

THIRD QUARTER ACTIVITIES REPORT TO 30 JUNE 2021

HIGHLIGHTS

- 🏆 **Transylvania Prospect (P51/2911)**
Twenty-four short reverse circulation holes for a total of 1,617m were completed over this prospect; most of them have intersected mineralised shear zones and the assay results are pending.
- 🏆 **Young Prospect (P51/2948 & E51/1737)**
Twelve short reverse circulation holes for a total of 737m were completed over soil anomalies and various sub-audio magnetic (SAM) targets and the assay results are pending.
- 🏆 **Lydia Gold Project (M51/889 & P51/2762)**
Five short reverse circulation holes for a total of 354m were completed on the Lydia North prospect; all of them have intersected the northern extension of the mineralised shear zone and the assay results are pending.
Mining Lease application for Lydia (M51/889) advances to negotiations with native title group.
- 🏆 **Abbotts Gold Project (M51/390 & P51/2960)**
Assay results from the reverse circulation holes drilled during the last quarter have been received and returned intersections that extended mineralised structures.
- 🏆 **Crown Prince Gold Project (M51/886)**
Finalising approvals for the Crown Prince Mining Lease application.
- 🏆 **Red Bore Project (M52/597)**
Preparation for an ARMIT down hole electromagnetic survey in seven holes was undertaken on the tenement during the quarter.
- 🏆 **Garden Gully Prospects**
Assay results for two batches of 455 soils samples were received and highly anomalous gold values returned over an area south-east of the old Crown Prince mine with no previous drilling. A further batch of 266 soil samples was sent to the lab and with the assay results pending.

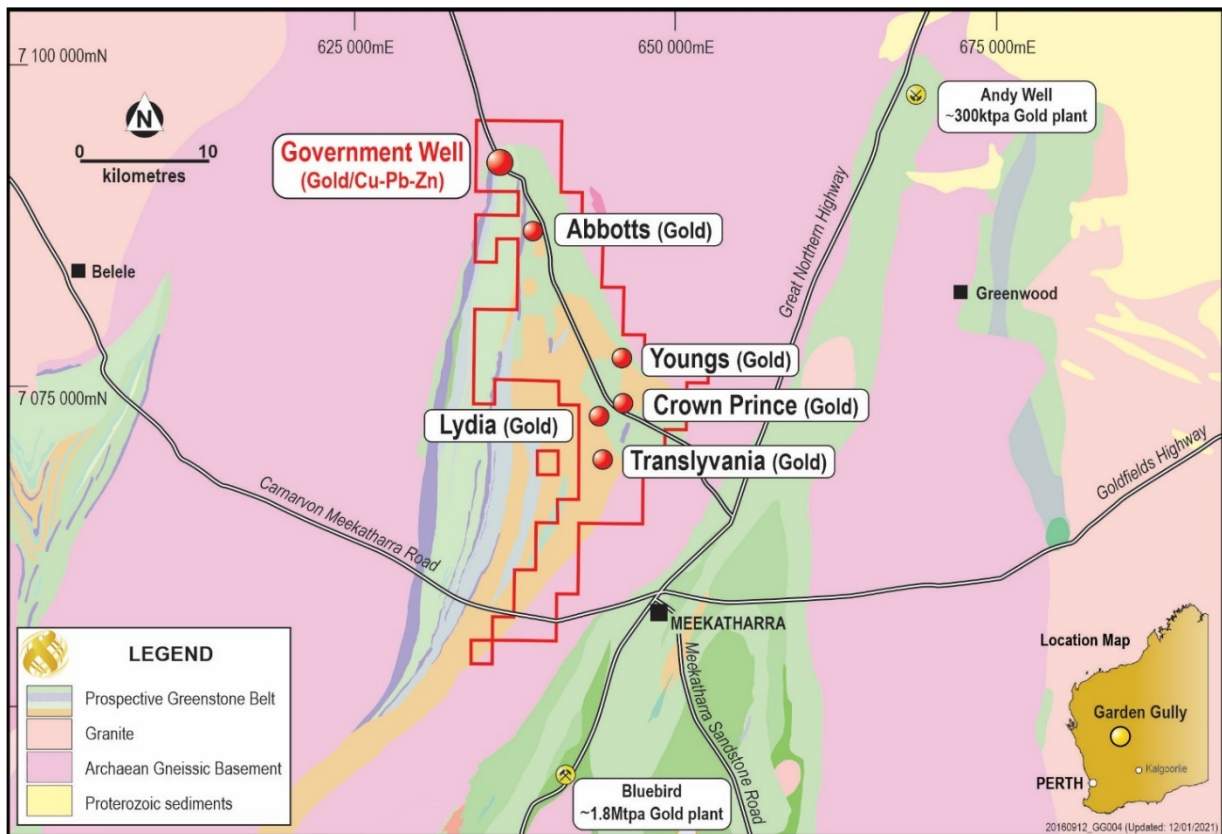


Figure 1. Map showing the location of Ora Gold's Abbots Greenstone Belt tenements and projects.

ABBOTTS GREENSTONE BELT PROJECTS, WA (OAU 100%)

During the quarter, a reverse circulation drilling program was completed at Transylvania, Young and Lydia North gold prospects which confirmed the presence of additional supergene gold mineralisation (Figure 1). The program consisted of forty-one holes totalling 2,708m and all the details are included in Table 1. More drilling is planned to follow up both the strike and depth extension of these new mineralised structures. Diamond drilling will be required to determine the dip and plunge of the structural and lithological controls of the mineralisation.

Information about the Crown Prince Gold Project and the prospectivity of adjacent prospects in Garden Gully is outlined at the end of this report.

Transylvania Gold Project (P51/2911)

Twenty-four short reverse circulation holes for a total of 1,617m were completed over this prospect (Figure 2) and most have intersected mineralised shear zones with the assay results pending.

Table 1 Drill holes details for Transylvania, Young and Lydia North prospects

Hole ID	Dip	Azimuth	RL	Type	Depth	East MGA2020	North MGA2020	Lease	Prospect
OGGRC352	-70	70	485	RC	56	644728	7069340	P51/2911	Transylvania
OGGRC353	-70	70	485	RC	72	644709	7069335	P51/2911	Transylvania
OGGRC354	-70	70	485	RC	72	644705	7069351	P51/2911	Transylvania
OGGRC355	-70	80	485	RC	72	644685	7069345	P51/2911	Transylvania
OGGRC356	-70	70	485	RC	77	644682	7069328	P51/2911	Transylvania
OGGRC357	-70	70	485	RC	54	644729	7069313	P51/2911	Transylvania
OGGRC358	-70	70	485	RC	77	644711	7069307	P51/2911	Transylvania
OGGRC359	-70	70	485	RC	70	644696	7069306	P51/2911	Transylvania
OGGRC360	-70	70	485	RC	40	644739	7069300	P51/2911	Transylvania
OGGRC361	-70	70	485	RC	60	644718	7069292	P51/2911	Transylvania
OGGRC362	-70	70	485	RC	78	644704	7069286	P51/2911	Transylvania
OGGRC363	-70	70	485	RC	60	644727	7069269	P51/2911	Transylvania
OGGRC364	-70	70	485	RC	72	644709	7069259	P51/2911	Transylvania
OGGRC365	-70	70	485	RC	72	644682	7069255	P51/2911	Transylvania
OGGRC366	-70	70	485	RC	60	644688	7069279	P51/2911	Transylvania
OGGRC367	-70	70	485	RC	70	644700	7069243	P51/2911	Transylvania
OGGRC368	-70	70	485	RC	72	644681	7069231	P51/2911	Transylvania
OGGRC369	-70	70	485	RC	72	644684	7069208	P51/2911	Transylvania
OGGRC370	-70	70	485	RC	65	644667	7069203	P51/2911	Transylvania
OGGRC371	-70	70	485	RC	72	644684	7069184	P51/2911	Transylvania
OGGRC372	-60	70	485	RC	70	644666	7069178	P51/2911	Transylvania
OGGRC373	-60	70	485	RC	78	644677	7069170	P51/2911	Transylvania
OGGRC374	-70	70	485	RC	66	644670	7069148	P51/2911	Transylvania
OGGRC374A	-70	80	485	RC	60	644498	7069019	P51/2911	Transylvania
OGGRC375	-60	340	505	RC	51	645860	7077373	P51/2948	Young
OGGRC376	-60	340	505	RC	60	645849	7077395	P51/2948	Young
OGGRC377	-60	340	505	RC	66	645830	7077423	P51/2948	Young
OGGRC378	-60	340	505	RC	54	645817	7077446	P51/2948	Young
OGGRC379	-60	330	505	RC	66	646025	7077486	E51/1737	Young
OGGRC380	-60	320	505	RC	62	645998	7077452	P51/2948	Young
OGGRC381	-60	360	505	RC	84	646048	7077467	P51/2948	Young
OGGRC382	-60	360	505	RC	66	646019	7077461	P51/2948	Young
OGGRC383	-60	320	505	RC	54	645953	7077448	P51/2948	Young
OGGRC384	-60	40	505	RC	60	645896	7077392	P51/2948	Young
OGGRC385	-60	40	505	RC	60	645874	7077371	P51/2948	Young
OGGRC386	-60	40	505	RC	54	645915	7077411	P51/2948	Young
OGGRC387	-60	40	481	RC	60	644409	7073130	P51/2762	Lydia North
OGGRC388	-60	70	481	RC	66	644388	7073105	P51/2762	Lydia North
OGGRC389	-60	70	481	RC	78	644374	7073081	P51/2762	Lydia North
OGGRC390	-60	70	481	RC	78	644366	7073042	P51/2762	Lydia North
OGGRC391	-60	70	481	RC	72	644351	7073008	P51/2762	Lydia North

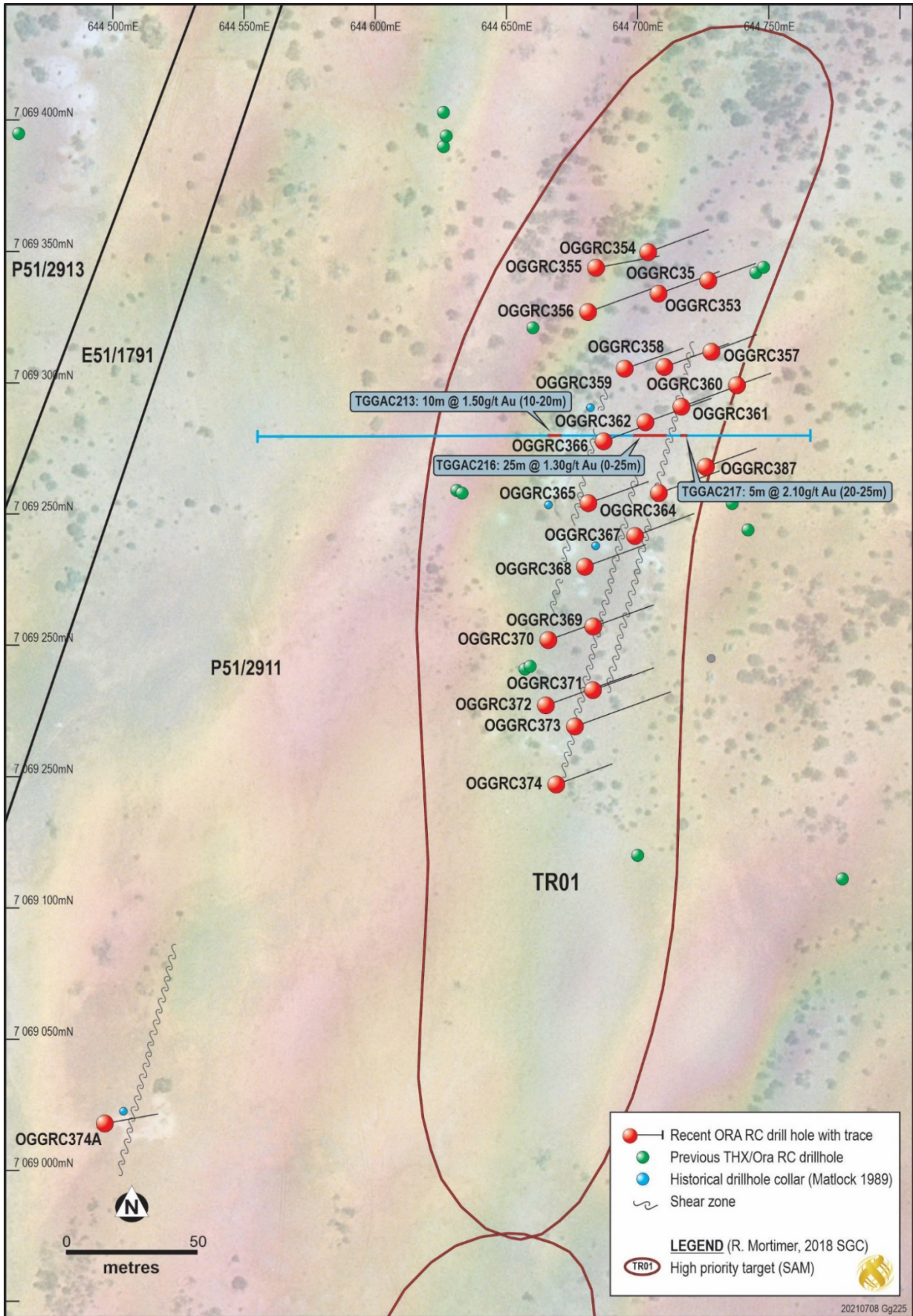


Figure 2. Transylvania Gold Prospect showing the recent drill holes distribution and SAM targets

Young Prospect (P51/2948 & E51/1737)

Twelve short reverse circulation holes for a total of 737m were completed over the gold prospect with all the assay results pending. The holes were designed to test both soil anomalies and various sub-audio magnetic targets (Figure 3).

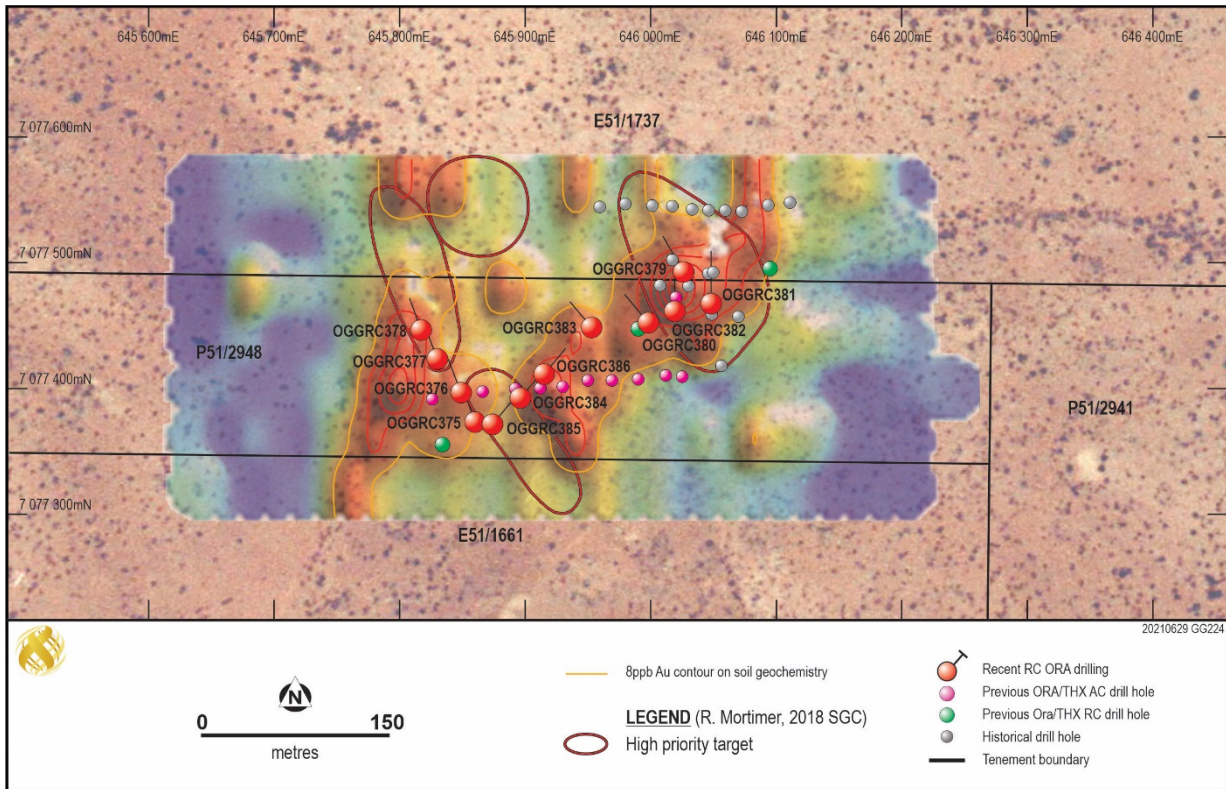


Figure 3. Young Gold Prospect showing the recent drill holes over gold geochemistry and SAM targets

Lydia North Gold Project (M51/889, P51 2762)

Five short reverse circulation holes for a total of 354m were completed over the Lydia North prospect. All holes intersected the northern extension of the mineralised shear zone with all the assay results pending. Details are included in Table 1 and the distribution of the holes is displayed in Figure 4.

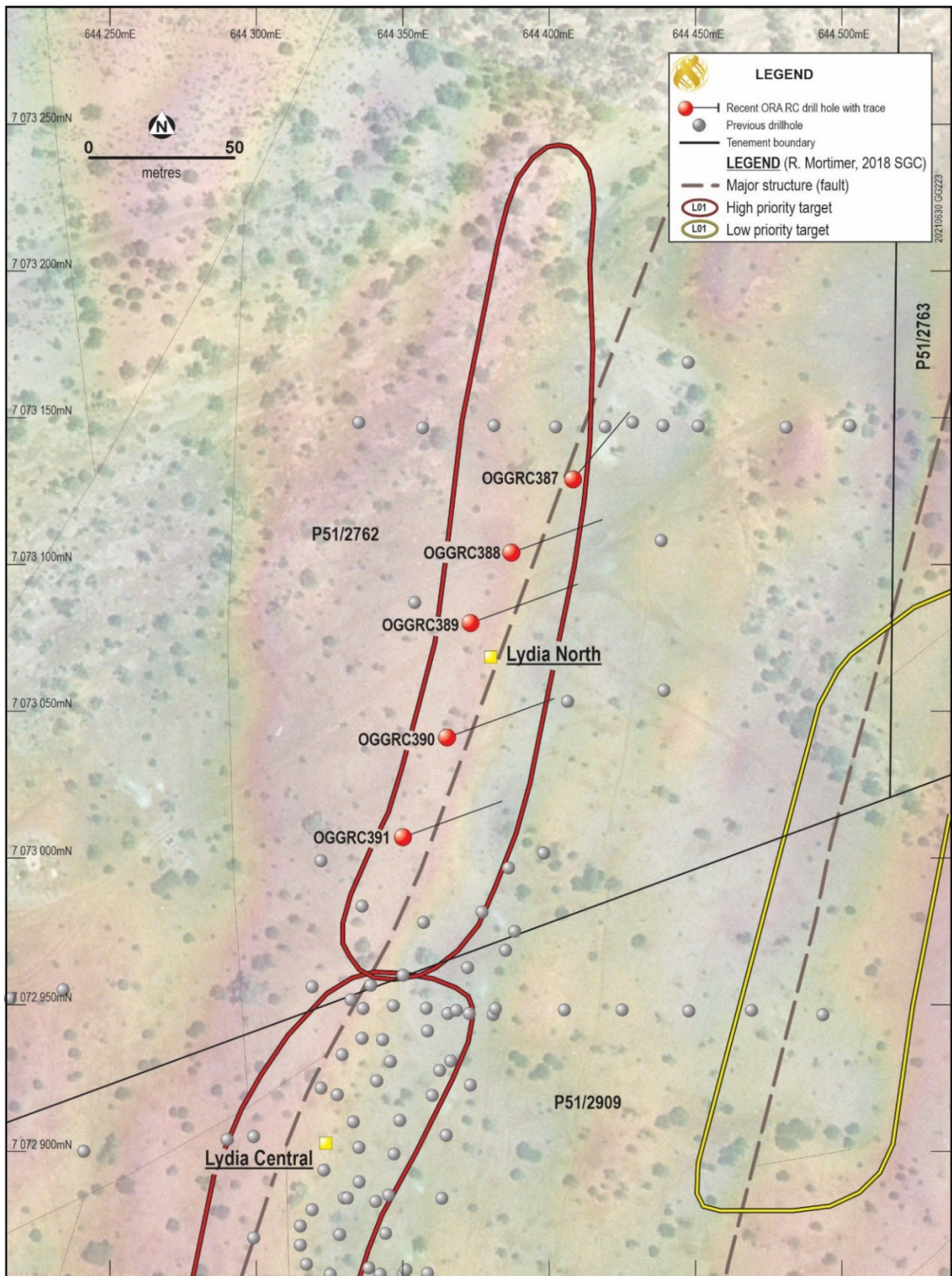


Figure 4. Lydia North Gold Project showing the recent drill holes distribution and SAM targets

Abbotts Gold Prospect (M51/390, P51/2958)

Assay results from the last drilling program undertaken in February 2021 (sixteen holes totalling 1,203m) were received during the current quarter and the distribution of the holes and significant intersections are displayed in **Figure 5**. The holes were designed to extend mineralised structures which have previously delivered high-grade gold intersections.

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

South-West Abbotts Prospect

Three inclined holes were drilled north-easterly and south-easterly over an interpreted 250m strike length mineralised structure that was intersected in the previous drilling program (OGGRC289, 292 and 293, **Figure 6**). OGGRC349 intersected the mineralised structure with 1m at 1.14g/t Au from 62m and the northern-most hole (OGGRC351) intersected three narrow zones within the weathering profile (**Figure 7**). Infill drilling is required to better define the high-grade shoots along this new mineralised trend.

Table 2. Drill holes details

Hole ID	Dip	Azimuth	Type	Depth	East MGA2020	North MGA2020	RL	Lease	Prospect
OGGRC336	-70	60	RC	61	638967	7087141	521	M51/390	Abbotts
OGGRC337	-70	60	RC	70	638965	7087102	520	M51/390	Abbotts
OGGRC338	-70	60	RC	64	638966	7087064	520	M51/390	Abbotts
OGGRC339	-70	60	RC	60	638976	7087121	520	M51/390	Abbotts
OGGRC340	90	0	RC	91	639093	7087880	527	M51/390	Abbotts
OGGRC341	90	0	RC	91	639083	7087900	527	M51/390	Abbotts
OGGRC342	-60	60	RC	90	639058	7087858	527	M51/390	Abbotts
OGGRC343	-60	45	RC	70	639023	7087477	522	M51/390	Abbotts
OGGRC344	-60	45	RC	86	639028	7087509	525	M51/390	Abbotts
OGGRC345	-60	45	RC	70	639027	7087442	522	M51/390	Abbotts
OGGRC346	-60	45	RC	91	639046	7086873	521	M51/390	Abbotts
OGGRC347	-60	225	RC	70	639060	7086961	523	M51/390	Abbotts
OGGRC348	-60	45	RC	70	639051	7086984	520	M51/390	Abbotts
OGGRC349	-60	230	RC	79	638914	7086623	515	M51/390	Abbotts
OGGRC350	-60	50	RC	70	638860	7086614	514	P51/2960	Abbotts
OGGRC351	-60	45	RC	70	638828	7086678	520	P51/2960	Abbotts

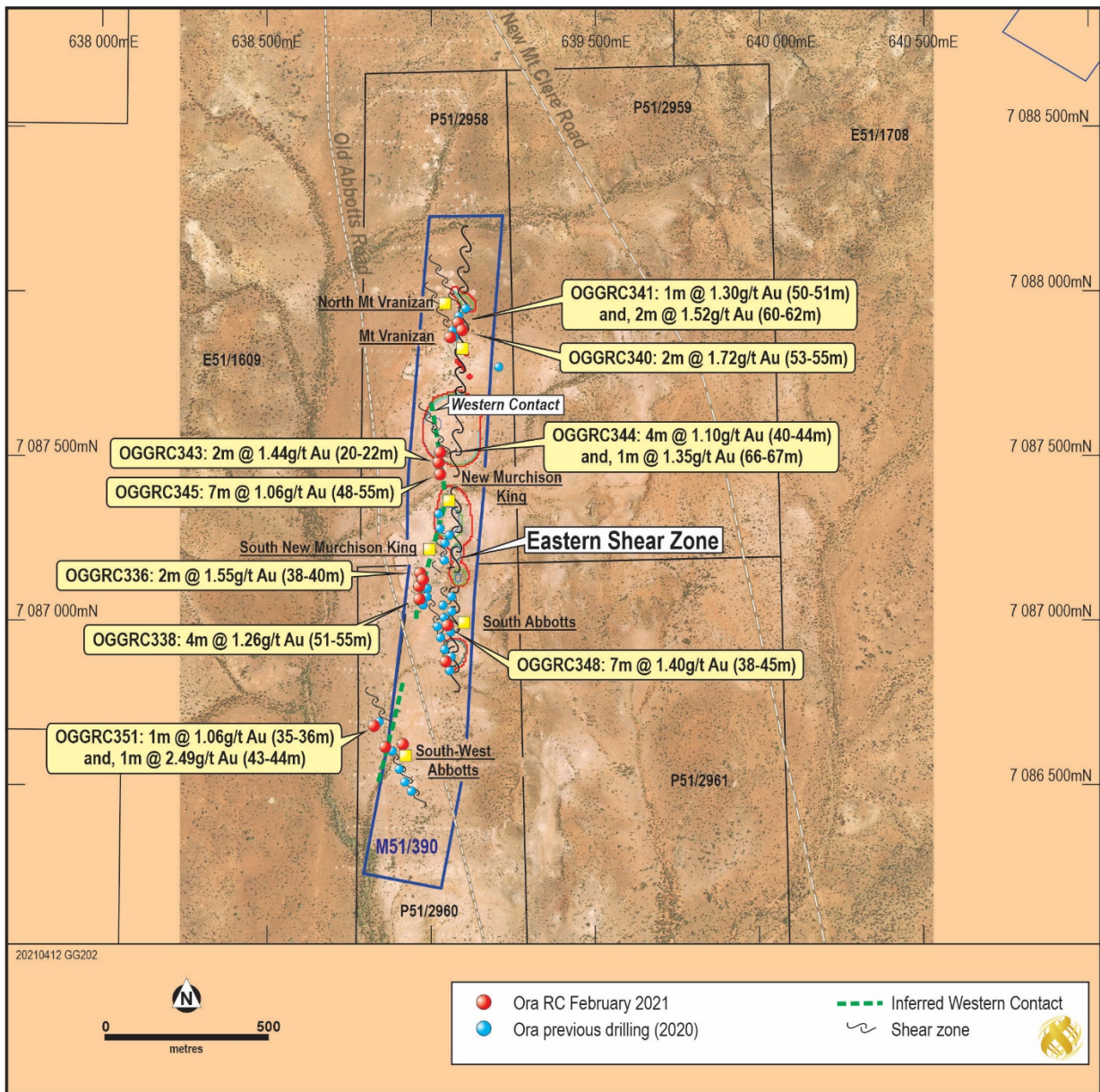


Figure 5. Abbotts Gold Project showing the distribution and the significant gold intersections from the February 2021 reverse drilling program

South Abbotts Prospect

Seven drill holes have targeted both the Western Contact (OGGRC336-339) and the southern end of the Eastern Shear Zone where no historical mining was recorded (OGGRC346-348, **Figure 8**). Three of the holes on the Western Contact did not reach the contact zone, stopping short of the target zone due to the inaccurate registration of the historical mapping. The best intersection was in OGGRC348 with an encouraging 7m at 1.40g/t Au from 48m (**Figure 9**) where the mineralisation remains open at depth.

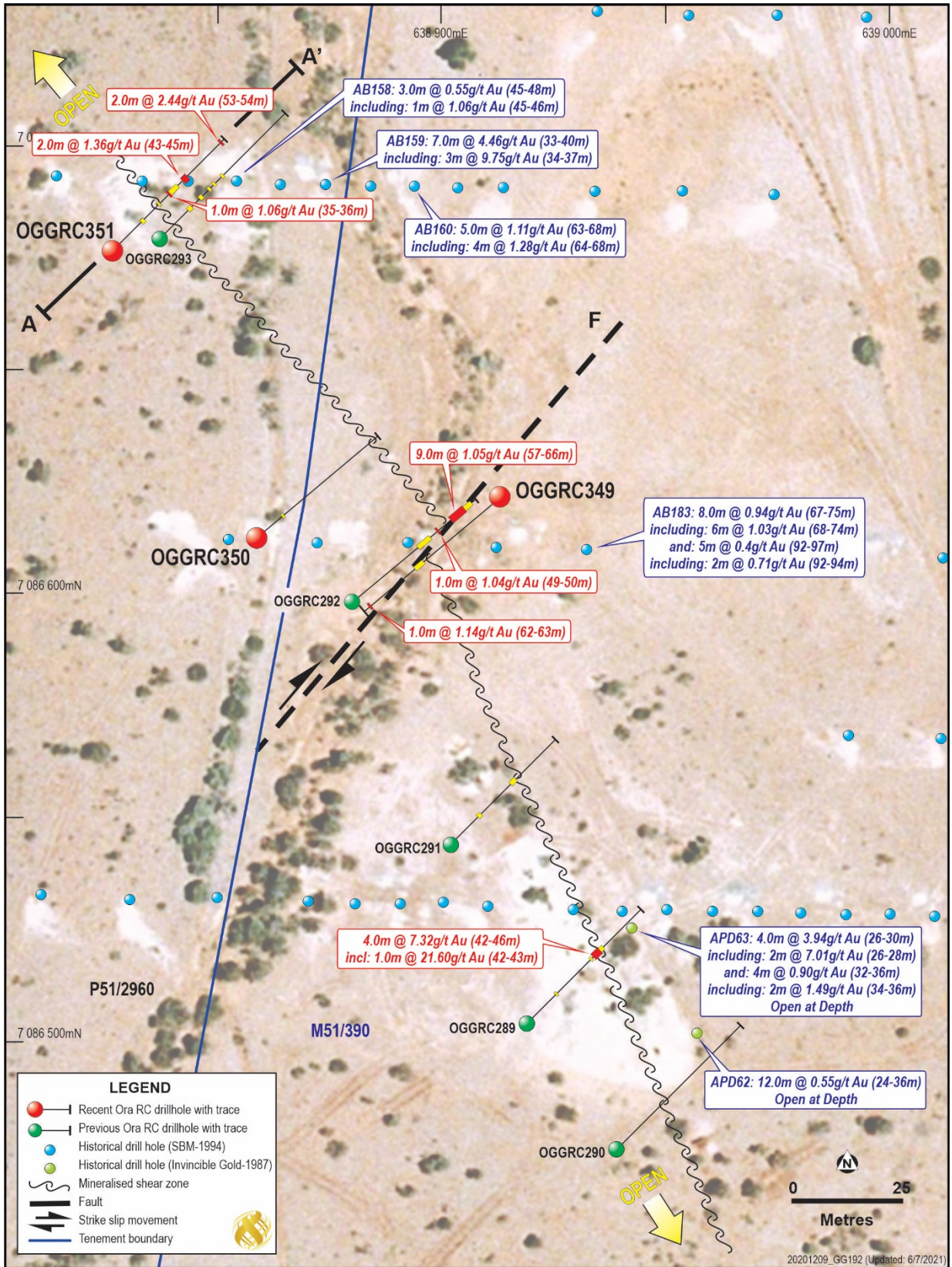


Figure 6. South-West Abbots gold prospect showing the previous and recent gold intersections

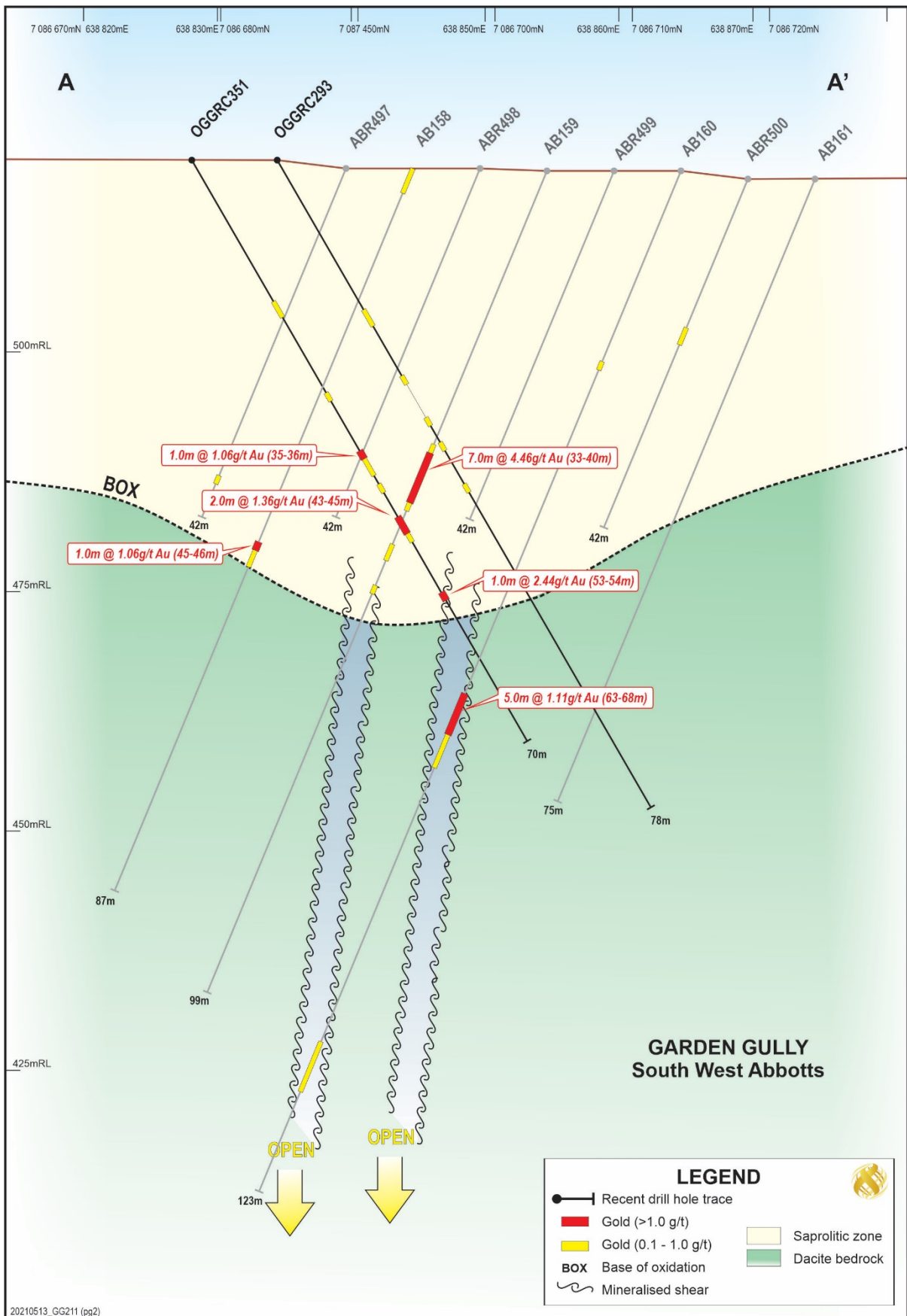


Figure 7. Cross section over the northern part of the South-West Abbots gold prospect

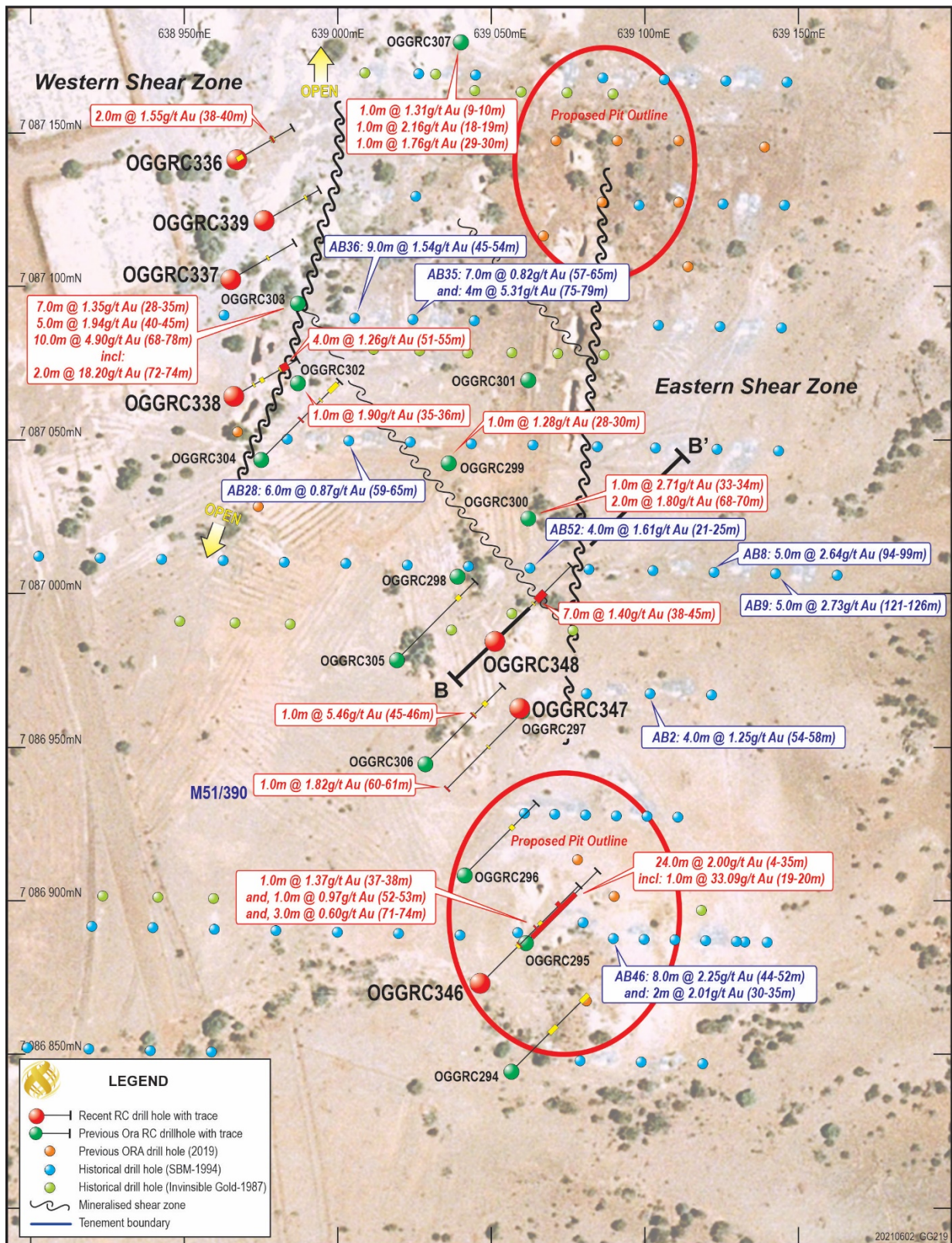


Figure 8. South Abbotts gold prospect showing previous and recent gold intersections (Proposed Pit Outlines are for mineralisation targeting only)

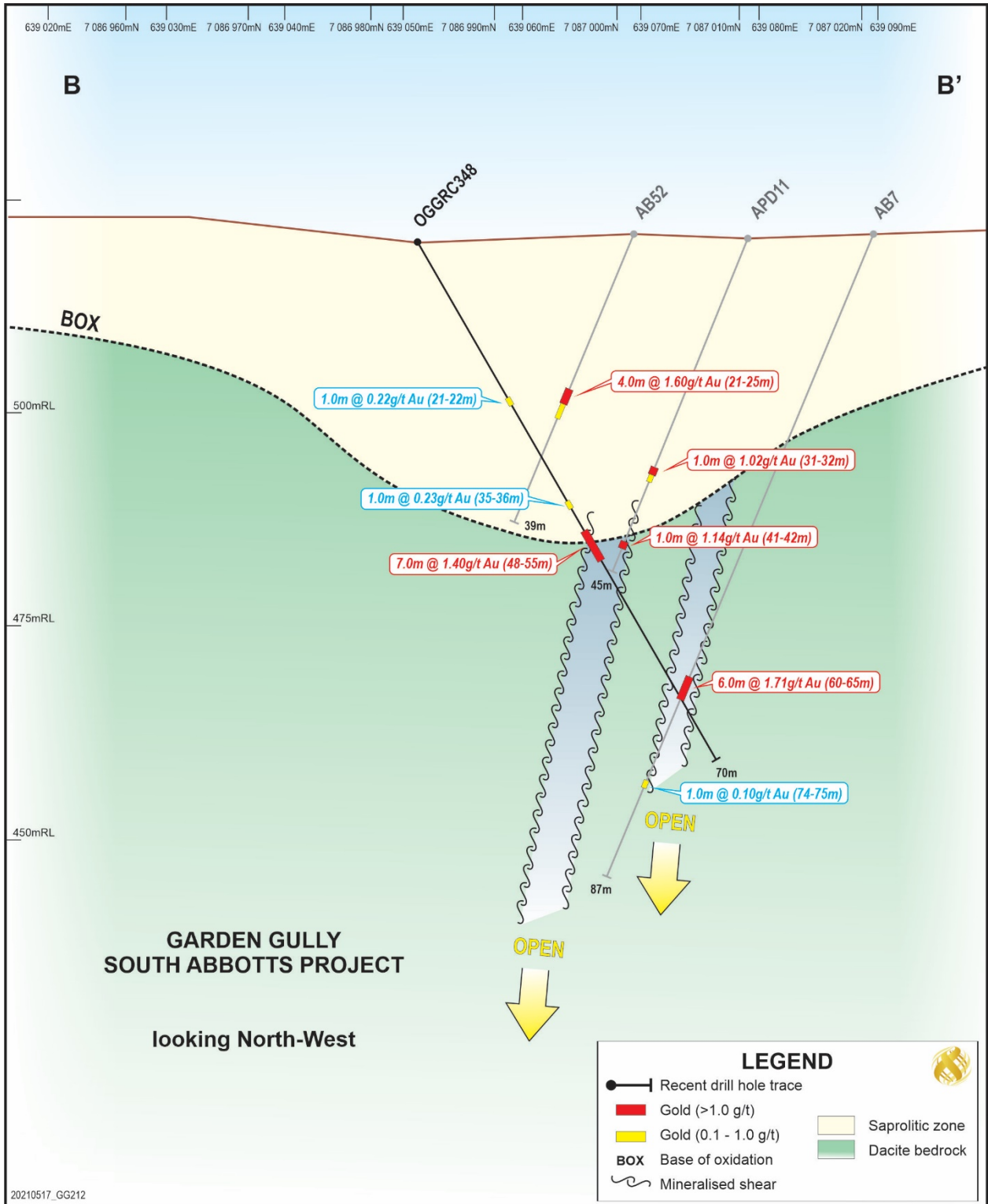


Figure 9. Cross section over the middle part of the South Abbotts gold prospect

North New Murchison King Prospect

Three holes were drilled over this area and in one of them part of the drill string was lost due to the collapse of the old mine workings while retrieving the rods (OGGRC343). All three holes intersected narrow mineralisation along the interpreted north-west shears, close to the Western Contact (Figure 10). The best intersection was in OGGRC345 with 7m at 1.06g/t Au from 48m (Figure 11).

The main 13ineralized shear (Western Contact) remains open in both directions and at depth. Further drilling is planned to test the strike and dip continuity of this mineralisation towards Mt Vranizan (north) and New Murchison King prospect (south).

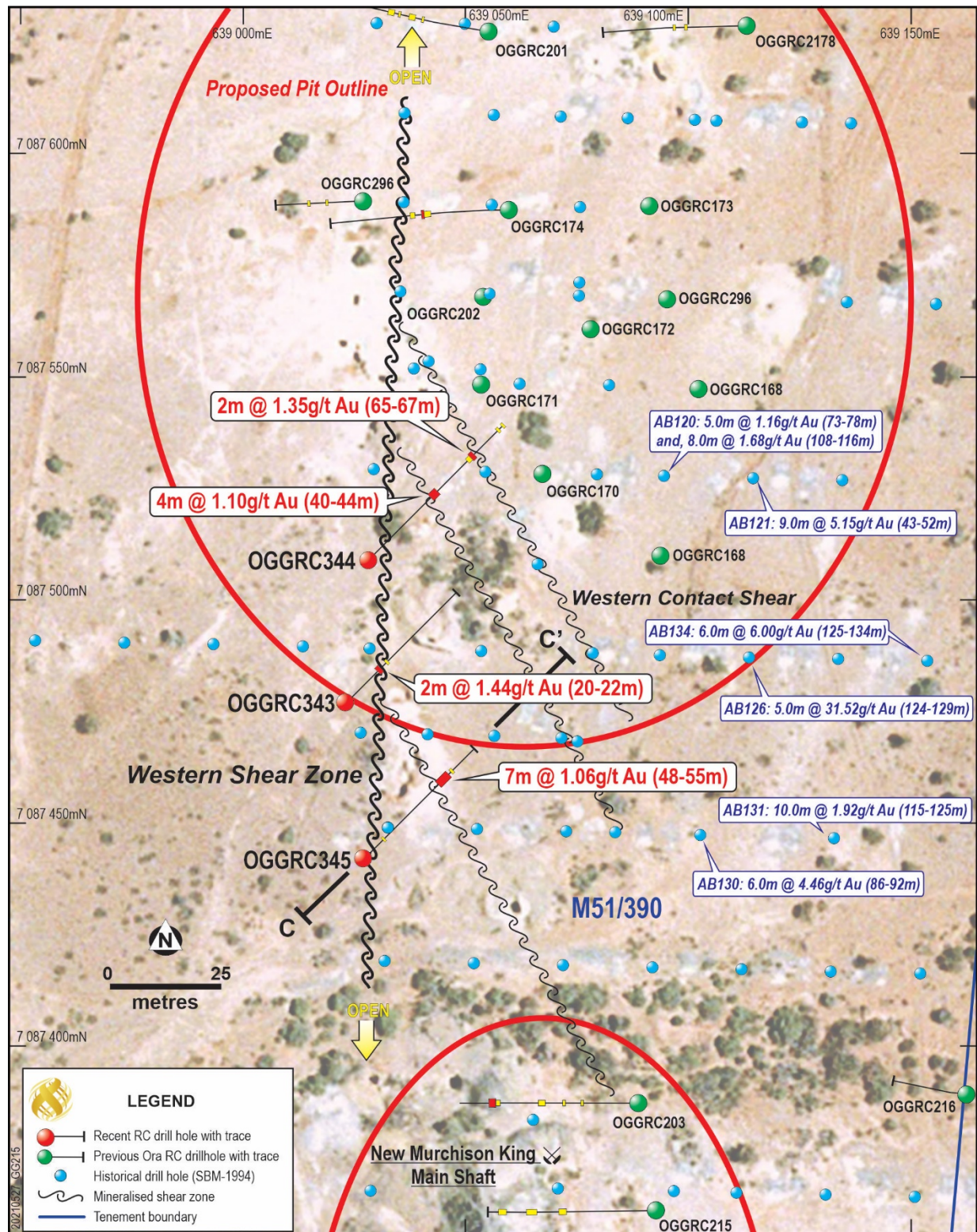


Figure 10. North New Murchison King gold prospect showing the previous and recent gold intersections

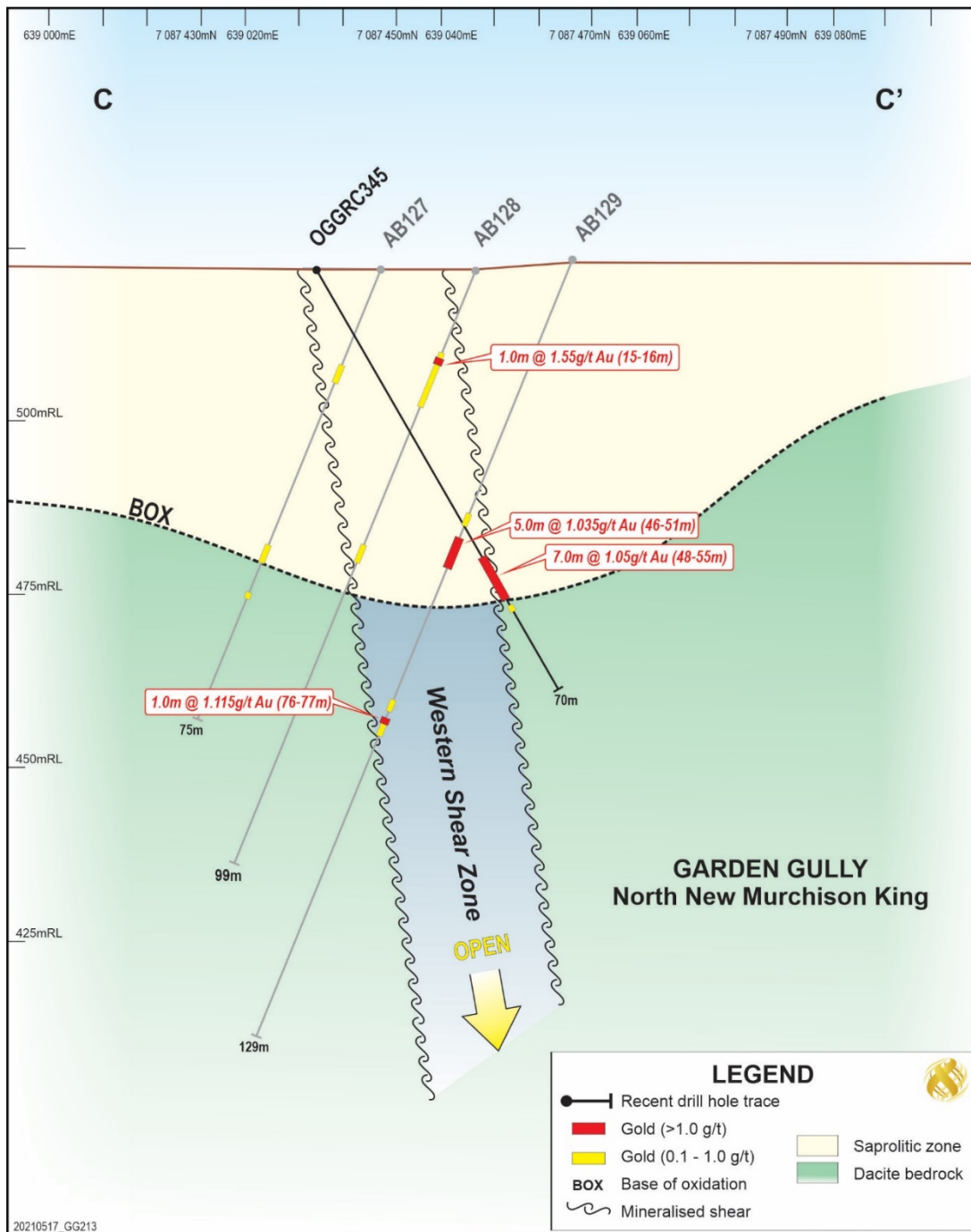


Figure 11. Cross section (C-C' Figure 10) over the Western Shear Zone at the North New Murchison King gold prospect

North Mt Vranizan Prospect

Three holes were drilled over this area to follow up the previous intersections from OGGRC314 (8m at 5.42g/t Au from 37m and 16m at 1.93g/t Au from 46m) which confirmed mineralisation below the old workings at this prospect.

Two vertical holes (OGGRC340 and 341) intersected several narrow mineralized zones below 50m (see Figures 5 and 12), while an inclined OGGRC342 drilled behind OGGRC313 and 314, did not intersect significant mineralisation in close proximity to the old underground workings.

Diamond drilling will be undertaken to the north-west and at depth for the continuation or repeats along strike and at depth of further high grade zones and the interpreted stockwork structure (Figure 12).

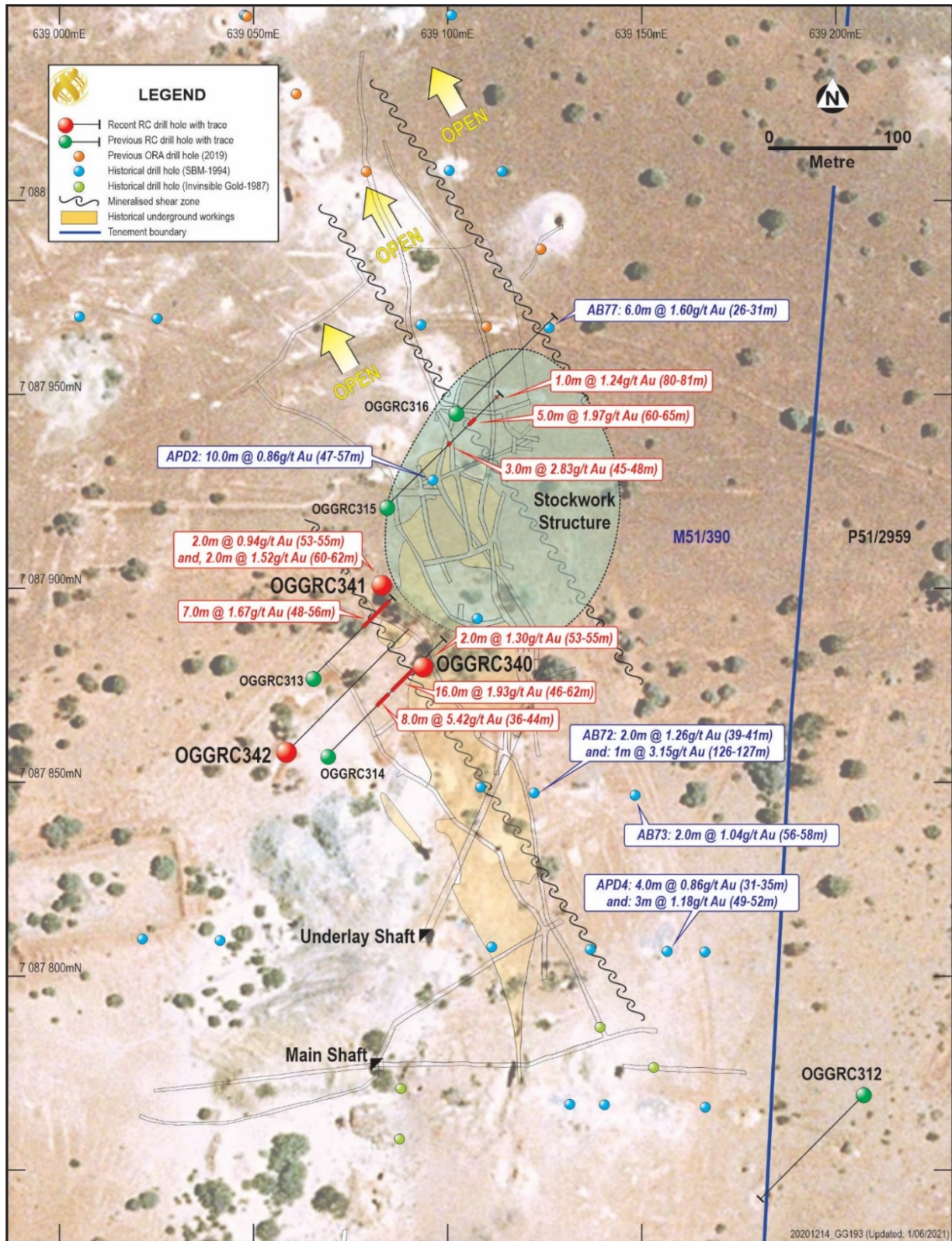


Figure 12. North Mt Vranizan gold prospect showing previous and recent gold intersections and interpreted structures

RED BORE TENEMENT (M52/597, OAU 15%)

Downhole casing was inserted in four of seven previous drilled holes, but no downhole surveys were undertaken. Sandfire Resources will be running the recent more powerful ARMIT DHEM tool on these holes which are displayed in Figure 13. No other field work was done during the quarter.

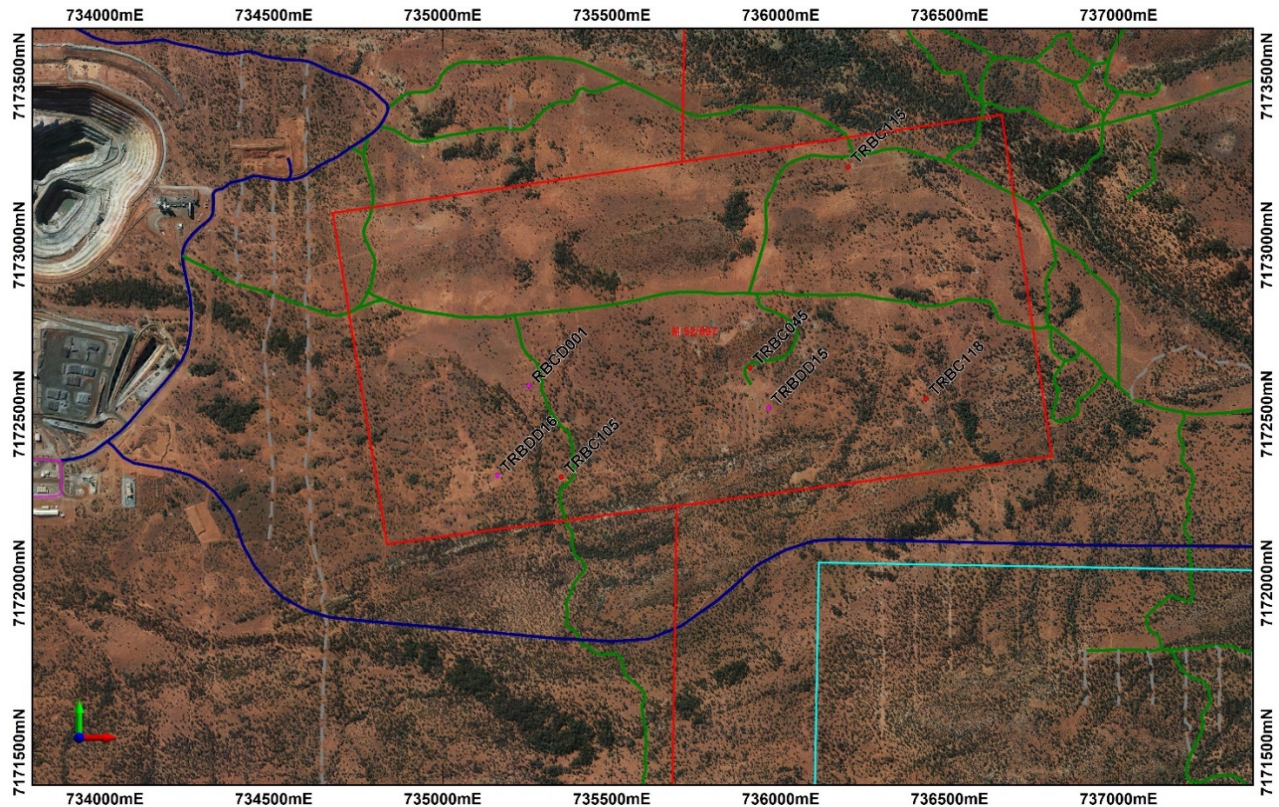


Figure 13. DHEM coverage with selected holes for re-surveying

KELLER CREEK NICKEL AND GRAPHITE PROJECT (E80/4834, OAU 20% fci)

Ora Gold holds a 20% free-carried interest in the Keller Creek tenement through to a decision to mine. Panoramic Resources (PAN) operates the Savannah Nickel Mine adjacent to the tenement, holds 80% in Keller Creek and manages exploration on the tenement.

No field work was done during the quarter.

PROGRESS OF NATIVE TITLE NEGOTIATIONS

The final terms of the Native Title and Heritage Agreement (NT Agreement) have now been settled with the Wajarri Yamatji Working Group.

As explained in previous Company announcements, the NT Agreement, has been expanded to include the Lydia Project, as well as the Crown Prince Project. The NT Agreement also outlines a procedure to bring additional tenements held by the Company in the broader project area, within its terms. For these reasons and because negotiations always have been on a positive and good faith footing, the Company has persevered, rather than resorting to the Native Title Tribunal.

On 29 July 2021, the Federal Court handed down its final determination, with the effect that native title as claimed by the Wajarri Yamatji people in respect of land that includes the

Company's mining tenements is now vested in the Wajarri Yamatji Aboriginal Corporation. Accordingly, the proposed Native Title and Heritage Agreement with the Company can now be entered into with that Corporation (signed by 2 officers of the Corporation). This alleviates the need for the NT Agreement to be signed by the 16 original persons who made the native title claim.

The Company anticipates that the NT Agreement will be signed in the very near future.

EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

The Company's mining exploration activities during the quarter predominately related to:

- RC drilling at the Lydia North Gold Project
- RC drilling at the Transylvania Gold Project
- RC drilling at the Young Gold Project
- Soil and geochemistry services
- General desk top work and planning

PRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

None of Ora Gold's projects are at a production or development stage and consequently there were no activities during the quarter relating to production or development.

SCHEDULE OF TENEMENTS

Project / Tenement		Interest at Start of Quarter	Interest at End of Quarter	Acquired During the Quarter	Disposed During the Quarter	Joint Venture Partner/Farm-in Party
Western Australia						
Keller Creek	E80/4834	20% fci	20% fci	-	-	Panoramic (PAN)
Red Bore	M52/597	90%	15%	-	75%	Sandfire Resources (SFR)
Garden Gully Project						
Garden Gully	E51/1661	100%	100%	-	-	-
Garden Gully	E51/1721	100%	100%	-	-	-
Garden Gully	E51/1737	100%	100%	-	-	-
Garden Gully Meeka NW	P51/2760	100%	100%	-	-	-
Garden Gully Meeka NW	P51/2761	100%	100%	-	-	-
Garden Gully Meeka NW	P51/2762	100%	100%	-	-	-
Garden Gully Meeka NW	P51/2763	100%	100%	-	-	-
Garden Gully Meeka NW	P51/2764	100%	100%	-	-	-
Garden Gully Meeka NW	P51/2765	100%	100%	-	-	-
Garden Gully South	P51/2909	100%	100%	-	-	-
Garden Gully South	P51/2910	100%	100%	-	-	-
Garden Gully South	P51/2911	100%	100%	-	-	-
Garden Gully South	P51/2912	100%	100%	-	-	-
Garden Gully South	P51/2913	100%	100%	-	-	-
Garden Gully South	P51/2914	100%	100%	-	-	-
Garden Gully North	P51/2941	100%	100%	-	-	-
Garden Gully North	P51/2948	100%	100%	-	-	-
Crown Prince	P51/3009	100%	100%	-	-	-
Abbotts	E51/1609	100%	100%	-	-	-
Abbotts	E51/1708	100%	100%	-	-	-
Abbotts	E51/1757	100%	100%	-	-	-
Abbotts	E51/1790	100%	100%	-	-	-
Abbotts	E51/1791	100%	100%	-	-	-
Abbotts	M51/390	100%	100%	-	-	-
Abbotts	M51/567	100%	100%	-	-	-
Abbotts	P51/2958	100%	100%	-	-	-
Abbotts	P51/2959	100%	100%	-	-	-
Abbotts	P51/2960	100%	100%	-	-	-
Abbotts	P51/2961	100%	100%	-	-	-
Abbotts	P51/2962	100%	100%	-	-	-
Abbotts	P51/2963	100%	100%	-	-	-
Crown Prince	MLA51/886	-	-	-	-	-
Lydia	MLA51/889	-	-	-	-	-

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

ABOUT ORA GOLD LIMITED

Ora Gold's wholly-owned tenements cover the prospective area of the Abbots Greenstone Belt (Figure 1) and comprise 2 granted Mining Leases, 2 Mining Lease applications, 21 granted Prospecting Licences and 8 granted Exploration Licences covering about 309 square kilometres.

The strategy for the advanced gold projects – Abbots, Crown Prince and Lydia and base metal prospects at Government Well, is to pursue early gold production while increasing resources and exploring for large gold and base metal deposits.

ABOUT CROWN PRINCE GOLD PROJECT (M51/886)

The Crown Prince deposit is located about 18 kilometres north-west of Meekatharra in Western Australia on the Mt Clere Road (Figure 1). A Mineral Resource update and positive scoping study have been completed.

Historical production was 29,400 tonnes for 20,178oz at a recovered grade of 21.7g/t Au to a depth of 90 metres. The unmined supergene halo and other zones provide a Mineral Resource Estimate (Table 1) for the Crown Prince deposit, which was announced on 21 October 2019.

TABLE 1. Crown Prince 2019 Mineral Resource Estimate

Indicated Resource			Inferred Resource			Total Resource		
Tonnes	Grade g/t Au	Ounces Au	Tonnes	Grade g/t Au	Ounces Au	Tonnes	Grade g/t Au	Ounces Au
218,000	4.3	30,000	261,000	3.1	26,000	479,000	3.6	56,000

Figures are rounded to reflect relative uncertainty of the estimates

The estimate is only to a depth of 270m and used block modelling with Ordinary Kriging interpolation, a block cut-off grade of 1.2g/t Au and top cut of 30g/t Au. It is a combination of Indicated and Inferred Resources to 100m depth and Inferred Resources for deeper mineralisation. Further drilling and development of deeper high-grade mineralisation (cf. deepest hole TGGRCDD110 of 8m at 22.3g/t Au from 259m) and newly identified parallel zones may increase the Mineral Resource estimate.

An oxide open pit design was the basis for the positive scoping study as summarised in Table 2, with details available in the 11 December 2019 announcement of the study results.

TABLE 2. Crown Prince Gold Project Scoping Study Estimates*

Production Target	177,472 tonnes
Grade	4.14g/t Au
Stripping Ratio (tonnes)	10.1
Gold Recovery	95%
Gold Produced (97% Indicated Resource)	22,444 ounces
Pre-development (including mobilisation)	\$1.4M
Operating Cash Cost	\$891/ounce
All-In-Sustaining-Cost per ounce	\$1,006/ounce
Gold Price	\$2,000/ounce
Net distributable surplus before tax (+/-30%)	\$21.1M

* OAU confirms that all material assumptions underpinning the production target and forecast financial information derived from it as reported 11 December 2019 continue to apply and have not materially changed, except the Gold Price which has increased to about \$2,400/ounce.

The scoping study pre-tax financial forecast is the 100% site surplus after direct costs of pre-development, mine establishment, operating, sustaining capital and mine closure and the payment of state and private royalties. The estimate basis is of a small mine and a large offsite processing plant and does not include any cost or revenue sharing arrangement with a processing party.

Ora Gold has sufficient accrued tax losses to offset all income tax liabilities for the proposed project.

Following the Mineral Resource estimate for Crown Prince (21 October 2019) and the release of positive Scoping Study results (11 December 2019), Ora Gold has advanced discussions for off-site treatment of the proposed oxide open pit and the approvals required for the Crown Prince Mining Lease application. The application is in the final stage of negotiations for a Native Title & Heritage Agreement, which is progressing.

GARDEN GULLY AREA TARGETS AND PROSPECTS

The **Lydia** deposit was discovered in 1912 and shallow prospects were mined sporadically to the 1960s with reported production of 46t at a recovered grade of 126g/t Au to a maximum depth of 30m. Previous mining, drilling by Julia Mines NL in the 1980s and 90s and by Ora Gold in 2018 indicated a northerly-striking, steeply dipping Main Zone and two subsidiary mineralised zones.

The 2018 drilling by Ora Gold was designed to test the down-dip potential under the main Lydia Shear Zone as most of the previous drill holes were terminated in the depleted saprolite at about 40m vertical depth. The deep holes were drilled north-easterly and well below the base of oxidation which varies between 60-80m and a shallow drilling program was needed to infill and follow up previous results. The Lydia Mining Lease application was submitted on 26 June 2020 and includes several other gold occurrences and untested geological and geophysical targets south of the main Garden Gully drainage which are now part of the **Lydia-Eclipse Lineament** shown in Figure 14.

Crown Prince East prospect (previously known as Cloudkicker), which was drilled by Doray Minerals in 2014 with encouraging gold intersections.

Eclipse prospect, which has been fossicked by various prospectors and tested with shallow drilling, rock chip sampling. The presence of complex deformation with talc-chlorite schists, indicates good gold potential and similarities with the other prospects along the lineament.

Crown Prince South, which is a prominent gold-arsenic anomaly approximately 200m south of the Crown Prince main shaft, at which Ora Gold previously intersected gold mineralisation at various depths around an interpreted south-westerly plunging shoot.

Drilling is also planned to follow up the Government Well base metal and gold mineralisation and at other partially-explored prospects in the Company's Abbotts Greenstone Belt holdings.

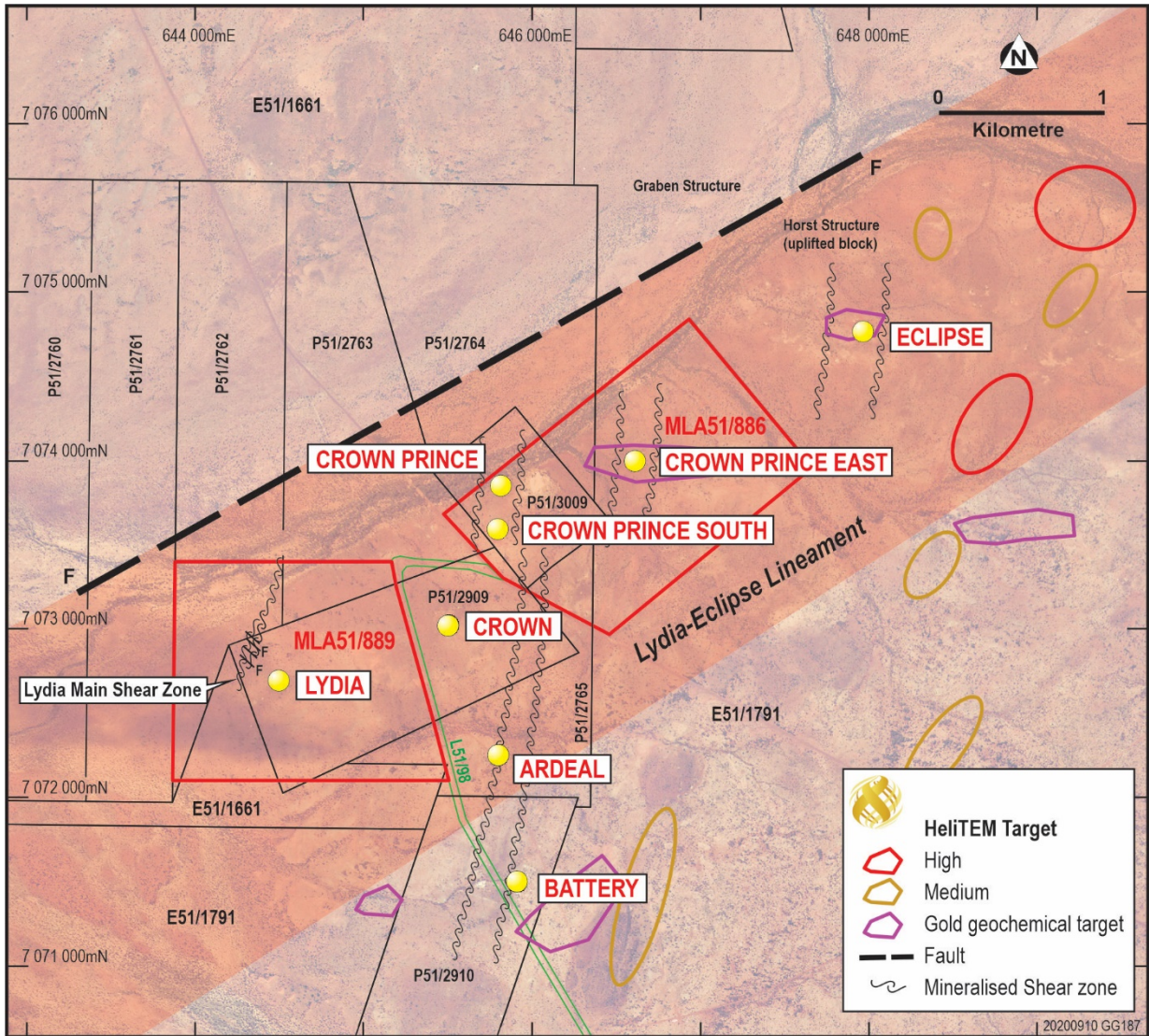


Figure 14. Gold prospects and untested targets over the Lydia-Eclipse Lineament

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info@ora.gold

Issued Capital

842M

Unquoted Options:

65.65M (various prices and expiry dates)

Market Capitalisation:

\$15.1M (30 June 2021)

Competent Person Statement – Ora Gold information

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.

Competent Person Statement – Crown Prince Gold Project

The details contained in this report that pertain to Crown Prince Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves are based upon, and fairly represent, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Philip Mattinson, Mr Costica Vieru, Mr Philip Bruce and Mr Brian Fitzpatrick. Mr Mattinson and Mr Vieru are Members of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Mattinson is a consultant to the Company, Mr Vieru is a full-time employee of the Company and Mr Bruce is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Director of the Company. Mr Fitzpatrick is a Principal Geologist with Cube Consulting Pty Ltd and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, who has undertaken check validation and geo/statistical assessment of the data, then block modelled and estimated the tonnage and grade of the mineralisation, which was assessed by Mr Vieru and Mr Bruce for appropriate cut-off grade and to confirm resource categorisation. The Competent Persons have sufficient experience which is relevant to the style(s) of mineralisation and type(s) of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 edition of the “Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves” (JORC Code). All consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based upon their input into the information in the form and context in which it appears.

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Appendix 1. Assay results over 0.1g/t Au done by Fire Assay 50g charge at Intertek /Genalysis labs in Perth

Hole ID	From	To	Au(ppm)	Au Rp(ppm)	Intersection
OGGRC336	0	1	0.629		
OGGRC336	1	2	0.234		
OGGRC336	2	3	0.274		
OGGRC336	3	4	0.768	0.638	
OGGRC336	4	5	0.222		
OGGRC336	5	6	0.229		
OGGRC336	6	7	0.209		
OGGRC336	7	8	0.133		
OGGRC336	36	37	0.404		
OGGRC336	37	38	0.013		
OGGRC336	38	39	1.573	0.774	2m at 1.55g/t Au
OGGRC336	39	40	1.943	1.916	(38-40m)
OGGRC336	40	41	0.131		
OGGRC336	41	42	0.143		
OGGRC337	40	42	0.253		
OGGRC338	21	22	0.782		
OGGRC338	22	23	0.224		
OGGRC338	29	30	0.387		

OGGRC338	30	31	0.178		
OGGRC338	31	32	0.217		
OGGRC338	32	33	0.339	0.181	
OGGRC338	33	34	0.023		
OGGRC338	41	42	0.457		
OGGRC338	42	43	0.115		
OGGRC338	43	44	0.199		
OGGRC338	44	45	0.439		
OGGRC338	45	46	0.445		
OGGRC338	46	47	0.137		
OGGRC338	51	52	0.916		4m at 1.26g/t Au
OGGRC338	52	53	0.059		(51-55m)
OGGRC338	53	54	0.709	0.709	
OGGRC338	54	55	1.972	1.655	
OGGRC339	1	2	0.103		
OGGRC339	4	5	0.302		
OGGRC339	31	32	0.207		
OGGRC339	32	33	0.083		
OGGRC339	33	34	0.425		
OGGRC339	34	35	0.108		
OGGRC339	44	46	0.117		
OGGRC340	44	45	0.313		
OGGRC340	47	48	0.128		
OGGRC340	49	50	0.281		
OGGRC340	53	54	2.061		2m at 1.72g/t Au
OGGRC340	54	55	1.018	1.745	(53-55m)
OGGRC341	47	48	0.257		
OGGRC341	50	51	1.659	0.937	1m at 1.3g/t Au
OGGRC341	51	52	0.596		(50-51m)
OGGRC341	60	61	1.083	1.068	2m at 1.52g/t Au
OGGRC341	61	62	2.028	1.922	(60-62)
OGGRC341	87	88	0.108		
OGGRC341	88	89	0.182		
OGGRC342	4	5	0.126		
OGGRC342	14	15	0.892		
OGGRC342	63	64	0.134		
OGGRC342	70	71	0.14		
OGGRC343	20	21	0.801		
OGGRC343	21	22	0.34		
OGGRC343	26	27	0.117		
OGGRC343	41	42	0.211		
OGGRC344	0	1	0.283		
OGGRC344	1	2	0.148		
OGGRC344	2	3	0.181		
OGGRC344	7	8	0.49		
OGGRC344	8	9	0.21		

OGGRC344	20	21	0.258		
OGGRC344	21	22	0.541		
OGGRC344	22	23	0.379		
OGGRC344	23	24	0.151		
OGGRC344	24	25	0.201		
OGGRC344	36	37	0.278		
OGGRC344	37	38	0.217		
OGGRC344	38	39	0.47		
OGGRC344	39	40	0.134		
OGGRC344	40	41	0.475		4m at 1.1g/t Au
OGGRC344	41	42	0.386		(40-44m)
OGGRC344	42	43	1.322		
OGGRC344	43	44	2.442	2.245	
OGGRC344	63	64	0.185		
OGGRC344	64	65	0.481		
OGGRC344	65	66	0.628		
OGGRC344	66	67	1.515	1.184	1m at 1.35g/t Au
OGGRC344	67	68	0.335		(66-67m)
OGGRC344	82	83	0.119		
OGGRC344	83	84	0.405		
OGGRC344	84	85	0.037		
OGGRC344	85	86	0.397		
OGGRC345	13	14	0.362		
OGGRC345	20	21	0.411		
OGGRC345	21	22	0.185		
OGGRC345	22	23	0.057		
OGGRC345	23	24	0.423		
OGGRC345	48	49	3.276		7m at 1.06g/t Au
OGGRC345	49	50	1.347		(48-55m)
OGGRC345	50	51	1.729		
OGGRC345	51	52	0.508		
OGGRC345	52	53	0.183	0.244	
OGGRC345	53	54	0.19		
OGGRC345	54	55	0.139		
OGGRC345	55	56	0.077		
OGGRC345	56	57	0.144		
OGGRC346	35	36	0.209		
OGGRC346	36	37	0.416		
OGGRC346	37	38	1.376		1m at 1.37g/t Au
OGGRC346	52	53	0.977		(37-38m)
OGGRC346	55	56	0.204		
OGGRC346	56	57	0.16		
OGGRC346	57	58	0.107		
OGGRC346	71	72	0.589		
OGGRC346	72	73	0.679		
OGGRC346	73	74	0.568		

OGGRC346	74	75	0.304		
OGGRC346	75	80	0.137		
OGGRC347	31	32	0.284		
OGGRC347	60	61	1.825		1m at 1.82/t Au
OGGRC348	21	22	0.223		(60-61m)
OGGRC348	35	36	0.235		
OGGRC348	38	39	0.46		7m at 1.4 g/t Au
OGGRC348	39	40	2.343	2.335	(38-45)
OGGRC348	40	41	3.032		
OGGRC348	41	42	3.269		
OGGRC348	42	43	2.347		
OGGRC348	43	44	0.17		
OGGRC348	44	45	0.347		
OGGRC348	45	46	0.103		
OGGRC348	47	48	0.59		
OGGRC348	48	49	0.274		
OGGRC348	49	50	0.092		
OGGRC348	50	51	0.179		
OGGRC348	51	52	0.121		
OGGRC348	52	53	0.075		
OGGRC348	53	54	0.22		
OGGRC349	45	50	0.232		
OGGRC349	60	61	0.831		
OGGRC349	61	62	0.344		
OGGRC349	62	63	1.144		1m at 1.14/t Au
OGGRC349	63	64	0.281		(62-63m)
OGGRC350	14	15	0.14		
OGGRC351	17	18	0.865		
OGGRC351	18	19	0.125		
OGGRC351	28	29	0.738		
OGGRC351	35	36	1.067		1m at 1.06/t Au
OGGRC351	36	37	0.423	0.25	(35-36m)
OGGRC351	37	38	0.244		
OGGRC351	38	39	0.092		
OGGRC351	39	40	0.143		
OGGRC351	43	44	2.495		1m at 2.49/t Au
OGGRC351	44	45	0.231		(43-44m)
OGGRC351	45	46	0.192		
OGGRC351	53	54	2.324	2.559	1m at 2.44/t Au
OGGRC351	54	55	0.297		(53-54m)

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down-hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Narrow diameter reverse circulation drilling using a Hydco 150 scout drill rig with the capacity of 100m³ 600cfm@ 200psi with an auxiliary compressor.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples. Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

	<p>including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 and converted to MGA2020. • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This programme is the first exploration drilling to test the supergene potential along the new north-west trending structures/shears plays 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical gold mining at the Abbots 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Garden Gully project comprises now most of the Abbots 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 volcanoclastic 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 Abbots and Meekatharra Greenstone Belts and in the Meekatharra Granite and associated dykes.

		<p>- 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.</p>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All relevant drill hole details are presented in Table 2. • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All significant drill intercepts are displayed in Figure 5. 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, 38m to 40m in OGGRC336 is reported as 2m at 1.55g/t Au. This comprised 2 samples, each of 1m, calculated as follows: $[(1 \times 1.17) + (1 \times 1.92)] / 2 = 1.55 \text{g/t Au}$. • No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to, a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant location maps and figures are included in the body of this announcement (Figures 2-12). 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including, but not limited to: geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density; groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deeper RC drilling is planned to commence at Abbots 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.
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Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Name of entity

ORA GOLD LIMITED

ABN

74 950 465 654

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

30 June 2021

Consolidated statement of cash flows	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (9 months) \$A'000
1. Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1 Receipts from customers		
1.2 Payments for		
(a) exploration & evaluation	-	-
(b) development	-	-
(c) production	-	-
(d) staff costs	(128)	(389)
(e) administration and corporate costs	(46)	(277)
1.3 Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4 Interest received	-	2
1.5 Interest and other costs of finance paid	(199)	(199)
1.6 Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7 Government grants and tax incentives	-	13
1.8 Other (data sales)	53	62
1.9 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(320)	(788)

2. Cash flows from investing activities		
2.1 Payments to acquire or for:		
(a) entities	-	-
(b) tenements	-	-
(c) property, plant and equipment	-	-
(d) exploration & evaluation	(137)	(804)
(e) investments	-	-
(f) other non-current assets	-	-

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (9 months) \$A'000
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(d) investments	-	-
	(e) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
2.6	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	(137)	(804)

3.	Cash flows from financing activities		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)	-	-
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible debt securities	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of options	23	23
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of equity securities or convertible debt securities	-	-
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	500	500
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
3.10	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	523	523

4.	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	601	1,736
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(320)	(788)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(137)	(804)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	523	523

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (9 months) \$A'000
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	667	667

5.	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1	Bank balances	667	351
5.2	Call deposits	-	250
5.3	Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4	Other (provide details)	-	-
5.5	Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)	667	601

6.	Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates	Current quarter \$A'000
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1	-
6.2	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2	-

Note: if any amounts are shown in items 6.1 or 6.2, your quarterly activity report must include a description of, and an explanation for, such payments.

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

7.	Financing facilities	Total facility amount at quarter end \$A'000	Amount drawn at quarter end \$A'000
	<i>Note: the term "facility" includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity. Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the sources of finance available to the entity.</i>		
7.1	Loan facilities	4,000	3,190
7.2	Credit standby arrangements	-	-
7.3	Other (please specify)	-	-
7.4	Total financing facilities	4,000	3,190
7.5	Unused financing facilities available at quarter end		810
7.6	Include in the box below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate, maturity date and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional financing facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include a note providing details of those facilities as well.		
	The details in relation to the secured loan facility provided to the Company are as follows:		
	Date of Facility: 17 May 2019		
	Lender: Ioma Pty Ltd, an entity associated with a director of the Company, Mr Philip Crabb		
	Security: Security have been given over the Company's assets		
	Facility Amount: \$4,000,000		
	Interest Rate: 7% per annum paid annually		
	Maturity Date: 17 May 2023		

8.	Estimated cash available for future operating activities	\$A'000
8.1	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9)	(320)
8.2	(Payments for exploration & evaluation classified as investing activities) (item 2.1(d))	(137)
8.3	Total relevant outgoings (item 8.1 + item 8.2)	(457)
8.4	Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (item 4.6)	667
8.5	Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (item 7.5)	810
8.6	Total available funding (item 8.4 + item 8.5)	1,477
8.7	Estimated quarters of funding available (item 8.6 divided by item 8.3)	3.23
	<i>Note: if the entity has reported positive relevant outgoings (ie a net cash inflow) in item 8.3, answer item 8.7 as "N/A". Otherwise, a figure for the estimated quarters of funding available must be included in item 8.7.</i>	
8.8	If item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, please provide answers to the following questions:	
	8.8.1 Does the entity expect that it will continue to have the current level of net operating cash flows for the time being and, if not, why not?	
	Answer:	

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

8.8.2 Has the entity taken any steps, or does it propose to take any steps, to raise further cash to fund its operations and, if so, what are those steps and how likely does it believe that they will be successful?

Answer:

8.8.3 Does the entity expect to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives and, if so, on what basis?

Answer:

Note: where item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, all of questions 8.8.1, 8.8.2 and 8.8.3 above must be answered.

Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.
- 2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Date: 30 July 2021

Authorised by: The Board
(Name of body or officer authorising release – see note 4)

Notes

1. This quarterly cash flow report and the accompanying activity report provide a basis for informing the market about the entity's activities for the past quarter, how they have been financed and the effect this has had on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information over and above the minimum required under the Listing Rules is encouraged to do so.
2. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.
3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.
4. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the board". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a committee of your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the [name of board committee – eg Audit and Risk Committee]". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a disclosure committee, you can insert here: "By the Disclosure Committee".
5. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors and you wish to hold yourself out as complying with recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*, the board should have received a declaration from its CEO and CFO that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained, that this report complies with the appropriate accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the cash flows of the entity, and that their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.