ASX Announcement

27 October 2021

FOURTH QUARTER ACTIVITIES REPORT TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

HIGHLIGHTS

Transylvania Gold Prospect (P51/2911)

Assay results from reverse circulation drilling completed during the third quarter further demonstrate the high-grade potential of shallow oxide/supergene mineralisation, including the following intersections:

- **4m at 4.32 g/t Au from 49m, incl. 1m at 10.14 g/t Au from 49m in OGGRC355**
- **6m at 5.94 g/t Au from 2m, incl. 3m at 10.37 g/t Au from 2m in OGGRC362**
  and 3m at 3.67 g/t Au from 68m, incl. 1m at 7.80 g/t Au from 68m
- **7m at 3.43 g/t Au from 10m, incl. 5m at 4.17 g/t Au from 11m in OGGRC364**
  and 4m at 3.74 g/t Au from 25m, incl. 1m at 7.23 g/t Au from 28m
- **10m at 3.56 g/t Au from 11m, incl. 3m at 6.90 g/t Au from 13m in OGGRC369**

More drilling is planned to extend and infill the 130m of strike length to date.

Lydia North Gold Prospect (M51/889 & P51/2762)

Shallow reverse circulation drilling in the northern extension of the Lydia Shear Zone has intersected oxide/supergene gold mineralisation along a 150m strike length above earlier primary gold intersections. This has almost doubled the zone of strong gold mineralisation to 270m and further drilling is planned.

Young Gold Prospect (P51/2948 & E51/1737)

Shallow reverse circulation drilling intersected oxide/supergene gold mineralisation in the western part of the 300 x 300 metre prospect. Further drilling is planned.

Crown Prince Gold Project (M51/886)

Finalising approvals for the Crown Prince Mining Lease application and awaiting the signing of the Native Title Agreement by Wajarri Yamatji Aboriginal Corporation.

Abernethy Shear Zone Gold Prospects (E51/1790)

Exciting new highly prospective gold zone at Kingswood to be drilled next quarter.

Red Bore Copper/Gold Project (M52/597)

Down hole electromagnetic surveys were completed by the Sandfire Resources in 3 selected holes and no significant new anomalies/conductors were identified.

Keller Creek Nickel/Graphite Project (E80/4834)

No field work was undertaken during the current quarter.

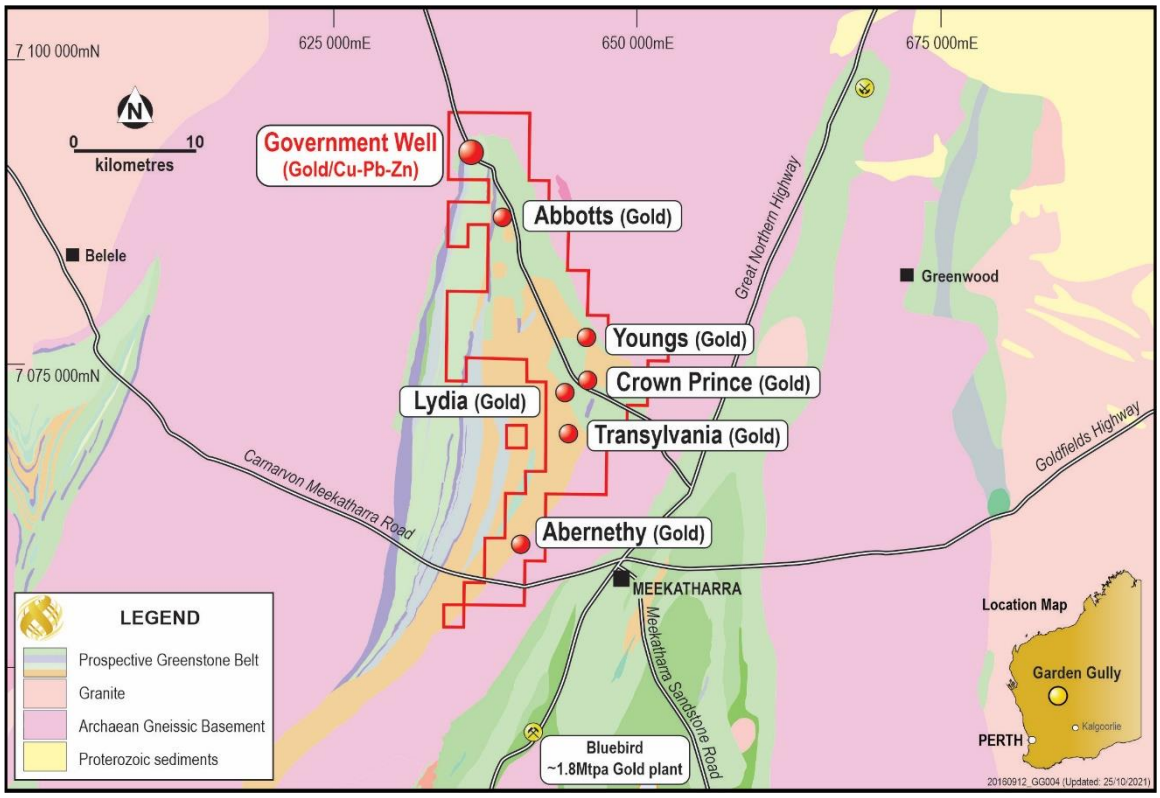

Figure 1. Abbotts Greenstone Belt: location of Ora Gold main targets.

ABBOTTS GREENSTONE BELT PROJECTS, WA (OAU 100%)

The Native Title Agreement for the Crown Prince and Lydia Mining Lease applications was finalised during the quarter and is awaiting execution by the authorised officers of the Wajarri Yamatji Aboriginal Corporation.

All assay results from the reverse circulation (RC) drilling programs completed at Transylvania, Lydia and Young prospects during the third quarter to advance these towards resource delineation were received at the beginning of September 2021. The drilling results for Transylvania were released to the market on 8 September 2021 (Figure 2).

Shallow RC drilling to extend the northern strike of the Lydia Shear Zone confirmed supergene gold mineralisation above earlier primary gold intersections.

Supergene gold mineralisation was intersected on the western part of the 300 x 300m Young prospect. Infill drilling will be undertaken to properly test an inferred north-westerly trending shear zone under the cover to the west of the main drainage.

The Company continues to increase the potential for additional resource delineation on its Abbotts tenements and further drilling is planned to infill and extend the mineralisation at Transylvania, Lydia North and Young, and to commence a new program at Abernethy.

All the anomalous gold assays from both Lydia North and Young prospects not previously announced are included in **Appendix 1**.

Information about the Crown Prince Gold Project and the adjacent prospects in Garden Gully, such as the exciting new targets along the Abernethy Shear Zone, is outlined at the end of this report.

Transylvania Gold Prospect (P51/2911)

This increasingly attractive prospect is located five kilometres south of the Crown Prince Gold Project and together with other Garden Gully area prospects may eventually support a stand-alone project. Twenty-four short reverse circulation holes for a total of 1,617m were completed during the third quarter. Multiple high grade results over about 130m of strike firmed up shallow gold mineralisation within the high priority Sub-audio Magnetics (SAM) anomaly and over earlier intersections of primary gold mineralisation at depth. Infill and extension drilling is planned. All the significant gold intersections are displayed in Figure 2 and included in Table 1.

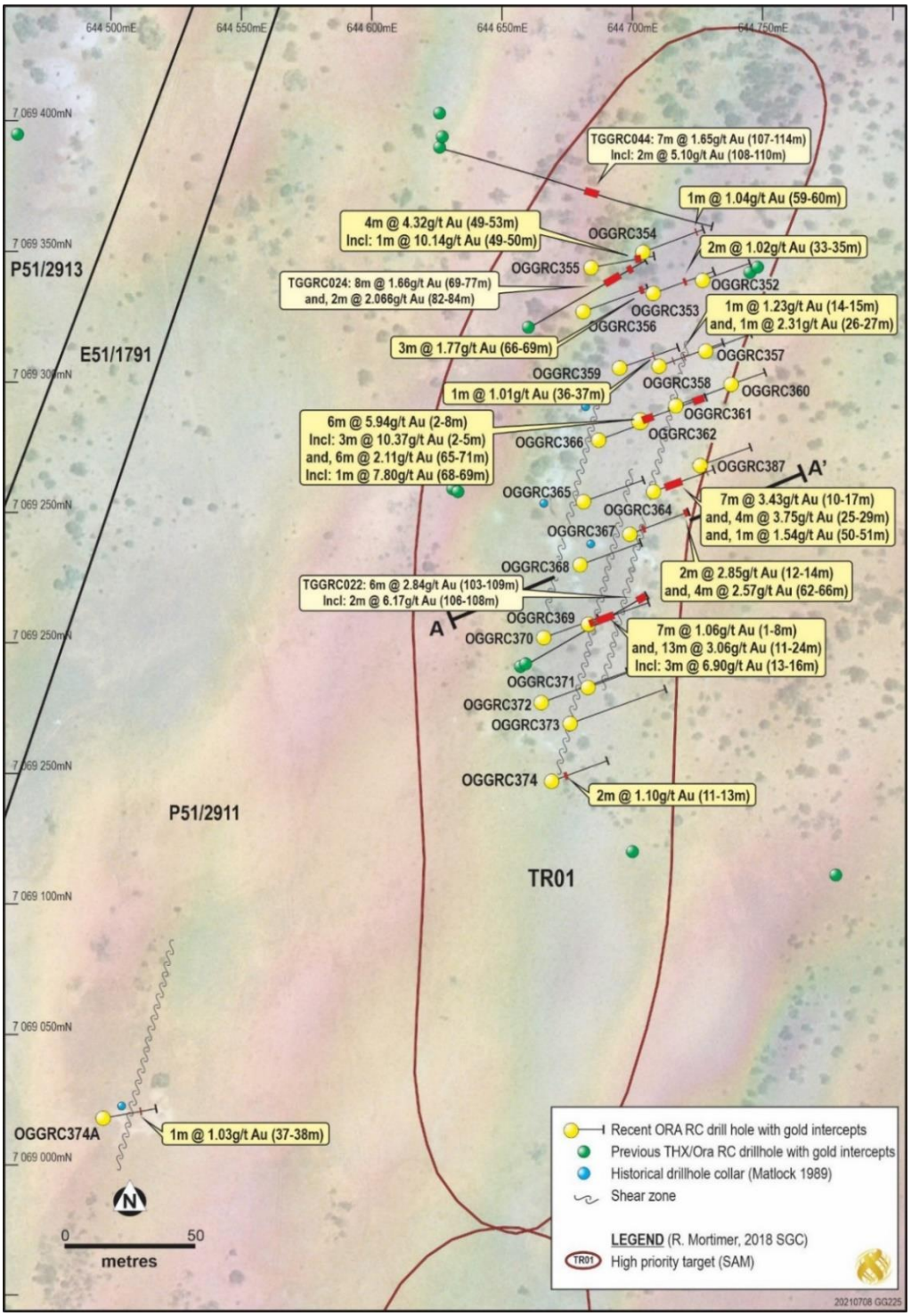

Figure 2. Transylvania Gold Prospect showing SAM targets and recent and previous gold intercepts.

***Table 1.** Significant gold intersections (+1g/t Au) from recent RC drilling at the Transylvania gold prospect.*

Hole ID	From	To	Au g/t	Intersection (g/t Au)
OGGRC353	33	35	**1.02**	**2m at 1.02**
OGGRC354	59	60	**1.04**	**1m at 1.04**
OGGRC355	**49**	**53**	**4.32**	**4m at 4.32**
incl.	**49**	**50**	**10.14**	**1m at 10.14**
OGGRC356	**66**	**69**	**1.77**	**3m at 1.77**
OGGRC358	14	15	**1.23**	**1m at 1.23**
and	26	27	**2.31**	**1m at 2.31**
OGGRC359	36	37	**1.01**	**1m at 1.01**
OGGRC362	**2**	**8**	**5.94**	**6m at 5.94**
incl.	**2**	**5**	**10.37**	**3m at 10.37**
and	**65**	**71**	**2.11**	**6m at 2.11**
inc.	**68**	**69**	**7.80**	**1m at 7.80**
OGGRC364	**10**	**17**	3.43	**7m at 3.43**
and	**25**	**29**	**3.75**	**4m at 3.75**
and	**50**	**51**	**1.54**	**1m at 1.54**
OGGRC367	12	14	**2.85**	**2m at 2.85**
and	**62**	**66**	**2.57**	**4m at 2.57**
OGGRC369	**1**	**8**	**1.06**	**7m at 1.06**
and	**11**	**24**	**3.56**	**13 at 3.06**
incl.	**13**	**16**	**6.90**	**3m at 6.90**
OGGRC374	**11**	**13**	**1.10**	**2m at 1.10**
OGGRC374A	**37**	**38**	**1.03**	**1m at 1.03**

Lydia North Gold Prospect (M51/889 & P51/2762)

Assay results from five short reverse circulation holes completed over the Lydia North gold prospect during the third quarter were received. Most of the holes intersected the northern extension of the mineralised Lydia Shear Zone, which was pierced within the depleted part of the saprolite, so infill and deeper drilling is required to test the supergene and primary gold potential over this 150m strike.

These results have almost doubled the strike length of strong gold mineralisation at Lydia to 270m, including the high grade intersections in Central Lydia (ASX release dated 8 September 2020).

All details of the recent drill holes are included in Table 2 and the location of holes with surface projection of gold intercepts from both current and previous holes are displayed in Figure 3.

Two cross sections of the Lydia North gold prospect are shown in Figures 4 and 5.

Table 2. Drill holes details for Young and Lydia North prospects

Hole ID	Depth	Type	Azimuth	Dip	Easting	Northing	Prospect	RL	Lease_ID
OGGRC375	51	RC	340	-60	645860	7077373	Young	505	P51/2948
OGGRC376	60	RC	340	-60	645849	7077395	Young	505	P51/2948
OGGRC377	60	RC	340	-60	645830	7077423	Young	505	P51/2948
OGGRC378	54	RC	340	-60	645817	7077446	Young	505	P51/2948
OGGRC379	66	RC	330	-60	646026	7077484	Young	505	P51/2948
OGGRC380	62	RC	320	-60	645998	7077452	Young	505	P51/2948
OGGRC381	84	RC	360	-60	646048	7077467	Young	505	P51/2948
OGGRC382	66	RC	360	-60	646019	7077461	Young	505	P51/2948
OGGRC383	54	RC	320	-60	645953	7077448	Young	505	P51/2948
OGGRC384	60	RC	40	-60	645896	7077392	Young	505	P51/2948
OGGRC385	60	RC	40	-60	645874	7077371	Young	505	P51/2948
OGGRC386	54	RC	40	-60	645915	7077411	Young	505	P51/2948
OGGRC387	60	RC	40	-60	644409	7073130	Lydia North	481	P51/2762
OGGRC388	66	RC	70	-60	645953	7073448	Lydia North	481	P51/2762
OGGRC389	78	RC	70	-60	644374	7073081	Lydia North	481	P51/2762
OGGRC390	78	RC	70	-60	644366	7073042	Lydia North	481	P51/2762
OGGRC391	72	RC	70	-60	644351	7073008	Lydia North	481	P51/2762

Young Prospect (P51/2948 & E51/1737)

Twelve short reverse circulation holes for a total of 737m were completed over the 300 x 300m Young gold prospect during the third quarter and all assay results have been received. All holes were designed to test both soil anomalies and various sub-audio magnetic (SAM) targets.

Most of the elevated gold intercepts were from the western part of the prospect where a drill line was undertaken over the north-west trending SAM targets (Figures 6 and 7).

Drilling did not intersect the high grade mineralisation in an Ora Gold previous drill hole TGGAC181 (6m at 10.99g/t Au from 14m), so the next program will be extended south-easterly over that zone.

Note that drilling intersections may not reflect the true width of the mineralisation nor indicate the actual dip and plunge of the interpreted mineralised shear zone.

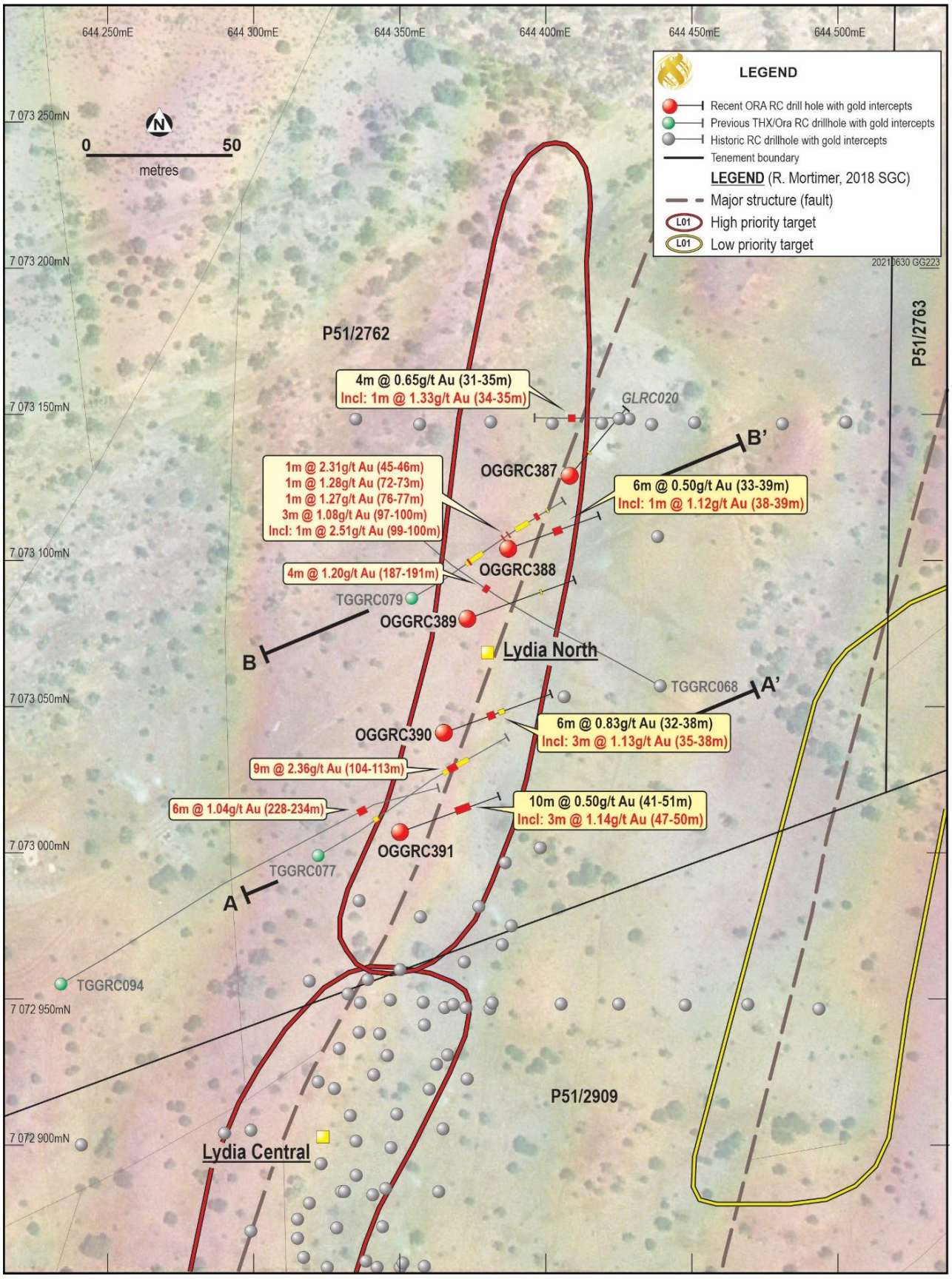

Figure 3. Lydia North Gold Project showing the recent and previous gold intercepts.

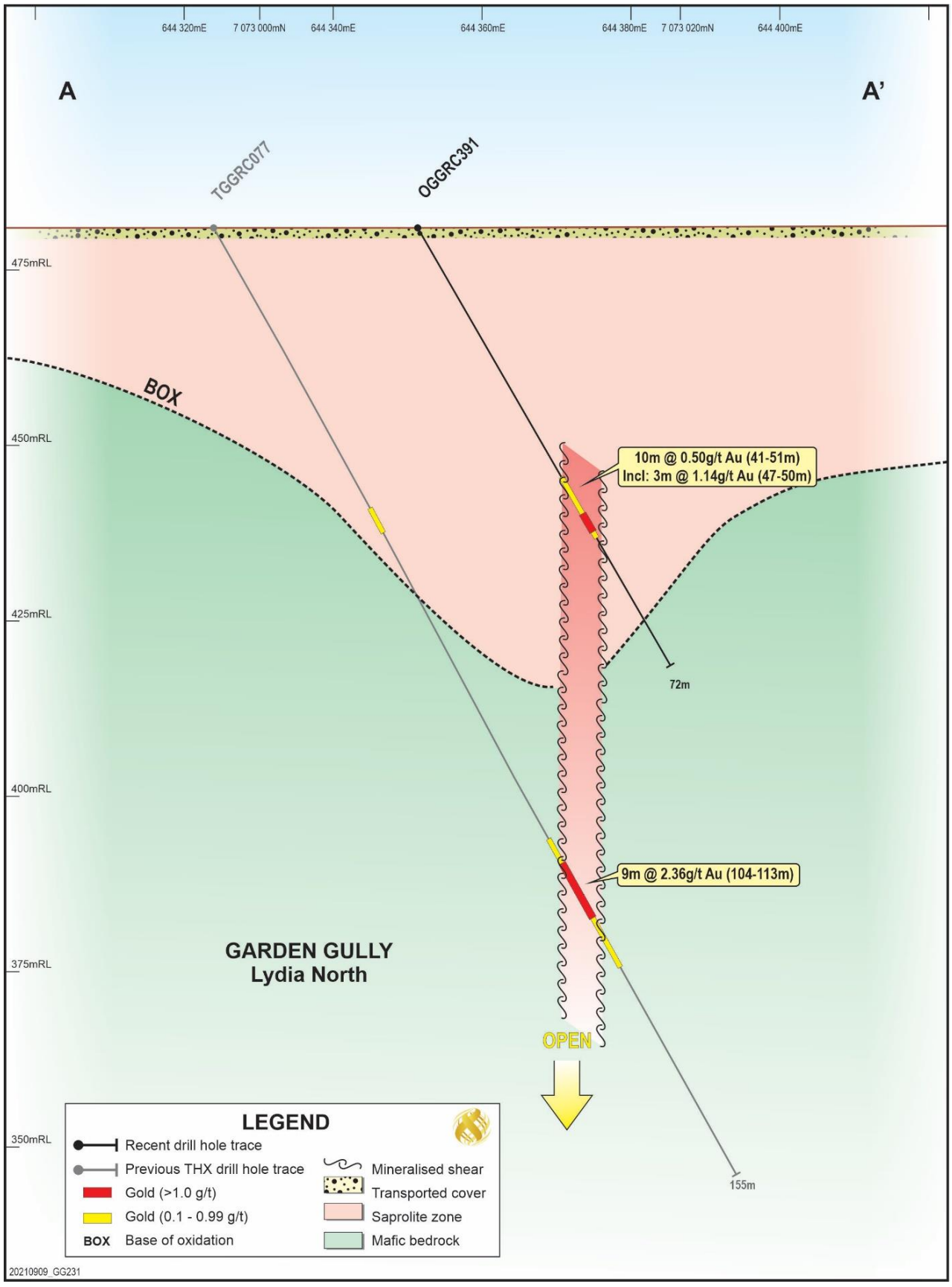

Figure 4. Cross section (A-A') through the southern part of the Lydia North Gold Prospect.

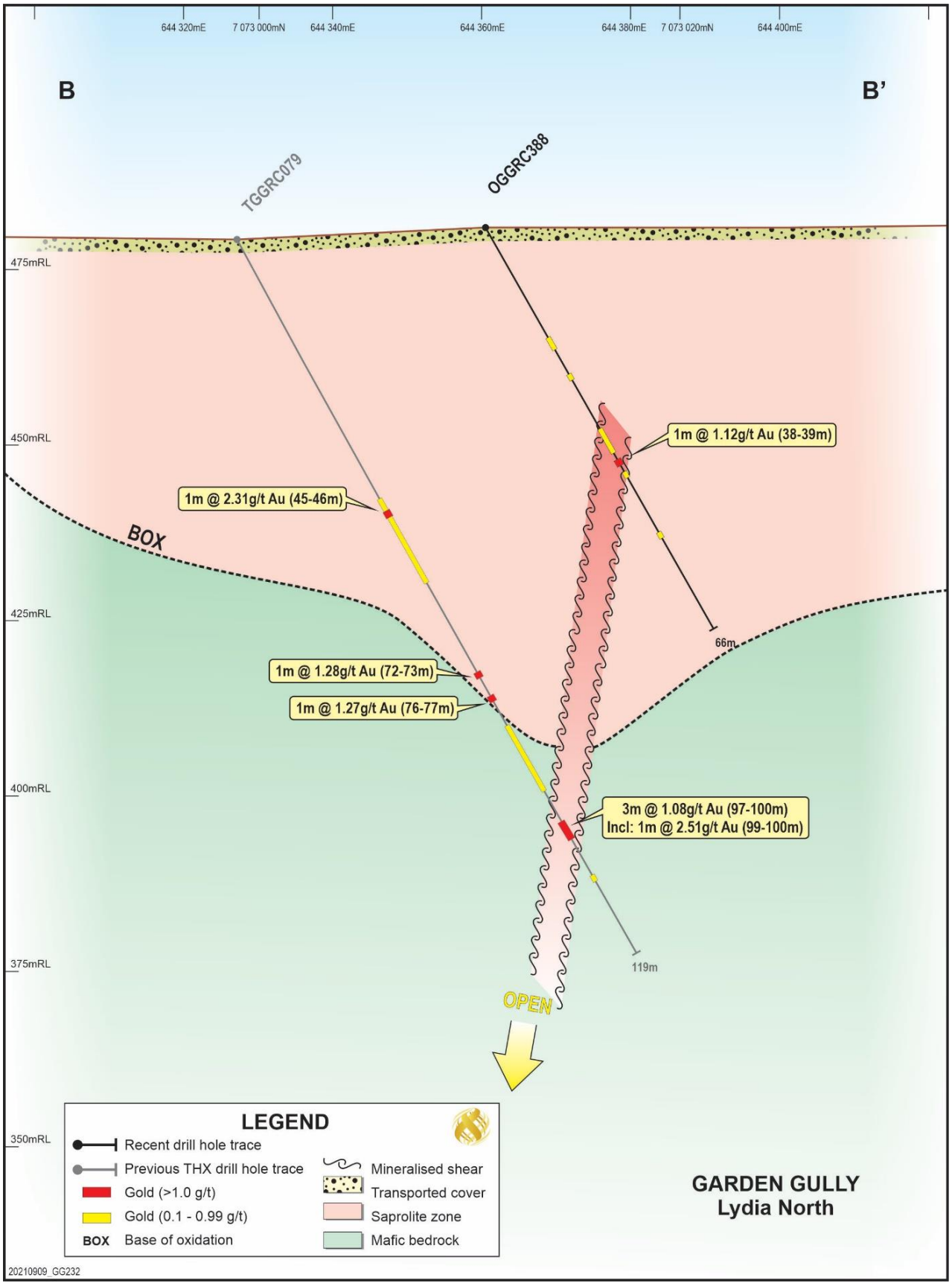

Figure 5. Cross section (B-B') through the northern part of the Lydia North Gold Prospect.

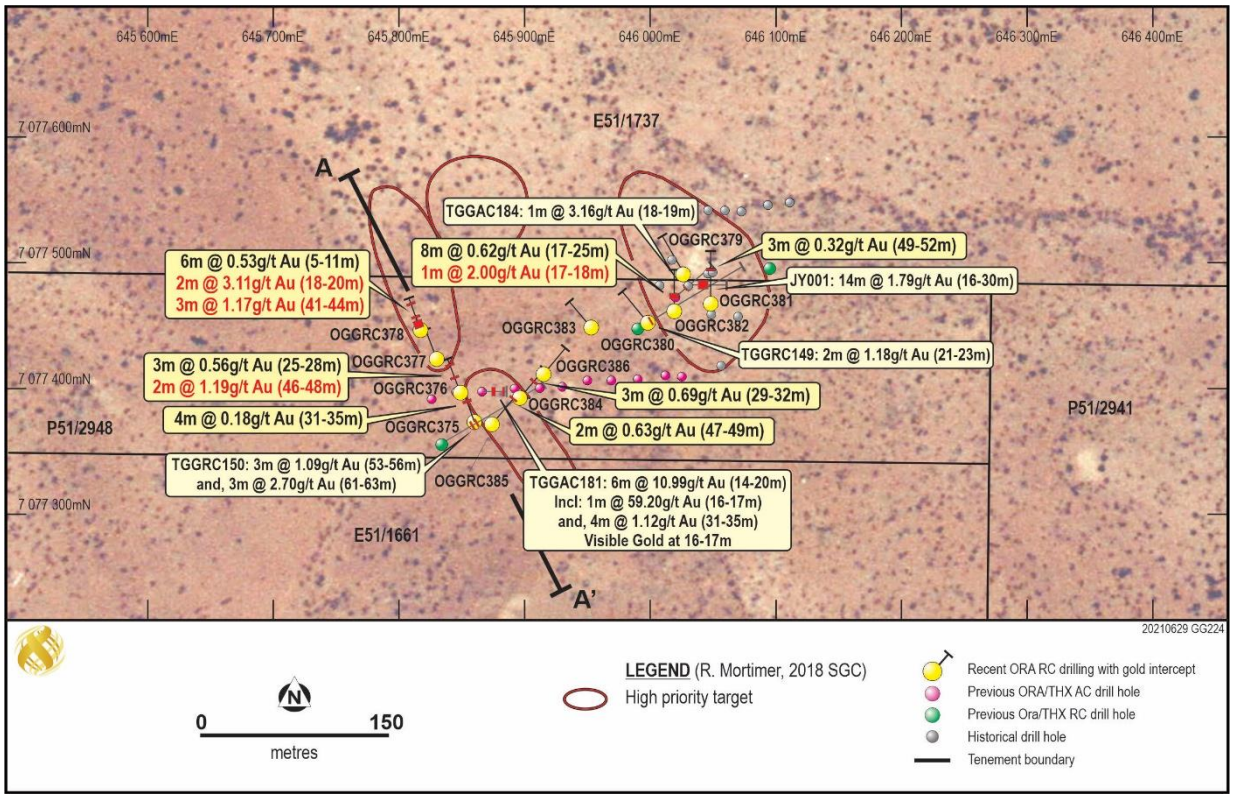

Figure 6. Young Gold Prospect showing the SAM targets and recent and previous gold drill intercepts.

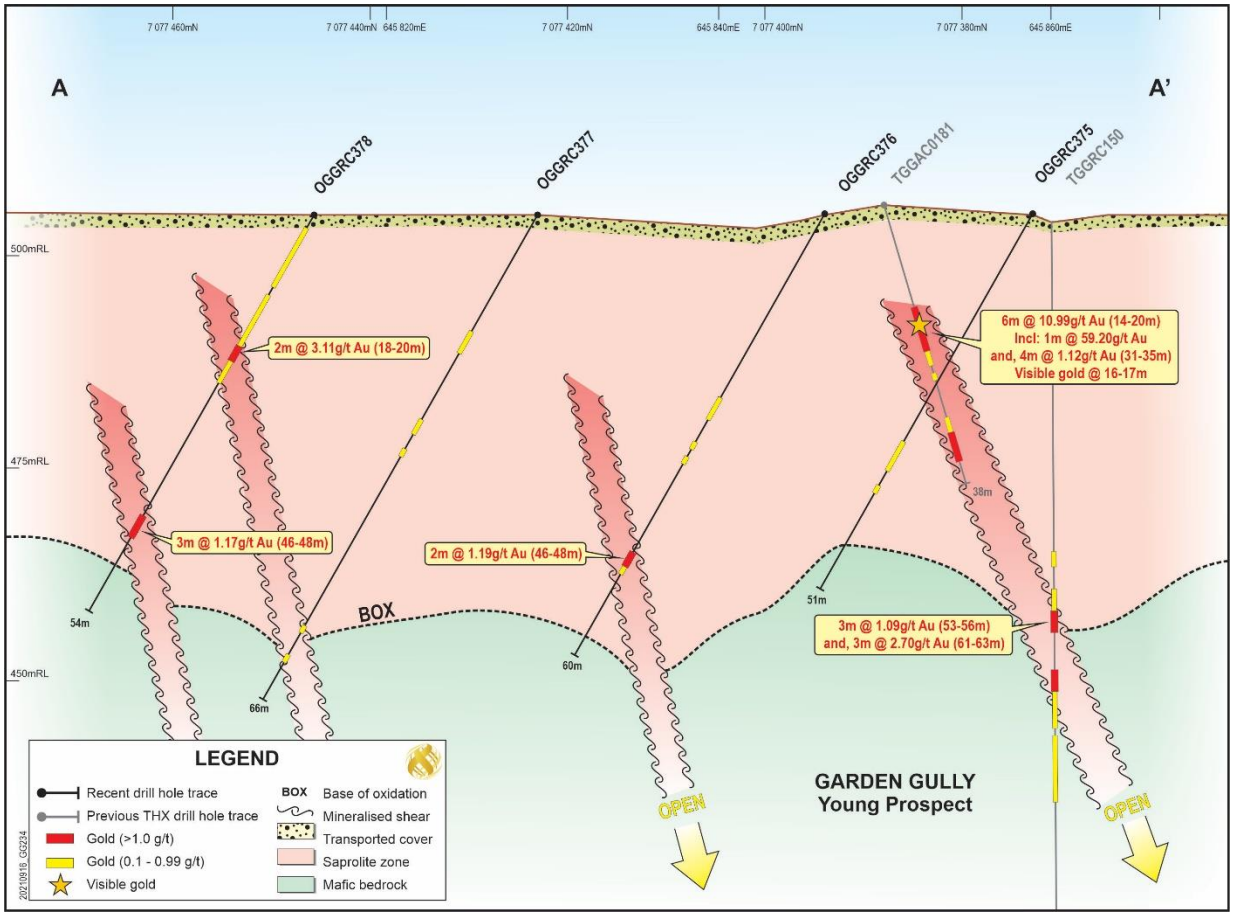

Figure 7. Cross section (A-A') through the western part of the Young Gold Prospect.

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

During the fourth quarter, a Down-Hole Electromagnetic (DHEM) survey was completed by Sandfire Resources at Red Bore on holes RBCD001, TRBC105 and TRBDD016 (Figure 8). The interpretation of the data was undertaken by Newexco. Late-time anomalies consistent with the Red Bore Formation are observed in all three holes, which could be adequately modelled with a thin plate approximating the stratigraphic horizon previously identified outside of the southern boundary of the tenement. No anomalies consistent with discrete bedrock conductors have been identified in any of these surveyed holes.

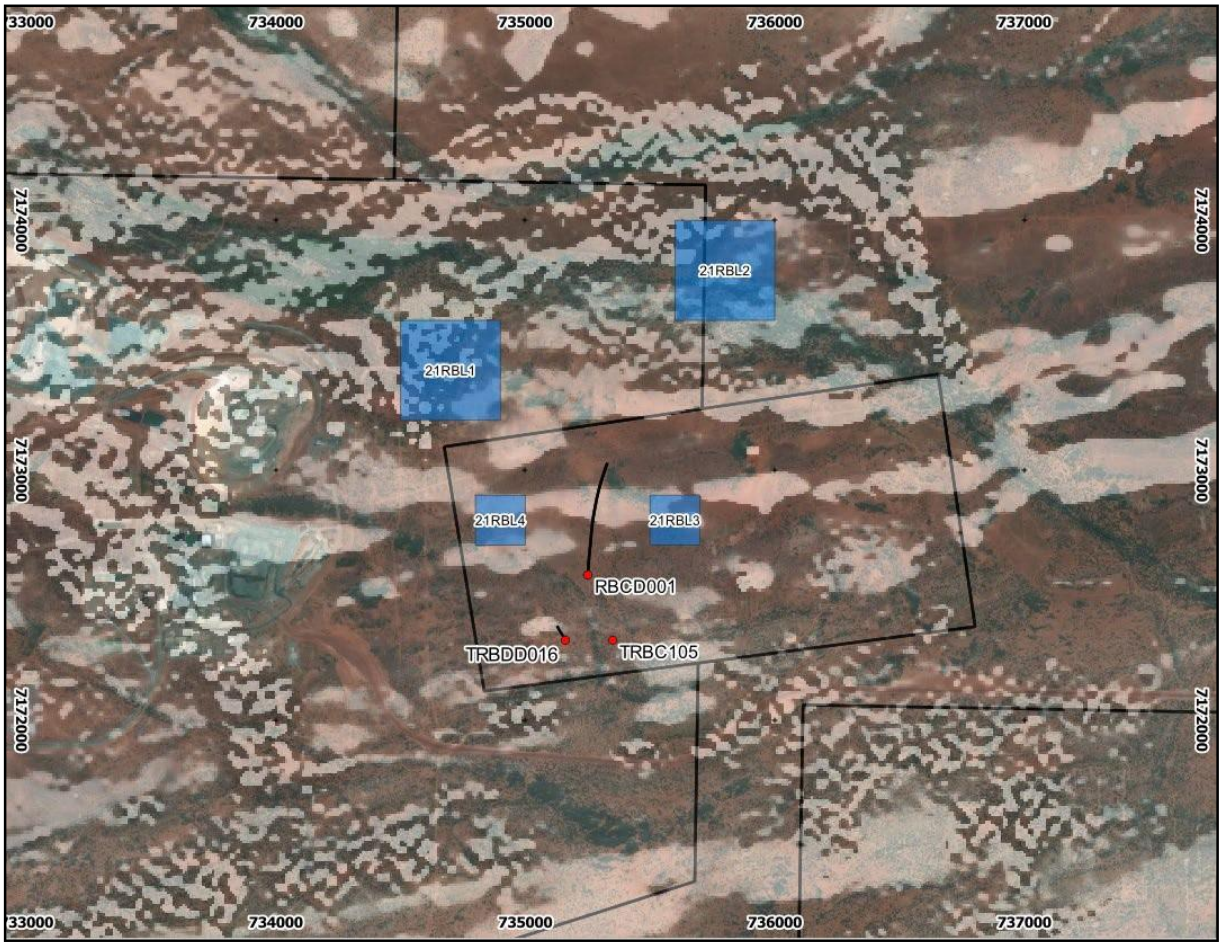

Figure 8. Red Bore DHEM survey status overlaid on regional TMI_1VD Aeromag raster.

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 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.

EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

Ora Gold's exploration and evaluation activities during the quarter totalling $355,000 predominately related to:

- Interpretation of assay results from RC drilling at the Lydia North Gold Prospect completed in the previous quarter;
- Interpretation of assay results from RC drilling at the Transylvania Gold Prospect completed in the previous quarter;
- Interpretation of assay results from RC drilling at the Young Gold Prospect completed in the previous quarter;
- Surface geochemistry sampling and assaying; and
- 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	15%	15%	-		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 Abbotts 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 – Abbotts, 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 Agreement.

OTHER GARDEN GULLY AREA TARGETS AND PROSPECTS

Several other gold occurrences and untested geological and geophysical targets south of the main Garden Gully drainage form the **Lydia-Eclipse Lineament** shown in Figure 9.

The **Lydia** deposit was discovered in 1912 and shallow prospects were mined to a about 30m depth. Previous mining and drilling indicates a north-striking, steeply dipping 80m wide mineralised zone.

Drilling to date by Ora Gold has tested the near-surface and down-dip potential of the main Lydia Shear Zone (Central and North). The base of oxidation varies between 60-80m and strong gold mineralisation has been intersected over a strike length of 270m in oxide, supergene and primary zones. Further drilling is planned to infill and extend the known mineralisation and to delineate a Mineral Resource. A Mining Lease application for Lydia was submitted on 26 June 2020.

Crown Prince East prospect was partially drilled by Doray Minerals in 2014 with encouraging gold intersections. A prominent soil anomaly is displayed in Figure 10**.** During the quarter detailed soil sampling was done over the Crown Prince South-East prospect with three anomalous trends showing a potential extension towards Crown Prince and Crown Prince South prospects. More soil geochemistry is planned to cover the gap between these prospects and to define new drill targets.

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

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

Abernethy Shear Zone is one of the best-defined mineralised structures in the Abbotts Greenstone Belt and has been targeted in the past by various explorers. It is completely concealed by transported cover and was defined by sparse drilling between the Viking prospect to the north-east, and Abernethy Well South to the south-west over a strike length of more than seven kilometres (Figure 11). Interpretation of the lithology from historical drilling shows that the best gold intersections were returned from the strongly deformed footwall and hangingwall of a competent tonalitic sill/dyke at the contact with the metasediments and chloritic schists.

These contact zones and cross faults in the tonalite present extremely good targets for substantial gold deposits, such as at Cue and Day Dawn areas. Air core drilling is planned to start in November on the Abernethy Shear Zone to test these newly interpreted zones of mineralisation: initially at the Kingswood prospect along 1.6km strike where the best gold drill intercepts were obtained by Doray Minerals during 2011-2012 (Figure 12).

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.

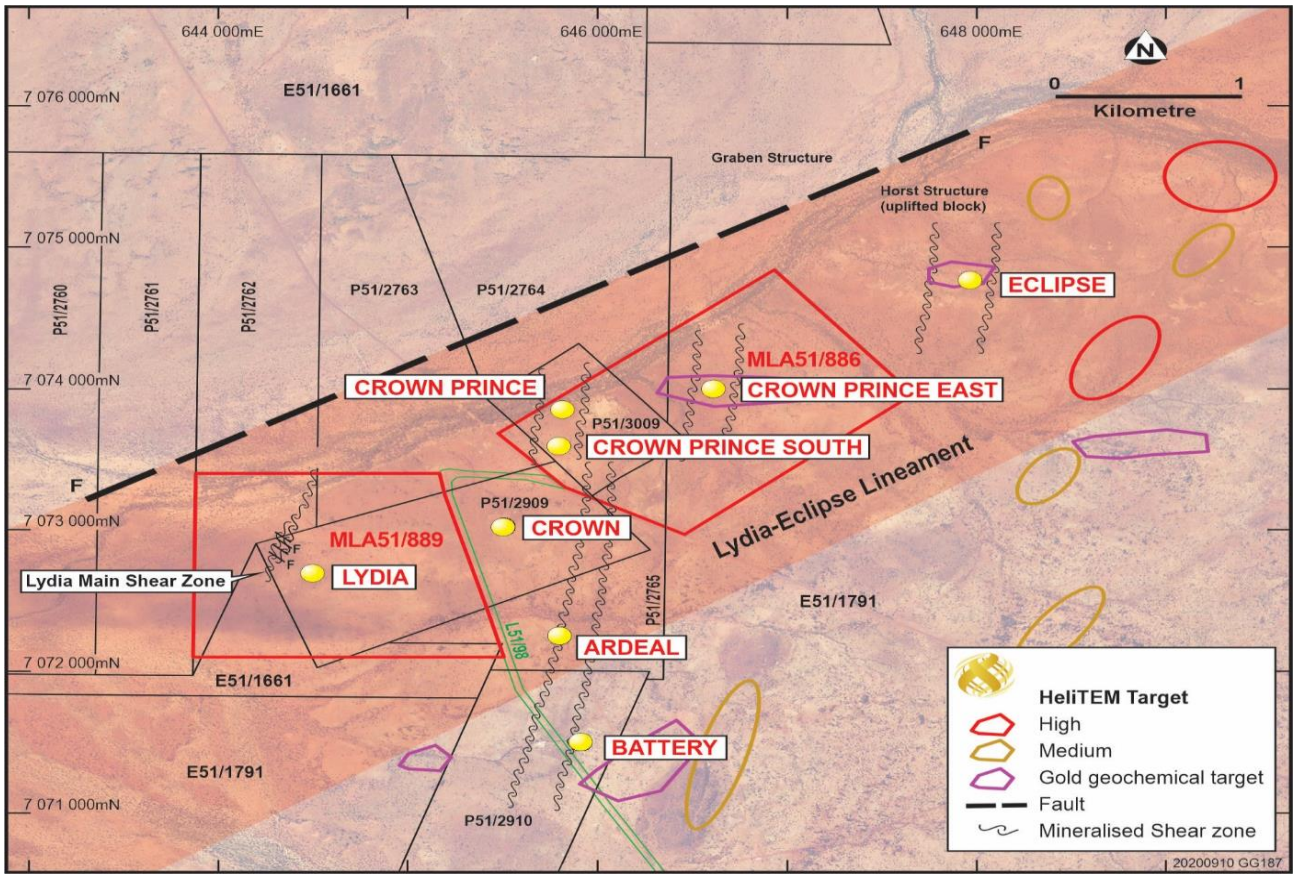

Figure 9. Gold prospects and untested targets over the Lydia-Eclipse Lineament

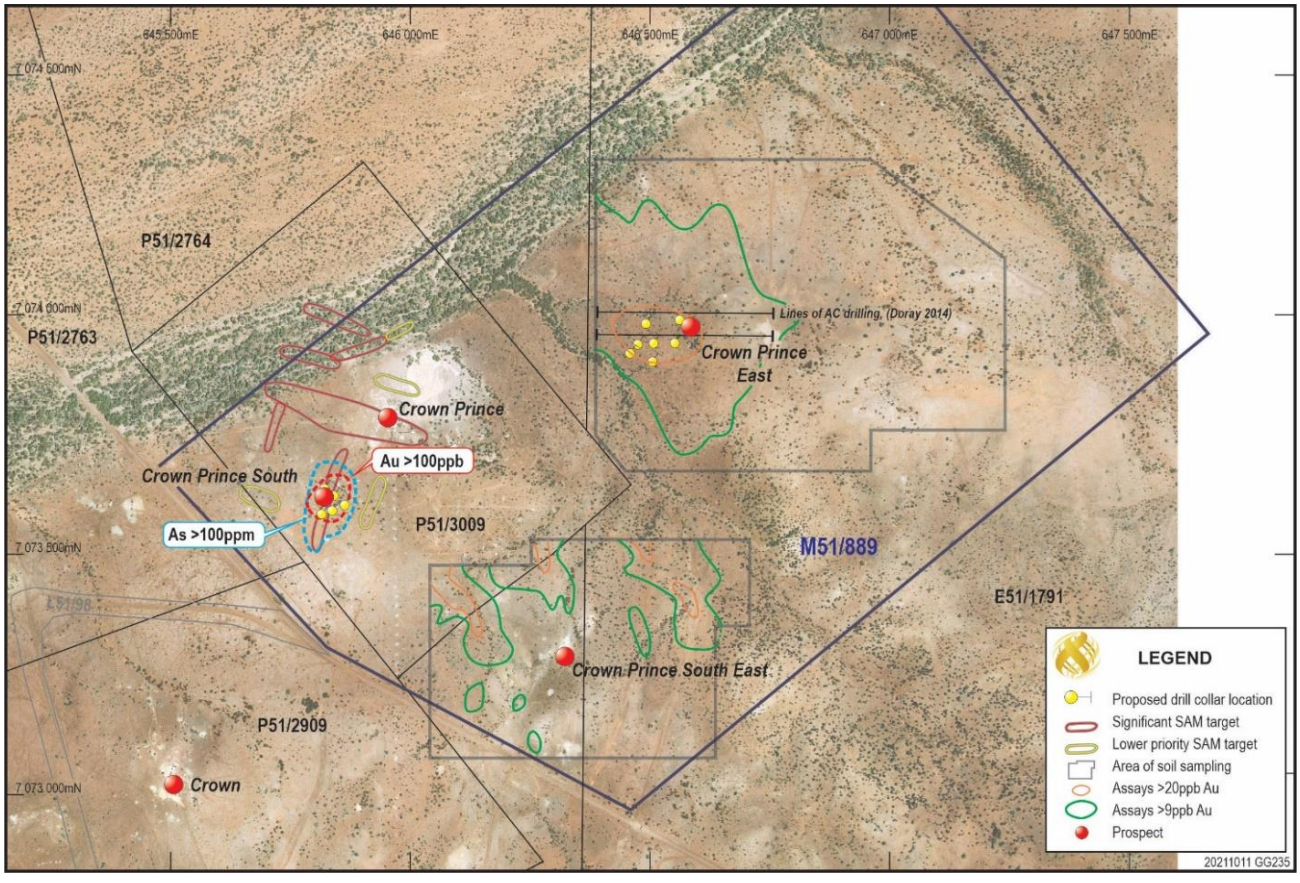

Figure 10. Soil geochemistry over the proposed M51/889 and proposed new drill targets

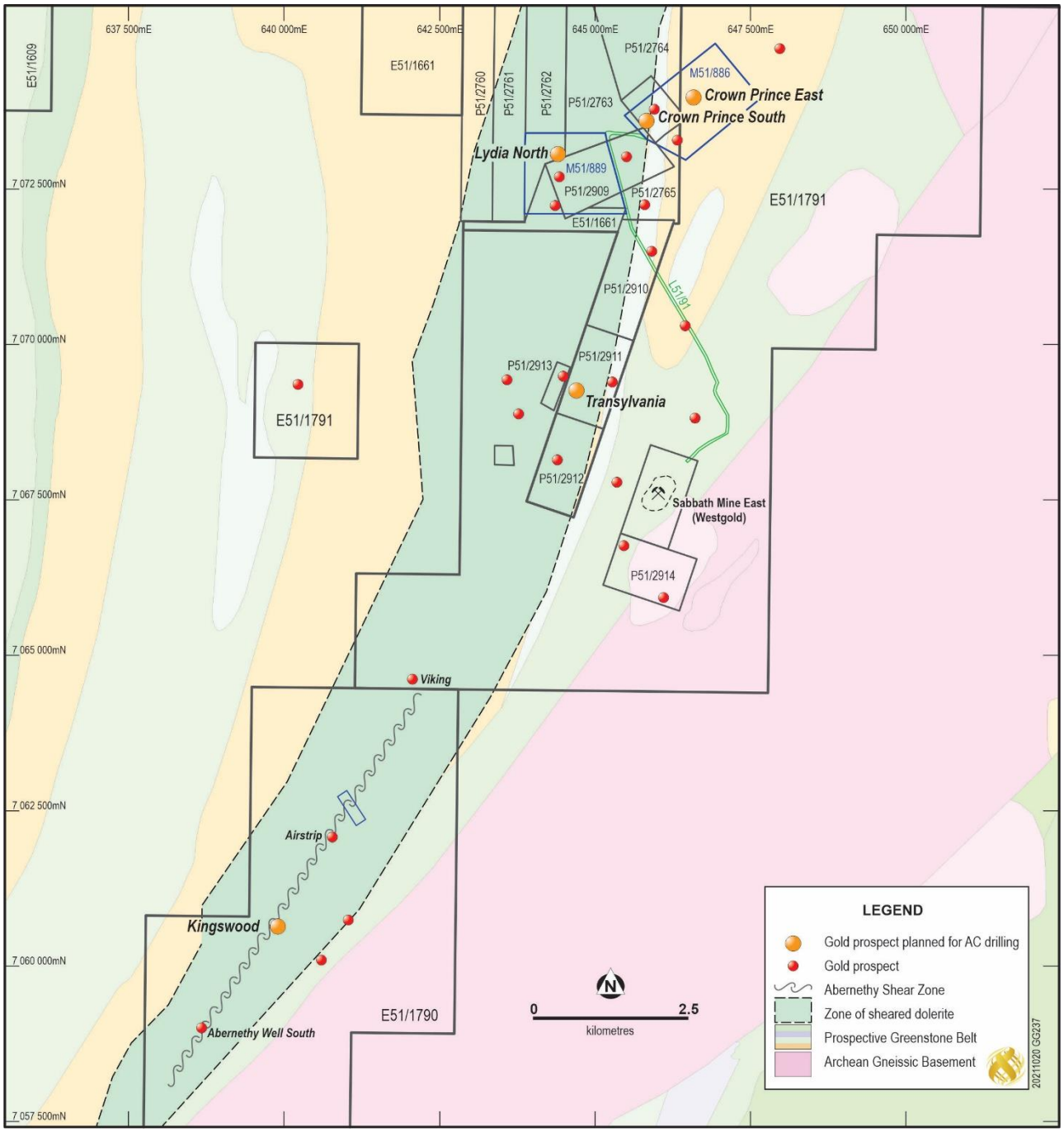

Figure 11. Gold prospects along the Abernethy Shear Zone and the eastern flank of the Abbotts Greenstone Belt

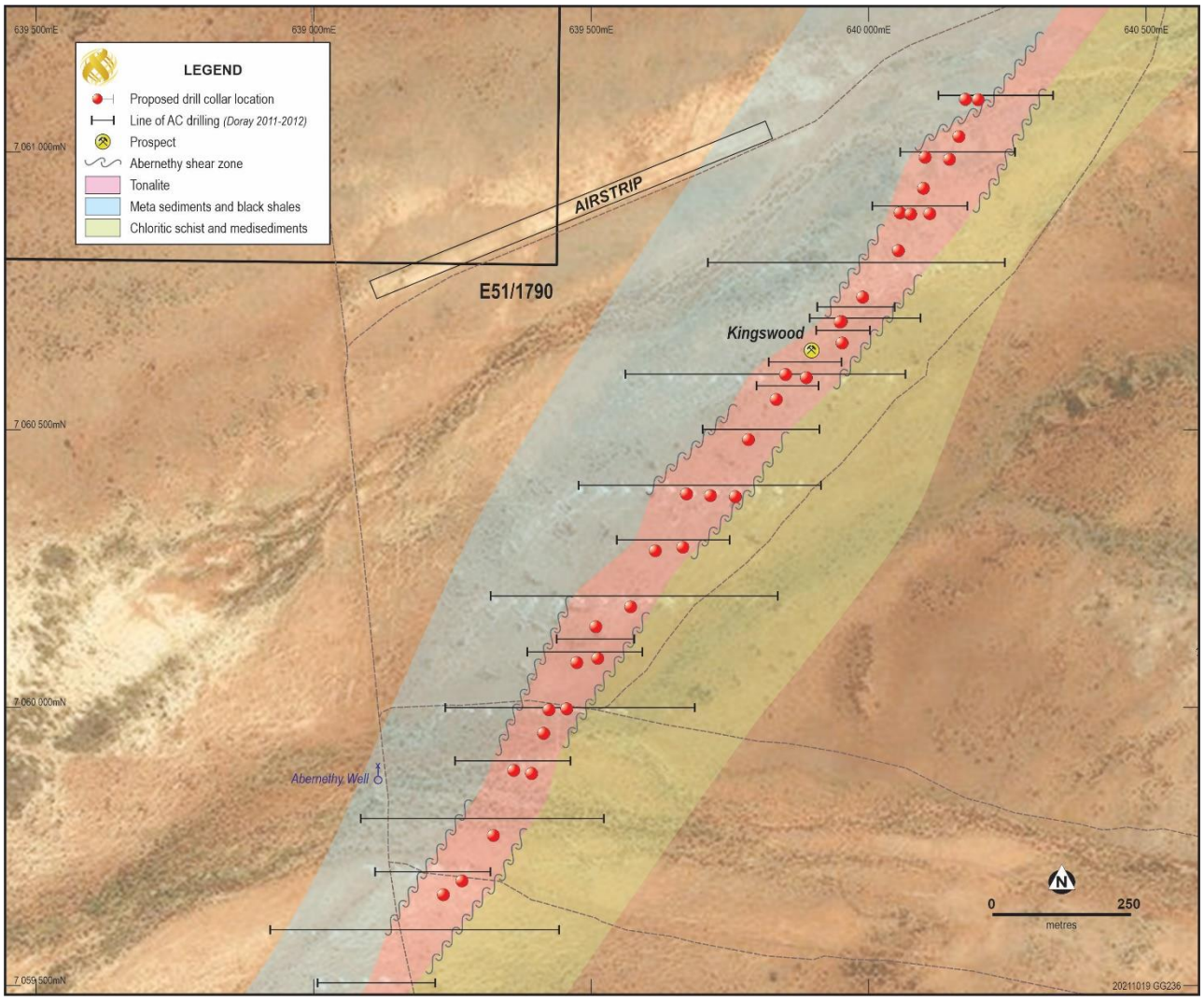

Figure 12. Proposed air core drill holes on the Kingswood gold prospect on the Abernethy Shear Zone

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	info@ora.gold
Issued Capital:	842.1M
Unquoted Options:	54.9M (various prices and expiry dates)
Market Capitalisation:	$17.6M (30 September 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. Gold values over 0.1g/t Au from the recent drilling at Lydia North and Young prospects

Hole ID	From	To	Au	Au Rp1	Average	Intersection
OGGRC375	31	32	0.191			
	32	33	0.244			
	33	34	0.18			
	34	35	0.13			
	37	38	0.114			
OGGRC376	25	26	0.549			**3m at 0.56g/t Au**
	26	27	0.392			**(25-28m)**
	27	28	0.732			
	31	32	0.155			
	33	34	0.279			
	46	**47**	**1.812**			**2m at 1.19g/t Au**
	47	**48**	0.573			**(46-48m)**
	48	49	0.365			
OGGRC377	16	19	0.101			
	28	31	0.228			
	32	33	0.1			
	56	57	0.131			
	60	61	0.213			
OGGRC378	2	5	0.103			
	5	8	0.468			**6m at 0.53g/t Au**
	8	11	0.602			**(5-11m)**
	11	14	0.152			
	14	17	0.106			
	18	**19**	**5.79**	**5.895**	**5.84**	**2m at 3.11g/t Au**
	19	**20**	0.412	0.348	0.38	**(18-20m)**
	20	21	0.142			and
	22	23	0.684			**3m at 1.17g/t Au**
	41	**44**	**1.172**	**3m comp.**		**(41-44m)**
OGGRC381	35	36	0.444			
	49	50	0.115			**3m at 0.32g/t Au**
	50	51	0.606			**(49-52m)**
	51	52	0.271	0.203	0.237	
	53	54	0.352			
OGGRC382	15	17	0.1			
	17	**18**	**2.113**	**1.883**	1.998	
	18	19	0.3	0.199	0.2495	**8m at 0.62g/t Au**
	19	20	0.339			**(17-25m)**
	20	21	0.372			**incl. 1m at 2.0g/t Au**
	21	22	0.5			**(17-18m)**
	22	23	0.635			
	23	25	0.424	**2m comp.**		
OGGRC384	20	21	0.147			
	23	24	0.176			
	24	25	0.139			
	25	26	0.229			

Hole ID	From	To	Au	Au Rp1	Average	Intersection
	29	30	0.806			**3m at 0.69g/t Au**
	30	31	0.462			**(29-32m)**
	31	32	0.806			
	36	37	0.103			
	53	55	0.116			
OGGRC385	47	48	0.886			**2m at 0.63g/t Au**
	48	49	0.373			**(47-49m)**
OGGRC387	5	7	0.217			
	20	21	0.371			
OGGRC388	18	19	0.154			
	19	20	0.2			
	24	25	0.208			
	33	34	0.363			**6m at 0.5g/t Au**
	34	35	0.982			**(33-39m)**
	35	36	0.211	0.154	0.1825	
	36	37	0.271			incl.
	37	38	0.01			
	38	**39**	**1.1**	**1.141**	**1.1205**	**1m at 1.12g/t Au**
	39	40	0.028			**(38-39m)**
	40	41	0.125			
	50	51	0.154			
OGGRC389	41	42	0.121			
	43	44	0.115			
	53	54	0.67	0.542		
OGGRC390	27	29	0.145			
	32	33	0.606			**6m at 0.83g/t Au**
	33	34	0.342			**(32-38m)**
	34	35	0.612			incl.
	35	**36**	0.866			**3m at 1.13g/t Au**
	36	**37**	**1.3**			**(35-38m)**
	37	**38**	**1.118**	**1.349**	**1.2335**	
	40	41	0.27			
	42	43	0.123			
	44	45	0.105			
	69	70	0.137			
	70	73	0.164			
OGGRC391	41	42	0.437			
	42	43	0.609			
	43	44	0.224			
	44	45	0.318			**10m at 0.5g/t Au**
	45	46	0.129			**(41-51m)**
	46	47	0.436			
	47	**48**	0.479	0.479		**incl. 3m at 1.14g/t Au**
	48	**49**	**2.445**	**2.445**		**(47-50m)**
	49	**50**	0.492	0.492		
	50	51	0.23			

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down-hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Reverse circulation (RC) sample was collected and split in even metre intervals where sample was dry. Wet sample was speared or on occasion sampled by scooping. RC drill chips from each metre were examined visually and logged by the geologist. Evidence of alteration or the presence of mineralisation was noted on the drill logs. Intervals selected by the site geologist were tested by hand-held XRF and all those with elevated arsenic contents have been bagged and numbered for laboratory analysis. • Duplicate samples are submitted at a rate of approximately 10% of total samples taken (ie one duplicate submitted for every 20 samples). The Delta XRF Analyser is calibrated before each session and is serviced according to the manufacturer's (Olympus) recommended schedule. • The presence or absence of mineralisation is initially determined visually by the site geologist, based on experience and expertise in evaluating the styles of mineralisation being sought.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	. Reverse circulation holes were drilled by a truck-mounted RWL 700 rig with 1350cpm@500psi compressor. The rig has a full lock-out isolation and emergency shut-out system.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• Volume of material collected from each metre interval of drilling completed is monitored visually by the site geologist and field assistants. Dry sample recoveries were estimated at ~95%. Wet sample recovery was lower, estimated to an average of 40%. • Samples were collected and dry sample split using a riffle splitter. • Based on the relatively small number of assays received to date, there is no evidence of either a recovery/grade relationship or of sample bias.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	• RC chips are logged visually by qualified geologists. Lithology, and where possible structures, textures, colours, alteration types and mineral estimates, are recorded. • Representative chips are retained in chip trays for each metre interval drilled. • The entire length of each drill hole is logged and evaluated.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples. • Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	• RC samples were collected and dry sample split using a riffle splitter. Material too moist for effective riffle splitting was sampled using a 4cm diameter spear. Sample submitted to the laboratory comprised three spear samples in different directions into the material for each metre interval. • The samples were sent to Intertek labs in Perth for Au analysis by FA50 (Fire Assay on 50g charge). Sample preparation techniques are well-established standard industry best practice techniques. Drill chips are dried and crushed and pulverised (whole sample) to 95% of the sample passing -75µm grind size. • Field QC procedures include using certified reference materials as assay standards. One duplicate sample is submitted for every 20 samples and a blank at 100 samples, approximately. • Evaluation of the standards, blanks and duplicate samples assays shows them to be within acceptable limits of variability.

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

Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Internal reviews are carried out regularly as a matter of policy. All assay results are considered representative as both the duplicates, standards and blanks from this programme have returned satisfactory replicated results.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The Garden Gully project comprises twenty-one granted prospecting licences P51/2909, P51/2910, P51/2911, P51/2912, P51/2913, P51/2914, P51/2760, P51/2761, P51/2762, P51/2763, P51/2764, P51/2765, P51/2941, P51/2958, P51/2958, P51/2959, P51/2960, P51/2961, P51/2962, P51/2963, P51/3009, eight granted exploration licence E51/1661, E51/1737, E51/1609, E51/1708, E51/1757, E51/1790, E51/1791, E51/1721 two mining leases M51/390 and M51/567 totalling approximately 309 square kilometres. Ora Gold Limited holds a 100% interest in each lease. The project is partially located in the Yoothapina pastoral lease, 15km north-west 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". - 1989 at Lydia, Julia Mines undertaken RAB drill holes 30 m intervals 100m apart across the shear zone targeting the arsenic anomaly; best results returned from GGO263 with 12m at 5.52g/t Au from 18m and 6m at 1.04 g/t Au from 18m within GGO264 (WAMEX a26294). - The same company has drilled several lines at the Young prospect in 1987 and significant gold intercepts have returned only around the old workings (14m at 1.79g/t Au from 16m in JY1, WAMEX a23624).
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Garden Gully project comprises now most of the Abbotts Greenstone Belt and consists of Archaean rocks of the Greensleeves Formation (Formerly Gabanintha); a bimodal succession of komatiitic volcanic mafics and ultramafics overlain by felsic volcanics and volcaniclastic sediments, black shales and siltstones and interlayered with mafic to ultramafic sills. Regional synclinal succession trending N-NE with a northern fold closure postdating E-W synform, further transected by NE trending shear zones, linearity with the NE trend of the Abernethy Shear, which is a proven regional influence on structurally controlled gold emplacement in Abbotts and Meekatharra Greenstone Belts and in the Meekatharra Granite and associated dykes. • The project is blanketed by broad alluvial flats, occasional lateritic duricrust and drainage channels braiding into the Garden Gully drainage system. Bedrock exposures are limited to areas of dolerite, typically massive and unaltered. Small basalt and metasediment outcrops exist, with some exposures of gossanous outcrops and quartz vein scree. • Gold bearing quartz reefs, veins and lodes occur almost exclusively as siliceous impregnations into zones within the Kyarra Schist Series, schistose derivatives of dolerites, gabbros and tuffs, typically occurring close to axial planes of folds and within anastomosing ductile shear zones.

Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a 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 2. • The principal geologic conclusion of the work reported from this programme at the Lydia North, Young and Transylvania prospects confirms the presence of high-grade gold mineralisation in what are interpreted to be steep shear zones within mafic schists; the presence of primary mineralisation associated with sulphides offers a very positive outlook for deep potential for the prospect which is to be further tested in follow-up drilling.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• All significant drill intercepts are displayed in Figures 3 and 6. 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, 35m to 38m in OGGRC390 is reported as 3m at 1.13g/t Au. This comprised 3 samples, each of 1m, calculated as follows: [(1*0.86) + (1*1.3) + (1*1.23)] = [3.39/3] = 1.13g/t Au. • No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Insufficient geological data have yet been collected to allow the geometry of the mineralisation to be interpreted. • True widths are unknown and insufficient information is available yet to permit interpretation of geometry. Reported intercepts are downhole intercepts and are noted as such.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to, a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Relevant location maps and figures are included in the body of this announcement (Figures 3-7). Based on the historical and recent drill data information, three cross sections have been drawn with enough confidence to display the structural and lithological and metallogenic setting.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• This announcement includes the results of all Au assays for the seventeen holes drilled at the Lydia North and Young gold prospects. 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.	• Additional RC/AC drilling is planned to commence at the Transylvania, Lydia North and Abernethy prospects as soon as possible to test the potential for strike extension and down-dip primary mineralisation along the newly defined mineralised structures. • Limited diamond drilling will be undertaken to better define the structural setting of the mineralised system.

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Name of entity

ORA GOLD LIMITED

ABN	Quarter ended ("current quarter")
74 950 465 654	30 September 2021

Consolidated statement of cash flows		**Current quarter $A'000**	**Year to date (12 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	(150)	(539)
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(106)	(383)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4	Interest received	1	3
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	(199)
1.6	Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7	Government grants and tax incentives	-	13
1.8	Other (data sales)	-	62
1.9	**Net cash from / (used in) operating activities**	**(255)**	**(1,043)**

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	(355)	(1,159)
	(e) investments	-	-
	(f) other non-current assets	-	-

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (12 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**	**(355)**	**(1,159)**

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
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of equity securities or convertible debt securities	-	-
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	200	700
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**	**200**	**723**

4.	**Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period**		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	667	1,736
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(255)	(1,043)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(355)	(1,159)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	200	723

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (12 months) $A'000
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of period**	**257**	**257**

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	257	667
5.2	Call deposits	-	-
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)**	**257**	**667**

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.

7.	**Financing facilities** *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.*	**Total facility amount at quarter end $A'000**	**Amount drawn at quarter end $A'000**
7.1	Loan facilities	4,000	3,390
7.2	Credit standby arrangements	-	-
7.3	Other (please specify)	-	-
7.4	**Total financing facilities**	4,000	3,390

7.5	**Unused financing facilities available at quarter end**	610

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)	(255)
8.2	(Payments for exploration & evaluation classified as investing activities) (item 2.1(d))	(355)
8.3	Total relevant outgoings (item 8.1 + item 8.2)	(610)
8.4	Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (item 4.6)	257
8.5	Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (item 7.5)	610
8.6	Total available funding (item 8.4 + item 8.5)	867
8.7	**Estimated quarters of funding available (item 8.6 divided by item 8.3)**	1.42

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.

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:

The Company expects to continue negative operating cashflows as it continues exploration and resources development activities to build the value of its mineral assets. As a junior mineral exploration company, the Company does not have any mining operations at this point in time to generate positive cash flow.

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:

The Company continually assesses its funding requirements. The Company has the capacity under Listing Rules 7.1 and 7.1A. to raise additional working capital to fund its operations, and also has the ability to conduct a share purchase plan and or a pro-rata issue for the purpose of raising further funding. The Company has a history of raising funds as and when required.

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:

The Company is confident that it will be able to raise additional funds required to advance disclosed work programs. As such, the Company expects to be able to continue its operations and meet its business objectives, and believes its financial condition is adequate to warrant the continued quotation of its securities on ASX for the purpose of Listing Rule 12.2.

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: 27 October 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.