

## ASX Announcement | 21 September 2023

### Exploration Continues to Grow Crown Prince Potential

#### Highlights:

- Early results from a new phase of RC drilling (both standard diameter 5.5” and slim diameter 4.5”) at Crown Prince Prospect has delivered growth to known mineralisation.
- The results define a north easterly extension to SEB. This extension is folded and offset marginally from the SEB trend. This folded zone may yield higher grades zones which will be tested by drilling that is underway.
- Recent new intercepts include:
  - 3m at 77.092g/t Au** from 53m in OGGSRC567 (SEB)
  - 12m at 8.26g/t Au** from 28m incl. **5m at 17.19g/t Au** from 33m in OGGSRC563 (SEB)
  - 5m at 8.81g/t Au** from 55m in OGGRC557 which ended in mineralisation (SEB)
  - 2m at 9.45g/t Au** from 73m in OGGSRC560 (SEB) within **9m at 3.32g/t Au** from 72m.
  - 9m at 2.50g/t Au** from 69m in OGGSRC568 (SEB)
  - 7m at 3.20g/t Au** from 3m in OGGSRC564 (SEB)
- In the current phase of drilling (which has been ongoing since August 2023) Ora has drilled 58 holes via a combination of SLRC, RC and Diamond for a total of 6,500m with 465m of assays returned with the remaining pending.

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Ora Gold Limited (**ASX: OAU**, “Ora” or the “**Company**”) is pleased to announce further exploration results from the Crown Prince Prospect (M51/886).

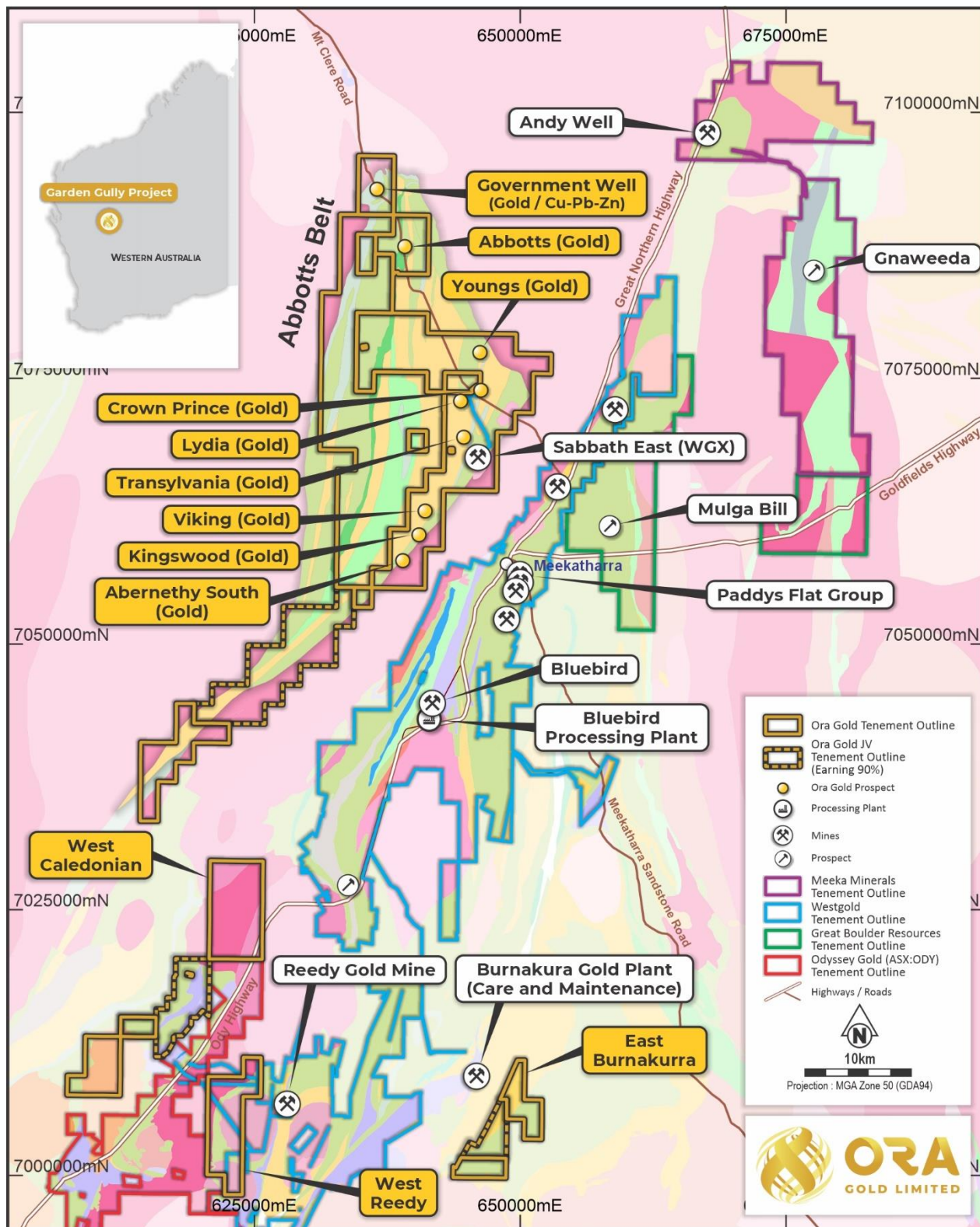
The Crown Prince Prospect is a high-grade gold deposit within Ora Gold’s Garden Gully Project. It is located 22km north-west of Meekatharra in Western Australia via the Great Northern Highway and the Mt Clere Road (Figure 1).

The advanced Crown Prince Prospect continues to be a focus as a key growth area for gold resources. The prospect comprises the MOB and SEB mineralised zones. High grade results have been returned from shallow depths and along strike at SEB as further discussed in this release.

New assay results discussed in this announcement are shown in Appendix 1 & Figures 2-4. All the recent drill hole details are included in Tables 1-3.

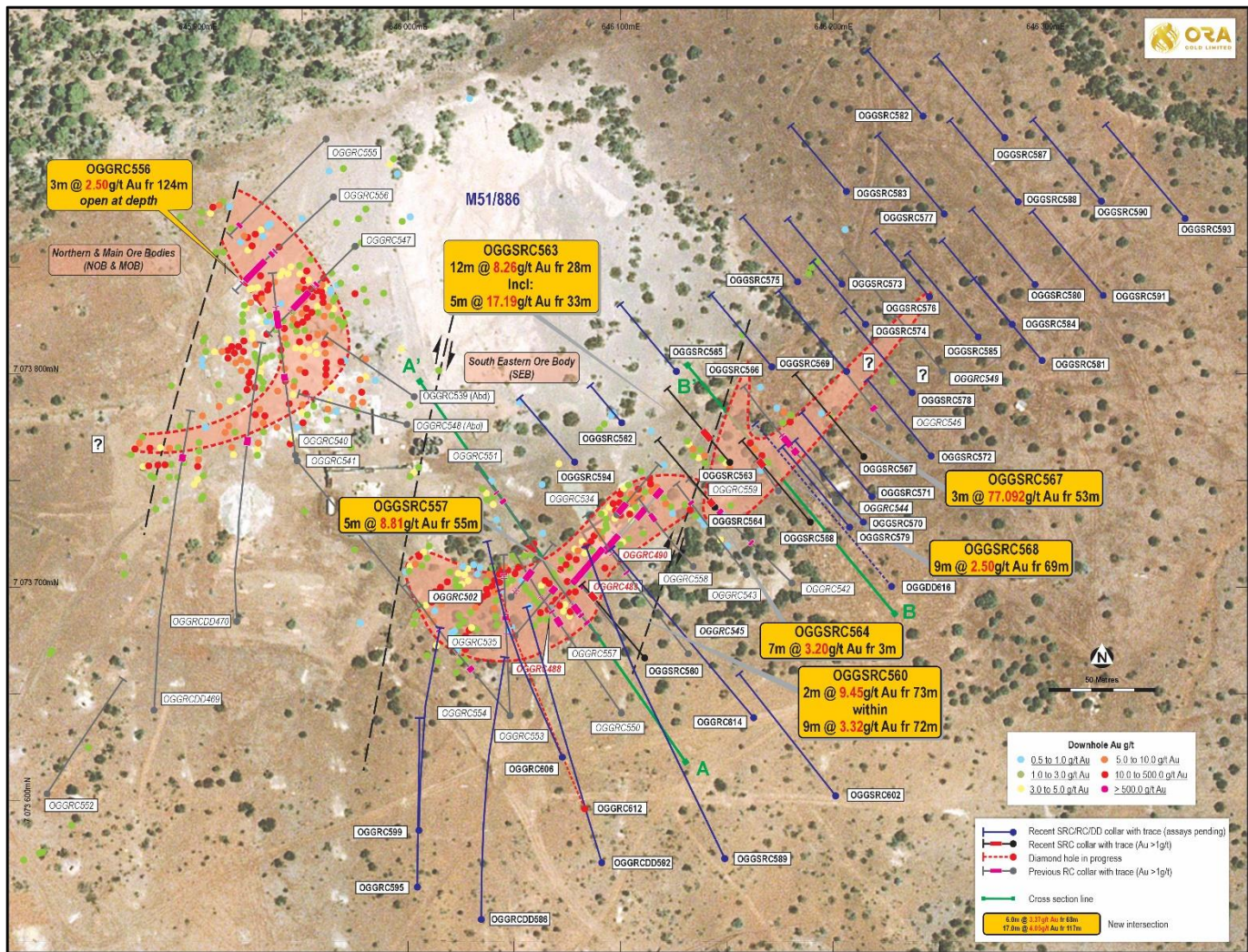
The results in this release indicate that the SEB zone is open along strike and extends north easterly as previously interpreted. The north easterly trending mineralised zone shows a *en echelon* distribution of folded high grade lodes. Ora’s drilling has successfully targeted these and delineated further zones to the north east which will be followed up by upcoming drilling. The Company is also undertaking deeper RC and diamond drilling to follow up down dip mineralisation in the more well-defined hinge zones (Figures 3-4).

**Alex Passmore Ora Gold's CEO commented:** "We are pleased with the recent early results from the Company's drilling at Crown Prince which continue to demonstrate the high-grade nature of gold mineralisation. We look forward to receiving further data from this program with the vast majority of sample assays pending."



**Figure 1. Ora Gold Regional Tenements – Crown Prince located 21km north by road to the north of Meekatharra**





**Figure 2.** Significant gold intercepts from the recent RC assay samples with the new interpreted structural setting at Crown Prince Prospect

Slim RC drilling has delivered strong results with OGGRC563 showing an intersection of 12m at 8.26g/t Au from 28m incl. 5m at 17.19g/t Au from 33m, indicating good mineralisation at shallow levels (Figure 3). This section at SEB is showing good continuity down dip and will be further tested by a diamond hole currently underway (OGGDD616 – see figure 3). This diamond hole will also gain important structural data within a newly delineated *en echelon*, folded, mineralised zone to the north east.

A mineralised interval of 2m at 9.45g/t Au from 73m in OGGRC560 (SEB) within 9m at 3.32g/t Au from 72m confirms down dip continuity of mineralisation below OGGRC557 (ended in mineralisation).

A newly delineated mineralised fold hinge in the north eastern part of SEB was intersected at shallow depths in OGGRC564 (7m at 3.20g/t Au from 3m) and 3m at 77g/t Au from 53m in OGGRC567 (Figure 2). This area will be further tested in upcoming drilling.

Results have been received for three holes which were pending results at the time of the last exploration release to ASX on the 23 August 2023.

OGGRC557 drilled to the north west through the SEB mineralised zone (see Figure 4) intersected strong gold mineralisation i.e. 5m @ 8.81 g/t Au from 55m down hole however ended in mineralisation due to technical issues with drilling and the hole is to be extended at the same diameter RC shortly.

OGGRC558 also drilled to the north west through the SEB mineralised zone further to the east along strike (see Figure 2) intersection mineralisation (7m @ 6.05 g/t Au from 59m down hole) confirming continuity of mineralisation in this area.

OGGRC559 also drilled to the north west through the SEB mineralised zone (see Figures 2 and 3) intersected shallow gold mineralisation however was cut short and will be extended at the same diameter RC shortly.

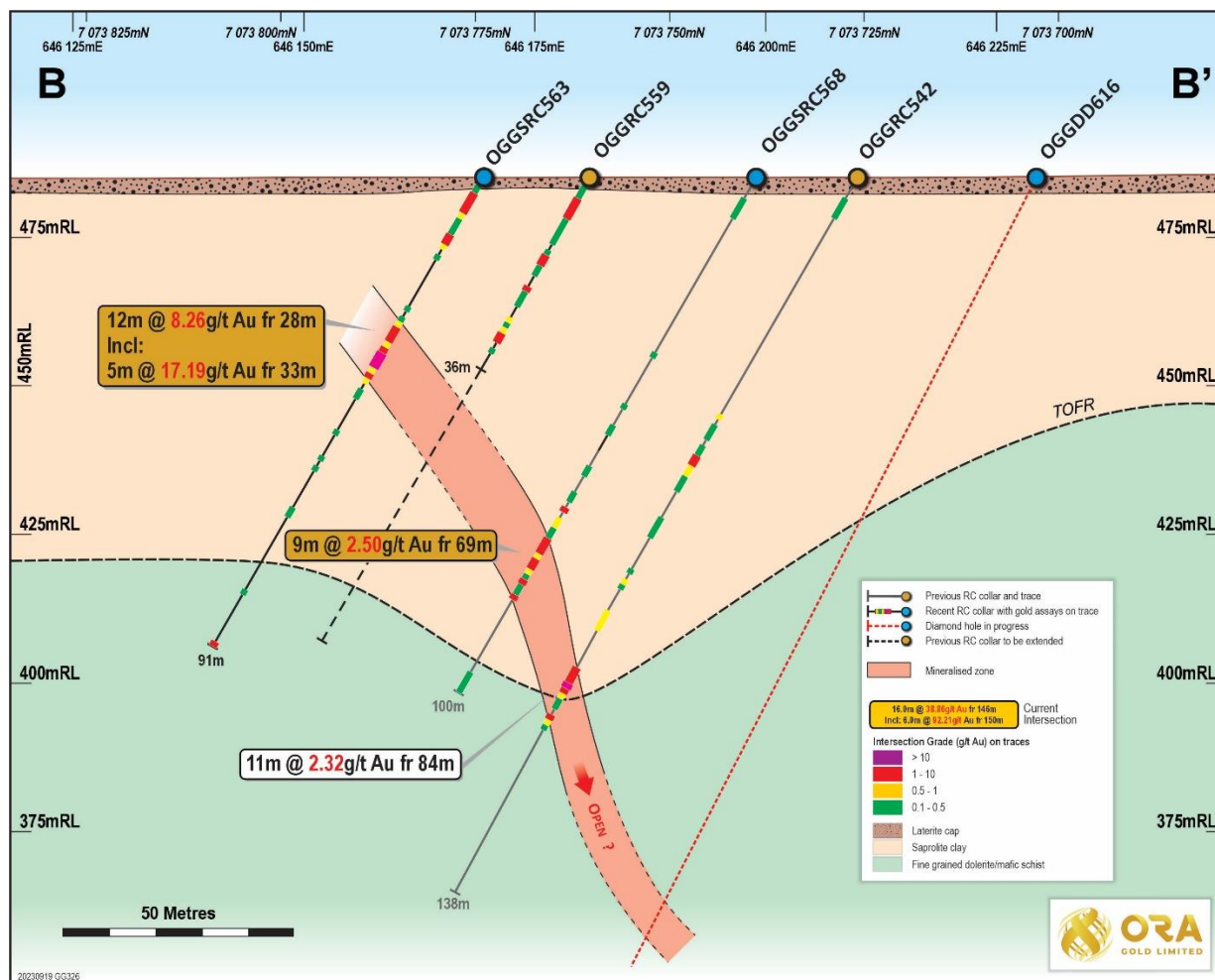


Figure 3. Cross section showing position of OGGSRC563 and OGGSRC568 within SEB and OGGDD616 in progress



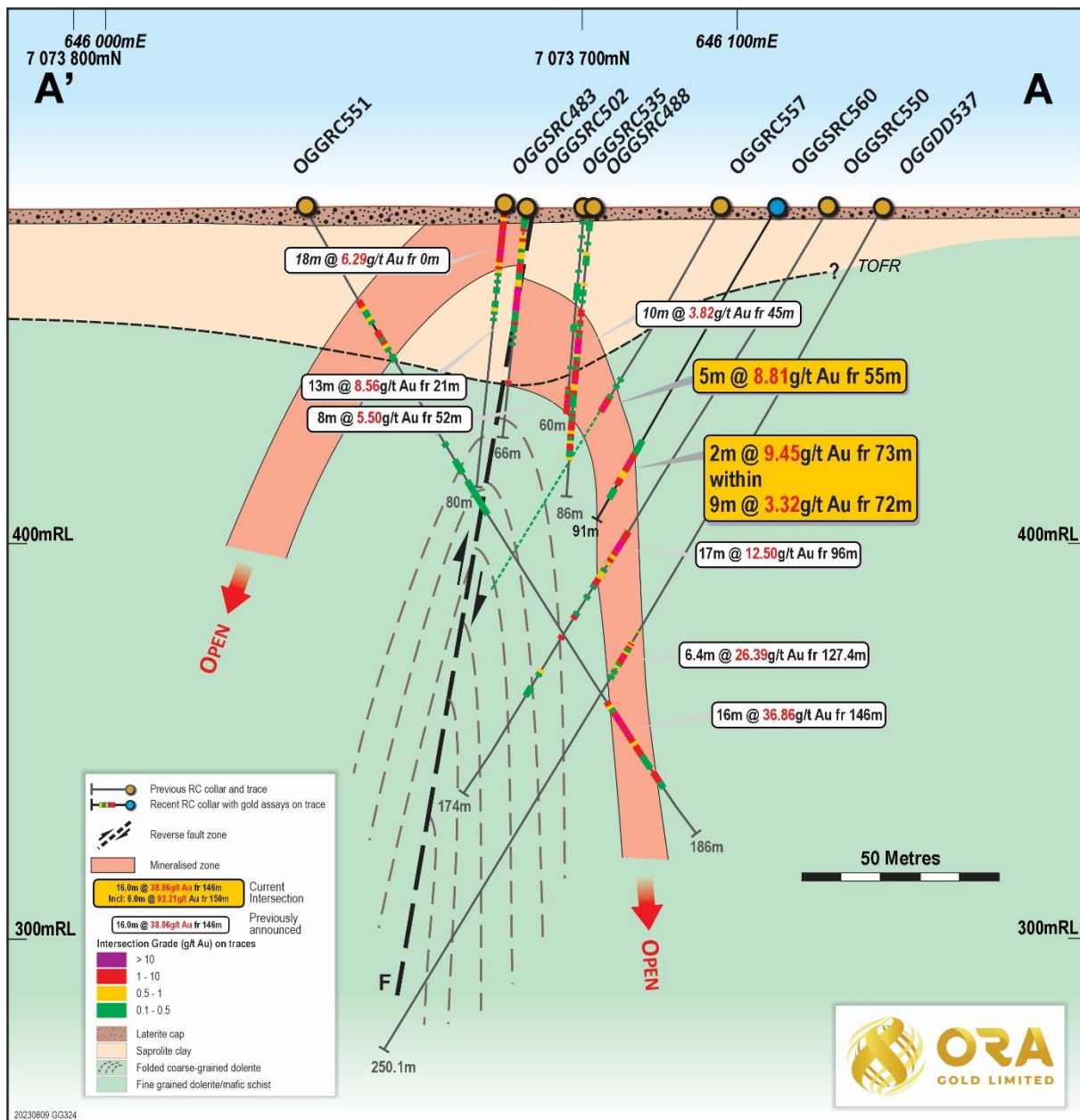


Figure 4. Interpreted reverse fault cutting through south-westerly plunging antiform at SEB

**Table 1. Recent slim reverse circulation drill hole details**

Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	Depth	Prospect	Sampling details
OGGSRC560	Slim RC	646110	7073665	485	320	-60	91	SEB	Assays received
OGGSRC561	Slim RC	646099	7073776	485	320	-60	64	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGSRC562	Slim RC	646123	7073756	485	320	-60	45	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGSRC563	Slim RC	646143	7073736	485	320	-60	91	SEB	Assays received
OGGSRC564	Slim RC	646151	7073757	485	320	-60	83	SEB	Assays received
OGGSRC565	Slim RC	646125	7073800	485	320	-60	82	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGSRC566	Slim RC	646170	7073802	485	320	-60	89	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGSRC567	Slim RC	646213	7073760	485	320	-60	100	SEB	Assays received
OGGSRC568	Slim RC	646188	7073729	485	320	-60	100	SEB	Assays received
OGGSRC569	Slim RC	646205	7073800	485	320	-60	99	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGSRC570	Slim RC	646213	7073729	485	320	-60	100	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGSRC571	Slim RC	646217	7073741	485	320	-60	103	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGSRC572	Slim RC	646245	7073760	485	320	-60	94	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGSRC573	Slim RC	646203	7073841	485	320	-60	80	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGSRC574	Slim RC	646214	7073822	485	320	-60	79	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGSRC575	Slim RC	646182	7073842	485	320	-60	80	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGSRC576	Slim RC	646244	7073835	485	320	-60	81	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGSRC577	Slim RC	646251	7073874	485	320	-60	97	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGSRC578	Slim RC	646236	7073790	485	320	-60	100	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGSRC579	Slim RC	646207	7073726	485	320	-60	100	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGSRC580	Slim RC	646293	7073841	485	320	-60	91	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGSRC581	Slim RC	646297	7073805	485	320	-60	100	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGSRC582	Slim RC	646241	7073920	485	320	-60	81	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGSRC583	Slim RC	646205	7073884	485	320	-60	84	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGSRC584	Slim RC	646283	7073822	485	320	-60	103	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGSRC585	Slim RC	646267	7073816	485	320	-60	99	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGSRC587	Slim RC	646279	7073910	485	320	-60	100	SEB	Assays Pending

Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	Depth	Prospect	Sampling details
OGGSRC588	Slim RC	646285	7073880	485	320	-60	100	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGSRC590	Slim RC	646325	7073880	485	320	-60	100	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGSRC591	Slim RC	646325	7073836	485	320	-60	103	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGSRC593	Slim RC	646363	7073872	485	320	-60	115	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGSRC594	Slim RC	646077	7073757	485	320	-60	80	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGSRC596	Slim RC	646540	7073900	485	320	-60	82	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGSRC597	Slim RC	646550	7074010	485	320	-60	100	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGSRC598	Slim RC	646585	7073961	485	320	-60	103	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGSRC600	Slim RC	646572	7073930	485	320	-60	99	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGSRC601	Slim RC	646514	7073923	485	320	-60	103	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGSRC603	Slim RC	646580	7073900	485	320	-60	80	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGSRC604	Slim RC	646544	7073898	485	320	-60	103	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGSRC605	Slim RC	646518	7074007	485	320	-60	100	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGSRC607	Slim RC	646547	7073969	485	320	-60	97	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGSRC608	Slim RC	646490	7074015	485	320	-60	80	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGSRC609	Slim RC	646500	7073903	485	320	-60	113	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGSRC610	Slim RC	646503	7073902	485	320	-60	80	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGSRC611	Slim RC	646540	7073860	485	320	-60	103	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGSRC613	Slim RC	646584	7073862	485	320	-60	100	SEB	Assays Pending

**Table 2. Recent reverse circulation drill hole details**

Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	Depth	Prospect	Sampling details
* OGGRC556	RC	645963	7073883	485	227.7	-60	127	MOB	Assays received
* OGGRC557	RC	646101	7073676	485	321.4	-60	60	SEB	Assays received
* OGGRC558	RC	646134	7073709	485	319.2	-60	84	SEB NE	Assays received
* OGGRC559	RC	646174	7073745	485	324	-60	36	SEBNE	Assays received
OGGRC586	RC	646033	7073543	485	320	-60	180	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGRC589	RC	646148	7073570	485	340	-60	156	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGRC592	RC	646090	7073569	485	0	-60	160	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGRC595	RC	646003.5	7073557.3	485	340	-60	150	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGRC599	RC	646003.5	7073582.3	485	320	-60	210	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGRC602	RC	646200	7073600	485	320	-60	138	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGRC606	RC	646071	7073619	485	320	-60	210	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGRC612	RC	646082	7073594	485	335.96	-60	210	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGRC614	RC	646162	7073636	485	340	-60	210	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGRC615	RC	646033	7073568	485	320	-60	12	SEB	Assays Pending

\* Previously drilled

**Table 3. Recent diamond drill hole details**

Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	Pre-Collar Depth	Final Depth	Prospect
*OGGRCDD539	RCDD	646001	7073788	485	305	-60	102	221.8	MOB
*OGGRCDD586	RCDD	646033	7073543	485	320	-60	180	273	SEB
*OGGRCDD589	RCDD	646148	7073570	485	340	-60	156	318	SEB
*OGGRCDD592	RCDD	646090	7073569	485	0	-60	160	251	SEB
*OGGDD616	DD	646226	7073699	485	320	-60	0	In progress	SEB

\* All assays pending



## Next Steps

The Company continues to interpret results as they come to hand and program the next areas for drilling.

SEB mineralisation is still open along strike and as drilling continues to delineate extensions to mineralisation.

**The announcement has been authorised for release to ASX by the Board of Ora Gold Limited.**

For further background on Ora Gold Ltd please visit our website: <https://www.ora.gold/>

## For Further Information Contact:

**Alex Passmore**  
Chief Executive Officer  
08 9389 6927

**Jane Morgan**  
Investor and Media Relations  
jm@janemorganmanagement.com.au  
+ 61 (0) 405 555 618

### Competent Person Statement

The details contained in this report that pertain to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, are based upon, and fairly represent, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Costica Vieru, a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Vieru has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style(s) of mineralisation and type(s) of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Mr Vieru consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears.

### About Ora Gold

Ora Gold Limited (ASX: OAU) is a mineral exploration and development company which holds a substantial package of tenements in the prolific Murchison goldfield near Meekatharra, Western Australia.

The Company is focused on the Garden Gully Gold Project which comprises a 677km<sup>2</sup> tenure package covering the Abbots Greenstone Belt and other key regional structures. The project has multiple gold prospects along the belt with the most advanced being the Crown Prince Prospect. Gold mineralisation in the belt is controlled by major north trending structures and contact zones between felsic and mafic metamorphosed rocks.



Crown Prince Prospect is located within a granted mining lease and is advancing towards development.

### Capital Structure

ASX Code: OAU

4,694m  
Shares on Issue

1,819m  
Unlisted Options

\$4.0m Cash  
(Pro-Forma June  
cash balance + Cap  
Raise settled in July  
& Aug)

Market Capitalisation  
\$37.5m

Top 20 holders  
49%

**Appendix 1. Assay results (>0.1g/t Au) - Fire Assay 50g charge and analysed by ICP-OES at Intertek labs, Perth.**

Hole No	From	To	Int(m)	Prospect	Au	Au Rpt	Average	Intersection
OGGRC556	122	123	1	MOB	0.233			
	123	124	1		0.091			
	124	125	1		3.019			3m at 2.5g/t Au
	125	126	1		0.507			(124-127m)
	126	127	1		3.969			Open at depth
OGGRC557	0	4	4	SEB	0.387			
	50	51	1		0.712			
	51	52	1		0.006			
	52	53	1		0.111			
	55	56	1		0.817			5m at 8.81g/t Au
	56	57	1		1.559			(55-60m)
	57	58	1		4.724			
	58	59	1		27.315			
	59	60	1		9.64			
OGGRC558	0	4	4	SEB	0.239			
	4	8	4		0.223			
	23	24	1		0.105			
	24	25	1		0.055			
	25	26	1		0.163	0.063	0.113	
	37	38	1		0.178			
	38	39	1		1.874			
	39	40	1		0.381			
	40	41	1		0.754			
	41	42	1		0.198			
	59	60	1		4.911			7m at 6.05g/t Au
	60	61	1		0.781			(59-66m)
	61	62	1		23.826	26.497	25.1615	
	62	63	1		2.757			
	63	64	1		4.754			
	64	65	1		2.509			
	65	66	1		1.485			
	66	67	1		0.513			
	67	68	1		0.291			
	68	69	1		0.154			
	69	70	1		0.706			
	70	71	1		1.045			
	71	72	1		0.024			
	72	73	1		0.128			
	73	74	1		0.023			
	74	78	4		0.419			
OGGRC559	0	4	4	SEB	0.299			
	4	8	4		1.661			
	8	9	1		0.388	0.523	0.4555	



	9	10	1		0.25			
	10	11	1		0.199			
	11	12	1		0.138			
	12	13	1		0.101			
	13	14	1		0.753			
	14	15	1		0.346			
	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	1		<b>2.406</b>			
	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	1		<b>1.736</b>			
	17	18	1		0.473			
	18	19	1		0.313			
	19	20	1		0.037			
	20	21	1		0.02			
	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	1		<b>1.915</b>			
	22	23	1		0.134			
	23	24	1		0.135			
	24	25	1		0.104			
	25	26	1		0.03			
	26	27	1		0.039			
	27	28	1		0.962			
	28	29	1		0.49			
	29	30	1		0.921			
	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>	1		<b>1.699</b>			
	<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>	1		<b>3.441</b>			
	32	33	1		0.042			
	33	34	1		0.105			
<b>OGGSRC560</b>	68	69	1	<b>SEB</b>	0.141			
	69	70	1		0.165			
	70	71	1		0.209			
	71	72	1		0.218			
	<b>72</b>	<b>73</b>	1		<b>1.351</b>			<b>9m at 3.32g/t Au</b>
	<b>73</b>	<b>74</b>	1		<b>7.669</b>			<b>(72-81m)</b>
	<b>74</b>	<b>75</b>	1		<b>11.03</b>	<b>11.418</b>	<b>11.224</b>	
	<b>75</b>	<b>76</b>	1		<b>3.213</b>			
	<b>76</b>	<b>77</b>	1		<b>1.294</b>			
	<b>77</b>	<b>78</b>	1		<b>0.623</b>			
	<b>78</b>	<b>79</b>	1		<b>0.854</b>			
	<b>79</b>	<b>80</b>	1		<b>1.601</b>			
	<b>80</b>	<b>81</b>	1		<b>2.047</b>			
	81	85	4		0.24			
<b>OGGSRC563</b>	0	1	1	<b>SEB</b>	0.124			
	1	2	1		0.151			
	2	3	1		0.244			
	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	1		<b>1.207</b>			<b>5m at 1.26g/t Au</b>
	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	1		<b>1.439</b>	1.826	<b>1.6325</b>	<b>(3-8m)</b>
	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	1		<b>1.111</b>			

	6	7	1		1.571			
	7	8	1		0.773			
	8	9	1		0.121			
	9	10	1		0.116			
	10	11	1		0.101			
	11	12	1		1.394			3m at 1.14g/t Au
	12	13	1		1.15			(11-14m)
	13	14	1		0.883			
	14	15	1		0.063			
	15	16	1		0.108			
	25	26	1		0.164			
	26	27	1		0.09			
	27	28	1		0.447			
	28	29	1		0.952			12m at 8.26g/t Au
	29	30	1		2.631			(28-40m)
	30	31	1		5.133			
	31	32	1		1.417			
	32	33	1		0.729			incl.
	33	34	1		9.398			5m at 17.19g/t Au
	34	35	1		22.367			(33-38m)
	35	36	1		40.106	37.746	38.926	
	36	37	1		14.555			
	37	38	1		0.912			
	38	39	1		1.213			
	39	40	1		0.986	0.754		
	41	42	1		0.132			
	42	43	1		0.123			
	49	50	1		0.128			
	54	55	1		0.174			
	55	56	1		0.035			
	56	57	1		0.123			
	64	65	1		0.387			
	65	66	1		0.115			
	80	81	1		0.264			
	90	91	1		1.245			Open at depth
OGGSRC564	0	1	1	SEB	0.316			
	1	2	1		0.466			
	2	3	1		0.51			
	3	4	1		0.71			7m at 3.2g/t Au
	4	5	1		2.901			(3-10m)
	5	6	1		5.597	5.13	5.3635	
	6	7	1		5.861			
	7	8	1		4.515			
	8	9	1		0.84			
	9	10	1		2.009			

	10	11	1		0.542			
	11	12	1		0.465			
	12	13	1		0.394			
	13	14	1		0.363			
	14	15	1		0.681			
	15	16	1		1.852			12m at 1.55g/t Au
	16	17	1		2.311			(15-27m)
	17	18	1		1.657			
	18	19	1		1.179			
	19	20	1		5.597			
	20	21	1		3.108			
	21	22	1		1.663			
	22	23	1		1.064			
	23	24	1		3.078	3.756	3.417	
	24	25	1		0.382			
	25	26	1		0.613			
	26	27	1		1.548			
	27	28	1		0.308			
	40	41	1		0.152			
	43	44	1		0.245			
OGGSRC567	53	54	1	SEB	175	282.948	229	3m at 77.092g/t Au
	54	55	1		0.639			(53-56m)
	55	56	1		1.637			incl.
	58	59	1		0.105			1m at 228.97g/t Au
	62	63	1		9.707	9.39	9.5485	(53-54m)
	63	64	1		0.234			
	64	65	1		0.342			
	73	74	1		0.803			
	97	98	1		0.259			
	98	100	2		0.996			Open at depth
OGGSRC568	4	8	4	SEB	0.266			
	34	35	1		0.149			
	44	45	1		0.193	0.165	0.179	
	48	49	1		0.357			
	49	50	1		0.244			
	56	57	1		0.242			
	57	58	1		0.188			
	61	62	1		0.249			
	62	63	1		0.208	0.177	0.1925	
	63	64	1		0.914			2m at 1.09g/t Au
	64	65	1		1.273			(63-64m)
	65	66	1		0.043			
	66	67	1		0.558			and
	67	68	1		0.762			9m at 2.5g/t Au
	68	69	1		0.203			(69-78m)



	69	70	1		<b>0.454</b>			
	70	71	1		<b>6.398</b>	<b>6.556</b>	<b>6.477</b>	
	71	72	1		<b>2.352</b>			
	72	73	1		<b>5.904</b>			
	73	74	1		<b>0.744</b>			
	74	75	1		<b>1.919</b>			
	75	76	1		<b>3.305</b>			
	76	77	1		<b>0.961</b>			
	77	78	1		<b>0.387</b>			
	78	79	1		<b>2.55</b>			
	79	80	1		0.153			
	80	81	1		0.479	0.511	0.495	
	81	82	1		<b>1.401</b>			
	96	100	4		0.186			<b>Open at depth</b>

## 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"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Duplicate samples are submitted at a rate of approximately 10% of total samples taken (ie one duplicate submitted for every 20 samples). The Vanta XRF Analyser is calibrated before each session and is serviced according to the manufacturer's (Olympus) recommended schedule.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<p>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).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For OGGSRC 560–613 drilling technique was a slimline Reverse Circulation (RC) with a hammer diameter of 4.5" (114.3mm) using a truck mounted KWL700/T685 drill rig.</li> <li>For OGGRC 586–615 drilling technique was a Reverse Circulation (RC) with a hammer diameter of 5.5" (130mm) using a truck mounted KWL700 drill rig with a 1350cfm/500psi onboard compressor.</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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%.</li> <li>Samples were collected and dry sample split using a riffle splitter.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC chips are logged visually by qualified geologists. Lithology, and where possible structures, textures, colours, alteration types and minerals estimates are recorded.</li> <li>Representative chips are retained in chip trays for each meter interval drilled.</li> <li>The entire length of each drill hole is logged and evaluated.</li> </ul>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 meter interval.</li> <li>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</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<p>industry best practice techniques. Drill chips are dried and crushed and pulverised (whole sample) to 95% of the sample passing -75µm grind size.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field QC procedures include using certified reference materials as assay standards at every 20m. One duplicate sample is submitted for every 20 samples and a blank at 50 samples, approximately.</li> <li>Evaluation of the standards, blanks and duplicate samples assays shows them to be within acceptable limits of variability.</li> <li>Sample representativity and possible relationship between grain size and grade was confirmed following re-sampling and re-assaying of high-grade interval.</li> <li>Sample size follows industry standard best practice and is considered appropriate for these style(s) of mineralisation.</li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 using 50g Fire Assay and analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry.</li> <li>The handheld XRF equipment used is an Olympus Vanta 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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All significant intersections are calculated and verified on screen and are reviewed prior to reporting.</li> <li>The programme included no twin holes.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>No adjustment to assay data has been needed.</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill hole locations have been established using a differential GPS with an accuracy of ±0.3m. Regular surveys were undertaken every 18m using a Gyro survey tool.</li> <li>The map projection applicable to the area is Australian Geodetic GDA94, Zone 50.</li> </ul>
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill hole collars were located and oriented to deliver maximum relevant geological information to allow the geological model being tested to be assessed effectively.</li> <li>This is still early-stage exploration and is not sufficiently advanced for this to be applicable.</li> <li>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 meter intervals.</li> </ul>
Orientation of data in relation to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This programme is the third exploration drilling to test the south-east extension of the Crown Prince main ore body. All drill holes within this area have been drilled</li> </ul>



<i>geological structure</i>	<i>extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	320 to 360 degrees north-westerly at -60 degrees dip. Insufficient data has been collected and compiled to be able to establish true widths, orientation of lithologies, relationships between lithologies, or the nature of any structural controls as no diamond drilling was undertaken. The main aim of this programme is to generate geological data to develop an understanding of these parameters. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data collected so far presents no suggestion that any sampling bias has been introduced.</li> </ul>
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i></li> <li><i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Garden Gully project comprises one granted prospecting licence, P51/3009, six granted exploration licences E51/1661, E51/1737, E51/1609, E51/1708, E51/1790, E51/1791 and four mining leases M51/390, M51/567, M51/886 and M51/889, totaling approximately 217 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.</li> <li>The licences are in good standing and there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate.</li> </ul>
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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”.</li> <li>Seltrust explored for copper and zinc from 1977, reporting stratigraphically controlled “gossanous” rock from chip sampling and drilling.</li> <li>In 1988, Dominion gold exploration at Crown defined a &gt;100ppb gold soil anomaly. RAB to 32m: “no significant mineralisation”: drilling was “sub-parallel to the dip of mineralisation”; best intersection: 15m at 2.38g/t from 5m.</li> <li>1989 at Lydia: Julia Mines RAB drill holes 30 m intervals 100m apart across the shear zone targeting the arsenic anomaly. 12m at 5.16 g/t Au from 18m; 6m at 3.04 g/t Au from 18m. No samples deeper than 24m due to poor recovery, so open at depth in the prospective shear zone. Julia also drilled shallow air core at Crown mine, returned best intersection of 2m at 0.4g/t Au from 34m in quartz veins in felsic volcanics.</li> <li>In 1989, Matlock Mining explored North Granite Well and Nineteenth Hole; best result 8m at 2.1 g/t Au. Supergene zone: grades to 3.17 g/t Au and still open.</li> <li>1993 – 2003: St Barbara Mines: RAB, RC on E51/1661. Gold associated with black shale (best: 1m at 0.64 g/t).</li> <li>In 1996, Australian Gold Resources RAB and RC drilling found Cu, Zn and Ag anomalies (up to 1800ppm Cu, 1650ppm Zn and 3.8 g/t Ag) associated with</li> </ul>

		<p>saprolitic clay and black shales at 60-80m deep on current E51/1661.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2001-2002, Gamen (Bellissimo &amp; Red Bluff Noms) trenched, sampled, mapped and RC drilled at Crown. Results (up to 0.19 g/t Au) suggest the presence of gold mineralisation further to the east of Crown Gold Mine.</li> <li>- 2008 – 2009: Accent defined targets N and S of Nineteenth Hole from satellite imagery and airborne magnetics.</li> </ul>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Garden Gully project comprises now most of the Abbotts Greenstone Belt; comprised of Archaean rocks of the Greensleeves Formation (Formerly Gabanintha); a bimodal succession of komatiitic volcanic mafics and ultramafics overlain by felsic volcanics and 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 Abernathy Shear, which is a proven regional influence on structurally controlled gold emplacement in Abbotts and Meekatharra Greenstone Belts and in the Meekatharra Granite and associated dykes.</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>• <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>• <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li>• <i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li>• <i>hole length.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All relevant drill hole details are presented in Tables 1-3.</li> <li>• The principal geologic conclusion of the work reported from this programme at the Crown Prince prospect confirms the presence of high-grade gold mineralization in what are interpreted to be steep plunging shoots. Extensive primary gold mineralization was also intercepted below the base of oxidation; primary mineralization associated with sulphides, mainly pyrite and arsenopyrite, which offers a very positive outlook for deep potential for the prospect which is to be further tested in follow-up drilling.</li> </ul>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually material and should be stated.</i></li> <li>• <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i></li> <li>• <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All significant drill intercepts are displayed in Figures 2-4. Full assay data over 0.1g/t Au are included in Appendix 1. No assay grades have been cut.</li> <li>• Arithmetic weighted averages are used. For example, 53m to 56m in OGGSRC567 is reported as 3m at 70.08g/t Au. This comprised 3 samples, each of 1m, calculated as follows: <math>[(1*229) + (1*0.639) + (1*1.637)] = [231.276/3] = 77.092\text{g/t Au}</math>.</li> <li>• No metal equivalent values are used.</li> </ul>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> <li>• <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficient geological data have yet been collected to allow the geometry of the mineralization to be interpreted.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to, a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevant location maps and figures are included in the body of this announcement (Figures 2-4). Sufficient data have been collected to allow two meaningful cross-sections to be drawn with confidence (Figures 3-4).</li> </ul>
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This announcement includes the results of only eight RC holes from 57 holes drilled during this program. 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.</li> </ul>
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including, but not limited to: geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density; groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li>• <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deeper RC drilling is underway at Crown Prince to test the potential for high grade gold along the south-west trending hinge zone and plunge of the anticline at SEB. Slim RC drilling will test the north-east extension of the southern flank of this mineralized structure. More diamond drilling will be undertaken to better define the structural setting of the mineralized system at both ore bodies.</li> </ul>