

EXCELLENT GOLD RESULTS AT KINGSWOOD AND TRANSYLVANIA PROSPECTS

Ora Gold Limited (ASX: OAU) (Company) is pleased to announce that the recent air core drilling program has returned excellent gold intersections at the Transylvania gold prospect, Kingswood prospect (Abernethy Shear Zone) and the Crown Prince East gold prospect.

Highlights:

Transylvania

- **26m at 2.30 g/t Au from 26m, incl. 7m at 5.36g/t Au from 31m in OGGAC431 and 7m at 2.01g/t Au from 9m, incl. 3m at 4.04g/t Au from 10m in OGGACRC425**

Kingswood

- **10m at 1.24g/t Au from 46m incl. 2m at 4.08g/t Au from 48m in OGGAC410 and 15m at 1.97g/t Au from 51m incl. 1m at 13.8g/t Au from 45m in OGGAC413**

Ora Gold's Chairman Rick Crabb commented:

"We are very encouraged by these results as the majority of the gold intercepts are at shallow depth and mineralisation remains open with strong potential for open pit development.

We are particularly excited about the Company's first drilling of the Kingswood Prospect within the Abernethy Shear Zone, which is a large 7 kilometre long mineralised structure incorporating tonalite intrusive.

The Transylvania prospect is now shaping up for resource drilling and the Company's first drilling on the Crown Prince East gold prospect was successful in intersecting mineralisation in the same area as previous explorers (8m at 2.89g/t Au from surface CKAC018 – Doray Minerals Limited).

Our drilling continues to show the potential of the Garden Gully Gold Province to build on the existing resource at the Crown Prince mining lease. The main near-surface targets are open-ended shallow mineralisation on the Lydia mining lease, Transylvania and the Abernethy Shear Zone and the large targets in the deeper gold mineralisation in the primary zone under these prospects."

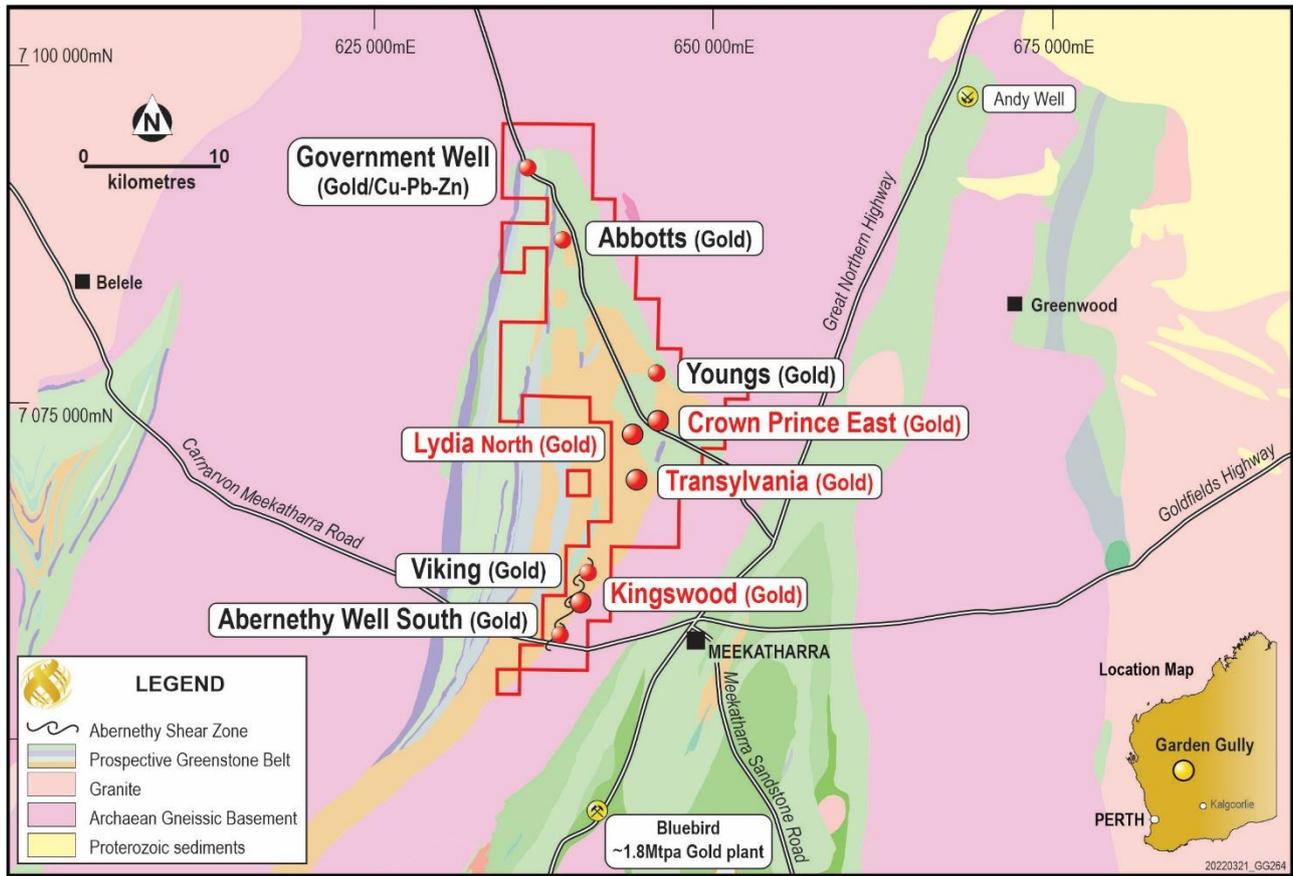


Figure 1: Location of the prospects within the Garden Gully Project

The recent air core drilling program consisted of forty-four holes totalling 2,792m drilled over four prospects to a maximum depth of 93m (Figure 1). The significant gold intersections are shown in Table 1 and details of the holes are in Table 2.

Kingswood Gold Prospect - Abernethy Shear Zone P51/1790)

Twenty-three air core holes for a total of 1,702m were completed over the Kingswood prospect (Figure 2). The mineralisation in the Abernethy Shear Zone is completely concealed under cover and previous explorers have drilled shallow holes intersecting gold mineralisation at the contact with an intrusive tonalite along a strike length of over seven kilometres.

The recent drilling has returned gold intersections over the tested strike length of about 1.6 kilometres and significant intersections are shown in Figure 2. It is noted that several mineralisation styles were encountered with most gold values being hosted by the competent felsic intrusive/tonalite. The best assays were located where the base of oxidation is at the tonalite/metasedimentary contact (Figure 3).

The structural setting and lithology are quite variable, with the tonalite intrusive rocks swelling and pinching along the tested strike length. A stockwork/porphyry-style of mineralisation is also present where the tonalite intrusion is emplaced within the dominant chlorite schist/metabasaltic unit which is a better reductant environment for the gold mineralised fluids (Figure 4). It was also noted that where the tonalite is thicker, the gold content tends to be enriched on the hanging wall of the competent intrusive tonalite (Figure 5). In addition to the large deposit potential of the tonalite itself, the contact zones and cross faults in the tonalite are extremely good targets for substantial gold deposits, such as at Cue and Day Dawn areas.

As the current drill holes are wide-spaced along a portion of the Abernethy Shear Zone, additional extension drilling and infill and deeper drilling is required. A gravity survey is being considered to

better define the tonalite contacts under the cover and shallow diamond drilling will be required to gain structural and metallogenic data of the extensive mineralised system.

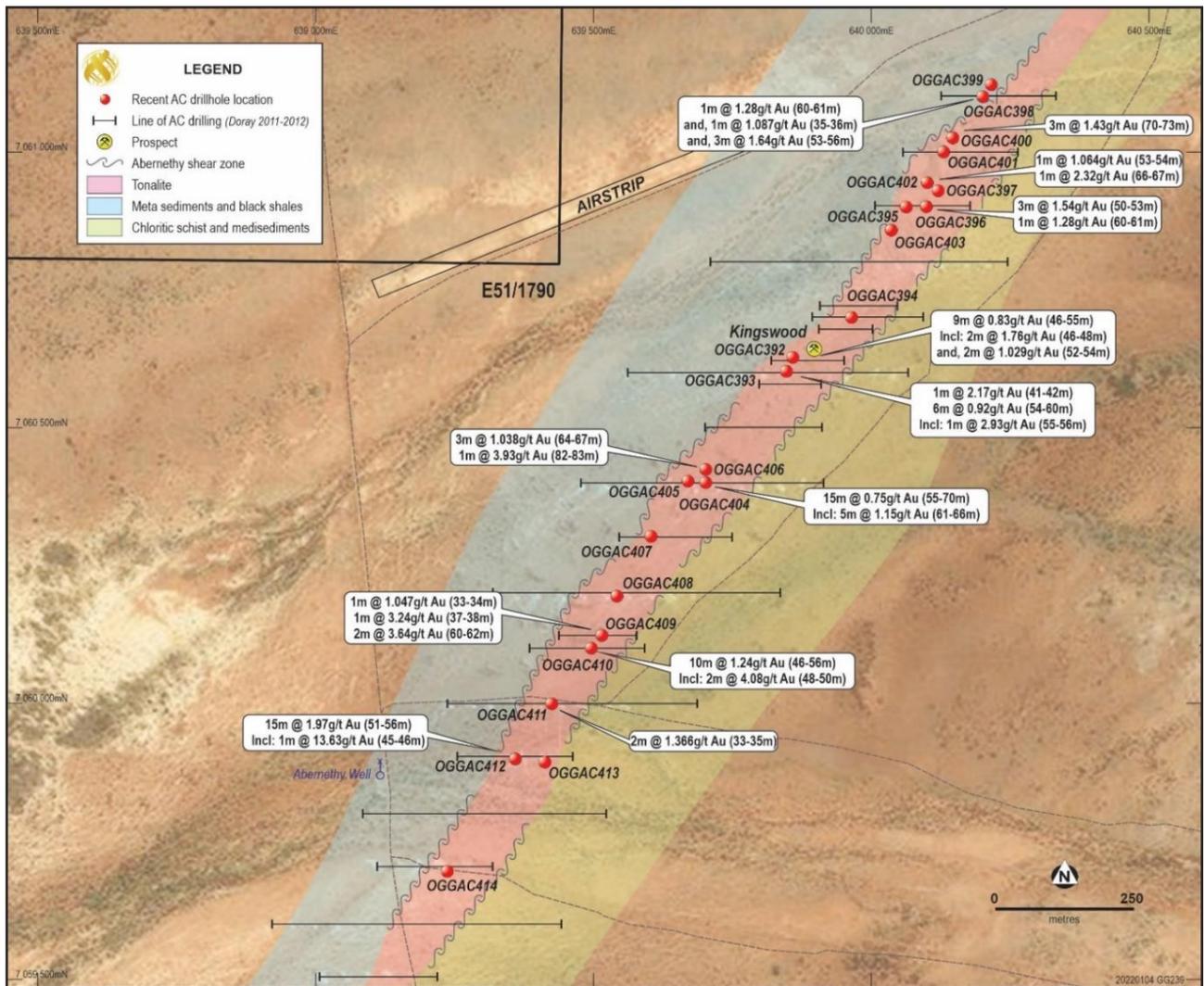


Figure 2: Structural setting, previous air core drill lines and significant recent intersections at Kingswood prospect

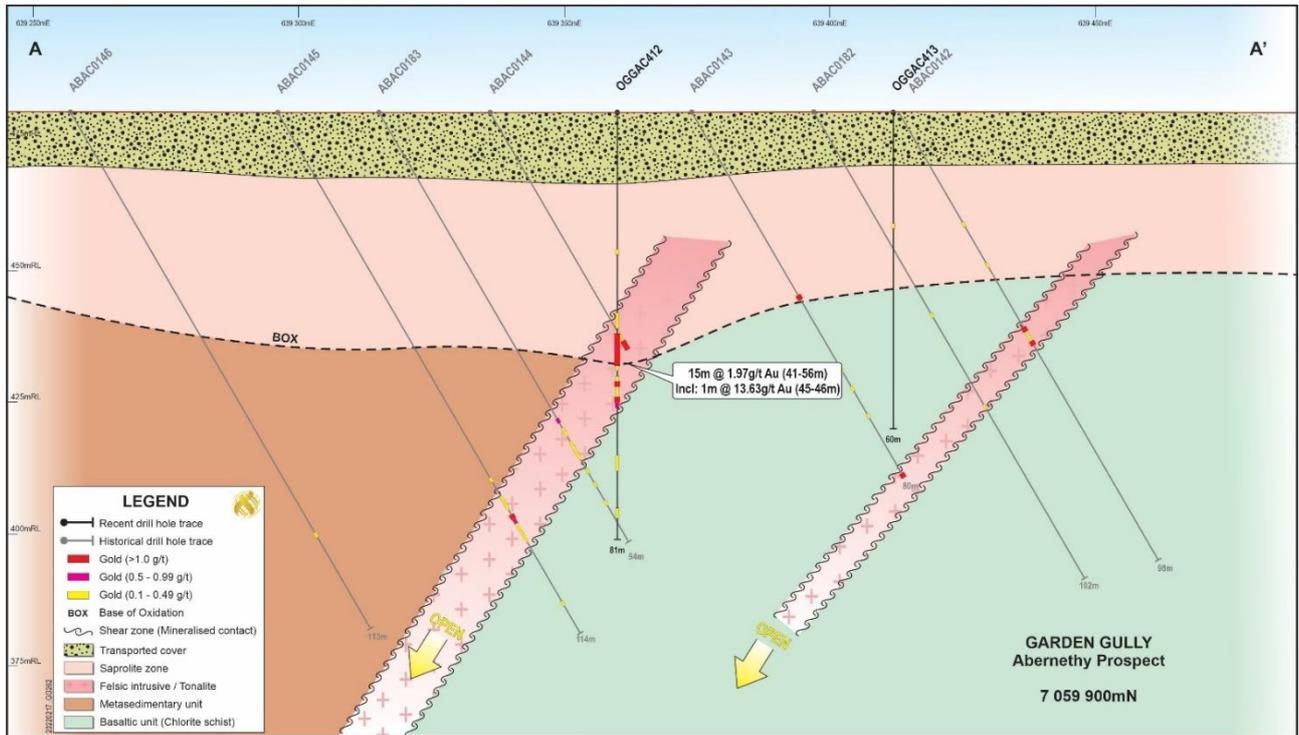


Figure 3: Cross section showing the gold intersections within OGGAC412 and lithological interpretation

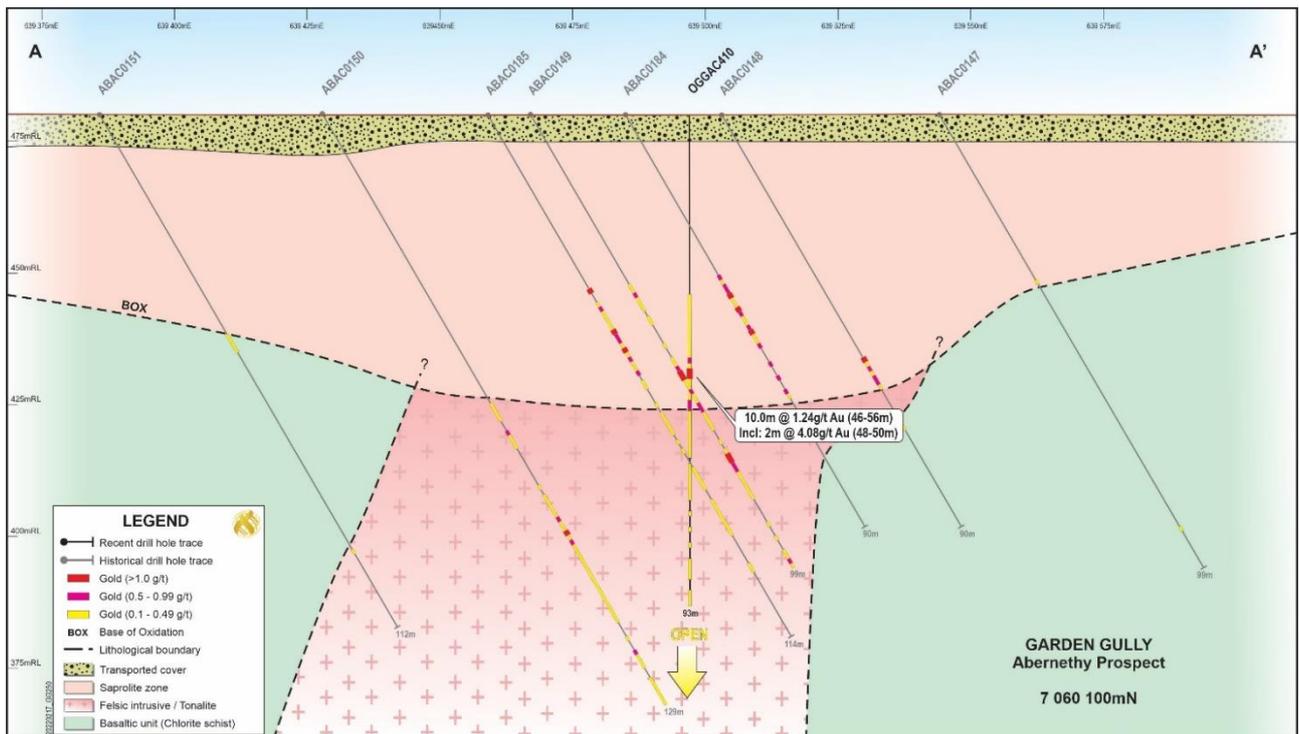


Figure 4: Cross section showing the gold intersections within OGGAC410 and lithological interpretation

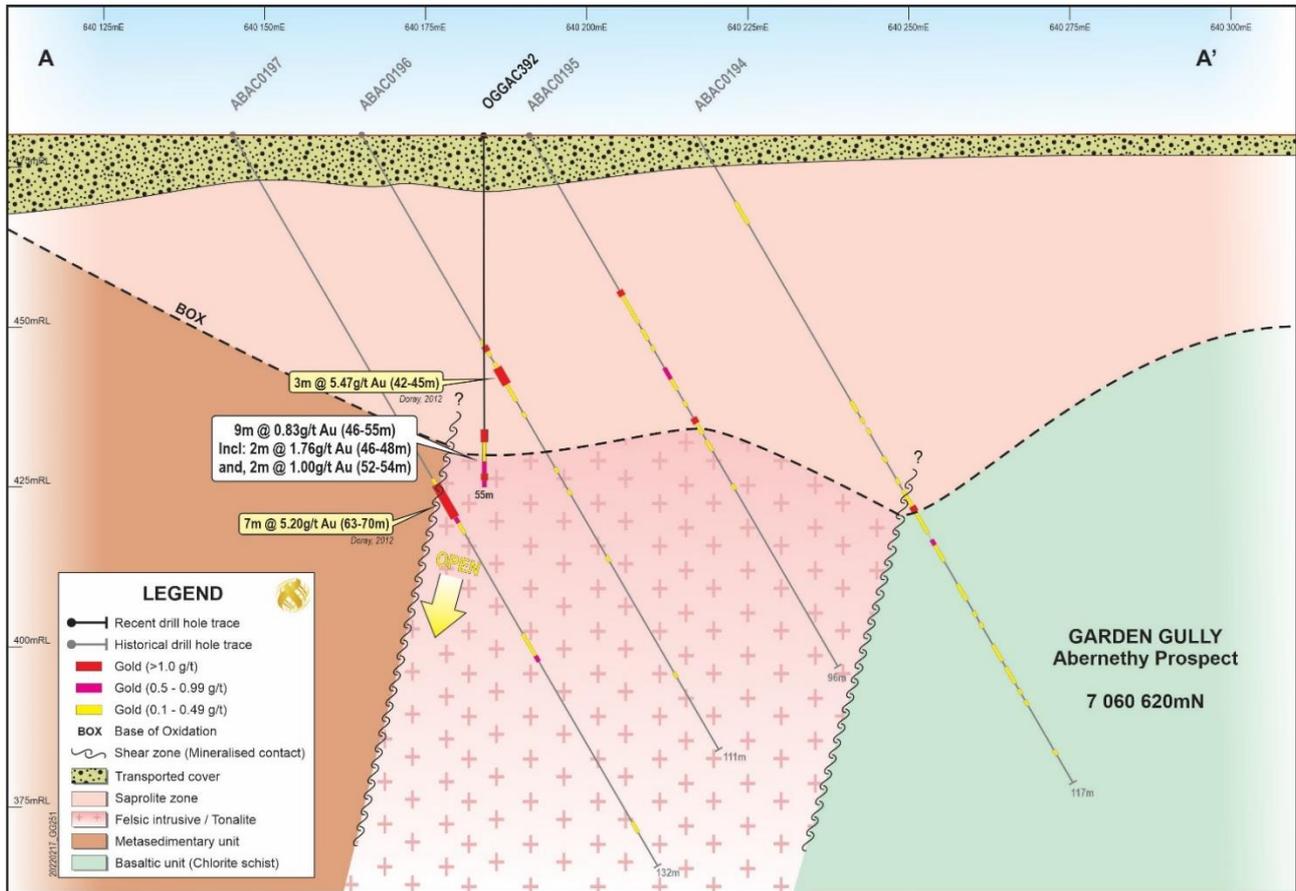


Figure 5: Cross section showing the gold intersections within OGGAC392 and lithological interpretation

Transylvania Gold Project (P51/2911)

Fourteen short and vertical air core holes for a total of 665m were completed over the Transylvania prospect (Figure 6) and most of them have intersected mineralised shear zones. The significant gold intersections are displayed in Figure 6 and shown in Table 1 and all details of the holes are in Table 2.

The current drilling at Transylvania was designed to follow up the previous gold intersections and infill the central part of the SAM target (sub-audio magnetic target, TR01) which was previously defined over an area of scattered shallow old workings and limited shallow drilling.

During the current program, all holes were vertical and most have intersected mineralised shear zones trending north-north/easterly with steep westerly dips.

Gold intercepts are hosted within a well-defined shear zone located between two mafic units. Mineralised shoots, with a dominant south-westerly plunge, are present within this 25-30m wide deformational zone called Transylvania Shear (Figures 7 and 8).

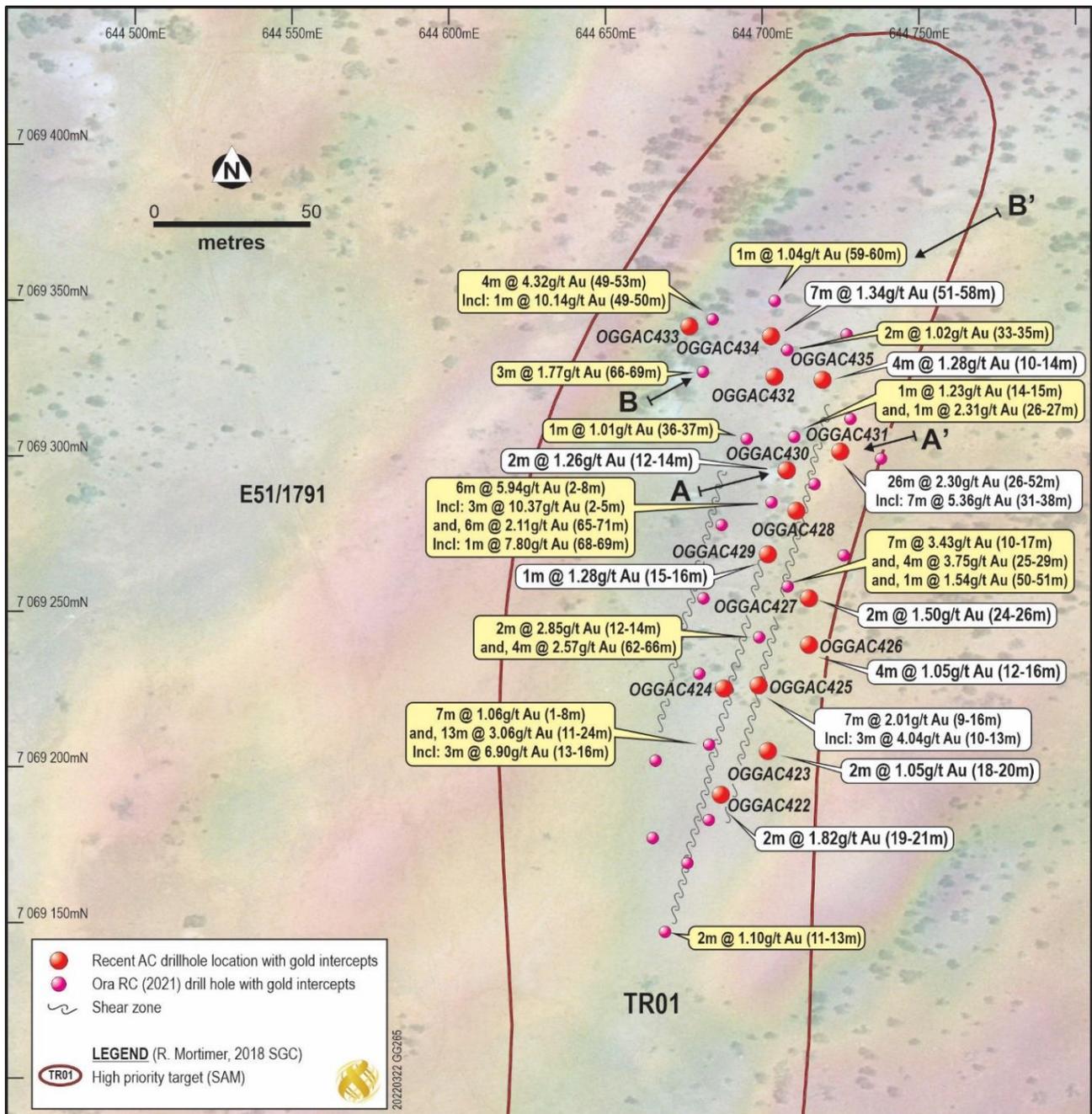


Figure 6: Structural setting and the significant intersections from 2021 reverse circulation holes and the current drilling at the Transylvania gold prospect

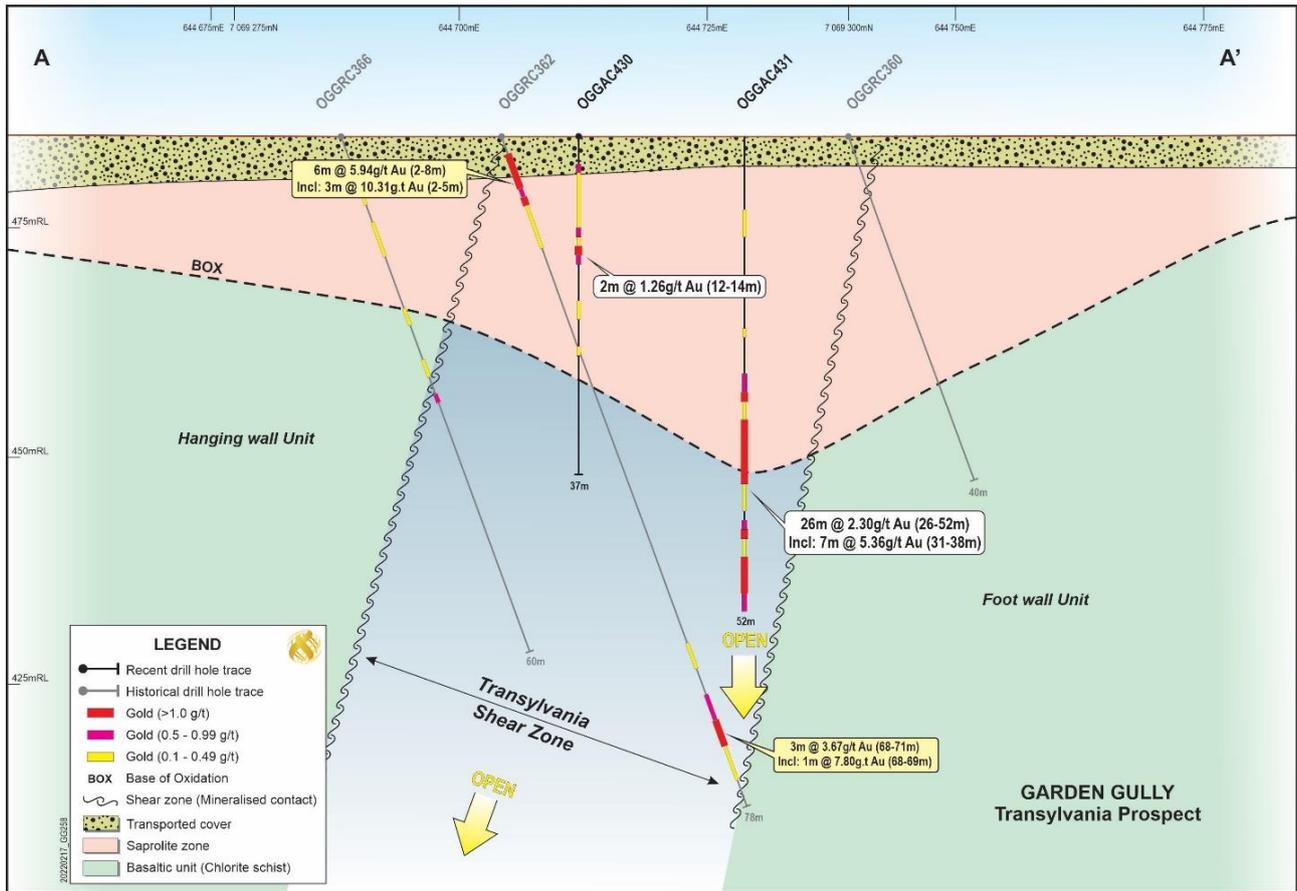


Figure 7: Cross section showing the gold intersections within OGGAC430 and 431 and lithological interpretation

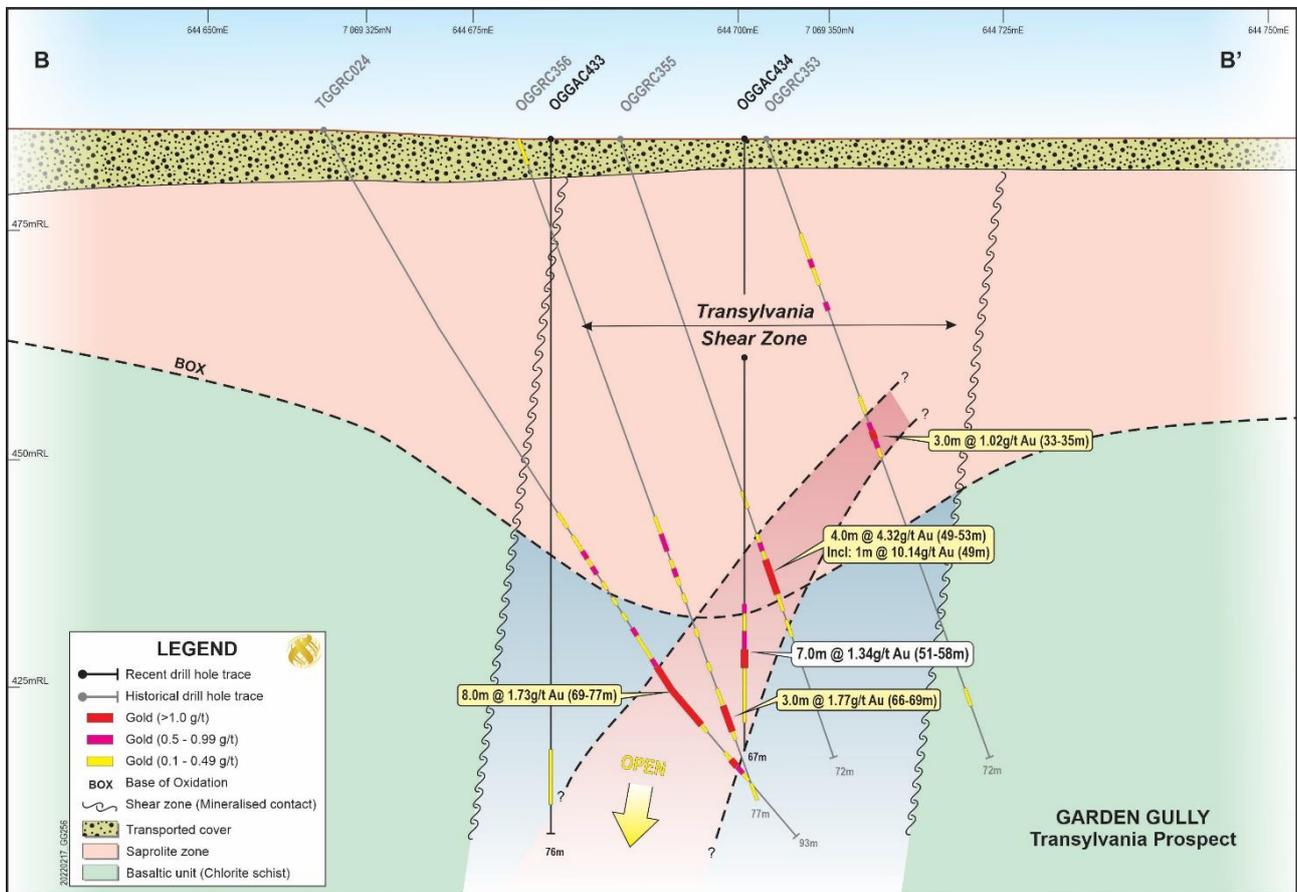


Figure 8: Cross section showing the gold intersections within OGGAC433 and 434 and lithological interpretation

Crown Prince East Gold Prospect (M51/886)

The prospect is located 700m east of the Crown Prince deposit and the whole area is covered by transported cover with remnants of lateritic caps. Several east-west lines of soil sampling were done by Doray Minerals Ltd (Doray) in 2012 and highly anomalous gold values up to 334ppm were returned. Doray also completed two air core lines were drilled easterly and sporadic gold intersections were encountered with the best one of **8m at 2.89g/t Au in CKAC018** (Figure 9).

During the current drilling program, 6 holes were drilled north-easterly (OGGAC415-420) totalling 366m (Table 2). The main target was a north-west trending anomaly defined by the soil geochemistry and some limited sampling of the lateritic caps present over the prospect area.

Highly arsenic levels are present within the deep saprolite zone, but only several narrow intervals of gold mineralisation were intersected within OGGAC416 and 418 (Figure 10). Hole OGGAC419 was abandoned at 9m and OGGAC420 missed the ultramafic contact within the depleted saprolite zone (Figure11).

Deeper reverse circulation drilling is planned to properly test the gold and arsenic anomaly to the north-west and south-east, as the lithological and structural setting show strong similarities with the Crown Prince deposit.

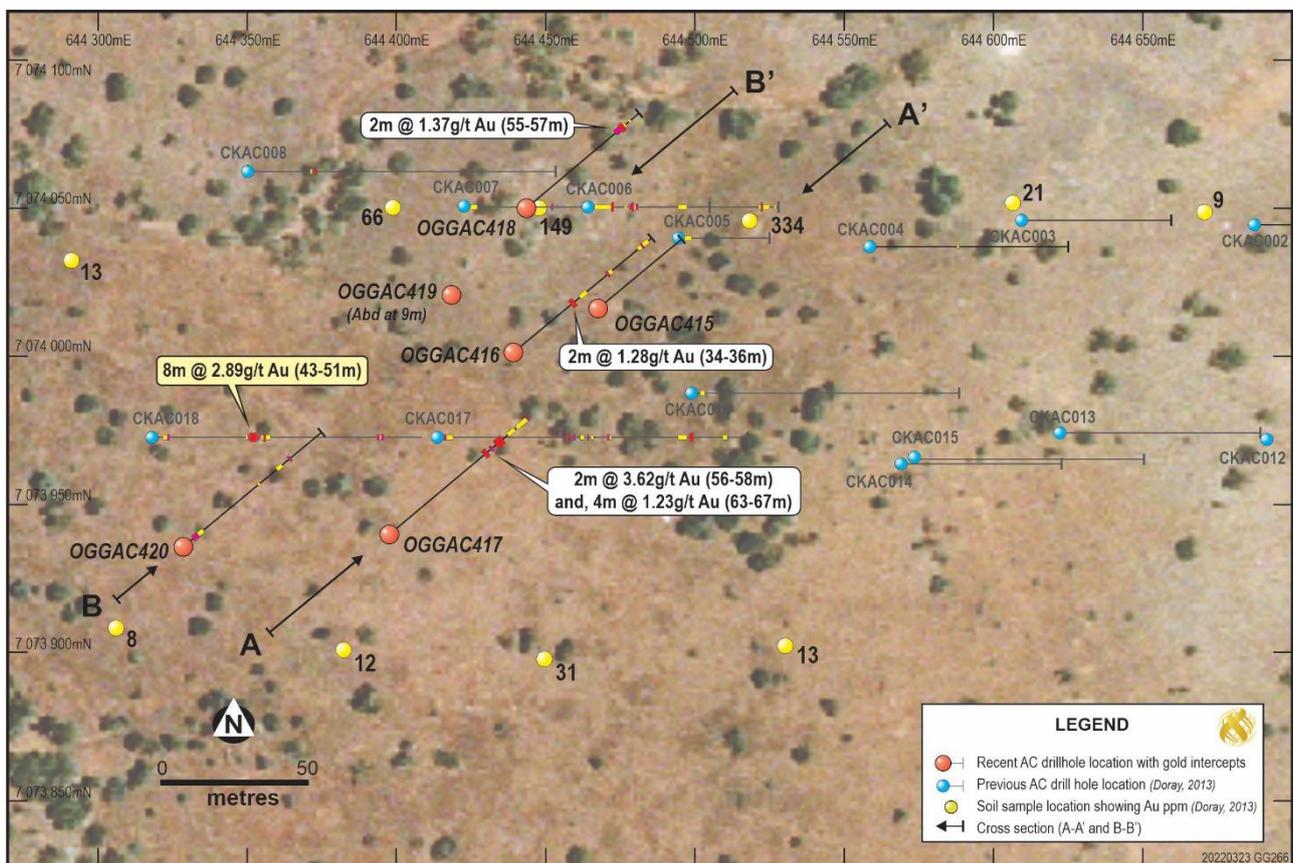


Figure 9: Drill holes traces and the significant intersections from the recent drilling at Crown Prince East prospect

Lydia North Gold Prospect (E51/2762)

Due to wet ground conditions, only one hole was drilled at Lydia North prospect. Hole OGGAC421 was abandoned at 59m when the drill sting was stuck due to a blocked hammer within swelling clay. All other proposed holes have been postponed and will be included in the next drill program.

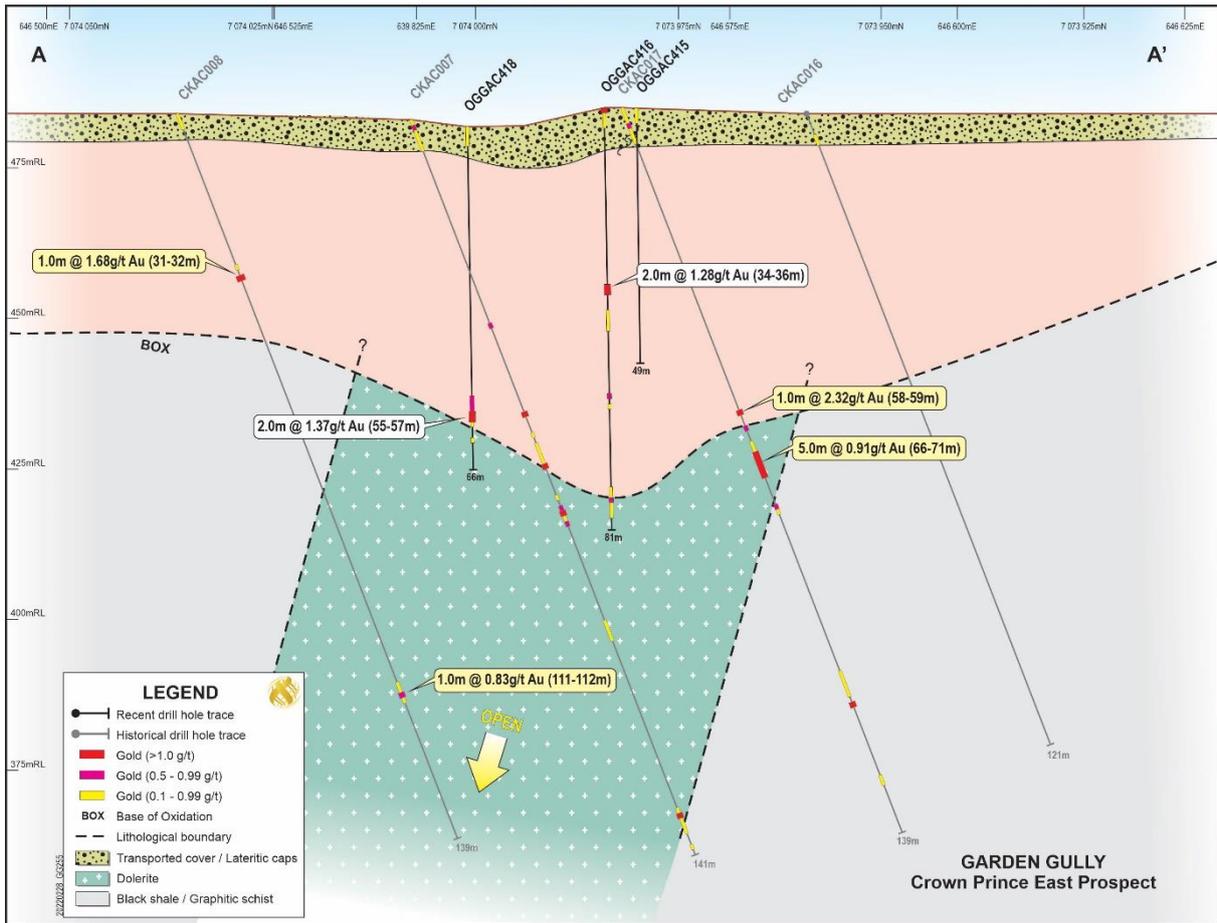


Figure 10: Cross section showing the gold intersections within OGGAC416 and 418 and lithological interpretation

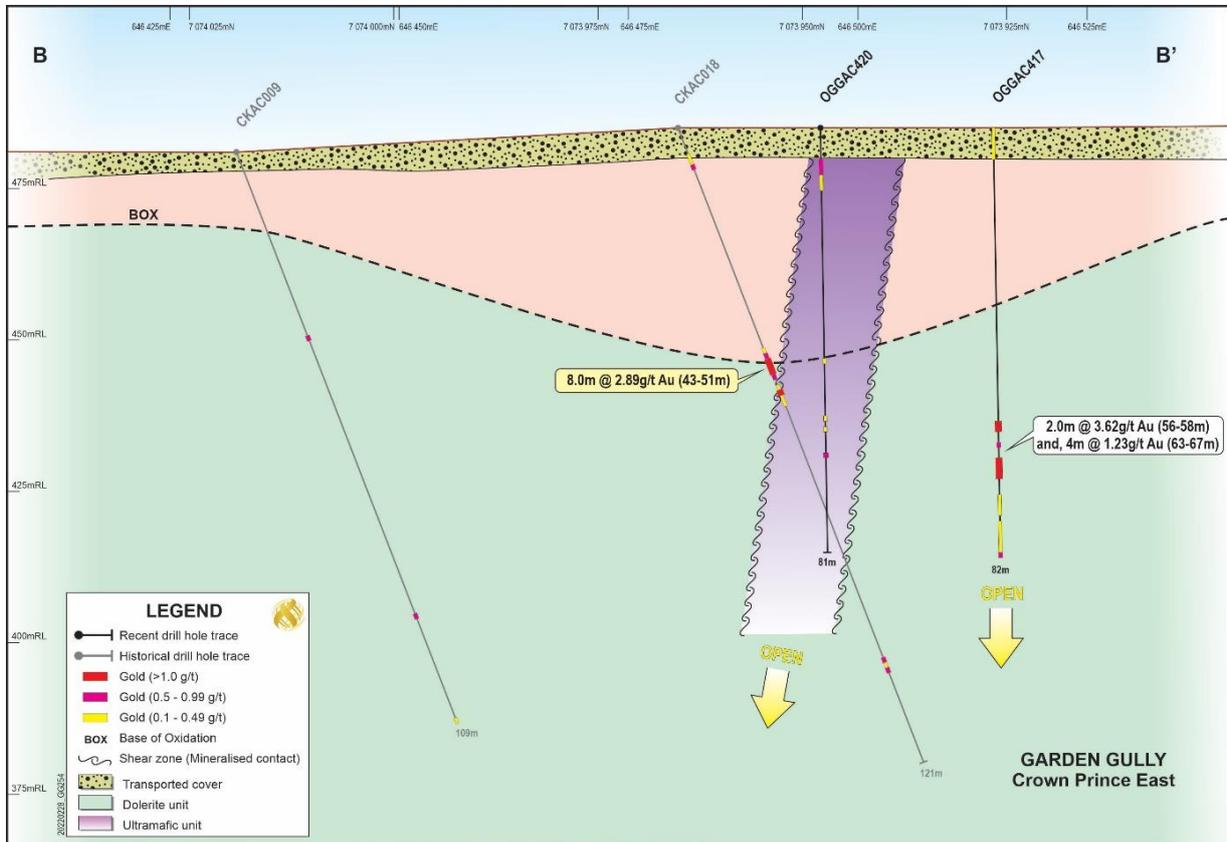


Figure 11: Cross section showing the gold intersections within OGGAC417 and 420 and lithological interpretation

Table 1. Significant gold intercepts from the current drilling program

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au(g/t)	Comment
KINGSWOOD					
OGGAC392	46m	55m	9m	0.83	
incl.	46m	48m	2m	1.76	
and	52m	54m	2m	1.00	Open at depth
OGGAC393	41m	42m	1m	2.17	
and	54m	60m	6m	0.92	
incl.	55m	56m	1m	2.93	Open at depth
OGGAC396	50m	53m	3m	1.54	
and	60m	61m	1m	1.28	Open at depth
OGGAC398	35m	36m	1	1.09	
and	53m	56m	3	1.63	Open at depth
OGGAC400	70m	73m	3	1.43	
OGGAC402	53m	54m	1	1.06	
	66m	67m	1	2.32	
OGGAC404	55m	70m	15	0.75	
incl.	61m	66m	5	1.15	
OGGAC406	64m	67m	1	1.04	
and	82m	83m	1	3.93	Open at depth
OGGAC409	33m	34m	1	1.04	
and	37m	38m	1	3.24	
and	60m	62m	2	3.64	
OGGAC410	46m	56m	10	1.24	
incl.	48m	50m	2	4.08	Open at depth
OGGAC411	33m	35m	2	1.37	
OGGAC412	41m	56m	15	1.97	
incl.	45m	46m	1	13.63	
CROWN PRINCE EAST					
OGGAC416	34m	36m	2	1.28	
OGGAC417	56m	58m	2	3.62	
and	63m	67m	4	1.23	Open at depth
OGGAC418	55m	57m	2	1.37	
LYDIA NORTH					
OGGAC421	30m	31m	1	1.03	
TRANSYLVANIA					
OGGAC422	19m	21m	2	1.82	
OGGAC423	18m	20m	2	1.05	
OGGAC425	9m	16m	7	2.01	
incl.	10m	13m	3	4.04	
OGGAC426	12m	16m	4	1.05	
OGGAC427	24m	26m	4	1.50	
OGGAC429	15m	16m	1	1.28	
OGGAC430	12m	14m	2	1.26	
OGGAC431	26m	52m	26	2.30	
incl.	31m	38m	7	5.36	Open at depth
OGGAC433	51m	58m	7	1.34	Open at depth
OGGAC435	10m	14m	4	1.28	

Table 2. Air core drill holes details (all holes are in MGA2020 zone 50)

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Dip	Lease ID	Prospect
OGGAC392	639859	7060621	480	55	-90	E51/1790	Kingswood
OGGAC393	639851	7060601	480	78	-90	E51/1790	Kingswood
OGGAC394	639964	7060701	480	78	-90	E51/1790	Kingswood
OGGAC395	640063	7060901	480	66	-90	E51/1790	Kingswood
OGGAC396	640091	7060901	480	80	-90	E51/1790	Kingswood
OGGAC397	640117	7060936	480	81	-90	E51/1790	Kingswood
OGGAC398	640201	7061101	480	56	-90	E51/1790	Kingswood
OGGAC399	640063	7060901	480	44	-90	E51/1790	Kingswood
OGGAC400	640147	7061026	480	82	-90	E51/1790	Kingswood
OGGAC401	640131	7061001	480	77	-90	E51/1790	Kingswood
OGGAC402	640101	7060945	480	81	-90	E51/1790	Kingswood
OGGAC403	640036	7060859	480	81	-90	E51/1790	Kingswood
OGGAC404	639701	7060401	480	88	-90	E51/1790	Kingswood
OGGAC405	639671	7060404	480	71	-90	E51/1790	Kingswood
OGGAC406	639701	7060423	480	83	-90	E51/1790	Kingswood
OGGAC407	639604	7060304	480	81	-90	E51/1790	Kingswood
OGGAC408	639543	7060196	480	72	-90	E51/1790	Kingswood
OGGAC409	639516	7060121	480	87	-90	E51/1790	Kingswood
OGGAC410	639497	7060100	480	93	-90	E51/1790	Kingswood
OGGAC411	639426	7060001	480	48	-90	E51/1790	Kingswood
OGGAC412	639360	7059901	480	81	-90	E51/1790	Kingswood
OGGAC413	639412	7059895	480	60	-90	E51/1790	Kingswood
OGGAC414	639238	7059696	480	79	-90	E51/1790	Kingswood
OGGAC415	646565	7073980	485	49	-60	E51/1791	Crown Prince East
OGGAC416	646546	7073970	485	81	-60	E51/1791	Crown Prince East
OGGAC417	646518	7073929	485	82	-60	E51/1791	Crown Prince East
OGGAC418	646549	7074003	482	64	-60	E51/1791	Crown Prince East
OGGAC419	646532	7073983	485	9	-60	E51/1791	Crown Prince East
OGGAC420	646472	7073926	485	81	-60	E51/1791	Crown Prince East
OGGAC421	644399	7073028	481	59	-60	P51/2762	Lydia North
OGGAC422	644688	7069192	485	46	-90	P51/2911	Transylvania
OGGAC423	644703	7069206	485	61	-90	P51/2911	Transylvania
OGGAC424	644689	7069226	485	43	-90	P51/2911	Transylvania
OGGAC425	644700	7069227	485	46	-90	P51/2911	Transylvania
OGGAC426	644716	7069240	485	53	-90	P51/2911	Transylvania
OGGAC427	644716	7069255	485	43	-90	P51/2911	Transylvania
OGGAC428	644712	7069283	485	43	-90	P51/2911	Transylvania
OGGAC429	644703	7069269	485	34	-90	P51/2911	Transylvania
OGGAC430	644709	7069296	485	37	-90	P51/2911	Transylvania
OGGAC431	644726	7069302	485	52	-90	P51/2911	Transylvania
OGGAC432	644705	7069326	485	27	-90	P51/2911	Transylvania
OGGAC433	644678	7069342	485	76	-90	P51/2911	Transylvania
OGGAC434	644704	7069339	485	67	-90	P51/2911	Transylvania
OGGAC435	644720	7069325	485	37	-90	P51/2911	Transylvania

This announcement has been authorised for release to the market by the Board.

About Ora Gold Limited

The Company is an ASX-listed company exploring and conducting pre-production activities on its Abbots and Garden Gully tenements near Meekatharra, Western Australia. The near-term focus is of low-cost development of its already identified shallow gold mineralisation, while investigating the potential for larger gold and base metal deposits. The Company's 100% owned tenements cover the majority of the Abbots Greenstone Belt and comprise 4 granted Mining Leases, 1 granted Prospecting Licence and 8 granted Exploration Licences covering about 301 square kilometres.

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.

For Further Information Contact:

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Quoted Shares: 982.4M OAU

Appendix 1. All assay results greater than 0.1ppm gold

Hole No	From	To	Int(m)	g/t Au	g/t Au Rpt	Average	Intersection
OGGAC392	25	27	2	0.629			
	46	47	1	2.155	2.167	2.16	9m at 0.83g/t Au
	47	48	1	1.364		1.36	(46-55m)
	48	49	1	0.104		0.10	incl. 2m at 1.76g/t Au
	49	50	1	0.105		0.11	(46-48m)
	50	51	1	0.344		0.34	
	51	52	1	0.82		0.82	and
	52	53	1	0.977	0.834	0.91	2m at 1.03g/t Au
	53	54	1	1.029		1.03	(52-54m)
	54	55	1	0.64		0.64	
				OPEN		0.83	
	OGGAC393	41	42	1	2.171		
48		49	1	0.596			(41-42m)
49		50	1	0.52			and
54		55	1	0.42		0.42	6m at 0.92g/t Au
55		56	1	3.02	2.837	2.93	(54-60m)
56		57	1	0.154		0.15	incl. 1m at 2.93g/t Au
57		58	1	0.496		0.50	(55-56m)
58		59	1	0.237		0.24	
59		60	1	1.281		1.28	
60		63	3	0.563		0.92	
71		73	2	0.793			
73		75	2	0.275			
			OPEN				
OGGAC396	44	45	1	0.449			
	50	51	1	0.349		0.35	3m at 1.54g/t Au
	51	52	1	3.104	3.29	3.20	(50-53m)
	52	53	1	1.075		1.08	
						1.54	
							and
	60	61	1	1.169	1.392	1.28	1m at 1.28g/t Au
							(60-61m)
OGGAC398	33	34	1	0.49			
	34	35	1	0.148			
	35	36	1	1.087			1m at 1.09g/t Au
	36	37	1	0.123			(35-36m)
	37	38	1	0.494			
	51	53	2	0.512			and
	53	56	3	1.561	1.71	1.64	3m at 1.64g/t Au
			OPEN			(53-56m)	

Hole No	From	To	Int(m)	g/t Au	g/t Au Rpt	Average	Intersection
OGGAC399	28	29	1	0.52			
	43	44	1	0.505			
OGGAC400	36	39	3	0.517			
	48	49	1	0.724	0.629	0.68	
	49	50	1	0.411			
	60	61	1	0.883			
	67	70	3	0.456			
	70	73	3	1.361	1.494	1.43	3m at 1.43g/t Au (70-73m)
OGGAC401	36	39	3	0.405	0.454	0.43	
OGGAC402	46	47	1	0.962			1m at 1.06g/t Au (53-54m)
	53	54	1	1.064			and
	66	67	1	2.315			1m at 2.32g/t Au (66-67m)
OGGAC404	25	26	1	0.508			
	55	56	1	1.876		1.88	
	56	57	1	0.053		0.05	
	57	58	1	0.162		0.16	
	58	59	1	0.683		0.68	
	59	60	1	0.186	0.226	0.21	
	60	61	1	0.573		0.57	
	61	62	1	1.037		1.04	15m at 0.75g/t Au (55-70m)
	62	63	1	1.043		1.04	
	63	64	1	1.345	1.387	1.37	incl. 5m at 1.15g/t Au (61-66m)
	64	65	1	0.272		0.27	
	65	66	1	2.034	2.036	2.04	
	66	67	1	0.583			
	67	68	1	0.42			
	68	69	1	0.495			
	69	70	1	0.415			
	73	74	1	0.433			
	81	82	1	0.104			
	82	83	1	0.155			
OGGAC405	52	54	2	0.528			
	54	56	2	0.184			
	56	58	2	0.176			

Hole No	From	To	Int(m)	g/t Au	g/t Au Rpt	Average	Intersection
	58	59	1	0.514			
	59	60	1	0.308			
	60	61	1	0.204			
	61	64	3	0.196			
	64	67	3	0.398			
	67	71	4	0.123			
OGGAC406	29	32	3	0.121			
	42	43	1	0.11			
	44	45	1	0.638			
	48	49	1	0.207			
	52	53	1	0.754	0.886	0.82	
	64	67	3	1.08	0.995	1.04	3m at 1.04g/t Au (64-67m)
	67	70	3	0.226			
	70	71	1	0.179			
	71	74	3	0.534			
	74	77	3	0.667			
	77	80	3	0.147			
	80	81	1	0.795			
	81	82	1	0.05			and
	82	83	1	3.076	4.79	3.93	1m at 3.93g/t Au (82-83m)
				OPEN			
OGGAC407	61	63	2	0.124			
	65	67	2	0.195			
OGGAC408	57	58	1	0.628	0.583	0.61	
	58	59	1	0.219			
	59	60	1	0.225			
	60	61	1	0.143			
	61	62	1	0.21			
	64	65	1	0.115			
	69	72	3	0.176			
OGGAC409	32	33	1	0.508			
	33	34	1	1.047		1.05	1m at 1.05g/t Au (33-34m)
	34	35	1	0.142			
	35	36	1	0.235			
	36	37	1	0.101			and
	37	38	1	3.34	3.14	3.24	1m at 3.24g/t Au (37-38m)
	38	39	1	0.286			
	39	40	1	0.464			
	40	41	1	0.549			
	41	42	1	0.358			

Hole No	From	To	Int(m)	g/t Au	g/t Au Rpt	Average	Intersection
	42	43	1	0.248			
	43	44	1	0.241	0.233	0.24	
	44	45	1	0.276			
	45	46	1	0.293			
	46	47	1	0.637			
	47	48	1	0.388			
	48	49	1	0.462			
	49	50	1	0.304			
	50	51	1	0.188			
	51	52	1	0.743			
	52	53	1	0.133			
OGGAC409	60	61	1	4.819		4.82	2m at 3.64g/t Au
	61	62	1	2.527	2.397	2.46	(60-62m)
	62	63	1	0.247			
	63	64	1	0.224			
	66	67	1	0.159			
	67	68	1	0.138			
	68	69	1	0.12			
	69	70	1	0.176			
	72	73	1	0.131			
	73	74	1	0.331			
	74	75	1	0.139			
	75	76	1	0.148			
	77	78	1	0.555			
	80	81	1	0.533			
	84	85	1	0.333			
	85	87	2	0.284			
OGGAC410	19	22	3	0.148			
	34	35	1	0.284			
	35	36	1	0.209	0.271	0.24	
	36	39	3	0.498			
	39	42	3	0.14			
	42	45	3	0.186			
	45	46	1	0.173			
	46	47	1	0.981	0.981	0.98	10m at 1.24g/t Au
	47	48	1	0.245	0.245	0.25	(46-56m)
	48	49	1	5.231	5.231	5.23	incl. 2m at 4.08g/t Au
	49	50	1	2.817	3.008	2.91	(48-50m)
	50	51	1	0.397	0.397	0.40	
	51	52	1	0.481	0.481	0.48	
	52	53	1	0.516	0.516	0.52	

Hole No	From	To	Int(m)	g/t Au	g/t Au Rpt	Average	Intersection
	53	54	1	0.469	0.469	0.469	
	54	55	1	0.522	0.522	0.52	
	55	56	1	0.612	0.612	0.61	
	56	57	1	0.424			
	57	58	1	0.372			
	58	59	1	0.359			
	59	60	1	0.155	0.114	0.1345	
	60	61	1	0.137			
	61	62	1	0.147			
	62	63	1	0.146			
	63	64	1	0.221			
	64	65	1	0.346			
	65	66	1	0.094			
	66	67	1	0.126			
	67	68	1	0.21			
	68	69	1	0.349			
	69	70	1	0.217			
	70	71	1	0.306			
	75	76	1	0.149			
	78	79	1	0.119			
	81	82	1	0.119			
	84	85	1	0.12			
	85	86	1	0.207			
	86	87	1	0.159			
	87	88	1	0.121			
	90	93	3	0.134			
OGGAC411	26	27	1	0.365			
	30	31	1	0.164			
	33	34	1	1.858	1.9	1.88	2m at 1.37g/t Au
	34	35	1	0.853		0.85	(33-35m)
	35	36	1	0.199			
	36	37	1	0.27			
	39	40	1	0.187			
	42	43	1	0.168			
	43	44	1	0.163			
	44	45	1	0.27			
	45	46	1	0.887			
	46	47	1	0.379	0.376		
	47	48	1	0.808			
				OPEN			
OGGAC412	38	41	3	0.219			
	41	42	1	0.405		0.41	15m at 1.97g/t Au

Hole No	From	To	Int(m)	g/t Au	g/t Au Rpt	Average	Intersection
	42	43	1	1.15		1.15	(41-56m)
	43	44	1	1.995		2.00	incl. 1m at 13.63g/t Au
	44	45	1	1.649		1.65	(45-46m)
	45	46	1	13.637	13.63	13.63	
	46	47	1	1.295		1.30	
	47	48	1	1.894	1.795	1.84	
	48	49	1	0.233		0.23	
	49	50	1	0.083		0.08	
	50	51	1	0.476		0.48	
	51	52	1	1.032		1.03	
	52	53	1	0.229		0.30	
	53	54	1	0.299		0.30	
	54	55	1	4.682	4.723	4.71	
	55	56	1	0.515		0.52	
	65	68	3	0.101			
	75	76	1	0.203			
	76	77	1	0.212	0.168		
OGGAC413	21	22	1	0.18			
OGGAC414	39	42	3	0.233			
	45	48	3	0.624			
	74	75	1	0.316	0.297		
	75	76	1	0.398			
	76	77	1	0.358			
OGGAC415	0	3	3	0.437			Crown Prince East
OGGAC416	0	1	1	1.256			
	1	4	3	0.206			
	34	35	1	1.578	1.684	1.63	2m at 1.28g/t Au
	35	36	1	0.765	1.077	0.92	(34-36m)
	39	40	1	0.114			
	40	41	1	0.322			
	41	42	1	0.118			
	42	43	1	0.148			
	55	56	1	0.953			
	57	58	1	0.114			
	73	74	1	0.294	0.271		
	74	75	1	0.37			
	75	76	1	0.632			
	76	79	3	0.209			

Hole No	From	To	Int(m)	g/t Au	g/t Au Rpt	Average	Intersection
OGGAC417	0	3	1	0.371			
	3	6	3	0.435			
	56	57	1	3.745	2.697	3.22	2m at 3.62g/t Au
	57	58	1	4.029		4.03	(56-58m)
	60	61	1	0.932			and
	63	64	1	1.278			4m at 1.23g/t Au
	64	67	3	1.213			(63-67m)
	70	73	3	0.157			
	73	74	1	0.219			
	74	75	1	0.049			
	75	77	2	0.364			
	77	79	2	0.307			
	79	81	2	0.137			
	81	82	1	0.544			
			1	OPEN			
OGGAC418	0	1	1	0.226			
	1	4	3	0.323			
	52	54	2	0.549			
	54	55	1	0.545			
	55	57	2	1.643	1.096	1.37	2m at 1.37g/t Au
	57	58	1	0.179			(55-57m)
60	61	1	0.245				
OGGAC419	0	1	1	0.373			
	1	4	3	0.245			
OGGAC420	6	9	1	0.545			
	9	12	1	0.456			
	44	45	1	0.106			
	55	56	1	0.419			
	57	58	1	0.105			
	62	63	1	0.522			
North Lydia							
OGGAC421	30	31	1	1.022	1.031	1.03	1m at 1.03g/t Au
	34	35	1	0.119			(30-31m)
	35	36	1	0.126			
	42	43	1	0.118	0.258		
	43	46	3	0.145			
	46	49	3	0.158			
	55	56	1	0.113			
	56	57	1	0.107			
Transylvania							
OGGAC422	11	12	1	0.236			
	17	18	1	0.229			

Hole No	From	To	Int(m)	g/t Au	g/t Au Rpt	Average	Intersection
	19	20	1	1.436	1.392	1.41	2m at 1.82g/t Au
	20	21	1	2.237		2.24	(19-21m)
	21	22	1	0.205			
	31	32	1	0.454			
OGGAC423	6	7	1	0.195			
	9	10	1	0.118			
	10	11	1	0.157	0.205		
	11	12	1	0.48			
	13	14	1	0.161			
	14	15	1	0.123			
	15	16	1	0.251			
	16	17	1	0.144			
	18	19	1	0.981		0.98	2m at 1.05g/t Au
	19	20	1	1.224	1.027	1.13	(18-20m)
	35	36	1	0.485			
OGGAC424	4	5	1	0.141			
	5	6	1	0.411			
	6	7	1	0.114			
OGGAC425	6	7	1	0.68			
	9	10	1	0.721		0.72	7m at 2.01g/t Au
	10	11	1	5.205	5.148	5.18	(9-16m)
	11	12	1	4.264	4.365	4.31	incl. 3m at 4.04g/t Au
	12	13	1	2.666	2.594	2.63	(10-13m)
	13	14	1	0.59		0.59	
	14	15	1	0.234		0.23	
	15	16	1	0.43		0.43	
	16	17	1	0.027			
	17	18	1	0.23			
	18	19	1	0.028			
	19	20	1	0.224	0.256		
	20	21	1	0.023			
	21	22	1	0.151			
	32	33	1	0.113			
	37	38	1	0.135			
	40	41	1	0.15	0.149		
OGGAC426	7	8	1	0.116			
	12	13	1	0.486		0.49	4m at 1.05g/t Au
	13	14	1	1.046		1.05	(12-16m)
	14	15	1	2.31	2.329	2.32	

Hole No	From	To	Int(m)	g/t Au	g/t Au Rpt	Average	Intersection
	15	16	1	0.361		0.36	
	17	18	1	0.207			
	20	21	1	0.114	0.027		
	24	25	1	0.14			
	30	31	1	0.112			
	31	32	1	0.102			
OGGAC427	20	21	1	0.592			
	21	22	1	0.154			
	24	25	1	2.049	2.562	2.31	2m at 1.5g/t Au
	25	26	1	0.702		0.70	(24-26m)
	26	27	1	0.297			
	39	41	2	0.527			
OGGAC428	12	13	1	0.595			
	13	14	1	0.206			
	14	15	1	0.126			
	15	16	1	0.188			
	16	17	1	0.336			
	19	20	1	0.225			
	20	21	1	0.386			
	21	22	1	0.597			
	25	26	1	0.322			
OGGAC429	7	8	1	0.256			
	8	9	1	0.286			
	9	10	1	0.571			
	10	11	1	0.377			
	11	12	1	0.157			
	11	12	1	0.316			
	12	13	1	0.836			
	13	14	1	0.168			
	15	16	1	1.282			1m at 1.28g/t Au
	18	21	1	0.896			(15-16m)
OGGAC430	3	4	1	0.547			
	4	5	1	0.362			
	5	6	1	0.14			
	6	7	1	0.132			
	7	8	1	0.314			
	8	9	1	0.497			
	9	10	1	0.258	0.207		
	10	11	1	0.576			
	11	12	1	0.225			

Hole No	From	To	Int(m)	g/t Au	g/t Au Rpt	Average	Intersection
	12	13	1	1.957	1.957		2m at 1.26g/t Au
	13	14	1	0.569	0.569		(12-14m)
	18	19	1	0.392	1.263		
	19	20	1	0.121			
	23	24	1	0.134			
OGGAC431	8	9	1	0.199			
	9	10	1	0.141			
	10	11	1	0.112			
	16	17	1	0.253			
	21	22	1	0.293			
	26	27	1	0.55		0.55	26m at 2.30g/t Au
	27	28	1	0.917		0.92	(26-52m)
	28	29	1	2.393		2.39	incl. 7m at 5.36g/t Au
	29	30	1	0.121		0.12	(31-38m)
	30	31	1	0.475		0.48	
	31	32	1	2.069		2.07	
	32	33	1	3.423	3.384	3.40	
	33	34	1	8.965	8.996	8.98	
	34	35	1	12.459	12.27	12.37	
	35	36	1	3.676	3.826	3.75	
	36	37	1	1.109		1.11	
	37	38	1	5.82	5.96	5.89	
	38	39	1	0.187		0.19	
	39	40	1	0.253		0.25	
	40	41	1	0.496		0.50	
	41	42	1	0.054		0.05	
	42	43	1	0.92		0.92	
	43	44	1	1.725		1.73	
	44	45	1	0.194		0.20	
	45	46	1	0.41		0.41	
	46	47	1	1.779		1.78	
	47	50	3	1.092		3.27	
	50	52	2	0.825		1.65	
				OPEN			
OGGAC432	1	2	1	0.132			
	14	15	1	0.138			
	15	16	1	0.89	0.795	0.84	
	16	17	1	0.518			
	17	18	1	0.472			
	18	19	1	0.148			
	24	25	1	0.133			
	26	27	1	0.708			

Hole No	From	To	Int(m)	g/t Au	g/t Au Rpt	Average	Intersection
				OPEN			
OGGAC433	67	70	3	0.277			
	70	73	3	0.402	0.367		
				OPEN			
OGGAC434	51	52	1	0.731	0.721	0.73	7m at 1.34g/t Au
	52	53	1	0.341		0.34	(51-58m)
	53	54	1	0.333	0.461	0.40	
	54	55	1	0.808		0.81	
	55	56	1	0.764		0.77	
	56	57	1	1.944	1.863	1.91	
	57	58	1	4.458	4.378	4.42	
	58	59	1	0.321			
	59	60	1	0.374			
	60	61	1	0.168			
	61	62	1	0.292			
	63	64	1	0.121			
OGGAC435	2	3	1	0.141			
	3	4	1	0.116			
	7	8	1	0.373			
	8	9	1	0.168			
	10	11	1	0.437		0.44	4m at 1.28g/t Au
	11	12	1	2.192	3.56	2.88	(10-14m)
	12	13	1	1.384		1.38	
	13	14	1	0.418		0.42	
	14	15	1	0.158			
	18	19	1	0.245			
	21	22	1	0.28			
	22	23	1	0.327			

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down-hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are material to the Public Report. In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay’). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air core (AC) sample was collected in plastic bag and split in even metre intervals where sample was dry. Wet sample was speared or on occasion sampled by scooping. AC 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 handheld XRF and all those with elevated arsenic contents have been bagged and numbered for laboratory analysis. Duplicate samples were submitted at a rate of approximately 10% of total samples taken (ie one duplicate submitted for every 20 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Narrow diameter air core drilling using a Hino GT scout drill rig with the capacity of 100m 600cfm.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volume of material collected from each metre interval of drilling completed is monitored visually by the site geologist and field assistants. Dry sample recoveries were estimated at ~95%. Wet sample recovery was lower, estimated to an average of 70%. Samples were collected by spearing the bag content. Based on the relatively small number of assays received to date, there is no evidence of either a recovery/grade relationship or of sample bias.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AC chips are logged visually by qualified geologists. Lithology, and where possible structures, textures, colours, alteration types and mineral estimates, are recorded. Representative chips are retained in chip trays for each metre interval drilled. The entire length of each drill hole is logged and evaluated.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AC samples collected in plastic bags were speared for further sampling. Material 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 Intertek labs in Perth for Au analysis by FA50 (Fire Assay on 50g charge). Sample preparation techniques are well-established standard industry best practice techniques. Drill chips are dried and crushed and pulverised (whole sample) to 95% of the sample passing -75µm grind size. Field QC procedures include using certified reference materials as assay standards. One duplicate sample is submitted for every 20 samples and a blank at 100 samples, approximately. Evaluation of the standards, blanks and duplicate samples assays shows them to be within acceptable limits of variability.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample representativity and possible relationship between grain size and grade was confirmed following re-sampling and re-assaying of high-grade interval. • Sample size follows industry standard best practice and is considered appropriate for these style(s) of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The assay techniques used for these assays are international standard and can be considered total. Samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to 95% passing -75µm and assayed for gold by 50g Fire Assay following ICPO (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry. • The handheld XRF equipment used is an Olympus Delta XRF Analyser and Ora Gold Ltd. follows the manufacturer’s recommended calibration protocols and usage practices but does not consider XRF readings sufficiently robust for public reporting. Ora Gold Ltd. uses the handheld XRF data as an indicator to support the selection of intervals for submission to laboratories for formal assay. • The laboratory that carried out the assays is an AQIS registered site and is ISO certified. It conducts its own internal QA/QC processes in addition to the QA/QC implemented by Ora Gold Ltd, as its sample submission procedures. Evaluation of the relevant data indicates satisfactory performance of the field sampling protocols in place and of the assay laboratory. The laboratory uses check samples and assay standards to complement the duplicate sampling procedures practiced by Ora Gold Ltd.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All significant intersections are calculated and verified on screen and are reviewed prior to reporting. • The programme included no twin holes. • Data is collected and recorded initially on hand-written logs with summary data subsequently transcribed in the field to electronic files that are then copied to head office. • No adjustment to assay data has been needed.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collar locations were located and recorded using handheld GPS (Garmin 62S model) with a typical accuracy of ±5m. Due to the short hole length and scout drilling nature of the programme, no down-hole surveys were carried out. • The map projection applicable to the area is Australian Geodetic GDA94, Zone 50 and converted to MGA2020. • Topographic control is based on standard industry practice of using the GPS readings. Local topography is relatively flat. Detailed altimetry is not warranted.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill hole collars were located and oriented to deliver maximum relevant geological information to allow the geological model being tested to be assessed effectively. • This is still early-stage exploration and is not sufficiently advanced for this to be applicable. • Various composite sampling was applied depending on the geology of the hole. All anomalous sample intervals with more than 0.1ppm gold are reported in Appendix 1. Zones where geological logging and/or XRF analyses indicated the presence of mineralised intervals were sampled on one metre intervals.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This programme is the first exploration drilling undertaken by Ora Gold Limited at the Abernethy Shear Zone/Kingswood and East Crown Prince prospects. It was aimed to follow up and replicate the previous intersections and to test the supergene potential of these areas, along the inferred structures/shears splays and as such insufficient data has been collected and compiled yet to be able to establish true widths, orientation of lithologies, relationships between lithologies, or the nature of any structural controls. The main aim of this programme is to generate geological data to develop an understanding of these parameters. • Data collected so far presents no suggestion that any sampling bias has been introduced.

Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When all relevant intervals have been sampled, the samples are collected and transported by company personnel to secure locked storage in Perth before delivery by company personnel to the laboratory for assay.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal reviews are carried out regularly as a matter of policy. All assay results are considered representative as both the duplicates, standards and blanks from this programme have returned satisfactory replicated results.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Garden Gully project comprises one granted prospecting licence, P51/3009, eight granted exploration licence E51/1661, E51/1737, E51/1609, E51/1708, E51/1757, E51/1790, E51/1791, E51/1721 four mining leases M51/390, M51/567, M51/886 and M51/889, totalling approximately 301 square kilometres. Ora Gold Limited holds a 100% interest in each lease. The project is partially located in the Yoothapina pastoral lease, 15km north-west of Meekatharra, in the Murchison of WA. The licences are in good standing and there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workings at Garden Gully 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”. Over the northern part of Sabbath area (currently Transylvania), Matlock and Kestral Mining have conducted exploration including three RAB drilling lines between 1989-1991. Best intersections included 6m at 3.54g/t from 10m in GGR-19 (Wamex a29334) and 8m at 2.1g/t Au from 12m in GGR-32 (Wamex a33351). Abernethy Shear Zone was intensely explored by Western Mining Corporation, Tantalum Australia NL, Accent Resources and more recently by Doray Minerals Ltd. starting from early 1990’s (Wamex a 041275, a069958, a084025, a093068, a097544, a39471, a45387, a59788 and a83010).
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Garden Gully project comprises now most of the Abbots Greenstone Belt and consists of Archaean rocks of the Greensleeves Formation (Formerly Gabanintha); a bimodal succession of komatiitic volcanic mafics and ultramafics overlain by felsic volcanics and volcanoclastic sediments, black shales and siltstones and interlayered with mafic to ultramafic sills. Regional synclinal succession trending N-NE with a northern fold closure postdating E-W synform, further transected by NE trending shear zones, linearity with the NE trend of the Abernethy Shear, which is a proven regional influence on structurally controlled gold emplacement in Abbots and Meekatharra Greenstone Belts and in the Meekatharra Granite and associated dykes. The project is blanketed by broad alluvial flats, occasional lateritic duricrust and drainage channels braiding into the Garden Gully drainage system. Bedrock exposures are limited to areas of dolerite, typically massive and unaltered. Small basalt and metasediment outcrops exist, with some exposures of gossanous outcrops and quartz vein scree. Gold bearing quartz reefs, veins and lodes occur almost exclusively as siliceous impregnations into zones within

		the Kyarra Schist Series, schistose derivatives of dolerites, gabbros and tuffs, typically occurring close to axial planes of folds and within anastomosing ductile shear zones.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All relevant drill hole details are presented in Table 1. The principal geologic conclusion of the work reported from this programme at the Transylvania prospect confirms the presence of high-grade gold mineralisation in what are interpreted to be steep shear zones within mafic schists; the presence of primary mineralisation associated with sulphides offers a very positive outlook for deep potential for the prospect which is to be further tested in follow-up drilling.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The significant drill intercepts are displayed in Figures 2, 6 and 9. All assay data over 0.1g/t Au are included in Appendix 1. No assay grades have been cut. Arithmetic weighted averages are used. For example, 60m to 62m in OGGAC409 is reported as 2m at 3.64g/t Au. This comprised 2 samples, each of 1m, calculated as follows: $[(1*4.81) + (1*1.36) + (1*2.46)] = [7.28/2] = 3.64g/t Au$. No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. 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’). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient geological data have yet been collected to allow the geometry of the mineralisation to be interpreted. True widths are unknown and insufficient information is available yet to permit interpretation of geometry. Reported intercepts are downhole intercepts and are noted as such.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to, a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant location maps and figures are included in the body of this announcement (Figures 2-11). Based on the historical and recent drill data information, seven cross sections have been drawn with enough confidence to display the structural and lithological and metallogenic setting.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This announcement includes the results of all Au assays for the forty-four holes drilled at the Kingswood, Transylvania, East Crown Prince and Lydia North prospects. The reporting is comprehensive and thus by definition balanced. It represents early results of a larger programme to investigate the potential for economic mineralisation at Garden Gully.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including, but not limited to: geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density; groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This announcement includes qualitative data relating to interpretations and potential significance of geological observations made during the programme. As additional relevant information becomes available it will be reported and announced to provide context to current and planned programmes.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional AC and RC drilling is planned to commence at both Transylvania, Kingswood and East Crown Prince prospects as soon as possible to test the potential for strike extension and down-dip primary mineralisation along the newly defined mineralised structures. Limited diamond drilling will be undertaken to better define the structural setting of the mineralised system.