ASX Announcement / Media Release

17 August 2016

Orion Gold NL

Wide Zone of Strong Gold-Copper Mineralisation in First Drill-hole at Marydale Project, South Africa

64m intersection averaging 1.55g/t gold with zones of up to 5.09g/t gold confirms and enhances historical results, confirming project potential

Highlights:

- **Excellent results from the Company's maiden diamond drill-hole at its Marydale Gold-Copper Project in the Areachap region of South Africa's Northern Cape Province. Assays include 64m grading 1.55g/t gold and 0.26% copper, including:**
  - ***21m at 2.93g/t gold and 0.34% copper, including:***
    - ***5m at 5.09g/t gold and 0.37% copper.***
- **Results confirm historical drilling results and enable the mineralisation to be structurally modelled.**
- **Strong correlation between gold values and sulphide content indicates applicability of electrical survey methods – which will assist ongoing exploration.**
- **High-powered IP and EM surveys over >2.5km of prospective strike to commence in coming weeks, to define additional drilling targets.**

Orion Gold NL (**ASX: ORN**) is pleased to advise that it has confirmed the significant potential of the emerging **Marydale Gold-Copper Project**, part of its mineral portfolio in South Africa's Northern Cape Province after receiving outstanding results from the first diamond drill-hole to be completed at the project.

Assay data has been received from OWCD032, the first of the two completed drill-holes at Marydale, with a thick intersection of **64m at 1.55g/t gold and 0.26% copper** returned from 22m down-hole. This intersection includes a higher grade interval of **21m at 2.93g/t gold and 0.34% copper including 5m at 5.09g/t gold and 0.37% copper** (see Figures 1 and 2).

The broad zones of mineralisation intersected in this hole are consistent with historical drilling.

The Marydale Project is a virgin gold discovery of possible high sulphidation epithermal origin within the Areachap Belt, over which Orion holds an option (refer ASX Release 13 May 2016). Orion is accumulating a substantial mineral portfolio within this belt with exposure to zinc, copper, gold, nickel-copper + PGE across a number of mineral rights areas (refer ASX Releases 18 November 2015, 29 April 2016, 13 May 2016 and 14 July 2016).

ASX Code: **ORN**

Issued Capital:

Ordinary Shares: 475M

Options: 85M

Directors:

Denis Waddell
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Orion's recent drilling has focused on obtaining oriented drill core through the higher grade zones intersected in historical drilling. Structural geological data from these holes is being used to generate a robust geological model for the prospect. The new intersections compare favourably with the following historic results, adjacent to OWCD032 (refer ASX Release, 18 November 2015):

- 50.4m at 2.68g/t gold from 8.1m (WC08);
- 25.7m at 2.72g/t gold from 47.8m (WC22); and
- 11.3m at 3.36g/t gold from 1.4m (WC10).

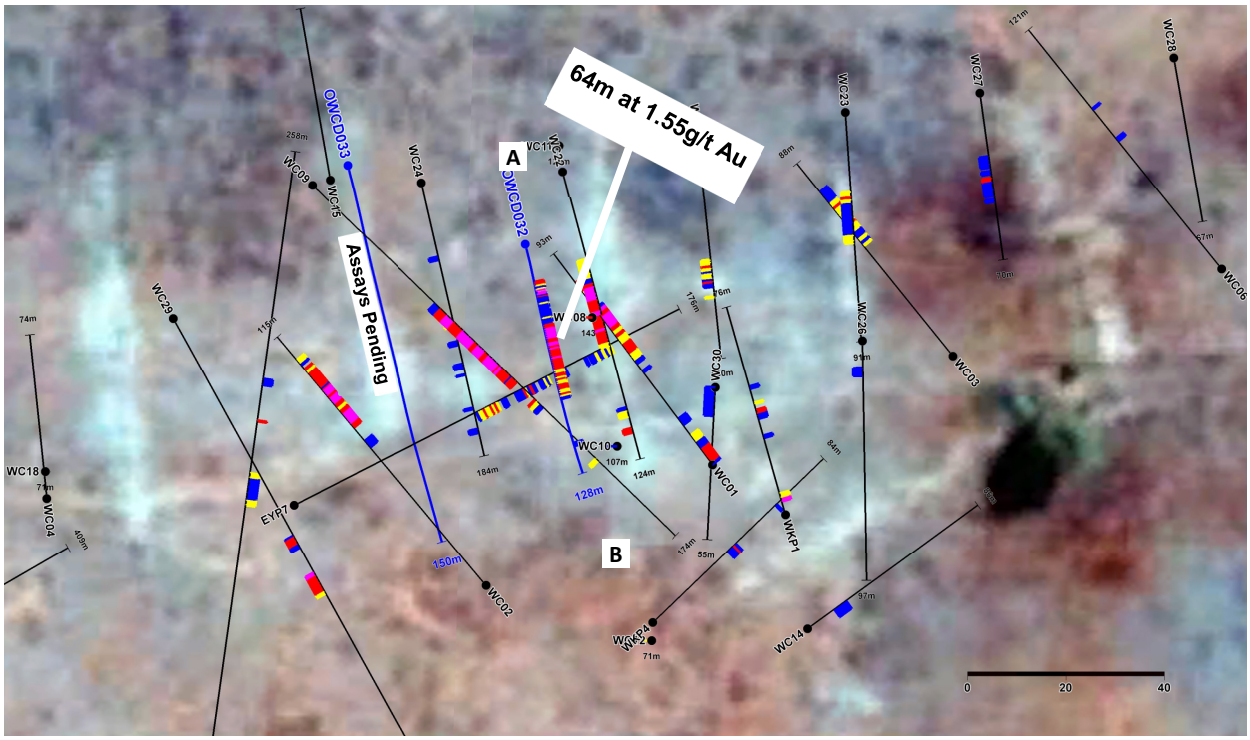

Figure 1: Plan showing results from OWCD032 and historical drilling at the NW Quadrant area of Marydale Project.

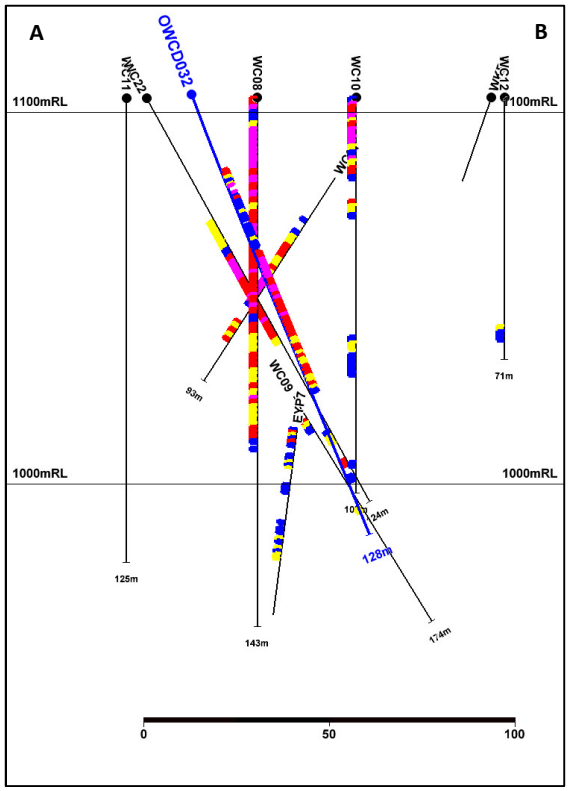

Figure 2:
Cross Section showing results from OWCD032 and adjacent historical drilling.

Significantly, multiple zones of elevated mineralisation were intersected in OWCD032, which may imply a repetition of the mineralised strata due to folding or faulting. Initial interpretations based on data from the oriented core have made it clear that the host lithology is in a structurally complex folded and sheared package.

Structural readings also confirm that the package hosting the Marydale mineralisation is folded (Figure 4), which is likely to have thickened the prospective horizon in the hinges of folds. Individual lenses of mineralisation may also be fault or shear bounded and terminate abruptly (Figure 3).

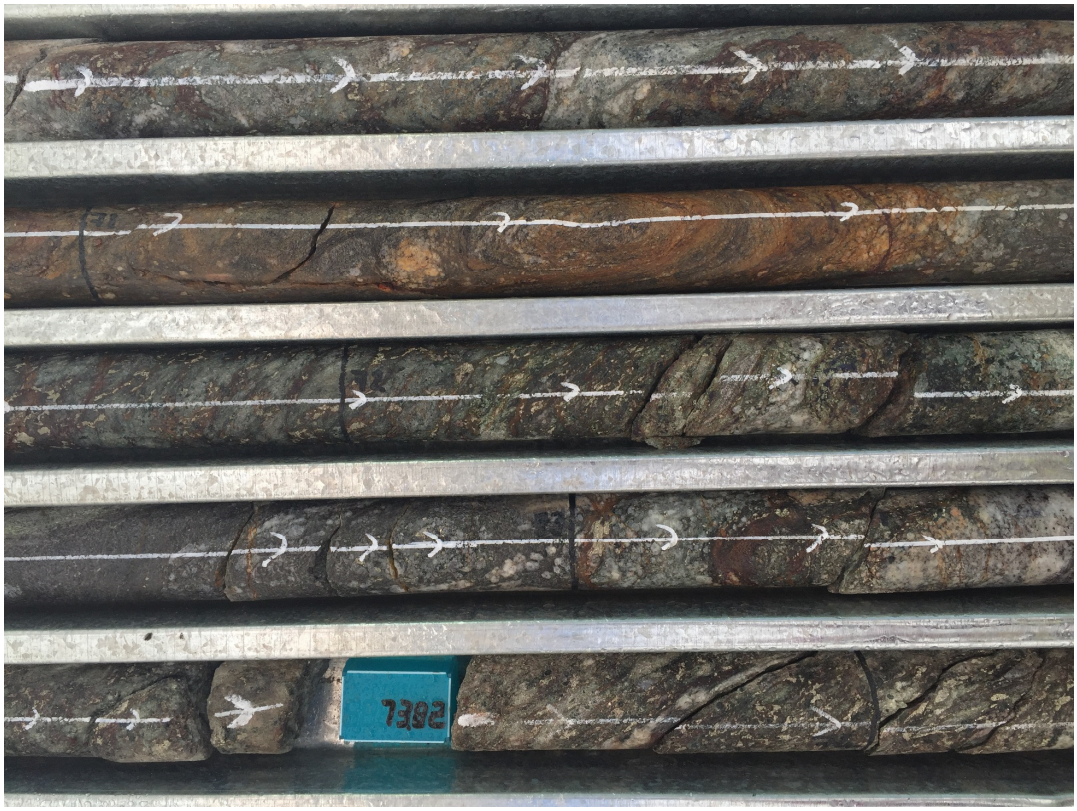

Figure 3: Highly mineralised core intersected in hole OWCDO33 between 70m – 74m. Pyrite (5%-15%) is partially oxidised to haematite and limonite at this depth. Lithology is structurally complex, folded and sheared. The white line marks orientation reference line.

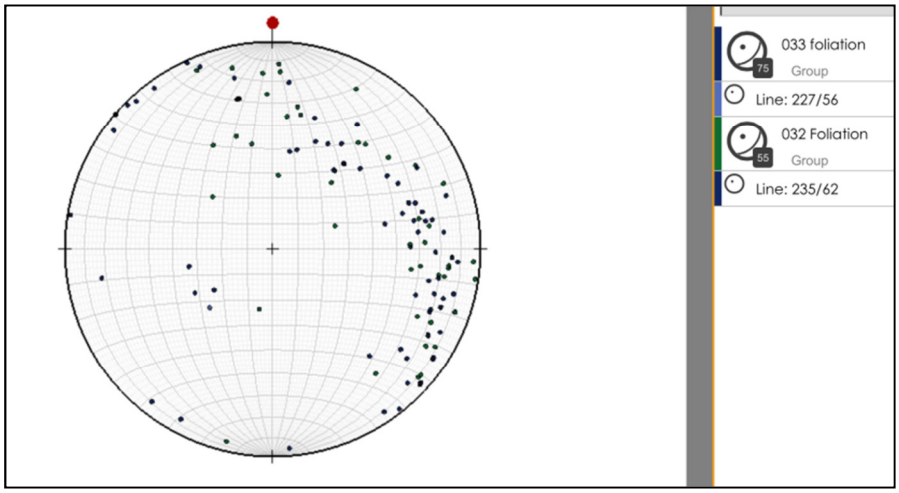

Figure 4: Foliation measurements from OWCD032 plotted using a stereographic projection.

The structural data shown in Figure 4 will be incorporated with structural data from trench mapping (and sampling results) along with petrologic and other field observations to allow a robust model for the mineralisation to be developed and future drilling to target extensions of the mineralised package, as well as additional shoots within it.

Most importantly, a strong correlation between gold-copper mineralisation and sulphide content (reaching >25%) is observed (Figure 5), indicating that electrical geophysical techniques may be used to identify accumulations of mineralisation and placing higher significance on historic induced polarisation (**IP**) survey data, which indicates an extensive conductive body (Figure 6).

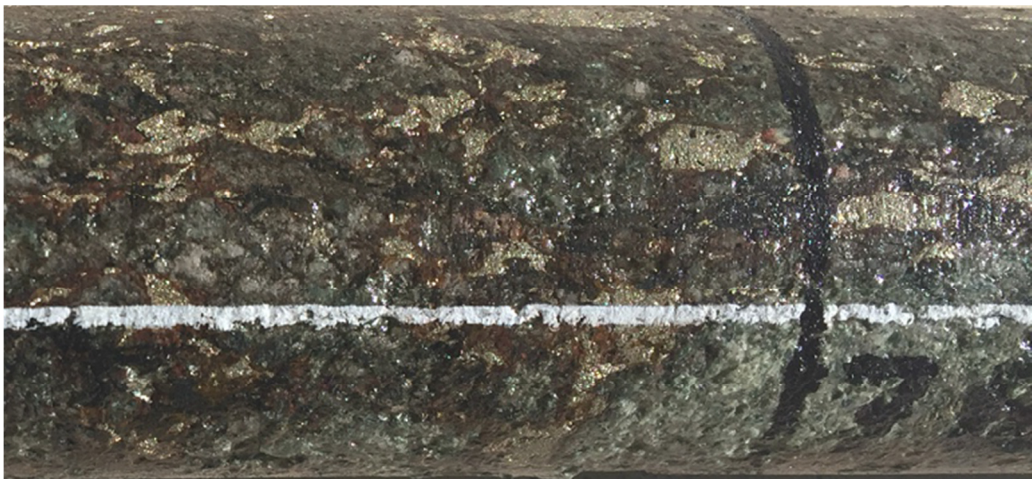

Figure 5: Highly sulphidic, blebby and net-textured sulphides associated with elevated gold-copper mineralisation, indicating suitability for EM detection.

As discussed in the ASX release of 15 July 2016, analysis and reinterpretation of historical surface geochemical and geophysical data over the larger prospect area has enhanced the prospectivity of the extensive anomalous area, which stretches over 2km along trend (as shown in Figure 6) also remains open to the south-east.

The Company has now engaged a contractor to carry out a high-powered IP and electromagnetic (**EM**) survey at the Marydale Project. This survey is anticipated to commence in the coming weeks and will be able to verify the historical surveys and completely cover the prospective horizon for mineralisation at the Marydale Project.

The IP survey will be undertaken in 3D array, with higher powered and more modern instruments that the previous survey, with the objective of looking deeper and providing more defined targets.

The amenability of the mineralisation to detection by EM surveying will also be tested using a high powered SQUID EM, which may detect deeper level repetitions of mineralisation. Volcanogenic hosted massive sulphide (**VHMS**) gold deposits are frequently zoned in lateral and vertical expression and it is postulated that the folded stratigraphy may result in higher grade or larger lenses of mineralisation being preserved at depth.

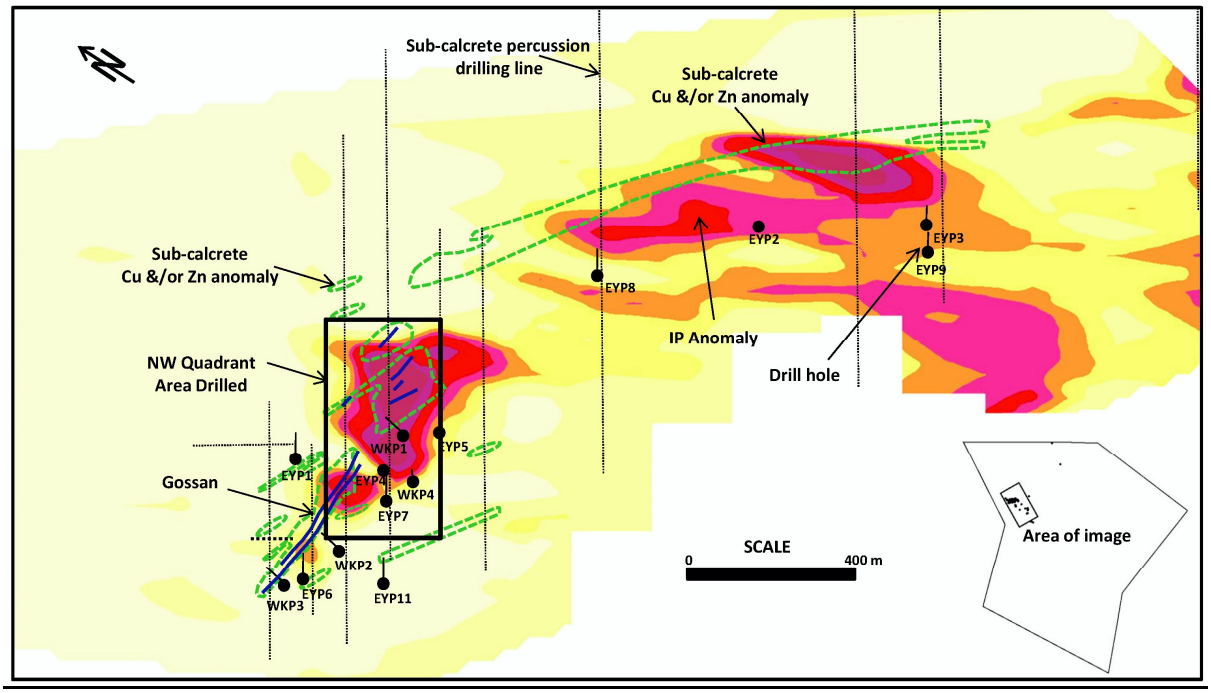

Figure 6: Plan showing historical drilling and geochemical anomalies over conductivity response in IP survey at the Marydale Project. The box indicates the NW Quadrant area, where Orion carried out recent drilling (Figure 1).

Errol Smart
Managing Director and CEO

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About Orion

Orion Gold is focused on acquiring, exploring and developing large tenement holdings or regional scale mineral opportunities in world-class mineral provinces. The Company has acquired quality projects in proven mineral provinces.

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 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 3.

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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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- 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 Marydale Gold-Copper Project.

Drill hole	East (UTMz34S)	North (UTMz34S)	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)
OWCD032	594756	6733064	128.0	22	86	64	1.55	0.26
			incl.	48	69	21	2.93	0.34
			incl.	49	54	5	5.09	0.37
OWCD033	594720	6733080	150.4	*Assays Pending*				

1. All intersections > 1m >0.3 g/t gold are quoted and include up to 2 metres internal waste. Individual assays comprising the intersection in OWCD032 are stated in Appendix 2.

2. It is recommended that the supporting information contained in Appendix 3 is read in conjunction with these results.

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Appendix 2: Significant Assay Results from OWCD032.

Drill hole	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)
OWCD032	22	23	1.50	0.148
OWCD032	23	24	1.26	0.142
OWCD032	24	25	0.80	0.221
OWCD032	25	26	0.46	0.221
OWCD032	26	26.5	0.67	0.284
OWCD032	26.5	26.9	7.64	0.153
OWCD032	28.5	28.9	4.99	0.552
OWCD032	29.5	30	0.18	0.037
OWCD032	30	31	1.80	0.087
OWCD032	31	32	0.29	0.033
OWCD032	32	33	0.22	0.027
OWCD032	33	34	0.23	0.025
OWCD032	34	35	0.67	0.204
OWCD032	35	36	0.47	0.57
OWCD032	36	37	0.36	0.167
OWCD032	37	38	<0.01	0.04
OWCD032	38	39	0.34	0.016
OWCD032	39	40	0.42	0.593
OWCD032	40	41	0.18	0.097
OWCD032	41	42	0.41	0.059
OWCD032	42	43	0.90	0.126
OWCD032	43	44	0.27	0.037
OWCD032	44	45	0.40	0.073
OWCD032	45	46	0.05	0.026
OWCD032	46	47	1.74	0.277
OWCD032	47	48	1.11	0.134
OWCD032	48	49	2.72	0.227
OWCD032	49	50	3.36	0.325
OWCD032	50	51	5.48	0.518
OWCD032	51	52	6.61	0.414
OWCD032	52	53	6.72	0.297
OWCD032	53	54	3.28	0.303
OWCD032	54	55	2.41	0.25
OWCD032	55	56	1.95	0.248
OWCD032	56	57	3.23	0.281
OWCD032	57	58	2.96	0.319
OWCD032	58	59	2.24	0.367
OWCD032	59	60	3.50	0.362
OWCD032	60	61	2.08	0.439
OWCD032	61	62	1.23	0.247
OWCD032	62	63	1.59	0.319
OWCD032	63	64	1.47	0.338
OWCD032	64	65	3.18	0.299

Drill hole	From (m)	To (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)
OWCD032	65	66	1.94	0.331
OWCD032	66	67	1.99	0.409
OWCD032	67	68	1.80	0.331
OWCD032	68	69	1.72	0.453
OWCD032	69	70	1.43	0.389
OWCD032	70	71	1.69	0.383
OWCD032	71	72	0.67	0.392
OWCD032	72	73	0.86	0.368
OWCD032	73	74	1.37	0.336
OWCD032	74	75	1.68	0.486
OWCD032	75	76	0.63	0.22
OWCD032	76	77	1.08	0.416
OWCD032	77	78	0.96	0.378
OWCD032	78	79	0.99	0.305
OWCD032	79	80	1.38	0.375
OWCD032	80	81	1.51	0.344
OWCD032	81	82	1.27	0.191
OWCD032	82	83	0.96	0.34
OWCD032	83	84	0.61	0.158
OWCD032	84	85	1.07	0.279
OWCD032	85	86	0.52	0.128

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Appendix 3: The following tables are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of Exploration Results for the Marydale Gold-Copper 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.*	• Diamond core drilling targeted to verify and aid interpretation of historical drilling. • 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).*	• Diamond core drilling using NQ sized core.
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). • 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 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.*	• NQ core cut at core yard and half core taken as sample. • 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 assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• The Managing Director is the Competent Person and is personally supervising the drilling and sampling along with experienced geologists. • Both the Managing Director and the Technical Director have reviewed the raw laboratory data and independent geologists have confirmed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	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 50 m along strike from each other.
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 previously interpreted attitude of the mineralisation. • As a result most holes intersect the mineralisation at an acceptable angle. • 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 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 Rich Rewards to prospect for copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold for a period of two years effective from 10 February 2010. • The Prospecting Right was granted in respect of the farm Eyerdop Pan 58 comprising Portion 1 (Neeldale), Portion 2 (Witkop), Portion 3 (Eyerdop Put) and Portion 4 (Rooipan), situated in the Magisterial/ Administrative District of Prieska, Northern Cape Province. The total areas measures 17555.3 Ha in extent. • An application to renew the above Prospecting Right for a further period of two years was submitted to the Department of Mineral Resources (**DMR**). Rich Rewards has been informed by the DMR that the renewal has been granted. • The DMR has reportedly advised Rich Rewards that the current prospecting right remains valid during the period in which the application is being processed and, in terms of Section 18(5) of the Act, Rich Rewards shall be entitled to continue prospecting activities until the renewal application is granted or refused.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The discovery of the Prieska Zn-Cu deposit in the late 1960's precipitated an extensive search by several exploration companies for similar sulphide deposits in the region. • The Marydale Project was explored by Anglo American Prospecting Services (**AAPS**) as part of two phases of regional exploration carried out in the general area. The first exploration phase was conducted between July 1975 and June 1982. The second phase of exploration was carried out between August 1988 and March 1989. Initial exploration activities on the project conducted during the 1970's and 1980's were focused primarily on the search for volcanic massive sulphides (**VMS**). • Towards the end of the 1980's AAPS recognized the potential of gold mineralisation associated with volcanic massive sulphide deposits. The exploration focus during 1988 – 1989 by AAPS shifted

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		from base minerals to gold mineralisation as the primary objective. This work led to the discovery of the Witkop gold mineralisation within the Marydale Project. • In early 2010, Rich Rewards was granted the prospecting rights to the project and additionally acquired from AAPS all the exploration data covering their work during 1975 – 1982 and 1988 – 1989 including drill core, drill chips and surface geochemistry data. Rich Rewards subsequently undertook geological mapping, and imagery analysis, geophysical re-interpretation, review surface geochemistry and several phases of exploration percussion and diamond drilling.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project area is underlain by rocks from the Areachab Group. The Areachab Group comprises the eastern most group of rocks of the Gordonia Sub-province, Namaqua Metamorphic Province. The Areachab Group occurs along a narrow belt (about 280 km long and up to 30 km wide) from north of Upington in the north to Prieska in the South. • Stratiform/strata bound lenses of massive to semi-massive sulphides occur in the northern, central and southern sectors of the Areachab Group. The northern sector is host to the Areachab deposit, the central sector is host to the Boksputs, Kantienpan, Van Wyks Pan, Rooiputs and Jacomyns Pan deposits and the southern sector hosts the Copperton, Annex and Kielder deposits. • The project area is underlain by quartzite, conglomerate, schist and gneiss of the Areachab Group, Namaqua-Natal Metamorphic Complex. • The Witkop Gold prospect is hosted within quartz-feldspar-biotite-hornblende gneiss, quartz-feldspar-biotite gneiss, amphibolite, biotite-mica schist and quartz-feldspar gneiss. The precursor rocks are believed to be andesitic, dacitic and rhyodacitic volcanic rocks. Mineralisation occurs as a series of intermittently developed veins and lenses in chloritic schist (shear zones or drag folds). The parallel to sub-parallel veins dip steeply to the north with a general ENE-WSW to E-W strike. The vein contacts are generally sharp but some sulphides with associated Au mineralisation also occur in the sheared wall rocks.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information*	• Refer to Appendix 1 and the notes attached thereto.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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 intercepts are calculated by averaging the length weighted assay results for gold (Au) within the interval in question. Intercepts presented area all gold assays > 0.3g/t using a minimum down-hole intercept width of 2m and a maximum consecutive internal dilution of 2m. • Extreme high grades over the sampling widths are uncommon. Refer Appendix 2 for complete tables of assays.
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 width not known').*	• All intersections are reported as downhole lengths as insufficient information is available to calculate true widths.
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.*	• Refer to Figures 1 and 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.*	• Representative results have been included only.
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*	• Refer ASX releases of 18 November 2015 and 15 July 2016.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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.*	• As discussed in text – trenching, mapping and geophysical surveys leading to follow up drilling.