ASX Announcement | 22 May 2023

High-Grade Primary Gold Intercepts at Crown Prince Extension

Highlights:

- Further assay results from the company's RC drilling at the Garden Gully Gold Project have been received.
- High-grade gold results returned from South-Eastern Ore Body (SEB). These results come from the down dip parts of the SEB structure and Au-bearing quartz lode within fresh, sheared-dolerite (i.e. primary zone / fresh rock). Best intercepts include:
  - **21m @ 11.05g/t Au** from 113m in OGGRC471, incl. **9m @ 22.24g/t Au** from 121m
  - **24m @ 3.96g/t Au** from 27m in OGGRC477 incl. **8m @ 7.27g/t Au** from 35m
  - **17m @ 1.85g/t Au** from 101m in OGGRC480, incl. **7m @ 3.5g/t Au** from 111m
  - **5m @ 6.13g/t Au** from 182m in OGGRC468, and **3m @ 3.45g/t Au** from 195m
- These results include assays from hole **OGGRC471** which is the deepest hole drilled at the newly delineated SEB ore body. This drill hole highlights good mineralisation continuity at depth. The mineralised zone is open below this hole.
- The high-grade CVX lode within SEB was intersected at 113m metres downhole well below the top of fresh rock and base of oxidation and down dip from previously reported high grade intersections (refer ASX release 8 May 2022).

Ora Gold Limited ("**Ora**" or the "**Company**", **ASX: OAU**) is pleased to announce further high-grade gold intercepts from reverse circulation (RC) drilling at the Crown Prince Gold Prospect (M51/886).

Drill holes in the current program have successfully delineated extensions to mineralized zones along strike of known mineralisation (to the north-west and south-east) and also in down-dip positions. In several areas new zones of gold mineralisation are indicated to be present in the footwall to previously drilled lodes.

The Crown Prince south-east extension (SEB) continues to develop as a key growth area for gold resources at the prospect.

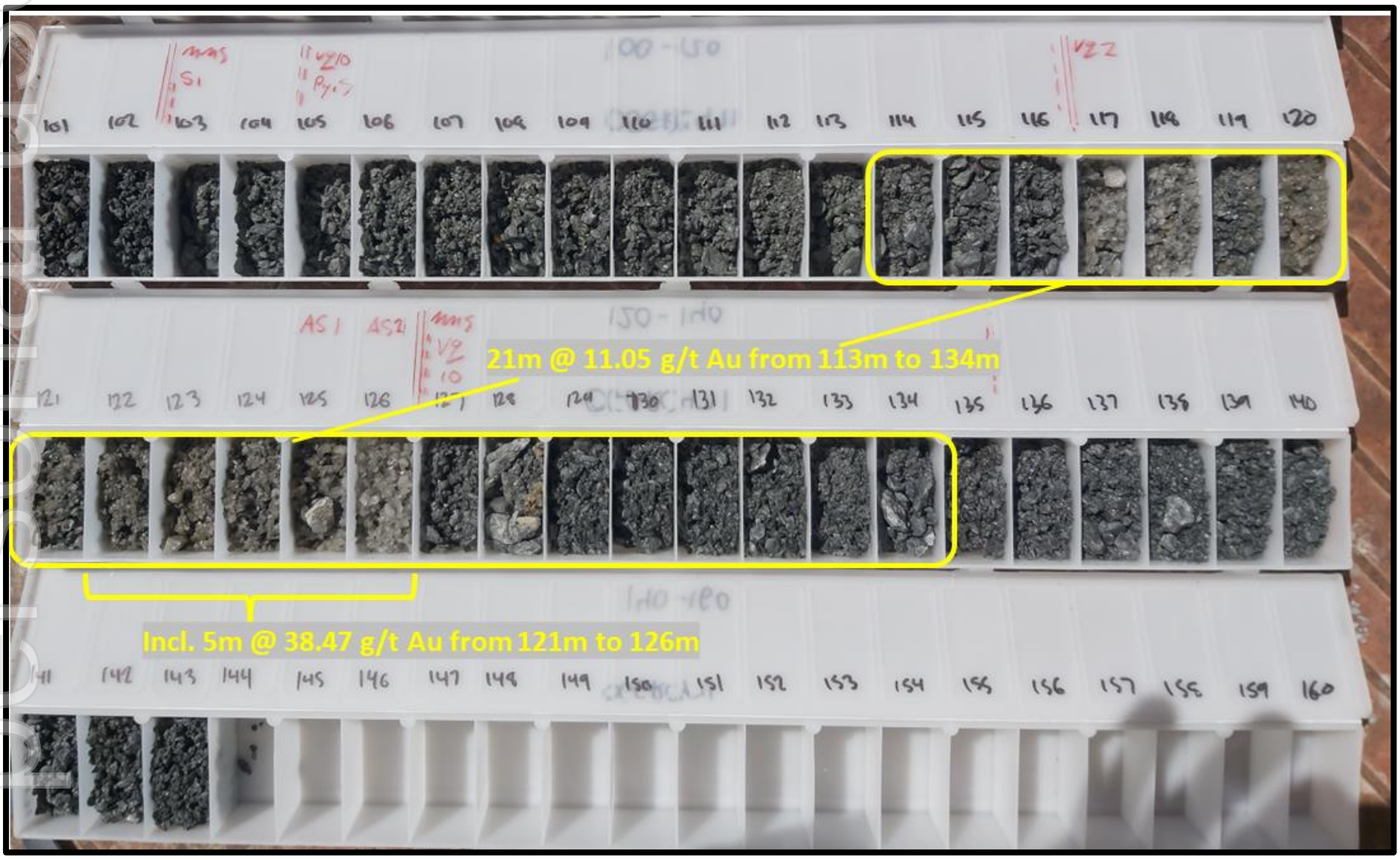
Ora Gold's CEO Alex Passmore commented: *"We are pleased to report further high-grade gold intercepts from Crown Prince Prospect. These results will be used in an upcoming resource estimation. The drilling discussed in this release indicates that the SEB ore body is strongly mineralised in the primary zone i.e. well below the top of fresh rock and we look forward to further drilling in this area. Diamond drilling to target deeper zones is set to commence shortly with shallower up-dip positions being better defined by air-core and slimline RC drilling currently. All data received so far suggests the SEB zone mineralisation commences at shallow depths, is high-grade over good widths and hence is likely to show robust economic outcomes in any conceptual mining scenario."*

The Crown Prince Prospect is a high-grade gold deposit within Ora Gold's Garden Gully Project. Crown Prince is located 22 kilometers north-west of Meekatharra in Western Australia via the Great Northern Highway and the Mt Clere Road (Figure 1).

The majority of assay results from an RC drill program undertaken in March and April targeting the Main Ore Body (MOB) and the South East Ore Body (SEB) have been received (Figure 2). Air core and slimline RC drilling is currently underway with diamond drilling set to commence in early June 2023.

The results in this release include a new high-grade extension to the South Eastern Ore Body (SEB) importantly this is the deepest intersection at this ore body thus far (Figures 2,3 and 4). Mineralisation is open at depth.

All hole details and sampling information are included in Table 1. Assay results with more than 0.1ppm Au are included in Appendix 1.



Primary gold mineralization from OGGRC471 (CVX Lode; South-East Extension)

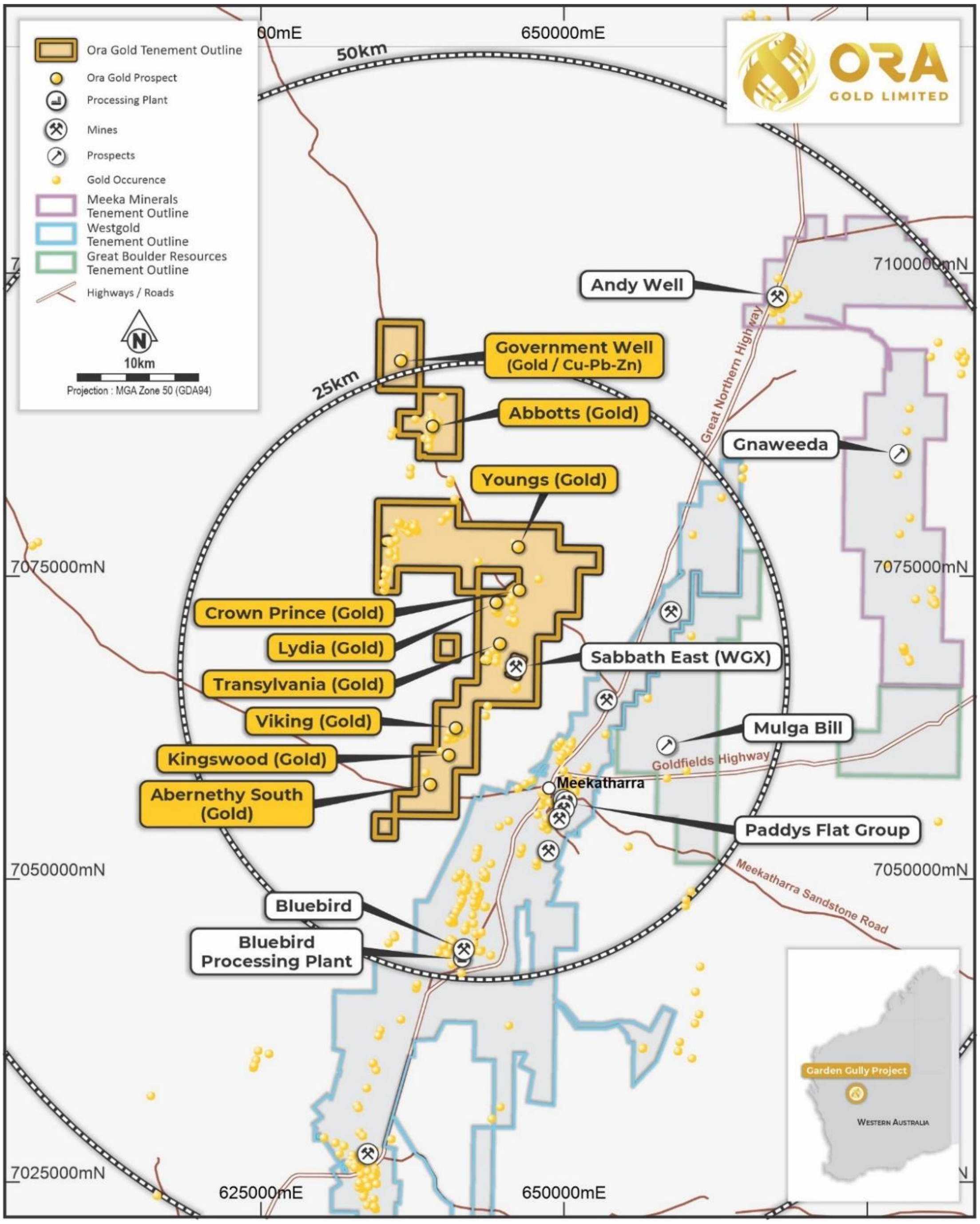


Figure 1. *Garden Gully tenements and the main gold prospect's location*

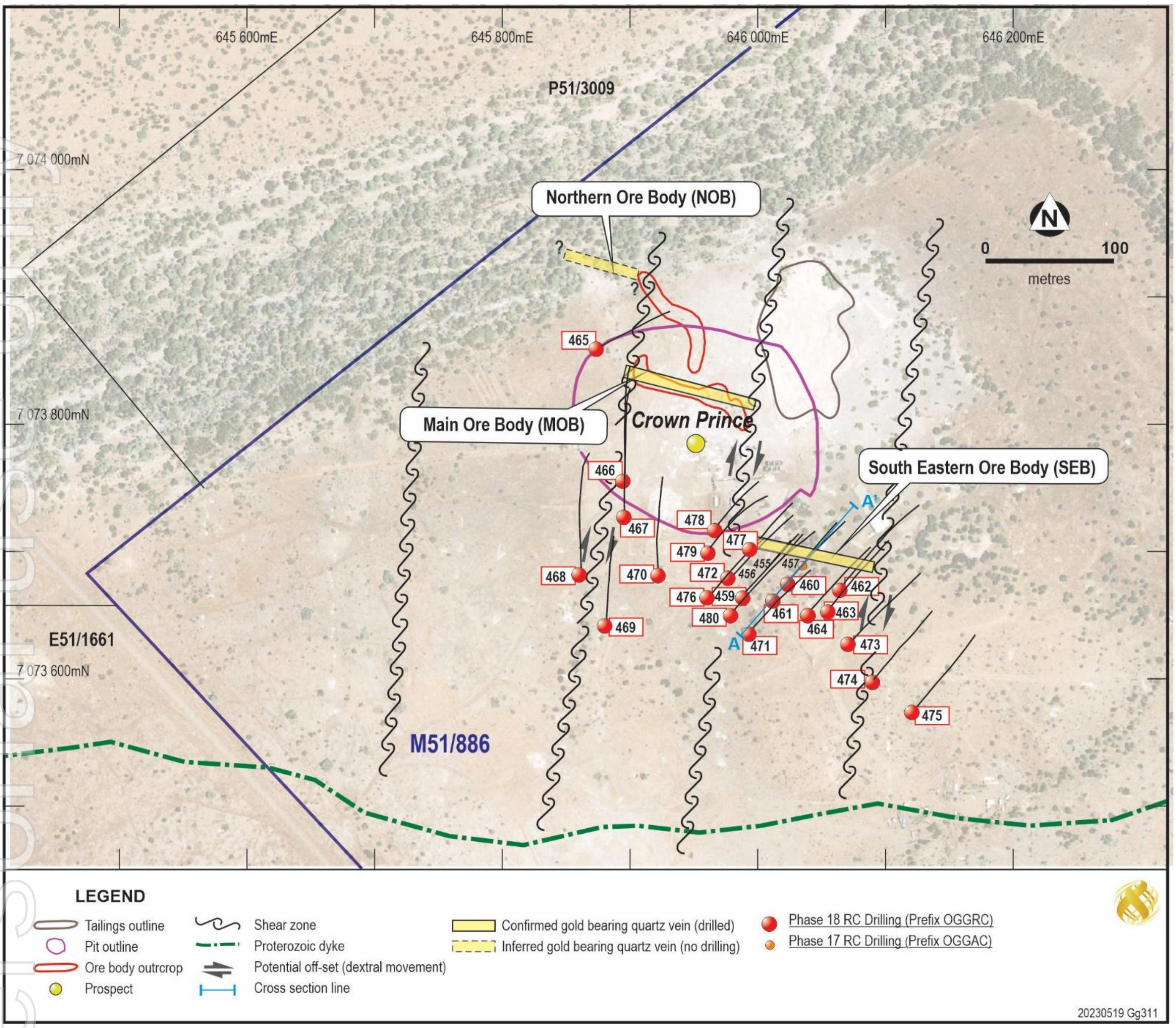


Figure 2. *RC drill hole collars, traces, and structural setting over the Crown Prince Gold Prospect*

South-Eastern Ore Body (SEB)

Additional high-grade gold intercepts have been returned and are reported in this release. The best intersections are located down-dip from the previously reported mineralized zone at SEB. Primary high-grade gold mineralisation has been confirmed showing the down-dip continuity of the CVX Lode (OGGRC471: **21m @ 11.05g/t Au from 113m in OGGRC471, incl. 9m @ 22.24g/t Au from 121m,** refer Figures 3 and 4, AA' cross section). This intercept is well below the TOFR and will be further tested at depth by diamond drilling (Figure 4).

Two other holes have intersected wide mineralized zones as follows:

24m @ 3.96g/t Au **from 27m in OGGRC477** incl. **8m @ 7.27g/t Au from 35m** and
17m @ 1.85g/t Au from 101m in OGGRC480, incl. **7m @ 3.5g/t Au from 111m**

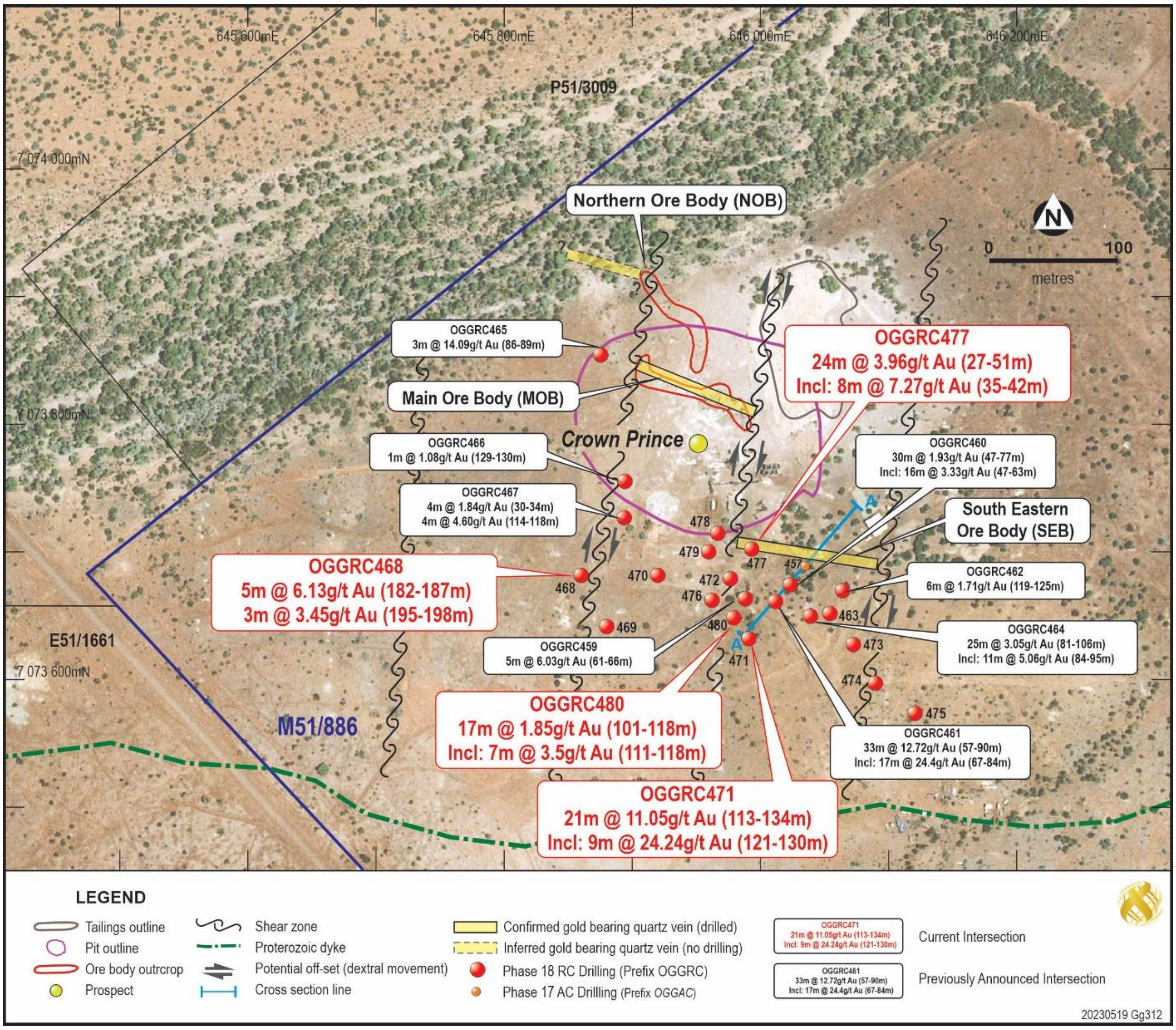


Figure 3. *Recent drill holes intersections and the inferred extension of the mineralization at Crown Prince*

Down-dip extension of the Main Ore Body (MOB)

Hole OGGRC468 intersected encouraging gold grades and was abandoned in mineralisation at 198m due to a significant deviation of the drill hole (Figure 2). The upper mineralised zone occurs at 182-187m (5m at 6.13g/t Au) and the lower from 195m onwards (3m @ 3.45g/t Au) (Figure 3).

Two RC holes (OGGRC469 and OGGRC470) in this area will be used as pre-collars for upcoming diamond drilling which is set to commence in early June 2023.

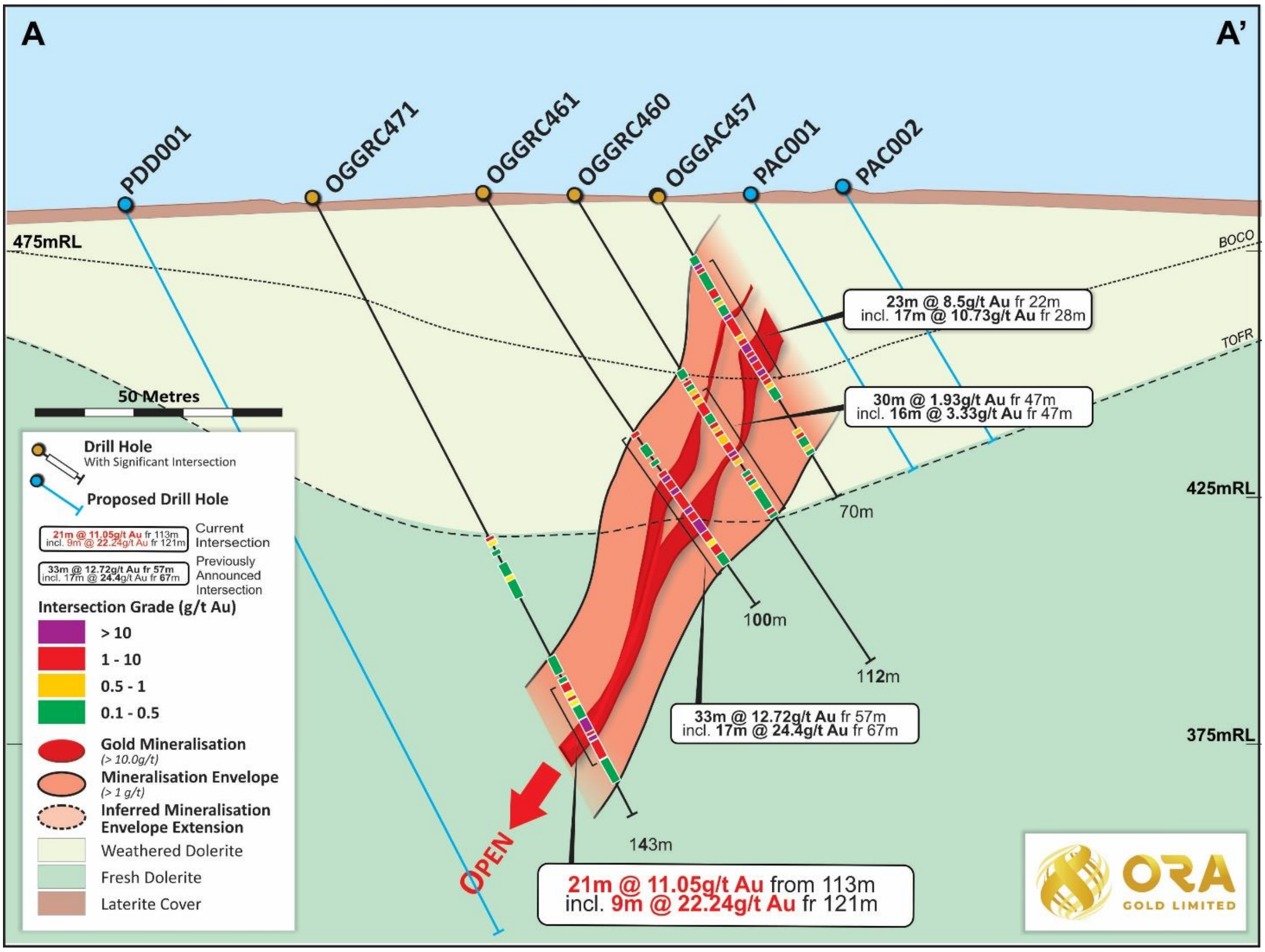


Figure 4*. Down-dip gold intercepts on the CVX Lode on the South-Eastern Ore Body (AA' cross-section)*

Next Steps

Ora Gold is currently undertaking an AC drilling program covering shallow parts of the interpreted SEB ore body (see schematic locations PAC001 and PAC002 in Figure 4) and a potential offset and continuation of mineralisation to the northeast of SEB (refer Figure 3).

Additionally, diamond drilling targeting depth extensions of the MOB and SEB (see planned location PDD001 in Figure 4) ore bodies is set to commence in early June 2023.

Background and History

The greenstone belt is a structurally deformed Archean-age package of mafic, ultramafic, and felsic volcaniclastic rocks that are prospective for gold and base metal deposits. Gold mineralization is associated with quartz veins in various rock types including sediments, volcaniclastics, mafics and ultramafics, and has a spatial association with the northeast trending Abernethy Shear Zone which may represent the northern extension of a major structure which passes through the large Big Bell deposit.

The Garden Gully is well located and highly prospective:

- Commanding 217km^2 position in the Abbotts Greenstone Belt located in Western Australia to the north of well-established gold centre Meekatharra
- The belt is prospective for large gold and base metal deposits
- Tenure includes granted Mining Leases over Crown Prince, Lydia and Abbotts prospects
- Potential for early, shallow open pit production at Crown Prince[1]
- Close to Meekatharra supporting efficient logistics
- Circa 20km north of Westgold Limited's (WGX.ASX) 1.8 Mtpa Bluebird Processing Plant (Meekatharra Gold Operations "MGO")[2]

Between 1908 and 1915, the Crown Prince deposit was partially mined along two strongly mineralized quartz veins on four underground levels to a depth of 90m. Production was 29,400 tonnes for 20,178 ounces at a recovered grade of 21.7g/t Au using gravity and cyanidation processing, and no mining has occurred since.

Ora Gold has published a modest Mineral Resource at Crown Prince (see ASX announcement 21 October 2019). This resource comprises 479kt @ 3.6g/t Au for 56koz Au.

Further infill and deeper drilling are likely to delineate additional resources in the new mineralized structures outside of the known resource.

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

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[1] Refer ASX release on Scoping Study released 11 December 2019
[2] Refer Westgold Ltd (WGX.ASX) ASX Release - 27 January 2023

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.

ORA GOLD LIMITED **ASX Code: OAU**

Quoted Shares:	3,937M
Unquoted Options:	1,833M

About Ora Gold Limited

Ora Gold's wholly owned tenements cover the prospective area of the Abbotts Greenstone Belt and comprise 4 granted Mining Leases, 1 granted Prospecting Licence and 6 granted Exploration Licences covering 217km^2.

The strategy for the advanced gold projects – Abbotts, Crown Prince and Lydia and base metal prospects at Government Well, is to pursue production while increasing resources and exploring for large gold and base metal deposits.

Table 1. Drill hole details and sampling information

Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	Depth	Prospect	Sampling details and comments
OGGRC459	RC	645988.7	7073661.8	486.5	41.6	-59.1	112	**SEB**	All assays received
OGGRC460	RC	646024.5	7073673.3	486.5	39.7	-60.6	112	**SEB**	All assays received
OGGRC461	RC	646012.4	7073659.5	486.8	40.5	-59.7	100	**SEB**	All assays received
OGGRC462	RC	646064.8	7073668.1	486.9	39.6	-59.8	148	**SEB**	All assays received
OGGRC463	RC	646055	7073650.3	487.2	39.4	-60.2	124	**SEB**	All assays received
OGGRC464	RC	646039.8	7073648	487.1	42.2	-59.6	124	**SEB**	All assays received
OGGRC465	RC	645875.3	7073852.9	482.4	61.8	-60.6	106	**NOB**	All assays received
OGGRC466	RC	645894.5	7073753.7	484.6	358.7	-59.5	160	**MOB**	All assays received
OGGRC467	RC	645893.8	7073725.3	485.1	357.5	-60.4	196	**MOB**	All assays received
OGGRC468	RC	645855.9	7073680.6	485.6	359.3	-58.9	198	**MOB**	All assays received
OGGRC469	RC	645879.5	7073640.8	486.4	1.5	-59.5	125	**MOB**	All assays received
OGGRC470	RC	645918.5	7073682.5	485.8	358.2	-60.7	155	**MOB**	All assays received
OGGRC471	RC	645990.6	7073630.5	487.1	39.4	-61.5	143	**SEB**	All assays received
OGGRC472	RC	645976.2	7073677.4	486.2	41.9	-60.5	138	**SEB**	All assays received
OGGRC473	RC	646072.4	7073625.8	487.7	46	-59.9	143	**SEB**	All assays received
OGGRC474	RC	646090	7073596	488.2	39.4	-59.8	143	**SEB**	All assays received
OGGRC475	RC	646121.6	7073571.7	488.6	39.8	-60.2	143	**SEB**	All assays received
OGGRC476	RC	645962.2	7073660.5	486.4	38.5	-59.9	113	**SEB**	All assays received
OGGRC477	RC	645993.2	7073696	486.1	40.2	-60.4	95	**SEB**	All assays received
OGGRC478	RC	645966.4	7073713.7	485.8	38	-60.3	95	**SEB**	All assays received
OGGRC479	RC	645960.5	7073695.7	485.9	35.6	-60.6	119	**SEB**	All assays received
OGGRC480	RC	645979.6	7073647.5	486.8	39.1	-60.8	173	**SEB**	All assays received

SEB- *South-Eastern Ore Body* **MOB**- *Main Ore Body* **NOB**- *North-Western Ore Body*

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

Hole No	From	To	Interval	Au	Au Rpt	Average	Intersection	Prospect
OGGRC465	0	3	3	0.149				Main Ore Body
	54	57	3	0.293				(MOB)
	57	60	3	0.484				
	66	69	3	0.112				
	69	71	2	0.184				
	92	95	3	0.366				
	98	101	3	0.4				
OGGRC466	105	108	3	0.439				Main Ore Body
OGGRC467	107	110	3	0.311				(MOB)
	118	121	3	0.158				
OGGRC468	36	37	1	0.102				Main Ore Body
	42	43	1	1.053				(MOB)
	43	44	1	0.163				
	44	45	1	0.198				
	45	46	1	0.917				
	46	47	1	0.259				
	47	48	1	0.185				
	48	49	1	0.146				
	55	56	1	0.314				
	58	59	1	1.468				
	59	60	1	0.104				
	69	72	3	0.131				
	177	180	3	0.111				
	181	182	1	0.135				
	182	**183**	1	0.763			5m at 6.13g/t Au	
	183	**184**	1	2.257	3.888	3.07	(182-187m)	
	184	**185**	1	0.209				
	185	**186**	1	16.57				
	186	**187**	1	9.501				
	187	188	1	0.181				
	188	189	1	0.62				
	189	190	1	0.113				
	190	191	1	0.126				
	191	192	1	0.022				
	192	193	1	0.062				
	193	194	1	0.509				
	194	195	1	0.13			and	
	195	**196**	1	2.535			3m at 3.45g/t Au	
	196	**197**	1	5.186			(195-198m)	
	197	**198**	1	2.642				
OGGRC471	79	80	1	1.162				SE Extension
	80	81	1	0.92				(SEB)
	82	83	1	0.105				

	85	86	1	**0.201**				
	86	87	1	**0.365**				
	87	88	1	**0.276**				
	88	89	1	**0.756**				
	89	90	1	**0.246**	**0.162**	**0.204**		
	90	93	3	**0.139**				
	107	108	1	**0.152**				
	108	109	1	**0.205**				
	109	110	1	**0.253**				
	110	111	1	**0.472**				
	111	112	1	0.093				
	112	113	1	**0.202**				
	113	**114**	1	**1.908**				
	114	**115**	1	**2.671**				
	115	**116**	1	**0.63**	**0.636**	**0.633**		
	116	**117**	1	**1.901**				
	117	**118**	1	**0.89**			**CVX LODE**	
	118	**119**	1	**0.244**				
	119	**120**	1	**0.276**			**21m at 11.05g/t Au**	
	120	**121**	1	**0.286**			**(113-134m)**	
	121	**122**	1	**24.18**	**25.649**	**24.91**		
	122	**123**	1	**91.65**	**78.017**	**84.834**	**incl. 9m at 22.24g/t Au**	
	123	**124**	1	**60.34**	**65.551**	**62.945**	**(121-130m)**	
	124	**125**	1	**8.168**				
	125	**126**	1	**11.52**				
	126	**127**	1	**4.015**				
	127	**128**	1	**1.704**				
	128	**129**	1	**1.091**				
	129	**130**	1	**1.016**				
	130	**133**	3	**0.411**				
	133	**134**	1	**0.482**				
	134	135	1	**0.119**				
	135	136	1	**0.124**	**0.101**	**0.1125**		
OGGRC478	3	6	3	**0.103**				**SE Extension**
	30	33	3	**0.162**				**(SEB)**
	33	34	1	**0.166**				
	34	35	1	**0.258**				
	35	36	1	**0.362**				
	36	37	1	**0.382**				
	37	40	3	**0.372**				
	40	43	3	0.081				
	43	46	3	**0.109**				
	67	70	3	**0.169**				
	70	73	3	**0.222**				

	73	76	3	0.25				
	76	79	3	0.229				
	79	82	3	0.206				
OGGRC479	45	48	3	0.209				SE Extension
	75	76	1	0.114				(SEB)
	77	78	1	0.126				
OGGRC480	27	30	3	0.106				SE Extension
	33	36	3	0.448				(SEB)
	36	39	3	0.525				
	39	42	3	0.235	0.231	0.233		
	80	83	3	0.292				
	86	87	1	0.404				
	87	88	1	0.165				
	88	89	1	0.228				
	91	**92**	1	**7.634**	**6.128**	**6.881**	**3m at 2.35g/t Au**	
	92	**93**	1	0.335			**(91-94m)**	
	93	**94**	1	0.276	0.2	0.238		
	94	95	1	0.065				
	95	96	1	0.044				
	96	97	1	0.259				
	97	98	1	0.643				
	98	99	1	0.262				
	99	100	1	0.214				
	100	101	1	0.148				
	101	**102**	1	0.837				
	102	**103**	1	0.753				
	103	**104**	1	0.916				
	104	**105**	1	**1.05**				
	105	**106**	1	0.874				
	106	**107**	1	0.687				
	107	**108**	1	0.368				
	108	**109**	1	**1.067**				
	109	**110**	1	0.074			**17m at 1.85g/t Au**	
	110	**111**	1	0.254			**(101-118m)**	
	111	**112**	1	**8.634**	**10.979**	**9.8065**	**incl. 7m at 3.5g/t Au**	
	112	**113**	1	**3.542**			**(111-118m)**	
	113	**114**	1	**1.496**				
	114	**115**	1	**3.583**				
	115	**116**	1	**2.121**				
	116	**117**	1	**2.47**				
	117	**118**	1	**1.272**				
	118	119	1	0.378				
	119	120	1	0.333				
	120	121	1	0.133				

OGGRC476	39	42	3	**0.247**				**SE Extension**
	104	105	1	**0.113**	**0.139**	**0.126**		**(SEB)**
OGGRC477	15	18	3	**0.152**				**SE Extension**
	21	24	3	**0.427**				**(SEB)**
	24	27	3	**0.871**				
	27	**30**	3	**3.19**				
	30	**33**	3	**2.888**				
	33	**34**	1	**2.584**				
	34	**35**	1	**6.377**				
	35	**36**	1	**4.263**				
	36	**37**	1	**0.865**	**0.793**	**0.829**		
	37	**38**	1	**3.989**			**24m at 3.96g/t Au**	
	38	**39**	1	**13.09**	**12.983**	**13.034**	**(27-51m)**	
	39	**40**	1	**1.541**				
	40	**41**	1	**15.11**	**15.261**	**15.187**	**incl. 8m at 7.27g/t Au**	
	41	**42**	1	**12.8**	**13.081**	**12.9405**	**(35-42m**	
	42	**43**	1	**0.418**				
	43	**44**	1	**4.969**				
	44	**45**	1	**0.437**				
	45	**46**	1	**0.377**				
	46	**47**	1	**1.002**				
	47	**48**	1	**0.338**				
	48	**49**	1	**2.755**				
	49	**50**	1	**0.386**				
	50	**51**	1	**1.6**				
	52	53	1	**0.54**				
	60	63	3	**0.15**				
	90	93	3	**0.25**				

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down-hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• RC sample was collected and split in even metre intervals where sample was dry. Wet sample was speared or on occasion sampled by scooping. RC drill chips from each metre were examined visually and logged by the geologist. Evidence of alteration or the presence of mineralisation was noted on the drill logs. Intervals selected by the site geologist were tested by hand-held XRF and all those with elevated arsenic contents have been bagged and numbered for laboratory analysis. • Duplicate samples are submitted at a rate of approximately 10% of total samples taken (ie one duplicate submitted for every 20 samples). The Vanta XRF Analyser is calibrated before each session and is serviced according to the manufacturer's (Olympus) recommended schedule. • The presence or absence of mineralisation is initially determined visually by the site geologist, based on experience and expertise in evaluating the styles of mineralisation being sought.
Drilling techniques	*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).*	• Drilling technique was Reverse Circulation (RC) with a hammer diameter of 5.5" (140 mm) using a KWL700/T685 drill rig and a B7/1000 Atlas Copco booster unit.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Volume of material collected from each metre interval of drilling completed is monitored visually by the site geologist and field assistants. Dry sample recoveries were estimated at ~95%. Wet sample recovery was lower, estimated to an average of 40%. • Samples were collected and dry sample split using a riffle splitter. • Based on the relatively small number of assays received to date, there is no evidence of either a recovery/grade relationship or of sample bias.
Logging	• *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.*	• 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 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.*	• RC samples were collected and dry sample split using a riffle splitter. Material too moist for effective riffle splitting was sampled using a 4cm diameter spear. Sample submitted to the laboratory comprised three spear samples in different directions into the material for each meter interval.

	• *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.*	• The samples were sent to Intertek labs in Perth for Au analysis by FA50 (Fire Assay on 50g charge). Sample preparation techniques are well-established standard industry best practice techniques. Drill chips are dried and crushed and pulverised (whole sample) to 95% of the sample passing -75µm grind size. • Field QC procedures include using certified reference materials as assay standards at every 20m. One duplicate sample is submitted for every 20 samples and a blank at 50 samples, approximately. • Evaluation of the standards, blanks and duplicate samples assays shows them to be within acceptable limits of variability. • Sample representativity and possible relationship between grain size and grade was confirmed following re-sampling and re-assaying of high-grade interval. • Sample size follows industry standard best practice and is considered appropriate for these style(s) of mineralisation.
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.*	• The assay techniques used for these assays are international standard and can be considered total. Samples were dried, crushed and pulverised to 95% passing -75µm using 50g Fire Assay and analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry. • The handheld XRF equipment used is an Olympus Vanta XRF Analyser and Ora Gold Ltd. follows the manufacturer's recommended calibration protocols and usage practices but does not consider XRF readings sufficiently robust for public reporting. Ora Gold Ltd. uses the handheld XRF data as an indicator to support the selection of intervals for submission to laboratories for formal assay. • The laboratory that carried out the assays is an AQIS registered site and is ISO certified. It conducts its own internal QA/QC processes in addition to the QA/QC implemented by Ora Gold Ltd, as its sample submission procedures. Evaluation of the relevant data indicates satisfactory performance of the field sampling protocols in place and of the assay laboratory. The laboratory uses check samples and assay standards to complement the duplicate sampling procedures practiced by Ora Gold Ltd.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All 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	• *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.*	• Drill hole locations have been established using a differential GPS with an accuracy of ±0.3m. Regular surveys were undertaken every 18m using a Gyro survey tool. • The map projection applicable to the area is Australian Geodetic GDA94, Zone 50.
Data spacing	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Drill hole collars were located and oriented to deliver maximum relevant geological information to

and distribution	• *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.*	allow the geological model being tested to be assessed effectively. • This is still early-stage exploration and is not sufficiently advanced for this to be applicable. • Various composite sampling was applied depending on the geology of the hole. All anomalous sample intervals are reported in Appendix 1. Zones where geological logging and/or XRF analyses indicated the presence of mineralised intervals were sampled on one metre intervals.
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.*	• This programme is the second exploration drilling to test the south-east extension of the Crown Prince main ore body. All drill holes within this area have been drilled 40 degrees north-easterly at -60 degrees dip. Insufficient data has been collected and compiled to be able to establish true widths, orientation of lithologies, relationships between lithologies, or the nature of any structural controls as no diamond drilling was undertaken. The main aim of this programme is to generate geological data to develop an understanding of these parameters. • Data collected so far presents no suggestion that any sampling bias has been introduced.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• When all relevant intervals have been sampled, the samples are collected and transported by company personnel to secure locked storage in Perth before delivery by company personnel to the laboratory for assay.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Internal reviews are carried out regularly as a matter of policy. All assay results are considered 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	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Garden Gully project comprises one granted prospecting licence, P51/3009, six granted exploration licences E51/1661, E51/1737, E51/1609, E51/1708, E51/1790, E51/1791 and four mining leases M51/390, M51/567, M51/886 and M51/889, totaling approximately 217 square kilometres. Ora Gold Limited holds a 100% interest in each lease. The project is partially located in the Yoothapina pastoral lease, 15km north of Meekatharra, in the Murchison of WA. • The licences are in good standing and there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• First workings in the Garden Gully area: 1895 - 1901 with the Crown gold mine. 264 tonnes gold at 1.99 oz/t average (~ 56 g/t Au). Maximum depth~24m. Kyarra Gold Mine (1909 – 1917): 18,790 oz gold from quartz veins in "strongly sheared, decomposed, sericite rich country rock". - Seltrust explored for copper and zinc from 1977, reporting stratigraphically controlled "gossanous" rock from chip sampling and drilling. - In 1988, Dominion gold exploration at Crown defined a >100ppb gold soil anomaly. RAB to 32m: "no significant mineralisation": drilling was "sub-

		parallel to the dip of mineralisation"; best intersection: 15m at 2.38g/t from 5m. - 1989 at Lydia: Julia Mines RAB drill holes 30 m intervals 100m apart across the shear zone targeting the arsenic anomaly. 12m at 5.16 g/t Au from 18m; 6m at 3.04 g/t Au from 18m. No samples deeper than 24m due to poor recovery, so open at depth in the prospective shear zone. Julia also drilled shallow air core at Crown mine, returned best intersection of 2m at 0.4g/t Au from 34m in quartz veins in felsic volcanics. - In 1989, Matlock Mining explored North Granite Well and Nineteenth Hole; best result 8m at 2.1 g/t Au. Supergene zone: grades to 3.17 g/t Au and still open. - 1993 – 2003: St Barbara Mines: RAB, RC on E51/1661. Gold associated with black shale (best: 1m at 0.64 g/t). - In 1996, Australian Gold Resources RAB and RC drilling found Cu, Zn and Ag anomalies (up to 1800ppm Cu, 1650ppm Zn and 3.8 g/t Ag) associated with saprolitic clay and black shales at 60-80m deep on current E51/1661. - 2001-2002, Gamen (Bellissimo & Red Bluff Noms) trenched, sampled, mapped and RC drilled at Crown. Results (up to 0.19 g/t Au) suggest the presence of gold mineralisation further to the east of Crown Gold Mine. - 2008 – 2009: Accent defined targets N and S of Nineteenth Hole from satellite imagery and airborne magnetics.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	- The Garden Gully project comprises now most of the Abbotts Greenstone Belt; comprised of Archaean rocks of the Greensleeves Formation (Formerly Gabanintha); a bimodal succession of komatiitic volcanic mafics and ultramafics overlain by felsic volcanics and 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, linearity with the NE trend of the Abernathy Shear, which is a proven regional influence on structurally controlled gold emplacement in Abbotts and Meekatharra Greenstone Belts and in the Meekatharra Granite and associated dykes. - 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	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*	• All relevant drill hole details are presented in Table 1. • The principal geologic conclusion of the work reported from this programme at the Crown Prince prospect confirms the presence of high-grade gold mineralization in what are interpreted to be steep plunging shoots. Extensive primary gold

	• *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.*	mineralization was also intercepted below the base of oxidation; primary mineralization associated with sulphides, mainly pyrite and arsenopyrite, which offers a very positive outlook for deep potential for the prospect which is to be further tested in follow-up drilling.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• All significant drill intercepts are displayed in Figures 2-3. Full assay data over 0.1g/t Au are included in Appendix 1. No assay grades have been cut. • Arithmetic weighted averages are used. For example, 195m to 198m in OGGRC468 is reported as 3m at 3.45g/t Au. This comprised 3 samples, each of 1m, calculated as follows: [(1*2.535) +(1*5.186) +(1*2.642)] = [10.363/3] = 3.45g/t Au. • No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Insufficient geological data have yet been collected to allow the geometry of the mineralization 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	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to, a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Relevant location maps and figures are included in the body of this announcement (Figures 2-3). Sufficient data have been collected to allow two meaningful cross-sections to be drawn with confidence (Figure 4).
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• This announcement includes the results of 24 RC holes drilled at the Crown Prince Prospect. 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	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including, but not limited to: geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density; groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• This announcement includes 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	• *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.*	• Deeper RC and diamond drilling is planned to commence at Crown Prince as soon as possible to test the potential for down-dip primary mineralisation to the south-east, north-west and down-dip under the main ore body. Diamond drilling will be undertaken to better define the structural setting of the mineralised system.