is registered with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professionals, a ROPO for JORC purposes 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 Smart 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.

The information in this report that relates to historical Exploration Results and the Exploration Targets at the Prieska Copper project complies with the JORC Code and is based on information compiled by Mr Paul Matthews, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Matthews 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 JORC Code. Mr Matthews 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 the Company's ASX release of 18 November 2015.

Disclaimer

This release may include forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements may include, among other things, statements regarding targets, estimates and assumptions in respect of metal production and prices, operating costs and results, capital expenditures, mineral reserves and mineral resources and anticipated grades and recovery rates, and are or may be based on assumptions and estimates related to future technical, economic, market, political, social and other conditions. 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. 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 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. All information in respect of Exploration Results and other technical information should be read in conjunction with Competent Person Statements in this release. To the maximum extent permitted by law, Orion and any of its related bodies corporate and affiliates and their officers, employees, agents, associates and advisers:

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- do not make any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information in this release, or likelihood of fulfilment of any forward-looking statement or any event or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement; and
- disclaim all responsibility and liability for these forward-looking statements (including, without limitation, liability for negligence).

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Appendix 1: Significant Intersections from the PC Zinc - Copper Project.

Drill hole	East (UTMz34S)	North (UTMz34S)	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
OCOR012A	624166	6686808	39	23	31	8	0.31	0.92	0.03	0.5
				36	39	3	0.50	1.36	0.02	0.6
OCOR013A	624199	6686776	42	15	20	5	0.92	1.56	0.04	0
				36	42	6	0.60	0.68	0.03	0.3
OCOR014	624228	6686776	42	35	40	5	2.10	0.34	0.01	0
OCOR015	624228	6686744	108	83	86	3	0.40	1.40	0.05	2.3
OCOR016	624340	6686653	108	57	79	22	1.38	10.8	0.30	9.7
			incl.	62	69	7	1.41	17.8	0.26	6.9
OCOR017	624361	6686618	77	57	69	12	4.14	1.89	0.29	9.9
			incl.	63	66	3	7.40	4.34	0.08	1.3
OCOR018	624348	6686611	53	*Hole Abandoned, collapsed in leached zone*						
OCOR019	624353	6686614	52	*Hole Abandoned, collapsed in leached zone*						
OCOR020	624300	6686626	38	10	20	10	0.39	1.13	0.16	1.0
OCOR021	624280	6686669	49	6	12	6	0.17	0.63	0.01	0.1
				19	22	3	0.21	0.92	0.01	0.3
OCOR022	624321	6686583	39	3	5	2	0.19	0.95	0.01	0
				9	18	9	0.45	0.61	0.04	0.3
OCOR023	624347	6686621	85	48	68	20	2.21	8.58	0.36	12.1
			incl.	63	66	17	2.01	9.98	0.37	2.3
OCOR024	624358	6686594	47	*Hole Abandoned, collapsed in leached zone*						
OCOR025	624378	6686544	49	8	25	**17**	**0.86**	**1.00**	**0.55**	**8.1**
OCOR026	624375	6686573	70	16	26	**10**	**0.11**	**0.61**	**0.01**	**0.4**
				59	63	**4**	**0.50**	**0.04**	**0.11**	**1.0**
				64	68	**4**	**0.06**	**0.60**	**0.01**	**0.2**
OCOR027	624393	6686556	110	55	97	**42**	**2.36**	**4.41**	**0.42**	**13.6**
			incl.	55	60	**5**	**9.28**	**0.10**	**0.65**	**31.6**
			incl.	75	81	**6**	**0.90**	**12.4**	**0.29**	**6.7**
OCOR028	624363	6686561	43	*Assays Pending*						
OCOR029	624394	6686534	46	*Assays Pending*						
OCOR030	624292	6686713	103	*Assays Pending*						
OCOR031	624252	6686723	61	*Assays Pending*						
OCOD032	624503	6686323	59	*Hole Abandoned*						
OCOD033	624503	6686323	-	*In Progress*						

1. All intersections > 1m >0.3% copper or > 0.5% zinc are quoted. Individual assays comprising the intersections in OCOR027 are stated in Appendix 2 and OCOR025 in Appendix 3.
2. New results are shown in bold type.
3. It is recommended that the supporting information contained in Appendix 4 is read in conjunction with these results.

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Appendix 2: Significant Assay Results from OCOR027.

Drill hole	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
OCOR027	54	55	0.156	0.07	0.23	0.91	66
OCOR027	55	56	10.05	0.03	0.45	0.2	30
OCOR027	56	57	9.57	0.06	0.25	0.41	17
OCOR027	57	58	8.95	0.08	0.17	0.7	28
OCOR027	58	59	8.94	0.25	0.03	0.91	41
OCOR027	59	60	8.88	0.58	0.03	1.03	42
OCOR027	60	61	3.8	1.32	0.02	0.47	22
OCOR027	61	62	2.23	4.03	0.03	0.28	9
OCOR027	62	63	2.66	2.61	0.05	0.35	13
OCOR027	63	64	1.03	1.76	0.12	0.25	7
OCOR027	64	65	1.64	5.32	0.06	0.33	12
OCOR027	65	66	5.53	3.23	0.07	0.6	33
OCOR027	66	67	1.345	6.41	0.05	0.25	9
OCOR027	67	68	0.862	6.32	0.05	0.24	7
OCOR027	68	69	1.94	3.77	0.18	0.36	16
OCOR027	69	70	2.3	6.23	0.13	0.74	18
OCOR027	70	71	0.629	1.01	0.08	0.15	6
OCOR027	71	72	0.306	0.24	0.71	0.34	15
OCOR027	72	73	0.467	0.06	1.05	1.17	31
OCOR027	73	74	0.174	4.78	0.23	0.08	5
OCOR027	74	75	1.675	10.25	0.28	0.45	19
OCOR027	75	76	0.755	11.15	0.03	0.21	6
OCOR027	76	77	0.946	13.25	0.04	0.22	6
OCOR027	77	78	1.75	16.55	0.02	0.66	11
OCOR027	78	79	0.508	10.55	0.01	0.11	5
OCOR027	79	80	1.16	12.55	0.02	0.4	8
OCOR027	80	81	0.292	3.33	0.01	0.13	4
OCOR027	81	82	2	1.82	0.02	0.51	14
OCOR027	82	83	2.11	4.24	0.01	0.57	15
OCOR027	83	84	1.52	4.18	0.01	0.36	12
OCOR027	84	85	1.96	3.00	0.01	0.5	14
OCOR027	85	86	1.585	4.29	<0.01	0.56	12
OCOR027	86	87	1.475	7.6	0.01	0.57	11
OCOR027	87	88	0.525	8.74	<0.01	0.29	4
OCOR027	88	89	0.289	3.41	0.01	0.19	2
OCOR027	89	90	0.51	1.55	0.01	0.15	3
OCOR027	90	91	2.36	0.47	0.01	0.68	17
OCOR027	91	92	1.82	0.66	0.01	0.74	13
OCOR027	92	93	1.535	0.65	0.05	0.61	14
OCOR027	93	94	1.065	5.19	0.02	0.33	8
OCOR027	94	95	0.28	5.95	<0.01	0.09	3
OCOR027	95	96	0.29	7.64	0.01	0.11	2
OCOR027	96	97	1.165	0.85	0.01	0.22	8
OCOR027	97	98	0.342	0.07	0.21	0.1	6

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Appendix 3: Significant Assay Results from OCOR025.

Drill hole	From (m)	To (m)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
OCOR025	8	9	0.36	1.03	0.01	0	1
OCOR025	9	10	0.23	1.09	0.01	0	0
OCOR025	10	11	0.24	0.48	0.04	0.03	0
OCOR025	11	12	0.3	0.5	0.07	0.14	1
OCOR025	12	13	0.7	1.37	0.15	0.2	1
OCOR025	13	14	0.5	1.29	0.1	0.09	2
OCOR025	14	15	0.97	1.49	0.17	0.05	1
OCOR025	15	16	1.07	1.20	0.23	0.05	1
OCOR025	16	17	0.57	0.67	0.09	0.11	0
OCOR025	17	18	0.66	0.69	0.14	0.23	1
OCOR025	18	19	0.87	0.97	0.22	0.2	0
OCOR025	19	20	1.53	1.81	0.48	0.3	1
OCOR025	20	21	1.88	0.84	1.17	0.64	0
OCOR025	21	22	2.97	0.97	2.18	0.33	3
OCOR025	22	23	0.83	0.81	1.57	6.26	53
OCOR025	23	24	0.50	0.90	1.20	0.31	65
OCOR025	24	25	0.41	0.79	0.97	0.37	7

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Appendix 4: The following tables are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of Exploration Results for the PC Project.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• RC drilling sampled every metre by splitting at the sampling yard. • Drilling carried out on 45m spaced sections aiming to define an approximate 45m x 45m pattern. Infill drilling carried out in certain areas to better define mineralisation or geotechnical conditions and limits of historical stoping. • Sampling carried out under supervision using procedures outlined below including industry standard QA/QC. • Samples submitted for analysis by ALS is pulverized in its entirety and split to obtain a 0.2g sample for digestion and analysis.
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).*	• Reverse circulation drilling using a 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.*	• Samples are individually weighed to quantify recovery and variations in recovery are recorded on the sample ledger (e.g. small samples). • Cyclone, splitters and sample buckets cleaned regularly. • No grade variation with recovery noted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All holes logged on 1m intervals using visual inspection of washed drill chips and both full and split core. • 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 recorded at the drill site and entered into digital templates at the project office.
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 samples from RC drilling collected by passing entire 1 metre sample through a splitter. • Sampling on site aims to generate a < 2kg sub sample to enable the entire sample to be pulverised without further splitting. • Sample preparation was undertaken at ALS Laboratory Johannesburg, an ISO accredited laboratory. ALS utilises industry best practise for sample preparation for analysis involving drying of samples, crushing to <5mm if required and then pulverising so that +85% of the sample passes 75 microns. • CRM's, blanks and replicates are inserted every 30 samples and analysed with each batch. • Lab supplied CRM's, blanks and replicates are analysed with each batch.
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.*	• Samples from drilling were submitted to ALS Chemex in Johannesburg. Samples were analysed for base metals using a four acid digest and ICP-OES and for gold by fire assay with AAS finish. • External quality assurance of the laboratory assays is monitored by the insertion of blanks, duplicates and certified reference materials (**CRM**) • Coarse field duplicates consisting of a split sub-sample of the original crushed sample material. • Three CRMs are alternated through the sample stream and where possible matched to the material being drilled. • Two blank are used (pulp and chips). • No external laboratory checks have been carried out at this stage, apart from the bias test mentioned above.
Verification of sampling and	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.*	• The Managing Director is the Competent Person and is personally supervising the drilling and sampling along with experienced geologists.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
assaying	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Both the Managing Director and the Technical Director have reviewed the raw laboratory data and independent geologists have confirmed the calculation of the significant intersections.
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.*	• Collar data has been laid out using a handheld GPS and these coordinates are reported here. • All of the Orion drill hole collars will be surveyed by a qualified surveyor using a differential GPS which may result in minor adjustments to coordinate data. • Downhole surveys are completed using an electronic multi-shot instrument. • All data is collected in UTM WGS84 Zone 34 (Southern Hemisphere) and these coordinates are reported above.
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.*	• Drill holes intersected the mineralisation on approximately 45m spacing with some infill drilling in areas of interest.
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.*	• Drilling is oriented perpendicular, or at a high angle to, the attitude of the mineralisation. • As a result most holes intersect the mineralisation at an acceptable angle. • Where surface access or geotechnical conditions do not allow access to optimal drill collar positions, holes may be inclined. • The intersections will be corrected once the mineralised zone is modelled in three dimensions and local attitude can be accurately determined. • No sampling bias is anticipated as a result of hole orientations.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed by the Company. Samples were stored on site in a secure locked building and then freighted directly to the lab.
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.

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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.*	• The Prospecting Right is held by a subsidiary company of Agama Exploration and Mining (Pty) Ltd through which Agama holds a 73.33% effective interest in the project. • The Prospecting Right covers a strike of 2,200m for the Deep Sulphide Exploration Target mineralisation out of a total interpreted strike of 2,800m. • The Prospecting Right covers the complete known strike of the +105m Level Exploration Target. • All of the required shaft infrastructure and lateral access underground development is available within the Prospecting Right.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	<u>Deep Sulphide Exploration Target</u> • All exploration and life of mine drilling (V, D and F holes) was done by Anglovaal, resulting in a substantial amount of hardcopy data from which the Company has been able to assess the prospectivity of the remaining mineralisation. • The Anglovaal exploration resulted in the delineation and development of a large mine. <u>+105m Level Exploration Target</u> • The 2012 drilling of the NW section of the +105m Level Exploration Target was carried out by the current tenement holder.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Copperton deposit is a Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide deposit. The deposit is contained in the Areachap Group, which also hosts the Boks Puts, Areachap, Kielder, Annex Vogelstruisbult and Kantien Pan deposits. • The historically mined section of the deposit is confined to a tabular, stratabound horizon in the northern limb of a refolded recumbent synform which plunges at approximately 45° to the southeast. It is hosted within deformed gneisses of the Copperton Formation, which have been dated at 1,285 Ma and forms part of the Namaqualand Metamorphic Complex. • The mineralised zone outcrop has a strike of 2,400m, was oxidised and or affected by leached and supergene enrichment to a depth of approximately 100m, and outcrops as a well developed gossan. It has a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		dip of between 55° and 80° to the northeast at surface and a strike of 130° to the north. The width of the mineralised zone exceeds 35m in places but averages between 7m and 9m. The mineralised zone persists to a depth of 1,100m (as deep as 1,200m in one section) after which it is upturned. • The +105m Level Exploration Target area comprises the oxide / supergene / mixed zone (and a zone of remnant primary sulphides) situated from above the upper limit of mining at approximately 100m depth up to surface.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• All Significant Intersections, location data and other drill hole information is tabulated in Appendix 1.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Significant Intersections are calculated by average of assays result > 0.5% copper or 1% zinc and weighted by sample width. In general the significant intersections correspond strongly to geological boundaries (massive sulphides) and are clearly distinguishable from country rock / surrounding samples. No truncations have been applied at this stage. The individual assays aggregated into intersections for OCOR027 and OCOR025 have been stated in Appendices 2 and 3 to provide further detail on the calculation of these intersections.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true*	• All intersection widths quoted are down hole widths. • Most holes intersected the mineralisation perpendicular or at high angle to the attitude of the mineralisation. • The mineralisation has complex geometry and mineralisation widths need to be estimated based on interpretation of surrounding intercepts.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	width not known').	
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.*	• Drilling is shown in plan view on Figure 1 and section view on Figure 2.
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 drill holes are listed in Appendix 1, including those with no mineralisation. • Analyses are reported on a metre by metre basis in Appendix 2 and Appendix 3.
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.*	• Hardcopy maps are available for a range of other exploration data. This includes mine survey plans, geological maps, airborne magnetics, ground magnetics, EM, gravity and IP. All available exploration data has been viewed by the Competent Person. • The mine operated from 1972 to 1991 and is reported to have milled a total of 45.68 Mt of ore at a grade of 1.11% copper and 2.62% zinc, recovering 0.43 Mt of copper and 1.01 Mt of zinc. Detailed production and metallurgical results are available for the life of the mine. • In addition, 1.76 Mt of pyrite concentrates and 8,403 t of lead concentrates as well as amounts of silver and gold were recovered. • Copper and zinc recoveries averaged 84.9% and 84.3% respectively during the life of the mine. • The initial resource to 840m depth below surface based on 23,000m of drilling in 47 boreholes was stated as 47 Mt. However, more recent publications refer to a resource of 57 Mt.
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.*	• Drilling is ongoing in the +105m Level Exploration Target with planned holes shown on Figure 1.