



SAFIA PROSPECT - 30 STRIKE KILOMETRES OF NEW GOLD TARGETS DEFINED BY "IP" GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Highlights:

- **New highly prospective gold drill targets defined in Safia Prospect area approximately 10km north-east of Orbis Gold's Bantou gold deposit.**
- **Safia Prospect (and adjacent Bantou and Tankoro Prospects) located within highly endowed Houde Gold Belt that has generated several multi-million ounce gold discoveries to date (Figure 5).**
- **Coincident IP and gold-in-soil anomalies (structural gold targets) now defined over an aggregate 50km strike length across the Bantou Project area - including 30km strike length of new targets in the Safia Prospect area.**
- **Processing and interpretation of geophysical survey data in progress - drilling of multiple gold targets to commence during current quarter.**

New Gold Drill Targets Defined at Safia Gold Prospect

Orbis Gold Limited (ASX:OBS) is pleased to announce that it has identified significant new gold drill targets within its Safia Prospect area, south-west Burkina Faso (Figure 1).

The Safia Gold Prospect forms part of the Company's Bantou Project area.

The new gold targets within the Safia Prospect are defined by a combination of:

- high order gold-in-soil anomalies (*previously reported*)
- outcropping gold mineralised structures (*rock chip samples previously reported*)
- new structural gold targets defined by electrical geophysical surveys (*new results reported below*)

The new geophysical results demonstrate potential for significant gold discoveries within the Safia area and add to the significant target portfolio already established across the broader Bantou Project area.

To date no drilling whatsoever has been completed over the Safia Prospect area.

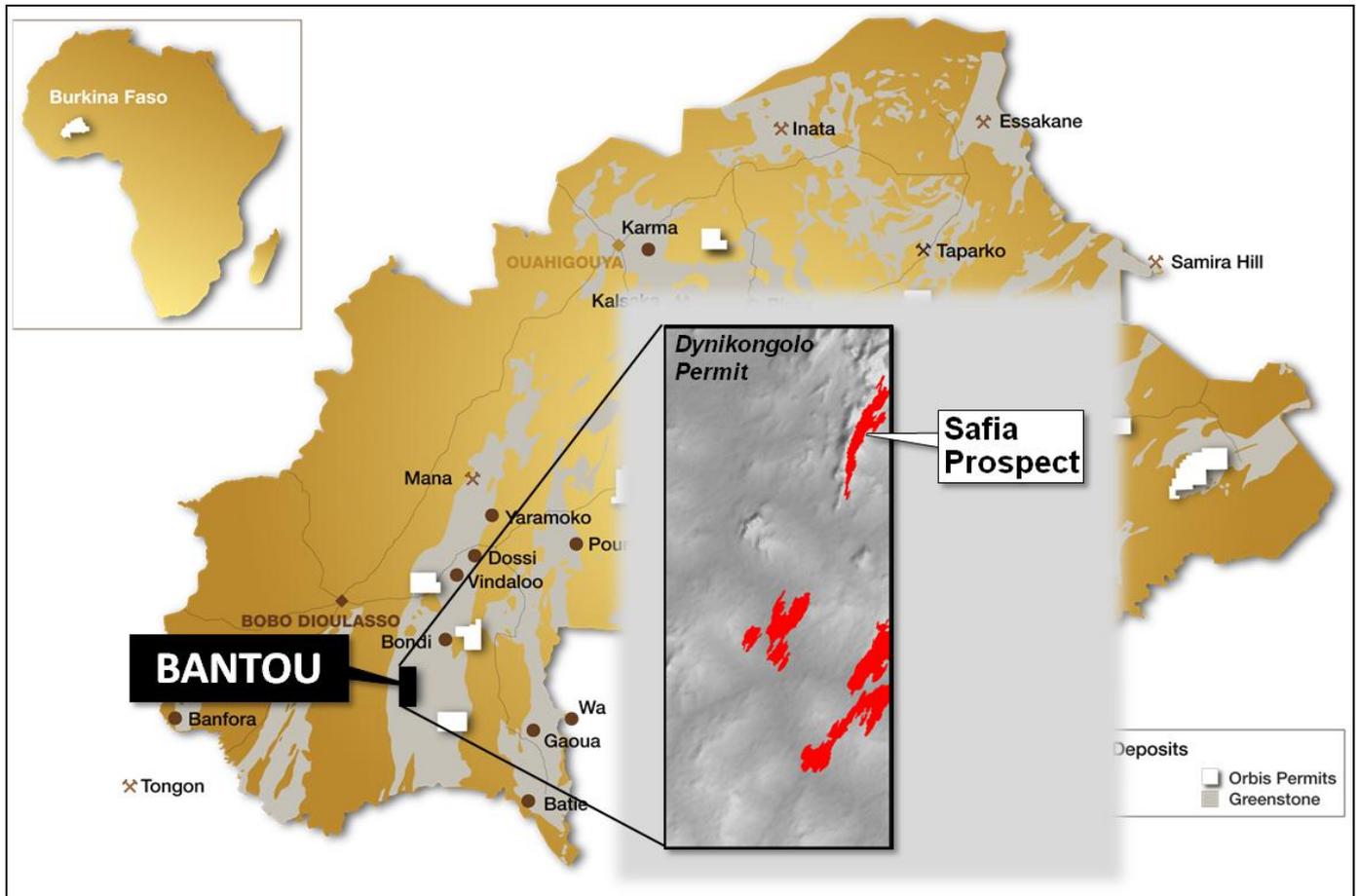


Figure 1 – Bantou Project (Safia Prospect) location diagram.

Geophysical Survey Defines New Drill Targets With Coincident Gold-in-Soil

The Safia Gold Prospect is defined by a large-scale high-order gold in soil anomaly that extends over an approximate 6km strike length at the northern end of the Dynikongolo exploration permit (Figure 1).

Orbis is currently undertaking an expanded induced polarisation (IP) geophysical survey over all high order soil anomalies across the permit area to map out potential gold mineralised structures in bedrock ⁽¹⁾.

The IP geophysical survey technique has proved very effective in "mapping out" new potential gold bearing structures. Over the past 12 months Orbis has discovered two previously unknown gold mineralised structures within the Dynikongolo permit area by initial drilling of trial IP surveys - refer **Bantou East** and **Tankoro East** discoveries (Figure 2).

Results for an IP survey over the entire Safia Prospect gold-in-soil anomaly have now been received. The survey has defined multiple strong linear IP anomalies with a combined strike length of approximately 30 kilometres (Figure 3).

The IP anomalies are interpreted to represent potential structural hosts to gold mineralisation and are considered highly prospective for the discovery of gold mineralisation.

All IP anomalies represent new high priority drill targets.

⁽¹⁾ IP surveys are undertaken by inducing an electrical current into the earth to measure the resulting electrical effects of the surrounding rocks. Resistivity and chargeability responses detected can be associated with sulphides and gold mineralisation associated with the sulphides and/or the electrical properties of the surrounding host rocks.

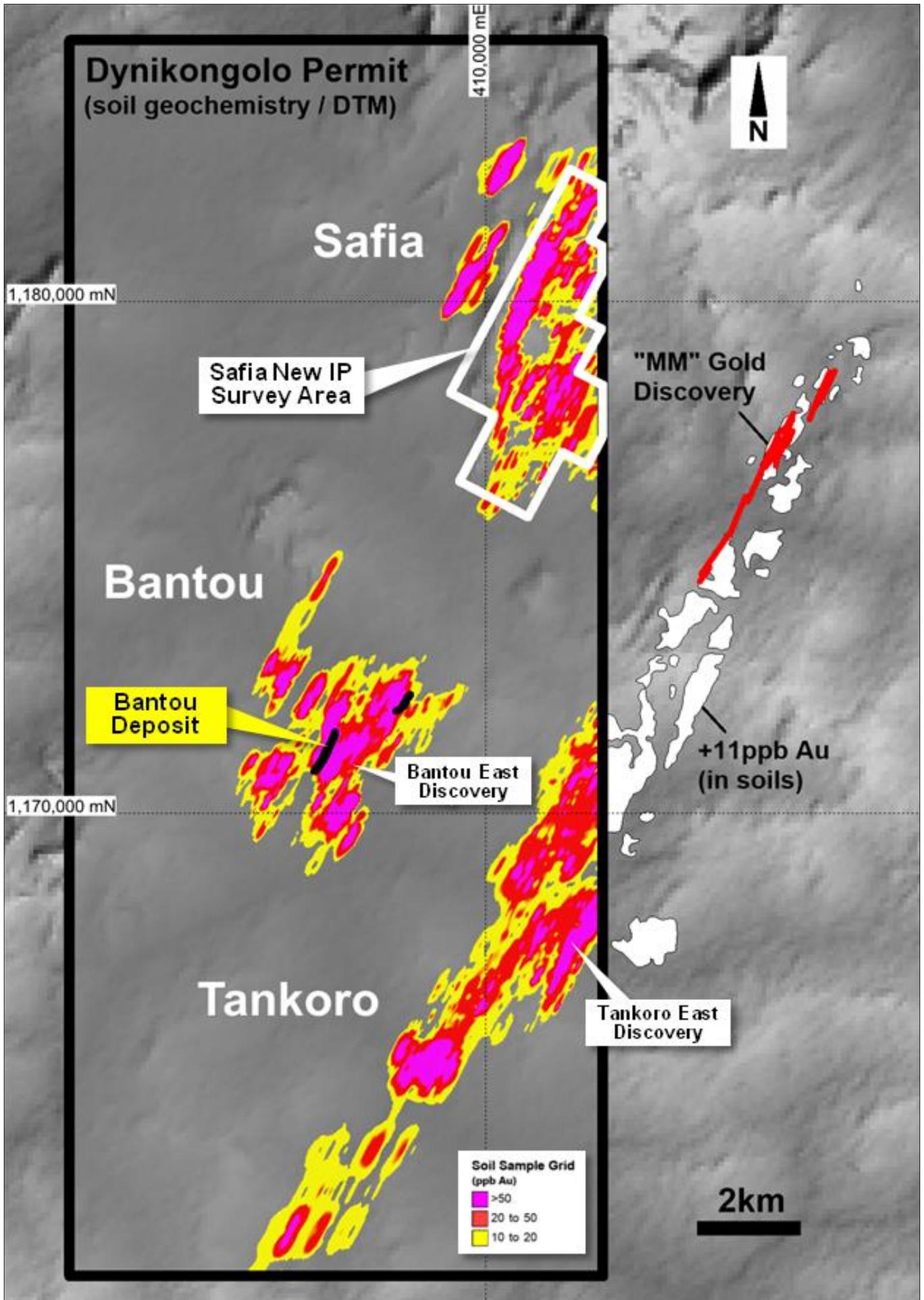


Figure 2 - Bantou Project soil anomalies - showing location of new Safia Prospect IP survey area.

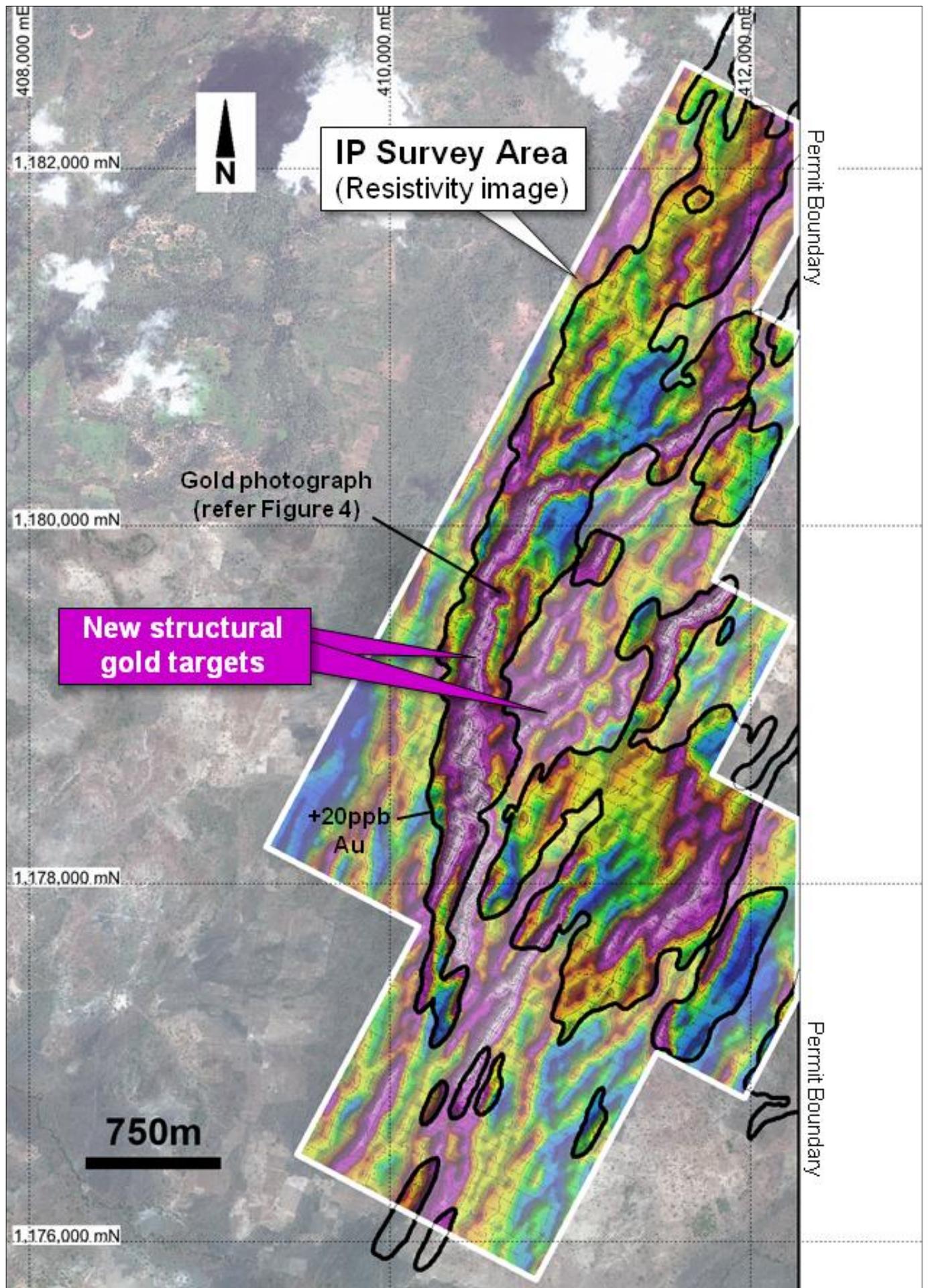


Figure 3 - Safia Prospect - IP (resistivity) image showing coincident gold-in-soil anomalies (black).

Forward Program

The IP geophysical survey program is anticipated to be completed over the next 2 weeks and will provide geophysical coverage over **all high order soil anomalies within the Bantou Project area** - incorporating the **Bantou, Tankoro and Safia Prospects**.

Upon completion of the IP surveys Orbis intends to implement a program of broad-spaced (reconnaissance) drilling across all priority gold targets within the Bantou Project area.

All IP anomalies defined to date are "open" at the limit of the survey areas. Strong potential exists to extend the anomalies, and scale of the gold targets, through a further expansion to the geophysical survey program.

The Company looks forward to providing future updates on the progress of its ongoing exploration programs for the Safia Prospect and the greater Bantou Project area.



Figure 4 - Visible free gold from scree slope in Safia Prospect area (refer Figure 3 for location).

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About Orbis Gold

Orbis Gold Limited (**ASX: OBS**) is an Australian-based resource company focussed on the discovery and development of large-scale gold deposits in the world's premier mineral provinces.

The Company holds a substantial tenement position in the Birimian Gold Province of West Africa - a world-class gold province with more than seventy +1Moz gold deposits discovered to date.

The Company's gold projects are located in Burkina Faso, a country that is highly supportive of modern mine development and is experiencing a rapid growth in gold production. Seven new large-scale gold mines have been developed in Burkina Faso over the past seven years.

Orbis commenced exploration activities in Burkina Faso in 2010 and has achieved substantial exploration success. To date the Company has announced multiple gold discoveries that include two of the highest-grade undeveloped deposits in West Africa - **Natougou** and **Nabanga**. Orbis has also established an additional portfolio of highly prospective exploration projects across the country including the advanced stage **Bantou Gold Project**.

In January 2014 Orbis was awarded the "Explorer of the Year" by the Gold Mining Journal.

About Bantou Gold Project

The Bantou Gold Project is located in south-west Burkina Faso approximately 320 kilometres from the capital, Ouagadougou. The Bantou Project lies within the Houde Greenstone belt, a prolific gold belt hosting multiple significant gold deposits containing in excess of 10 million ounces of gold (Figure 5).

The Bantou Project comprises 4 granted exploration permits with an area of ~980km². Exploration activity within the Bantou Project area is currently focussed with the Dynikongolo exploration permit (Figure 5).

In September 2012 Orbis announced that it had defined three large scale soil anomalies (+20ppb Au) within the Dynikongolo permit. Each of the multi-kilometre long soil anomalies (referred to as the **Bantou**, **Tankoro** and **Safia** Prospects) offer potential for large-scale gold discoveries.

Drilling to date within the Bantou Project has focussed on artisanal gold workings in the Bantou (central) Prospect area. Successive drilling programs completed at Bantou identified multiple gold mineralised structures over a 700m strike length and to a maximum 160m depth (the maximum depth of drilling).

Gold mineralisation within the Bantou deposit remains open at depth and along strike to the south.

In May 2013 Orbis announced the discovery of a new gold mineralised structure from first pass reconnaissance drilling in the Tankoro Prospect area. Artisanal gold workings subsequently developed along strike from the Tankoro discovery drill holes exposed porphyry-hosted gold mineralisation in multiple lodes over a 700m strike length thereby establishing Tankoro as a significant new gold discovery.

Orbis is currently completing a detailed induced polarisation (IP) geophysical survey over all high order soil anomalies across the broader Bantou Project area. Results from the IP surveys to date have defined more than 50 strike kilometres of prospective geophysical anomalies that require detailed drill testing.

A significant drilling program is proposed during 2014 to assess the multiple highly prospective gold targets defined across the project area.

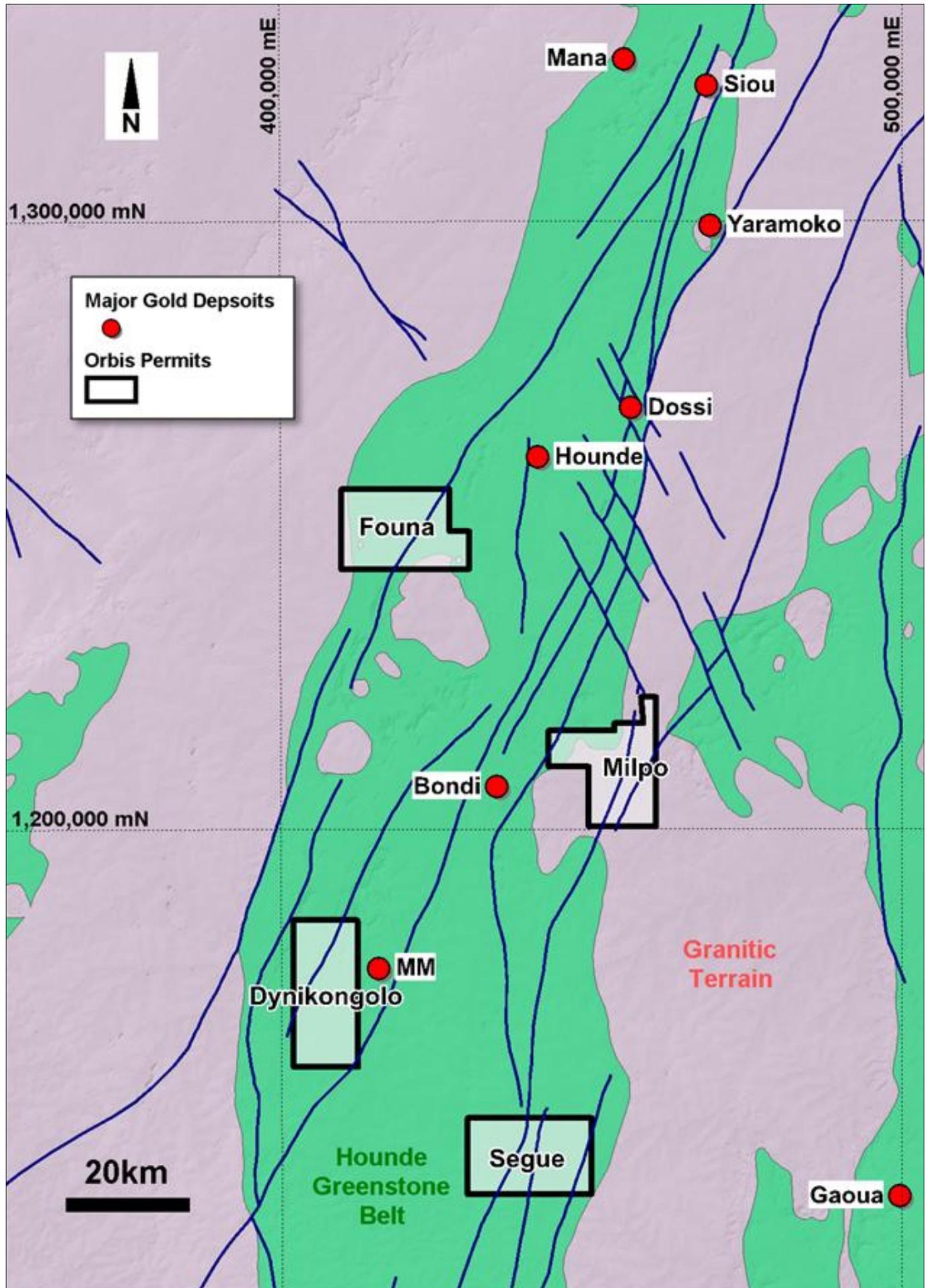


Figure 5 - Hounde greenstone belt - showing location of Orbis permits and major gold deposits.

Appendix 1 - Assessment and Reporting Criteria

SECTION 1 - SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary											
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i>	This report relates to results for a Gradient Array Induced Polarization (IP) geophysical survey.											
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	Gradient array survey parameters: - current transmission dipole AB: 3000M - receiving bipole MN: 40M - readings spacing : 20M Integration windows: 10 with equal width of 160 milliseconds (Elrec-6)											
	<i>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.</i>	Results of the gradient array IP survey are presented as colour contour maps showing both resistive/conductive and chargeability signatures.											
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	<i>Not applicable to the information announced in this report which relates to a geophysical survey.</i>											
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	<i>Not applicable to the information announced in this report which relates to a geophysical survey.</i>											
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	<i>Not applicable to the information announced in this report which relates to a geophysical survey.</i>											
	<i>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.</i>	<i>Not applicable to the information announced in this report which relates to a geophysical survey.</i>											
Logging	<i>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.</i>	<i>Not applicable to the information announced in this report which relates to a geophysical survey.</i>											
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	<i>Not applicable to the information announced in this report which relates to a geophysical survey.</i>											
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	<i>Not applicable to the information announced in this report which relates to a geophysical survey.</i>											
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	<i>Not applicable to the information announced in this report which relates to a geophysical survey.</i>											
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	<i>Not applicable to the information announced in this report which relates to a geophysical survey.</i>											
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	<i>Not applicable to the information announced in this report which relates to a geophysical survey.</i>											
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	<i>Not applicable to the information announced in this report which relates to a geophysical survey.</i>											
	<i>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.</i>	<i>Not applicable to the information announced in this report which relates to a geophysical survey.</i>											
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	<i>Not applicable to the information announced in this report which relates to a geophysical survey.</i>											
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	<i>Not applicable to the information announced in this report which relates to a geophysical survey.</i>											
	<i>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.</i>	Gradient Array IP survey instrument details: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Types of instrument</th> <th>Models</th> <th>Manufacturers</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Transmitter</td> <td>VIP-4000</td> <td>Iris Instruments</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Generator</td> <td>EM65is / 6.0 kVA</td> <td>Honda</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Receiver</td> <td>Elrec-pro/Elrec-6</td> <td>Iris Instruments</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Types of instrument	Models	Manufacturers	Transmitter	VIP-4000	Iris Instruments	Generator	EM65is / 6.0 kVA	Honda	Receiver	Elrec-pro/Elrec-6
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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.</i>	<i>Not applicable to the information announced in this report which relates to a geophysical survey.</i>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	<i>Not applicable to the information announced in this report which relates to a geophysical survey.</i>
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	<i>Not applicable to the information announced in this report which relates to a geophysical survey.</i>
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	<i>Not applicable to the information announced in this report which relates to a geophysical survey.</i>
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	<i>Not applicable to the information announced in this report which relates to a geophysical survey.</i>
Location of data points	<i>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.</i>	<i>Not applicable to the information announced in this report which relates to a geophysical survey.</i>
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system used is WGS84. A northern hemisphere zone is applied that is applicable to the location of individual project areas.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	A detailed topographic survey of the project area has not been conducted.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Measurements were taken at 20m intervals along 80m spaced lines.
	<i>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.</i>	<i>Not applicable to the information announced in this report which relates to a geophysical survey.</i>
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	<i>Not applicable to the information announced in this report which relates to a geophysical survey.</i>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	IP grid survey lines were oriented at 118° (roughly perpendicular to the observed trend of mineralized structures).
	<i>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.</i>	<i>Not applicable to the information announced in this report which relates to a geophysical survey.</i>
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<i>Not applicable to the information announced in this report which relates to a geophysical survey.</i>
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No review of the geophysical survey has been conducted. The survey was conducted by a specialist independent contractor experienced in both the type of survey completed and the completion of geophysical surveys in the West African environment.

SECTION 2 - REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>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.</i>	The Dynikongolo Exploration Permit - which encompasses the Bantou, Tankoro and Safia Gold Prospects - is owned 100% by Birimian Resources SARL, a 100%-owned Burkina Faso subsidiary of Orbis Gold Limited. A 1% profit based royalty is retained by the prior permit owner.
	<i>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.</i>	The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	No previous exploration has been reported on the permit.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The Dynikongolo Permit overlies a portion of the Proterozoic-aged Hounde greenstone belt. Mineralisation at the Bantou prospect is hosted within northwest-trending sheared hematite and silica altered sediments at the contact with porphyritic intrusives.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Not applicable to the information announced in this report which relates to a geophysical survey.
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.	Not applicable to the information announced in this report which relates to a geophysical survey.
	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.	Not applicable to the information announced in this report which relates to a geophysical survey.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable to the information announced in this report which relates to a geophysical survey.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</p> <p>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <p>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').</p>	Not applicable to the information announced in this report which relates to a geophysical survey.
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 contained within this report.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All results are reported.
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	Geochemical (soil) sampling was conducted over the entire permit on an 800m x 100m grid with select areas (Bantou, Tankoro and Safia prospects) in-filled to 200m x 50m Analysis for gold by bottle roll cyanide leach was carried out by third party laboratories in Burkina Faso. Results are shown as colour contour maps.
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.	Refer to description contained within this report.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Peter Spiers, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Spiers is a full-time employee of the company. Mr Spiers 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 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Spiers consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Drill Hole Intersections

Drill hole intersection lengths reported in this announcement represent down hole lengths and do not equate to true widths. The conversion from down hole lengths to true widths will be variable from hole to hole due to variability of the dip of the targeted structures and variability in the inclination (dip) of individual drill holes.