ASX Announcement

21 October 2019

UPGRADED CROWN PRINCE MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Ora Gold Limited (Ora Gold) is pleased to announce that the Mineral Resource estimate for the Crown Prince deposit has substantially increased to a total of 479,000 tonnes at 3.6g/t for 55,000 ounces gold at 1.2g/t cutoff grade. A feasibility study has commenced to support the development of an initial open pit based on near surface Indicated Resources of 218,000 tonnes at 4.3g/t.

The wholly-owned Crown Prince deposit is located about 18 kilometres north-west of Meekatharra in Western Australia on the Mt Clere Road (Figure 1). It is an ideal location for access, haulage and available infrastructure as a satellite ore source for a local processing plant. A Mining Lease application (ML51/886) (Figure 2) has been submitted for the project and a Mining Proposal will be prepared based on the feasibility study parameters.

The 2019 Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) was undertaken by Ora Gold, consultants and Cube Consulting Pty of Perth. Detailed information regarding input data and estimation criteria for the 2019 MRE are presented below and in the attached appendices, according to the requirements of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, 2012 (JORC Code) and the Australian Securities Exchange Listing Rules (Listing Rules). A comparison of the 2005 and 2019 estimates of the Crown Prince MRE is shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1. CROWN PRINCE MINERAL RESOURCES ESTIMATE COMPARISON

	Indicated Resource			Inferred Resource			Total Resource		
MRE	Tonnes	Grade g/t Au	Ounces Au	Tonnes	Grade g/t Au	Ounces Au	Tonnes	Grade g/t Au	Ounces Au
2019[1]	**218,000**	**4.3**	**30,000**	**261,000**	**3.1**	**26,000**	**479,000**	**3.6**	**55,000**
2019[2]	**265,000**	**3.7**	**31,600**	**425,200**	**2.3**	**31,600**	**690,000**	**2.8**	**63,000**
2005[3]	200,000	3.8	24,700	60,000	3.3	6,300	260,000	3.7	31,000

All figures are rounded to reflect relative uncertainty of the estimates and may not add precisely to numbers shown.

[1] 2019 block modelling with Ordinary Kriging interpolation, a block cutoff grade of 1.2g/t Au and top cut of 30g/t Au.
[2] 2019 block modelling with Ordinary Kriging interpolation, a block cutoff grade of 0.9g/t Au and top cut of 30g/t Au.
[3] 2005 block modelling with Inverse Distance Squared Kriging, a block cutoff grade of 0.9g/t Au and top cut of 37.5g/t Au.

The 2005 MRE focussed on shallow mineralisation to a depth of 160m, while the 2019 MRE is estimated to a depth of 270m to include Ora Gold's deeper drilling. Note that the 2019 MRE is a combination of Indicated and Inferred Resources to 100m depth, which reflects the close-spaced drilling to that depth, and Inferred Resources for deeper mineralisation. Further drilling at an appropriate time will outline the high grade mineralisation below 270m depth and in newly identified parallel zones that remain open along strike and at depth (Figure 4).

The Crown Prince deposit is interpreted to have depth potential and similar mineralisation style to the high grade Great Fingall/Golden Crown deposits near Cue, Western Australia.

A feasibility study has commenced into the development of the Crown Prince deposit as an initial open pit followed by underground mining. An Ore Reserves estimate will be conditional upon the outcome of the study and prevailing economic conditions.

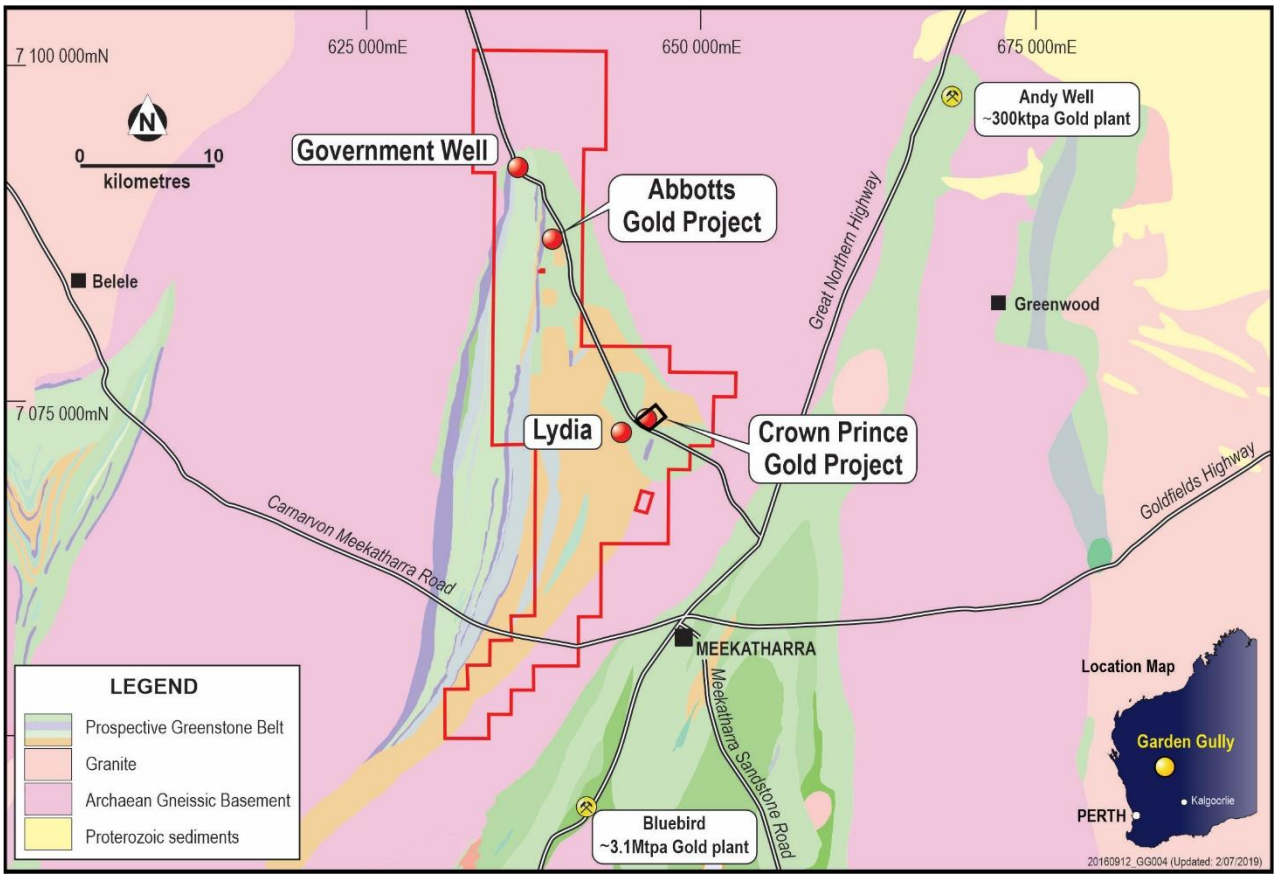

***Figure 1. Crown Prince Gold Project location showing Ora Gold tenements, regional geology and the proximity of the project to nearby infrastructure*.**

Crown Prince 2019 Mineral Resource Estimate

Previous Resource Estimates

Resource models of the Crown Prince deposit were done in 2000 for Gamen Pty Ltd and then in 2003 and 2005 for Kyarra Gold Mine Limited, which identified the potential for underground and open-pittable mineralisation. Subsequent to the 2003 Crown Prince resource estimate, several phases of RC and air core drilling were completed on the Crown Prince deposit in 2003/4 to a depth of about 100 metres and spacing of about 10m x 10m.

In February 2005, an update of the Crown Prince resource estimate was completed by Kyarra Gold Mine Limited and the JORC 1999-compliant resource estimate of 260,000 tonnes at 3.7 g/t for 31,000 ounces gold (COG 1g/t) provided an open pit probable ore reserve of 79,000 tonnes at 4.3g/t (COG 1.12g/t) as reported in ASX release of 4 September 2019.

Crown Prince Tenement Ownership

The Crown Prince Gold Project Mining Lease application (ML51/886) covers portions of exploration tenements which are 100% held by Zeus Mining Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ora Gold Limited. The Crown Prince deposit is subject to a 2% royalty in addition to the state royalty.

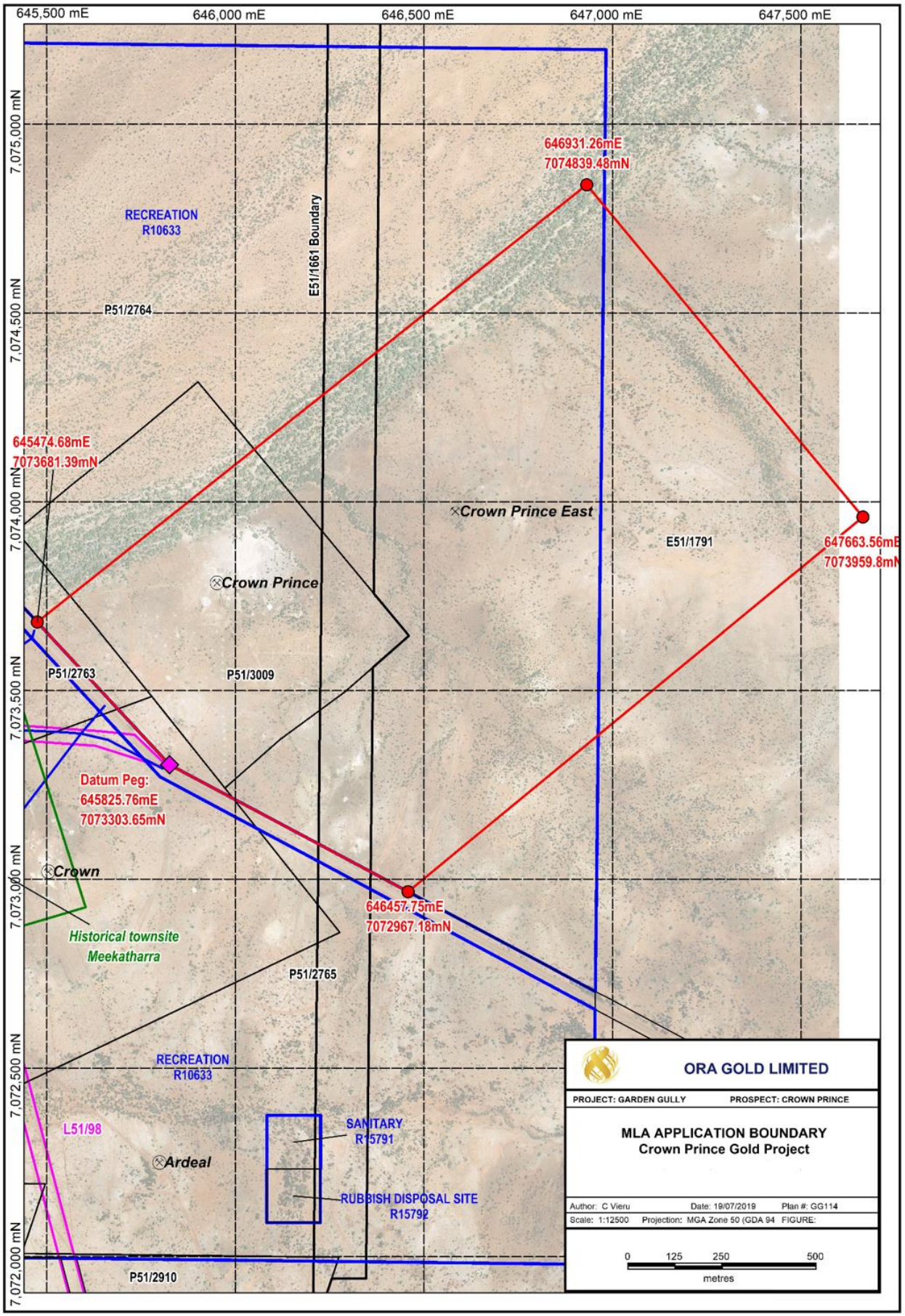

Figure 2. Crown Prince Gold Project Mining Lease application (M51/886) over aerial photo showing other tenement boundaries and reserves.

Background

Between 1908 and 1915, the Crown Prince mine was partially developed along two strongly mineralised quartz veins on four underground levels to a depth of 90m below surface. Mine production was 29,400 tonnes for 20,178oz at a recovered grade of 21.7g/t Au using gravity and cyanidation processing. This mining did not extract the high grade mineralisation halo associated with the quartz veins of the Main and Northern Zones and adjacent parallel zones, and no mining has occurred since. Multiple other lodes that have been discovered by drilling or indicated by pathfinder element trends and geophysical surveys on the Crown Prince Gold Project area, which were either missed or only prospected from very shallow workings.

Regional Geology

The Crown Prince Gold Project is located within the 2.7Ga Late Archaean Abbotts Greenstone Belt in the Murchison Goldfield of the northern part of the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia.

The Abbotts Greenstone Belt forms a major south-plunging synclinal structure to the northwest of Meekatharra. The belt is approximately 3km thick, of 30km lateral extent and 60km north-south strike length and it is mostly comprising the Greensleeves Formation. This formation is an interlayered succession of tholeiitic and high-Mg basalts, which is overlain by intermediate to felsic volcanic and volcanogenic sedimentary rocks consisting of schistose andesite, rhyolite tuff and fine-grained sediments, black shales and minor conglomerates. Gabbro and dolerite dykes have crosscut the belt and sills have intruded at the contact between the mafic and felsic sequences.

Project Geology

The Crown Prince Gold Project area is covered by a veneer of tertiary and quaternary alluvial and colluvial clays, sands and gravels. Weathering is variable to about 80m depth with oxide and supergene gold mineralisation from surface to the fresh rock interface. 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 (previously Cloudkicker).

Outcrop is sparse and the gold mineralisation is interpreted to occur in second order splays associated with a northeast striking primary structure located about 500m north of the Crown Prince deposit. North striking high-Mg and tholeiitic basalts, chloritic schist, dolerite and carbonaceous shale sequences are highly sheared and a west-dipping, often mineralised, structural fabric overprints south-plunging folded zones of gold mineralisation.

The Crown Prince deposit gold mineralisation 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 along the contacts of intercalated black shale units.

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, black shale units and quartz porphyry, showing strong sericite-clay-carbonate alteration in the vicinity of the quartz veins.

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.

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%.

Defining the Crown Prince deposit

Historical information prior to Ora Gold acquiring the Crown Prince Gold Project is derived from WAMEX reports, which are publicly available.

Early prospectors traversed the Crown Prince area during the late 19th century on the way from Meekatharra to the Abbotts mining centre. The earliest report of successful prospecting in the Crown Prince area is of the Old Battery discovery in 1894 approximately three kilometres to the south of Crown Prince. The nearby Crown Mine was discovered in 1895, but the Crown Prince deposit was only discovered in 1908. The 13 year period between initial discovery at the Crown and the subsequent discovery of the near-surface Crown Prince deposit shows the difficulty that previous explorers faced in an area of transported cover that masked the gold mineralisation and indurated near surface material that is hard to penetrate without machinery.

Three historical underground levels at 100' (~30m), 200' (~60m) and 300' (~90m) below surface in the Crown Prince mine were surveyed and channel sampled in 1915 and reported in 1986. These results show the position of the Main and Northern Lodes at each level and that high grade mineralisation is open at the lowest level of development in each lode.

Modern exploration is reported from 1981 with mapping, open-hole percussion drilling and costeaning at the Crown Prince mine by Openpit Mining and Exploration Pty Ltd. Shallow drilling and channel sampling in costeans in 1981, channel sampling in 1985 in the small historical open pits over the Crown Prince deposit, and drilling results to date have confirmed that ore grade mineralisation exists from surface.

Drilling data

The drilling data for the Crown Prince 2019 MRE is a subset of the Garden Gully database maintained by Ora Gold. Ora Gold staff and contract personnel validated the results from historical documentation and the 2017 and 2018 drilling programs.

Rotary air blast drilling, air core drilling, reverse circulation drilling and diamond drilling over the Crown Prince mine area was undertaken by various companies, such as Julia Gold Mines NL from 1985 and by Kyarra Gold Mine Limited in 2001-4.

Drilling programs by previous explorers intersected oxide, supergene and primary high grade gold mineralisation in the Crown Prince mine area from surface to over 200m depth. Drilling by Ora Gold Limited in 2017/18 confirmed the depth extension of high grade gold mineralisation to 270m below surface. Drilling below this depth and the partially tested sub-parallel zones will be planned.

TABLE 2. Crown Prince Gold Project ML51/886 drilling record

	Prior to Ora Gold		Ora Gold	
	Holes	Metres	Holes	Metres
Open hole percussion drilling	228	4,076		
Diamond holes (DDH)	13	1,562	3	698
Air Core/Reverse Circulation holes (RC)	87	6,169	21	2,237
RC holes with diamond tails	9	955	11	3,335
TOTALS	**337**	**12,762**	**36**	**6,270**

Open hole percussion holes were not included in the resource estimates.

Sampling and assaying methods used by historical operators are assumed to be in line with industry standards at the time (Appendix 1). Ora Gold has undertaken a comprehensive review of

the historical information, validated the data of previous explorers as far as possible and combined it with its recent exploration and drilling results. The drilling, sampling and assaying procedures and protocols for previous explorers were reported in the ASX release dated 4 September 2019.

Ora Gold drill programs focussed on the deeper mineralisation below the historical workings. The sampling and assaying procedures for reverse circulation and diamond drilling by Ora Gold can be reviewed in Appendix 1 and are summarised as follows:

Reverse Circulation drilling sampling and assaying

- Samples were split to ~3kg by static cone splitter, riffle splitter or multiple speared sub-samples from the collected main sample.
- Drill chips for each metre were examined visually by wet sieving, logged by the geologist and a representative sample retained in chip trays, which are stored in Meekatharra.
- Intervals selected by the geologist were tested by hand-held XRF and those reporting elevated As, Cu, Pb and Zn content were tagged, bagged and delivered to the Nagrom Perth assay laboratory for sample preparation and assaying according to FA50 protocol.
- Duplicate samples and standards were submitted to the laboratories for every 25 samples and blanks every 100 samples.

Diamond drilling sampling and assaying

- HQ3 or NQ3 core was oriented, examined visually and logged for lithology, alteration and geotechnical characteristics by the geologist and the core trays photographed and placed into secure storage in Meekatharra.
- Sampling was generally of one metre lengths, except where narrower intervals were warranted.
- Core was cut with a large diameter saw and samples were tagged, bagged and delivered to the assay laboratory for sample preparation and assaying according to FA50 protocol and seven element analysis by Nagrom Perth.
- Assay duplicates, blanks and standards are submitted along with the Company samples.

Drilling procedures

- Collar surveying in GDA94, Zone 50 grid by GPS.
- Downhole survey by Reflex EZ-track or Champ gyro instrument performed every 50m.
- Holes were oriented across the interpreted strike of the mineralisation.

Density and moisture determination

Density determination was done on a small selection of core samples from different lithologies and weathering types from the diamond drilling program in 2000. Also, density determinations were done on old ore samples from the UG mine and from the open pit workings. The assigned dry bulk densities are based on the 2005 work as shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Assigned Dry Bulk Densities

Material Type	Ore	Waste
	gm/cm^3	gm/cm^3
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

Domaining and Grade Interpolation

Ora Gold and contract geologists manually interpreted and wireframed the oxidation surfaces and mineralisation on sections and level plans and the outline of historical stoping for depletion. Cube domained the mineralisation into the various ore types and lode designations.

Down-hole cutoff grade for wireframing and estimation domains was 0.3 g/t Au, based on the hard boundary interpretations supplied by Ora Gold and rendered into realistic structurally controlled zones of mineralisation by Cube through an iterative interpretation process on level plans and sections (Figures 3 and 4).

The Crown Prince Mineral Resource has an overall strike length of more than 280m with a maximum width of the mineralisation zone being 200m. The historical Main vein has a strike length of 60m with domain widths varying from 2m to 10m, averaging 5m, and downdip length of 280m. The mineralisation is open at depth and drilling to test depth extension and of the partially drilled sub-parallel zones is to be conducted.

The mineral resource is modelled to 215m RL (surface 485m RL) with the estimate based primarily on RC and diamond drilling collared from surface to about 200m vertical depth.

A total of six estimation domains were modelled for the 2019 MRE, representing the following: Cap rock zone; supergene zone; primary mineralisation hosted within quartz vein/sericite altered mafic schists. There are minimal gross changes in strike and dip of the mineralisation across the sequence, and there is good continuity overall from east to west.

Ordinary Kriging ("OK") estimation method was used to estimate gold into the 3D block model for the Crown Prince 2019 MRE.

Variogram calculations were carried out on the 1m composites for all estimation domains. The variogram and search parameters for two well informed domains (Main Lode and North Lode) were used to represent the poorly informed domains in sub-parallel zones.

Samples were composited to 1m within each estimation domain, using the "best fit" option and a threshold inclusion of samples at sample length 50% of the targeted composite length.

The influence of extreme grade values was reduced by top-cutting where required. The top-cut levels were determined using a combination of top-cut analysis tools (grade histograms, log probability plots and CVs). Top cuts were reviewed and applied on a domain basis by using a grade distance threshold option in the interpolation module in Surpac v6.9. A top cut threshold of 30g/t Au was used for the Main Lode mineralisation, which is the main zone of mineralisation in the 2019 MRE. The Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis ("KNA") function within Snowden Supervisor software was used to determine the most appropriate block size and other estimation parameters such as minimum and maximum samples, discretisation, to be used for the estimation.

For all estimation domains, the first pass search radius selected was based on lode geometry and spatial data analysis. The block model definition parameters included a 5m x 2.5m x 2.5m primary block size and 2.5m x 1.25m x 2.5m sub-blocking, which is deemed appropriate for the 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.

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.

Blocks have been classified as Indicated or Inferred based on data spacing and using a combination of kriging parameters and number of data points 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 Crown Prince 2019 Mineral Resource statement for various cutoff grades is shown in Table 4.

TABLE 4. CROWN PRINCE 2019 MINERAL RESOURCE STATEMENT

INDICATED RESOURCES					INFERRED RESOURCES				TOTAL RESOURCES			
Cut off	Volume	Tonnes	Grade (g/t)	Metal (Oz Au)	Volume	Tonnes	Grade (g/t)	Metal (Oz Au)	Volume	Tonnes	Grade (g/t)	Metal (Oz Au)
> 0.3	190,993	426,855	2.52	34,532	338,266	841,202	1.45	39,176	529,259	1,268,057	1.81	73,708
> 0.5	162,602	364,227	2.88	33,721	270,500	675,963	1.70	36,987	433,102	1,040,190	2.11	70,708
> 0.8	125,219	283,137	3.52	32,055	187,328	471,155	2.16	32,792	312,547	754,292	2.67	64,847
> 1.0	109,305	248,266	3.89	31,049	146,422	372,471	2.50	29,931	255,727	620,737	3.06	60,980
> 1.2	95,641	217,955	4.28	29,977	100,945	261,005	3.10	26,013	196,586	478,960	3.64	55,990
> 1.5	77,641	177,607	4.94	28,226	68,609	179,116	3.92	22,545	146,250	356,723	4.43	50,771

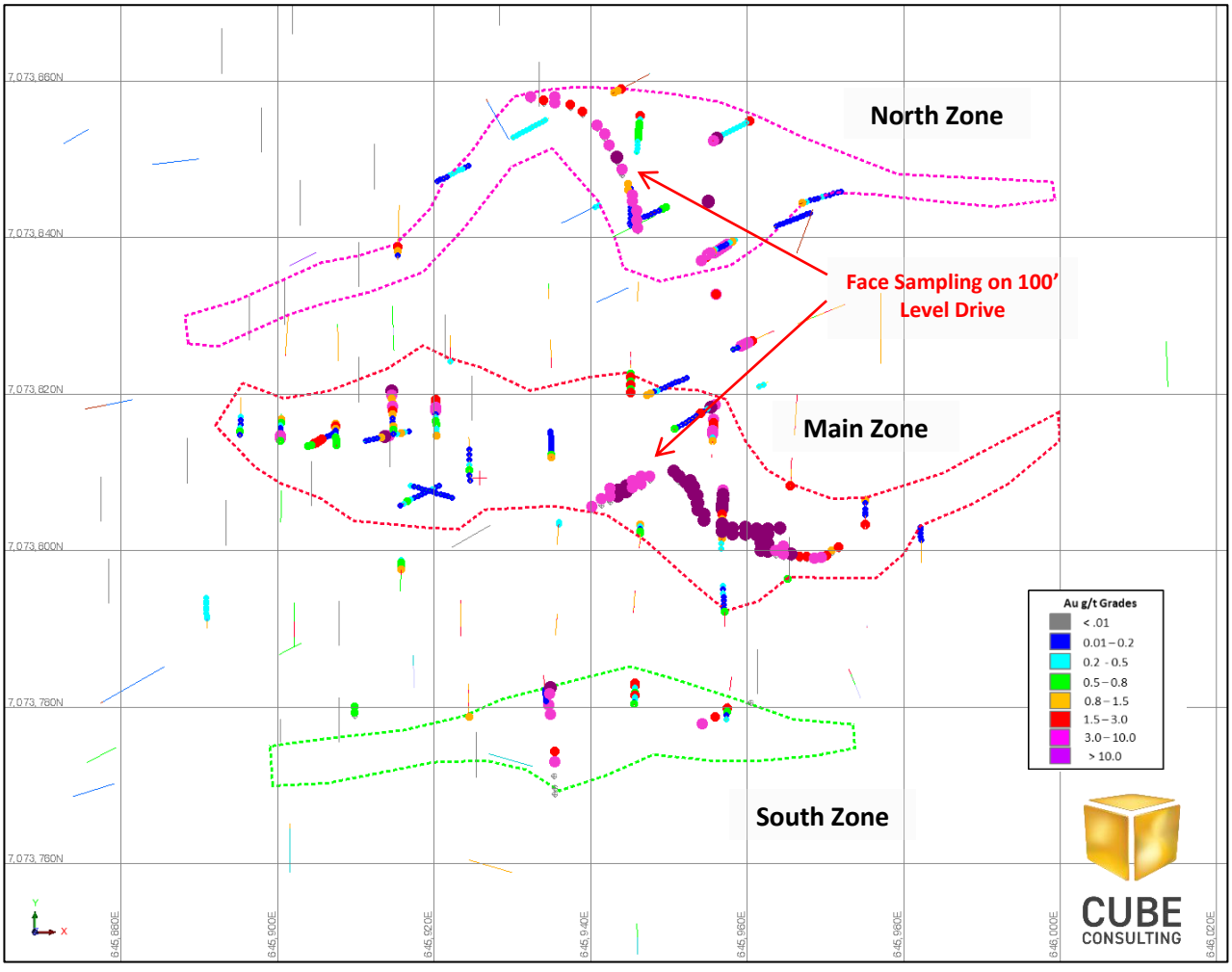

Figure 3. Crown Prince Gold Project 2019 MRE 450m RL plan view of 0.3g/t wireframes of gold mineralisation.

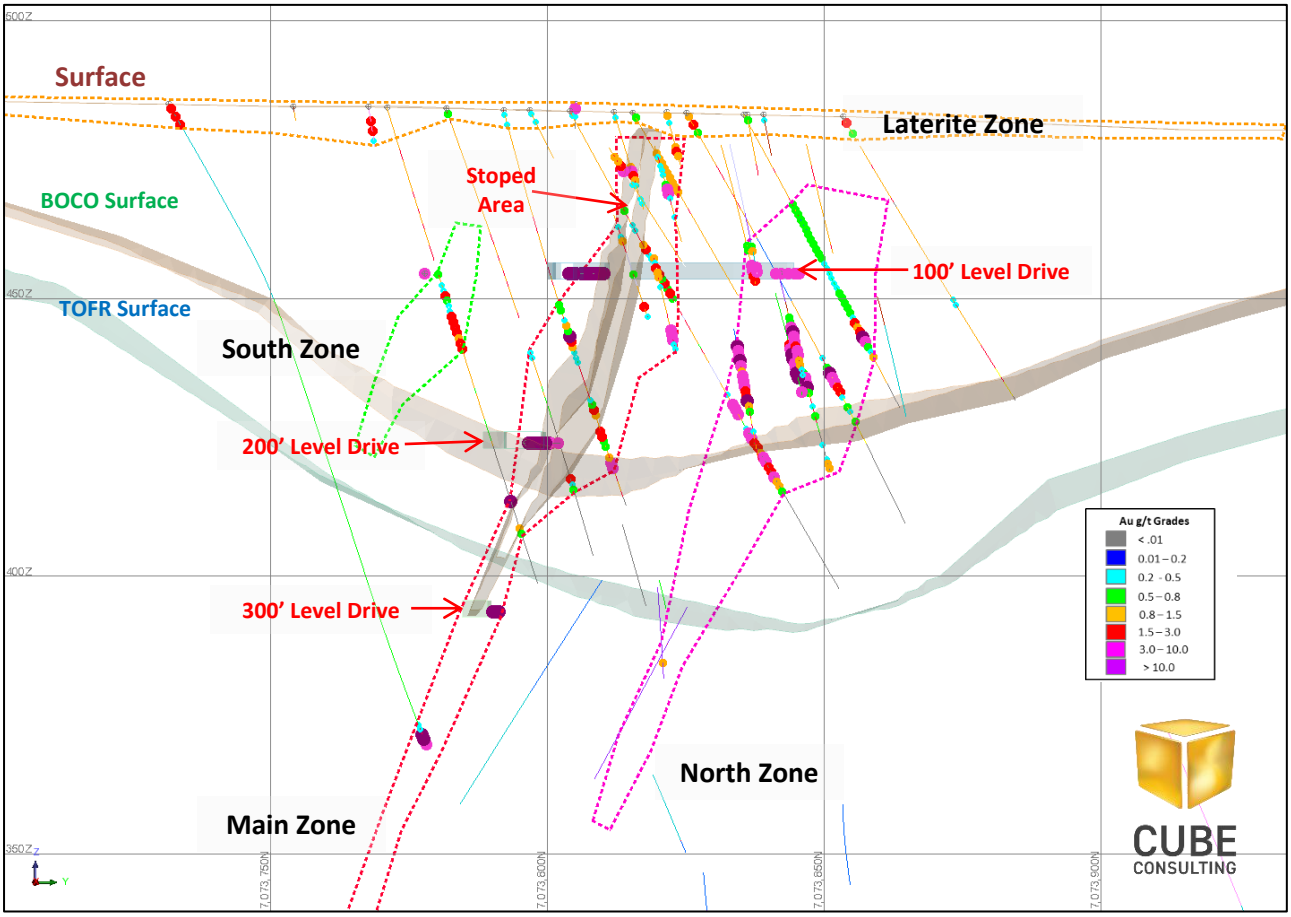

Figure 4. Crown Prince Gold Project cross section showing 2019 MRE 645950E section view of 0.3g/t wireframes of gold mineralisation.

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 for larger gold and base metals deposits. The Company's 100% owned Garden Gully and Abbotts Gold Projects and surrounding 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.

Competent Persons 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 Philip Mattinson, Mr Costica Vieru, Mr Philip Bruce and Mr Brian Fitzpatrick. Mr Mattinson and Mr Vieru are Members of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Mattinson is a consultant to the Company, Mr Vieru is a full-time employee of the Company and Mr Bruce is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Director 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, who has undertaken check validation and geo/statistical assessment of the data, then block modelled and estimated the tonnage and grade of the mineralisation, which was assessed by Mr Vieru and Mr Bruce for appropriate cutoff grade and to confirm resource categorisation. 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" (JORC Code). All 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.

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

APPENDIX 1

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 representivity 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.**	**Ora Gold** **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 (ie 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 90m 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 (ie 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.** **Kyarra Gold Mine Limited (KGML)** **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 5-10kg per metre, collected through a rig-mounted cyclone and then sub-sampled to 1-2kg 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 were collected by channel sampling the 1 metre intervals,**

		taking about 0.5kg from each metre sample. In the event that a composite sample assay was greater than 0.2g/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 1-2kg sample was pulverised to 90% passing 75 microns and a 50g 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 undewatered deposit 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 ~90m 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 500psi compressor or (for narrow holes) a Gemco H-13 multi-purpose scout drill rig mounted on an Isuzu 4x4 with 600 cfm plus auxiliary booster.** **Diamond drill holes: HQ size (63.5mm 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.**
Drill sample recovery	**Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.**	**Ora Gold** **Volume of RC sample material collected from**

	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.**	**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.** **KGML** **The workings were dewatered to ~60m 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.**	**Ora Gold** **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 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, colours, 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.** **KGML** **RC drill chips from each metre interval were wet sieved and examined visually and logged by the geologist and the following recorded:** • **Depth**

		• 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 representivity 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.	Ora Gold 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 metre interval. The samples were sent to Nagrom 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 and core are dried, 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. 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 -75µm grind size. Field QC procedures include using certified reference materials as assay standards. One duplicate sample is submitted for every 25

		samples, approximately. **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.** **KGML** **RC samples of the fine and dry material were 5-10kg per metre, collected through a rig-mounted cyclone and then sub-sampled to 1-2kg 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 0.5kg from each metre sample. In the event that a composite sample assay was greater than 0.2g/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 (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.**	**Ora Gold** **The assay techniques used for these assays are international standard and can be considered total. Samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to 85% passing -75µm 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 50g 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.** **KGML** **50g 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.**

		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.**	**Ora Gold** **All significant intersections are calculated and verified onscreen and are reviewed by the CEO 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 needed.** **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 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.**	**Ora Gold** **Collar locations were located and recorded using hand- held GPS (Garmin 60Cx model) with typical accuracy of ±3m. Down-hole surveys every ~50m 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 +/-1.5m, and relative accuracy for the local control of +/-3cm and +/-5cm respectively. The area is essentially flat across the project at about RL 485mAHD.**

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.**	**Ora Gold** **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.** **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.** **KGML** **AC/RC drill hole collars were located at approximately 10m x 10m 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.**	**Ora Gold** **The drilling was across the interpreted strike orientation so sampling is unbiased as far as possible.** **KGML** **The Crown Prince mineralisation is quite complex however the drilling was oriented to obtain information in an unbiased manner by directing the holes to 0^{o}N for the Main Zone and 63^{o}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 were carried out regularly as a matter of policy. All assay results are considered to be representative as both the duplicates and standards from this program 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.**	**Ora Gold** **The Garden Gully Project comprises fifteen 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 and two granted exploration licences**

	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.	**E51/1661, and E51/1737, totalling approximately 78 square kilometres in area. THX 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 was located on Mining Lease M51/324 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, 18km 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.**	**Workings in the Garden Gully area began with the Crown gold mine (1895 – 1905): 268 tonnes at 62g/t Au recovered. The Kyarra gold mine followed (1908 – 1915): 29,400 tonnes at 21.7g/t Au recovered from quartz veins in "strongly sheared, decomposed, sericite rich country rock". The historical mine information is of a high standard and preserved in WAMEX and GSWA reports. From 1980 to 2005, several exploration companies such as Openpit Mining and Exploration Pty Ltd, Julia Mines NL and Gamen Pty Ltd/Kyarra Gold Mine Limited conducted exploration work over the area with well-placed and well-documented aircore, RC and DD drilling preserved in easily accessible WAMEX and GSWA reports.**
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 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**	**All relevant drill hole details were presented in previous Ora Gold ASX releases.**

	• 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 were presented in previous Ora Gold ASX releases.
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').	The drill holes have been oriented to intersect the known mineralisation at close to perpendicular to strike. Both the Main Zone and the Northern Zone have been interpreted to have variable strike and dip, so the downhole intersections are not necessarily true width. Therefore only down hole intersections were noted. However, since the Crown Prince zones dip at approximately 75^{o} and drill holes have a nominal 60^{o} declination, then true width of the mineralisation may be of the order of 70% of the down hole length.
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 project and drill hole location maps, tabulations of intercepts and sectional views are included in this 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 avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All significant drill intercepts were presented in previous Ora Gold ASX releases.
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;	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.

	groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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.**	**A feasibility study of the development of the Crown Prince deposit has commenced and a follow-up work program will be planned.**

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in the preceding sections 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.**	**The drilling data for the Crown Prince mineral resource estimate (MRE) is a subset of the Garden Gully regional database maintained by Ora Gold. Ora Gold staff and contract personal validated results from historical drilling documentation, and the 2017 and 2018 drilling programs.** **The Crown Prince drilling data was supplied to Cube in a MS Excel format. Cube compiled the data for importing into a standard resource database in MS Access for use in the October 2019 MRE.** **This database has been relied upon as the source of data for the 2019 MRE work completed by Cube.** **Cube completed validation checks 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. Cube then checked the data using visual inspection of the drill holes in Surpac v6.9, in 3D to check drill hole collar positions in relation to topography and identify any inconsistencies of drill hole traces. No significant errors were noted.** **Cube also conducted a review of WAMEX annual reports containing drilling records in order to further validate these records.** **Holes used in the MRE were logged, surveyed and samples assayed then checked by the supervising geologist with manual cross-checking against the digital database. Drilling data by previous explorers was satisfactorily validated Ora Gold.**
Site visits	**Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.**	**The Competent Persons for Ora Gold Limited Mineral Resources, Costica Vieru, has regular visits to site and has conducted RC and DD programs on**

	If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.	**the deposit, and Philip Bruce has visited site during 2019.** **Mr Philip Mattinson, a Competent Person for KGML 2005 MRE and for the 2019 MRE visited site regularly during the KGML drilling programs to check on drilling performance, sample recovery, and sampling and logging procedures.** **Cube has not conducted a site visit during the period when the current MRE work was carried out in October 2019. The UG workings are inaccessible, and no drilling activities were occurring during the allotted time Cube was commissioned to undertake the MRE work.**
Geological interpretation	**Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.** **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.** **The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.**	**The confidence in the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit is good as a result of the optimally spaced RC and DD core drilling confirming the location and tenor of mineralisation previously intersected by historical drilling, and by surface mapping and UG mining activities.** **Historical open pit workings provide exposure to some of the deposit rock types, structures and styles of mineralisation.** **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.** **Data is sourced from the historical drill logging and recent RC chip logging/ DD core logging, 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.** **The logging and mining information has been used to interpret stratigraphic units, major structural features and mineralisation trends.** **Weathering surfaces were interpreted for oxide, transitional and primary weathering boundaries from available logging data. This data allowed the density values for the mineral resource estimate to be sub-divided by weathering domains.** **The results of recent infill RC and DD drilling by Ora Gold in 2017 and 2018 have provided further information for enhancing the interpretations of geology and mineralisation previously at Crown Prince.**

		The Au mineralisation interpretation has defined large mineralised envelopes using a 0.3g/t Au threshold. Previous interpretations completed for a resource estimate in 2005 showed more discrete but continuous mineralisation trends interpreted based on information made available after the collation and validation of the historical data up to 2004. The overall trends defined in this earlier interpretation of the Au mineralisation are similar in strike and dip to the current interpretation. **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 = 75m MVD; top of fresh rock = 120m 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 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 mineralisation, therefore the UG development and stoping outlines provide good support for assisting with the location and trends of the high-grade Au mineralisation.** **For the 2019 interpretation, the 0.3g/t 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 interpretation. A sectional interpretation at 0.2g/t Au and qther relevant attributes was wireframed by Ora Gold and passed to Cube, then refined at a 0.3g/t Au envelope and checked/corrected against level interpretation.** **Estimation of the resource tonnage and grade was restricted to the interpreted zones of mineralisation. Historic channel sampling of the underground workings as well as drill hole data located within the interpreted mineralisation zone were used for grade estimation of the mineralisation.** **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 and in parallel quartz veins and indicate good continuity of the two zones. **The depth of weathering is about 60-80m and being precise about the geological boundaries was difficult in the oxide and supergene mineralisation, however 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.** **The domain interpretations modelled to a nominal grade cut-off of approximately 0.3g /t Au cut-off 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 pinches and swells, 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 dipping mineralisation intersects.** **No fault structures and dyke intrusives have been modelled from the logging data, which may influence the local continuity and location of mineralisation zones and grade.**
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 Mineral Resource has an overall strike length of more than 280 m with a maximum width of the mineralisation zone being 200m. Individual domain widths vary from 2m up to 10m width, and averaging 5m width within the primary mineralisation envelopes interpreted.** **The mineral resource is modelled to 145m RL with the estimate based primarily on RC and diamond drilling collared from surface, i.e. 200m vertical depth.** **A total of six estimation domains were modelled for the 2019 MRE, representing: Cap rock zone (domain 1001); supergene zone (domain 1002); primary mineralisation hosted within quartz vein /sericite altered mafic schists (domains 2001 to 2004).**

		There are minimal changes in gross strike and dip of the mineralisation across the sequence, and there is good continuity overall from east to west.
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.** **The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.** **The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.** **Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).** **In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.** **Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.** **Any assumptions about correlation between variables.** **Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.** **Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.** **The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.**	**Ordinary Kriging ("OK") estimation method was used to estimate gold into the 3D block model for the 2019 MRE.** **Variogram calculations were carried out on the 1m composites for all estimation domains. The variogram and search parameters for two well informed domains (Main Lode - domain 2001 and North Lode - domain 2002) were used to represent the poorly informed domains.** **Samples were composited to 1m within each estimation domain, using the "best fit" option and a threshold inclusion of samples at sample length 50% of the targeted composite length.** **The influence of extreme grade values was reduced by applying a grade-distance threshold limit for estimation domains containing high grade outliers. Outside a distance of 10m diameter (nominal drill spacing distance), a top-cut was applied to the estimation domains. The top-cut levels were determined using a combination of top-cut analysis tools (grade histograms, log probability plots and CVs). Top cuts were reviewed and applied on a domain basis by using a grade distance threshold option in the interpolation module in Surpac. A top cut threshold of 30g/t Au was used for the main lode mineralisation (domain 2001) which is the main zone of mineralisation in the 2019 MRE.** **The Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis ("KNA") function within Snowden Supervisor ("Supervisor") software was used to determine the most appropriate block size and other estimation parameters such as minimum and maximum samples, discretisation, to be used for the estimation.** **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 2.5m x 1.25m x 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 x 10m spaced drill sample data.** **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.** **Surpac v6.9 was used for modelling and estimation. Snowden Supervisor v8.6 was used for statistical**

		and geostatistical data analysis to prepare variogram and search parameters. **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.** **A previous MRE was completed in 2005 for Kyarra Gold Mine Ltd, the owner of the Project area that encompasses the Crown Prince deposit. The resource estimate was carried out using inverse distance squared kriging estimation, based on interpreted narrow high-grade zones. Overall the lithological controls and mineralisation trends were similar to the 2019 interpretation with differences where new drill hole intercepts from 2017 and 2018 were applied for the new interpretation, and a more realistic interpretation of the structurally-controlled lodes within the oxide/supergene zone. There were minor differences in grade estimation parameters. Overall the material volume is higher in the 2019 MRE due to extension of mineralisation interpretation at depth and more realistic mineralisation envelopes, predominantly in the cap rock mineralisation and supergene zone, and extensions to mineralisation to the north based on the recent drilling.** **Historical plans and sections and production records from the old underground Kyarra Gold Mine were available to assist with wireframe modelling and grade continuity.** **Overall production data in the form of total tonnage mined and grade was available from old reports published by DMIRS. The Crown Prince deposit has a recorded production of 29,400 tonnes at 21.7g/t Au recovered from the Kyarra Gold Mine, which operated from 1908 to 1915.** **No by-product recoveries were considered.** **Estimation of deleterious elements was not completed for the MRE. There has been insufficient multi-element assaying completed in order to ascertain any effects of potential deleterious elements.** **For all estimation domains, the first pass search radius selected was based on lode geometry and spatial data analysis.** **The block model definition parameters included a primary block size and sub-blocking deemed appropriate for the 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.**

		No correlation analysis between other elements and gold was conducted due to the limited amount of multi-element assay data. **The mineralised domains acted as a hard boundary to control gold interpolation in the 2019 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 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.** **Block model validation was conducted by the following means:** **Visual inspection of block model estimation in relation to raw drill data on a section by section basis.** **Volumetric comparison of the wireframe/solid volume to that of the block model volume for each domain.** **Global statistical comparisons of input and block grades, and local composite grade (by easting and RL) relationship plots (swath plots), to the block model estimated grade for each domain.** **Comparison of the cut grade drill hole composites with the block model grades for each lode domain in 3D.** **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.**	**Tonnages were estimated on a dry basis. Moisture was not considered in this assignment.**
Cut-off parameters	**The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.**	**Cut-off grade for estimation domains is 0.3 g/t Au, based on the hard boundary interpretations supplied by Ora Gold and as refined by Cube.** **As gold resources occur at near-surface the model was constructed with a view towards selective open pit mining. Several lower cut-off tonnage/grade**

		reports have been provided to Ora Gold – at 0.3, 0.5, 0.8, 1.0, 1.2, and 1.5g/t Au. **Open pit mining is planned for the top of the deposit and a bottom cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au cut-off may be appropriate to provide for a low grade stockpile which has a reasonable expectation of future economic value.**
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.**	**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, 40km 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. For close-spaced grade control drilling it is assumed that further definition of the domains, particularly within the supergene zone will be essential to successfully mine these zones profitably, and will provide a higher degree of selectivity than the current resource drilling.** **Preliminary pit optimisation work is currently being undertaken by Cube using mining parameters agreed to with 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.**	**Ora Gold has not conducted any metallurgical test-work at this stage. It is assumed that the MRE resources will be predominantly oxidised free milling gold ore.** **The MRE resource is the same deposit as the old Kyarra Gold Mine UG workings, which historically achieved very high levels of recovery. 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 from the mine 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 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**	**No environmental factors have been considered when completing the 2019 MRE. 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.** **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**

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.</td><td>will need to take into consideration the nearby water course to the north of MRE deposit area.

In 2004/5 a Notice of Intent, Project Management Plan and vegetation Clearance approval were obtained for a 65m deep open pit mine over the Crown Prince deposit. 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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bulk density</td><td>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 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.

Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.</td><td>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.

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.

The Wax Immersion method uses paraffin wax in order to mitigate 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.

For the 2019 MRE, Cube assigned BD values for oxide, transitional and fresh material for both ore and waste:

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Material Type</th><th>Ore</th><th>Waste</th></tr>
<tr><th>gm/cm^3</th><th>gm/cm^3</th></tr>
<tr><td>Oxide</td><td>2.00</td><td>1.80</td></tr>
<tr><td>Oxide-Trans</td><td>2.20</td><td>2.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trans</td><td>2.40</td><td>2.40</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fresh</td><td>2.70</td><td>2.70</td></tr>
<tr><td>Voids</td><td>0.0</td><td>0.0</td></tr>
</table>
All sub-domained zones have been flagged with BD assigned values by a combination of lithological domains, mineralisation domains and weathering profiles.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Classification</td><td>The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.

Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and</td><td>Blocks have been classified as Indicated or Inferred based on data spacing and using a combination of kriging 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</td></tr>
</table>

	metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). **Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.**	**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, the drill spacing and geostatistical measures to provide confidence in the tonnage and grade estimates.** **Open hole percussion holes (Air Track and RAB) were excluded from the MRE database.** **The MRE appropriately reflects the Competent Persons' view of the gold mineral resources**
Audits or reviews	**The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.**	**The estimation domaining, MRE parameters, classification and reporting have all been internally peer reviewed by qualified professionals at Cube.**
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 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.** **These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.**	**The Crown Prince 2019 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 36% of the Mineral Resource to be classified as Indicated (by contained metal).** **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.** **Whilst QAQC analysis completed so far for the recent drilling in 2017-2018 is satisfactory, further analysis is recommended in order to assess precision and bias for duplicate sampling and check sampling by an independent laboratory.** **The MRE constitutes a global resource estimate.** **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 2019 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 subtracting the tonnages figures from the block model report tables.**