



ASX Announcement | 14 May 2024

New High-Grade Gold Intersections delineate another HG Zone at Crown Prince

Highlights

- Further assay results from RC drilling at Southeastern Zone (SEZ) have delivered high-grade gold mineralisation at the eastern end of the ore body and well down dip from previously reported intersections
- Recent new intercepts include:
 - **6m at 28.8g/t Au** from 163m including **2m at 76.62g/t Au** from 164m below a higher mineralised zone of **6m at 1.78g/t Au** from 124m in OGGRC710
 - **10m at 1.91g/t Au** from 208m in OGGRC709
 - **4m at 2.08g/t Au** from 263m in OGGRC704
- Follows on from high-grade results returned from earlier drilling (refer March 2024 quarterly report):
 - **13m at 5.03g/t Au** from 72m and **22m at 5.07g/t Au** from 88m in OGGRC682
(nb. hole interpreted to be drilled in a down dip orientation)
- Down dip continuity of more than 100m delineated by drilling in this new high-grade zone at the eastern end of SEZ, which remains open at depth

Ora Gold Limited (**ASX: OAU**, “Ora” or the “Company”) is pleased to report exploration results from RC drilling at the Crown Prince Prospect (M51/886) part of Ora’s Garden Gully Gold Project (Figure 1).

The advanced Crown Prince Prospect (“**Crown Prince**”) continues to be a focus area for the Company to prove up development ready ounces. Crown Prince comprises the Southeastern and Main Zones as mineralised zones which are in close proximity to each other and commence at shallow depths.

High-grade gold assay results discussed in this release include results from **OGGRC710**. Importantly this hole successfully targeted depth extensions of the eastern area of Southeastern Zone mineralisation below OGGRC662. The intersection sits just within the boundary of the current resource block model (northeastern end of the deposit) and is likely to result in a grade uplift and strike & dip extensions when incorporated into future models.

Assay results discussed in this announcement are shown in Appendix 1 & Figures 2-4. RC hole details are included in Table 1.



Alex Passmore Ora Gold’s CEO commented: “Drilling from the Southeastern Zone (SEZ) continues to show the potential for new high-grade zones to be discovered. This area of the resource has previously been modelled as modest grade and width. We look forward to incorporating these results which show high grades down the profile with good continuity to depth into an updated Crown Prince MRE, which is expected to be finalised in a few months from now.”

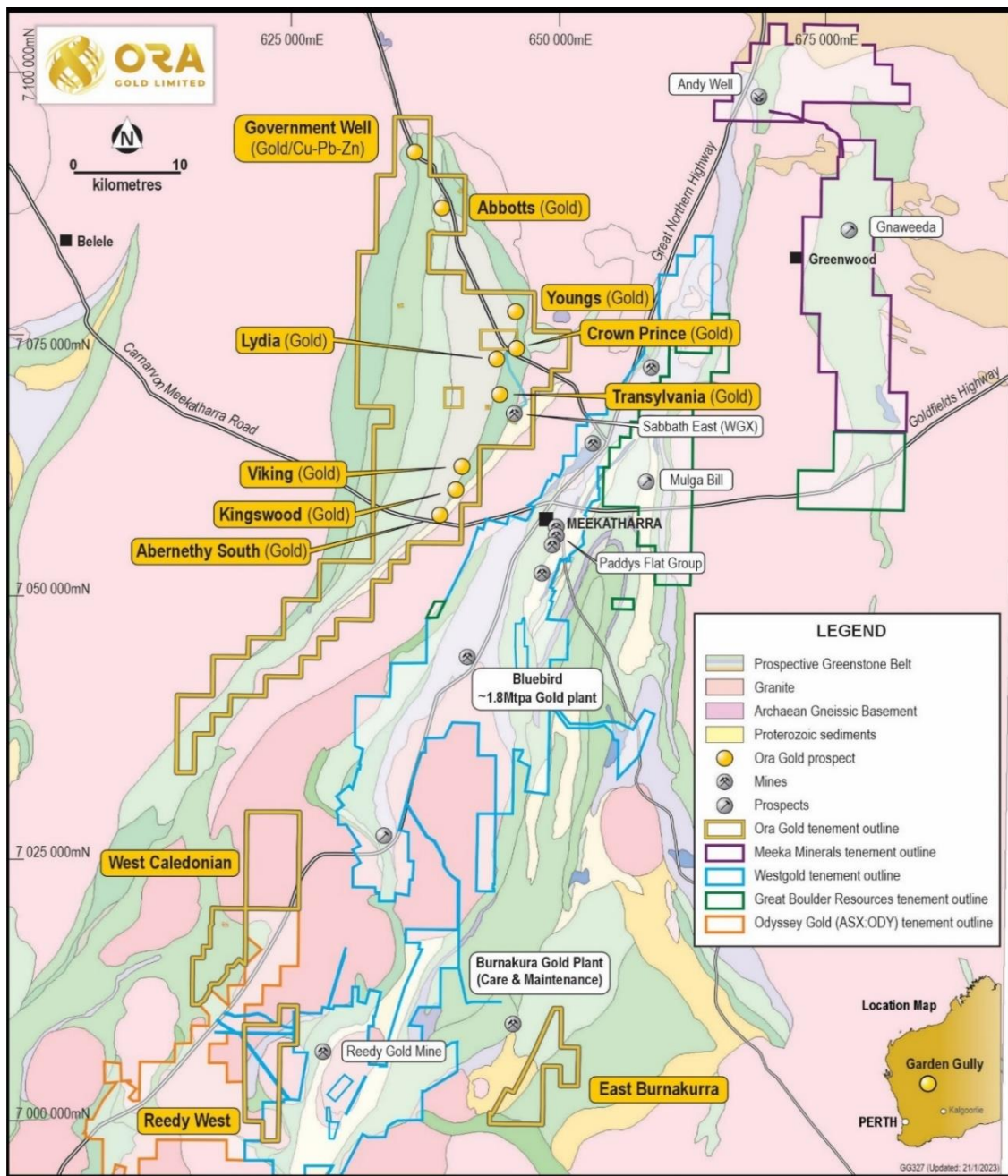


Figure 1. Ora Gold Regional Tenements - Crown Prince located 21km north of Meekatharra

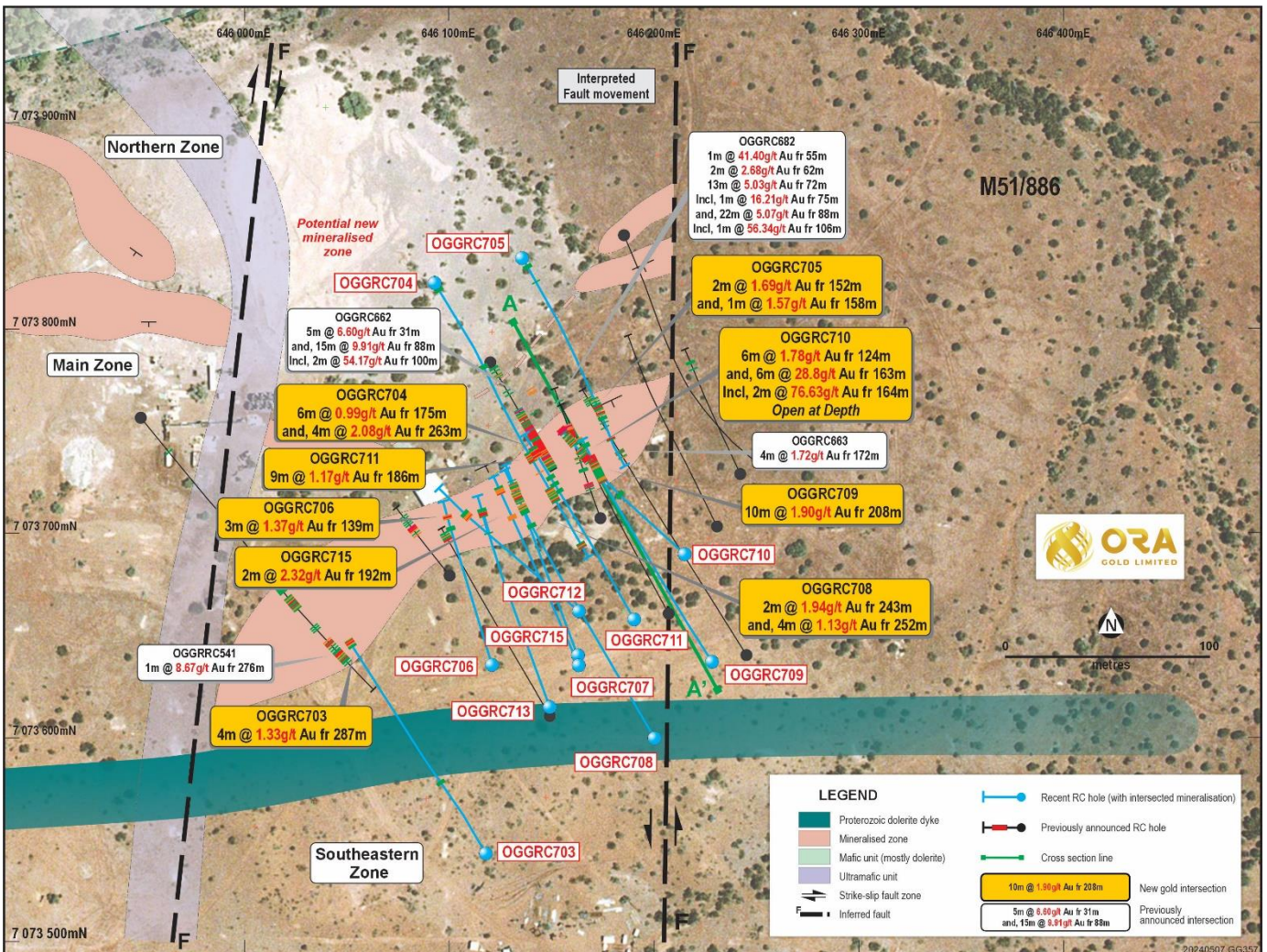


Figure 2. Significant gold intercepts from the recent deep RC holes with the new interpreted structural setting at Southeastern Zone and Crown Prince East

The best new intersection detailed in this release was returned in OGGRC710 being **6m at 28.8g/t Au** from 163m including **2m at 76.62g/t Au** from 164m and the mineralization is open at depth (Figures 2-4 and Appendix 1). The hole will be extended in future programs as it ended in mineralisation.

The intersection is at the eastern end of the existing resource model (Figure 3) and is expected to increase the grade profile in this area.

This is down-dip of the previously intersected high grade within OGGRC662 (15m at 9.91g/t Au from 88m, refer to the OAU ASX release 18 March 2024, Figure 4) and adds confidence to the SEZ mineralisation in this area.

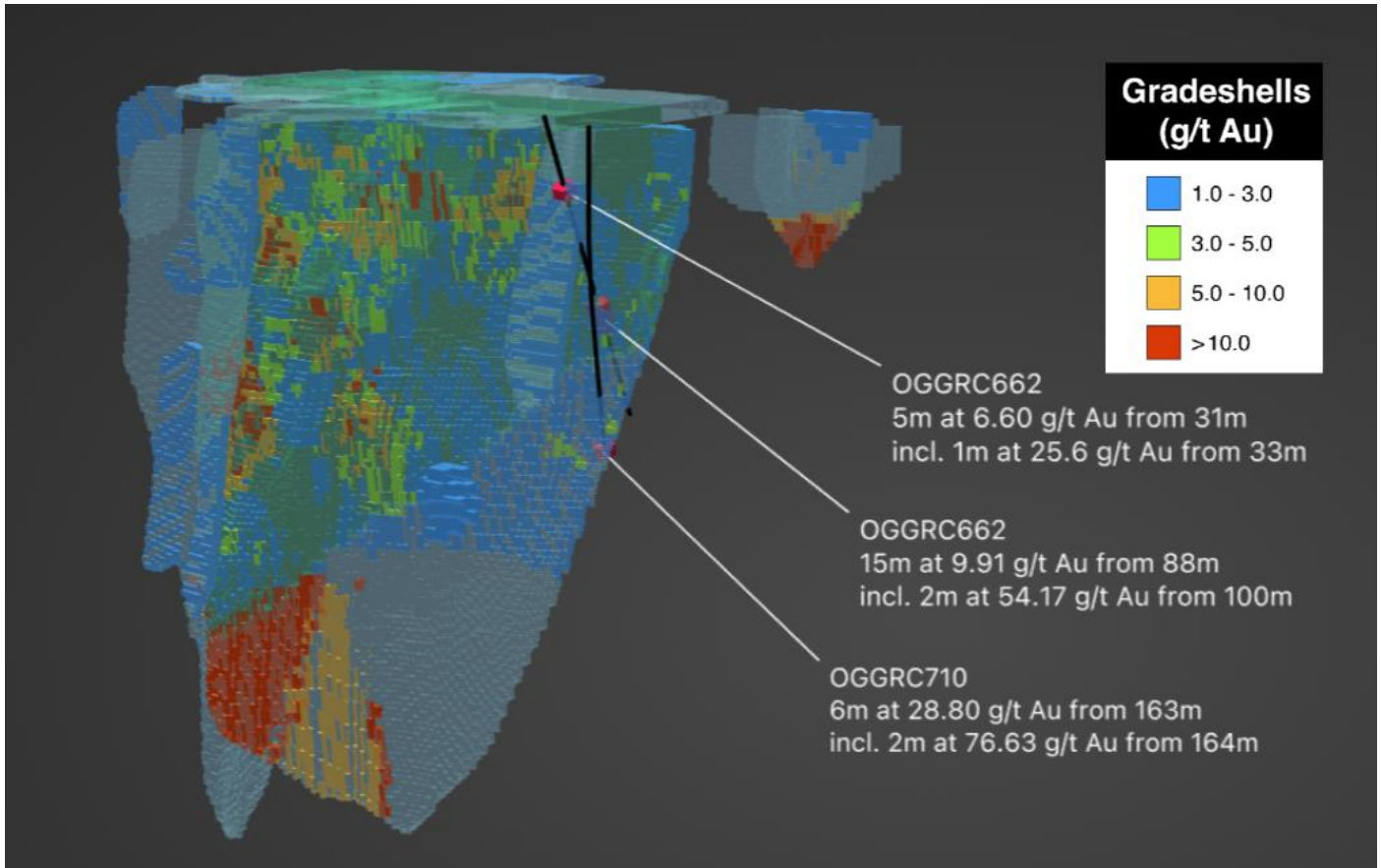


Figure 3. Perspective View (3D) looking North West with Block Grades Above 1 g/t Au - Drill intersection in OGGRC662, OGGRC682 and OGGRC710 in relation to 2024 Crown Prince resource blocks above 1 g/t Au and shaded by grade (refer legend for grade ranges) (see Ora ASX Announcement 6 February 2024 for further detail on Ora's Crown Prince Mineral Resource)

At the eastern end of the Southeastern Zone, the footwall to the mineralised structure is strongly deformed and displays a wide alteration zone which contains multiple high-grade veins (see Figure 4 - OGGRC682 & OGGRC710).

OGGRC710 will be extended as it ended in mineralisation due to drilling difficulties. Diamond drilling is planned (parallel to OGGRC682) to take structural data in this area.

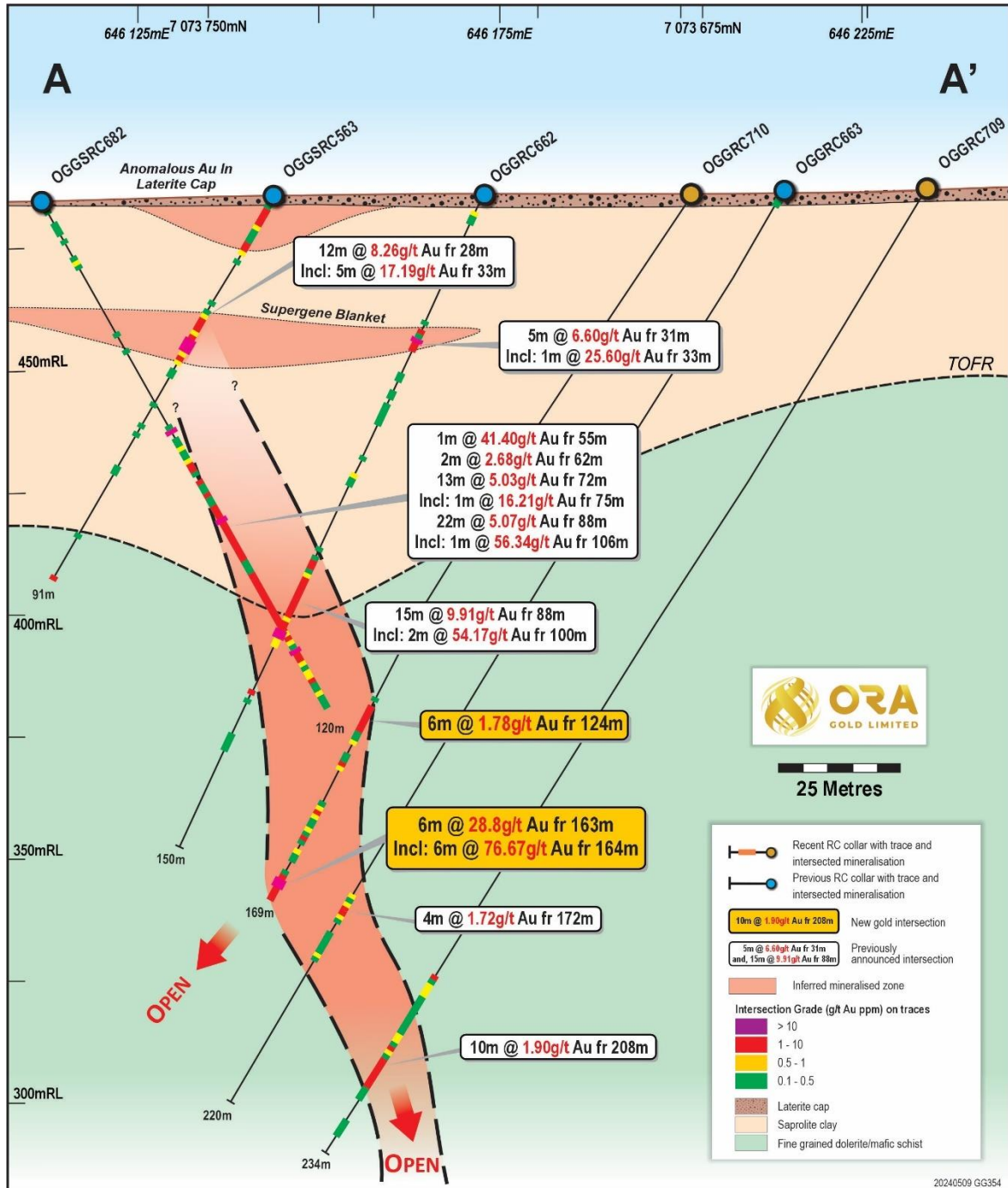


Figure 4. Cross section looking north-east showing position of OGGRC662, OGGSRC682 and OGGRC710



Table 1. Recent reverse circulation (RC) drill hole location and drilling details summary

Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azimuth	RL	Depth	Prospect
OGGRC703	RC	646118.3	7073544	-60	329	488.726	293	SEZ
OGGRC704	RC	646093.7	7073821	-60	148	484.526	276	SEZ
OGGRC705	RC	646136.1	7073834	-60	150	484.051	210	SEZ
OGGRC706	RC	646121.4	7073635	-58	340	487.498	156	SEZ
OGGRC707	RC	646163.8	7073635	-58	338	487.045	186	SEZ
OGGRC708	RC	646200.8	7073600	-55.2	331.21	487.612	272	SEZ
OGGRC709	RC	646228.9	7073637	-58.41	328.98	487.008	234	SEZ
OGGRC710	RC	646213	7073691	-56.69	313.28	485	169	SEZ
OGGRC711	RC	646193	7073657	-58	338	485	214	SEZ
OGGRC712	RC	646167	7073657	-59.19	310	485	180	SEZ
OGGRC713	RC	646153	7073615	-59.53	338.92	485	222	SEZ
OGGRC714	RC	644235	7072901	-58.54	84.75	481	216	Lydia
OGGRC715	RC	646176	7073634	-61.75	338.92	485	216	SEZ

Next Steps

Resource development work continues at Crown Prince with new mineralised zones being drilled out in sufficient detail to be included in an updated resource estimate due for completion in the middle of the September quarter.

Preliminary project development work has commenced with key consultants appointed for the preparation of a mining proposal for Crown Prince. Preliminary work on metallurgy, hydrogeology and geotechnical that the company has already completed is being used to expedite the proposal preparation timeline.

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

For further information contact:

Alex Passmore
 Chief Executive Officer
 E | info@ora.gold
 W | www.ora.gold

Jane Morgan
 Investor and Media Relations
 E | jm@janemorganmanagement.com.au



Competent Person Statement

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



About Ora Gold

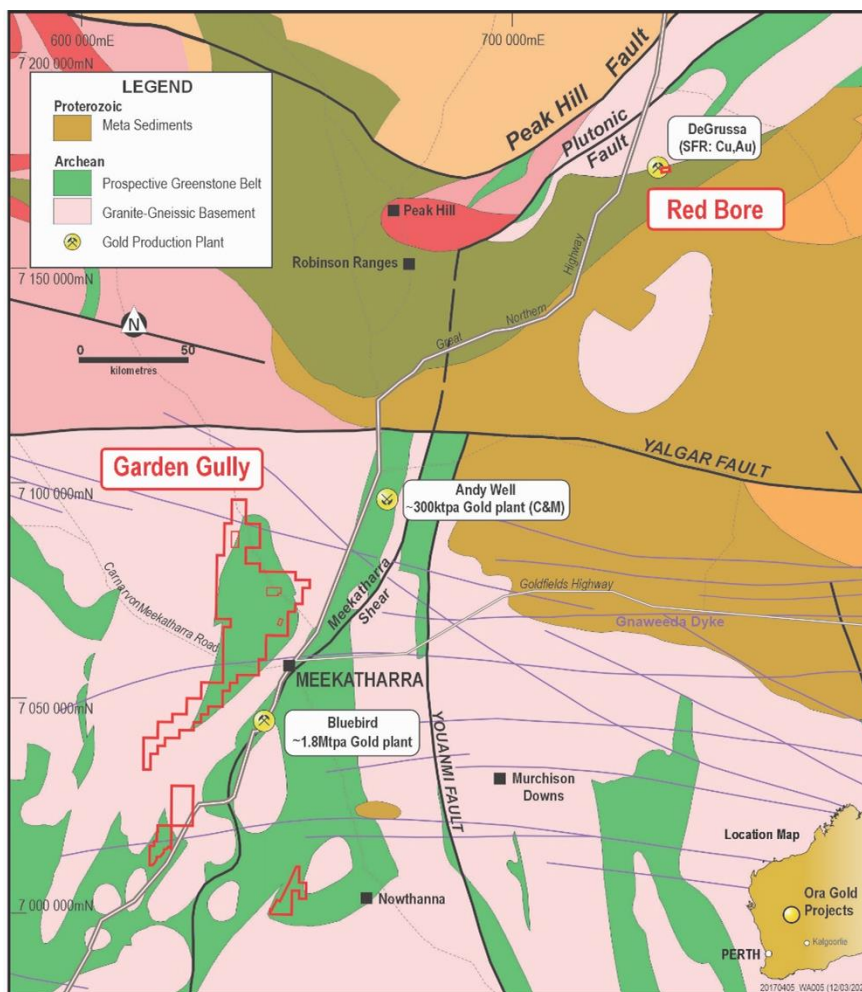
Ora Gold Limited (ASX:OAU) is a mineral exploration and development company which holds a substantial package of tenements in the prolific Murchison goldfield near Meekatharra, Western Australia.

The Company is focused on the Garden Gully Gold Project which comprises a 677km² tenure package covering the 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 Project Location





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

Hole_ID	From	To	Interval	Au(ppm)	Au Rpt	Average	Intersection	Prospect
OGGRC703	86	90	4	0.126				SEZ
	282	283	1	0.144				
	283	284	1	0.493				
	284	285	1	0.217				
	286	287	1	0.521				
	287	288	1	1.396	1.492	1.444	4m at 1.33g/t Au	
	288	289	1	1.876	1.948	1.912	(287-291m)	
	289	290	1	0.792				
	290	291	1	1.201				
	291	292	1	0.438				
	292	293	1	0.518				
OGGRC704	0	4	4	0.109				SEZ
	4	8	4	0.138				
	88	92	4	0.135				
	172	173	1	0.222				
	173	174	1	0.167				
	174	175	1	0.675				
	175	176	1	1.274			6m at 0.99g/t Au	
	176	177	1	0.943			(175-181m)	
	177	178	1	0.247				
	178	179	1	0.623				
	179	180	1	1.157				
	180	181	1	1.119	2.256	1.6875		
	181	182	1	0.218				
	192	193	1	0.533				
	208	209	1	0.366				
	209	210	1	1.084				
	210	211	1	0.625				
	211	212	1	0.686				
	212	213	1	0.228			and	
	213	214	1	0.979				
	214	215	1	0.425				



	215	216	1	0.787				
	216	217	1	0.278				
	217	218	1	0.303				
	218	219	1	0.723				
	219	220	1	1.647				
	220	221	1	0.262				
	221	222	1	0.332				
	262	263	1	0.151	0.074	0.1125		
	263	264	1	6.255	2.074	4.1645	4m at 2.08g/t Au	
	264	265	1	0.63	0.625	0.6275	(263-267m)	
	265	266	1	0.243	0.281	0.262		
	266	267	1	2.161	4.448	3.3045		
OGGRC705	0	4	4	0.1				SEZ
	8	12	4	0.139				
	27	28	1	0.139				
	145	146	1	0.216				
	146	147	1	0.839				
	148	149	1	0.24				
	150	151	1	0.16				
	151	152	1	0.451				
	152	153	1	1.959			2m at 1.69g/t Au	
	153	154	1	1.433			(152-154m)	
	154	155	1	0.402				
	155	156	1	0.187			and	
	156	157	1	0.718				
	158	159	1	1.571			1m at 1.57g/t Au	
	159	160	1	0.498			(158-159m)	
	160	161	1	0.625				
	162	163	1	0.267				
	163	164	1	0.263	0.146	0.2045		
	164	165	1	0.181				
	167	168	1	0.105				
	182	183	1	1.08				
	183	184	1	0.275				
OGGRC706	128	132	4	0.113				SEZ
	139	140	1	0.72			3m at 1.37g/t Au	
	140	141	1	1.225			(139-142m)	
	141	142	1	2.188				



	142	143	1	0.646				
OGGRC707	144	148	1	0.705				SEZ
	169	170	1	1.042				
	170	171	1	0.867				
	171	172	1	0.677				
	172	173	1	0.721				
	173	174	1	0.691				
	174	175	1	0.105				
	175	176	1	0.114				
OGGRC708	214	218	4	0.108				SEZ
	229	230	1	0.114				
	230	231	1	0.154				
	231	232	1	0.1				
	232	233	1	0.436				
	233	234	1	0.947				
	234	235	1	0.226				
	235	236	1	0.627				
	236	237	1	0.999				
	239	240	1	0.172				
	240	241	1	0.823				
	241	242	1	0.373				
	242	243	1	0.335				
	243	244	1	1.07			2m at 1.94/t Au	
	244	245	1	2.817			(243-245m)	
	245	246	1	0.526				
	246	247	1	0.243				
	247	248	1	0.626				
	248	249	1	0.861			and	
	249	250	1	0.143				
	251	252	1	0.103				
	252	253	1	0.684				
	253	254	1	2.382			4m at 1.13g/t Au	
	254	255	1	0.712			(252-256m)	
	255	256	1	0.755				
OGGRC709	0	4	4	0.111				SEZ
	191	192	1	1.18				
	192	193	1	0.453				
	193	194	1	0.524				



	194	195	1	0.738				
	195	196	1	0.703				
	196	197	1	0.115				
	197	198	1	0.373				
	198	199	1	0.157				
	199	200	1	0.29	0.188	0.239		
	200	201	1	0.254				
	201	202	1	0.18				
	202	203	1	0.2				
	203	204	1	0.256				
	204	205	1	0.359				
	205	206	1	0.771				
	206	207	1	0.664				
	207	208	1	0.197				
	208	209	1	1.251			10m at 1.90g/t Au	
	209	210	1	0.661			(208-218m)	
	210	211	1	0.356				
	211	212	1	1.574				
	212	213	1	1.365				
	213	214	1	1.423				
	214	215	1	2.659				
	215	216	1	2.605				
	216	217	1	2.462	2.556			
	217	218	1	4.587	4.779	4.731		
	218	222	4	0.212				
	226	230	4	0.121				
OGGRC710	76	80	4	0.132				SEZ
	122	123	1	0.225				
	124	125	1	1.322			6m at 1.78g/t Au	
	125	126	1	1.41			(124-130m)	
	126	127	1	4.287				
	127	128	1	1.029				
	128	129	1	1.597				
	129	130	1	1.081				
	130	131	1	0.193				
	131	132	1	0.147	0.173	1.16		
	132	133	1	0.576				
	135	136	1	0.241				



	136	137	1	0.448				
	137	138	1	1.41				
	138	139	1	0.895				
	146	147	1	0.179				
	147	148	1	0.764				
	148	149	1	3.974				
	149	150	1	0.858				
	150	151	1	0.18				
	151	152	1	0.123				
	152	153	1	0.78				
	153	154	1	0.148	1.577	1.23		
	154	155	1	2.717				
	155	156	1	0.23				
	157	158	1	0.524				
	158	159	1	0.218				
	159	160	1	0.378				
	162	163	1	0.22			and	
	163	164	1	5.624	7.268	6.446	6m at 28.8g/t Au	
	164	165	1	94.168	94.666	94.417	(163-169m)	
	165	166	1	54.723	62.95	58.837	incl.	
	166	167	1	5.812	7.295	6.554	2m at 76.62g/t Au	
	167	168	1	5.171			(164-166m)	
	168	169	1	1.23	1.577	1.4	Open at depth	
OGGRC711	0	4	4	0.158				SEZ
	144	148	4	0.238				
	152	156	4	0.357				
	160	164	4	0.245				
	186	187	1	0.708			8m at 1.17g/t Au	
	187	188	1	1.581			(186-194m)	
	188	189	1	2.034				
	189	190	1	0.554				
	190	191	1	1.041				
	191	192	1	1.028				
	192	193	1	1.121				
	193	194	1	1.305				
	194	195	1	0.88				
	195	196	1	0.222				
	196	197	1	0.252				



	197	198	1	0.163				
	198	199	1	1.14				
OGGRC712	0	4	4	0.384				SEZ
	137	138	1	0.514				
	138	139	1	1.379				
	139	140	1	0.523				
	140	141	1	0.527				
	141	142	1	0.891				
	142	146	4	0.404				
OGGRC713	181	182	1	0.12				SEZ
	199	200	1	0.314				
	200	204	4	1.74	1.738	1.739		
	204	208	4	0.105				
OGGRC714	48	52	4	0.128				Lydia
	182	183	1	0.157				
	183	184	1	1.561	1.609	1.585		
	184	185	1	0.165				
	186	187	1	0.461	0.691	0.575		
	193	194	1	0.1				
	196	197	1	3.679	3.881	3.78		
	198	199	1	0.13				
	201	202	1	3.504	3.277	3.391		
	202	203	1	0.857				
OGGRC715	184	185	1	0.183				SEZ
	186	187	1	1.357				
	187	188	1	0.577				
	188	189	1	0.667				
	189	190	1	0.194				
	190	191	1	0.284				
	191	192	1	0.273				
	192	193	1	0.949	0.881	0.915	2m at 2.32g/t Au	
	193	194	1	2.996	4.503	3.74	(192-194m)	
	194	195	1	0.287	0.278	0.2825		
	197	198	1	0.193				



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

Section 1. Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down-hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC sample was collected and split in even metre intervals where sample was dry. Wet sample was speared or on occasion sampled by scooping. RC drill chips from each metre were examined visually and logged by the geologist. Evidence of alteration or the presence of mineralisation was noted on the drill logs. Intervals selected by the site geologist were tested by hand-held XRF and all those with elevated arsenic contents have been bagged and numbered for laboratory analysis. Duplicate samples are submitted at a rate of approximately 10% of total samples taken (ie one duplicate submitted for every 20 samples). The Vanta XRF Analyser is calibrated before each session and is serviced according to the manufacturer's (Olympus) recommended schedule. The presence or absence of mineralisation is initially determined visually by the site geologist, based on experience and expertise in evaluating the styles of mineralisation being sought.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling technique was a Reverse Circulation (RC) with a hammer diameter of 5.5" (130mm) using a truck mounted 660 Schramm drill rig with a 1350cfm/500psi onboard Sullair compressor.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volume of material collected from each metre interval of drilling completed is monitored visually by the site geologist and field assistants. Dry sample recoveries were estimated at ~95%. Wet sample recovery was lower, estimated to an average of 40%. Samples were collected and dry sample split using a riffle splitter. Based on the relatively small number of assays received to date, there is no evidence of either a recovery/grade relationship or of sample bias.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC chips are logged visually by qualified geologists. Lithology, and where possible structures, textures, colours, alteration types and minerals estimates are recorded. Representative chips are retained in chip trays for each meter interval drilled. The entire length of each drill hole is logged and evaluated.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	
<p><i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC samples were collected and dry sample split using a riffle splitter. Material too moist for effective riffle splitting was sampled using a 4cm diameter spear. Sample submitted to the laboratory comprised three spear samples in different directions into the material for each meter interval. • The samples were sent to Intertek labs in Perth for Au analysis by FA50 (Fire Assay on 50g charge). Sample preparation techniques are well-established standard industry best practice techniques. Drill chips are dried and crushed and pulverised (whole sample) to 95% of the sample passing -75µm grind size. • Field QC procedures include using certified reference materials as assay standards at every 20m. One duplicate sample is submitted for every 20 samples and a blank at 50 samples, approximately. • Evaluation of the standards, blanks and duplicate samples assays shows them to be within acceptable limits of variability. • Sample representativity and possible relationship between grain size and grade was confirmed following re-sampling and re-assaying of high-grade interval. • Sample size follows industry standard best practice and is considered appropriate for these style(s) of mineralisation.
<p><i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The assay techniques used for these assays are international standard and can be considered total. Samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to 95% passing -75µm using 50g Fire Assay and analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry. • The handheld XRF equipment used is an Olympus Vanta XRF Analyser and Ora Gold Ltd. follows the manufacturer's recommended calibration protocols and usage practices but does not consider XRF readings sufficiently robust for public reporting. Ora Gold Ltd. uses the handheld XRF data as an indicator to support the selection of intervals for submission to laboratories for formal assay. • The laboratory that carried out the assays is an AQIS registered site and is ISO certified. It conducts its own internal QA/QC processes in addition to the QA/QC implemented by Ora Gold Ltd, as its sample submission procedures. Evaluation of the relevant data indicates satisfactory performance of the field sampling protocols in place and of the assay laboratory. The laboratory uses check samples and assay standards to complement the duplicate sampling procedures practiced by Ora Gold Ltd.



<p><i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All significant intersections are calculated and verified on screen and are reviewed prior to reporting. The programme included no twin holes. Data is collected and recorded initially on hand-written logs with summary data subsequently transcribed in the field to electronic files that are then copied to head office. No adjustment to assay data has been needed.
<p><i>Location of data points</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole locations have been established using a differential GPS with an accuracy of $\pm 0.3\text{m}$. Regular surveys were undertaken every 18m using a Gyro survey tool. The map project MGA2020, Zone 50.
<p><i>Data spacing and distribution</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole collars were located and oriented to deliver maximum relevant geological information to allow the geological model being tested to be assessed effectively. This is still early-stage exploration and is not sufficiently advanced for this to be applicable. Various composite sampling was applied depending on the geology of the hole. All anomalous sample intervals are reported in Appendix 1. Zones where geological logging and/or XRF analyses indicated the presence of mineralised intervals were sampled on one meter intervals.
<p><i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This programme is the third exploration drilling to test the south-east extension of the Crown Prince main ore body. Most of the drill holes within this area have been drilled 320 to 360 degrees north-westerly at -60 degrees dip. Insufficient data has been collected and compiled to be able to establish true widths, orientation of lithologies, relationships between lithologies, or the nature of any structural controls as no diamond drilling was undertaken. The main aim of this programme is to generate geological data to develop an understanding of these parameters. Data collected so far presents no suggestion that any sampling bias has been introduced.
<p><i>Sample security</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When all relevant intervals have been sampled, the samples are collected and transported by company personnel to secure locked storage in Perth before delivery by company personnel to the laboratory for assay.
<p><i>Audits or reviews</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal reviews are carried out regularly as a matter of policy. All assay results are considered representative as both the duplicates, standards and blanks from this programme have returned satisfactory replicated results.

Section 2. Reporting of Exploration Results

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



Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Garden Gully project comprises 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 677km². Ora Gold Limited holds a 100% interest in each lease. The project is partially located in the Yoothapina pastoral lease, 15km north of Meekatharra, in the Murchison of WA. The licences are in good standing and there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First workings in the Garden Gully area: 1895 - 1901 with the Crown Gold Mine. 264 tonnes gold at 1.99 oz/t average (~ 56 g/t Au). Maximum depth~24m. Kyarra Gold Mine (1909 – 1917): 18,790 oz gold from quartz veins in “strongly sheared, decomposed, sericite rich country rock”. Seltrust explored for copper and zinc from 1977, reporting stratigraphically controlled “gossanous” rock from chip sampling and drilling. In 1988, Dominion gold exploration at Crown defined a >100ppb gold soil anomaly. RAB to 32m: “no significant mineralisation”: drilling was “sub-parallel to the dip of mineralisation”; best intersection: 15m at 2.38g/t from 5m. 1989 at Lydia: Julia Mines RAB drill holes 30 m intervals 100m apart across the shear zone targeting the arsenic anomaly. 12m at 5.16 g/t Au from 18m; 6m at 3.04 g/t Au from 18m. No samples deeper than 24m due to poor recovery, so open at depth in the prospective shear zone. Julia also drilled shallow air core at Crown mine, returned best intersection of 2m at 0.4g/t Au from 34m in quartz veins in felsic volcanics. In 1989, Matlock Mining explored North Granite Well and Nineteenth Hole; best result 8m at 2.1 g/t Au. Supergene zone: grades to 3.17 g/t Au and still open. 1993 – 2003: St Barbara Mines: RAB, RC on E51/1661. Gold associated with black shale (best: 1m at 0.64 g/t). In 1996, Australian Gold Resources RAB and RC drilling found Cu, Zn and Ag anomalies (up to 1800ppm Cu, 1650ppm Zn and 3.8 g/t Ag) associated with saprolitic clay and black shales at 60-80m deep on current E51/1661. 2001-2002, Gamen (Bellissimo & Red Bluff Noms) trenched, sampled, mapped and RC



		<p>drilled at Crown. Results (up to 0.19 g/t Au) suggest the presence of gold mineralisation further to the east of Crown Gold Mine.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2008 – 2009: Accent defined targets N and S of Nineteenth Hole from satellite imagery and airborne magnetics.
<p><i>Geology</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Garden Gully project comprises now most of the Abbotts Greenstone Belt; comprised of Archaean rocks of the Greensleeves Formation (Formerly Gabanintha); a bimodal succession of komatiitic volcanic mafics and ultramafics overlain by felsic volcanics and volcanoclastic sediments, black shales and siltstones and interlayered with mafic to ultramafic sills. Regional synclinal succession trending N-NE with a northern fold closure postdating E-W synform, further transected by NE trending shear zones, linearity with the NE trend of the Abernathy Shear, which is a proven regional influence on structurally controlled gold emplacement in Abbotts and Meekatharra Greenstone Belts and in the Meekatharra Granite and associated dykes. • Au in the Southernmost tenements (E51/1989, E51/2002 E51/1936) have a similar orogenic depositional style to the rest of the Garden Gully Prospects but is hosted within the Meekatharra-Wydege greenstone belt. The area is characterized by the Norrie group and the Meekatharra Formation (part of the Poelle Group). The Noorie Group comprises of thick successions of pillowed and massive tholeiitic basalts and conformably overlying felsic volcanics with interbedded Banded Iron Formations and felsic rocks of the Yaloginda Formation. The Meekatharra formation is composed of weakly metamorphosed basalt, komatiic basalt and other ultramafic rocks. The Au is associated with the Burnakura Shear Zone which is again typical of a brittle to semi-ductile shear zone which would form semi-continuous dilatational veins. The local Burnakura Mine (under care and maintenance by Monument) is located approximately 3km away from Ora's tenements and features mineralization dominated by steeply dipping quartz (\pmminor sulphides) veins orientated parallel to the foliation of the fault zone. • Mineralisation in the West Caledonian tenements (E51/1709 and E51/2013) can be shown in the Kohinoor open pit mine. This is an isolated gold mine and features Au mineralisation located on the contact between banded iron formations and meta basalts and associated with steep SW plunging ore shoots which are structurally controlled by shear zone orientated NW-SE. within this mine there is a high association with sulphides (pyrite and



		<p>pyrrhotite) and quartz veining which runs parallel to the shear zones. Much of the tenement is largely untested greenstone belt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project is blanketed by broad alluvial flats, occasional lateritic duricrust and drainage channels braiding into the Garden Gully drainage system. Bedrock exposures are limited to areas of dolerite, typically massive and unaltered. Small basalt and metasediment outcrops exist, with some exposures of gossanous outcrops and quartz vein scree. Gold bearing quartz reefs, veins and lodes occur almost exclusively as siliceous impregnations into zones within the Kyarra Schist Series, schistose derivatives of dolerites, gabbros and tuffs, typically occurring close to axial planes of folds and within anastomosing ductile shear zones.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All relevant drill hole details are presented in Table 1. The principal geologic conclusion of the work reported from this programme at the Crown Prince prospect confirms the presence of high-grade gold mineralization in what are interpreted to be steep plunging shoots. Extensive primary gold mineralization was also intercepted below the base of oxidation; primary mineralization associated with sulphides, mainly pyrite and arsenopyrite, which offers a very positive outlook for deep potential for the prospect which is to be further tested in follow-up drilling.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All significant drill intercepts are displayed in Figures 2-4. Full assay data over 0.1g/t Au are included in Appendix 1. No assay grades have been cut. Arithmetic weighted averages are used. For example, 287m to 291m in OGGRC703 is reported as 4m at 1.33g/t Au. This comprised 4 samples, each of 1m, calculated as follows: $[(1*1.444) + (1*1.912) + (1*0.792) + (1*1.201)] = [5.349/4] = 1.33\text{g/t Au}$. No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient geological data have yet been collected to allow the geometry of the mineralization to be interpreted. True widths are unknown and insufficient information is available yet to permit



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<p>interpretation of geometry. Reported intercepts are downhole intercepts and are noted as such.</p>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to, a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant location maps and figures are included in the body of this announcement (Figures 2-4). Sufficient data have been collected to allow a meaningful cross-section to be drawn with confidence (Figure 4).
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This announcement includes the results of 13 RC drill holes. The reporting is comprehensive and thus by definition balanced.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including, but not limited to: geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density; groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This announcement includes qualitative data relating to interpretations and potential significance of geological observations made during the programme. As additional relevant information becomes available it will be reported and announced to provide context to current and planned programs.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional deeper RC drilling will be undertaken on the eastern part of the Southeastern Zone to test the potential for high grade gold and the link between these two mineralized structures. Several diamond tails will be undertaken to better define the structural setting of the mineralized systems.