

6 October 2016



New Exploration Targets Generated by Successful Geophysical Surveys at Orion's Fraser Range Project, WA

ASX Code: ORN

Issued Capital:

Ordinary Shares: 484M

Options: 85M

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Highlights:

- **Aeromagnetic and gravity surveys over 100%-owned tenure highlight new target areas within Orion's Fraser Range Project.**
- **Key features include "eye" features in magnetic data, structural features trending in the same direction as interpreted magma pathways and continuous gravity anomalies.**
- **Orion maintains a significant land-holding in the Fraser Range Province (3,830km²) and notes increased activity as IGO's Nova-Bollinger Project moves towards first concentrate production.**
- **The Company has been approached by various parties who have expressed an interest in becoming involved in Orion's Fraser Range Project.**

Orion Gold NL (ASX: ORN) is pleased to advise that it has generated a number of significant new exploration targets from ongoing high-resolution geophysical surveys at its **Fraser Range Nickel-Copper Project** in WA.

While the data analysis is of a preliminary nature, clear areas of priority interest for potential magmatic nickel-copper-PGE mineralisation are already observable (Figure 1). These include:

- "Eye" features characteristic of mafic-ultramafic intrusions in the Fraser Range Province;
- NE-SW structural trends leading from the eastern margin of the Fraser Zone – the same trend as the interpreted magma pathway for the Fraser Range mafic-ultramafic intrusions; and
- Several gravity anomalies, including a cluster coincident with the NE-SW trending structures.

Certain of these trends extend off Orion's current tenure, leading to an application lodged by the Company for E28/2644, contiguous with Orion's current holdings (Figure 2) and for which the company is the sole applicant. The tenements on which the current programs are being carried out are 100% owned by Orion and do not form part of the joint ventures with other parties, including entities associated with Mark Creasy.

Orion notes the recent significant increase in corporate activity in the region as Independence Group NL (ASX: **IGO**) moves towards first concentrate production from its Nova-Bollinger Nickel-Copper Project¹.

This activity includes exploration programs by Windward Resources Ltd (ASX: **WIN**), Legend, MMG (via its joint venture with Segue) and corporate transactions involving IGO and Buxton and WIN/Eastern Goldfields and WIN/IGO, including yesterday's all-cash 19cents-a-share bid for WIN by IGO, valuing WIN at ~\$21 million.

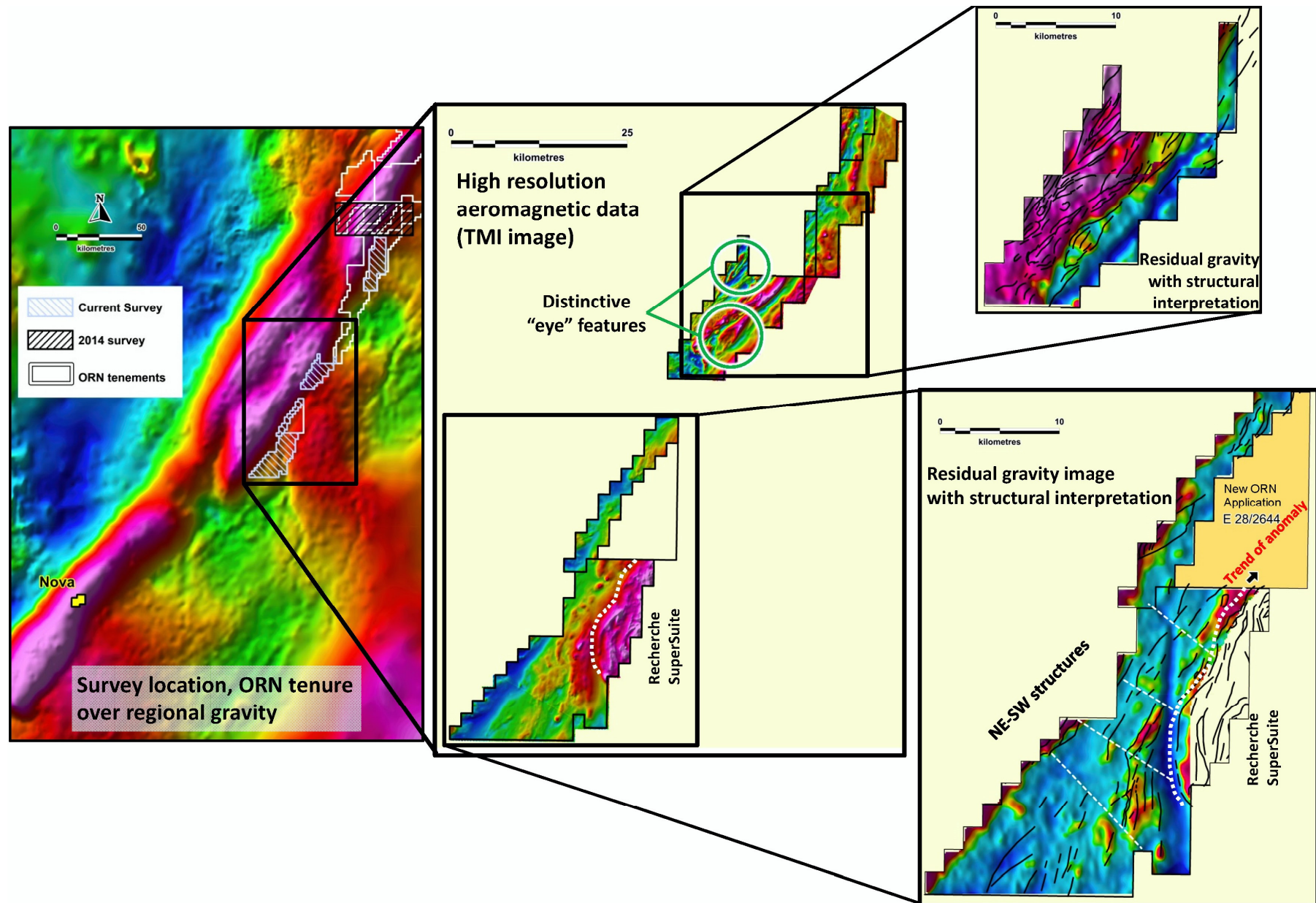


Figure 1: Plans showing survey location and Orion tenure (LHS, also refer Figure 2), TMI image from high resolution aeromagnetic data recently flown by Orion (centre) and residual gravity images from ongoing gravity survey (RHS) with structural interpretation.

Orion maintains a significant land-holding of 3,830km² in the Fraser Range, which would be second only to IGO should the proposed IGO-WIN transaction proceed. While Orion's current focus is the highly prospective Areachap Belt in South Africa (where it has several advanced zinc-copper, nickel-copper, base metal and gold projects), it is continuing to advance the Fraser Range projects through systematic exploration such as the current surveys.

The Company has been approached by various parties who have expressed an interest in becoming involved in Orion's Fraser Range Project. Orion's board continues to consider opportunities to enhance both near and long-term value for shareholders in relation to this highly prospective project.

Geophysical Surveys

The tenements forming the focus of the current exploration program are at the southern end of the Company's Fraser Range Project, on the eastern margin of the central gravity anomaly observable in regional-scale data (LHS of Figure 1). These tenements were pegged with the objective of targeting the eastern margin of the Fraser Zone. Adjacent tenement holders include Vale (to the east) and IGO (to the north and west).

Regional models for the geological evolution of the Fraser Range indicate that the Fraser Zone gabbros (the main suite of mafic intrusions within the Fraser Range and the host to the Nova-Bollinger Ni-Cu-Co Deposit) were emplaced from the south-east of the modern-day setting of the terrane.

The eastern margin of the Fraser Zone is therefore closest to the interpreted magma source and postulated deep-seated staging chambers where metal-bearing magmas would have formed. Concentrations of metal sulphides with high specific gravity need faster flowing magmas to overcome gravity and transport them upward. In slow moving magma channels the sulphides can settle downward into the feeder channels.

The aim of the current surveys is to identify locations with the highest potential to host mafic-ultramafic intrusions – and their feeder zones, with the potential to host nickel-copper mineralisation. In addition, interpretation of the data will enable compilation of a geological model including identification of major crustal structures, which may represent historical magma pathways, and sediments – which would provide chemical contaminants to trigger the deposition of metal-bearing sulphides.

Figure 1 shows the initial results from the gravity survey, which is ongoing, as well as preliminary data from the recently completed high-resolution aeromagnetic survey.

The aeromagnetic data (Figure 1, central image) shows the margin of the Recherche Supersuite along the eastern tenement boundaries. To the west, within the Fraser Zone, two prospective features are noted on the Orion tenements:

- (1) A number of ellipsoidal, "eye" features, characteristic of mafic-ultramafic intrusives in the Fraser Range; and
- (2) NE-SW trending structures in the southern portion of the survey area. Given the magma source is thought to lie the south-east of the current position of the Fraser Zone, these structures may parallel historical magma pathways.

Critically, a cluster of gravity anomalies occurs in the area bounded by the NE-SW structures. These anomalies trend to the north and recently prompted the Company to apply for E28/2644 (Figure 1). The Company is the sole applicant for this tenement area.

In addition, a prominent gravity anomaly is emerging in the northern portion of the survey area, in the same area as where the "eye" features have been observed. Infill data will be used to refine this anomaly.

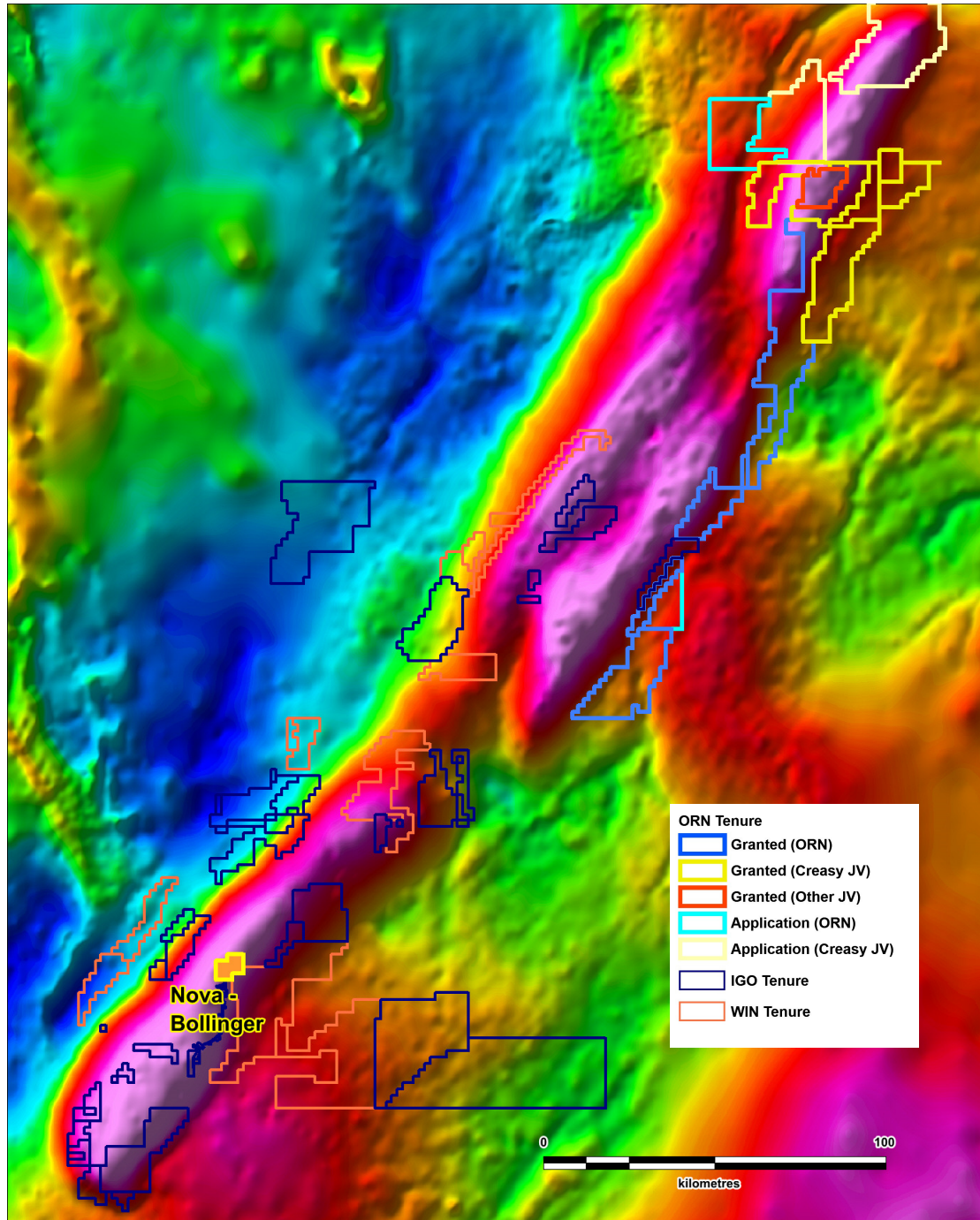


Figure 2: Plan showing Orion tenure and ownership/JV structure. Also shown are WIN and IGO tenure (source: ASX releases IGO and WIN 5 October 2016).


Following completion of the survey the same inversion modelling process as previously used in the Plumridge East area (refer ASX release 26 May 2015) will be used to refine targets for follow-up based on density and magnetic signatures.

Prior to the Fraser Range surveys commencing, the Company had already identified some 34 targets defined in the northern portion of its holdings and the addition of further targets confirms the prospectivity of the Company's holdings.

The Orion Board considers the Company's Fraser Range Project has considerable value given the IGO-WIN transaction announced yesterday. As stated in IGO's ASX release of 5 October 2016, WIN tenure in the Fraser Range totals approximately 1,700km². By comparison,

Orion's tenure in the Fraser Range covers 3,830km² stretching over 180km along the trend of the belt, as well as the full width of the prospective Fraser Zone.

The Company will continue its strategy of adding value to its Fraser Range Project through systematic, staged exploration, while work accelerates at the Areachap Belt Project in South Africa, which also includes both a Ni-Cu-PGE bearing intrusives suite analogous to those of the Fraser Range and advanced stage Zn-Cu VMS prospects.



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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 1790km² 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 in a 980km² 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 626km². 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 large 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 Exploration Results and other technical information for the Fraser Range Nickel-Gold Projects (also described as the Cundeelee Gold Project, the Peninsula Nickel Project and the Plumridge Lakes Project) 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 by Mr Bill Oliver, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Oliver is the Chief Operating Officer of Orion Gold NL and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code. Mr Oliver consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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: The following tables are provided to ensure compliant with the JORC Code (2012) requirements for the reporting of Exploration Results from the Fraser Range Project (Gravity and Aeromagnetic Surveys).

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"> Ground gravity survey at 500m by 500m spacing carried out by Atlas Geophysics Pty Ltd (Atlas Geophysics). Gravity measurements taken using Scintrex CG-5 instrument. Location of gravity measurements determined using GPS instruments from Leica Geosystems which use GNSS technology to ensure increased accuracy. Aeromagnetic survey at 100m line spacing carried out by Thomson Aviation Pty Ltd (Thomson Aviation). Magnetic measurements taken using Geometrics G823-A cesium vapour magnetometers attached to a Cessna 210. Base station magnetometer installed to measure diurnal variations for use in data processing.
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"> Not relevant as no drilling carried out.
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"> Not relevant as no drilling carried out.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not relevant as no drilling carried out.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	
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"> Not relevant as no sampling carried out.
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"> Gravity measurements taken using Scintrex CG-5 instrument. All gravity meters have been calibrated on the calibration range at Helena Valley, WA. The calibration process validates each gravity meter's scale factor to ensure reduction of the survey data produces correct Observed Gravities from measured dial reading values. Weekly tilt tests and cycles conducted to ensure meter drift and tilt correction factors are valid. Gravity meter drift rates monitored on a day to day basis using AGRIS software. Gravity data will be acquired concurrently with GPS-Glonass data using Scintrex CG5 gravity meters. Data acquired in a single shift of 12 hours duration, with each shift consisting of a single loop controlled by observations at the gravity control stations. Each loop will contain a minimum of two repeated readings so that an interlocking network of closed loops is formed. A minimum of 3% repeats is acquired for quality control purposes with repeat readings evenly distributed on a time basis throughout each of the gravity loops. At each measurement location, the gravity operator will take a minimum of two gravity readings of 20 second duration so that any seismic or wind noise can be detected. Control station readings will be set to 120 second duration. Before taking a reading, the operator will ensure that instrument tilt-reading is restricted to less than 5 arc-seconds and after the reading, not higher than 20 arc-seconds. All

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>meters will be tilt tested before the project commences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If two separate readings do not agree to better than 0.03 mGal (0.01 mGal for control station readings), then the operator will continue taking readings until the tolerance between consecutive readings is achieved. At the conclusion of the gravity reading, the final data display on the gravity meter will be analysed to ensure the instrument is performing to specification, and that the station observation provides data conforming to the project specifications. The operator will also verify that the temperature, standard deviation and rejection values are within required tolerance before recording the reading. Magnetic measurements taken using Geometrics G823-A cesium vapour magnetometers attached to a Cessna 210. GeOZ-DAS Digital Data Acquisition System utilised. Base station magnetometer installed to measure diurnal variations for use in data processing. The base station magnetic sensor will be placed in a low magnetic gradient area beyond the region of influence of any man made interference. The sensor will be located within the survey area or at the nearest practicable airstrip, town or base as determined by Thomson Aviation. The base station magnetometer will be synchronised with the survey aircraft acquisition system and will be operated during all survey acquisition flights. The diurnal variations will be reviewed in-field on a daily basis. Prior to commencement of data acquisition, the manoeuvre effects of the aircraft on the magnetic data will be measured. A compensation solution will likely be determined by flying a series of pitch, roll and yaw manoeuvres at high altitude while monitoring changes in the three axis vector magnetometer and the effect on the total field readings in each of the cardinal headings (or other directions depending on the survey requirements). Survey lines are re flown if the tail magnetometer instrument peak to peak noise (measured as a 4th difference on the raw unfiltered uncompensated magnetometer signal) of +/-0.1 is exceeded over a distance of more than 1,000m or if non-linear diurnal variation is greater than 10 nT in 10 minutes, if the variation deviates from a straight line chord of length 10 minutes exceeds 10 nT.
<p>Verification of sampling and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At each station, the operator will record the data digitally in the gravity meter as well as in an Atlas Geophysics field book so that

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<p>instrument drift and reading repeatability can be analysed easily whilst in the field. Data recorded at each station is assigned a unique station code and station number.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The acquired gravity data will be processed using Atlas Geophysics' in-house gravity preprocessing and reduction software, AGRIS. This software allows for full data preprocessing, reduction to Bouguer Anomaly, repeatability and statistical analysis, as well as full quality analysis of the output dataset. Following reduction of the data to Bouguer Anomaly, repeatability and QA procedures have been applied to both the positional and gravity observations using AGRIS software. QA procedures are applied to the gravity data on a daily basis and any gravity stations not conforming to contract specifications have been repeated.
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"> Location of gravity measurements determined using GPS instruments from Leica Geosystems which use GNSS technology to ensure increased accuracy. The acquired raw GPS-Glonass data has been processed nightly using Novatel Waypoint Grafnav v8.4 postprocessing software. Rigorous quality analysis procedures has been routinely applied to the acquired GPS-Glonass data on a daily basis using Waypoint Grafnav's built in QA tools. Aeromagnetic survey utilises Novatel 14 channel precision differential capable GPS system with 2 Hz (0.5 sec) recording rate and GPS differential correction receiver.
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"> Gravity tation spacing is 500 metres by 500 metres as this is believed to be sufficient to identify anomalies for follow up work. Limited infill was also completed over anomalies of potential interest to 250m by 250m. Aeromagnetic line spacing is 100m spacing as this is believed appropriate for the level of precision required to interpret geological features in the area.
Orientation of data in relation to geological	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not appropriate for this data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>structure</i>	<i>sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All data acquired by Atlas Geophysics was reported to the Company's representatives. All data acquired by Thomson Aviation was reported to the Company's representatives.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<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"> E28/2367, E28/2378 and E28/2462 are owned 100% by Kamax Resources, a subsidiary of Orion Gold NL.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous explorers in the region include Consolidated Goldfields, Elmina Mining, Magnet Metals, Western Mining Corporation, Eucla Mining-BHP Minerals and Ponton Minerals Pty Ltd. Exploration was carried out for a number of different commodities including base metals, uranium, coal and mineral sands. Exploration was also carried out by the BMR on behalf of the Federal Government (regional magnetic and gravity surveys).
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tenements are located in the central portion of the Proterozoic aged Albany-Fraser mobile belt. The Project is underlain by the Fraser and Biranup Zones of the Orogen as well as intrusive bodies which have been referred to as the Plumridge Complex. The target is Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation hosted within mafic intrusions analogous to the Nova Ni-Cu-Co Deposit (WA), the Voiseys Bay Deposit (Canada) and the Thompsons Bay Deposit (Canada).
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"> Exploration Results do not relate to drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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"> Not relevant for this data.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No mineralisation being reported.
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"> Diagrams included at Figure 1.
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"> Not relevant for this data.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company's previous ASX releases have detailed exploration works including historical drilling, geological mapping, results of airborne and ground EM surveys and preliminary results from ground gravity surveys.
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"> The Company plans to follow up these results with work programs to test targets arising from the survey reported here.