

ASX Announcement | 24 October 2023

Further Shallow High-Grade Gold Intercepts at Crown Prince Deposits

Highlights:

- Assay results from the recent phase of slim RC drilling (diameter 4.5") at SEB¹ has delivered further high-grade gold mineralization.
- Recent new intercepts include:
 - 2m at 910g/t Au** from 29m in OGGSRC574 and **4m at 15.74g/t Au** from 72m
 - 2m at 6.44g/t Au** from 71m in OGGSRC579 and **7m at 2.7g/t Au** from 77m
 - 7m at 4.37/t Au** from 50m in OGGSRC601 including **1m at 16.43g/t Au** from 52m
 - 6m at 3.06g/t Au** from 86m in OGGSRC604 and **1m at 12.48g/t Au** from 91m
 - 3m at 5.33g/t Au** from 64m in OGGSRC610 including **1m at 10g/t Au** from 66m
- Shallow gold grade intercepts have been also returned from Crown Prince East which defines a potential new mineralized zone located 900m east of the MOB².
- All the assay results from the slim RC holes have been received and are included in the present announcement. The remaining assays from the deep RC and diamond tails are still pending due to the slower process of structural assessment and core cutting in the field.

Ora Gold Limited (ASX: OAU, "Ora" or the "Company") is pleased to announce further exploration results from the Crown Prince Prospect (M51/886) part of Ora's Garden Gully Project.

The advanced Crown Prince Prospect continues to be a focus as a key growth area for gold resources. The prospect comprises the SEB¹ and MOB² mineralised zones. High grade results have been returned from shallow depths and along strike at SEB as further discussed in this release.

All new assay results discussed in this announcement are shown in Appendix 1 & Figures 2-5. All the recent slim RC drill hole details are included in Table 1.

The results in this release indicate that the north-east extension of SEB zone is off-set or turning northerly. Two new mineralized zones have been delineated further east at Crown Prince East Gold prospect (ex Cloudkicker, Doray Minerals, 2013). Their extension towards south-west across the main left tributary of the Garden Gully drainage, will be tested by a new phase of drilling during the next quarter (Figure 2). All the remaining assay results from the previous deep RC and diamond tails will be announced once the whole data set is received and compiled.

Alex Passmore Ora Gold's CEO Commented: *"We are very pleased with these results from the Company's drilling east of Crown Prince which outline high-grade gold mineralisation at shallow depths. We look forward to following up with further drilling which will likely add substantially to the mineralised strike length at Crown Prince."*

¹ SEB = Crown Prince "South Eastern Ore Body"

² MOB = Crown Prince "Main Ore Body"

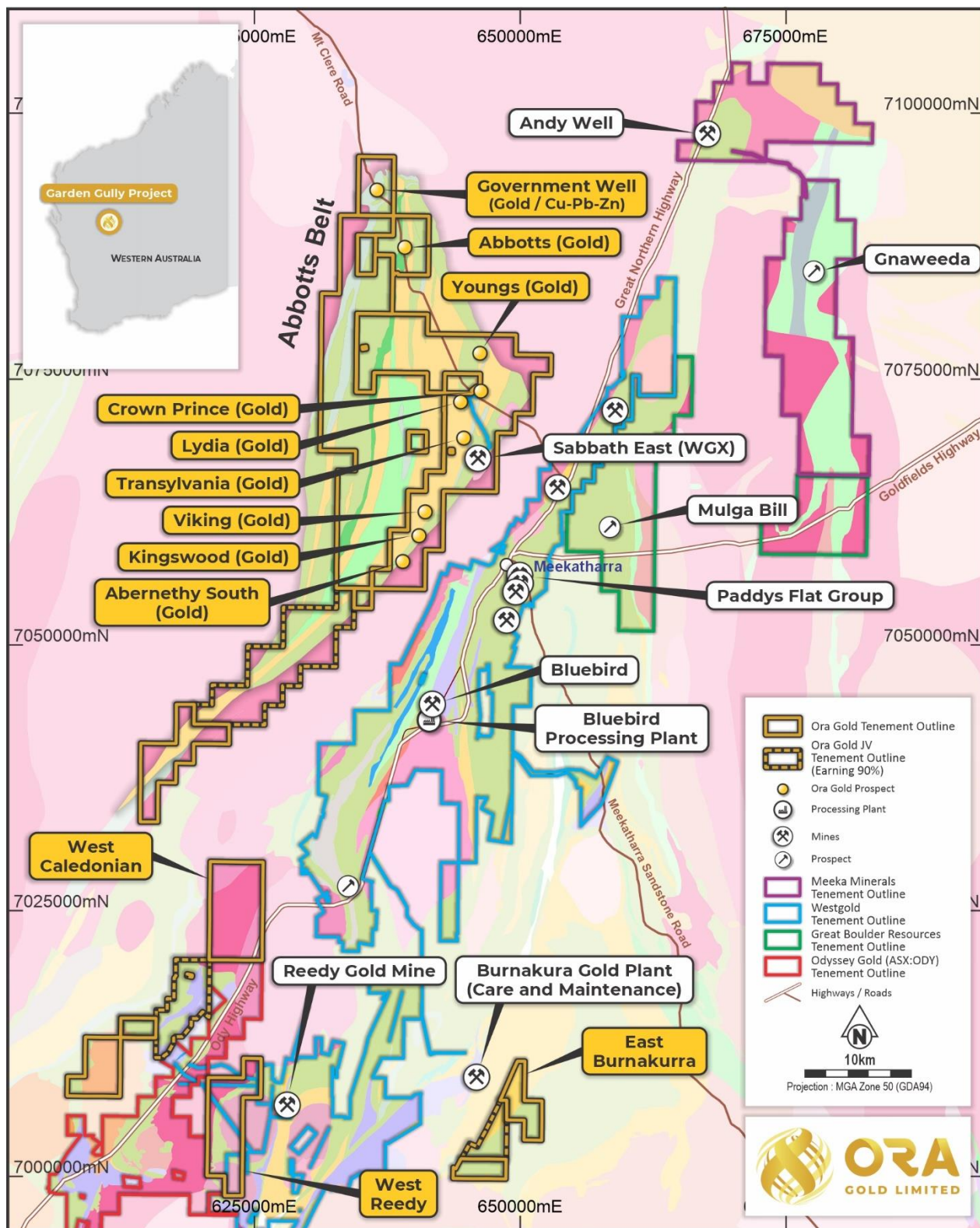


Figure 1. Ora Gold Regional Tenements - Crown Prince located 21km north by road to the north of Meekatharra

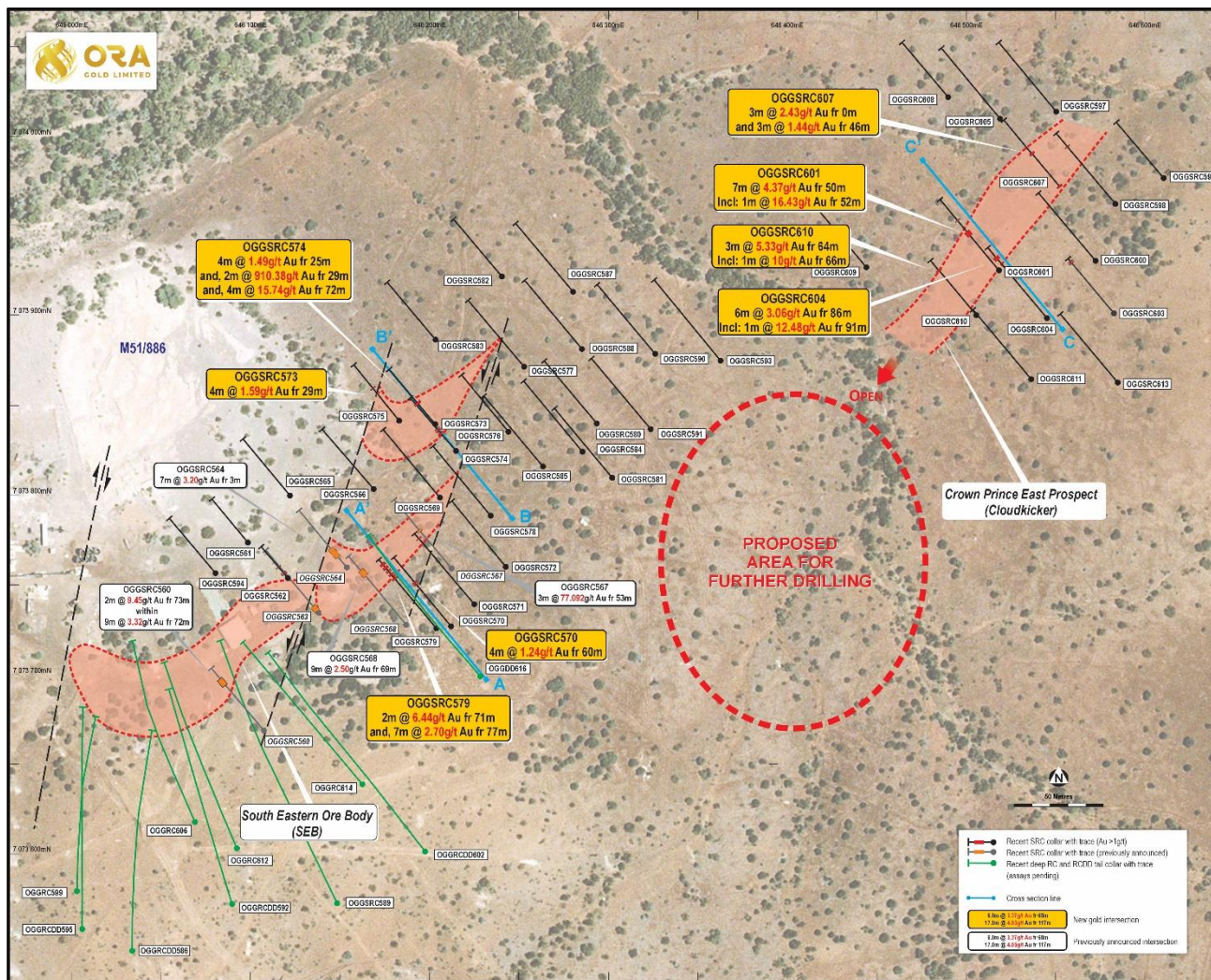


Figure 2. Significant gold intercepts from the recent slim RC assay samples with the new interpreted structural setting at Crown East Prince Prospect

Slim RC drilling has delivered strong results again within OGGSRCS574 showing an intersection of **2m at 910g/t Au** from 29m within the weathering profile and a second mineralized zone in fresh dolerite (**4m at 15.74g/t Au** from 72m; Figures 2 and 4). These two inferred subvertical mineralized zones will be followed up down dip by a deeper RC hole.

Further south, two RC holes have intersected shallow wide mineralization in OGGSRCS544 and OGGSRCS579 within the same doleritic rocks. A diamond hole was drilled north-westerly from surface under these holes on the eastern part of the SEB aiming to resolve the lithological and structural setting over this new area which is lacking deep drilling (Figure 3). Assay results are still pending, and two more holes are proposed to test at depth the inferred mineralized zone.

Further east, beyond a tributary of the Garden Gully main drainage, additional gold grades have returned from the recent 14 slim RC holes (Figures 2 and 5). This area was previously tested by Doray Minerals in 2013 with the best intersection in CKAC018 (8m at 2.89g/t Au from 44m). The prospect was called Cloudkicker and limited AC drilling was done by Ora Gold in 2019.

Encouraging results have returned from recent slim RC drilling over the area with the best intersections of **7m at 4.37g/t Au** from 50m in OGGSRCS601 and **6m at 3.06g/t Au** from 86m in OGGSRCS604 (Figures 2 and 5). Further deeper RC drilling is planned to follow up this new north-east trending mineralized zone.

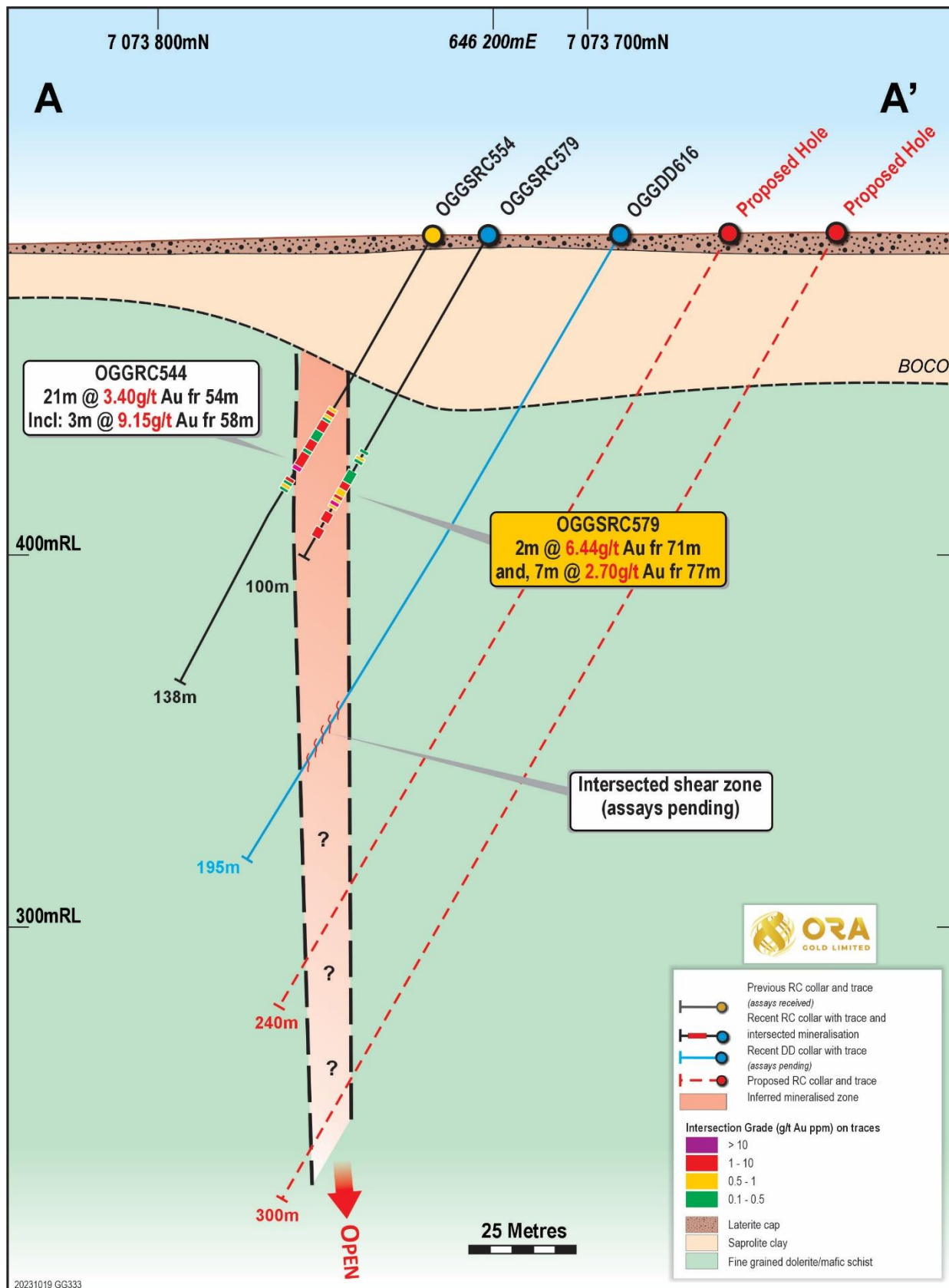


Figure 3. Cross section showing position of OGGSRC554 and 579/DD616 and the proposed new hole over SEB

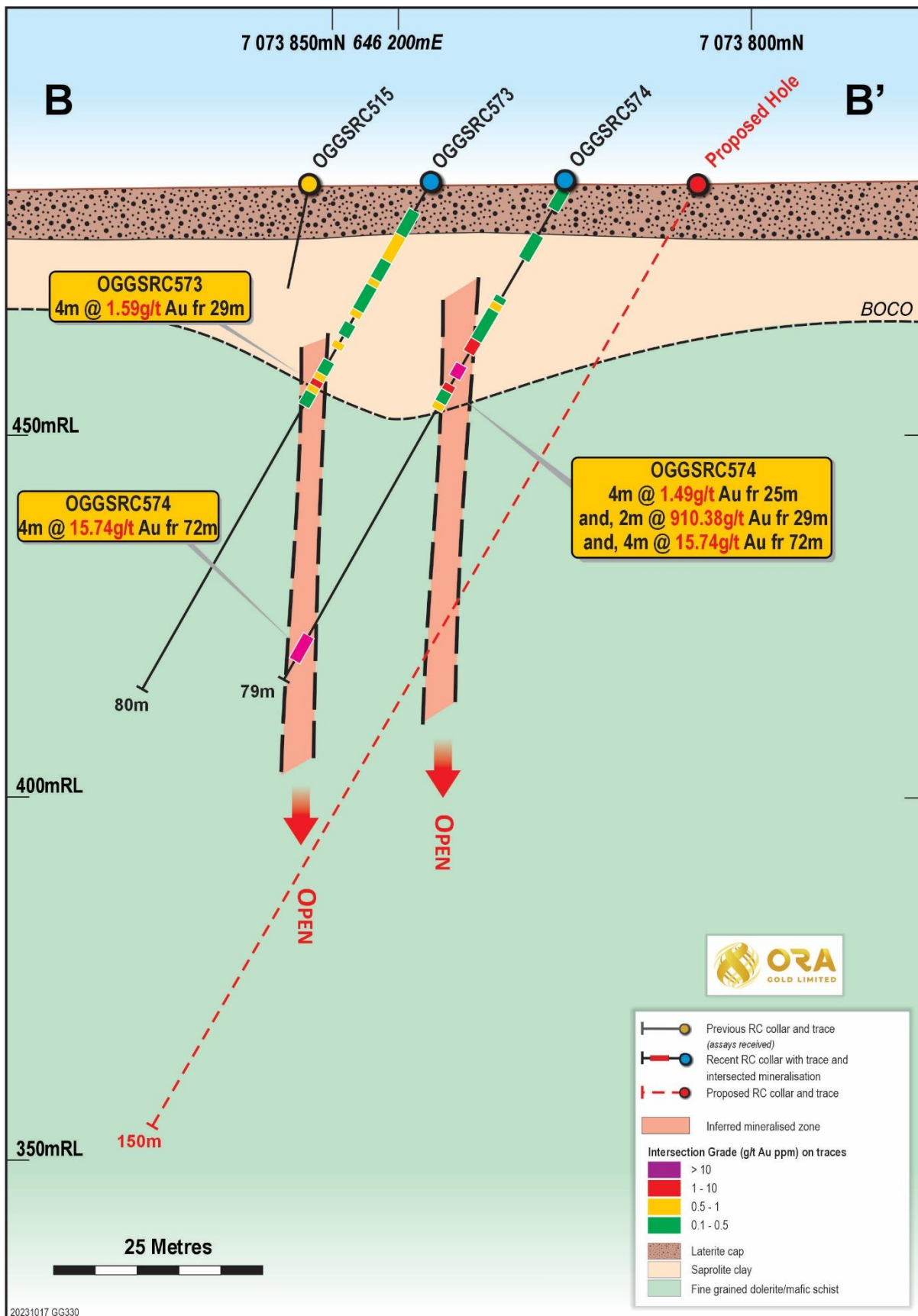


Figure 4. Cross section showing position of OGGSRC574 and the proposed new hole on the northern turn at SEB

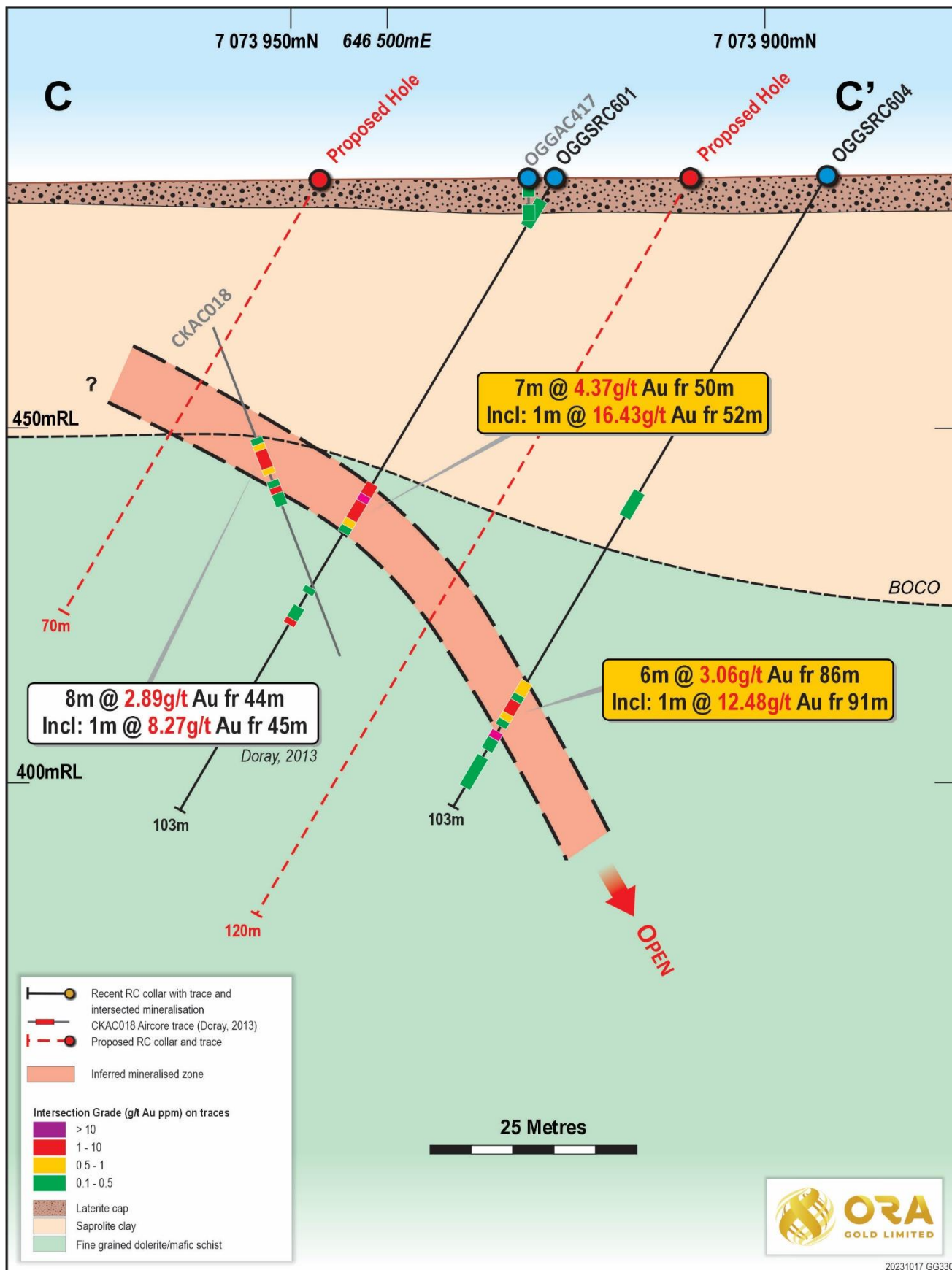


Figure 5. Cross section over the new mineralized zone at Crown Prince East (Cloudkicker) prospect

Table 1. Recent slim reverse circulation drill hole details

Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	Depth	Prospect	Sampling details
OGGSRC561	Slim RC	646099	7073776	485	320	-60	64	SEB	Assays received
OGGSRC562	Slim RC	646123	7073756	485	320	-60	45	SEB	Assays received
OGGSRC565	Slim RC	646125	7073800	485	320	-60	82	SEB	Assays received
OGGSRC566	Slim RC	646170	7073802	485	320	-60	89	SEB	Assays received
OGGSRC569	Slim RC	646205	7073800	485	320	-60	99	SEB	Assays received
OGGSRC570	Slim RC	646213	7073729	485	320	-60	100	SEB	Assays received
OGGSRC571	Slim RC	646217	7073741	485	320	-60	103	SEB	Assays received
OGGSRC572	Slim RC	646245	7073760	485	320	-60	94	SEB	Assays received
OGGSRC573	Slim RC	646203	7073841	485	320	-60	80	SEB	Assays received
OGGSRC574	Slim RC	646214	7073822	485	320	-60	79	SEB	Assays received
OGGSRC575	Slim RC	646182	7073842	485	320	-60	80	SEB	Assays received
OGGSRC576	Slim RC	646244	7073835	485	320	-60	81	SEB	Assays received
OGGSRC577	Slim RC	646251	7073874	485	320	-60	97	SEB	Assays received
OGGSRC578	Slim RC	646236	7073790	485	320	-60	100	SEB	Assays received
OGGSRC579	Slim RC	646207	7073726	485	320	-60	100	SEB	Assays received
OGGSRC580	Slim RC	646293	7073841	485	320	-60	91	SEB	Assays received
OGGSRC581	Slim RC	646297	7073805	485	320	-60	100	SEB	Assays received
OGGSRC582	Slim RC	646241	7073920	485	320	-60	81	SEB	Assays received
OGGSRC583	Slim RC	646205	7073884	485	320	-60	84	SEB	Assays received
OGGSRC584	Slim RC	646283	7073822	485	320	-60	103	SEB	Assays received
OGGSRC585	Slim RC	646267	7073816	485	320	-60	99	SEB	Assays received
OGGSRC587	Slim RC	646279	7073910	485	320	-60	100	SEB	Assays received
OGGSRC588	Slim RC	646285	7073880	485	320	-60	100	SEB	Assays received
OGGSRC590	Slim RC	646325	7073880	485	320	-60	100	SEB	Assays received
OGGSRC591	Slim RC	646325	7073836	485	320	-60	103	SEB	Assays received
OGGSRC593	Slim RC	646363	7073872	485	320	-60	115	SEB	Assays received
OGGSRC594	Slim RC	646077	7073757	485	320	-60	80	SEB	Assays received
OGGSRC596	Slim RC	646540	7073900	485	320	-60	82	CP East	Assays received
OGGSRC597	Slim RC	646550	7074010	485	320	-60	100	CP East	Assays received
OGGSRC598	Slim RC	646585	7073961	485	320	-60	103	CP East	Assays received
OGGSRC600	Slim RC	646572	7073930	485	320	-60	99	CP East	Assays received
OGGSRC601	Slim RC	646514	7073923	485	320	-60	103	CP East	Assays received
OGGSRC603	Slim RC	646580	7073900	485	320	-60	80	CP East	Assays received
OGGSRC604	Slim RC	646544	7073898	485	320	-60	103	CP East	Assays received
OGGSRC605	Slim RC	646518	7074007	485	320	-60	100	CP East	Assays received
OGGSRC607	Slim RC	646547	7073969	485	320	-60	97	CP East	Assays received
OGGSRC608	Slim RC	646490	7074015	485	320	-60	80	CP East	Assays received
OGGSRC609	Slim RC	646500	7073903	485	320	-60	113	CP East	Assays received
OGGSRC610	Slim RC	646503	7073902	485	320	-60	80	CP East	Assays received

Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	Depth	Prospect	Sampling details
OGGSRC611	Slim RC	646540	7073860	485	320	-60	103	CP East	Assays received
OGGSRC613	Slim RC	646584	7073862	485	320	-60	100	CP East	Assays received
OGGSRC615	Slim RC	646584	7073862	485	320	-60	12	CP East	Assays received

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 towards the north, but the relationship with the Crown Prince East/Cloudkicker is not understood at this stage of exploration. Both shallow and deep drilling is planned to test the area between SEB (south-west) and Crown Prince East (north-east).

Deep RC and DD drill holes

The company is awaiting outstanding assays from deeper drilling at the southern part of the SEB orebody and looks forward to updating the market once this information is available.

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/>

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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 677km² 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

4,781m
Shares on Issue

\$2.3m Cash
(September 2023)

Market Capitalisation
\$38.25m

1,799m
Unlisted Options

Top 20 holders
50%

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

Hole ID	From	To	Int(m)	Prospect	Au	Au Rpt	Average	Intersection
OGGSRC561	1	2	1	SEB	0.228			
	2	3	1		0.254			
	3	4	1		0.454	0.384	0.419	
	4	5	1		0.341			
	5	6	1		0.324			
	6	7	1		0.19			
	13	14	1		0.147			
	17	18	1		0.19			
	19	20	1		0.133			
	22	23	1		0.421			
	23	24	1		0.1			
	36	37	1		0.352	0.71	0.531	
	37	38	1		0.807			
	39	40	1		0.472			
	40	41	1		0.927	0.981	0.954	
	42	43	1		0.355			
	44	48	1		0.227			
	52	56	1		0.264			
OGGSRC562	0	4	4	SEB	0.368			
	4	5	1		1.438	1.38	1.409	
	5	6	1		0.204			
	6	7	1		1.174			
	7	8	1		0.166			
	11	12	1		0.156			
	12	13	1		0.455			
	13	14	1		0.481			
	14	15	1		1.069	1.135	1.102	
	15	16	1		0.432			
	16	17	1		0.857			
	17	18	1		0.169			
	18	19	1		0.222			
	19	20	1		0.163			
	33	34	1		0.148			
OGGSRC565	0	4	4	SEB	0.139			
	4	8	4		0.328			

Hole ID	From	To	Int(m)	Prospect	Au	Au Rpt	Average	Intersection
	8	9	1		0.146			
	19	20	1		0.294			
	21	22	1		0.191	0.2	0.1955	
	24	25	1		3.864	3.731	3.7975	
	25	26	1		0.154			
	26	27	1		0.139			
	54	58	4		0.163			
OGGSRC566	0	4	4	SEB	0.105			
	4	8	4		0.169			
	8	9	1		0.213			
	15	16	1		0.138			
	16	17	1		0.211			
	17	18	1		0.178			
	18	19	1		0.19			
	21	22	1		0.306			
	24	25	1		0.797	0.781	0.789	
	26	27	1		0.254			
	28	29	1		0.199			
	32	33	1		0.932			
	34	35	1		0.107			
	35	36	1		0.477			
	36	37	1		0.103			
	42	43	1		0.377			
	46	47	1		0.123			
	47	48	1		0.135			
	48	49	1		0.161			
	63	64	1		0.103			
	66	67	1		0.112			
	67	68	1		0.294			
OGGSRC569	24	25	1	SEB	0.606	0.565	0.585	
OGGSRC570	60	61	1	SEB	1.55	1.602	1.576	4m at 1.24 g/t Au
	61	62	1		0.551			(60-64m)
	62	63	1		1.697			
	63	64	1		1.12			
	64	65	1		0.396			

Hole ID	From	To	Int(m)	Prospect	Au	Au Rpt	Average	Intersection
	65	66	1		0.493			
	66	67	1		0.413	0.909	0.661	
	73	74	1		0.167			
	74	75	1		0.173			
	75	76	1		0.14			
	76	77	1		0.236			
	77	78	1		0.361			
	78	79	1		0.402			
	79	80	1		0.142			
	89	90	1		0.142			
	92	93	1		0.182			
	93	94	1		0.638			
	94	95	1		0.107			
OGGSRC571	62	63	1	SEB	0.141			
	63	64	1		0.482			
	69	70	1		0.502			
	70	71	1		0.199			
	71	72	1		0.117			
	73	74	1		0.11			
	74	75	1		0.147			
	75	76	1		0.253			
	76	77	1		0.209			
	78	79	1		0.144			
	80	81	1		0.328			
	81	82	1		1.296			
	89	90	1		0.133			
	94	95	1		0.36			
	95	96	1		1.835	1.775	1.805	2m at 1.24 g/t Au
	96	97	1		0.68			(95-97m)
	97	98	1		0.152			
OGGSRC572	86	90	4	SEB	0.206			
OGGSRC573	4	8	4	SEB	0.344			
	8	12	4		0.738			
	12	13	1		0.19			
	13	14	1		0.268			

Hole ID	From	To	Int(m)	Prospect	Au	Au Rpt	Average	Intersection
	14	15	1		0.16			
	15	16	1		0.557			
	16	17	1		0.174			
	17	18	1		0.16			
	18	19	1		0.178			
	19	20	1		0.417			
	20	21	1		0.85			
	22	23	1		0.49			
	23	24	1		0.407			
	25	26	1		0.71			
	28	29	1		0.172	0.269	0.2205	
	29	30	1		1.296			4m at 1.59g/t Au
	30	31	1		0.995			(29-33m)
	31	32	1		3.675	3.355	3.515	
	32	33	1		0.566			
	33	34	1		0.142			
	34	35	1		0.123			
OGGSRC574	8	12	4	SEB	0.21			
	16	19	3		0.158			
	19	20	1		0.846			
	20	21	1		0.125			
	22	23	1		0.447			
	23	24	1		0.384	0.376	0.38	
	24	25	1		0.119			
	25	26	1		1.547			2m at 1.49g/t Au
	26	27	1		1.434			(25-27m)
	27	28	1		0.023			
	28	29	1		0.033			
	29	30	1		175	3434.54	1804.77	2m at 910.38g/t Au
	30	31	1		14.553	17.417	15.985	(25-27m)
	31	32	1		0.079			
	32	33	1		9.77			
	33	34	1		0.168			
	34	35	1		0.039			
	35	36	1		0.678			

Hole ID	From	To	Int(m)	Prospect	Au	Au Rpt	Average	Intersection
	72	76	4		14.66	16.828	15.744	4m at 15.74g/t Au
								(72-76m)
OGGSRC575	0	4	4	SEB	0.125			
	4	8	4		0.54			
	8	12	4		0.164			
	26	27	1		0.344			
	30	31	1		0.145			
	33	34	1		0.117			
	34	35	1		0.383			
	36	37	1		0.236			
	37	38	1		0.053			
	38	39	1		1.736	1.718	1.727	
	46	47	1		1.215			
	47	48	1		0.102			
OGGSRC576	24	26	2	SEB	0.261			
	26	27	1		0.229			
OGGSRC579	40	44	4		0.119	0.118	0.1185	
	66	67	1		0.777	0.784	0.7805	
	67	68	1		0.487	0.454	0.4705	
	69	70	1		0.502			
	70	71	1		0.398			
	71	72	1		11.85	10.947	11.3985	2m at 6.44g/t Au
	72	73	1		1.48			(71-73m)
	73	74	1		0.276			
	75	76	1		0.213			
	76	77	1		0.38			
	77	78	1		2.591	2.481	2.536	7m at 2.7g/t Au
	78	79	1		2.163	2.199	2.181	(77-84m)
	79	80	1		0.753			
	80	81	1		0.569			
	81	82	1		1.145			
	82	83	1		0.552			
	83	84	1		12.202	10.305	11.2535	
	85	86	1		0.183			
	86	87	1		1.734			3m at 2.39g/t Au

Hole ID	From	To	Int(m)	Prospect	Au	Au Rpt	Average	Intersection
	87	88	1		3.521			(86-89m)
	88	89	1		1.906			
	89	90	1		0.162			
	90	91	1		0.16			
	91	92	1		2.249	1.461	1.855	3m at 1.36g/t Au
	92	93	1		1.143			(91-94m)
	93	94	1		1.087			
	94	95	1		0.261			
	98	99	1		0.118			
OGGSRC582	39	40	1	SEB	0.177	0.192	0.1845	
OGGSRC583	0	4	4	SEB	0.132			
	16	20	4		0.329			
	24	28	4		0.236	0.241	0.2385	
	44	48	4		0.604	0.586	0.595	
	48	52	4		0.109			
	68	72	4		0.185	0.196	0.1905	
	72	76	4		0.213			
	76	80	4		0.108			
OGGSRC584	89	90	1	SEB	0.175	0.15	0.1625	
OGGSRC585	72	73	1	SEB	0.303			
	93	94	1		0.514			
OGGSRC587	92	93	1	SEB	0.345			
	94	95	1		0.259			
	98	99	1		0.554	0.591	0.5725	
	99	100	1		0.272			
OGGSRC590	65	66	1	SEB	0.177			
	91	92	1		0.286	0.305	0.2955	
	92	93	1		0.122			
OGGSRC596	0	4	4	CP East	0.123	0.135	0.129	
OGGSRC597	0	4	4	CP East	0.122	0.136	0.129	

Hole ID	From	To	Int(m)	Prospect	Au	Au Rpt	Average	Intersection
	46	47	1		0.572			
	53	54	1		0.125	0.255	0.19	
	68	72	4		0.133			
	92	96	4		0.297			
	96	100	4		0.175			Open
OGGSRC598	0	4	4	CP East	0.34	0.365	0.352	
	41	42	1		0.193			
	43	44	1		0.115			
	49	50	1		0.309			
	69	70	1		0.276	0.291	0.283	
	71	75	4		0.138			
	79	83	4		0.859			
	83	84	1		2.097	2.13	2.1135	
	84	85	1		0.964			
	85	86	1		0.16			
	91	92	1		0.17			
	93	94	1		0.204			
	94	95	1		0.116			
	95	96	1		0.136			
	101	102	1		0.152			
OGGSRC600	43	44	1	CP East	0.779			
	46	47	1		0.553			
	47	48	1		0.771			
	54	55	1		0.133			
	59	60	1		1.026	0.944	0.985	
	61	62	1		0.598	0.757	0.6775	
	64	68	4		0.134			
	82	83	1		0.127			
OGGSRC601	4	8	4	CP East	0.412			
	8	9	1		0.138			
	50	51	1		3.458			7m at 4.37g/t Au
	51	52	1		3.312	3.339	3.3255	(50-57m)
	52	53	1		16.562	16.311	16.4365	incl.
	53	54	1		3.555	3.284	3.4195	1m at 16.43g/t Au

Hole ID	From	To	Int(m)	Prospect	Au	Au Rpt	Average	Intersection
	54	55	1		1.898			(52-53m)
	55	56	1		1.289			
	56	57	1		0.781			
	57	58	1		0.16			
	67	68	1		0.37			
	70	71	1		0.181			
	71	72	1		0.132			
	72	73	1		1.634			
	84	85	1		0.122	0.037	0.0795	
OGGSRC603	73	74	1	CP East	2.857			
	74	75	1		0.258			
	75	76	4		1.766			
	76	80	4		0.038			
OGGSRC604	52	56	4	CP East	0.185			
	83	84	1		0.514			
	84	85	1		0.605			
	85	86	1		0.45			
	86	87	1		3.595			6m at 3.06g/t Au
	87	88	1		1.151			(86-92m)
	88	89	1		0.961			
	89	90	1		0.148			incl.
	90	91	1		0.024			
	91	92	1		10.878	14.09	12.484	1m at 12.48g/t Au
	92	93	1		0.37			(91-92m)
	93	94	1		0.223			
	95	96	1		0.394			
	96	100	4		0.158			
OGGSRC605	0	4	4	CP East	0.122			
	52	56	4		0.422	0.43	0.426	
OGGSRC607	0	1	1	CP East	2.85			3m at 2.43g/t Au
	1	2	1		2.771			(0-3m)
	2	3	1		1.677			
	3	4	1		0.561			
	4	5	1		0.202			

Hole ID	From	To	Int(m)	Prospect	Au	Au Rpt	Average	Intersection
	40	44	4		0.374			
	44	45	1		0.841			
	46	47	1		1.174			3m at 1.44g/t Au
	47	48	1		1.104			(46-49m)
	48	49	1		2.38	1.691	2.0355	
	54	55	1		0.185			
OGGSRC608	0	4	4	CP East	0.172			
OGGSRC609	4	8	4	CP East	0.162			
OGGSRC610	41	42	1	CP East	0.187			
	43	44	1		0.271			
	63	64	1		0.312			
	64	65	1		4.23	4.181	4.279	3m at 5.33g/t Au
	65	66	1		1.709			(64-67m)
	66	67	1		9.853	10.184	10.0185	incl.
	67	68	1		0.299			1m at 10g/t Au
	68	69	1		0.429			(66-67m)
OGGSRC611	72	73	1		0.799			
	73	74	1		0.183			
	74	75	1		0.595			
	75	76	1		0.155			
	76	77	1		0.202			
	78	79	1		0.269			
	79	80	1		0.173			

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down-hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Vanta 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	<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"> For OGGSRC561–613 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. For OGGRC586–615 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 and all assays are still pending.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volume of material collected from each metre interval of drilling completed is monitored visually by the site geologist and field assistants. Dry sample recoveries were estimated at ~95%. Wet sample recovery was lower, estimated to an average of 40%. Samples were collected and dry sample split using a riffle splitter. Based on the relatively small number of assays received to date, there is no evidence of either a recovery/grade relationship or of sample bias.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC chips are logged visually by qualified geologists. Lithology, and where possible structures, textures, colours, alteration types and minerals estimates are recorded. Representative chips are retained in chip trays for each meter interval drilled. The entire length of each drill hole is logged and evaluated.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC samples were collected and dry sample split using a riffle splitter. Material too moist for effective riffle splitting was sampled using a 4cm diameter spear. Sample submitted to the laboratory comprised three spear samples in different directions into the material for each meter interval. The samples were sent to Intertek labs in Perth for Au analysis by FA50 (Fire Assay on 50g charge). Sample

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>preparation techniques are well-established standard industry best practice techniques. Drill chips are dried and crushed and pulverised (whole sample) to 95% of the sample passing -75µm grind size.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Evaluation of the standards, blanks and duplicate samples assays shows them to be within acceptable limits of variability. Sample representativity and possible relationship between grain size and grade was confirmed following re-sampling and re-assaying of high-grade interval. Sample size follows industry standard best practice and is considered appropriate for these style(s) of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assay techniques used for these assays are international standard and can be considered total. Samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to 95% passing -75µm using 50g Fire Assay and analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry. 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. The laboratory that carried out the assays is an AQIS registered site and is ISO certified. It conducts its own internal QA/QC processes in addition to the QA/QC implemented by Ora Gold Ltd, as its sample submission procedures. Evaluation of the relevant data indicates satisfactory performance of the field sampling protocols in place and of the assay laboratory. The laboratory uses check samples and assay standards to complement the duplicate sampling procedures practiced by Ora Gold Ltd.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All significant intersections are calculated and verified on screen and are reviewed prior to reporting. The programme included no twin holes. Data is collected and recorded initially on hand-written logs with summary data subsequently transcribed in the field to electronic files that are then copied to head office. No adjustment to assay data has been needed.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. The map projection applicable to the area is Australian Geodetic GDA94, Zone 50.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole collars were located and oriented to deliver maximum relevant geological information to allow the geological model being tested to be assessed effectively. This is still early-stage exploration and is not sufficiently advanced for this to be applicable. Various composite sampling was applied depending on the geology of the hole. All anomalous sample intervals are reported in Appendix 1. Zones where geological logging and/or XRF analyses indicated the presence of mineralised intervals were sampled on one meter intervals.
Orientation of data in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This programme is the third exploration drilling to test the south-east extension of the Crown Prince main ore

<i>relation to geological structure</i>	<i>extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	body. All drill holes within this area have been drilled 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"> Data collected so far presents no suggestion that any sampling bias has been introduced.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When all relevant intervals have been sampled, the samples are collected and transported by company personnel to secure locked storage in Perth before delivery by company personnel to the laboratory for assay.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal reviews are carried out regularly as a matter of policy. All assay results are considered representative as both the duplicates, standards and blanks from this programme have returned satisfactory replicated results.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. The licences are in good standing and there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First workings in the Garden Gully area: 1895 - 1901 with the Crown gold mine. 264 tonnes gold at 1.99 oz/t average (~ 56 g/t Au). Maximum depth~24m. Kyarra Gold Mine (1909 – 1917): 18,790 oz gold from quartz veins in “strongly sheared, decomposed, sericite rich country rock”. Seltrust explored for copper and zinc from 1977, reporting stratigraphically controlled “gossanous” rock from chip sampling and drilling. In 1988, Dominion gold exploration at Crown defined a >100ppb gold soil anomaly. RAB to 32m: “no significant mineralisation”; drilling was “sub-parallel to the dip of mineralisation”; best intersection: 15m at 2.38g/t from 5m. 1989 at Lydia: Julia Mines RAB drill holes 30 m intervals 100m apart across the shear zone targeting the arsenic anomaly. 12m at 5.16 g/t Au from 18m; 6m at 3.04 g/t Au from 18m. No samples deeper than 24m due to poor recovery, so open at depth in the prospective shear zone. Julia also drilled shallow air core at Crown mine, returned best intersection of 2m at 0.4g/t Au from 34m in quartz veins in felsic volcanics. In 1989, Matlock Mining explored North Granite Well and Nineteenth Hole; best result 8m at 2.1 g/t Au. Supergene zone: grades to 3.17 g/t Au and still open. 1993 – 2003: St Barbara Mines: RAB, RC on E51/1661. Gold associated with black shale (best: 1m at 0.64 g/t). In 1996, Australian Gold Resources RAB and RC drilling found Cu, Zn and Ag anomalies (up to 1800ppm

		<p>Cu, 1650ppm Zn and 3.8 g/t Ag) associated with saprolitic clay and black shales at 60-80m deep on current E51/1661.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2001-2002, Gamen (Bellissimo & Red Bluff Noms) trenched, sampled, mapped and RC drilled at Crown. Results (up to 0.19 g/t Au) suggest the presence of gold mineralisation further to the east of Crown Gold Mine. - 2008 – 2009: Accent defined targets N and S of Nineteenth Hole from satellite imagery and airborne magnetics.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Garden Gully project comprises now most of the Abbots 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 Abbots 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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"> • <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> • <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> • <i>hole length.</i> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All relevant drill hole details are presented in Table 1. • 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.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> • <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> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All significant drill intercepts are displayed in Figures 2-5. Full assay data over 0.1g/t Au are included in Appendix 1. No assay grades have been cut. • Arithmetic weighted averages are used. For example, 71m to 73m in OGGSRC579 is reported as 2m at 6.44g/t Au. This comprised 2 samples, each of 1m, calculated as follows: $[(1 \times 11.39) + (1 \times 1.48)] = [12.87/2] = 6.44\text{g/t Au}$. • No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient geological data have yet been collected to allow the geometry of the mineralization to be interpreted. • True widths are unknown and insufficient information is available yet to permit interpretation of geometry.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	Reported intercepts are downhole intercepts and are noted as such.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant location maps and figures are included in the body of this announcement (Figures 2-5). Sufficient data have been collected to allow three meaningful cross-sections to be drawn with confidence (Figures 3-5).
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This announcement includes the results of only 42 slim 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.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This announcement includes qualitative data relating to interpretations and potential significance of geological observations made during the programme. As additional relevant information becomes available it will be reported and announced to provide context to current and planned programmes.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slim RC and deeper RC drilling will be undertaken between SEB and Crown Prince East to test the potential for high grade gold and the link between these two mineralized structures. More diamond drilling will be undertaken to better define the structural setting of the mineralized systems.