ASX Announcement

5 May 2021

A STEP CLOSER TO RESOURCE DEFINITION AT LYDIA GOLD PROSPECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- ***Further significant assay results from recently completed reverse circulation drilling at the Lydia Prospect near the Crown Prince gold deposit.***
- ***Gold intersections demonstrate the high potential of shallow supergene gold mineralisation above previously identified deeper primary gold mineralisation.***
- ***The shallow mineralisation is open to the north and south of the current drilling.***
  - **12m at 1.39g/t Au from 37m in OGGRC317**
  - **30m at 1.16g/t Au from 77m in OGGRC319**
  - **6m at 3.4g/t Au from 46m in OGGRC321**
  - **14 at 3.33gr/t Au from 67m in OGGRC323**
  - **6m at 2.5g/t Au from 80m in OGGRC324**
  - **6m at 1.04g/t Au from 41m in OGGRC325**

Ora Gold Chairman Rick Crabb commented "We *are excited by the potential of the Lydia Prospect to develop into a resource with shallow as well as deeper zones. The benefits of a shallow resource, with grades such as revealed by recent drilling, are significant due to, amongst other things, a lower strip ratio, thus reducing up front working capital and providing early cash-flow. Much work remains to be undertaken but the indications are very positive."*

Recent reverse circulation (RC) drilling on the middle section of the Lydia Shear Zone near the Crown Prince deposit (see Figures 1 and 2) has further outlined oxide/supergene gold mineralisation in an 80m wide dilation zone of about 120m strike length, which is open at depth and along strike.

The high-grade gold intersections are in the supergene blanket located above a folded mafic sill. This volcanic unit hosts primary gold mineralisation at depth, and more strongly where it is intersected by inferred cross-cutting faults.

The recent program was completed in March 2021 and consisted of 19 short reverse circulation holes totalling 1,715m. The program has improved the potential for the open pit development of Lydia and, with historical small scale mining over a strike length of about 500m, further drilling is expected to find extensions or repetitions.

Shallow RC drilling will follow to test the north-east and south-west extensions of the Lydia Shear Zone and deeper RC drilling is planned for the north-western plunge of the primary mineralisation.

Previous drilling by Ora Gold in 2016-2020, confirmed strong primary gold mineralisation to over 200m depth (14m at 2.20g/t Au from 216m and 15m at 1.60g/t Au from 243m in TGGRC033 - ASX Announcement 20 June 2017) and several sections of diamond drilling are required to better define the structural setting of the mineralised system and to provide data for resource estimation.

Details of the recent drill holes and significant gold intersection assay results are shown in Tables 1 and 2 and all anomalous gold assays are in Appendix 1.

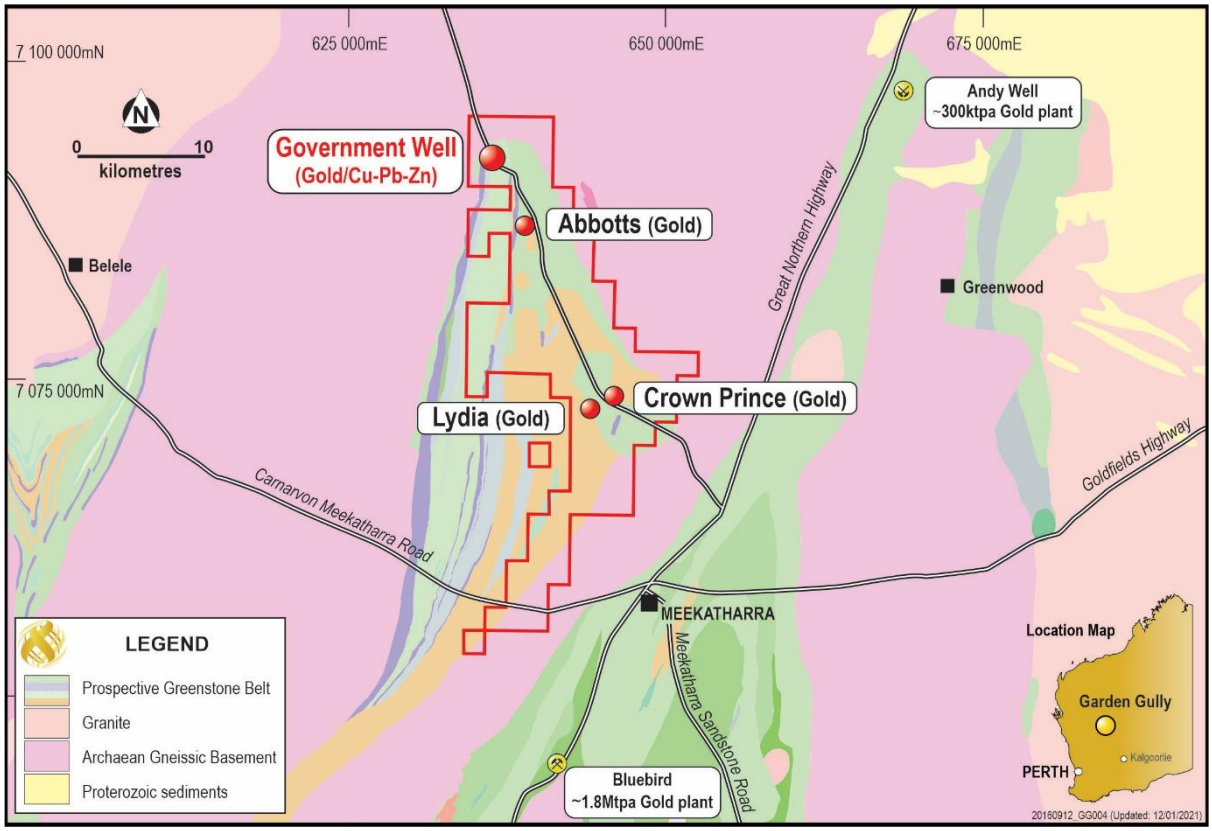

***Figure 1**. Location of the Lydia and Crown Prince within the Garden Gully Project.*

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 gold mineralisation, while investigating the potential for larger gold and base metal deposits. The Company's 100% owned tenements cover the majority of the Abbotts Greenstone Belt and comprise 2 granted Mining Leases, 2 Mining Lease applications, 21 granted Prospecting Licences and 8 granted Exploration Licences covering about 309 square kilometres.

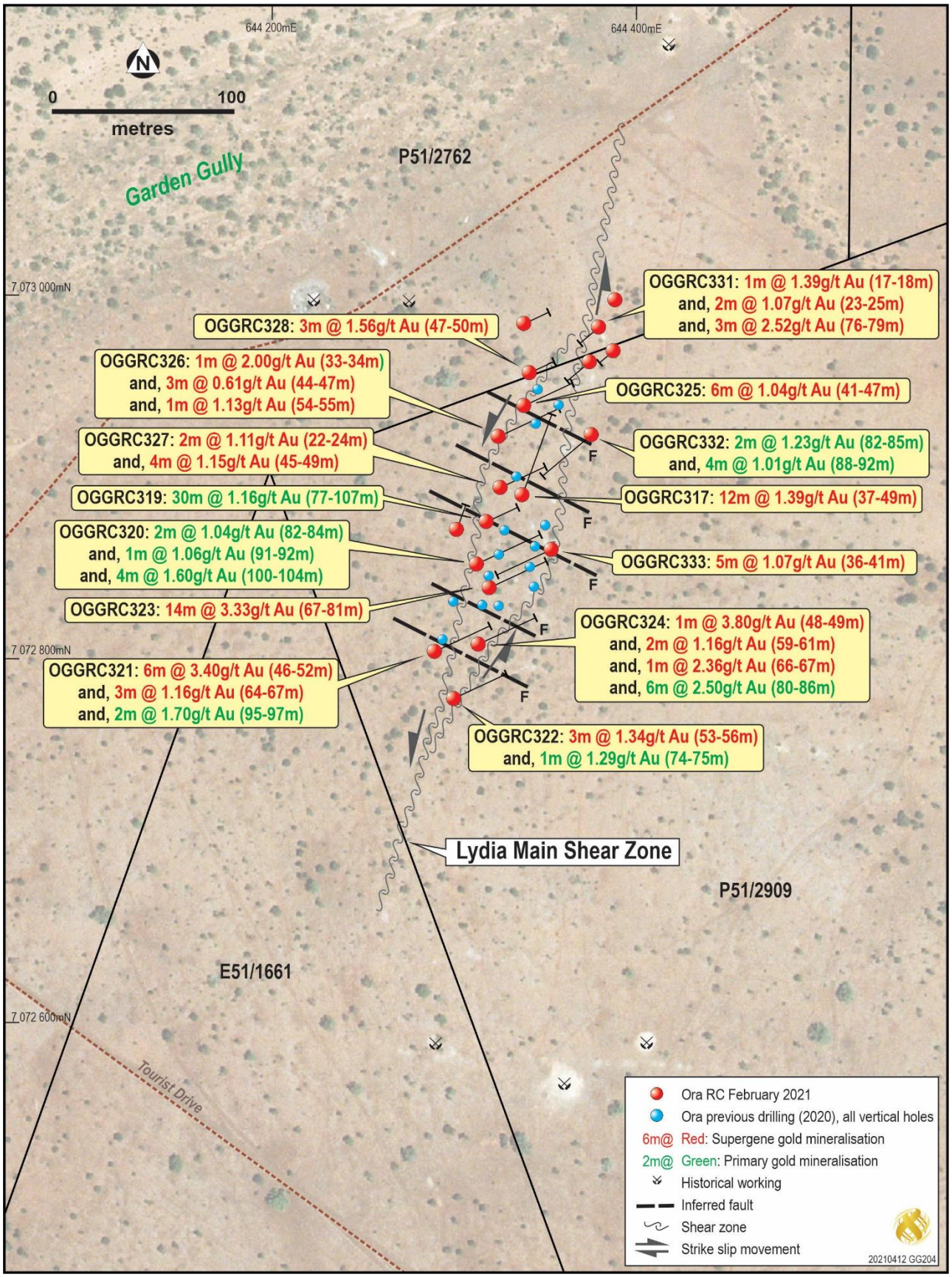

***Figure 2**. Distribution of the drill holes with supergene and primary gold intersections from the recent program within the middle section of the mineralised Lydia Shear Zone*

Table 1. Reverse circulation drill hole details

Hole ID	Dip	Azimuth	Type	Depth	Grid	Easting	Northing	RL	Lease ID	Prospect
OGGRC317	-60	20	RC	94	MGA20_50	644336	7072891	481	P51/2909	Lydia
OGGRC318	-80	20	RC	82	MGA20_50	644300	7072872	481	P51/2909	Lydia
OGGRC319	-80	65	RC	110	MGA20_50	644316	7072876	481	P51/2909	Lydia
OGGRC320	-70	65	RC	112	MGA20_50	644311	7072853	481	P51/2909	Lydia
OGGRC321	-70	65	RC	97	MGA20_50	644288	7072805	481	P51/2909	Lydia
OGGRC322	-70	65	RC	94	MGA20_50	644298	7072779	481	P51/2909	Lydia
OGGRC323	-70	65	RC	100	MGA20_50	644318	7072840	481	P51/2909	Lydia
OGGRC324	-70	65	RC	100	MGA20_50	644312	7072809	481	P51/2909	Lydia
OGGRC325	-70	65	RC	85	MGA20_50	644337	7072940	481	P51/2909	Lydia
OGGRC326	-70	65	RC	106	MGA20_50	644323	7072923	481	P51/2909	Lydia
OGGRC327	-70	65	RC	79	MGA20_50	644324	7072895	481	P51/2909	Lydia
OGGRC328	-80	65	RC	85	MGA20_50	644340	7072958	481	P51/2762	Lydia
OGGRC329	-80	65	RC	85	MGA20_50	644337	7072985	481	P51/2762	Lydia
OGGRC330	-80	230	RC	94	MGA20_50	644373	7072964	481	P51/2909	Lydia
OGGRC331	-80	230	RC	79	MGA20_50	644378	7072983	481	P51/2762	Lydia
OGGRC332	-70	230	RC	103	MGA20_50	644374	7072924	481	P51/2909	Lydia
OGGRC333	-70	245	RC	97	MGA20_50	644352	7072861	481	P51/2909	Lydia
OGGRC334	-80	230	RC	58	MGA20_50	644386	7072970	481	P51/2909	Lydia
OGGRC335	-90	0	RC	55	MGA20_50	644387	7072998	481	P51/2762	Lydia

Table 2. Significant gold intersections from the recent drilling (+1g/t Au)

Hole ID	From(m)	To(m)	Au(g/t)	Gold Intersection(m)
OGGRC317	37	49	1.39	12m at 1.39 (37-49m)
OGGRC319	77	107	1.16	30m at 1.16 (77-107m)
OGGRC320	82	84	1.04	2m at 1.04 (82-84m)
	91	92	1.06	1m at 1.06 (91-92m)
	100	104	1.60	4m at 1.6 (100-104m)
OGGRC321	46	52	3.40	6m at 3.40 (46-52m)
	64	67	1.16	3m at 1.16 (64-67m)
	95	97	1.70	2m at 1.7 (95-97m)
OGGRC322	53	56	1.34	3m at 1.34 (53-56m)
	74	75	1.29	1m at 1.29 (74-75m)
OGGRC323	67	81	3.33	14m at 3.33 (67-81m)
OGGRC324	48	49	3.80	1m at 3.8 (48-49m)
	59	61	1.16	2m at 1.16 (59-61m)
	66	67	2.36	1m at 2.36 (66-67m)

Hole ID	From(m)	To(m)	Au(g/t)	Gold Intersection(m)
	80	86	2.50	6m at 2.5 (80-86m)
OGGRC325	41	47	1.04	6m at 1.04 (41-47m)
OGGRC326	33	34	2.00	1m at 2 (33-34m)
	44	47	0.61	3m at 0.61 (44-47m)
	54	55	1.13	1m at 1.13 (54-55m)
OGGRC327	22	24	1.11	2m at 1.11 (22-24m)
	45	49	1.15	4m 1.15 (45-49m)
OGGRC328	47	50	1.56	3m at 1.56 (47-50m)
OGGRC331	17	18	1.39	1m at 1.39 (17-18m)
	23	25	1.22	2m at 1.22 (23-25m)
	76	79	2.52	3m at 2.52 (76-79m)
OGGRC332	82	85	1.23	2m at 1.23 (82-85m)
	88	92	1.01	4m at 1.01 (88-92m)
OGGRC333	36	41	1.07	5m at 1.07 (36-41m)

Appendix 1. All anomalous gold values over 0.1g/t Au from the recent drilling at Lydia

Hole ID	From	To	Au (g/t)	Au Rpt (g/t)	Significant Intersection
OGGRC317	2	5	0.11		
	2	3	0.16		
	16	17	0.15		
	27	28	0.12		
	37	**38**	**5.75**	**5.65**	**12m at 1.39g/t Au**
	38	**39**	**1.69**		**(37-49m)**
	39	**40**	0.23		
	40	**41**	0.19		
	42	**43**	0.14	0.14	
	43	**44**	0.55		
	44	**45**	0.09		
	45	**46**	**2.92**		
	46	**47**	0.42		
	47	**48**	**1.96**	**1.97**	
	48	**49**	**1.43**		
OGGRC319	**77**	**78**	1.2		**30m at 1.16g/t Au**
	78	**79**	0.82		**(77-107m)**
	79	**80**	0.33		
	80	**81**	**1.08**		

Hole ID	From	To	Au (g/t)	Au Rpt (g/t)	Significant Intersection
	81	82	3.23	3.24	
	82	83	1.45		
	83	84	0.41		
	84	85	3.43	3.61	
	85	86	0.39		
	86	87	0.11		
	87	88	0.13		
	89	90	0.49		
	90	91	0.60	0.84	
	91	92	1.60		
	92	93	1.95		
	93	94	2.52		
	94	95	1.15		
	95	96	0.09		
	96	97	1.31		
	97	98	1.78		
	98	99	1.21		
	99	100	0.15		
	100	101	0.81		
	101	102	0.90		
	102	103	4.61	3.91	
	103	104	0.71		
	104	105	0.45		
	105	106	0.61		
	106	107	0.37		
OGGRC320	82	83	1.55		2m at 1.04g/t Au
	83	84	0.51	0.54	(82-84m)
	91	92	1.06		
	100	101	0.75		4m at 1.06g/t Au
	101	102	0.49		(100-104m)
	102	103	0.25		
	103	104	5.06	4.82	
OGGRC321	46	47	9.12	8.48	6m at 3.4g/t Au
	47	48	8.63	10.16	(46-52m)
	48	49	0.79		
	49	50	0.63		
	50	51	0.37		
	51	52	0.42		
	64	65	0.99		3m at 1.16g/t Au
	65	66	0.79		(64-67m)
	66	67	1.71		
	95	96	2.26	4.04	2m at 1.7g/t Au
	96	97	0.14	0.36	(95-97m)
OGGRC322	53	55	1.80		3m at 1.34g/t Au
	55	56	0.55	0.32	(53-56m)

Hole ID	From	To	Au (g/t)	Au Rpt (g/t)	Significant Intersection
	74	75	**1.29**		
OGGRC323	**67**	**68**	0.83	0.87	**14m at 3.33g/t Au**
	68	**69**	0.06		**(67-81m)**
	69	**70**	**1.11**		
	70	**71**	0.05		
	71	**72**	**18.52**	**14.86**	
	72	**73**	**4.92**	**4.32**	
	73	**74**	**3.93**	**3.62**	
	74	**75**	**3.82**	**3.45**	
	75	**76**	**5.91**	**5.32**	
	76	**77**	**2.62**		
	77	**78**	**2.29**		
	78	**79**	**1.70**		
	79	**80**	**2.16**		
	80	**81**	**1.52**		
OGGRC324	**48**	**49**	**3.80**		
	59	60	**1.40**	**1.40**	**2m at 1.16g/t Au**
	60	61	0.92	0.92	**(59-61m)**
	66	67	**2.36**		
	80	**81**	**2.39**	**2.67**	**6m at 2.5g/t Au**
	81	**82**	**6.66**	**6.77**	**(80-86m)**
	82	**83**	**2.79**		
	83	**84**	**2.58**		
	84	**85**	0.28		
	85	**86**	0.13		
OGGRC325	**41**	**42**	**1.31**		**6m at 1.04g/t Au**
	42	**43**	**1.78**		**(41-47m)**
	43	**44**	0.41		
	44	**45**	0.73		
	45	**46**	**1.00**	**1.01**	
	46	**47**	**1.02**	**1.08**	
OGGRC326	33	34	**2.02**		
	44	45	0.51		
	45	46	0.55	0.93	
	46	47	0.60		
	54	55	**1.13**		
OGGRC327	22	24	**1.11**		
	45	**46**	0.73	0.73	**4m at 1.15g/t Au**
	46	**47**	0.66	0.66	**(45-49m)**
	47	**48**	0.51	0.51	
	48	**49**	**2.71**	**2.71**	
OGGRC328	**47**	**48**	0.46		**3m at 1.56g/t Au**
	48	**49**	**2.94**	**2.97**	**(47-50m)**
	49	**50**	**1.26**		
OGGRC331	17	18	**1.39**		

Hole ID	From	To	Au (g/t)	Au Rpt (g/t)	Significant Intersection
	23	24	**2.42**	**1.83**	**2m at 1.07g/t Au**
	24	25	0.31		**(23-25m)**
	76	**79**	**2.52**		
OGGRC332	82	83	**3.23**	**2.60**	**3m at 1.17g/t Au**
	83	84	0.64		**(82-85m)**
	84	85	0.14		
	85	86	0.23		
	86	87	0.60		
	87	88	0.55	0.59	
	88	**89**	0.41		**4m at 1.01g/t Au**
	89	**90**	0.34		**(88-92m)**
	90	**91**	**1.33**		
	91	**92**	**1.98**		
OGGRC333	36	37	0.44	0.44	**5m at 1.07g/t Au**
	37	38	**1.28**	**1.28**	**(36-41m)**
	38	39	0.60	0.60	
	39	40	**1.07**	**1.07**	
	40	41	**1.98**	**1.98**	

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.	• 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 minerals 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, the only down-hole survey carried out is the dip at the end of the hole. No down-hole azimuth measured. • 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 second exploration drilling to test the supergene potential above the Lydia Shear Zone 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.	• First workings in the Garden Gully area: 1895 - 1901 with the Crown gold mine. 264 tonnes gold at 1.99 oz/t average (~ 56 g/t Au). Maximum depth~24m. Kyarra Gold Mine (1909 – 1917): 18,790 oz gold from quartz veins in "strongly sheared, decomposed, sericite rich country rock". - Seltrust explored for copper and zinc from 1977, reporting stratigraphically controlled "gossanous" rock from chip sampling and drilling. - In 1988, Dominion gold exploration at Crown defined a >100ppb gold soil anomaly. RAB to 32m: "no significant mineralisation": drilling was "sub-parallel to the dip of mineralisation"; best intersection: 15m at 2.38g/t from 5m. - 1989 at Lydia: Julia Mines RAB drill holes 30 m intervals 100m apart across the shear zone targeting the arsenic anomaly. 12m at 5.16 g/t Au from 18m; 6m at 3.04 g/t Au from 18m. No samples deeper than 24m due to poor recovery, so open at depth in the prospective shear zone. Julia also drilled shallow air core at Crown mine, returned best intersection of 2m at 0.4g/t Au from 34m in quartz veins in felsic volcanics. - In 1989, Matlock Mining explored North Granite Well and Nineteenth Hole; best result 8m at 2.1 g/t Au. Supergene zone: grades to 3.17 g/t Au and still open. - 1993 – 2003: St Barbara Mines: RAB, RC on E51/1661. Gold associated with black shale (best: 1m at 0.64 g/t). - In 1996, Australian Gold Resources RAB and RC drilling found Cu, Zn and Ag anomalies (up to 1800ppm Cu, 1650ppm Zn and 3.8 g/t Ag) associated with saprolitic clay and black shales at 60-80m deep on current E51/1661. - 2001-2002, Gamen (Bellissimo & Red Bluff Noms) trenched, sampled, mapped and RC drilled at Crown. Results (up to 0.19 g/t Au) suggest the presence of gold mineralisation further to the east of Crown Gold Mine.

		- 2008 – 2009: Accent defined targets N and S of Nineteenth Hole from satellite imagery and airborne magnetics.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- The Garden Gully project at the moment comprises most of the Abbotts Greenstone Belt; comprised 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 Abernathy 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 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.	• All relevant drill hole details are presented in Table 1. • The principal geologic conclusion of the work reported from this programme at the Lydia Prospect confirm the presence of high-grade gold mineralisation in what are interpreted to be steep plunging shoots. Extensive primary gold mineralisation was also intercepted below the mafic sill present within the median section of the main Lydia Shear Zone; primary mineralisation associated with sulphides, which 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. Full 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, 88m to 92m in OGGRC322 is reported as 4m at 1.21g/t Au. This comprised 4 samples, each of 1m, calculated as follows: [(1*0.408)+(1*0.341)+(1*1.327)+(1*1.975)] = [4.05/4] = 1.01g/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 (Figure 2). Insufficient data have yet been collected to allow a meaningful cross-section to be drawn with confidence.

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 nineteen holes drilled at the Lydia Prospect. 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 DD drilling is planned to commence at Lydia as soon as possible to test the potential for down-dip primary mineralisation to the west under the mafic sill and shallow RC to the north and south targeting the extension of the known supergene gold mineralisation. Diamond drilling will be undertaken to better define the structural setting of the mineralised system

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

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.

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