ASX Announcement

6 August 2019

ABBOTTS DRILLING RESULTS CONFIRM HIGH GRADE ZONE

Ora Gold Limited (ASX: OAU) is pleased to announce the results of two reverse circulation drilling programs and the first phase of diamond drilling at the Abbotts Gold Project (M51/390). The programs were designed to extend and duplicate some of the gold intersections from previous explorers and to validate the mineralisation model in the upper part of the mineralised system.

The first and second phases of reverse circulation (RC) drilling and the initial diamond drilling (DD) program at the Abbotts Gold Project, which is located 35 kilometres north of Meekatharra (Figure 1), have been completed and assay results returned.

The program of fifty short RC holes totalled 3,242m and three diamond tails totalled 297.5m over the New Murchison King and South Vranizan area (Figure 2). Details of the drill holes are included in Tables 3 and 4. The RC program confirmed previous drilling (pre-2002) with results that were as expected or slightly better. The DD tested the down-dip extension of the Eastern Shear Zone (ESZ) below the high grade shallow historical workings (21,700t at 35g/t Au recovered: GSWA Bull. 96).

Continuity of the ESZ is indicated by drilling to 170m below surface, with a width of 1-2 metres and a strike of 100 metres to date. The ESZ is interpreted to be open at depth and plunging to the north.

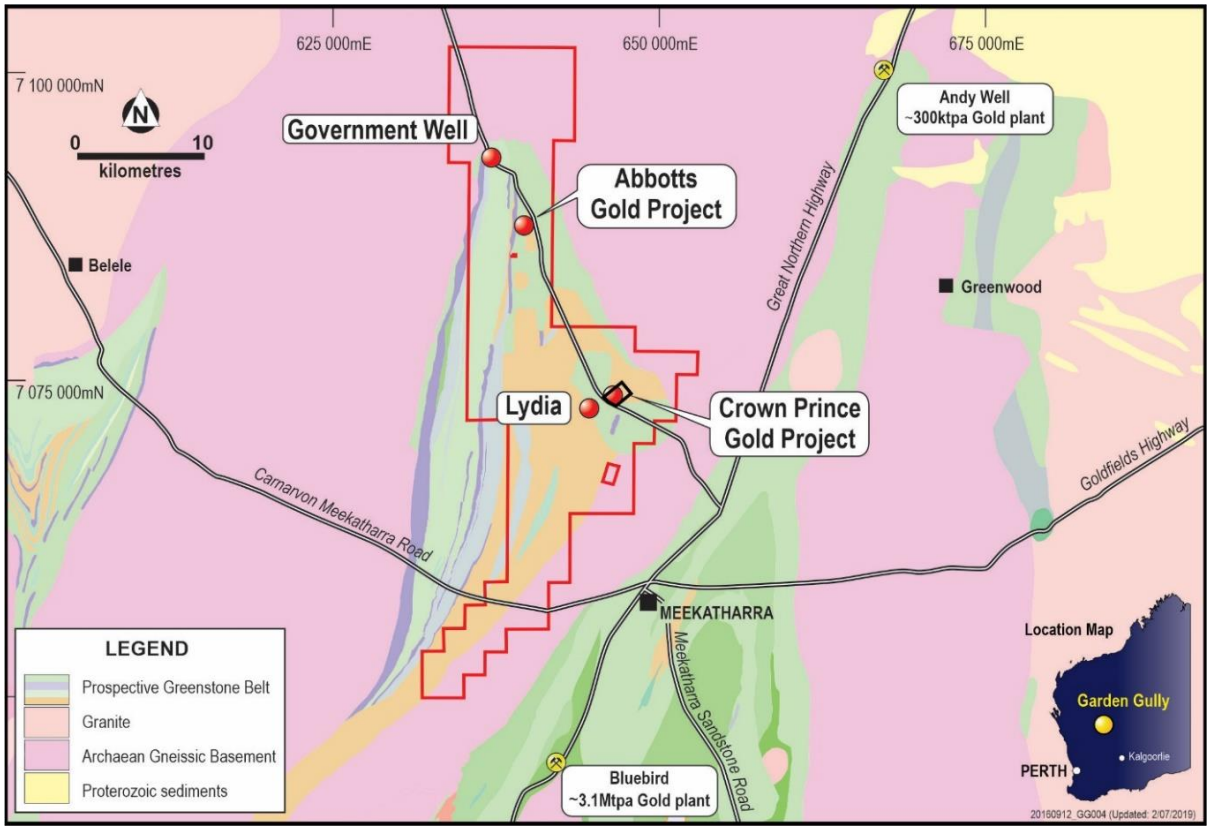

Figure 1. Abbotts Gold Project location showing Ora Gold tenements and regional geology

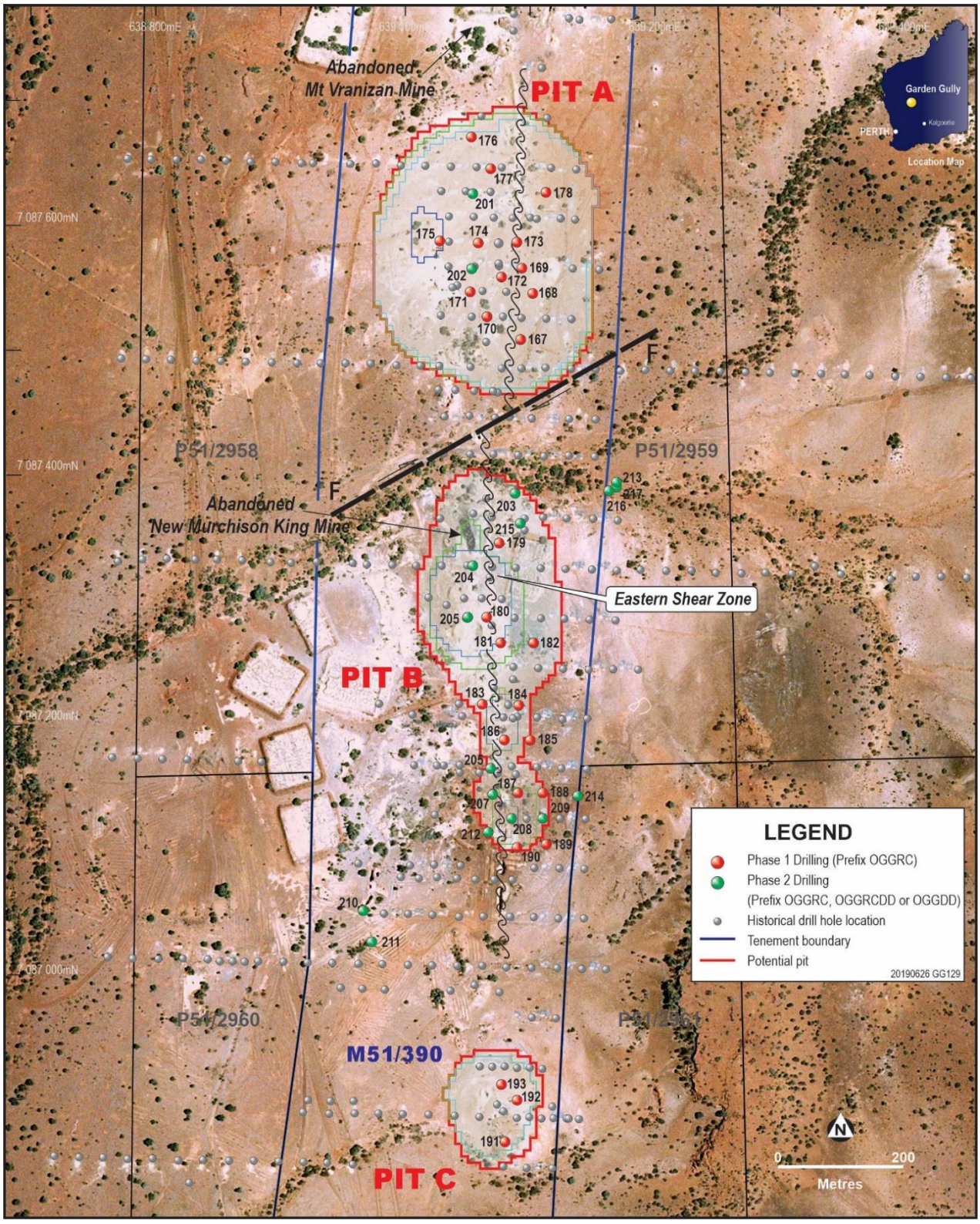

Figure 2. Abbotts Gold Project showing historical and recent drill holes and potential pit outlines

The Abbotts Gold Project gold mineralisation is interpreted to be within an 80 metre-wide north-striking structural corridor with the high-grade gold mineralisation in quartz veins, predominantly along the east side (ESZ) of the corridor and cross-cutting the structure. The high-grade gold mineralisation within the ESZ is interpreted to plunge gently to the north. The main mineralised structure is displaced by a late fault zone immediately north of the New Murchison King Mine and a south-west trending drainage follows this main discontinuity (Figure 2).

Cube Consulting will update the mineralisation model and additional drilling is required to confirm initial pit design and to assess the possibility of an underground development on the high-grade Eastern Zone. The potential pits shown in Figure 2 may change in shape and dimension.

Assay results from both reverse circulation and diamond holes with more than 1g/t Au are included in Table 1 and the ESZ is highlighted with its high-grade values. All the assays over 0.5g/t au are included in Appendix 1.

Table 1. Significant gold intersections (over 1g/t Au)

Hole ID	From(m)	To(m)	Au(ppm)	Comments
OGGRC169	50	51	1.10	
OGGRC170	61	62	1.04	
OGGRC170	69	70	1.27	
OGGRC170	77	78	1.51	
OGGRC171	45	46	**5.07**	Eastern Shear Zone
OGGRC173	23	24	1.88	
OGGRC173	29	30	1.66	
OGGRC173	47	48	2.93	6m at 7.94g/t Au from 47m
OGGRC173	48	49	**40.58**	Eastern Shear Zone
OGGRC173	49	50	1.75	
OGGRC173	62	63	1.09	
OGGRC174	38	39	1.93	
OGGRC176	28	29	2.96	
OGGRC176	29	30	1.78	
OGGRC177	29	30	1.05	
OGGRC180	30	31	1.04	
OGGRC181	0	1	**17.3**	Eastern Shear Zone
OGGRC181	1	2	**32.67**	4m at 17.82g/t Au from 0m
OGGRC181	2	3	**19.99**	
OGGRC181	3	4	1.33	
OGGRC181	16	17	2.76	
OGGRC181	18	19	1.41	
OGGRC182	32	33	3.99	
OGGRC182	33	34	1.15	
OGGRC182	34	35	1.03	
OGGRC182	43	44	1.74	
OGGRC182	44	45	1.05	
OGGRC183	32	33	1.15	
OGGRC184	28	29	1.43	
OGGRC184	29	30	1.34	
OGGRC184	33	34	1.20	
OGGRC185	26	27	1.46	
OGGRC185	30	31	4.09	
OGGRC185	34	35	3.21	
OGGRC185	37	38	1.32	
OGGRC187	38	39	**6.72**	Eastern Shear Zone
OGGRC187	41	42	1.79	
OGGRC188	42	43	1.04	

Hole ID	From(m)	To(m)	Au(ppm)	Comments
OGGRC188	43	44	1.32	
OGGRC188	46	47	1.14	
OGGRC188	48	49	1.72	10m at 3.15g/t Au from 42m
OGGRC188	50	51	**20.65**	Eastern Shear Zone
OGGRC188	51	52	2.15	
OGGRC189	43	44	1.19	
OGGRC190	10	11	**5.72**	Eastern Shear Zone
OGGRC192	28	29	1.81	
OGGRC200	4	5	3.50	
OGGRC203	66	67	1.17	
OGGRC205	5	6	2.24	
OGGRC205	10	12	2.11	
OGGRC205	12	14	1.58	
OGGRC206	39	42	1.47	
OGGRC207	25	26	1.57	
OGGRC208	18	21	1.15	
OGGRC208	21	22	2.73	
OGGRC209	40	41	1.50	
OGGRC209	50	53	1.51	
OGGRC209	53	54	3.54	
OGGRC209	54	56	2.86	
OGGRC212	48	49	**6.40**	Eastern Shear Zone
OGGRC212	51	52	**18.95**	4m at 6.5g/t Au from 48m
OGGRC212	67	70	1.23	
OGGRCDD213	125.7	126.2	1.26	Eastern Shear Zone
OGGRCDD214	79.9	80.1	2.03	Eastern Shear Zone
OGGDD217	118.5	119	3.17	Eastern Shear Zone
OGGDD217	125.8	126.2	0.71	
OGGDD217	126.2	126.6	0.58	1.7m at 8.04g/t Au from 125.8m
OGGDD217	127.3	127.5	**65.67**	Eastern Shear Zone

Table 2. Reverse circulation hole details

Hole ID	Dip	Azimuth	RL	Drill Type	Depth	Easting	Northing	Lease_ID
OGGRC167	-90	0	523	RC	78	639092	7087508	M51/390
OGGRC168	-90	0	524	RC	57	639101	7087546	M51/390
OGGRC169	-90	0	524	RC	60	639094	7087566	M51/390
OGGRC170	-90	0	523	RC	84	639066	7087527	M51/390
OGGRC171	-90	0	524	RC	70	639052	7087547	M51/390
OGGRC172	-90	0	524	RC	72	639077	7087559	M51/390
OGGRC173	-90	0	525	RC	66	639090	7087587	M51/390
OGGRC174	-60	270	524	RC	78	639059	7087586	M51/390
OGGRC175	-60	270	524	RC	40	639027	7087588	M51/390
OGGRC176	-60	270	525	RC	75	639053	7087671	M51/390
OGGRC177	-90	0	525	RC	60	639069	7087646	M51/390
OGGRC178	-60	270	526	RC	60	639112	7087627	M51/390
OGGRC179	-60	270	523	RC	50	639075	7087346	M51/390
OGGRC180	-60	270	524	RC	40	639065	7087286	M51/390

Hole ID	Dip	Azimuth	RL	Drill Type	Depth	Easting	Northing	Lease_ID
OGGRC181	-60	270	524	RC	45	639077	7087266	M51/390
OGGRC182	-90	0	524	RC	60	639102	7087266	M51/390
OGGRC183	-60	270	524	RC	40	639061	7087217	M51/390
OGGRC184	-60	270	524	RC	40	639090	7087216	M51/390
OGGRC185	-60	270	524	RC	40	639100	7087188	M51/390
OGGRC186	-60	270	524	RC	30	639080	7087188	M51/390
OGGRC187	-60	270	523	RC	60	639090	7087146	M51/390
OGGRC188	-60	270	524	RC	60	639110	7087146	M51/390
OGGRC189	-60	270	522	RC	60	639113	7087105	M51/390
OGGRC190	-60	270	520	RC	40	639089	7087102	M51/390
OGGRC191	-60	270	520	RC	40	639080	7086866	M51/390
OGGRC192	-60	270	521	RC	60	639089	7086900	M51/390
OGGRC193	-60	270	521	RC	35	639077	7086912	M51/390
OGGRC194	-90	0	526	RC	60	639050	7088166	M51/390
OGGRC195	-90	0	527	RC	70	639050	7088126	M51/390
OGGRC196	-90	0	527	RC	90	639047	7088046	M51/390
OGGRC197	-90	0	527	RC	96	639060	7088026	M51/390
OGGRC198	-60	270	530	RC	72	639123	7087986	M51/390
OGGRC199	-60	270	528	RC	30	639109	7087966	M51/390
OGGRC200	-90	0	527	RC	70	639078	7088006	M51/390
OGGRC201	-60	270	523	RC	120	639089	7087386	M51/390
OGGRC202	-90	0	524	RC	92	639053	7087566	M51/390
OGGRC203	-60	270	523	RC	80	639088	7087386	M51/390
OGGRC204	-60	270	524	RC	72	639054	7087328	M51/390
OGGRC205	-60	270	523	RC	70	639050	7087287	M51/390
OGGRC206	-60	270	524	RC	90	639068	7087166	M51/390
OGGRC207	-60	270	523	RC	78	639070	7087146	M51/390
OGGRC208	-60	270	524	RC	84	639085	7087126	M51/390
OGGRC209	-60	270	523	RC	108	639110	7087126	M51/390
OGGRC210	-60	270	520	RC	54	638966	7087052	M51/390
OGGRC211	-60	270	520	RC	42	638973	7087027	M51/390
OGGRC212	-60	50	523	RC	82	639066	7087115	M51/390
OGGRC213	-60	270	523	RC	108	639169	7087391	P51/2958
OGGRCDD214	-60	270	524	RC	54	639138	7087144	M51/390
OGGRC215	-60	270	523	RC	70	639092	7087362	M51/390
OGGRC216	-70	270	523	RC	50	639163	7087388	P51/2958
				Total	**3242**			

Table 3. Diamond drill hole details

Hole ID	Dip	Azimuth	Easting	Northing	From	To	Interval	Lease_ID
OGGRCDD213	-60	270	639169	7087391	108.5m	146.2m	37.7m	P51/2959
OGGRCDD214	-60	270	639138	7087144	55m	201.5m	146.5m	M51/390
OGGDD217	-60	270	639169	7087389	83.3m	196.6m	113.3m	P51/2959

About Ora Gold Limited

The Company is an ASX-listed company exploring and conducting pre-production activities on its Abbotts and Garden Gully tenements near Meekatharra, Western Australia. The near-term focus is of low-cost development of its already identified shallow mineralisation, while investigating the potential extensions for larger deposits. The Company's 100% owned Garden Gully and Abbotts tenements cover the majority of the Abbotts Greenstone Belt of about 393 square kilometres, located in Western Australia's Murchison region north-west of the town of Meekatharra.

About Abbotts Gold Project

Historical gold mining at the Abbotts Gold Project commenced in 1887 with two main gold mines producing 42,000 ounces until 1908 at Mt. Vranizan, to the north and New Murchison King, to the south. First exploration drilling over the project began in 1985 by Invincible Gold NL and was followed by St Barbara Mines between 1993 and 2001. No previous explorers have diamond drilled to assess the deeper continuity of the narrow high-grade linear structures.

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.

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ORA GOLD LIMITED		**ASX Code**
Quoted Shares:	**646.1M**	**OAU**
Quoted Options:	**109.3M**	**OAUOB**

Appendix 1. Assay results over 0.5g/t Au done by Fire Assay 50g charge and analysed by Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry at Intertek Genalysis labs in Perth

Hole ID	From	To	g/t Au
OGGRC169	50	51	1.1
OGGRC170	33	34	0.54
OGGRC170	57	58	0.56
OGGRC170	59	60	0.54
OGGRC170	61	62	1.04
OGGRC170	68	69	0.62
OGGRC170	69	70	1.15
OGGRC170	70	71	0.66
OGGRC170	71	72	0.64
OGGRC170	76	77	0.50
OGGRC170	77	78	1.51
OGGRC171	41	42	1.00
OGGRC171	45	46	5.07
OGGRC171	52	53	0.76
OGGRC171	56	57	0.57
OGGRC172	44	45	0.93
OGGRC173	12	13	0.52
OGGRC173	23	24	1.88
OGGRC173	29	30	1.66
OGGRC173	37	38	0.83
OGGRC173	47	48	2.93
OGGRC173	48	49	41.98
OGGRC173	49	50	1.75
OGGRC173	50	51	0.84
OGGRC173	51	52	0.87
OGGRC173	52	53	0.67
OGGRC173	55	56	0.55
OGGRC173	62	63	1.09
OGGRC174	35	36	0.51
OGGRC174	38	39	1.93
OGGRC176	23	24	0.61
OGGRC176	24	25	0.81
OGGRC176	26	27	0.85
OGGRC176	28	29	2.96
OGGRC176	29	30	1.78
OGGRC177	29	30	1.05
OGGRC179	36	37	0.62
OGGRC179	40	41	0.93
OGGRC179	41	42	0.51
OGGRC180	11	12	0.75
OGGRC180	12	13	1.06
OGGRC180	30	31	1.04

Hole ID	From	To	g/t Au
OGGRC181	0	1	17.30
OGGRC181	1	2	34.70
OGGRC181	2	3	33.10
OGGRC181	3	4	0.64
OGGRC181	16	17	2.76
OGGRC181	17	18	0.53
OGGRC181	18	19	1.41
OGGRC181	19	20	0.87
OGGRC182	32	33	3.99
OGGRC182	33	34	1.11
OGGRC182	34	35	1.02
OGGRC182	43	44	1.76
OGGRC182	44	45	1.03
OGGRC183	32	33	1.77
OGGRC184	28	29	1.43
OGGRC184	29	30	1.34
OGGRC184	32	33	0.79
OGGRC184	33	34	1.20
OGGRC185	26	27	1.46
OGGRC185	30	31	4.09
OGGRC185	34	35	3.21
OGGRC185	37	38	1.32
OGGRC186	29	30	0.81
OGGRC187	17	18	0.51
OGGRC187	32	33	0.82
OGGRC187	37	38	0.53
OGGRC187	38	39	8.69
OGGRC187	41	42	1.79
OGGRC187	47	48	0.68
OGGRC187	48	49	0.52
OGGRC188	41	42	1.04
OGGRC188	42	43	1.36
OGGRC188	43	44	0.69
OGGRC188	44	45	0.34
OGGRC188	45	46	1.14
OGGRC188	46	47	0.48
OGGRC188	47	48	1.72
OGGRC188	49	50	20.00
OGGRC188	50	51	13.09
OGGRC188	51	52	1.24
OGGRC189	41	42	2.35
OGGRC189	42	43	1.20
OGGRC190	3	4	1.00
OGGRC190	9	10	5.72
OGGRC190	10	11	3.27

Hole ID	From	To	g/t Au
OGGRC190	11	12	0.68
OGGRC190	12	13	0.94
OGGRC190	19	20	4.93
OGGRC191	33	36	2.35
OGGRC192	25	26	0.93
OGGRC192	27	28	1.76
OGGRC192	28	29	0.95
OGGRC192	36	37	0.60
OGGRC192	41	42	0.53
OGGRC192	44	47	0.95
OGGRC193	14	15	2.32
OGGRC197	18	19	0.90
OGGRC197	94	96	0.51
OGGRC200	4	5	3.50
OGGRC200	5	7	0.66
OGGRC200	28	29	0.74
OGGRC202	45	46	0.70
OGGRC203	62	63	0.59
OGGRC203	64	65	0.51
OGGRC203	65	66	0.75
OGGRC203	66	67	1.17
OGGRC204	18	19	0.81
OGGRC205	5	6	2.24
OGGRC205	8	9	0.78
OGGRC205	10	12	2.11
OGGRC205	12	14	1.58
OGGRC206	36	38	0.69
OGGRC206	38	39	0.75
OGGRC206	39	42	1.47
OGGRC207	25	26	1.57
OGGRC207	30	33	0.80
OGGRC208	18	21	1.15
OGGRC208	21	22	2.55
OGGRC208	69	71	0.50
OGGRC209	36	37	0.90
OGGRC209	40	41	1.50
OGGRC209	50	53	1.51
OGGRC209	53	54	3.54
OGGRC209	54	56	2.86
OGGRC212	48	49	6.74
OGGRC212	51	52	18.95
OGGRC212	52	55	0.80
OGGRC212	55	58	0.62
OGGRC212	67	70	1.23
OGGRC215	39	42	0.64

Hole ID	From	To	g/t Au
OGGRCDD213	125.7	126.2	1.26
OGGRCDD213	126.2	126.7	0.28
OGGRCDD214	79.9	80.1	2.03
OGGRCDD214	139	139.5	0.51
OGGDD217	118.5	119	3.17
OGGDD217	125.8	126.2	0.71
OGGDD217	126.2	126.6	0.58
OGGDD217	127.3	127.5	65.67
OGGDD217	133	133.5	0.80
OGGDD217	133.5	134	0.54

Appendix 2 JORC Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down-hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• This was mainly a reverse circulation (RC) drilling programme with three diamond tails as well. RC sample was collected through a rig-mounted cyclone with cone splitter attachment and split in even metre intervals. Wet sample was speared or on occasion scoop-sampled. RC drill chips (from each metre interval) were examined visually and logged by the geologist. Cores were also examined visually and logged by the geologist. Where selected, core was sampled at intervals dictated by the geology observed, with core marked up and cut into half and quarter core for duplicates using a large diamond blade saw. Any visual observation of alteration or of mineralisation was noted on the drill logs. Where considered appropriate, intervals were tested by hand-held XRF to assist in identifying zones to be sampled for laboratory analysis. • Duplicate samples are submitted at a rate of approximately 4% of total samples taken (one duplicate submitted for every 25 samples). The Delta XRF Analyser is calibrated before each session and is serviced according to the manufacturer's (Olympus) recommended schedule. • The presence or absence of mineralisation is initially determined visually by the site geologist, based on experience and expertise in evaluating the styles of mineralisation being sought.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• Diamond holes are being drilled at HQ3 size (63.5mm diameter) by a track mounted Hydco 1200H multipurpose rig with automated break outs using triple tube coring to maximise core recovery. All support equipment is all-wheel drive. Core was oriented using NQ REFLEX Ori tools. Hole attitude where surveyed uses Champ gyro. Reverse circulation holes are drilled by a truck mounted MK10 ALMET MASTERS rig with 1350cpm@500psi compressor. The rig has a full lock-out isolation and emergency shut-out system.
Drill sample recovery	• Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• Recovered core is inspected visually and recovery is recorded on blocks after each run. Volume of material collected from each metre interval of RC drilling completed is monitored visually by the site geologist and field assistants. Dry sample recoveries were estimated at ~95%. Where moisture was encountered the sample recovery was still excellent, estimated at >80%. • Triple tube coring on HQ3 used to maximise core recovery. RC samples collected through a cyclone and split using a cone splitter. One duplicate sample is submitted for every 25 samples. Diamond drilling samples are half- or quarter-cored using a large diamond blade core saw. • No evidence has been observed of a relationship between sample recovery and grade. The excellent sample recoveries obtained preclude any assumption of 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.	• Core and chips are logged visually by experienced and competent geologists. • Each interval of core is photographed and recorded prior to sampling and assay. Qualitative parameters include lithology, alteration, structure; quantitative include vein percentage; mineralisation (sulphide / visible gold) percentage; structural orientation. • 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.	• Core was sawn with an Almonte automatic core saw. Half core was taken for samples. • RC material was cone split, sampled dry where possible and wet when excess ground water could not be prevented. Sample condition (wet, dry or damp) is recorded at the time of logging. • The entire ~3kg RC sample is pulverized to 75µm (85% passing). This is considered best practice and is standard throughout the industry. • 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 (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Fire assay is a total digest technique and is considered appropriate for gold. No other elements were assayed. • Handheld XRF equipment, where used, is an Olympus Delta XRF Analyser Ora Gold follows the manufacturer's recommended calibration protocols and usage practices. Magnetic susceptibility measurements are taken on each 1m interval downhole. • Certified references material standards as 1 every 20 samples, duplicates 1 every 25 samples. • Lab using random pulp duplicates and certified reference material standards. •Accuracy and precision levels have been determined to be satisfactory after analysis of these QA/QC samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• All sampling is routinely inspected by senior geological staff. Significant intersections are inspected by senior geological staff and Ora Gold's corporate staff. • The program included no twin holes. • Data is collected and recorded initially on hand-written logs with summary data subsequently transcribed in the field to electronic files that are then copied to head office. • No adjustment to assay data has been needed.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Collar locations were located and recorded using hand-held GPS (Garmin 60Cx model) with typical accuracy of ±3m. Down-hole surveys every ~50m in RC hole and every 18m to 30m in diamond holes, using a Reflex EZ-track tool or Champ gyro as applicable. • The grid system applicable to the area is Australian Geodetic Grid GDA94, Zone 50. • Topographic control is based on standard industry practice of using the GPS readings. Local topography is essentially flat across the project at RL 525m. Detailed altimetry (and thus the reporting of RLs for each drill collar) is not warranted.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Drill hole collars were located and oriented so as 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. • Samples taken on a 1m basis, unless 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.	• Current drilling aims to ascertain the details of the complex structural regime hosting the mineralisation. To date there is still insufficient data to confirm true widths, consistent orientation of lithologies, relationships between lithologies, and the nature, orientation and movement direction on controlling structures and faulting. The drilling programmes continue to generate geological data to develop an understanding of these parameters. • Data collected so far presents no suggestion that any sampling bias has been introduced.

Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• When all relevant intervals have been sampled, the samples are collected and transported by Company personnel to secure locked storage in Perth before delivery by Company personnel to the laboratory for assay.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Internal reviews are carried out regularly as a matter of policy. All assay results are considered to be representative as both the duplicates and standards from this programme have returned satisfactory replicated results.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The Garden Gully Project comprises twenty one granted prospecting licences P51/2909, P51/2910, P51/2911, P51/2912, P51/2913, P51/2914, P51/2760, P51/2761, P51/2762, P51/2763, P51/2764, P51/2765, P51/2941, P51/2948, P51/3009, P51/2958, P51/2959, seven granted exploration licences E51/1661, E51/1737, E51/1609, E51/1708, E51/1757, E51/1790,e51/1791 and two granted mining leases M51/390 and M51/567 totalling 393 square kilometres. Ora Gold Limited holds a 100% interest in each lease. The project is partially located in the Yoothapina pastoral lease, 15km north of Meekatharra, in the Murchison of WA. • The licences are in good standing and there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Historical gold mining at the Abbotts Gold Project commenced in 1897 with two main gold mines producing 42,000 ounces until 1908 at Mt. Vranizan and New Murchison King. First modern exploration drilling began in 1985 by Invincible Gold NL and was followed by St Barbara Mines between 1993 and 2001. Exploration to date has been sporadic and shallow with an historical estimate of 471,000t at 1.7g/t Au by St Barbara Mines Limited in 2001. • Workings at the Garden Gully Project began with the Crown gold mine (1895 – 1901: 264 tonnes at 1.99 oz/t (~56 g/t) Au average). The Kyarra mine followed (1909 – 1917): 18,790 oz gold from quartz veins in "strongly sheared, decomposed, sericite rich country rock". From 1977 to 2009, several exploration companies conducted exploration work over the area with aircore, RAB and RC drilling. An historical estimate of 267,000 tonnes at 3.7g/t was done by Kyarra Gold Mine Limited in 2005.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Abbotts and Garden Gully projects are on 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 volcaniclastic sediments, black shales and siltstones and interlayered with mafic to ultramafic sills. Regional synclinal succession trending N-NE with a northern fold closure postdating E-W synform, further transected by NE trending shear zones. 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	• A summary and the relevant drill hole details are presented in Tables 1, 2 and 3. The collar RL is not recorded against each individual drill hole as the project area is relatively flat and so detailed altimetric measurements are not required. For data evaluation and plotting, the regional RL (525m) is used.

	• 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 it is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high- grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• All significant drill intercepts are presented in Table 1. All assay results over 0.5.g/t Au are shown in Appendix 1. • Arithmetic weighted averages are used. For example: 0m to 4m in OGGRC 181 is reported as 4m at 17.82g/t Au. This comprised four samples of 1m intervals for a total of 4m, calculated as follows: [(1x17.3)+(1x32.7)+(1x19.9)+(1x1.36)]/4 = [71.29/4] = 17.82 g/t Au to two decimal points. No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Insufficient geological data have yet been collected to confirm the geometry of the mineralisation. The current drilling programmes aim to confirm our interpretation and afford greater certainty. • True widths are unknown with any certainty. The information available to date is advancing our interpretation of geometry but requires further investigation. Reported intercepts are downhole intercepts and are noted as such.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to, a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	• Relevant location maps are included in the body of this announcement (Figure 1 and 2).
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• This announcement includes the results of Au assays for the holes drilled at the Abbotts Gold Project in this follow-up programme. The reporting of the results to hand 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 potential significance of geological observations from the recent drilling programme. Additional relevant information will be reported and announced as and when it becomes available to provide context to current and planned programmes.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• Upon completion of the evaluation of the recent drill programmes, follow-up work programmes will be planned and PoWs submitted. It is hoped that the interpretation will warrant infill drilling as part of the next stage of exploration to move towards definition of a maiden resource.