ORA GOLD LIMITED

ASX Announcement
11 January 2021

NEW HIGH-GRADE INTERCEPTS AT THE ABBOTTS GOLD PROJECT

Ora Gold Limited (ASX: OAU) is pleased to announce excellent results from the latest reverse circulation drilling program at the Abbotts Gold Project (M51/390).

The wholly-owned Abbotts Gold Project is located at the north end of the Ora Gold tenements north of Meekatharra, Western Australia (Figure 1). The latest drilling program consisted of twenty-eight short reverse circulation holes totalling 1,987m over the South New Murchison King, South Abbotts, South-West Abbotts and North Vranizan prospects (Figure 2) with the better intersections as follows:

- **4m @ 7.32g/t Au from 42m in OGGRC289, including 1m @ 21.6g/t Au from 42m**
- **17m @ 2.81g/t Au from 18m in OGGRC295, including 1m @ 33.09g/t Au from 19m**
- **10m @ 4.9g/t Au from 68m in OGGRC303, including 2m @ 18.2g/t Au from 72m**
- **4m @ 3.85g/t Au from 41m in OGGRC310**
- **8m @ 5.42g/t Au from 36m in OGGRC314, including 3m @ 11.52g/t Au from 37m and 16m @ 1.93g/t Au from 46m including 2m @ 8.95g/t Au from 48m**

The high-grade gold mineralisation at Abbotts, which together with the near-development Crown Prince Gold Project and the emerging Lydia Gold Project, adds to the high-grade gold endowment of Ora Gold's extensive Abbotts Greenstone Belt tenements – an emerging "gold province" yet to reveal its full potential.

The program was designed to intersect mineralised cross-structures, which have only been recently mapped and are interpreted to carry a large proportion of the near-surface gold mineralisation in the Abbotts Gold Project system.

The project is located about 37km north-north-west of the regional centre of Meekatharra and is alongside the well-maintained gravel Mt Clere Road.

The program's drill hole siting was directed by recent mapping and interpretation of the Riedel shear cross-structures and the program has defined new and extensive mineralised structures linking the major northerly-striking mineralised Eastern and Western Shears. High-grade gold mineralisation was intersected within areas less tested by previous explorers with interpreted zones of mineralisation in the cross-structures being some hundreds of metres in strike length. No additional drilling was undertaken on the mineralised Eastern Shear.

Further infill and deeper drilling is required to delineate resources in the new mineralised structures.

The Abbotts Gold Project is on M51/390, which was granted in 1991 prior to the enactment of the Native Title Act 1993 (Act), and as such does not carry obligations under the Act.

All assay results with intersections of more than 1g/t Au are in Table 1 and details of the drill holes are in Table 2. All assays over 0.1g/t Au are shown in Appendix 1.

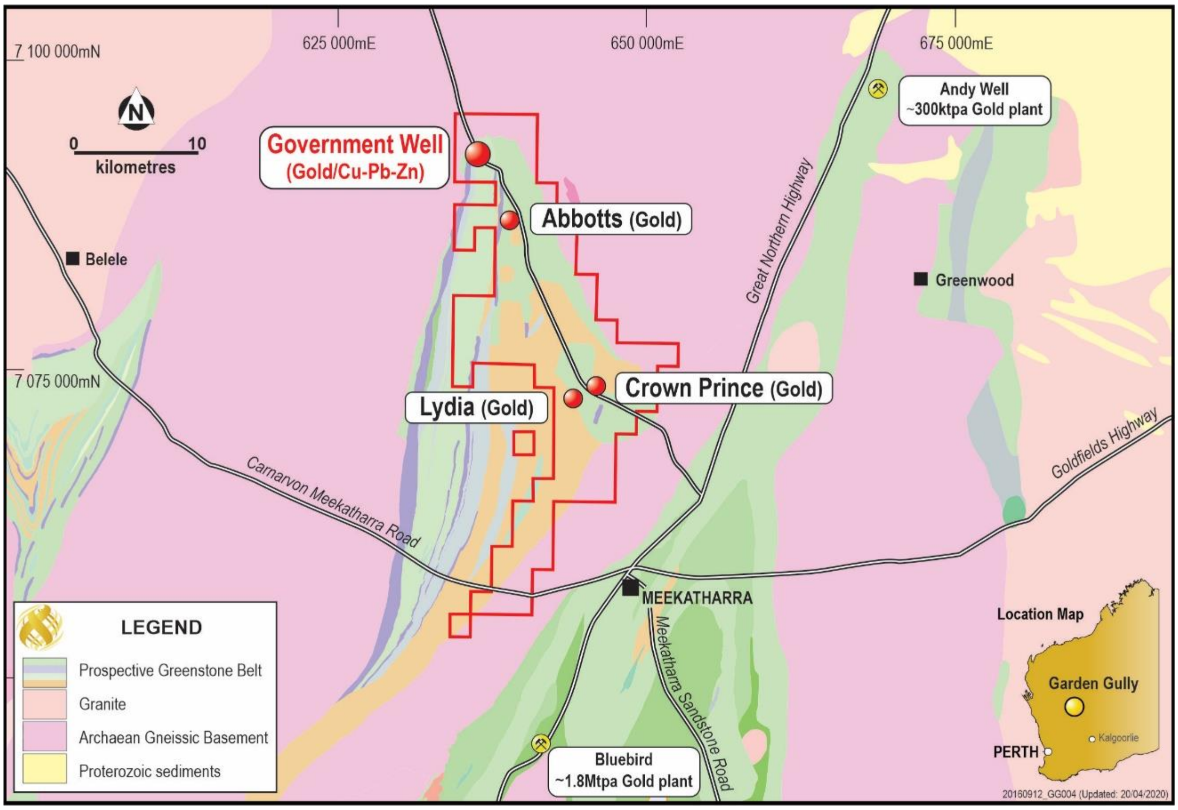

Figure 1. Abbotts Gold Project location showing Ora Gold tenements and regional geology.

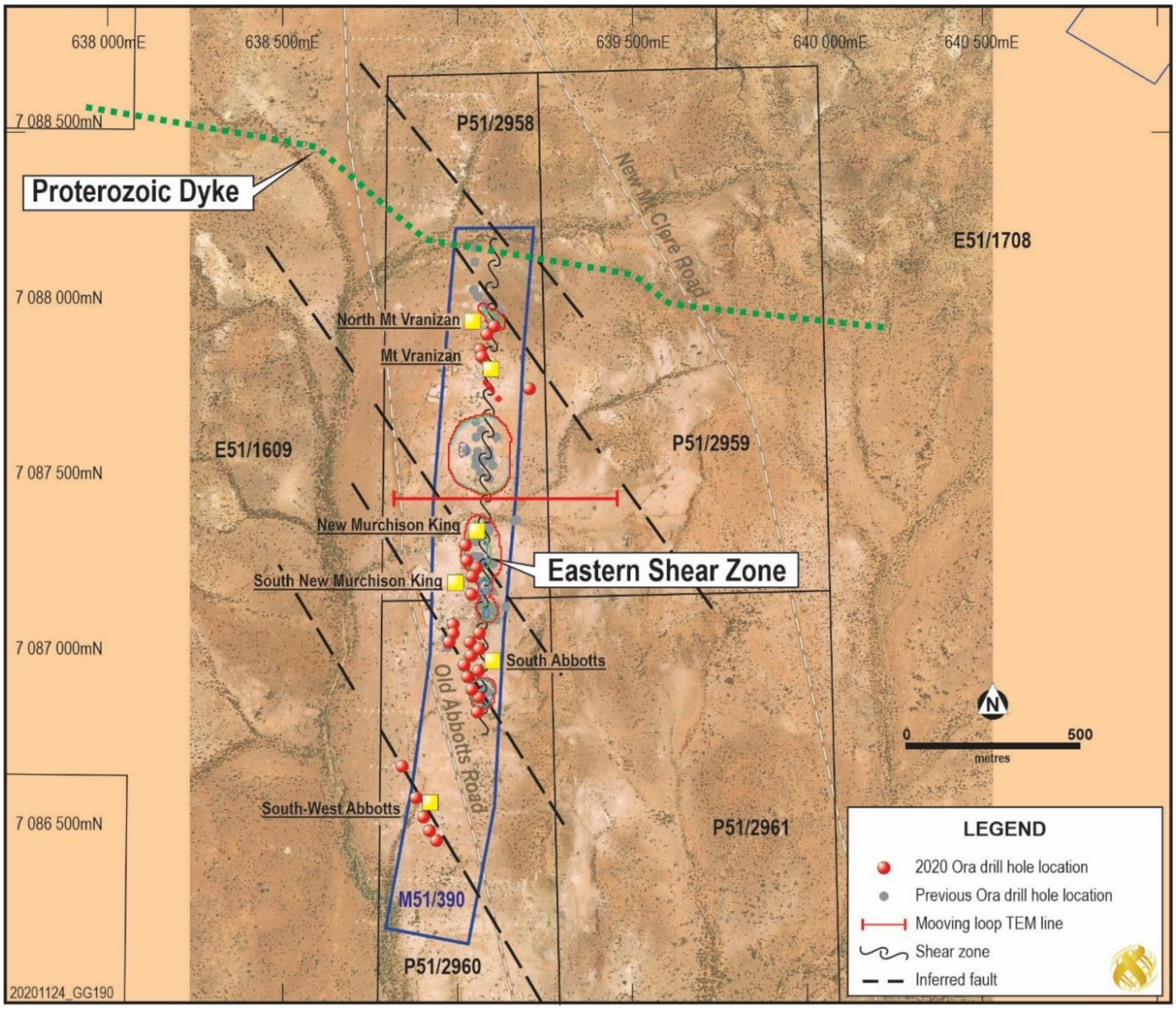

Figure 2. Abbotts Gold Project showing previous and recent drill holes and potential pit outlines.

South-West Abbotts Prospect

Five inclined holes were drilled north-easterly along a structure poorly defined by three previous east-west lines of shallow drilling over approximately 250m strike length (OGGRC289-293, Figure 3). Four of the recent holes intersected gold mineralisation with one returning 4m at 7.32g/t Au, including 1m at 21.6g/t Au from 42m. This mineralised cross-structure is off-set by a recent north north-east trending fault zone which outcrops along the drainage shown in the air photo image.

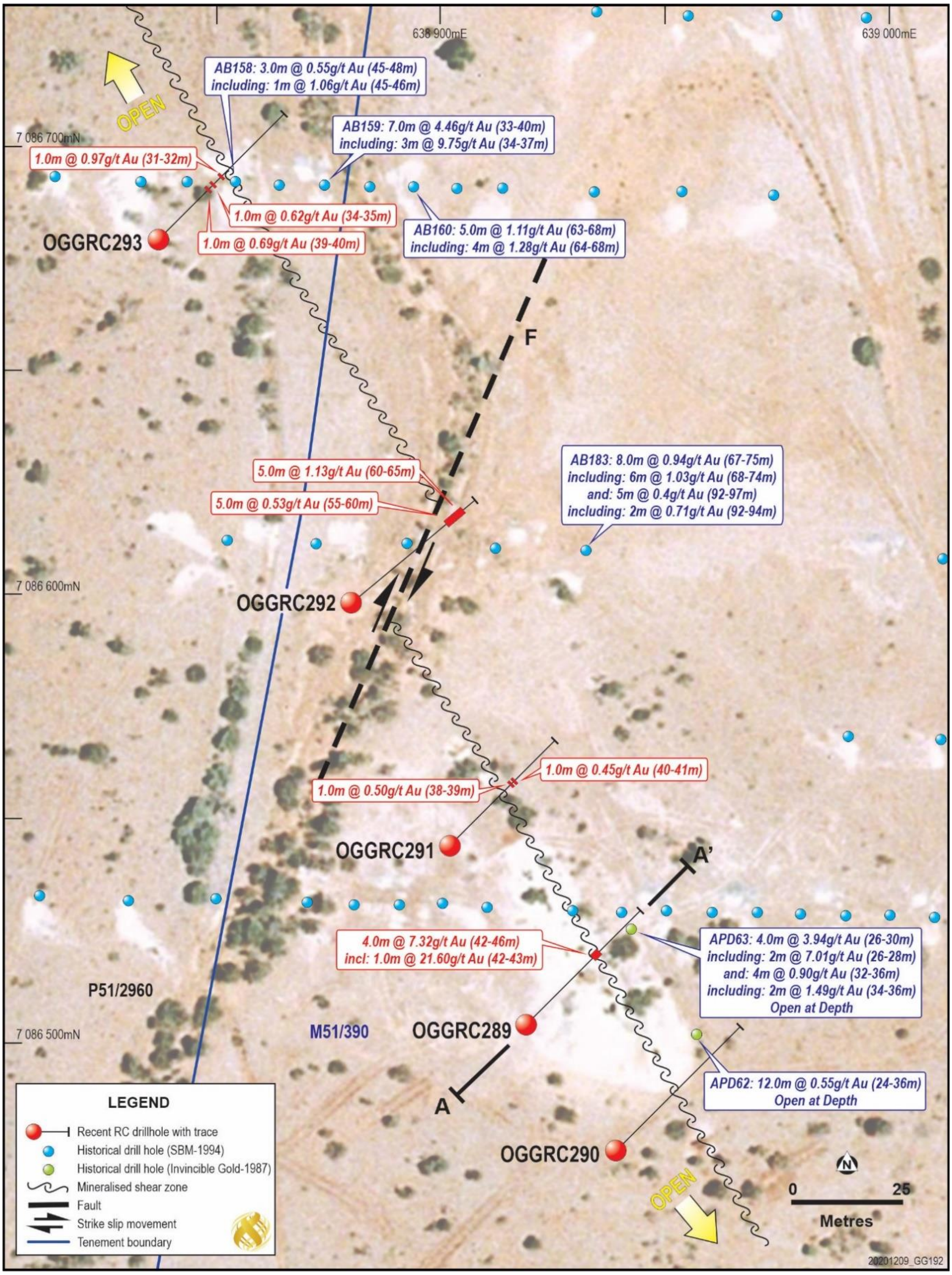

Figure 3. South-West Abbotts prospect showing historical and recent drill hole intersections.

South Abbotts Prospect

A combination of inclined and vertical drill holes was undertaken over poorly tested north-west trending shears/splays between the southern end of the Eastern Shear Zone and the Western Contact (OGGRC294-306, Figure 4). Best intersections were returned from OGGRC295 and OGGRC303 which were designed to test the cross-cutting structure intersections with these two major shears. The Eastern Shear Zone and the Western Contact are ~northerly-striking shear zones at the contacts of more competent volcanic units (see sections in Figures 5-6).

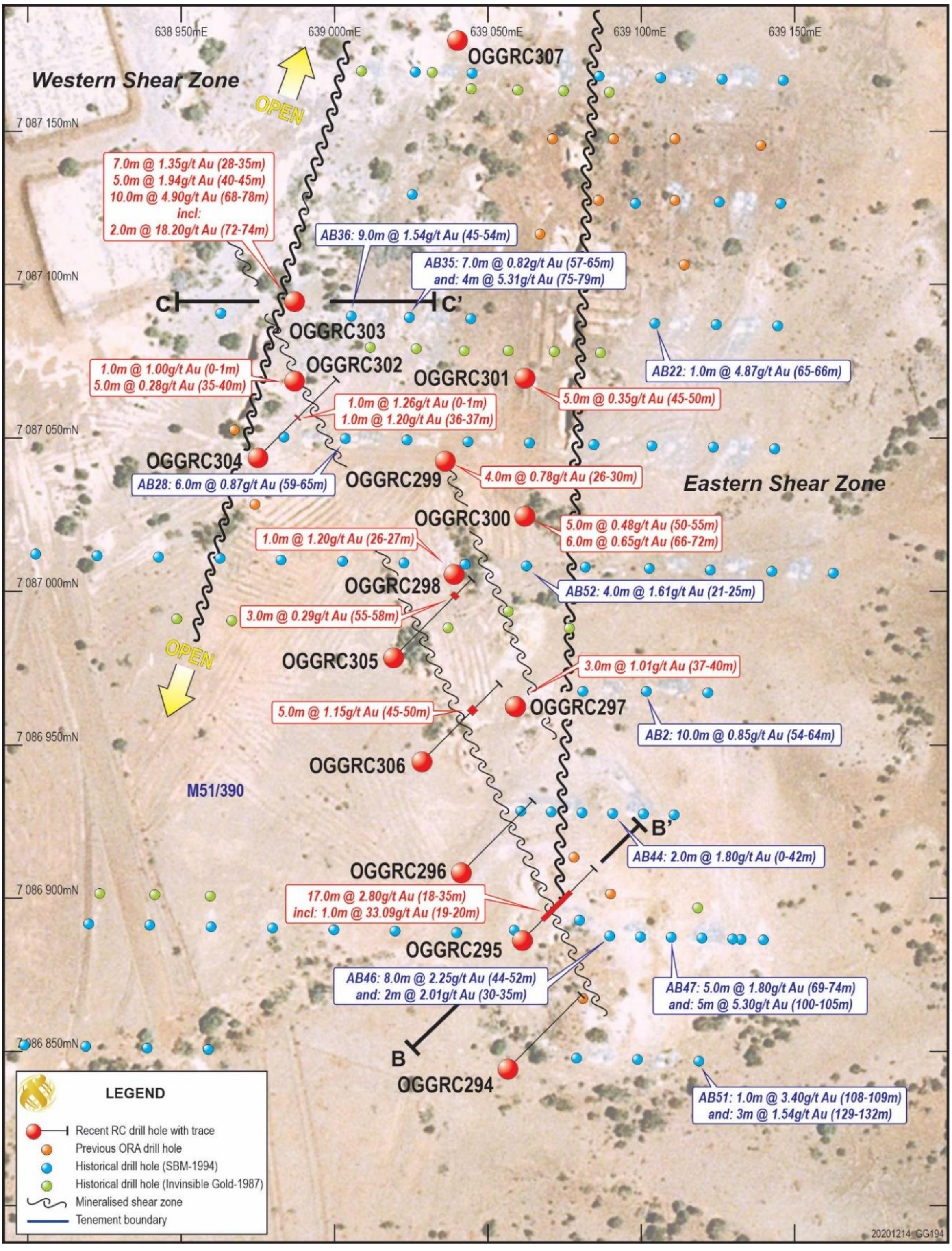

Figure 4. South Abbotts prospect showing ~northerly-striking mineralised shear zones historical and recent drill hole intersections.

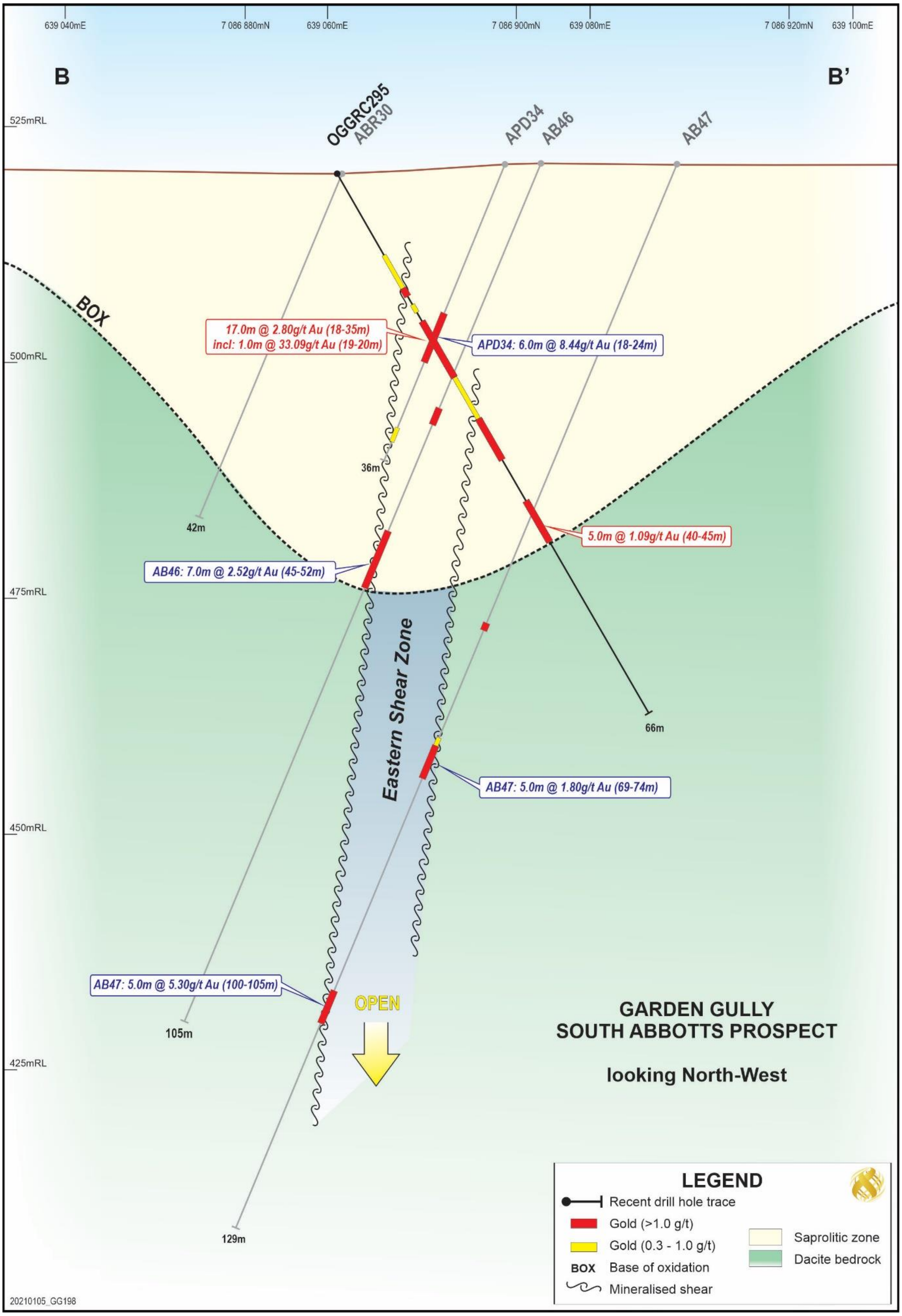

Figure 5: South Abbotts cross section on mineralised Eastern Shear Zone with significant intersections

Note that OGGRC295 was drilled north-easterly and intersected **17m at 2.81g/t Au** from 18m, including **1m at 33.09g/t Au** from 19m (Figure 5).

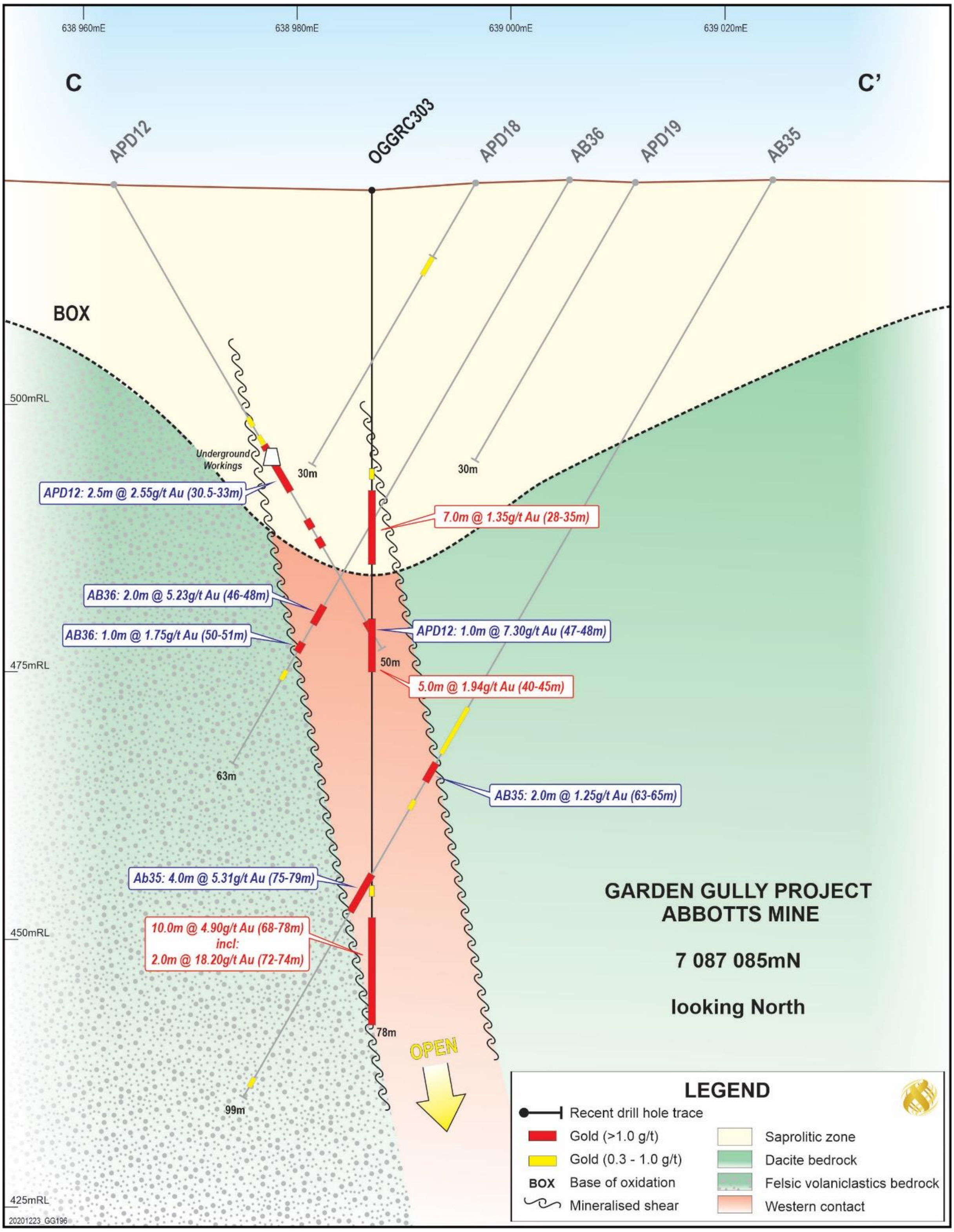

Figure 6: South Abbotts cross section on mineralised Western Contact shear with significant intersections

Note that Hole OGGRC303 was drilled vertically to a depth of 78m and was stopped in mineralisation due to a strong water flow and poor recovery. Three mineralised zones were intersected with **7m at 1.35g/t Au from 28m, 5m at 1.94g/t Au from 40m and 10m at 4.9g/t Au from 68m, including 2m at 18.23g/t Au from 72m.**

No previous production is recorded from the Abbotts South area although shallow mining was done at a depth of 30m, since one of the previous holes (APD12) intersected old workings.

Deep plunging high grade shoots occur at the intersections of the cross-cutting structures with the northerly-striking Eastern Shear Zone and the Western Contact. The Eastern Shear Zone is within a dacitic unit and the Western Contact defines a major lithological contact between the more competent dacite rock to the east and the felsic volcaniclastic unit to the west.

The cross-cutting structures and the mineralised Western Contact have had little drilling or exploration in the past and Abbotts Lineament mineralisation remains open along the strike and at depth, since the focus to date has been on the Eastern Shear Zone.

South New Murchison King Prospect

Five holes were drilled over this area and the best intersection has returned **4m at 3.85g/t Au** from 41m in OGGRC310. Several cross-cutting splays trending north-westerly from the Eastern Shear Zone are present within this prospect and more drilling will be undertaken. The best intersection from the previous drilling done by Ora Gold within this area returned **4m at 17.82g/t Au** from surface in OGGRC181 which was located at the intersection of a splay/small shear with the main Eastern Shear Zone (**Figure 7**). Their extension to the north west within competent dacite is expected to be limited though the grade could be better, since several lateritic caps show high readings in arsenic which usually indicate elevated gold values.

North Mount Vranizan Prospect

The last five holes from this program were drilled north of the main shaft at Mount Vranizan where underground mining took place in the past (**Figure 8**). A high density of underground workings in various directions in the middle section of the underground workings suggests that a potential stockwork structure is present.

Limited historical drilling was done by previous explorers over this area. Best gold intersections from the current drilling have returned **8m at 5.42g/t Au** from 36m and **16m at 1.93g/t Au** from 46m in OGGRC313 and **7m at 1.67g/t Au** from 48m in OGGRC314. Both holes were drilled north-easterly and are placed on the south-western rim of the inferred stockwork. Mineralisation is hosted by a north-west trending shear, plunging north-westerly under an undrilled area and shallow and deeper drilling is required to test for further gold potential.

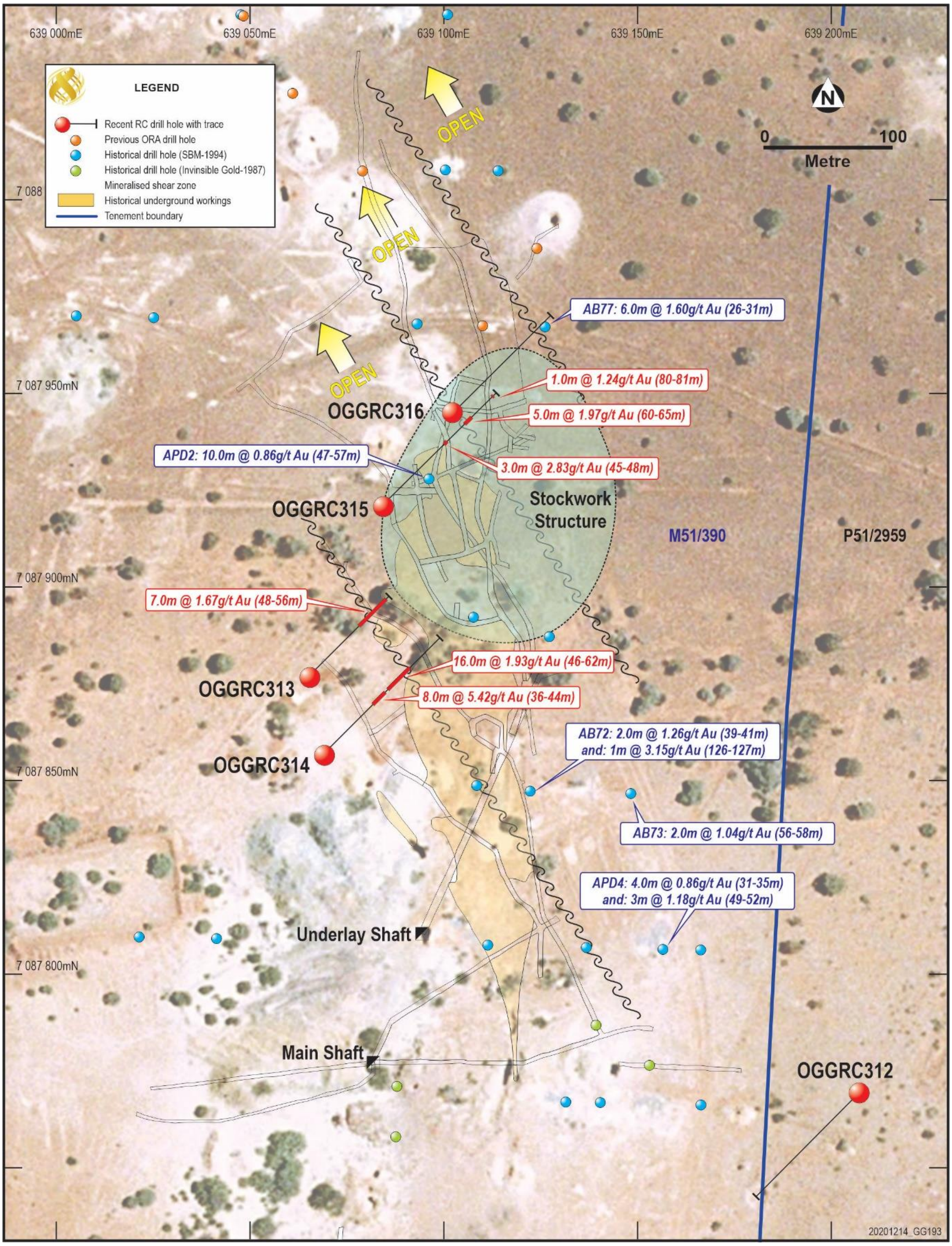

Figure 7. South New Murchison King prospect showing historical and recent drill holes intersections.

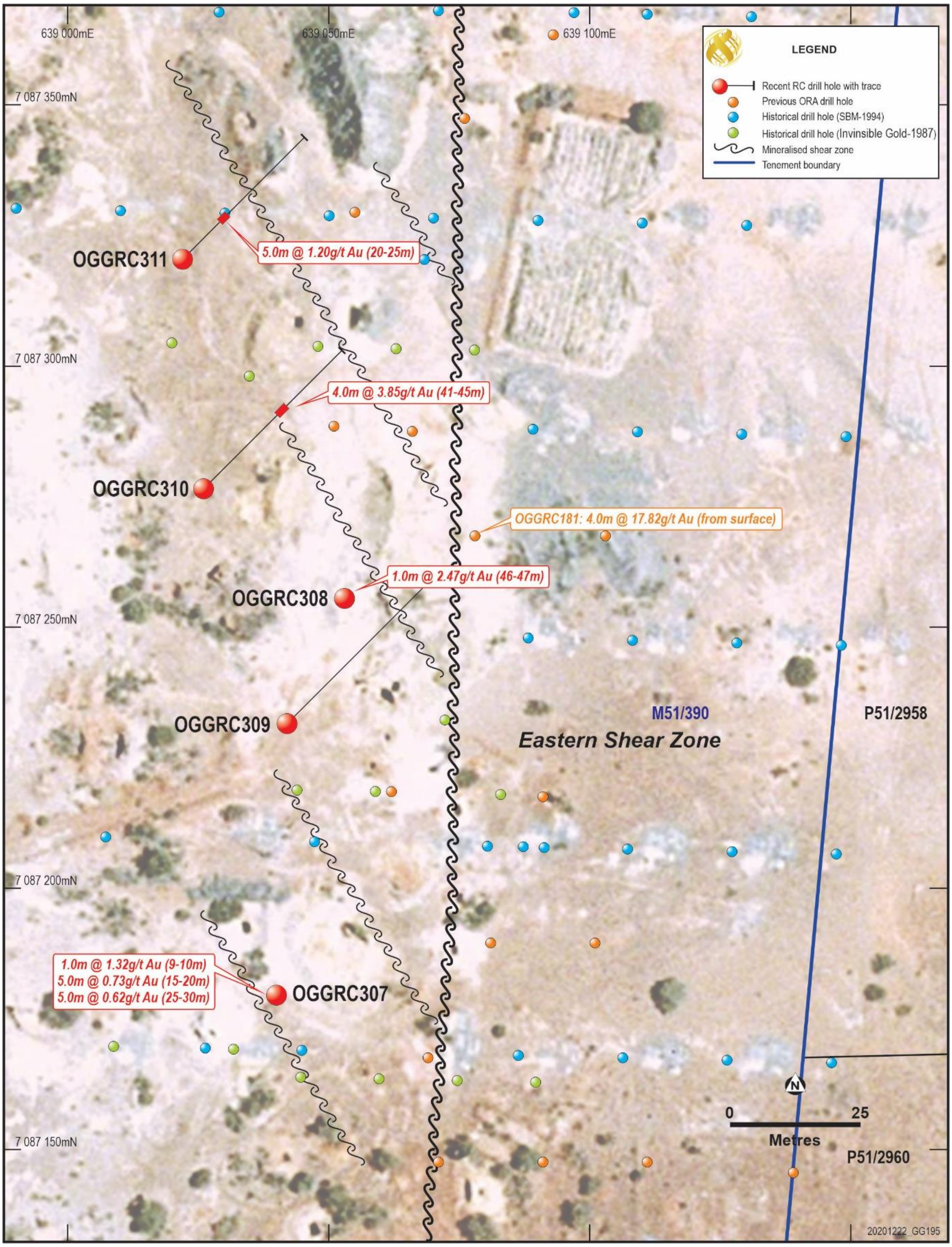

Figure 8. North Mount Vranizan prospect showing historical workings, recent drill hole intersections and potential new structures.

Table 1. Significant gold intersections

Hole ID	Prospect	From	To	Intervals	Composite	Gold (gr/t)
OGGRC289	**South-West Abbotts**	**42m**	**46m**	**4m**	**1m**	**7.32**
	including	**42m**	**43m**	**1m**	**1m**	**21.6**
OGGRC292	South-West Abbotts	60m	65m	5m	5m	1.13
OGGRC295	**South Abbotts**	**18m**	**35m**	**17m**	**1m/5m**	**2.81**
	including	**19m**	**20m**	**1m**	**1m/5m**	**33.09**
	and	40m	45m	5m	5m	1.09
OGGRC297	South Abbotts	37m	40m	3m	3m	1.01
OGGRC299	South Abbotts	26m	30m	4m	4m	0.78
OGGRC300	South Abbotts	50m	55m	5m	5m	0.48
	and	66m	72m	6m	6m	0.65
OGGRC301	South Abbotts	45m	50m	5m	5m	0.35
OGGRC302	South Abbotts	0m	1m	1m	1m	1.00
	and	35m	40m	5m	5m	0.28
OGGRC303	South Abbotts	**28m**	**35m**	**7m**	**1m/3m**	**1.35**
	and	**40m**	**45m**	**5m**	**5m**	**1.94**
	and	**68m**	**78m**	**10m**	**1m/3m**	**4.9**
	including	**72m**	**74m**	**2m**	**1m**	**18.2**
OGGRC304	South Abbotts	0m	1m	1m	1m	1.26
	and	36m	37m	1m	1m	1.2
OGGRC305	South Abbotts	55m	58m	3m	3m	0.29
OGGRC306	**S New Murchison King**	**45m**	**50m**	**5m**	**5m**	**1.15**
OGGRC307	S New Murchison King	9m	10m	1m	1m	1.32
	and	15m	20m	5m	5m	0.73
	and	25m	30m	5m	5m	0.62
OGGRC308	S New Murchison King	33m	34m	1m	1m	0.9
	and	**46m**	**47m**	**1m**	**1m**	**2.47**
OGGRC310	S New Murchison King	**41m**	**45m**	**4m**	**1m**	**3.85**
OGGRC311	S New Murchison King	**20m**	**25m**	**5m**	**5m**	**1.2**
OGGRC313	**North Mt. Vranizan**	38m	39m	1m	1m	1.05
	and	**48m**	**56m**	**7m**	**1m**	**1.67**
OGGRC314	North Mt. Vranizan	**36m**	**44m**	**8m**	**1/3/4m**	**5.42**
	including	**37m**	**40m**	**3m**	**3m**	**11.52**
	and	**46m**	**62m**	**16m**	**1/2/3/5m**	**1.93**
	including	**48m**	**50m**	**2m**	**1m**	**8.95**
OGGRC315	North Mt. Vranizan	**45m**	**48m**	**3m**	**3m**	**2.83**
	and	**60m**	**65m**	**5m**	**5m**	**1.97**
	and	**80m**	**81m**	**1m**	**1m**	**1.24**
OGGRC316	North Mt. Vranizan	35m	40m	5m	5m	0.56
	and	45m	50m	5m	5m	0.44

Table 2. Drill hole details

Hole ID	Dip	Azimuth	RL	Type	Depth	Zone	Easting	Northing	Tenement
OGGRC289	-60	45	517	RC	72	MGA94_50	638919	7086504	M51/390
OGGRC290	-60	45	517	RC	78	MGA94_50	638939	7086476	M51/390
OGGRC291	-60	45	517	RC	66	MGA94_50	638902	7086544	M51/390
OGGRC292	-60	50	515	RC	72	MGA94_50	638880	7086598	M51/390
OGGRC293	-60	45	520	RC	78	MGA94_50	638837	7086679	P51/2960
OGGRC294	-60	45	520	RC	72	MGA94_50	639055	7086843	M51/390
OGGRC295	-60	45	520	RC	66	MGA94_50	639060	7086885	M51/390
OGGRC296	-60	45	523	RC	66	MGA94_50	639040	7086907	M51/390
OGGRC297	-90	0	523	RC	60	MGA94_50	639058	7086961	M51/390
OGGRC298	-90	0	520	RC	70	MGA94_50	639038	7087004	M51/390
OGGRC299	-90	0	521	RC	66	MGA94_50	639035	7087041	M51/390
OGGRC300	-90	0	521	RC	72	MGA94_50	639061	7087023	M51/390
OGGRC301	-90	0	521	RC	72	MGA94_50	639061	7087068	M51/390
OGGRC302	-90	0	520	RC	66	MGA94_50	638986	7087067	M51/390
OGGRC303	-90	0	520	RC	78	MGA94_50	638986	7087093	M51/390
OGGRC304	-60	45	520	RC	72	MGA94_50	638974	7087042	M51/390
OGGRC305	-60	45	523	RC	72	MGA94_50	639018	7086977	M51/390
OGGRC306	-60	45	523	RC	72	MGA94_50	639027	7086943	M51/390
OGGRC307	-90	0	523	RC	63	MGA94_50	639039	7087178	M51/390
OGGRC308	-90	0	523	RC	66	MGA94_50	639052	7087254	M51/390
OGGRC309	-90	0	523	RC	78	MGA94_50	639041	7087230	M51/390
OGGRC310	-60	45	523	RC	75	MGA94_50	639025	7087275	M51/390
OGGRC311	-60	45	523	RC	66	MGA94_50	639021	7087319	M51/390
OGGRC312	-60	225	527	RC	72	MGA94_50	639206	7087768	P51/2958
OGGRC313	-60	45	527	RC	58	MGA94_50	639064	7087876	M51/390
OGGRC314	-60	45	527	RC	84	MGA94_50	639068	7087856	M51/390
OGGRC315	-60	45	527	RC	83	MGA94_50	639083	7087920	M51/390
OGGRC316	-60	45	527	RC	72	MGA94_50	639101	7087944	M51/390

About Ora Gold Limited

The Company is an ASX-listed company exploring and conducting pre-production activities on its Abbotts and Garden Gully tenements near Meekatharra, Western Australia. The near-term focus is of low-cost development of its already identified shallow mineralisation, while investigating the potential extensions for larger deposits. The Company's 100% owned Garden Gully and Abbotts tenements cover the majority of the Abbotts Greenstone Belt of about 309 square kilometres, located in Western Australia's Murchison region north-west of the town of Meekatharra.

About Abbotts Gold Project

Historical gold mining at the Abbotts Gold Project commenced in 1887 with two main gold mines producing 42,000 ounces until 1908 at Mt. Vranizan, to the north and New Murchison King, to the south. First exploration drilling over the project began in 1985 by Invincible Gold NL and was followed by St Barbara Mines between 1993 and 2001. No previous explorers have diamond drilled to assess the deeper continuity of the narrow high-grade linear structures.

Competent Person Statement

The details contained in this report that pertain to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, are based upon, and fairly represent, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Costica Vieru, a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Vieru has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style(s) of mineralisation and type(s) of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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" (JORC Code). Mr Vieru consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The announcement has been authorised for release to the market by the Board.

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ORA GOLD LIMITED		ASX Code
Quoted Shares:	840.8M	OAU

Appendix 1. Assay results over 0.1g/t Au done by Fire Assay 50g charge and analysed by Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry at Intertek Genalysis labs in Perth

Hole No	From	To	Int(m)	Au(ppm)	Au Rp1	Average	Comments
OGGRC289	18	19	1	0.215			
OGGRC289	40	41	1	0.354			
OGGRC289	41	42	1	0.005			
OGGRC289	42	43	1	**23.07**	**20.25**	**21.66**	**4m at 7.32gr/t Au**
OGGRC289	43	44	1	**2.80**	**2.22**	**2.51**	**(42-46m) incl.**
OGGRC289	44	45	1	**4.75**	**3.59**	**4.17**	**1m at 21.6gr/t Au (42-43m)**
OGGRC289	45	46	1	0.964		0.96	
OGGRC289	46	47	1	0.257			
OGGRC289	47	48	1	0.167			
OGGRC291	17	18	1	0.107			
OGGRC291	18	19	1	0.161			
OGGRC291	38	39	1	0.517			
OGGRC291	39	40	1	0.026			
OGGRC291	40	41	1	0.455			
OGGRC292	35	40	5	0.138			
OGGRC292	40	42	2	0.111			
OGGRC292	42	43	1	0.035			
OGGRC292	43	44	1	0.309			
OGGRC292	44	45	1	0.144			
OGGRC292	48	50	2	0.189			
OGGRC292	55	60	5	0.530			
OGGRC292	60	65	5	**1.17**	**1.09**	**1.13**	**5m at 1.13g/t Au**
OGGRC292	65	70	5	0.350			**(60-65m)**
OGGRC293	15	20	5	0.188			
OGGRC293	26	27	1	0.345			
OGGRC293	31	32	1	0.979			
OGGRC293	32	33	1	0.021			
OGGRC293	33	34	1	0.011			
OGGRC293	34	35	1	0.624			
OGGRC293	39	40	1	0.692			
OGGRC294	36	37	1	0.181			
OGGRC294	37	40	3	0.129			
OGGRC294	40	45	5	0.215			
OGGRC294	65	66	1	0.332			
OGGRC294	66	67	1	0.084			
OGGRC294	67	72	5	0.298			**Open at depth**
OGGRC295	0	1	1	0.173			
OGGRC295	1	2	1	0.335			
OGGRC295	2	3	1	0.426			
OGGRC295	10	11	1	0.370			
OGGRC295	11	12	1	0.632			
OGGRC295	12	13	1	0.856			
OGGRC295	13	14	1	0.307			

OGGRC295	14	15	1	**1.14**			
OGGRC295	15	16	1	0.273			
OGGRC295	15	16	1	0.222			
OGGRC295	16	17	1	0.413			
OGGRC295	17	18	1	0.146			
OGGRC295	18	19	1	0.641			**17m at 2.81g/t Au**
OGGRC295	19	20	1	**35.08**	**31.10**	**33.09**	**(18-35m) incl.**
OGGRC295	20	25	1	0.548			**1m at 33.09g/t Au (19-20m)**
OGGRC295	25	30	5	0.920			
OGGRC295	30	35	5	**1.35**			**3m at 1.34g/t Au**
OGGRC295	35	40	5	0.161			**(30-35m)**
OGGRC295	40	45	5	**1.09**			**4m at 1.093g/t Au**
OGGRC295	45	46	1	0.076			**(40-45m)**
OGGRC295	46	47	1	0.323			
OGGRC295	46	47	1	0.241			
OGGRC296	40	45	5	0.220			
OGGRC297	35	36	1	0.630			
OGGRC297	36	37	1	0.786	0.220	0.503	
OGGRC297	37	40	3	**1.01**			**3m at 1.01g/t Au**
OGGRC297	40	45	5	0.110			**(37-40m)**
OGGRC298	25	26	1	0.134			
OGGRC298	26	27	1	**1.21**			
OGGRC298	27	28	1	0.167			
OGGRC298	30	32	2	0.119			
OGGRC299	23	24	1	0.217			
OGGRC299	26	30	4	0.740	0.817	0.7785	
OGGRC300	30	35	5	0.136			
OGGRC300	45	50	5	0.112			
OGGRC300	50	55	5	0.480			
OGGRC300	55	60	5	0.113			
OGGRC300	60	66	6	0.098			
OGGRC300	66	72	6	0.652			**Open at depth**
OGGRC301	45	50	5	0.351			
OGGRC302	0	1	1	**1.00**			
OGGRC302	35	40	5	0.284			
OGGRC303	0	1	1	0.169			
OGGRC303	15	20	5	0.113			
OGGRC303	24	25	1	0.152			
OGGRC303	25	26	1	0.059			
OGGRC303	26	27	1	0.458			
OGGRC303	27	28	1	0.081			
OGGRC303	28	30	2	**2.90**	**3.90**	**3.40**	**7m at 1.35g/t Au**
OGGRC303	30	32	2	0.191			**(28-35m)**
OGGRC303	32	33	1	0.050			
OGGRC303	33	34	1	0.751	**1.13**	0.938	
OGGRC303	34	35	1	**1.20**			

OGGRC303	40	45	5	**1.94**			**5m at 1.94g/t Au**
OGGRC303	45	50	5	0.175			**(40-45m)**
OGGRC303	50	55	5	0.111			
OGGRC303	55	60	5	0.087			
OGGRC303	60	61	1	0.146			
OGGRC303	65	66	1	0.367			
OGGRC303	66	67	1	0.224			
OGGRC303	67	68	1	0.130			
OGGRC303	68	69	1	**1.11**			**10m at 4.9g/t Au**
OGGRC303	69	70	1	**3.03**			**(68-78m)**
OGGRC303	70	71	1	**2.95**			
OGGRC303	71	72	1	**1.71**			
OGGRC303	72	73	1	**25.58**	**28.45**	**27.02**	**including 2m at**
OGGRC303	73	74	1	**7.92**	**10.99**	**9.45**	**18.23g/t Au (72-74m)**
OGGRC303	74	75	1	**2.22**			
OGGRC303	75	76	1	0.946			
OGGRC303	76	77	1	0.398			
OGGRC303	77	78	1	0.132			**Open at depth**
OGGRC304	0	1	1	**1.26**			
OGGRC304	36	37	1	**1.20**			
OGGRC304	37	38	1	0.456			
OGGRC304	54	55	1	0.352			
OGGRC304	55	60	5	0.056			
OGGRC304	60	63	3	0.113			
OGGRC304	63	64	1	0.241			
OGGRC304	64	65	1	0.758			
OGGRC304	65	66	1	0.590			
OGGRC304	66	67	1	0.285			
OGGRC304	67	72	5	0.139			
OGGRC305	55	58	3	0.289			
OGGRC306	45	50	5	**1.148**			**5m at 1.15g/t Au**
OGGRC306	54	55	1	0.290			**(45-50m)**
OGGRC306	55	56	1	0.652			
OGGRC306	56	60	4	0.157			
OGGRC307	0	1	1	0.270			
OGGRC307	1	2	1	0.145			
OGGRC307	2	3	1	0.063			
OGGRC307	3	4	1	0.126			
OGGRC307	4	5	1	0.198			
OGGRC307	5	8	3	0.015			
OGGRC307	8	9	1	0.109			
OGGRC307	9	10	1	**1.32**			
OGGRC307	10	11	1	0.236			
OGGRC307	10	11	1	0.255			
OGGRC307	11	15	4	0.054			
OGGRC307	15	20	5	0.729			
OGGRC307	20	25	5	0.034			

OGGRC307	25	30	5	0.625			
OGGRC307	50	55	5	0.260			
OGGRC307	55	60	5	0.105			
OGGRC307	60	63	3	0.009			
OGGRC308	31	32	1	0.342			
OGGRC308	32	33	1	0.232			
OGGRC308	33	34	1	0.904			
OGGRC308	46	47	1	**2.55**	**2.39**	**2.47**	**1m at 2.47g/t Au**
OGGRC308	47	48	1	0.365			**(46-47m)**
OGGRC309	0	1	1	0.116			
OGGRC310	0	1	1	0.115			
OGGRC310	24	27	3	0.179			
OGGRC310	27	29	2	0.106			
OGGRC310	35	39	4	0.235			
OGGRC310	39	40	1	0.372	0.383	0.378	
OGGRC310	40	41	1	0.146			
OGGRC310	41	42	1	**1.33**			**4m at 3.85g/t Au**
OGGRC310	42	43	1	**5.23**			**(41-45m)**
OGGRC310	43	44	1	**6.25**	**5.87**	**6.06**	
OGGRC310	44	45	1	**2.77**			
OGGRC311	20	25	5	0.898	**1.51**	**1.21**	**5m at 1.2g/t Au**
OGGRC313	36	37	1	0.519			**(20-25m)**
OGGRC313	37	38	1	0.089			
OGGRC313	38	39	1	**1.045**			
OGGRC313	39	40	1	0.185			
OGGRC313	39	40	1	0.102			
OGGRC313	40	45	5	0.410			
OGGRC313	47	48	1	0.101			
OGGRC313	48	49	1	0.77			**7m at 1.67g/t Au**
OGGRC313	49	50	1	**3.682**			**(48-56m)**
OGGRC313	50	51	1	0.629			
OGGRC313	51	52	1	0.183			
OGGRC313	52	53	1	0.308			
OGGRC313	53	54	1	**1.238**			
OGGRC313	54	55	1	**3.664**			
OGGRC313	55	56	1	**1.241**			
OGGRC314	0	1	1	0.570			
OGGRC314	1	2	1	0.212			
OGGRC314	2	3	1	0.116			
OGGRC314	6	7	1	0.233			
OGGRC314	13	14	1	0.128			
OGGRC314	14	15	1	0.407			
OGGRC314	15	16	1	0.345			
OGGRC314	19	20	1	0.567			
OGGRC314	20	25	5	0.342			
OGGRC314	25	30	5	0.279			
OGGRC314	30	31	1	0.142			

OGGRC314	35	36	1	0.678			
OGGRC314	36	37	1	0.317			**8m at 5.42g/t Au**
OGGRC314	37	40	3	**10.87**	**12.18**	**11.52**	**(36-44m)**
OGGRC314	40	44	4	**1.95**			**including 3m at 11.52g/t Au**
OGGRC314	44	45	1	0.14			**(37-40m)**
OGGRC314	45	46	1	0.315			
OGGRC314	46	47	1	**1.099**			**16m at 1.93g/t Au**
OGGRC314	47	48	1	0.741			**(46-62m)**
OGGRC314	48	49	1	**11.00**	**12.07**	**11.53**	**including 2m at 8.95g/t Au**
OGGRC314	49	50	1	**6.42**	**6.39**	**6.41**	**(48-50m)**
OGGRC314	50	51	1	**3.79**			
OGGRC314	51	52	1	**1.41**	**1.09**	**1.25**	
OGGRC314	52	55	3	0.172			
OGGRC314	55	60	5	0.279			
OGGRC314	60	62	2	**1.88**			
OGGRC314	62	63	1	0.05			
OGGRC314	63	64	1	0.149			
OGGRC315	43	44	1	0.201			
OGGRC315	43	44	1	0.244			
OGGRC315	44	45	1	0.488			
OGGRC315	45	46	1	**6.45**	**6.66**	**6.55**	**3m at 2.83g/t Au**
OGGRC315	46	47	1	**1.44**			**(45-48m)**
OGGRC315	47	48	1	0.403			
OGGRC315	48	49	1	0.124			
OGGRC315	49	50	1	0.228			
OGGRC315	50	55	5	0.042			
OGGRC315	55	60	5	0.007			
OGGRC315	60	65	5	**1.98**			**5m at 1.97g/t Au**
OGGRC315	65	70	5	0.200			**(60-65m)**
OGGRC315	70	75	5	0.031			
OGGRC315	75	80	5	0.111			
OGGRC315	80	81	1	**1.24**			**Open at depth**
OGGRC316	35	40	5	0.564			
OGGRC316	40	45	5	0.048			
OGGRC316	45	50	5	0.442			
OGGRC316	50	55	5	0.176			

Appendix 2: JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down-hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity 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 1m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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.	• Reverse circulation (RC) sample was collected and split in even metre intervals where sample was dry. Wet sample was speared or on occasion sampled by scooping. RC drill chips from each metre were examined visually and logged by the geologist. Evidence of alteration or the presence of mineralisation was noted on the drill logs. Intervals selected by the site geologist were tested by hand-held XRF and all those with elevated arsenic contents have been bagged and numbered for laboratory analysis. • Duplicate samples are submitted at a rate of approximately 10% of total samples taken (ie one duplicate submitted for every 20 samples). The Delta XRF Analyser is calibrated before each session and is serviced according to the manufacturer's (Olympus) recommended schedule. • The presence or absence of mineralisation is initially determined visually by the site geologist, based on experience and expertise in evaluating the styles of mineralisation being sought.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• Narrow diameter reverse circulation drilling using a Hydco 150 scout drill rig with the capacity of 100m 600cfm@ 200psi with an auxiliary compressor.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• Volume of material collected from each metre interval of drilling completed is monitored visually by the site geologist and field assistants. Dry sample recoveries were estimated at ~95%. Wet sample recovery was lower, estimated to an average of 40%. • Samples were collected and dry sample split using a riffle splitter. • Based on the relatively small number of assays received to date, there is no evidence of either a recovery/grade relationship or of sample bias.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• RC chips are logged visually by qualified geologists. Lithology, and where possible structures, textures, colours, alteration types and mineral estimates, are recorded. • Representative chips are retained in chip trays for each metre interval drilled. • The entire length of each drill hole is logged and evaluated.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity 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.	• RC samples were collected and dry sample split using a riffle splitter. Material too moist for effective riffle splitting was sampled using a 4cm diameter spear. Sample submitted to the laboratory comprised three spear samples in different directions into the material for each metre interval. • The samples were sent to Intertek labs in Perth for Au analysis by FA50 (Fire Assay on 50g charge). Sample preparation techniques are well-established standard industry best practice techniques. Drill chips are dried and crushed and pulverised (whole sample) to 95% of the sample passing -75µm grind size. • Field QC procedures include using certified reference materials as assay standards. One duplicate sample is submitted for every 20 samples and a blank at 100 samples, approximately.

		• Evaluation of the standards, blanks and duplicate samples assays shows them to be within acceptable limits of variability. • Sample representativity and possible relationship between grain size and grade was confirmed following re-sampling and re-assaying of high-grade interval. • Sample size follows industry standard best practice and is considered appropriate for these style(s) of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• The assay techniques used for these assays are international standard and can be considered total. Samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to 95% passing -75µm and assayed for gold by 50g Fire Assay following ICPO (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry. • The handheld XRF equipment used is an Olympus Delta XRF Analyser and Ora Gold Ltd. follows the manufacturer's recommended calibration protocols and usage practices but does not consider XRF readings sufficiently robust for public reporting. Ora Gold Ltd. uses the handheld XRF data as an indicator to support the selection of intervals for submission to laboratories for formal assay. • The laboratory that carried out the assays is an AQIS registered site and is ISO certified. It conducts its own internal QA/QC processes in addition to the QA/QC implemented by Ora Gold Ltd, as its sample submission procedures. Evaluation of the relevant data indicates satisfactory performance of the field sampling protocols in place and of the assay laboratory. The laboratory uses check samples and assay standards to complement the duplicate sampling procedures practiced by Ora Gold Ltd.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• All significant intersections are calculated and verified on screen and are reviewed prior to reporting. • The programme included no twin holes. • Data is collected and recorded initially on hand-written logs with summary data subsequently transcribed in the field to electronic files that are then copied to head office. • No adjustment to assay data has been needed.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Collar locations were located and recorded using hand-held GPS (Garmin 62S model) with a typical accuracy of ±5m. Due to the short hole length and scout drilling nature of the programme, no down-hole surveys were carried out. • The map projection applicable to the area is Australian Geodetic GDA94, Zone 50. • Topographic control is based on standard industry practice of using the GPS readings. Local topography is relatively flat. Detailed altimetry is not warranted.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Drill hole collars were located and oriented to deliver maximum relevant geological information to allow the geological model being tested to be assessed effectively. • This is still early-stage exploration and is not sufficiently advanced for this to be applicable. • Various composite sampling was applied depending on the geology of the hole. All anomalous sample intervals are reported in Appendix 1. Zones where geological logging and/or XRF analyses indicated the presence of mineralised intervals were sampled on one metre intervals.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• This programme is the first exploration drilling to test the supergene potential along the new north-west tending structures/shears splays and as such insufficient data has been collected and compiled yet to be able to establish true widths, orientation of lithologies, relationships between lithologies, or the nature of any structural controls. The main aim of this programme is to generate geological data to develop an understanding of these parameters. • Data collected so far presents no suggestion that any sampling bias has been introduced.

Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• When all relevant intervals have been sampled, the samples are collected and transported by company personnel to secure locked storage in Perth before delivery by company personnel to the laboratory for assay.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Internal reviews are carried out regularly as a matter of policy. All assay results are considered representative as both the duplicates, standards and blanks from this programme have returned satisfactory replicated results.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The Garden Gully project comprises twenty-one granted prospecting licences P51/2909, P51/2910, P51/2911, P51/2912, P51/2913, P51/2914, P51/2760, P51/2761, P51/2762, P51/2763, P51/2764, P51/2765, P51/2941, P51/2958, P51/2958, P51/2959, P51/2960, P51/2961, P51/2962, P51/2963, P51/3009, eight granted exploration licence E51/1661, E51/1737, E51/1609, E51/1708, E51/1757, E51/1790, E51/1791, E51/1721 two mining leases M51/390 and M51/567 totalling approximately 309 square kilometres. Ora Gold Limited holds a 100% interest in each lease. The project is partially located in the Yoothapina pastoral lease, 15km north of Meekatharra, in the Murchison of WA. • The licences are in good standing and there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Historical gold mining at the Abbotts Gold Project commenced in 1897 with two main gold mines producing 42,000 ounces until 1908 at Mt. Vranizan and New Murchison King. First modern exploration drilling began in 1985 by Invincible Gold NL and was followed by St Barbara Mines between 1993 and 2001. Exploration to date has been sporadic and shallow with an historical estimate of 471,000t at 1.7g/t Au by St Barbara Mines Limited in 2001.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- The Garden Gully project comprises now most of the Abbotts Greenstone Belt and consists of Archaean rocks of the Greensleeves Formation (Formerly Gabanintha); a bimodal succession of komatiitic volcanic mafics and ultramafics overlain by felsic volcanics and volcaniclastic sediments, black shales and siltstones and interlayered with mafic to ultramafic sills. Regional synclinal succession trending N-NE with a northern fold closure postdating E-W synform, further transected by NE trending shear zones, linearity with the NE trend of the Abernethy Shear, which is a proven regional influence on structurally controlled gold emplacement in Abbotts and Meekatharra Greenstone Belts and in the Meekatharra Granite and associated dykes. - The project is blanketed by broad alluvial flats, occasional lateritic duricrust and drainage channels braiding into the Garden Gully drainage system. Bedrock exposures are limited to areas of dolerite, typically massive and unaltered. Small basalt and metasediment outcrops exist, with some exposures of gossanous outcrops and quartz vein scree. Gold bearing quartz reefs, veins and lodes occur almost exclusively as siliceous impregnations into zones within the Kyarra Schist Series, schistose derivatives of dolerites, gabbros and tuffs, typically occurring close to axial planes of folds and within anastomosing ductile shear zones.
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a	• All relevant drill hole details are presented in Table 1.

	tabulation of the following information for all material drill holes: • 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.	• The principal geologic conclusion of the work reported from this programme at the Abbotts Mining Centre confirms the presence of high-grade gold mineralisation in what are interpreted to be steep plunging shoots along the main Eastern Shear Zone and Western Contact with multiple north-west and south east trending shears/faults and splays from these main mineralised deformational structures; the presence of primary mineralisation associated with sulphides offers a very positive outlook for deep potential for the prospect which is to be further tested in follow-up drilling.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• All significant drill intercepts are presented in Table 2. All assay data over 0.1g/t Au are included in Appendix 1. No assay grades have been cut. • Arithmetic weighted averages are used. For example, 42m to 46m in OGGRC289 is reported as 4m at 7.32g/t Au. This comprised 4 samples, each of 1m, calculated as follows: [(1*21.65)+(1*2.5)+(1*4.17)+(1*0.96)] = [29.26/4] = 7.32g/t Au. • No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Insufficient geological data have yet been collected to allow the geometry of the mineralisation to be interpreted. • True widths are unknown and insufficient information is available yet to permit interpretation of geometry. Reported intercepts are downhole intercepts and are noted as such.
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.	• Relevant location maps and figures are included in the body of this announcement (Figures 2-10). Based on the historical and recent drill data information, three cross sections have been drawn with enough confidence to display the structural and lithological and metallogenic setting.
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.	• This announcement includes the results of all Au assays for the twenty-eight holes drilled at the Abbotts. The reporting is comprehensive and thus by definition balanced. It represents early results of a larger programme to investigate the potential for economic mineralisation at Garden Gully.
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.	• This announcement includes qualitative data relating to interpretations and potential significance of geological observations made during the programme. As additional relevant information becomes available it will be reported and announced to provide context to current and planned programmes.
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.	• Deeper RC drilling is planned to commence at Abbotts prospects as soon as possible to test the potential for down-dip primary mineralisation along the newly defined mineralised structures and shallow infill RC targeting supergene gold mineralisation. Limited diamond drilling will be undertaken to better define the structural setting of the mineralised system.