

31 May 2016



Significant Zinc-Copper Mineralisation Confirmed on Recently Secured Masiqhame Prospecting Right, South Africa

Due diligence investigations confirm presence of Kantienpan zinc-copper deposit on Prospecting Right recently optioned by Orion

Highlights:

- Several occurrences of significant zinc-copper mineralisation confirmed during due diligence investigations carried out on the Masiqhame Prospecting Right, over which Orion recently secured an option to earn a 73% interest.
- These areas of mineralisation include the Kantienpan Deposit, a virgin VMS-style zinc-copper deposit first discovered in 1998 by Iscor Ltd (Iscor).
- Historical drilling at Kantienpan intersected mineralised zones which returned assay results including 8.84m at 6.32% zinc and 1.02% copper.
- Work is currently underway to investigate other recorded mineralised occurrences on the Prospecting Right area.

Orion Gold NL (ASX: ORN) is pleased to advise that ongoing due diligence activities being undertaken on a recently secured Prospecting Right located 80km north of the Prieska Copper Project in South Africa has confirmed the presence of significant occurrences of VMS-style zinc-copper mineralisation.

The due diligence program is currently being undertaken by Orion following the recently announced Option Agreement relating to Masiqhame Trading 855 Pty Ltd (**Masiqhame**) (refer ASX Release 29 April 2016). Under this agreement, Orion has an exclusive option to acquire up to 73% of an area covering 984km² located approximately 80km north of the Prieska Copper Project – further expanding its strategic footprint in this prospective region.

Kantienpan Deposit

Compilation of available data relating to the Masiqhame Option Agreement has confirmed that the **Kantienpan Zinc-Copper Deposit** lies within the Masiqhame Prospecting Right.

The Kantienpan Deposit is one of a number of Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (**VMS**) hosted zinc-copper occurrences within the Masiqhame Prospecting Right (Figure 1). The deposit was discovered by combination of magnetic and time-domain electromagnetic (**TDEM**) ground surveys, following up on alteration identified by rock-chip sampling (Rossouw, 2003)¹.

ASX Code: ORN

Issued Capital:

Ordinary Shares: 421M

Options: 91M

Directors:

Denis Waddell
Chairman

Errol Smart
Managing Director, CEO

Bill Oliver
Technical Director

Alexander Haller
Non-Executive Director

Management:

Martin Bouwmeester
Company Secretary &
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

A total of 14 diamond core holes for 3,199m were drilled at the Kantienpan Deposit by Iscor (Figures 2 and 3). Significant intersections are detailed in Appendix 1 including the following results:

- **8.84 metres at 6.32% zinc and 1.02% copper (KN005);**
- **6.15 metres at 4.74% zinc and 0.49% copper (KN010);**
- **7 metres at 3.15% zinc and 0.57% copper (KN007);**
- **13 metres at 3.96% zinc and 0.36% copper (KN003); and**
- **2.6 metres at 6.59% zinc and 0.35% copper (KN011).**

Drilling has confirmed the presence of significant mineralisation extending from 80 metres – 250 metres below surface and along 800 metres of strike. Mineralisation at the Kantienpan Deposit remains open both along strike and at depth.

Drilling at the Kantienpan Deposit was curtailed soon after discovery, due to a corporate decision by Iscor to stop all exploration and focus on Iron ore production. A number of additional litho-geochemical and geophysical targets remain to be tested on the Prospecting Right Area.

Orion believes that the integration of geochemical and geophysical methods may quickly enable new targets to be identified within the Masiqhame Prospecting Right, which overlies a highly prospective VMS horizon extending over more than 30km of strike. This horizon contains numerous published occurrences of copper, zinc, copper-zinc and zinc-copper mineralisation associated with massive sulphides.

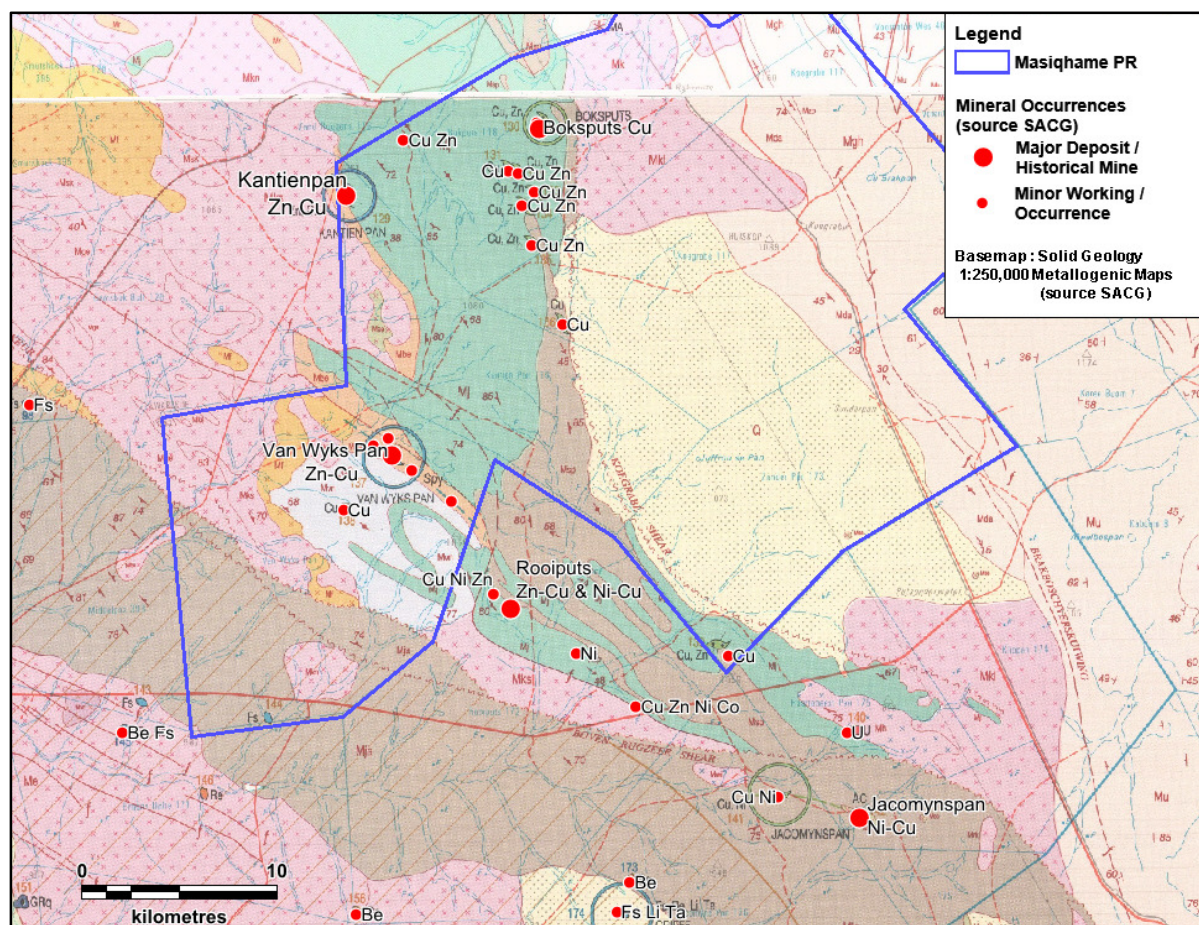


Figure 1: Plan showing location of the Kantienpan Deposit and other mineral occurrences within the Masiqhame Prospecting Right (du Toit, 1998)².

1. Rossouw, D, 2003. A technical risk evaluation of the Kantienpan volcanic-hosted massive sulphide deposit and its financial viability. M.Sc. thesis, University of Pretoria, 118 pp.
2. Du Toit, M.C, 1998. The metallogeny of the Upington-Kenhardt Area. Explanation: Metallogenic Sheets 2820 and 2920, South African Council for Geoscience, 108p.

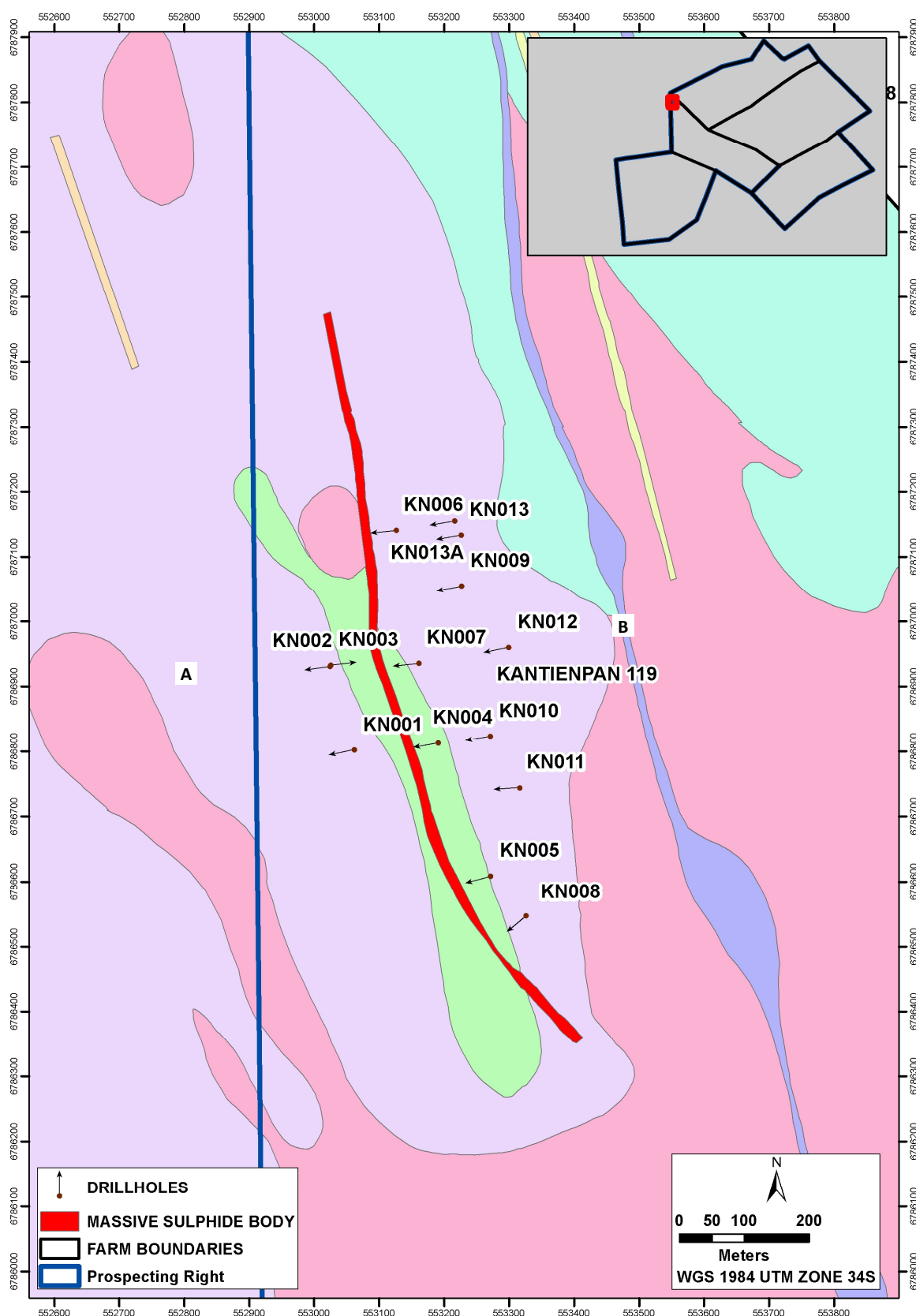


Figure 2: Geology map of the Kantienpan Deposit area showing Iscor drilling.

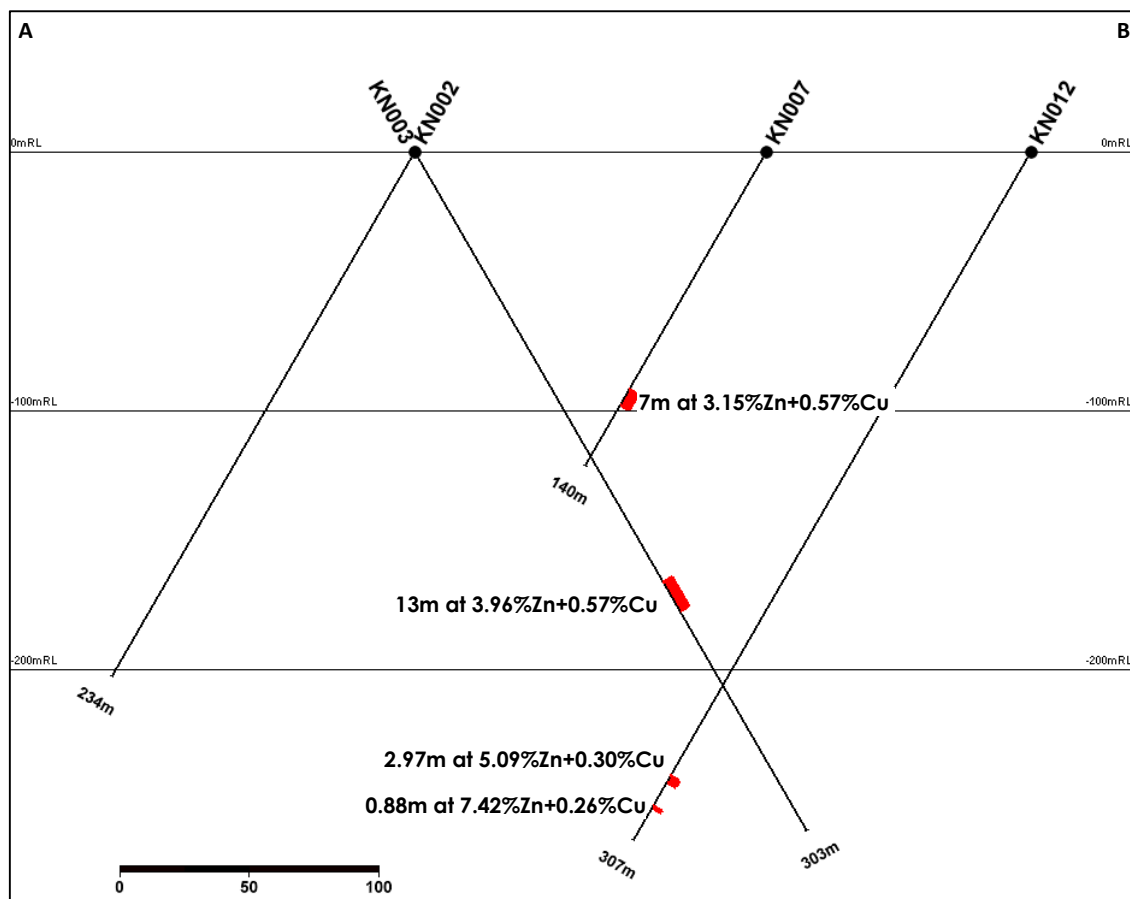


Figure 3: Cross section through Kantienpan Deposit (refer Figure 2 for location of A - B).

Orion has contracted Mr Deon Rossouw, who led the discovery team at the Kantienpan Deposit, to produce a project review and design a follow-up exploration program for the area overlain by the Masiqhame Prospecting Rights.

Locality and Infrastructure

The Kantienpan Deposit site is located in easily accessible flat-lying countryside and is well situated with regional grid power and rail lines within 10km of the site. A good all-weather dirt road passes within 800m of the deposit.

Key Terms of Masiqhame Option Agreement

- Orion has the opportunity to earn up to a 73% interest in Masiqhame.
- Masiqhame is a privately owned South African company with 100% Historically Disadvantaged South African ownership. Masiqhame is therefore black economic empowerment (**BEE**) compliant from the outset and Orion will earn in to an incorporated joint venture, partnering with a BEE partner via Masiqhame.
- Orion will have an exclusive option to undertake due diligence on the corporate entity and the prospecting right until no later than 30 September 2016 (**Option**), failing which the parties will be released from their obligations under the Option agreement.
- Following the successful completion of due diligence, should Orion elect to exercise the Option:

- Orion will pay Masiqhame ZAR1,500,000 (A\$130,000) to invest in new fully paid Masiqhame shares (**Shares**); and
- Masiqhame will issue Orion with Masiqhame Shares which shall result in Orion being the holder of 50% of the total Shares on issue immediately following such issue of Shares. (**Completion**)
- At Completion, Orion shall have the right to appoint the majority of directors to the board of Masiqhame and shall be appointed manager and operator of the prospecting right;
- Masiqhame will then apply the ZAR1,500,000 Orion has invested in Masiqhame Shares to execute an initial exploration program on the prospecting right.
- Once Orion has earned the initial 50% interest in Masiqhame through the issue of Masiqhame Shares to Orion, it can elect to increase its interest by a further 23% (to 73% in total) via:
 - provision of a shareholder loan to Masiqhame (**Loan**) on the following terms:
 - The principal amount of the Loan shall be the ZAR equivalent of A\$100,000 in each 12 month period commencing from the 12th month following Completion (**Principal**);
 - Proceeds from the Loan shall be used to progress exploration programs and feasibility study works;
 - The Loan interest rate shall be nil;
 - the Loan shall only be repaid from operating surplus from future operations of Masiqhame;
 - In addition to the Principal, Orion may elect at its sole discretion to provide additional finance by means of the Loan in order to progress exploration works and complete feasibility study works and if applicable, apply for a mining right;
 - Masiqhame shareholders as at the date of execution of the Option agreement will be free carried until such time that a mining right is granted; and
 - if Orion fails to advance the Principal in any 12 month period, Masiqhame may subject to notice periods demand that all of the Shares held by Orion be transferred back to the Masiqhame shareholders (excluding Orion) for nil consideration and remove Orion as manager.
 - finalisation of a feasibility study; and
 - lodgement of an application for the grant of a mining right over some or all of the area of the prospecting right,

Following this, Masiqhame shall immediately issue further new Shares to Orion which shall result in Orion being the holder of 73% of the total Shares on issue immediately following such issue.

- The transaction is subject to due diligence to be conducted by Orion and all necessary regulatory approvals.



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 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.

Recently, the Company secured an outstanding growth and diversification opportunity in the global base metals sector after entering into an option to acquire an advanced volcanic massive sulphide copper-zinc project located in South Africa 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 kilometres from the Prieska Copper Project. The Company is progressing extensive due diligence investigations.

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 now a significant shareholder in Orion. The project area was previously explored by Western Areas Ltd which 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.

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 technical information in this report that relates to the Masiqhame Project complies with the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code (JORC Code) and has been compiled and assessed under the supervision of Mr Deon Rossouw. Mr Rossouw (PrSciNat) is registered with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professionals, a ROPO for JORC purposes and has experience in the identification and exploration of mineralisation of this style. Mr Rossouw consents to the public release of the information in the context contained within this release as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code.

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:

- disclaim any obligations or undertaking to release any updates or revisions to the information to reflect any change in expectations or assumptions;
- 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).

Appendix 1: Significant Intersections from historical drilling at the Kantienpan Deposit.

Hole ID	Collar Location (Gauss Kruger LO 21)		Dip / Azimuth	Total Depth (m)	Intercept Data			Assay Data	
	Easting	Northing			From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)
KN001	53135	-3214191	-60 / 260	309.33	No Significant Intersection				
KN002	53097	-3214062	-60 / 260	234.03	No Significant Intersection				
KN003	53099	-3214060	-60 / 080	302.80	192	205	13.0	3.96	0.36
KN004	53265	-3214180	-60 / 260	154.89	106.89	115.89	9.0	1.27	0.14
			including		106.89	109.89	3.0	2.21	0.06
KN005	53345	-3214383	-60 / 260	151.32	82.05	90.89	8.84	6.32	1.02
KN006	53200	-3213851	-60 / 260	140.00	103.69	104.69	1.0	4.59	0.24
KN007	53234	-3214057	-60 / 260	140.00	105.96	112.96	7.0	3.15	0.57
KN008	53400	-3214445	-60 / 230	155.30	No Significant Intersection				
KN009	53306	-3213938	-60 / 260	280.80	241.37	243.87	2.5	4.50	0.56
KN010	53345	-3214170	-60 / 260	242.20	190.02	196.17	6.15	4.74	0.49
KN011	53388	-3214248	-60 / 260	239.50	204.07	206.70	2.63	6.59	0.35
KN012	53373	-3214033	-60 / 260	307.15	278.34	281.31	2.97	5.09	0.30
					291.82	292.70	0.88	7.42	0.26
KN013	53288	-3213836	-60 / 260	256.60	Hole Abandoned				
KN013A	53288	-3213836	-60 / 260	284.95	255.21	256.68	1.47	2.57	0.09
					259.0	259.83	0.83	1.29	0.23

1. All intersections > 1% Zn.
2. It is recommended that the supporting information contained in Appendix 2 is read in conjunction with these results.

Appendix 2: The following tables are provided to ensure compliance 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"> Diamond core drilling used to obtain NQ and BQ sized core. Core was split using a diamond saw and 1 m samples were taken between contacts. Samples were sent to Iscor in-house laboratories for AA and ICP analysis, with duplicate samples also sent to Goldlabs Africa, a member of Setpoint Technology Group. Drill sections spaced at approximately 100 metres, with two sections of drill fences with holes spaced at 100 – 150 metre intervals. Sampling carried out under supervision using procedures outlined below including industry standard QA/QC.
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"> Diamond drilling of NQ and BQ sized core. Core was not orientated.
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 recovery reconciliations were recorded and recoveries of higher than 95% were recorded across the ore zones.
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"> All holes logged using visual inspection of both full and split core. All logs have been located at this point in time. Qualitative logging of colour, grainsize, weathering, structural fabric, lithology, alteration type and sulphide mineralogy carried out.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantitative estimate of sulphide mineralogy.
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"> Results announced for core samples are from half core, sawn on site. Samples were crushed and milled by Iscor's in-house laboratories and were milled to -80 mesh. The samples were split into 3 fractions to be used for the different analytical techniques and for the external laboratory.
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"> Samples were analysed at Iscor's in-house labs using AA and ICP techniques and more than 50% of the sample pulps were send to Goldlabs Africa for ICP analysis. The Goldlabs Africa assays were shown to report a consistent 20-30% higher value. Iscor and its subsidiary Zincor was the largest zinc miner and refiner in South Africa at the time and the Iscor laboratory had rigorous internal QA/QC in place, Iscor Laboratory results were thus accepted as more reliable and are thus reported.
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"> The significant intersections tabulated here are those published by Rossouw (2003). These have been confirmed through inspection by Company personnel and associated data is currently being compiled by the Company. No assay data were adjusted and paper copies of the certificate of analysis are available.
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"> Collar positions were surveyed by a qualified, Iscor in-house surveyor using a theodolite and prism. Co-ordinates are presented in South African standard Gauss Kruger LO23 coordinates. No downhole survey data is available and survey methods are unknown. Topographic control is based on topographic data derived from public data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 aimed to accurately map orientation of sulphide bodies in subsurface. Insufficient data to map grade distribution at this time, once further drilling is carried out 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 a TDEM conductor defined in a ground survey, refer Figure 2. No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chain of custody was managed by the Competent Person.
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"> The mineral rights to the property are vested in the State and the Act regulates the exploration and mining industry in South Africa. A prospecting right in accordance with the Act was granted to Masiqhame Trading 855 (Masiqhame) to prospect for a period of five years effective from 12 March 2014. The Prospecting Right was granted in respect of the farm Koegrabe 117 comprising Remainder, Portions 2 – 11; Bokspuits 118 Remainder, Portions 1, 7, 8, 9, 10; Kantien Pan 119 Remainder, Portions 1 and 2; Wan Wyks Pan Remainder, Portions 1 – 5; and Zonderpan Remainder Portions 1, 5, 6, 7, 8 situated in the Magisterial/ Administrative District of Kenhardt, Northern Cape Province. The total area measures 98435.8548 Ha in extent.
Exploration done by other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Much of the information in this announcement is sourced from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roussouw, D, 2003. A technical risk evaluation of the Kantienpan

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
parties		<p>volcanic-hosted massive sulphide deposit and its financial viability. M.Sc. thesis, University of Pretoria, 118 pp.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Du Toit, M.C, 1998. The metallogeny of the Upington-Kenhardt Area. Explanation: Metallogenic Sheets 2820 and 2920, South African Council for Geoscience, 108p. • Previous exploration in the northern Areachap belt including at the Kantienpan Deposit was carried out by Iscor. • Exploration activities across the Project area included surface geochemical sampling, geophysical surveying and diamond core drilling.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Kantienpan Deposit is a Volcanogenic Hosted Massive Sulphide (VMS) deposit, a globally significant and well studied mineralisation style • The deposit lies in the Areachap Group, a volcano-sedimentary belt hosting other VMS deposits including Areachap, Bokspits, Kielder and Prieska (or Copperton).
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"> • Appendix 1 lists all the historical intersections and drilling data from drilling at Kantienpan, including location data.
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"> • Significant intercepts in Appendix 1 were calculated by averaging the length weighted assay results for Cu and Zn. • Intercepts presented are all intersections > 1% Zn.
Relationship between	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All intersections to be reported are downhole widths. • True widths are unknown at this time as the geometry of the mineralisation has

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	not been determined.
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 plans shown as Figure 2. Figure 3 show intersections on cross section.
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 significant results are reported in Appendix 1.
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 historical exploration works on the Areachap Project and surrounds.
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"> More detail on further work will be available following field reconnaissance and validation of further data.