ASX Announcement | 6 February 2024

Crown Prince Mineral Resource Estimate increases significantly to 240koz at 4.1g/t Au, including maiden Southeastern Zone of 164koz at 5.2 g/t Au

Highlights

- Mineral Resource Estimate substantially increased for the Crown Prince Prospect at Garden Gully
- The total resource has grown from its 2019 estimate to a total of 240,000oz ounces of gold at 4.1g/t Au.

Category	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Oz Au
Indicated	1,089,000	4.7	163,000
Inferred	748,000	3.2	77,000
Total	**1,837,000**	**4.1**	**240,000**
Reported at a cut-off grade of 1.2g/t Au. See detail below. Rounding errors may occur			

- 68% of ounces are in the Indicated JORC category, an important step, demonstrating the enhanced drill density and geological understanding of Crown Prince
- Resources are shallow, delineated from surface at Crown Prince – representing strong open pit mining potential
- Maiden Resource at Southeastern Zone of 164koz at 5.2g/t Au (discovered in Q4 CY2022)
- Both the Main Zone and Southeastern zone open along strike to the East and at depth below current drilling within the Crown Prince structural corridor. New zone of mineralisation at Crown Prince East delineated over 100m of strike and open.
- Additions at Main Zone driven by new drilling which has refined the interpretation of supergene gold mineralisation and high grade vein structures previously mined in the historical Kyarra Gold Mine underground workings between 1908 to 1915
- The majority of mineralisation delineated at Crown Prince is located within a 300m x 200m area.
- Crown Prince is strategically located in the heart of the prolific Murchison gold district, with close proximity to numerous operating gold mines, processing and other key infrastructure
- Ora's strategy is to continue to:
    - Build Crown Prince to scale by advancing drilling and exploration programs to: test extensions along strike (towards Crown Prince East), test underground extensions at the Main Zone and Southeastern Zone, and to underpin further resource growth; and
    - Advance detailed technical programs (metallurgy, geotechnical, hydrogeological) to support a robust value proposition for Crown Prince

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Ora Gold Limited **(ASX: OAU**, **Ora** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce an updated Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) for the Crown Prince Prospect (**Crown Prince**) at the Company's flagship Garden Gully Gold Project near Meekatharra, Western Australia.

***Alex Passmore, Ora Gold's CEO commented**: "Following a busy year of exploration in 2023 the Company is delighted to report its maiden resource for the Southeastern Zone at Crown Prince and update the overall mineral resource estimate (with additions to mineralisation from drilling)."*

"Drilling density and understanding of the deposits at Crown Prince is at a strong confidence level with 68% of the ounces reported in the indicated resource category."

"The grade of the Southeastern Zone at 5.2g/t Au is impressive given the shallow nature, grades and good widths of mineralisation that we see. This area transforms the economic prospectivity of Crown Prince. The Company is embarking on further drilling in 2024 with a particular focus on growing the resource inventory below 100m from surface."

***Table 1**. Crown Prince Mineral Resource Summary December 2023*

Orebody	Category	Tonnes	Grade (g/t Au)	Oz Au
Southeastern Zone	Indicated	753,000	5.3	129,000
	Inferred	234,000	4.6	35,000
	Total	**987,000**	**5.2**	**164,000**
Main Zone	Indicated	291,000	3.4	32,000
	Inferred	383,000	2.6	32,000
	Total	**674,000**	**2.9**	**64,000**
Other (Laterite, East)	Indicated	45,000	1.8	3,000
	Inferred	131,000	2.5	11,000
	Total	**176,000**	**2.3**	**13,000**
Total	Indicated	1,089,000	4.7	163,000
	Inferred	748,000	3.2	77,000
	Total	**1,837,000**	**4.1**	**240,000**

Notes: Reported at a cut-off grade of 1.2g/t Au. Rounding errors may occur. All Mineral Resources have been depleted by previous UG mining. Grade Capping has been applied to high grade outliers. Each domain has been capped based on their unique geology and grade distribution. No minimum mining SMU parameters applied to the Mineral Resources. Average bulk densities are based is assigned average mean values by weathering type. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.

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This MRE (Table 1, Figure 1) was prepared by Cube Consulting, an independent consultant, using geological and mineralisation interpretations prepared by Ora using all available reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drillhole data. The updated Crown Prince MRE incorporates all drilling completed and assayed up to 29 November 2023. Over the course of 2023, Ora's exploration team has completed 21,858m of RC and diamond drilling.

Mineralisation was discovered from surface in late 2022 situated within a previously unmined area at Crown Prince. Follow up exploration in 2023 successfully delineated the Southeastern Zone and parallel lodes. Subsequently multiple phases of drilling were undertaken in 2023 (Table 2) which have now been incorporated into this newly updated resource estimate for Crown Prince. Mineralisation envelopes at the Main and Northern Zones were better defined. Additionally, new high grades lodes were discovered in the Northern Zone contributed to the uplift seen in this updated MRE.

The Crown Prince deposits are hosted within quartz-carbonate veins within altered and sheared mafic units. In the weathered profile primary mineralisation (fresh rock) has in places been enriched with a supergene overprint. Notably primary mineralisation persists at depth and remains open. Further drilling will be undertaken to test for extensions in 2024 (Figure 2).

***Table 2**. OAU Drilling Summary for Crown Prince*

Crown Prince	RC (holes)	RC (m)	DD (holes)	DD (m)
2023 Drilling	190	18,679	13	3,179
Pre-2023 OAU Drilling	37	5,202	14	4,033
All OAU Drilling	227	23,881	27	7,212

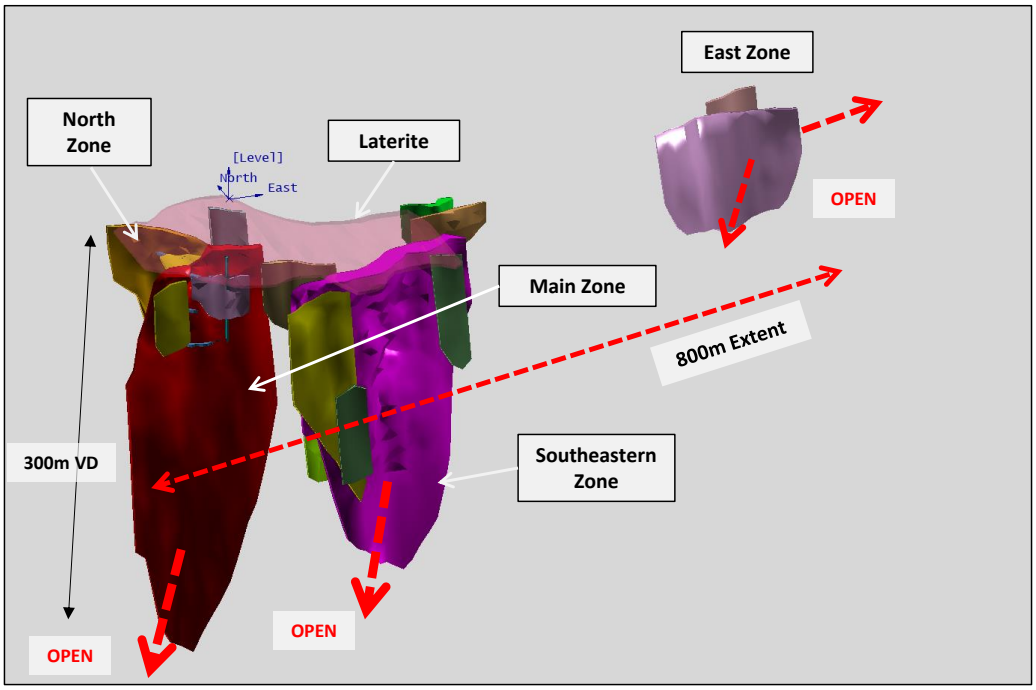

***Figure 1**. Crown Prince Resource*

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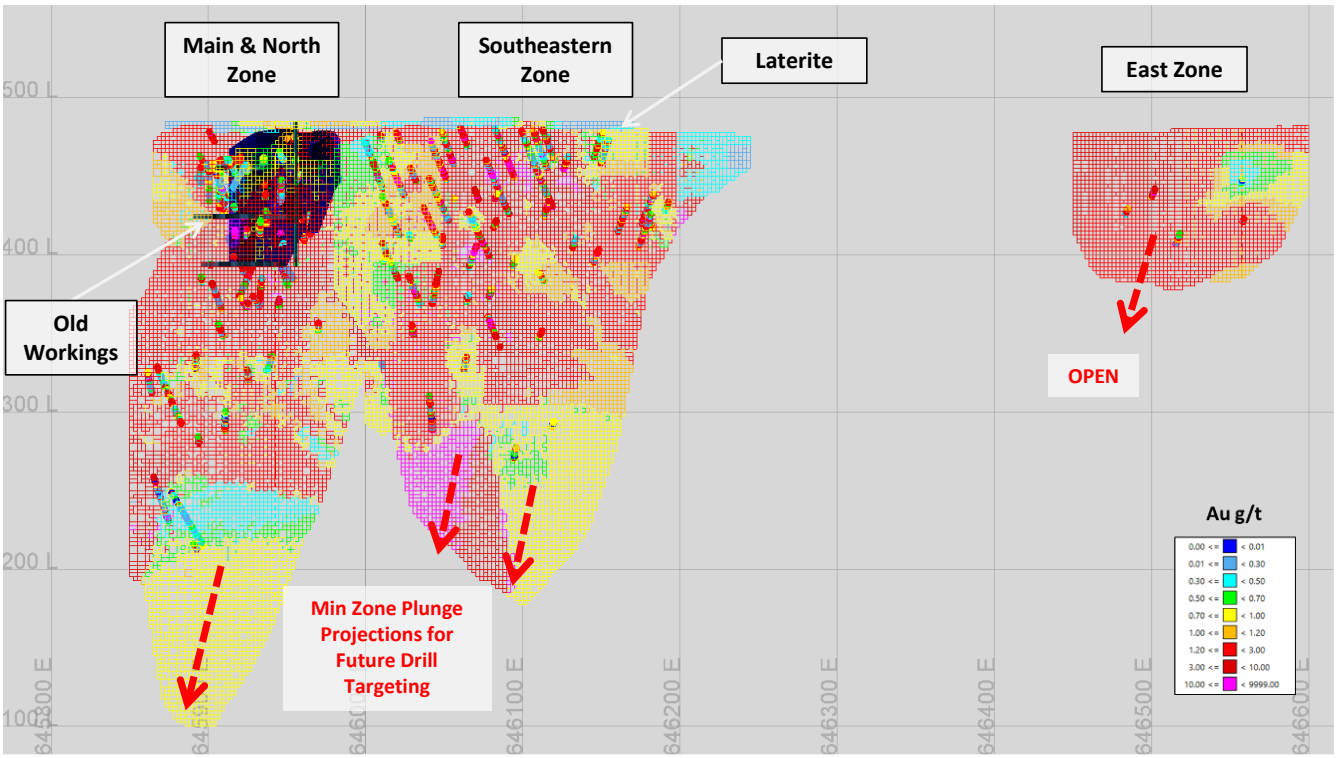

***Figure 2**. Long Section of Crown Prince Block Model*

Material Information Summary – Mineral Resources

Information required by ASX Listing Rule 5.8.1 (summary of technical information pertaining to the Mineral Resource Estimate) is detailed below.

Crown Prince Deposit

The Crown Prince deposit is located approximately 18km north-west of Meekatharra in the Murchison District of Western Australia (Figure 4). There is sealed and unsealed access to the site.

Crown Prince is situated on the eastern flank of the Archean-age Abbotts Greenstone Belt. This is considered to be a prominent albeit less explored greenstone belt in the north Murchison region (Figure 4).

The most dominant structural feature of the Abbotts Greenstone Belt is the Abernethy shear zone, which runs along the southeastern margin of the belt. This major shear zone has multiple northerly trending splays penetrating various lithologies in the belt. The shear has widespread gold anomalism and hence is considered to be an important conduit for mineralisation in the region. Crown Prince is situated on one of these splays towards the northern end of the Abernethy shear (Figure 4).

Mineralisation at Crown Prince is concentrated within three main areas: the Main Zone, the Northern Zone and the recently discovered Southeastern Zone (Figures 1 – 3). All of them display similar lithological and mineralogical characteristics and consist of gold-mineralised quartz-carbonate veins within strongly sheared

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and folded mafic schists hosted within a dominant doleritic unit. The Southeastern and Main Zones seem to have been formed during the same metallogenic event and have been subsequently dislocated and off-set by a north-south strike-slip fault zone along at least 120m strike-length (Figure 3). The Northern Zone trends north-westerly and links with the Main Zone (based on current drilling). This link area at depth remains a significant target for future drilling.

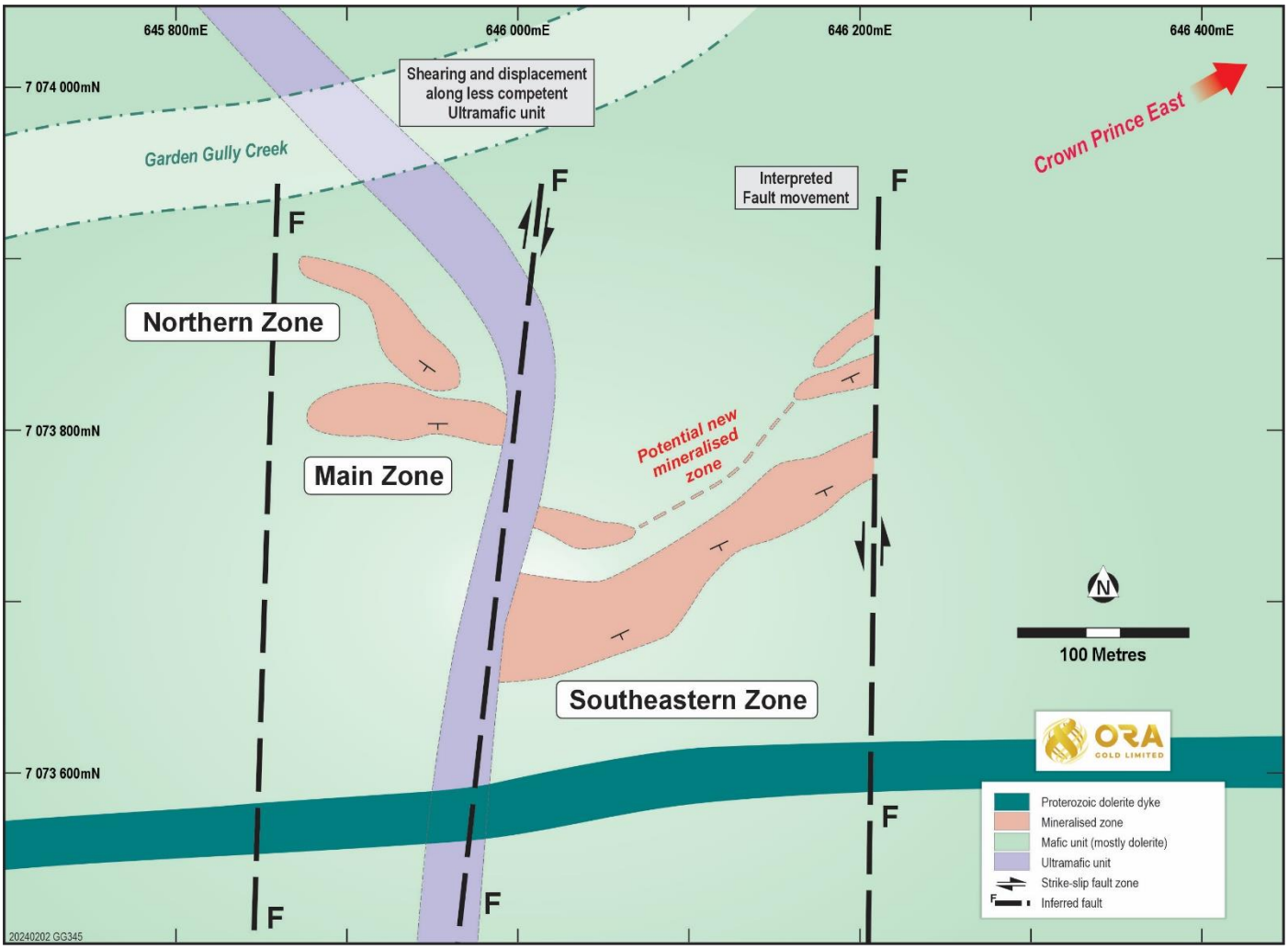

***Figure 3**. Plan View of Crown Prince Interpreted Bedrock Geology*

Small tonnages from the Main and Northern Zones were previously mined between 1905 and 1915. The Northern Zone was developed to 60m below surface but was not mined via stopes. The Main Zone was developed and stoped out until 90m vertical depth.

An ultramafic unit was intersected to the north-east of the Northern Zone and is also striking north-westerly, suggesting a potential link of the mineralisation with the initial lithological contact between dolerite and ultramafic. From current observations, mineralisation is hosted by the more competent doleritic rocks in

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contrast with more ductile ultramafic lithology although noting the latter can be an important host rock for gold in the Murchison region.

Gold mineralisation at the Main and Northern Zones remains open down dip. Southeastern Zone mineralisation is open down dip and along strike to the northeast albeit with stratigraphy locally offset by a north-south trending shear (Figure 4).

An east-west trending Proterozoic dyke cross cuts the lithology south of all three mineralised zones. Beyond this dyke is less well explored. The rock package is dominated by a strong NNE trending foliation which is seen throughout the entire Abbotts Greenstone Belt.

A Mineral Resource Estimate was undertaken by Cube Consulting in 2019 over the Main and Northern Zones using historical drilling completed by Kyarra Gold Mines Limited (**KGML**) and drilling completed by Ora during the 2017-2018 period. The current MRE over the Southeastern Zone is based solely on recent drilling undertaken by Ora during 2022-2023 (new discovery). Recent drilling over the Main and Northern Zones undertaken by Ora during the same period and was also used in the update and re-calculation of the previous MRE in this area. A summary of the MRE is provided above in Table 1.

Geology and Geological Interpretation

The Crown Prince deposit, part of the Garden Gully Gold Project, is located within the eastern flank of the Abbotts Greenstone Belt of the northern Murchison Terrane of the Yilgarn Craton in Western Australia. While sitting in a separate belt the deposit occupies a strategic position close to the highly prospective Wydgee-Meekatharra greenstone belt between the Paddy's Flat area to the south-east and the Andy Well gold mine to the north-east.

The Abbotts Greenstone Belt comprises Archaean rocks of the Meekatharra and Greensleeves Formations (formerly Gabanintha Fm). These formations comprise 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. Within the project tenement area the regional stratigraphy is folded into a south-plunging syncline. Regional synclinal succession trends N-NE with a northern fold closure. A postdating E-W synform is further transected by NE trending shear zones and EW trending Proterozoic dykes.

The belt is, in places, blanketed by broad alluvial flats, occasional lateritic duricrust and drainage channels braiding into the regional drainage system.

All relevant drill hole details were released in previous Ora ASX announcements between December 2017 and November 2023.

The principal geologic conclusion of the work reported from these programs at the Crown Prince deposit confirms the presence of high-grade gold mineralisation in what are interpreted to be steep plunging shoots. Extensive primary gold mineralisation was also intercepted below the base of oxidation; primary mineralisation 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.

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The Crown Prince deposit is a structurally-controlled, orogenic type and is hosted by more competent doleritic rocks above a strongly deformed and ductile ultramafic package and as stockwork veins. Occasional black shale units which have been metamorphosed to graphitic schists are located along N-S shear zones in the Crown Prince area. These are orientated at a high angle to the gold lodes and intersect mineralisation in very few locations.

The regional foliation and structure that generally trends NNE is locally folded and contorted in the Crown Prince area. The lodes show variable dips and strike due to this folding. The folded gold mineralised veins are also interpreted to be offset by a later remobilisation of movement along N-S trending shears (Figure 3).

Gold mineralisation occurs in the near-surface indurated and saprolitic layers in the lateritic profile and as supergene mineralisation. In fresh rock, gold mineralisation occurs in quartz veins hosted by chloritized, carbonated and strongly sheared meta-basalt, dolerite, occasional black shale units and quartz porphyry, showing strong sericite-carbonate alteration in the vicinity of the quartz veins.

There are two major quartz vein hosted zones that have been worked at the historical Kyarra Gold Mine. The Main Zone strikes WNW/SSE and dips to the SSW at 70º and adjacent sub-parallel zones striking and dipping at about similar angles. The gold mineralisation was explored and stopped along a strike of up to 60m over 4 levels (9m (30'), 30m (100'), 61m (200') and 91m (300') levels, and vertical depth). Level plans show an irregular (near-isoclinal folded) orientation of the vein, with an average width of ~3m.

The Northern Zone strikes WNW and dips SW at ~70°. The vein was followed for 40m strike length on the shallow 30' level. On the 100' and 200' levels the ore was found but not explored further for stoping. The width of mineralisation varies from 0.5m to 1.5m. Historical records noted that the vein terminates abruptly at the SE end and tapers out on the NW end on the 30' level. Gold mineralisation is associated with pyrite, some arsenopyrite and scarce chalcopyrite and at or near the contacts with black shales, quartz porphyry and mafic schists. Visible gold is present, and the gold is free-milling with historical processing achieving a metallurgical recovery of about 97%. In addition to the Crown Prince deposit, and its likely extensions, there is a less advanced deposit located approximately 700m to the east Crown Prince East (also known as Cloudkicker in previous reports).

The Southeastern Zone which was discovered in November 2022, is the main mineralised area which has delivered exceptional high-grade gold at shallow depths and has never been mined in the past. It strikes north-easterly along at least 200m length and displays similar characteristics with the other two mineralised zones (Main and Northern Zones).

The supergene layer at Southeastern Zone is generally low to medium grade however can have some significant high-grade gold within an interpreted hinge or thickening zone at its southern end. The top of fresh rock is on average between 70-80m below ground surface. Nearby, at Crown Prince East, the weathered profile is deeper up to 100m below ground surface.

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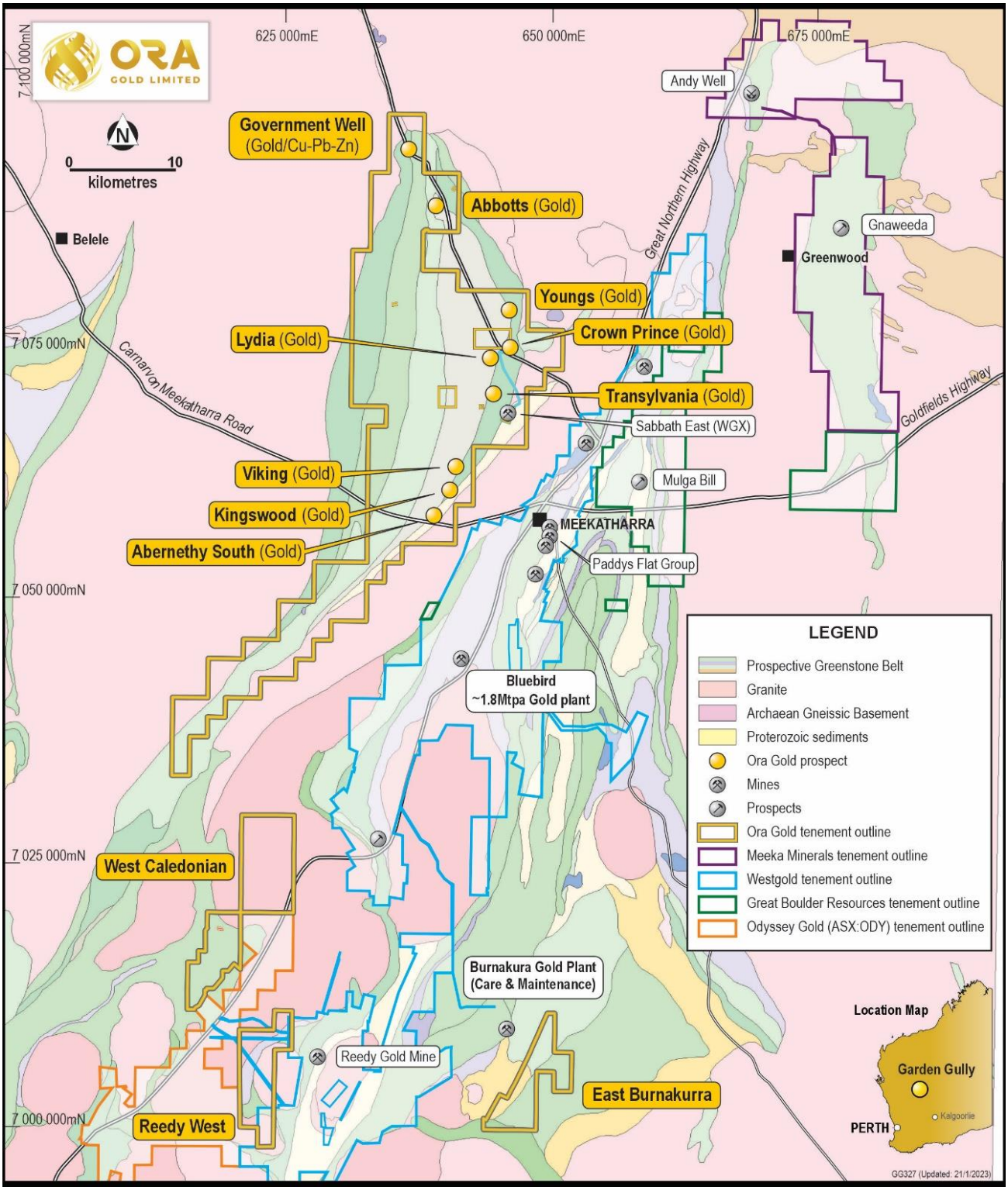

***Figure 4**. Crown Prince Regional Positioning*

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Sampling and Sub-sampling Techniques

RC samples were collected using a cone splitter over 1m intervals at the rig. 4m composites of these samples were collected by Ora staff where visually unmineralised rock was encountered; any visually interesting intervals of alteration or mineralisation were sampled using the 1m split bags. Any 4m composites assaying greater than 0.1g/t Au were re-sent for analysis using the 1m split samples. Sample dryness and recovery were evaluated at this point and geological logging was completed on every metre.

Magnetic susceptibility was not recorded for every 1m drilled due to the consistent lack of magnetic minerals within the local geology apart from the 2017-2018 holes when the values were recorded due to the presence of the ultramafic unit located NE of the Northern Zone where high chromium and nickel values are present. Diamond drilling was completed using HQ barrels to the top of fresh rock then NQ2 for the remainder of the drillhole. Geological logging was completed on every 1m and core was selected for sampling using a 0.2m minimum and 1m maximum sample interval. Core was cut in half for sampling with half core being sent to the lab for analysis.

Historical Sampling

Holes completed by KGML were split with a cone splitter at the rig to 1m intervals. 4m composites of these samples were collected by field staff where visually unmineralised rock was encountered; any intervals of visible alteration or mineralisation were assayed in 1m samples. Any 4m composites assaying greater than 0.1g/t Au were re-sent for analysis using the 1m split samples.

Drilling Techniques

A total of 227 RC holes, 49 RCDD or DD holes and 57 Air Core (AC) holes have been completed within the Crown Prince resource area. Of these, 227 RC holes and 27 RCDD or DD holes, and 2 AC holes were drilled by Ora between 2017 and 2023.

Drillholes targeting the Main zone were drilled northerly or north-easterly while the Southeastern zone was drilled north-easterly or north-westerly. Some exceptions to this standard were made to test for alternative lode orientations in some areas and to assist with geological interpretation.

Drill spacing was generally completed on 50m sections with some lines infilled to 25m in certain areas. Drill holes spacing on section is 40-50m, with many sections infilled to 25m. Some areas have tighter drill spacing due to holes being drilled from the opposite direction to hit the lodes of different orientations.

Drillholes at both mineralised zones were surveyed using north-seeking gyroscopic survey equipment. All recent drill holes (2022-2023) were surveyed using DGPS in the GDA94 coordinate system.

Bulk Density

Bulk Density determination was done on a selection of core samples from different lithologies and weathering types from the diamond drilling program in 2000 and more recently from the 2023 diamond drilling. In addition, bulk density determinations were done on old ore samples from the UG mine and from the open pit workings.

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The assigned dry bulk densities are listed below:

***Table 3**. Crown prince Bulk Density Values*

Material	Mineralisation	Waste Zones
Transported and Laterite Cap	2.0	1.8
Upper/Lower Saprolite/oxide zone	2.2	2.0
Saprock/transition zone	2.4	2.4
Fresh/primary	2.7	2.7

Sample Analysis Method

Samples were analysed at either Nagrom or Intertek Laboratories using a 50g fire assay (FA) technique. Samples were pulverised to a nominal 85% passing 75 microns. Au analysis was undertaken using Au-AA26 involving 50g lead collection fire assay and Atomic Adsorption Spectrometry (AAS) finish. QAQC procedures included using field blanks, certified standards and duplicates to evaluate analysis performance. The QAQC data indicates that results are of a suitable standard for resource estimation.

Historical Analyses

Assaying for the 2003/4 programs was done by SGS Analabs in Mt. Magnet and Perth and the entire 1-2kg sample was pulverized to 90% passing 75µm and a 50g split was taken for fire assay analysis.

Estimation Methodology

A single block model was constructed to enable efficient gold estimation of the project and all interpreted mineralisation domains extents encompassed within the Crown Prince resource area. Ordinary Kriging (OK) and Inverse distance to the power of two (ID^2) were the estimation methods used for the December 2023 MRE. The data is informed by good quality drilling on regular drill spacing – nominally 10mN × 10mE for the central area, broadening out to a nominal 20mN × 20mE. Maximum extrapolation for the Main Zone and Southeastern Zone was limited along strike to fault zone boundaries, and 100 m down plunge below the last significant intersection. The extended projections were done to provide information for Ora Gold of the potential depth extensions for future targeting, with the assumption of continued continuity of gold mineralisation for these domains based on the evidence of drilling results within the primary material. Maximum extrapolation of all other smaller domain wireframes from drilling was at the lowest drill spacing distance (nominally 10 m).

Coding and Compositing

Drill hole sample data was flagged using domain codes generated from 3D mineralisation domains. Samples were composited to 1 m within each estimation domain, using the “best fit” option and a threshold inclusion of samples at sample length 50% of the targeted composite length. Intervals with no assays that were logged as stope voids were set to null value and therefore ignored in the estimate.

Assessment of the raw assay interval lengths and raw gold assay values were completed in order to determine the most appropriate length for compositing of the samples. The most common sample length is

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1.0m and covers the range of the Au grades. One (1.0m) composites were subsequently used as the source data for the gold grade estimates.

All domain composites included were coded by weathering for oxide/transition versus fresh material. Statistical analysis of grade distribution for the well-informed domains by weathering was conducted, mainly to assess if further sub-domaining was required (e.g., evidence of supergene enrichment). Supergene enrichment is evident in the Main Zone but contains numerous stope void intersections with no sample data. Historical UG face samples show these voids contain very high gold grades but only a small number of samples from the new drilling contains similar values. Ora has completed close spaced drilling (nominal 10m × 10m) through the various weathering zones so for this model no sub-domaining has been applied.

Treatment of Extreme Grades

Gold grade distributions within the estimation domains were assessed to determine if high grade cuts and/or distance limiting should be applied for extreme high-grade outliers or where high grade clustering occurs. The effects of grade capping were reviewed and applied on a domain basis where it was deemed appropriate. The top-cut levels were determined using a combination of top-cut analysis tools (grade histograms, log probability plots and CVs).

During estimation grade interpolation, higher grade zonation was further restricted by applying high yield distance limiting based on the spatial data analysis ranges.

Variography

Variogram calculations were carried out on the 1m composites for three main well informed domains in each project area. Variogram modelling were conducted to provide parameters for OK estimation – nugget, sill, and range for three directions. Variogram maps were initially analysed in plan, east-west and north-south section to confirm continuity trends and to refine parameters for experimental variogram calculation. The variogram and search parameters for the three main well informed domains (Main Zone - domain 2001, North Zone - domain 2003, and Southeastern Zone – domain 3001) were used to represent similar trending poorly informed domains.

Grade Interpolation and Search

The mineralised domain wireframes were used to code the block model and the volume between the wireframe models and the coded block model were checked in order to ensure that the sub-blocking size are appropriate for the interpreted domains. Estimation was carried out on capped and uncapped gold grade. Hard domain boundaries were used between the mineralised domains, meaning only composites within the domain are used to estimate inside that domain. The search parameters for well-informed domains were used to represent the poorly informed domains.

Gold was estimated in two passes – first pass using optimum search distances for each domain (mostly 10 m) as determined through the KNA process and drill spacing, second pass set at longer distances in order to populate all blocks (2nd = max 250m). Interpolation parameters were set to a minimum number of 6 composites and a maximum number of 14 composites for the estimate for the first pass, and a minimum of 2 samples and maximum of 14 samples for the 2nd pass.

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Block Construction and Coding

Parent block size of 5m × 2.5m × 5m in the X, Y, Z directions respectively was used, and they were sub-blocked to 2.5m × 1.25m × 2.5m. This was deemed to be appropriate for block estimation and modelling the selectivity for an open pit operation based on close spaced drilling down to approximate 10m ×10m spaced drill sample data.

To approximate the ribbon-like vein orientations noted from historical mapping and changes in orientation evident in interpretation of the current gold mineralisation domains, the dynamic anisotropy search feature in Vulcan was applied. This feature allows the search neighbourhood ellipse dip and dip direction to be defined separately for each block (the variogram is also rotated to align with the search). Dynamic anisotropy was applied to the three main domains (domains 2001, 2003 and 3001).

A waste domain boundary encompassing the mineralisation domains and within the limits of the drilling and structural corridor containing the gold mineralisation zones was modelled for each and included in the grade estimation runs. This allowed for any isolated zones and any mineralised haloes proximal to the hard boundary mineralised blocks to be estimated for potential estimation of dilution for pit optimisation studies.

Mineral Resource Classification Criteria

The Mineral Resource has been classified as Indicated and Inferred based on the quality of information for the geological domaining, as well as the drill spacing and geostatistical measures to provide confidence in the tonnage and grade estimates. Only recent RC and diamond drilling were used to inform the December 2023 MRE. Open hole percussion holes (Air Track and RAB), Aircore drilling and historical UG face samples were excluded from samples informing the 2023 MRE.

Indicated Mineral Resources are defined nominally by 25m × 20m spaced sample data or less. Only the major, well-informed domains have Indicated Resource classifications applied, where confidence in the resources is enhanced by historical information from old UG workings or where recent close spaced drilling has confirmed continuity of gold mineralisation along strike and at depth.

Inferred Mineral Resources are defined by data greater than 25m × 20m spaced drilling and the confidence that the continuity of geology and mineralisation can be extended along strike and at depth. Mineralisation domains with isolated and/or very few drill hole intercepts have been entirely classified as Inferred Resources until confidence in their volume, orientation and grade tenor is established with further drilling.

Deeper projections of gold mineralisation for the Main Zone and Southeastern Zone have been assigned as unclassified with the down dip and down plunge projections included for assessment of future drilling targets.

Cut-off Grades

A 1.2 g/t Au gold cut-off was used to report the Crown Prince Mineral Resource Estimate.

As gold resources occur near-surface the model was constructed with a view towards selective open pit mining. Several cut-offs have been assessed for Ora Gold – at 0.3, 0.5, 0.7, 1.0, and 1.2 g/t Au lower cut-off, along with grade-tonnage analysis and assessment of ounces per vertical metre for sensitivity comparisons.

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Open pit mining is expected to be the mining method due to the shallow nature of the gold mineralisation, with potential narrow vein UG operation (narrow vein longhole stoping of very high grade quartz vein hosted gold mineralisation).

Mining and metallurgical methods and parameters

No modern open pit mining has taken place at Crown Prince. Historical surface mining was undertaken by prospectors and previous UG mining by Kyarra Gold Mines up to 1915. Historical maps and documentation have provided good background information for any future UG mining considerations for deeper gold mineralisation.

Open Pit, bulk-tonnage mining is assumed, however no rigorous application has been made of minimum mining width, internal or external dilution for the March 2023 MRE. Most of the gold mineralisation occurs within 200 m vertical depth of the surface. Therefore, any future mining method is likely to be bulk open pit mining at 2.5m to 5m bench heights. Any future mining would consider the ore to be potentially toll treated at a nearby gold treatment plant, 40km south of the Crown Prince resource, located near Meekatharra. No formal agreements are in place at this stage.

The minimum dimensions of ore mining are assumed to be 2 m, and this has been used as the minimum thickness for the mineralisation estimation domains. Minimum internal waste intervals are nominally 2m, although broader sub-grade zones have been interpreted for the bulked-out supergene mineralisation zone in order to maintain consistent domain boundary integrity. To better define mineralisation domains, particularly in the supergene zones, close spaced grade control drilling will be essential.

The figure below provides an indication of the Indicated Resources and Inferred Resources per vertical metre, reported in five metre flitch slices below surface for the December 2023 MRE.

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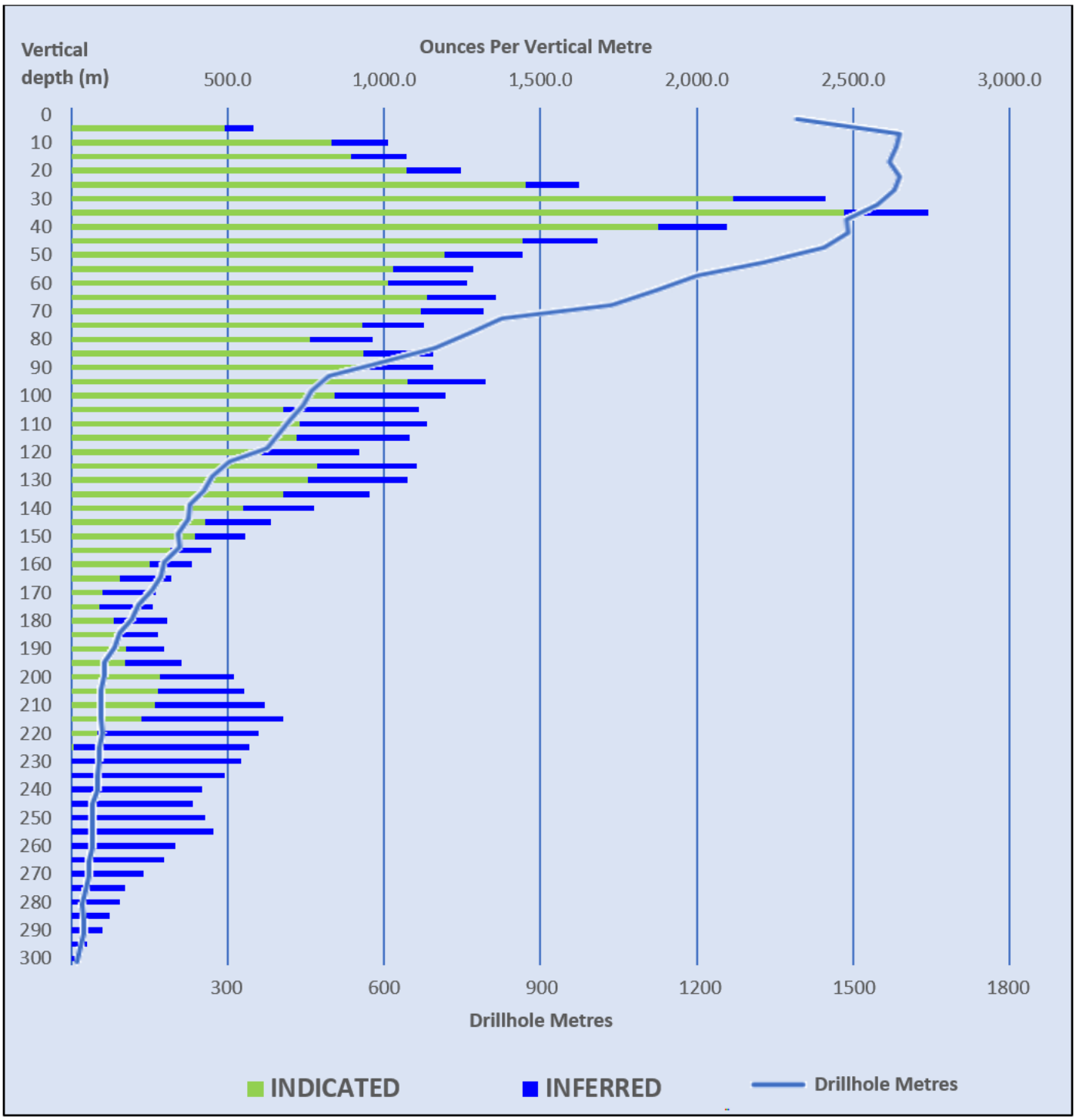

***Figure 5**. Total Resource ounces per vertical metre, reported in 5m slices below surface for Crown Prince with Drillhole Metres*

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Grade-tonnage (GT) curves have been generated for the 2023 MRE resource for all mineralisation zones combined as shown in the figure below.

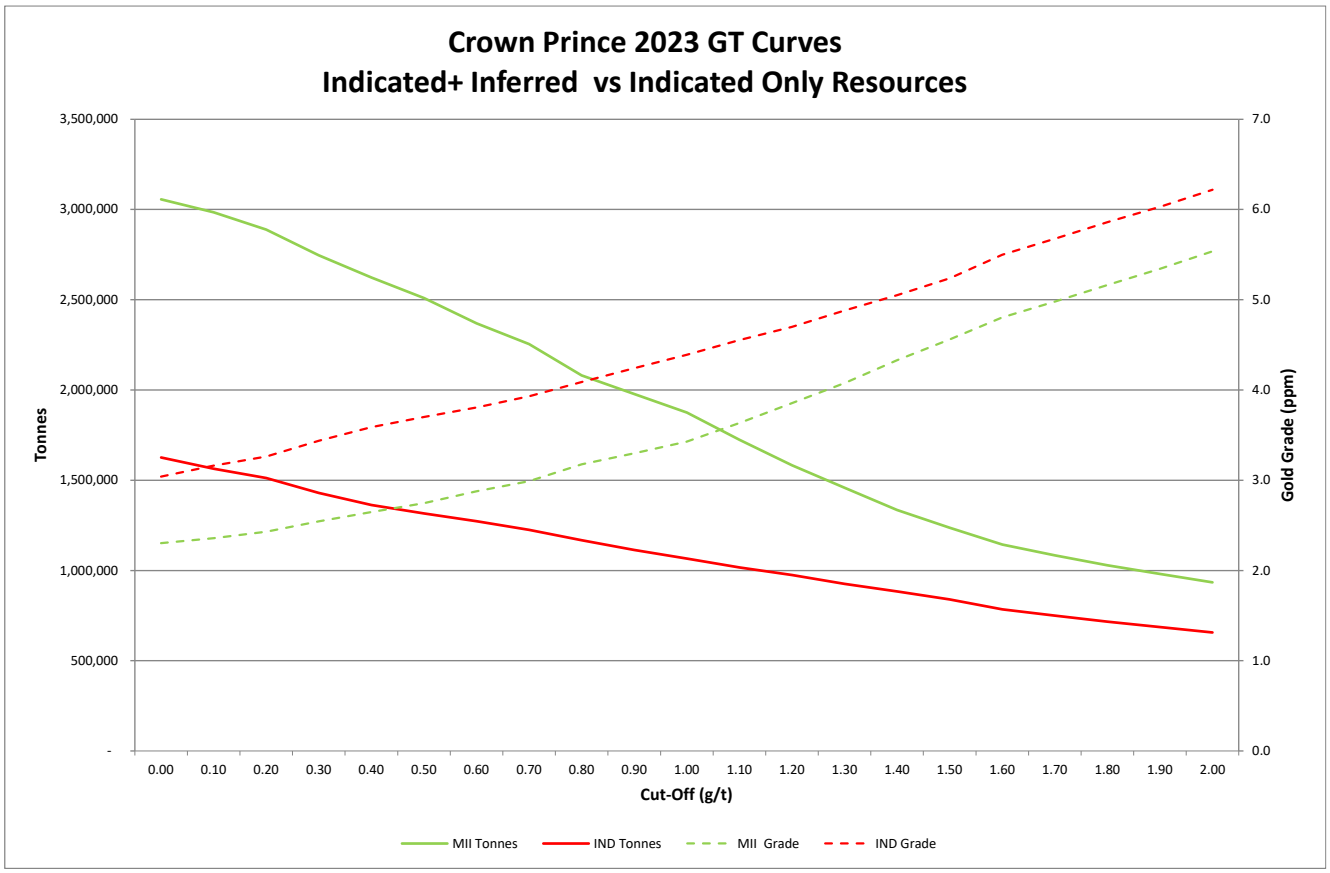

***Figure 6**. Tonnage-grade curve for Crown Prince*

No metallurgical factors were considered during the interpretation and 3D modelling of the mineralisation.

Ora Gold commissioned metallurgical testwork on four composite samples representing different zones and is summarised below (IMO, 2024). The testwork scope was as follows:

- Comprehensive head assay for Au × 2, Full ICP OES Scan, Carbon, Carbonate, Total Sulphur and Sulphur speciation
- Gravity concentration via a Knelson Concentrator
- Cyanide leach testwork assessing:
  - Varied grind sizes of 80% passing (P80) 75, 106 and 150 µm; and
  - Varied cyanide concentrations.

Overall results highlight a coarse grind size of 150µm and a low cyanide concentration of 300 ppm initial and 100ppm maintained will allow for overall gold recoveries exceeding 98% across the samples tested. In

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summary, the combined gravity and Cyanide Leach test work demonstrated the potential to achieve high gravity gold recoveries from the Crown Prince resource.

A summary from documentation of historical UG workings involving the treatment of mined ore is summarised below:

- The MRE resource is located in the same location as the old Kyarra Gold Mine UG workings, which historically achieved very high levels of recovery (KGML, 2005). The Kyarra mine treated high grade ore using only a stamp battery and amalgamation, followed by cyanidation and filtration. Historical records stated a recovered grade of the ore was 21.7g/t.
- A previous sampling program of the existing tails located at the old mine workings indicated an estimated average grade of 0.5g/t Au.

Other Material Modifying Factors

No other material modifying factors were applied to the estimated block values.

Environmental Factors and Considerations

The resource has previously been the subject of UG mining activity and ground disturbance. Some removal of infrastructure has previously occurred on the mining leases.

In 2004/5, a Notice of Intent, Project Management Plan and vegetation Clearance approval were obtained for the Kyarra Gold Mine (now called Crown Prince). The environmental and social impact assessment on the area was completed as part of the submissions for these approvals. No endangered species were noted in the project area and no potential archaeological or ethnographic sites were identified within the project area.

For potential future mining activities, key considerations include encapsulation of waste rock storage, water disposal from pits, and ground water monitoring.

Future open pit mine design work will need to take into consideration the nearby east to west flowing flood plain (approximately 50m wide) to the north of MRE deposit area.

Next Steps

The Company is undertaking RC drilling focused on adding to the resource inventory below 100m vertical depth. The priority target will be the down-dip extension of Southeastern mineralisation towards south-west and strike extensions to the north-east of this significant mineralised structure. To better define shallow mineralisation in extension areas to this resource further slim RC drilling will be undertaken. There are several areas near this resource with additional gold targets. Crown Prince East is one of these priority areas where a deep weathering profile is present and gold intersections have returned from around 80m vertical depth.

The Company is confident of further additions to the current resource inventory from its planned exploration.

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

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Competent Person Statements

Exploration Results

Certain information in this report that relates to the Company's Exploration Results has been extracted from the Company's previous ASX announcements including:

- *ASX Announcement "New Gold Discovery at Crown Prince" dated 15 November 2017*
- *ASX Announcement "Assays Confirm Crown Prince Discovery" dated 12 December 2017*
- *ASX Announcement "Golden Jewels from Crown Prince" dated 08 February 2018*
- *ASX Announcement "Crown Prince: New Gold Hits Plus Oxide Potential" dated 24 July 2018*
- *ASX Announcement "Upgraded Crown Prince Mineral Resource Estimate" dated 21 October 2019*
- *ASX Announcement "New High Grade Gold Intercepts at Crown Prince" dated 15 December 2022*
- *ASX Announcement "Further High-Grade Gold Intercepts at Crown Prince Extension" dated 17 January 2023*
- *ASX Announcement "Crown Prince Delivers Further Outstanding High-Grades" dated 08 May 2023*
- *ASX Announcement "High Grade Primary Gold Intercepts at Crown Prince" dated 22 May 2023*
- *ASX Announcement "Exceptional New Gold Intercepts at Crown Prince" dated 28 June 2023*
- *ASX Announcement "High Grade Gold Intercepts from Drill Core at Crown Prince" dated 04 July 2023*
- *ASX Announcement "Further High-Grade Gold Intercept from Crown Prince" dated 13 July 2023*
- *ASX Announcement "Crown Prince Delivers Further High-Grade Gold Results" dated 23 August 2023*
- *ASX Announcement "Further Shallow High Grade Gold Intercepts at Crown Prince" dated 24 October 2023*
- *ASX Announcement "Further High-Grade Gold Intersections at Crown Prince" dated 23 November 2023*

A copy of these announcements is available at www.asx.com.au or at https://www.ora.gold/investors/asx-announcements/. The Competent Person for the announcement was Mr Costica Vieru. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the announcements and that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the announcements.

Other information contained in this report that relates to Exploration Results, is based upon, and fairly represents, 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". Mr Vieru consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based upon his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Mineral Resources

The information contained in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based upon, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Costica Vieru and Mr Brian Fitzpatrick, MAusIMM (CP). Mr Vieru is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a full-time employee 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. 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". Mr Vieru and Mr Fitzpatrick 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.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement contains forward-looking statements which are statements that may be identified by words such as "may", "will", "would", "should", "could", "believes", "estimates", "expects", "intends", "plans", "anticipates", "predicts", "outlook", "forecasts", "guidance" and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties. These statements are based on, among other things, a number of best estimate assumptions regarding future events and actions that, at the date of this announcement, are expected to take place.

Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance or events and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company and the directors and management of the Company. The Company cannot and does not give any assurance that the results, events, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this announcement will actually occur, and readers of this announcement are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward looking statements.

No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made by the Company, its related bodies corporate or any of their respective officers, directors, employees, agents or advisers as to the accuracy, reliability, completeness or fairness of the information, opinions and conclusions contained in this announcement.

To the maximum extent permitted by law, the Company, its related bodies corporate and their respective officers, directors, employees, agents and advisers disclaim any and all liability including, without limitation, any liability arising out of fault or negligence, for any direct, indirect, consequential or contingent loss or damage arising from the use of information contained in this announcement.

Statements made in this announcement are made only as at the date of this announcement.

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About Ora Gold

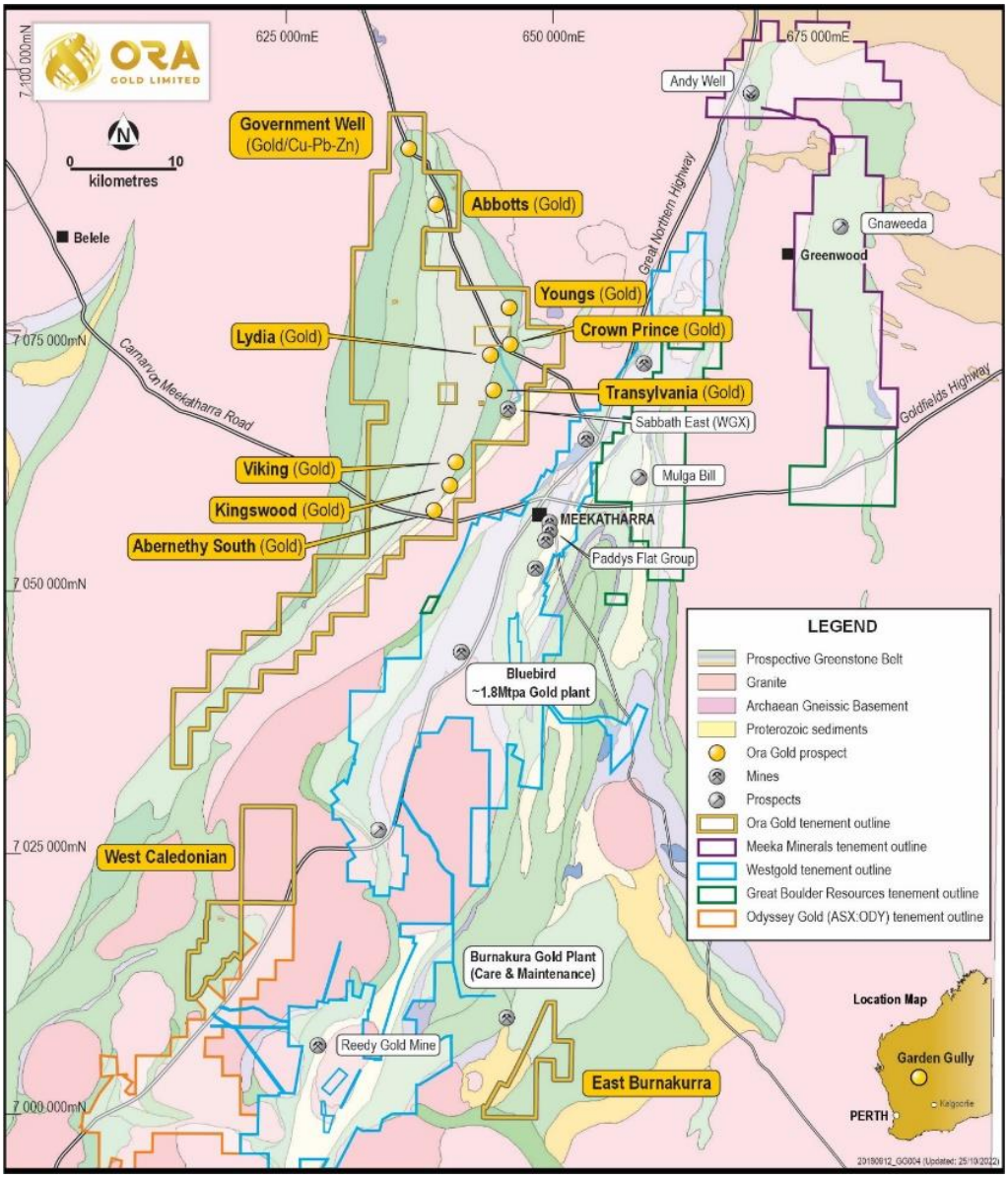
Ora Gold Limited (ASX:OAU) is a mineral exploration and development company which holds a substantial package of tenements in the prolific Murchison goldfield near Meekatharra, Western Australia.

The Company is focused on the Garden Gully Gold Project which comprises a 677km^2 tenure package covering the Abbotts 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.

Ora Gold Garden Gully Project



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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.*	<u>Ora Gold</u> • Reverse Circulation drill samples were collected and split in even metre intervals when sample was dry. Wet samples were speared or on occasion scoop-sampled. 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 those reporting relevant metal content were bagged and numbered for laboratory analysis. • Duplicate samples are submitted at a rate of approximately 10% of total samples taken (i.e. one duplicate submitted for every 10 samples). The Delta XRF Analyser is calibrated before each session and is serviced according to the manufacturer's (Olympus) recommended schedule. • Reverse circulation (RC) pre-collars with diamond tails targeting the mineralisation well below the 90 m deep historical workings. Core was examined visually and logged by the geologist. Where selected, core was generally sampled at one metre intervals, unless the visual observations warranted narrower intervals. Core is marked up and cut into half and quarter core for duplicates using a diamond blade saw. Visual observation of alteration / mineralisation was noted on the drill logs. • Duplicates are submitted at a rate of approximately 4% of total samples (i.e. one duplicate submitted per 25 samples). • 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. <u>Kyarra Gold Mine Limited (KGML)</u> • The 2003/4 drilling programs targeted the shallow 'open-pittable' mineralisation of the Crown Prince deposit. The ground was generally dry and of competent oxidised material. The Crown Prince mine was dewatered to a depth of around 60 metres and consequently only a few samples from depth were wet. • Samples of the fine and dry material were 5-10 kg per metre, collected through a rig-mounted cyclone and then sub-sampled to 1-2 kg by riffle splitter. The equipment was cleaned after each metre sample. • In non-prospective zones of any drill hole (away from the ore body), 4 to 6 metre composite samples

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		were collected by channel sampling the 1 metre intervals, taking about 0.5 kg from each metre sample. In the event that a composite sample assay was greater than 0.2 g/t Au, then the 1 metre samples were collected for assaying by riffling. • No sample return was obtained from the voids created by the historic workings. • Assaying for the 2003/4 programs was done by SGS Analabs in Mt Magnet and in Perth. The entire 1-2 kg sample was pulverised to 90% passing 75 microns and a 50 g split was taken for fire assy. QA/QC included standards, blanks and duplicates. • Previous drilling results included in this estimate were the 1986/7 RC and diamond drilling (GGRC: 10 holes and GGDH: 13 holes) undertaken by Julia Mines NL and diamond drilling in 2000 (KD:7 holes) by geologist Wayne Gifford for Gamen Pty Ltd (predecessor of Kyarra Gold Mine Limited). Although the GGRC holes were drilled into the deposit below the water table and some smearing of values was observed, all earlier programs used industry-standard drilling, sampling and assaying methods and techniques with detailed logging and have been substantiated by the 2003/4 AC/RC drilling results for the open-pittable mineralisation. • Historically, the Crown Prince deposit was mined on four levels to a depth of ~90 m between 1908 and 1915. Historic level surveys and channel sampling were recovered from DMR records and was first used by Gemcom Australia in 2001 as a guide to interpreting the structure and orientation of the mineralisation. Where this data has intersected wireframe solids, the data was used for grade interpolation, and wasn't where it did not do so. Total historical production was then subtracted from the estimate.
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).*	*Ora Gold* • Reverse circulation drilling used either a truck-mounted RWL 700 rig with 1350cfm at 500 psi compressor or (for narrow holes) a Gemcom H-13 multi-purpose scout drill rig mounted on an Isuzu 4x4 with 600 cfm plus auxiliary booster. • Diamond drill holes: HQ size (63.5 mm diameter) by a track mounted Desco 7000 with automated breakouts. Triple tube coring to maximise core recovery. All support equipment is all-wheel drive. Core was oriented using NQ REFLEX Ori tools. Hole attitude when surveyed used Champ gyro. *KGML* • The 2003 and 2004 Crown Prince deposit drilling programs were a combination of air core (AC) and reverse circulation (RC) drilling techniques. 89mm AC drilling was conducted to refusal then switched to 89mm RC face sampling drilling. Generally, the ground was soft enough for AC, while RC drilling was necessary for near surface laterite, hard quartz bands associated with gold mineralisation and for fresh rock below about 80m.

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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.*	<u>Ora Gold</u> • The volume of RC sample 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 average ~40%. • Samples were collected and dry samples split. • There is no evidence of either a recovery/grade relationship or of sample bias. • Recording of the recovered core is by visual inspection. Core recovery is recorded after each run. • Triple tube coring used to maximise core recovery. One duplicate sample submitted per 25 samples. Diamond drilling samples are half or quarter-cored using a diamond blade core saw. • No evidence has been observed of a relationship between sample recovery and grade. Coring generally provides excellent sample recoveries. <u>KGML</u> • The workings were dewatered to ~60 m below surface and dry sample recoveries were estimated at ~95%. Where moisture was encountered the sample recovery was still excellent, estimated at >80%. • No evidence has been observed of a relationship between sample recovery and grade. The excellent sample recoveries obtained, and fine sizing of the drilled samples preclude any likelihood of significant grain size 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.*	<u>Ora Gold</u> • RC chips are logged visually by qualified geologists. Lithology, and where possible structures, textures, colour, alteration types and minerals estimates, are recorded. • Representative chips are retained in chip trays for each metre interval drilled. • The entire length of each drillhole is logged and evaluated. • Core is logged visually by qualified geologists. Lithology, structures (when possible), textures, colour, alteration types and minerals estimates are recorded. Diamond core is also geotechnically logged. • Each interval of core displaying features of geological interest is photographed and recorded prior to eventual sampling and assay. • The entire length of each drill hole is logged and evaluated. <u>KGML</u> • RC drill chips from each metre interval were wet sieved and examined visually and logged by the geologist and the following recorded: ○ Depth

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		○ Colour (wet and dry) ○ Mineralogy and rock type ○ Quartz content (after wet sieving) ○ Structure (fabric) • All sieved samples were collected and boxed in chip trays and stored for later reference and re-logging of mineralised intervals. • 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.*	<u>*Ora Gold*</u> • RC samples were collected and dry sample split using a riffle splitter. Material too moist for effective riffle splitting was sampled using a 4 cm 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 in Perth for Au analysis by FA50 (Fire Assay on 50 g charge). Sample preparation techniques are well-established standard industry best practice techniques. Drill chips and core are dried, crushed and pulverised (whole sample) to 95% of the sample passing -75 µm grind size. • Field QC procedures include using certified reference materials as assay standards. One duplicate sample is submitted for every 15 samples, approximately. • Evaluation of the standards, blanks and duplicate samples assays appears to be falling within acceptable limits of variability. More certainty can be derived when all assays have been received. • Sample representativity and possible relationship between grain size and grade are being checked by re- sampling the relevant intervals and resubmitting new samples for assay. • Sample size follows industry standard best practice and is considered appropriate for these style(s) of mineralisation. • Diamond drilling samples are half cored using a large diamond blade Almonte core saw and quarter cored when duplicates were taken. • Core samples comprised cut core and RC samples comprised three spear samples taken from different directions into the material for each metre interval. The samples were sent to Nagrom in Perth for Au assay by 50g fire assay and a 7 element analysis by 4 acid digest. • Sample preparation techniques are well-established standard industry best practice techniques. Drill chips and core are dried, crushed and pulverised (whole sample) to 85% of the sample passing -75 µm grind size. • Field QC procedures include using certified reference materials as assay standards. One duplicate sample is submitted for every 25 samples, approximately.

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		• Evaluation of the standards, blanks and duplicate samples assays has fallen within acceptable limits of variability. • Sample size follows industry standard best practice and is considered appropriate for these style(s) of mineralisation. <u>KGML</u> • RC samples of the fine and dry material were 5-10 kg per metre, collected through a rig-mounted cyclone and then sub-sampled to 1-2 kg by riffle splitter. The equipment was cleaned after each metre sample. • In non-prospective zones of any drill hole (away from the ore body), four to six metre composite samples were collected by channel sampling the one metre intervals, taking about 0.5 kg from each metre sample. In the event that a composite sample assay was greater than 0.2 g/t Au, then the one metre samples were collected for assaying by riffling. • Pulp duplicates are taken at the pulverising stage and selective repeats conducted as per the laboratory's normal standard QA/QC practices. • Duplicate samples taken every 25th sample. Standards also submitted to check laboratory accuracy. • Sample size is industry standard and is appropriate for grain size of the material sampled.
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 (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	<u>*Ora Gold*</u> • The assay techniques used for these assays are international standard and can be considered total. Samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to 85% passing -75 µm and assayed using ICP AES and ICP IMS following four-acid digest for the 7 element analyses; and Fire Assay for gold following a four-acid digest in Teflon tubes of a 50 g charge. • Handheld XRF equipment, when used, is an Olympus Delta XRF Analyser and Ora Gold follows the manufacturer's recommended calibration protocols and usage practices. • The laboratory that carried out the assays is ISO certified and conducts its own internal QA/QC processes in addition to the QA/QC implemented by Ora Gold in the course of 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. <u>KGML</u> • 50 g fire assay is a total digest technique and is considered appropriate for gold. No other elements were assayed. • Certified references material standards as 1 every 20 samples, duplicates 1 every 25 samples.

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		• Lab using random pulp duplicates and certified reference material standards.
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.*	*Ora Gold* • All significant intersections are calculated and verified onscreen and are reviewed by competent people and management prior to reporting. • The program included some 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 made. *KGML* • All sampling was routinely inspected by supervising geologist or mining engineer. Re-logging of mineralised samples was undertaken. • The program included no twin holes. • Data was collected and recorded initially on hand-written logs with summary data subsequently transcribed to electronic files maintained by head office. • No adjustment to assay data has been made.
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.*	*Ora Gold* • Collar locations were located and recorded using hand- held GPS (Garmin 60Cx model) with typical accuracy of ±3 m. Down-hole surveys every ~50 m using a Reflex EZ-track tool or Champ gyro as applicable. • The map projection applicable to the area is Australian Geodetic GDA94, Zone 50. • Topographic control is based on standard industry practice of using the GPS readings. Local topography is relatively flat. Detailed altimetry (and thus the reporting of RLs for each drill collar) was not warranted in the field and collars have been snapped to the topographical survey DTM provided by RM Surveys (previously MHR) of Geraldton. *KGML* • Local topography and collar locations were surveyed by MHR of Geraldton with an RTK Differential GPS instrument and downhole surveying was with an Eastman single shot camera. • MHR surveyors established a local grid for the Crown Prince deposit and provided transformation criteria for the Australian Geodetic Grid GDA94, Zone 50. • Local topographic control was based on the MHR survey to an absolute accuracy in height and co-ordinates of +/-1.5 m, and relative accuracy for the local control of +/-3 cm and +/-5 cm respectively. The area is essentially flat across the project at about RL 485 m AHD.
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*	*Ora Gold* • Drill hole collars were located and oriented so as to deliver maximum relevant geological information to

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	Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	allow the geological model being tested to be assessed effectively. • The holes confirmed the deep extensions of the gold mineralisation and further drilling will assess strike and dip continuity of all the known mineralised zones. <u>KGML</u> • AC/RC drill hole collars were located at approximately 10 m x 10 m spacing and oriented so as to deliver maximum relevant geological information for a reliable geological interpretation and resource modelling to a Measured, Indicated or Inferred Resource classification. • Samples taken on a one metre basis in the mineralised material and composites as otherwise specified.
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.*	<u>Ora Gold</u> • The drilling was across the interpreted strike orientation, so sampling is unbiased as far as possible. Multiple drilling programs tested the Main Zone and the Southeastern Zone of Crown Prince. Most of the drill holes under Main Zone have been drilled north and north-easterly while the ones testing the Southeastern Zone have been orientated north-easterly and north-westerly 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. The main aim of these programs was 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. <u>KGML</u> • The Crown Prince mineralisation is quite complex however the drilling was oriented to obtain information in an unbiased manner by directing the holes to 0º N for the Main Zone and 63º N for the Northern Zone. • Data collected 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 Meekatharra 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.

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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.*	*Ora Gold* • The Garden Gully project comprises of one prospecting license, P51/3009, twenty-one granted exploration licenses E51/1737, E51/1661, E51/1708, E51/1609, E51/1790, E51/1791, E51/2150, E51/1709, E51/1888, E51/1924, E51/1936, E51/1963, E51/1989, E51/2002, E51/2012, E51/2013, E51/2014, E51/2015, E51/1932, E51/1972, E51/1973 and four mining leases M51/390, M51/567, M51/886 and M51/889, totaling approximately 677 km2. 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. *KGML* • The Crown Prince deposit is now located on Mining Lease M51/886 at the time of this resource estimate. It was known as the Kyarra deposit and wholly-owned by Kyarra Gold Mine Limited. • The project is located on the Yoothapina pastoral lease, 18 km north of Meekatharra, in the Murchison of WA. • The tenure was in good standing and a licence to operate was obtained.
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~24 m. 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 32 m: “no significant mineralisation”: drilling was “sub-parallel to the dip of mineralisation”; best intersection: 15 m at 2.38 g/t from 5 m.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Crown Prince deposit is on the Abbotts Greenstone Belt; comprised of Archaean rocks of the Greensleeves and Meekatharra Formations (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

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		closure postdating E-W synform, further transected by NE trending shear zones. • The Project is blanketed by broad alluvial flats, occasional lateritic duricrust and drainage channels braiding into the regional drainage system.

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 were presented in the previous Ora Gold ASX releases between December 2017 and November 2023.
		• The principal geologic conclusion of the work reported from these programs at the Crown Prince prospect confirms the presence of high-grade gold mineralisation in what are interpreted to be steep plunging shoots. Extensive primary gold mineralisation was also intercepted below the base of oxidation; primary mineralisation 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	• *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 relevant drill hole details were presented in the previous Ora Gold ASX releases between December 2017 and November 2023.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The orientation of structures and mineralization is not known with certainty, but majority of the drilling was conducted perpendicular to the interpreted structures at the time of drilling. Stratigraphy is steeply dipping to the west however mineralisation may have a different orientation. 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.*	• Refer to figures in announcement.
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*	• This announcement includes all the historical holes over the Main Zone, Northern Zone and the results of drilling undertaken by Ora Gold Limited between December 2017 and November 2023

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	avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	over the new discovery of the Southeastern Zone at Crown Prince. The reporting is comprehensive and thus by definition balanced.
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 data relating to interpretations and estimates derived from information publicly available in WAMEX reports and Ora Gold ASX releases through to present.
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.*	• Further work is discussed in the announcement.

Section 3. Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• All data was collected electronically by Ora Gold and stored in a Data Shed database with appropriate data validation procedures. • The database in managed internally with extracts provided to Cube for Mineral Resource estimation. • MRE data validation checks were completed by Cube on the database comparing collar points to the topography, maximum drill hole depth checks between tables and the collar data, duplicate numbering, missing data, and interval error checks using validation rules in MS Access. The data was checked by Cube in Vulcan v2023.2 with visual 3D inspection of the drill holes to check collar positions in relation to topography and identify any inconsistencies of drill hole traces. Any drillhole validation issues were forwarded back to Ora Gold for review and updates supplied for the final MRE data compilation.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• No site visit has been conducted by the Competent Person for 2023 Mineral Resource estimation prior to the release of the December 2023 MRE. The Competent Person for Ora Gold's mineral exploration, Costica Vieru, has regular visits to site during RC and DD programs on the deposit. • A planned visit by the CP for the 2023 MRE in December 2023 was delayed for personal reasons.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.*	• There is a high level of confidence in the interpreted geological and mineralisation model predominantly based on close spaced RC and DD drilling from 2017 to the end of 2023, and on the information provided by digital maps and documentation from the historical Kyarra Gold Mine. Structural measurements from ongoing diamond drilling have also been used to help confirm the strike and dip direction of the mineralised zones, faults and foliation. Structural

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	• *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.*	analysis is ongoing to enhance a solid structural model on the lithological setting and mineralised system. • Geological and mineralisation interpretations in plan and cross sections have been followed up with 3D wireframe models based on analysis of all the historical and recent information collated. • Historical underground mining has confirmed the geological and grade continuity of the Main and Northern Zones of the Crown Prince gold deposit. Old surface pits, costeans and recent drilling have provided data for the geological interpretation of the gold mineralisation. • Targeting of geochemical surface anomalies for the 2022-2023 drilling has resulted in the discovery of a major mew mineralisation zone directly south of the Main and Northern Zones, i.e. Southeastern Zone. • Data is sourced from the historical drill logging and sampling and from recent RC chip logging/ DD core logging (2017 to 2023), and surface mapping information from the old open pit workings, with projections made between drill sections and extending along strike and down dip based on a drill spacing of 10 m x 10 m and 20 m X 20 m outside the old workings. • The logging and mining information has been used to interpret stratigraphic units, major structural features and mineralisation trends. • Weathering surfaces were interpreted for laterite cap/transported material, oxide zones, transitional zones and primary weathering boundaries from recent logging data. This data allowed the density values for the mineral resource estimate to be assigned for each of the weathering profiles. • The results of recent infill RC and DD drilling by Ora Gold in 2022 and 2023 have provided further information for enhancing the interpretations of geology and mineralisation previously at Crown Prince. • The current Au mineralisation interpretation has defined broad, mineralised envelopes using a nominal 0.5 g/t Au threshold. • Previous interpretations completed for a resource estimate in 2005 showed more discrete, discontinuous mineralisation trends interpreted based on information made available after the collation and validation of the historical data up to 2000. The overall trends defined in this earlier interpretation of the Au mineralisation are similar in strike and dip to the current interpretation. • The recent modelling updates have been enhanced by the addition of more than 21,000 m of RC and DD drilling since then 2005 interpretations and modelling (76% of the total drill metres at Crown Prince. • The depth of the weathering profiles within the region of the Crown Prince deposit is interpreted from the logging data as follows: Cap rock = 5 m maximum vertical depth (MVD); base of complete oxidation = 75 m MVD; top of fresh rock = 120 m MVD. The interpretation of the weathering profiles assisted in guiding the cap rock mineralisation and position of the supergene Au mineralisation within the strongly weathered horizons. • The interpretation of the primary mineralisation domain boundaries was guided by the following: quartz content percentage; schistose structure; and sericite alteration (as in the 2005 interpretations) based on the logging information from RAB, RC, air core and DD drilling. • In addition, the historical UG workings in the old Kyarra Gold Mine were guided by the presence of massive quartz vein hosted Au

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	• *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	mineralisation, therefore the UG development and stopping outlines provide good support for assisting with the location and trends of the high-grade Au mineralisation. • For the 2023 interpretation, the mineralisation envelopes are closely associated with strongly altered sericite schist, which forms the alteration halo around the massive quartz, partially mined out in the historical UG workings. • Sectional interpretation of the mineralised zones was completed and checked/corrected against level plan interpretations provided by Ora Gold. • Estimation of the resource tonnage and grade was restricted to the interpreted zones of mineralisation. Historical channel sampling of the underground workings as well as drill hole data located within the interpreted mineralisation zone were used to guide the mineralisation trends, along with the available historical UG drive mapping. • The Main Zone is a cross-cutting shear zone, and the Northern Zone is sub-parallel to the surrounding country rock. Gold mineralisation occurs in the lateritic weathering profile and in quartz veins hosted by chloritized, carbonated and strongly sheared meta-basalt host rock. Drill holes have intersected strike and dip extensions of the historical mine workings. • The Southeastern Zone was discovered in November 2022, is now the main mineralised area at Crown Prince. The 2022-2023 drilling has intersected very high-grade gold at shallow depths and has never been mined in the past. It strikes north-easterly along at least 200 m length and displays similar characteristics with the other two mineralised zones (Main and Northern Zones). • The depth of weathering is about 60-80 m and being precise about the geological boundaries was difficult in the oxide and supergene mineralisation, due to the subjective nature of weathering interpretation in the logging. • In addition to assay results, the quartz content, schistose structure and sericite alteration informed the mineralisation modelling. The geological interpretation of the zones was done on 10m sectional spacing and wireframed. A 3D model of the historical stoping was also used to assist the interpretation, but no grades were assigned to stope material. Historical face sampling grades were not used as the samples were selectively taken from the high grade vein structures only. • The domain interpretations modelled to a nominal grade threshold of approximately 0.5 g/t Au cut-off which allowed the model shapes to have optimum continuity. The use of this low-grade threshold has resulted in some areas having simplified mineralised domains encompassing discontinuous sheeted quartz veins combined within the alteration haloes. • The steeply dipping quartz hosted Au mineralisation typically pinch and swell, giving variable thickness of mineralisation and localised very high grades over short ranges. • The shallower supergene enrichment zones affect the block grade estimation where steep and shallow mineralisation intersects. • No fold or fault structures, or dyke intrusives have been modelled from the logging data, which may influence the local continuity and location of mineralisation zones and grade. A major N-S trending fault structure interpreted by Ora Gold has truncated or offset mineralisation to the west. • Continuity and grade variability within the high nugget supergene zones is highly variable. In addition, the loss of RC and core samples

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		due to old UG workings voids (ore drives and stoping) results in less accuracy of any remnant material block grade estimates.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The main Mineral Resource area has an overall strike length of 400 m with approximate strike lengths of the two main zones being 250 m (Southeastern Zone) and 150 m for the Main Zone. Individual domain widths vary from 2 m up to 10 m width, and averaging 5 m width within the primary mineralisation envelopes interpreted. • The Mineral Resource is modelled to a maximum vertical depth of 380 m or to 100 m RL. with the modeling projections based on continuity of main mineralisation domains from RC and DD drilling collared from surface. • There are two major quartz vein hosted zones that have been worked at the historical Kyarra Gold Mine. The Main Zone strikes WNW/SSE and dips to the SSW at 70º and adjacent sub-parallel zones striking and dipping at about similar angles. The gold mineralisation was explored and stopped along a strike of up to 60 m over 4 levels (9m (30'), 30 m (100'), 61 m (200') and 91 m (300') levels, and vertical depth). Level plans show an irregular (near-isoclinal folded) coarse of the vein, with an average width of ~3 m. • The Northern Zone strikes WNW and dips SW at ~70°. The vein was followed for 40 m strike length on the shallow 30' level. On the 100' and 200' levels the ore was found but not explored further for stopping. The width of mineralisation varies from 0.5 m to 1.5 m. Historical records noted that the vein terminates abruptly at the SE end and tapers out on the NW end on the 30' level. Gold mineralisation is associated with pyrite, some arsenopyrite and scarce chalcopyrite and at or near the contacts with black shales, quartz porphyry and mafic schists. Visible gold is present, and the gold is free-milling with historical processing achieving a metallurgical recovery of about 97%. In addition to the Crown Prince deposit, and its likely extensions, there is a less advanced deposit located approximately 700 m to the east Crown Prince East (also known as Cloudkicker in previous reports).
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	• A single block model was constructed to enable efficient gold estimation of the project and all interpreted mineralisation domains extents encompassed within the Crown Prince resource area. • Ordinary Kriging (OK) and Inverse distance to the power of 2 (ID2) were the estimation methods used for the December 2023 MRE. The data is informed by good quality drilling on regular drill spacing – nominally 10 mN x 10 mE for the central area, broadening out to a nominal 20 mN x 20 mE. Maximum extrapolation for the Main Zone and Southeastern Zone was limited along strike to fault zone boundaries, and 100 m down plunge below the last significant intersection. The extended projections were done to provide information for Ora Gold of the potential depth extensions for future targeting, with the assumption of continued continuity of gold mineralisation for these domains based on the evidence of drilling results within the primary rock. Maximum extrapolation of all other smaller domain wireframes from drilling was lowest drill spacing distance, (nominally 10 m). **Coding and Compositing** • Drill hole sample data was flagged using domain codes generated from 3D mineralisation domains. Samples were composited to 1 m within each estimation domain, using the "best fit" option and a threshold inclusion of samples at sample length 50% of the targeted composite length. Intervals with no assays that were logged as stope voids were set to null value and therefore ignored in the estimate.

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		• Assessment of the raw assay interval lengths and raw gold assay values were completed in order to determine the most appropriate length for compositing of the samples. The most common sample length is 1.0 m and covers the range of the Au grades. Therefore, 1 m composes were used as the source data for the gold grade estimates. • All domain composites included coding by weathering for oxide/transition versus fresh material. Statistical analysis of grade distribution for the well-informed domains by weathering was conducted, mainly to assess if further sub-domaining was required (e.g., evidence of supergene enrichment). Supergene enrichment is evident in the Main Zone but contains numerous stope void intersections with no sample data. Historical UG face samples show these voids contain very high gold grades but only a small number of new drilling contains similar values. Ora has completed close spaced drilling (nominal 10 m x 10 m) through the various weathering zones so for this model no sub-domaining has been applied based. **Treatment of Extreme Grades** • Gold grade distributions within the estimation domains were assessed to determine if high grade cuts and/or distance limiting should be applied for extreme high-grade outliers or where high grade clustering occurs. The effects of grade capping were reviewed and applied on a domain basis where it was deemed appropriate. The top-cut levels were determined using a combination of top-cut analysis tools (grade histograms, log probability plots and CVs • During estimation grade interpolation, higher grade zonation was further restricted by applying high yield distance limiting based on the spatial data analysis ranges. **Variography** • Variogram calculations were carried out on the 1m composites for three main well informed domains in each project area. • Variogram modelling were conducted to provide parameters for OK estimation – nugget, sill, and range for three directions. Variogram maps were initially analysed in plan, east-west and north-south section to confirm continuity trends and to refine parameters for experimental variogram calculation. • The variogram and search parameters for the three main well informed domains (Main Zone - domain 2001, North Zone - domain 2003, and Southeastern Zone – domain 3001) were used to represent similar trending poorly informed domains. **Grade Interpolation and Search** • The mineralised domain wireframes were used to code the block model and the volume between the wireframe models and the coded block model were checked in order to ensure that the sub-blocking size are appropriate for the interpreted domains. • Estimation was carried out on capped and uncapped gold grade. Hard domain boundaries were used between the mineralised domains, meaning only composites within the domain are used to estimate inside that domain. • The search parameters for well-informed were used to represent the poorly informed domains. • Gold was estimated in two passes – first pass using optimum search distances for each domain (mostly 10 m) as determined through the KNA process and drill spacing, second pass set at longer distances in order to populate all blocks (2nd = max 250 m). • Interpolation parameters were set to a minimum number of 6 composites and a maximum number of 14 composites for the

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		estimate for the first pass, and a minimum of 2 samples and a maximum of 14.for the 2nd pass. **Block Construction and Coding** • Parent block size of 5m x 2.5m x 5m in the X, Y, Z directions respectively was used, and they were sub-blocked to 2.5 m x 1.25 m x 2.5 m. This was deemed to be appropriate for block estimation and modelling the selectivity for an open pit operation based on close spaced drilling down to approximate 10m x 10m spaced drill sample data. • To approximate the ribbon-like vein orientations noted from historical mapping and changes in orientation evident in interpretation of the current gold mineralisation domains the dynamic anisotropy search feature in Vulcan was applied. The feature allows the search neighbourhood ellipse dip and dip direction to be defined separately for each block (the variogram is also rotated to align with the search). Dynamic anisotropy was applied to the three main domains (domains 2001, 2003 and 3001). • Gold only was estimated in 2 passes with the first pass using optimum search distance of 25m as determined through the KNA process and the second run was set at 75m in order to populate all blocks. • A waste domain boundary encompassing the mineralisation domains and within the limits of the drilling and structural corridor containing the gold mineralisation zones was modelled for each and included in the grade estimation runs. This allowed for any isolated zones and any mineralised haloes proximal to the hard boundary mineralised blocks to be estimated for potential estimation of dilution for pit optimisation studies. **Software** • Leapfrog Geo 2023.1 – 3D Georeferencing UG workings and surface geology maps, preliminary mineralisation trend analysis, weathering profiles. • Vulcan v2023.0.2 – Drillhole validation, weathering surface DTMs, final mineralisation interpretation and wireframe modelling and minor zones. • Supervisor v8.14.3 – geostatistics, variography, search neighbourhood analysis, block model validation SWATH plots. • The current MRE estimate used ID2 estimation as a check estimate against the OK estimation, with no significant variations in global estimate results for each domain.
	• *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.*	• A previous MRE was completed by Cube in 2019 also using OK estimation and ID2 check estimates. The current estimate has used the knowledge gained from the 2019 interpretation – mainly the evidence of supergene enrichment halo around the high grade vein structures, but with the limits of the previously estimated domains controlled by the structural corridor and also limiting internal depletion zones within the oxide weathering profile. The 2019 estimation used the historical UG sampling with tight high yield grade-distance limiting parameters. The 2023 estimate has not used the face samples due to the potential bias of selective sampling of the vein structure (only one sample per face). Also, the major new mineralisation zone (Southeastern Zone), was only discovered in 2022. • An earlier estimate was completed in 2005 for Kyarra Gold Mine Ltd, ta previous owner of the Project area that encompasses the Crown Prince resource area. The resource estimate was carried out using ID2 estimation, based on interpreted narrow high-grade zones. Overall, the lithological controls and mineralisation trends were

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		similar to the 2023 interpretations with differences where new drill hole intercepts from 2017 to 2023 identifying laterite profile supergene enrichment and more restriction on the east-west limits as the structural corridor. Also, most significantly, there has been the discovery of the Southeastern Zone in 2022. There were further differences in cut-off grade values and grade estimation parameters given there has been a threefold increase in drilling metres informing the resource. • Overall, the material volume is higher in the 2023 MRE due to major new gold mineralisation zones (Southeastern Zone, and east zone (Cloudkicker prospect), extension of mineralisation interpretation at depth and more constrained mineralisation envelopes, predominantly in the supergene zone.
	• *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.*	• No by-product recoveries were considered.
	• *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).*	• Estimation of deleterious elements was not completed for the MRE. Only gold assays were used in the block model grade interpolation. Recent drilling from 2017 to 2023 has included multi-element analysis. Arsenopyrite is known to be associated with gold mineralisation but As was not estimated for the 2023 model. Copper and Sulphur grades are noted to be low. Deleterious elements antimony and tellurium were recorded with low values from recent metallurgical testwork commissioned by Ora Gold of four composite samples from the main gold mineralisation zones.
	• *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.*	• For all estimation domains, the first pass search radius selected was based on consideration of drill spacing and orientations, interpreted lode geometry and spatial data analysis. • Block model definition parameters were reviewed with primary block size of 5mE x 2.5mN x 5mRL vertical and sub-blocking to 2.5mE x 1.25mN x 2.5mRL. This was deemed to be appropriate for block estimation based on drilling data density and modelling of the selectivity for an open pit operation. • The parent block is half of the nominal drill spacing length of 10mE in the main mineralised domain areas modelled for the December 2023 MRE.
	• *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.*	• The block model definition parameters included a primary block size and sub-blocking deemed appropriate for mineralisation and to provide adequate volume definition where there are narrow or complex zones modelled. These dimensions are suitable for block estimation and modelling the selectivity for an open pit operation.
	• *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.*	• No assumptions were made between other variables and gold. Correlation analysis was carried out for Au and As, and correlation between gold values and logging (quartz vein %, alteration, weathering)
	• *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.*	• The mineral resource model was estimated using an OK interpolation method, initially with ellipsoids oriented to match mineralisation directions evident in the variogram modelling.

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	• *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.*	• The mineralised domains acted as a hard boundary to control gold interpolation in the 2023 MRE block model. The domaining was based on knowledge of the steeply dipping quartz veining and supergene mineralisation known to host gold mineralisation from drill logging and descriptions of mapping from historical reports. • Composite gold grade distributions within the mineralisation domains were assessed visually and statistically to determine if high grade cutting should be applied. • The top-cut was determined using a combination of top-cut analysis tools (grade histograms, log probability (LN) plots and effects on the coefficient of variation (CV) and metal at risk analysis. • In all cases only a very small number of outlier values are included in the estimation domains that required top-cut values to be applied. • During estimation grade interpolation, higher grade zonation was further restricted by applying high yield distance limiting based on the spatial data analysis ranges.
	• *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Block model validation was conducted by the following means: 1. Visual inspection of block model estimation in relation to raw drill data and composite grade distribution plots in 3D and in section and plan views. 2. Volumetric comparison of the wireframe/solid volume to that of the block model volume for each domain. 3. A global statistical comparison of input (composite mean grades) and block mean grades for each mineralisation domain. 4. Compilation of grade and volume relationship plots (swath plots) for the Northing and RL directions which compares the composite data with the estimate. The mean block estimate at 25m slices was compared with the corresponding composite mean grade. • Where any anomalies or significant discrepancies occurred, these were investigated and minor adjustments or amendments to errors made to estimation parameters used in the grade interpolation process. • Overall, the block model grade interpolation honoured the local, semi-local and global statistical estimates between the sample composites and blocks well and provided a good representation of the local variability where it was well informed by sample data • Limited historical data from UG mining information was available, particularly broken down by levels, and therefore no in-mine reconciliation analysis was able to be completed
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• The tonnages are estimated on a dry tonnes basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• As gold resources occur at near-surface the model was constructed with a view towards selective open pit mining. Several cut-offs have been reported for Ora Gold – at 0.3, 0.5, 0.7, 1.0, and 1.2 g/t Au lower cut-off were assessed, along with grade-tonnage analysis and assessment of ounces per vertical metre for sensitivity comparisons. • Open pit mining is expected to be the mining method due to the shallow nature of the gold mineralisation, with potential narrow vein

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		UG operation (narrow vein longhole stoping of very high grade quartz vein hosted gold mineralisation). • In situ Mineral Resources at a 1.2 g/t Au cut-off limits have been reported in the accompanying documentation for Crown Prince.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• No modern open pit mining has taken place at Crown Prince. Historical surface mining was undertaken by prospectors and previous UG mining by Kyarra Gold Mines up to 1915. Historical maps and documentation have provided good background information for any future UG mining considerations for deeper gold mineralisation. • It has been assumed that the mining method which will be used is open pit mining with ore to be toll treated at a nearby gold treatment plant, 40 km south of Crown Prince near Meekatharra. No formal agreements are in place at this stage. • The minimum dimensions of ore mining are assumed to be 2m, and this has been used as the minimum thickness for the mineralisation estimation domains. Minimum internal waste intervals are nominally 2m, although broader sub-grade zones have been interpreted for the bulked-out supergene mineralisation zone in order to maintain consistent domain boundary integrity. • Preliminary pit optimisation analysis is currently being undertaken by Ora Gold.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• No metallurgical factors were considered during the interpretation and 3D modelling of the mineralisation. • Ora Gold commissioned metallurgical testwork on 4 composite samples representing different zones and summarised below (IMO, 2024): • Four composite samples were generated representing the Crown Prince Gold Prosect, undergoing the scope of work as follows: • Comprehensive head assay for Au x 2, Full ICP OES Scan, Carbon, Carbonate, Total Sulphur and Sulphur speciation; • Gravity concentration via a Knelson Concentrator; • Cyanide leach testwork assessing: o Varied grind sizes of 80% passing (P80) 75, 106 and 150µm; and o Varied cyanide concentrations. • Overall results highlight a coarse grind size of 150µm and a low cyanide concentration of 300ppm initial, 100ppm maintained will allow for overall gold recoveries exceeding 98% across the samples tested. • In summary, the combined gravity and Cyanide Leach test work demonstrated the potential to achieve high gravity gold recoveries from the Crown Prince resource. • A summary from documentation of historical UG workings involving the treatment of mined ore is summarised below: • The MRE resource is located in the same location as the old Kyarra Gold Mine UG workings, which historically achieved very high levels of recovery (KGML, 2005). The Kyarra mine treated high grade ore using only a stamp battery and amalgamation, followed by cyanidation and filtration. Historical records stated a recovered grade of the ore was 21.7g/t. A previous sampling program of the existing tails located at the old mine workings indicated an estimated average grade of 0.5g/t Au.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the*	• No environmental factors have been considered when completing the 2023 MRE.

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	process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	• The resource has previous been the subject of extensive mining activity and ground disturbance. Some removal of infrastructure has previously occurred on the mining leases. • In 2004/5 a Notice of Intent, Project Management Plan and vegetation Clearance approval were obtained for the Kyarra Gold Mine (now called Crown Prince). The environmental and social impact assessment on the area was completed as part of the submissions for these approvals. No endangered species were noted in the project area and no potential archaeological or ethnographic sites were identified within the project area. • For potential future mining activities, key considerations include encapsulation of waste rock storage and water disposal from pits, and ground water monitoring. • Future open pit mine design work will need to take into consideration the nearby east to west flowing flood plain (approximately 50m wide) to the north of MRE deposit area.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.*	• The assigned bulk densities (BD) are based on a review of previously reported BD assignments collated with BD samples and measurements. The assigned values are dry BD values and are based on the assigned BDs used for the 2005 resource work. • Previous bulk density determination were done on a small selection of sample from different lithologies and weathering types from DD core from the drilling program in 2000. Also, density determinations were done on old ore samples from the UG mine and from the open pit workings. BD determinations were conducted on samples sent to ALS laboratory using the immersion method on wax coated samples. • Ora Gold has conducted BD testing on 67 samples from recent drilling mineralised intersections which have not been considered for this current MRE until further analysis on methodology and material types have been assessed.
	• *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.*	• The Wax Immersion method uses paraffin wax in order to mitigate the influence of vugs, voids or porous material. Mineralisation zones often contain oxidised sulphidic vugs in both quartz vein and supergene mineralisation, indicating the wax coating method is the most appropriate for BD determinations.
	• *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• For the 2023 MRE, assigned BD values for oxide, transitional and fresh material are listed as below: **Material Type** / **Ore** gm/cm³ / **Waste** gm/cm³ Oxide 2.00 1.80 Oxide-Trans 2.20 2.00 Trans 2.40 2.40 Fresh 2.70 2.70 Voids 0.0 0.0 • All sub-domained zones have been flagged with BD assigned values by a combination of lithological domains, mineralisation domains and weathering profiles.

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Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• Blocks have been classified as Indicated or Inferred based on data spacing and using a combination of estimation parameters and number of data used for the estimation. • Indicated Mineral Resources are defined nominally by 25m x 20m spaced sample data or less. • Inferred Mineral Resources are defined by data greater than 25m x 20m spaced drilling and the confidence that the continuity of geology and mineralisation can be extended along strike and at depth. • The resource classifications are based on the quality of information for the geological domaining, as well as the drill spacing and geostatistical measures to provide confidence in the tonnage and grade estimates. • Open hole percussion holes (Air Track and RAB) and historical UG face samples were excluded from samples informing the 2023 MRE. • The MRE appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the gold mineral resources.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Gold mineralisation interpretations and 3DM wireframing have been reviewed with Ora Gold staff and modified in line with current understanding of the Crown Prince structural corridor and mineralisation trends. • The estimation domaining, MRE parameters, classification and reporting have all been internally peer reviewed by qualified professionals at Cube. • Discussion on gold mineralisation sub-domaining, domain trends and projections are ongoing for the benefit of future drill targeting and enhancement of the resource estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.*	• The Crown Prince 2023 MRE is made up predominantly of moderately thick to narrow, very continuous mineralised gold zones hosted within sheared alteration zones containing high grade quartz veining, and supergene Au mineralisation. • The current modelled MRE is a reasonable representation of the global contained metal. The resource risk is considered to be low to moderate. • The density of drilling supports the classification of 68% of the Mineral Resource to be classified as Indicated (by contained metal) at a COG of 1.2g/t Au. • The Crown Prince resource has previously been successfully mined by UG mining methods. Very high grade gold values were reported from sampling and production figures and provide an additional high degree of confidence in the resource. • Hole twinning of several older percussion drill holes by RC and DD drilling completed in 2017 and 2018 has verified the reproducibility of the original mineralised drill intersections. • The fact that the resource has been successfully mined previously by UG mining methods of high grade gold veins provides an additional level of confidence. • Whilst QAQC analysis completed so far for the recent drilling in 2022-2023 is satisfactory, further analysis is recommended in order

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		to assess precision and bias for duplicate sampling and check sampling by an independent laboratory.
	• *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.*	• The December 2023 MRE constitutes a global resource estimate. Modelling has provided an understanding of the global grade distribution – but not the local grade distribution. Closer spaced grade control drilling is required to gain an understanding of the local grade distribution and local mineralisation controls. • The estimate has not been constrained by other modifying factors including mining, metallurgical factors and environmental factors.
	• *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• Previous annual reports and historical geology reports sourced from WAMEX have noted 29,400 t at 21.7 g/t Au for 20,178 oz gold have been extracted from the old mine workings by various mining methods since 1908 (KGML, 2005). • The historical mining figures indicate the presence of very high-grade quartz vein hosted mineralisation also logged and sampled by more recent drilling. The historical UG stoped out areas have null grade values in the 2023 MRE database, therefore, the reconciled depleted grade and ounces from the MRE will be under-estimated compared with actual mined figures and actual grade comparisons are not able to be completed with accuracy. The mined volumes have been depleted by block model coding 3DM modelled UG development and stoping based on georeferenced level plans and stope long sections (i.e. a depletion attribute). The historical UG workings are inaccessible in order to check UG openings with modern survey equipment, so the accuracy and location of the depletion 3DM solids are approximate only.

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