



ASX Release

5 September 2017

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ISSUED CAPITAL

Shares: 514.2 million

Options: 10.0 million

CORPORATE DIRECTORY

Chairman:

Robert Kirtlan

Non-Executive Directors:

Hugh Bresser

Mark Wallace

Chief Executive Officer:

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CFO and Company Secretary:

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OPTION TO ACQUIRE 75 % OF THE YANDAL EAST GOLD PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- Option secured to acquire 75% of the Yandal East Gold Project (The Project or Yandal East), 70km NE of Wiluna, Western Australia.
- Yandal East comprises 327km² of tenure, covering 70 strike kilometres of under-explored, prospective greenstones within the world-class Yandal Greenstone Belt (past production +15Moz).
- Yandal East is located 25km east of Northern Star's Jundee operation which has produced 7Moz Au, with remaining reserves and resources of 1.4Moz and 3.2Moz respectively.
- Previous drilling returned encouraging results at the Ward and Cowza prospects including:
 - 12m @ 9.7 g/t Au from 28m
 - 13m @ 3.1 g/t Au from 61m
 - 17m @ 2.3 g/t Au from 62m
 - 8m @ 2.9 g/t Au from 68m
 - 5m @ 4.6 g/t Au from 95m
- The Mizina prospect comprises a 7km long prospective greenstone corridor between known mineralisation at Ward and Cowza. Only a single line of drilling has effectively tested the structure, returning 4m @ 2.5 g/t Au. This result was not followed up by previous explorers.
- The majority of the project area is under Quaternary cover with previous geochemical work and RAB/AC drilling proving largely ineffective. Only 44 holes have been drilled since the late 1990's, and the use of modern geophysical techniques and a 'camp-scale' approach to exploration will provide opportunities for new discovery.
- Overland will initially focus on the data collation and review, the acquisition of additional geophysics and project scale target generation to identify the best targets for drilling
- Favourable acquisition terms negotiated with the 18 month option acquired for A\$100,000 in OVR scrip and an equivalent number of options.

YANDAL EAST GOLD PROJECT – TECHNICAL OVERVIEW

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Project is located 70km northeast of Wiluna and 25km east of the Jundee operation. Access to the Project is via well maintained country roads to the Millrose Station which is located immediately east of the Project. Further access throughout the Project is via a network of station tracks (see Figure's 1 and 2). Accommodation and earthworks services are available at Millrose Station.

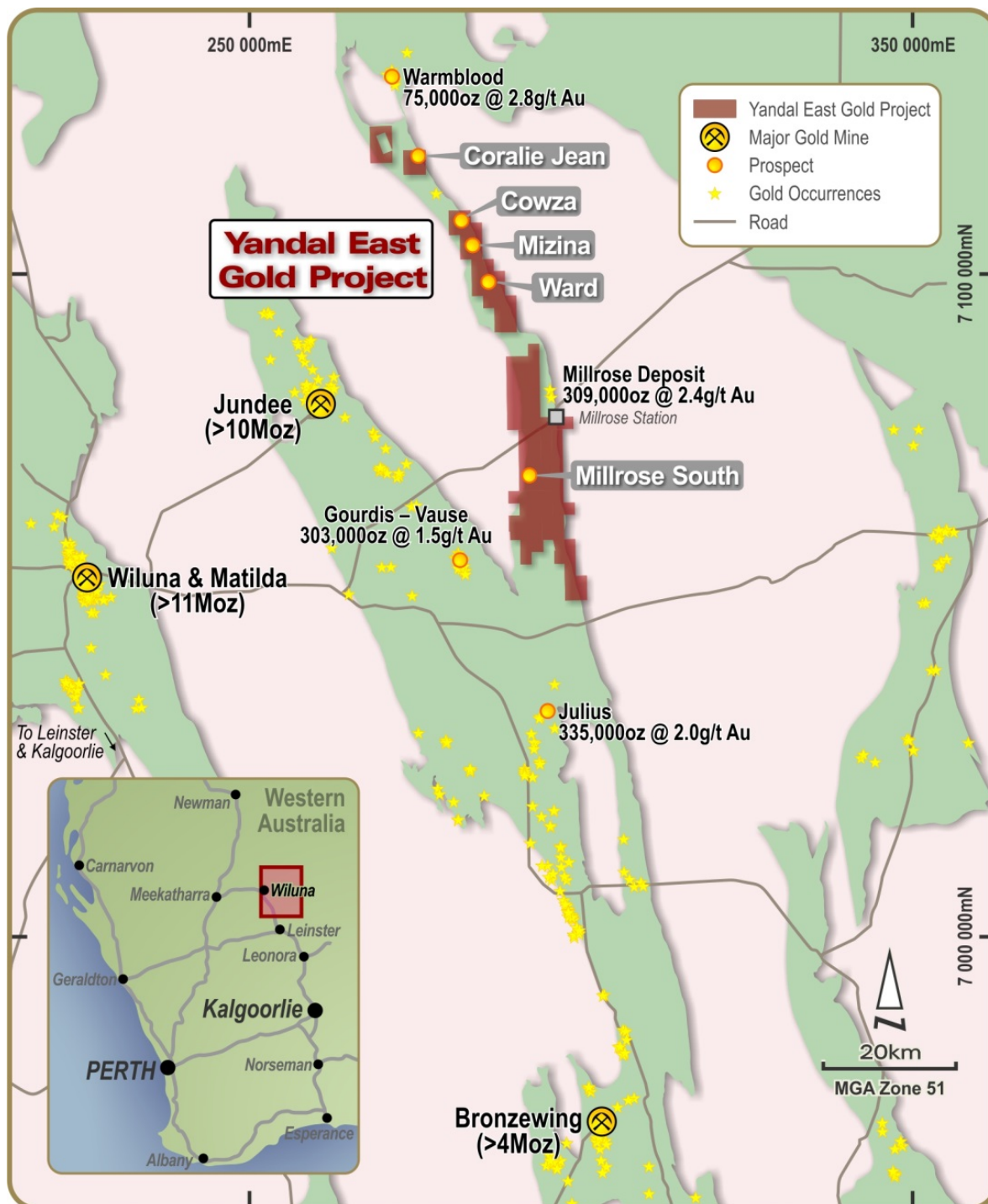


Figure 1 Regional location and basement geology of the Yandal East Gold Project

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Project lies in the Millrose Domain on the northern section of the Yandal Greenstone Belt (YGB) (Figure 1). The YGB is bound by granitic batholiths to the east (Millrose Batholith) and west (Ward Batholith) and separated into eastern and western domains by a large strike parallel fault located approximately 1km from the eastern margin of the belt. There is distinct metamorphic zoning from amphibolite facies close to the granitoid contacts to lower greenschist in the centre. Granitic intrusions range from diorite to granite. Proterozoic mafic dykes are prominent, trending east-west, cross-cutting the granite-greenstone terrains.

Further south, this belt connects with the main YGB, the host of several significant gold mines including the world class Jundee Mine (7Moz), Bronzewing (4Moz) and Darlot (3.5Moz). The Millrose deposit is located 2km to the east of the Project and has an Inferred Resource of 4Mt @ 2.4g/t Au for 309,000oz. Gold mineralisation at Millrose appears to be controlled by the flexure of a steep, east dipping shear along the Celia Lineament.

Other gold prospects along strike from Millrose include the Warmblood prospect (Alloy Resources Limited, ASX:AYR) that contains 75,000oz of Au @ 2.4 g/t located 20km to the northwest, and the Julius prospect (Echo Resources Limited, ASX:EAR) that contains 335,000oz of gold @ 2.0 g/t located to the south. Gold mineralisation at the Warmblood prospect is confined to narrow, highly strained, steeply west-dipping to sub-vertical, north plunging shoots.

LOCAL Geology

There is only limited bedrock exposure within the tenement area - the basement rocks are typically covered by Quaternary cover such as playa lake clays, aeolian sand and associated sheet wash deposits. Bedrock geology has been developed from interpretation of airborne magnetic data supported by lithological information from drilling (Figure 1 & 2).

The greenstone succession is dominated by deformed mafic volcanic rocks. The majority of the mafic rocks are interbedded with felsic volcanics and fine grained pelitic schists and located on the western margin of the project area. Ultramafic units straddle the prominent Celia lineament which divides the greenstone into the western and eastern domains.

Structures locally within the belt are non-linear, often arcuate, and are disrupted by cross cutting faults. Magnetic highs are observed to terminate for no apparent reason. It is proposed that the repetition and termination points of some of the magnetic highs represent repetition by thrusting and sheath folding parallel to the belt, and termination by sheared-out fold closures.

The best mineralisation in the East Yandal area typically occurs close to the eastern granite – greenstone contact, this contact is not well defined, and interpretation is often hampered by lack of outcrop and alteration which is magnetite destructive. Alteration in these instances may be associated with potentially mineralising hydrothermal events and/or deep weathering within deformed corridors, also potentially mineralised due to structural controls.

The use of modern exploration techniques including geophysics and effective drilling along with a “camp scale” approach to exploration will provide the Company the opportunity for new discoveries.

PREVIOUS WORK PROGRAMS

The Company is conducting a review of previous exploration and is compiling all of the historical exploration data available for the Yandal East Gold Project. Table 1 summarises the exploration activity at the Project by the previous operators. There has been very little work completed since the late 1990's with only 35 holes completed since that time.

From	To	Company	Exploration
1971	1974	Falconbridge	Reported Ni sulphide mineralisation in drilling
1989		BHP Gold/Newcrest	Initial report of gold mineralisation at the Millrose Deposit in 1989, leading to the discovery of the Millrose Deposit, 4Mt @ 2.4g/t Au for 309,000oz
1991	1993	Marymia	Drilling identifies up to 0.64% Ni in a 5m composite west of Ward (U prospect). c 300 holes completed for gold and base metals
1994	1997	Aberfoyle	RAB, Aircore, RC & DD drilling resulting in the discovery of gold mineralisation at Ward. c. 400 holes completed
1997		Eagle Mining/Normandy	RAB, Aircore & RC drilling resulting in the discovery of gold mineralisation at Cowza. c. 400 holes completed
1997	1998	Mines & Resources Australia	Further Aircore & RC drilling at both Ward and Cowza. c. 600 holes completed
2003	2008	Goldstar Resources/BHP	Geophysics, drilling at regional targets including intersection of 4m @ 2.5g/t @ Mizina; total of 35 holes completed
2014	2017	Zebina Minerals	Follow up drilling at Cowza and general reconnaissance; total of 8 holes

Table 1. Summary of historical drilling and significant exploration at the Project

The database compilation is ongoing but the initial assessment indicates that 1,868 holes have been completed for 109,491m with all but 44 holes completed in the 1990's. Approximately half of the holes are vertical RAB holes which are largely ineffective as many do not penetrate either the Quaternary cover or the depleted saprolite, and the vertical orientation has limited effect testing the sub-vertical mineralisation. A further 45% of the holes are aircore with many to shallow and/or oriented vertically and therefore only partially effective. Only 99 RC and 3 diamond tails have been completed at the Project representing only 5% of the total holes completed. The Company believes that the ongoing assessment of the drilling database and a further review of the effectiveness of the historical drilling are critical to determine the true extent of the historical drilling coverage. There is a significant opportunity for discovery in areas of historical drilling due to these complications in addition to the large areas of totally undrilled greenstone.

Drill Type	No Holes	Metres	Average Depth (m)	Max Depth (m)	Min Depth (m)	Angle
RAB	929	36,286	39	125	3	Vertical
Aircore	837	60,791	73	176	11	Vertical & -60
RC	99	11,732	118	186	28	-60
Diamond Tail	3	pre-collar593 core - 89	198	223	152	-60
	1,868	109,491	59	223	3	

**Table 2. Summary of drilling type at the Project
(nb: database compilation is ongoing)**

Echo Resources Limited (ASX:EAR) have assessed the historic drilling at their Yandal Project immediately south of Overland's Yandal East Gold Project. EAR concluded that only 7% of all historic holes "appear to have meaningfully tested geological structures". Overland is confident that a review of the historical drilling at Yandal East will yield similar results that could reveal large areas of effectively undrilled greenstone.

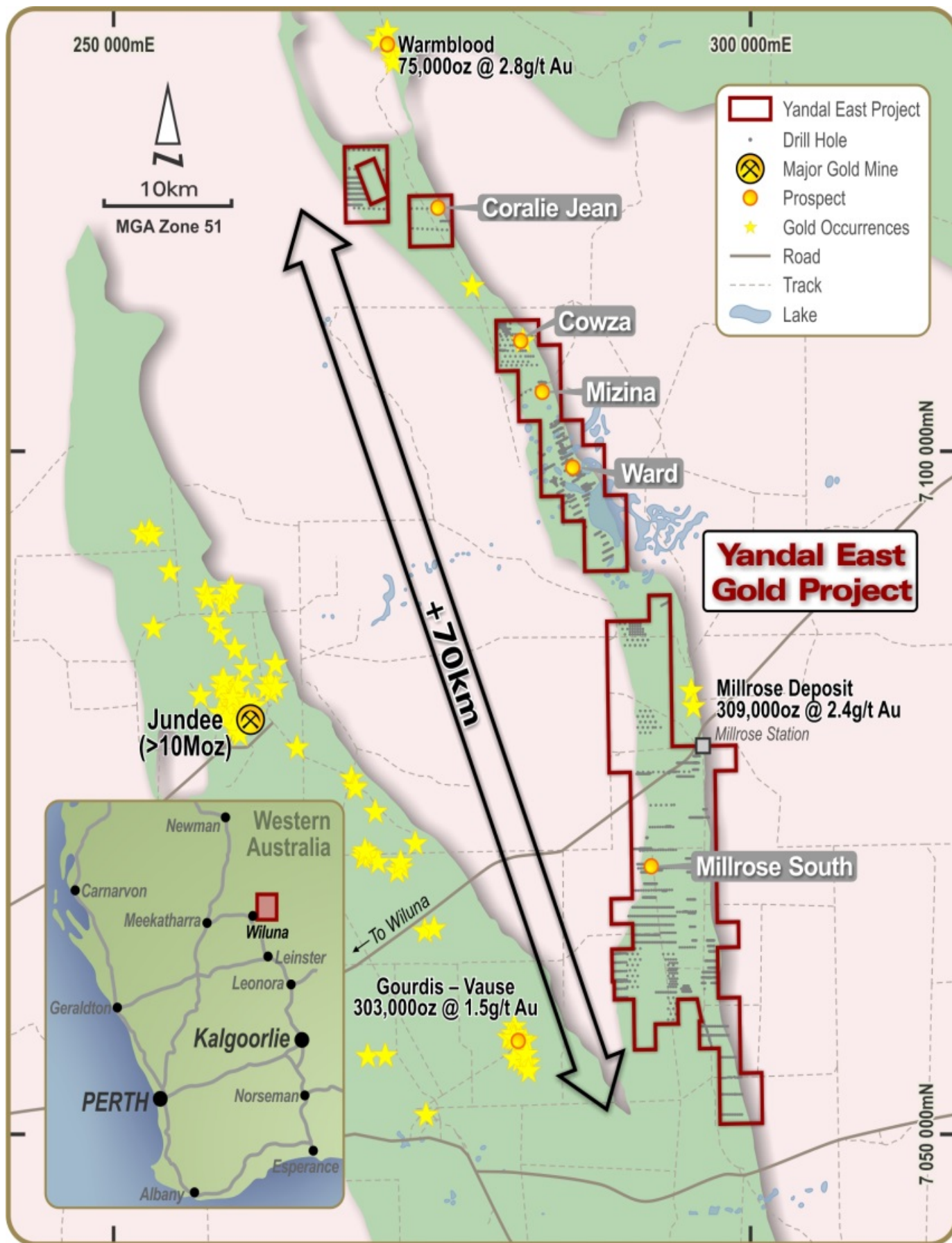


Figure 2. Basement geology and drilling at the Yandal East Gold Project

WARD PROSPECT

Ward is the most advanced prospect within the Project area and contains mineralisation that extends for over 5.5km of strike length (Figure 3). Thick mineralisation is present with intersections including 13m @ 3.1 g/t Au from 61m and higher grade intercepts including 2m @ 5.7 g/t Au from 44m. The area is flanked by dry salt lakes and the mineralisation is concealed by transported cover making initial drill targeting difficult. The geology and mineralised lodes at Ward are sub-vertical and initial drilling had limited effect at outlining the existing mineralisation. Later drill programs addressed this issue but it is anticipated that future, targeted drilling programs along the 5.5km mineralised trend at Ward could be very successful.

WARD SOUTH PROSPECT

Ward South is simply the extension of the mineralising structure that controls the mineralisation at Ward further to the southeast where the structures are totally concealed under a salt lake (Figure 3). The combination of these mineralising structures and some disturbances in the magnetic trend represents a very favourable drill target. The perceived difficulty in drilling on the salt lake has left the entire 4.5km mineralised structure undrilled, an excellent opportunity for the discovery of new gold mineralisation. Drilling on salt lakes requires care but is easily achievable today, as demonstrated by Breaker Resources Limited (ASX:BRB) who are currently drilling in a more difficult setting at it's very successful Lake Roe Project.

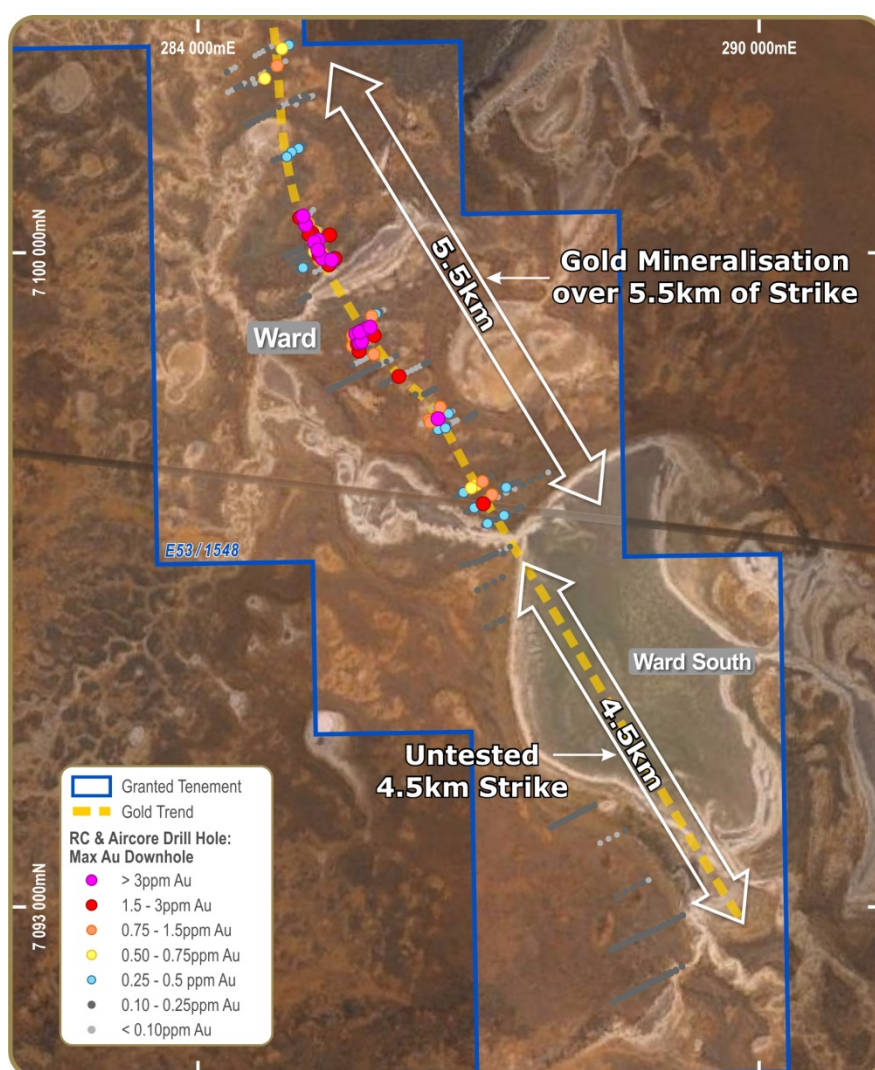


Figure 3 . Plan illustrating the RC and Aircore drilling at Ward and the undrilled Ward South under the dry lake

COWZA PROSPECT

Mineralisation at Cowza was first discovered by Eagle Mining in 1997 in joint venture with Normandy. The mineralisation at Cowza was identified in deep vertical aircore drilling spaced 100m along sections. Later follow up drilling would be drilled at 60 degrees to more effectively test the sub-vertical lodes (see Figure 4). The best intercept at Cowza is 12m @ 9.7 g/t from 28m. Eight holes were completed in 2014 identifying thick primary mineralisation including 16m @ 1.4 g/t Au from 84m. The known mineralisation at Cowza approaches the tenement boundary in the north but is open along strike to the south and at depth. Further drilling is warranted to define the limits of the mineralised system. Cowza and Ward are separated by approximately 7km with the area between the two known as the Mizina prospect (see Figure 5).

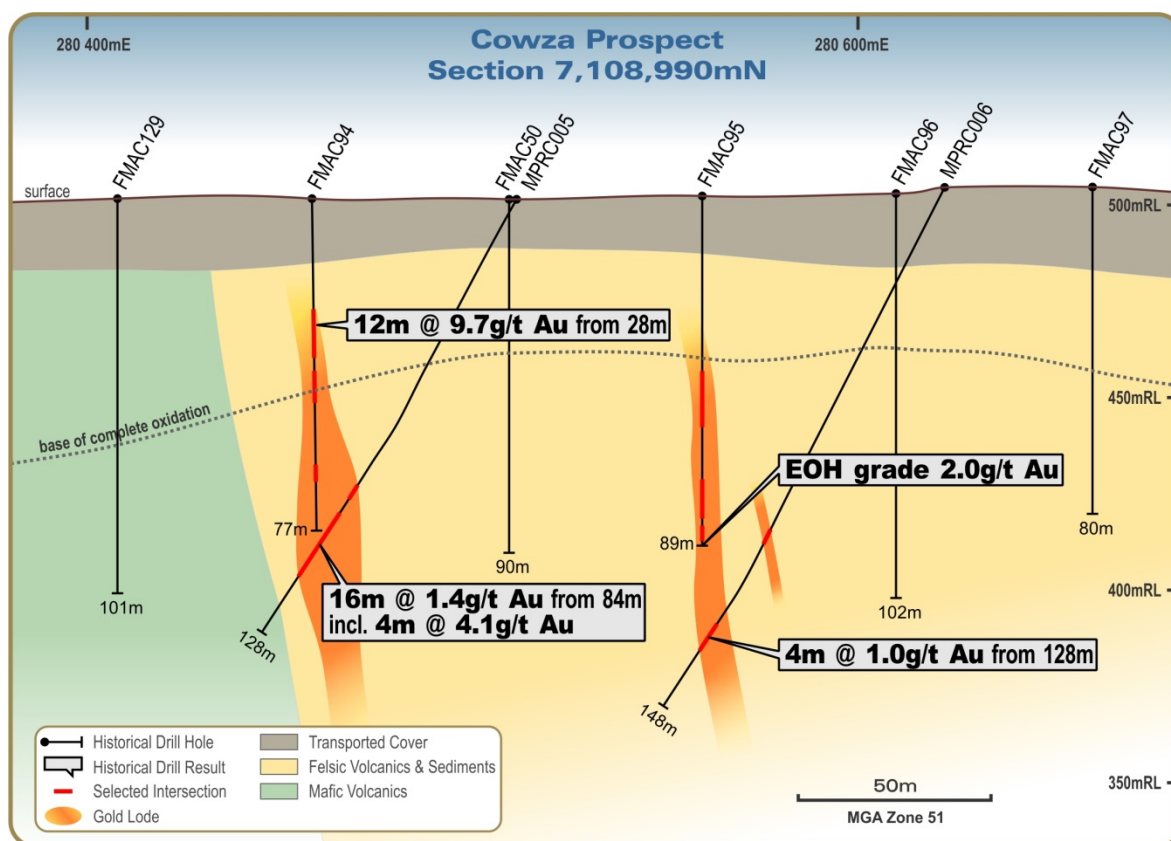


Figure 4. Cross section 7,108,990mN of the Cowza Prospect, section location shown on Figure 5

MIZINA PROSPECT

The Mizina prospect contains 7km of the potentially mineralised structure between the Ward and Cowza prospects, the same structure that also hosts the Millrose Deposit further to the south. The 7km of strike length has little to no outcrop with geochemistry and shallow RAB ineffective, the prospect was drilled in 2006 but only one drill line was completed and the best intercept, 4m @ 2.5 g/t has never been followed up. The prospect also contains a truncated magnetic high, indicating some structural complications and other subtle magnetic responses that could be the result of alteration associated with mineralising fluids moving along interpreted structures.

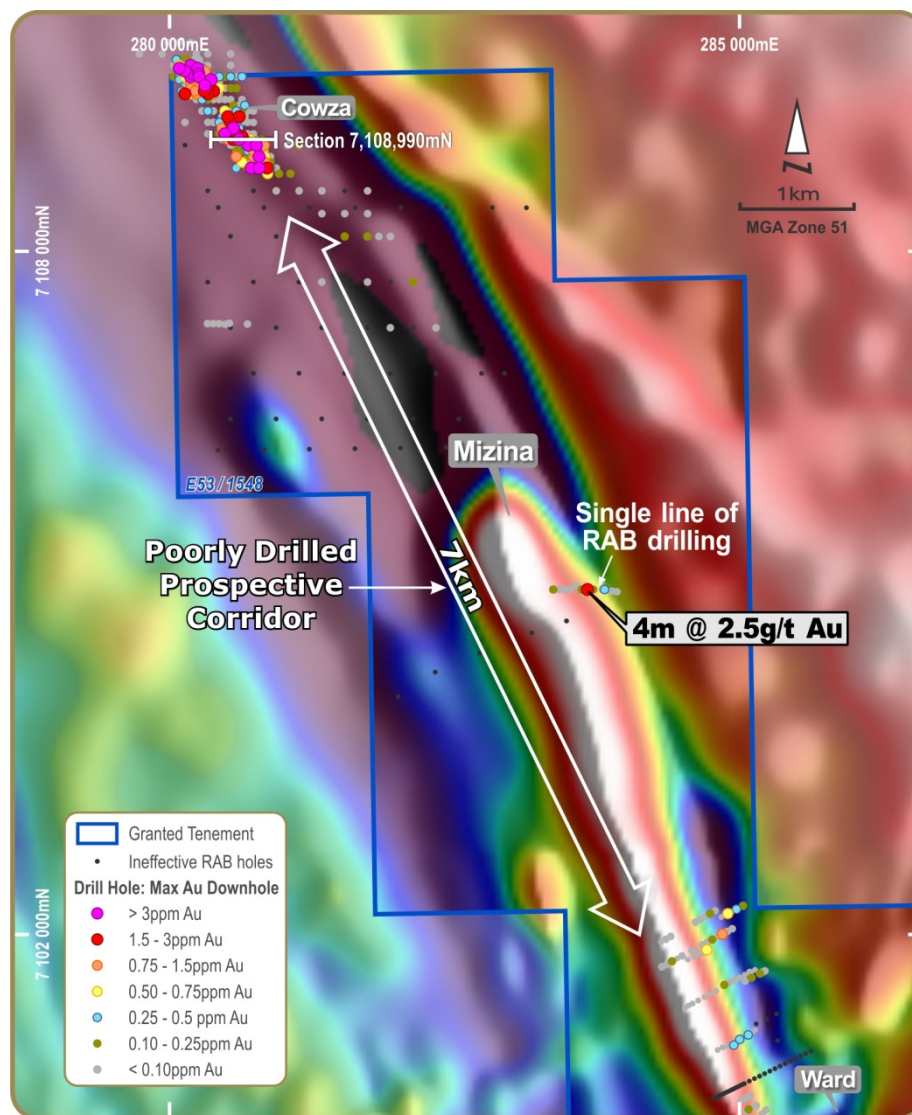


Figure 5. Aeromagnetic image of the Mizina Prospect, showing a lack of drilling over 7km of strike.

CORALIE JEAN PROSPECT

Coralie Jean is a new prospect discovered recently by the Vendor when conducting reconnaissance and prospecting work across the northern part of the Project. Coralie Jean is a shallow prospect that sits within 200m of the eastern edge of the greenstone – granite contact, a similar geologic position to the known Millrose Deposit. The geology in the area is sub-cropping and limited trenching has identified that the mineralisation consists of quartz veins hosted within sheared and weathered mafic rocks over a strike length of approximately 800m.

TENURE

The Project consists of five tenements (in aggregate 327km²) with four granted exploration licences and one exploration licence under application.

Tenement	Type	Status	Area (Sq km)	Blocks
E53/1547	Exploration Licence	Granted	26.37	10
E53/1548	Exploration Licence	Granted	76.41	26
E53/1726	Exploration Licence	Granted	73.96	40
E53/1835	Exploration Licence	Granted	80	26
E53/1970	Exploration Licence	Application	70.7	23
Total			327.44	125

Table 3. List of Tenement's that comprise the Yandal East Gold Project

ACQUISITION TERMS

Overland has executed a binding agreement with Zebina Minerals Pty Ltd (Vendor) whereby Overland has an option to acquire 75% of the Project on or before 28th February 2019. The terms option are as follows:

Earn-in Phase:

1. Overland will issue The Vendor A\$100,000 of OVR scrip, based on the volume weighted average price (VWAP) for the month of August 2017 (Option Shares). Option Shares will be escrowed for 12 months.
2. Overland will also issue to the Vendor an equal number of unlisted options (Options) to acquire OVR shares. The Options will have an exercise price of 125% of the VWAP used to calculate Option Shares above, and will expire 24 months from the date of issue.
3. Overland is required to undertake A\$350,000 worth of expenditure on the Project within the 18 month option period

Execution Phase:

4. Upon issuance of its notice of intent to exercise the option Overland will issue the Vendor an additional A\$400,000 of OVR scrip, at a 10% discount to the 20-day VWAP prior to notice of intent. 50% of the shares will be escrowed for 6 months with the balance escrowed for 12 months.

Upon exercise of the Option, Overland and the Vendor will enter into an incorporated exploration joint venture whereby:

1. The Vendor retains a 25% free-carried interest, whilst Overland as the JV operator will continue to fund any exploration and pre-development activities.
2. Once a decision to mine is made over a defined area or resource, this area will be excised from the exploration JV and a mining JV created over the mining area at the same ratio. The Vendor will be required to contribute to the development expenditure on a pro-rated basis. The exploration JV will remain active over the remainder of the Project.
3. Should The Vendor choose not to contribute to the mining JV their interest will be diluted, should they dilute to less than 5% its JV interest shall automatically convert to a 1% royalty.

For and on behalf of the Board

Ben Vallerine

Chief Executive Officer

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COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results for the Yandal East Gold Project is based on information compiled by Mr Ben Vallerine, who is a consultant to the Company. Mr Vallerine is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Vallerine has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results (JORC Code). Mr Vallerine consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement contains forward looking statements which involve a number of risks and uncertainties. These forward looking statements are expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. These statements reflect current expectations, intentions or strategies regarding the future and assumptions based on currently available information. Should one or more risks or uncertainties materialise, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary from the expectations, intentions and strategies described in this announcement. The forward looking statements are made as at the date of this announcement and the Company disclaims any intent or obligation to update publicly such forward looking statements, whether as the result of new information, future events or results or otherwise

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED RESULTS

There is information in this announcement relating to previous Exploration Results. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement(s), and that all material assumptions and technical parameters have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

JORC TABLE 1 - SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>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. - 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.	- The drilling data is historical in nature with the majority completed in the 1990's by reputable companies including Marymia Exploration, Aberfoyle, Eagle Mining/Normandy and Mines & Resources Australia. More recent work was completed by Goldstar Resources and Zebina Minerals. - Drilling is predominantly RAB (50%) and Aircore (45%) with RC (5%) with only 3 core tails (<0.2%) - Sampling was typically done on a composite basis with 1m resplits taken when anomalous interval were returned. - Samples were analysed using 3rd party laboratories; Genalysis was the preferred laboratory for the majority of the work completed. - Typically 1m samples were laid out on the ground and a 3kg composite sample was taken for analysis via spear. - Analysis at genalysis was typically by AAS for gold. - Other laboratories used include Australian Assay Laboratories (Kalgoorlie) for Aberfoyle. Also using AAS. - Aberfoyle speared 4m composites and split 1m samples 87.5:12.5 through a riffle splitter for RC.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<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>	- Historical data consists of a RAB, Aircore, RC and 3 x diamond tails. - At least 1868 holes have been completed at the Project
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</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>	- Details outlining drill sample recovery is limited for the historical data. If data permits this will be reviewed at a later date. - The data currently available is insufficient to evaluate potential sampling bias
<i>Logging</i>	<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>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the</i>	- Drill logs and/or lithology tables in database format are available for the large majority of the holes completed. - Hardcopies of multiple generation of drill logs are available for later cross checking - The majority of the drilling is RAB and Aircore. Logging of drill chips is a qualitative process assessing geology, mineralisation, alteration

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>relevant intersections logged.</i>	
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	• 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.	• The majority of the sampling conducted consists of composites, typically 2, 4 or 5m composites. When anomalous mineralisation was returned 1m re-splits were also submitted for analysis • The quality control for the sampling process is unknown. • Composites were typically c. 3kg for analysis and taken by speak from piles on the ground. • Aberfoyle state that 1m RC splits were riffle split at a ratio of 87.5:12.5 • Sample sizes are appropriated for the regional nature of this exploration
<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. • 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.	• All analysis were submitted to a 3rd party laboratories • No non-laboratory analyses are discussed in this announcement. • A review of QA/QC (standards, blanks and duplicates) has not been completed on the historical data by Overland
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• The intercepts were compiled by the Competent Person. • The Company has not reviewed any twinned holes. • Data entry procedures have not been reviewed by Overland at this stage. Compilation of digital data is ongoing. Hardcopy data is also available for later validation as required
<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. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• The accuracy and quality of the historical surveys is currently unknown. However it is anticipated that the accuracy will be low due to the regional nature of the exploration and the age of the data. • Historical grids do occur at the project but the data is currently in geographic projections • Goldstar used a DGPS to locate their 35 holes c. 2006
<i>Data spacing and</i>	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	• Data spacing is highly variable across the Project. Varying from broad spaced RAB down

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>distribution</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. - Whether sample compositing has been applied.	to a 50m x 50m grid spacing over a limited extent. - The data spacing is adequate for the reporting of Exploration Results - Exploration Results are reported as a composite of more discrete samples
<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. - 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 and drill lines have been completed perpendicular to (or close to) the regional strike of the greenstone belt and mineralising structures in accordance with best geological practices - The main dip of known mineralisation is sub-vertical. Therefore drilling may result in exaggerated thickness
<i>Sample security</i>	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Sample security measures are unknown
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits are known at this stage

JORC TABLE 1 - SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>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. - 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 Yandal East Gold Project is located on the eastern spur of the Yandal Greenstone Belt. - Overland has an option to earn a 75% interest in the Project from Zebina Minerals Pty Ltd who is the registered holder of 5 tenements, 4 granted and 1 application - E53/1547, E53/1548, E53/1726, E53/1835 and application E53/1970
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- Overland is working with all historical data from a variety of competent operators from the 1990's including; - Aberfoyle - Marymia Exploration - Eagle Mining / Normandy - Mines & Resources Australia - BHP - More recent data has been acquired by Goldstar Resources and Zebina Minerals
<i>Geology</i>	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Archean lode gold system typical of the Yandal Belt of WA. Including weathered greenstones, sediments, felsic volcanics with quartz veining
<i>Drill hole</i>	A summary of all information material to	The current database consists of 1,868 drill

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Information	<i>the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> - 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. • <i>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.</i>	holes for 109,491m of drilling • It was not considered relevant to list all 1,868 drill holes for this announcement considering less than 10 holes are referenced • The exclusion does not detract from the message that the Project is a new acquisition and work is just commencing • Figure 2 in the body of the announcement does illustrate the distribution and volume of drilling as do other figures within the announcement.
Data aggregation methods	• <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	• Exploration results were reported with a length weighted average and reported “as is” with no grade top cuts or other adjustment. • No specific formula was used to allow for internal thickness of low grade. The competent person exercised judgment to ensure a suitable and representative result was quoted. • No metal equivalents were used
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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’).</i>	• The mineralisation being reported is steeply dipping or sub-vertical. • Drilling is both vertical and -60 degrees, therefore the true thickness may be less than the drilling thickness reported
Diagrams	• <i>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.</i>	• No significant discovery is being reported, however there are a collection of maps and sections within the body of the announcement that are to scale but schematic in nature
Balanced reporting	• <i>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.</i>	• The Company has reported a selection of better results but has attempted to cover a variety of grade and thickness ranges.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<i>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.</i>	- Overland is not yet in a position to compile other data relevant to the reported drilling results - At this early stage other data is not deemed relevant to the minimal exploration results reported within
<i>Further work</i>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	- Overland is planning a detailed compilation, review and assessment of all the existing data available to it over the next 2-3 months. - On completion of a detailed review Overland will generate a series of exploration targets with the intent of drilling the best targets - Overland has committed to spend \$350,000 on the Project within 18 months.