ASX Announcement | 28 June 2023

Exceptional new high-grade gold intercepts at Crown Prince Gold Prospect

Highlights:

- High-grade gold results returned from drilling at the South-Eastern Ore Body (SEB) of Crown Prince Gold Prospect. High grades returned from the hinge zone of the newly delineated SEB anticline.
- These results come from along strike to the north-east of the SEB structure and indicate the lode is folded with a northern limb showing exceptional mineralisation. Best intercepts include:

  40m @ 17.53g/t Au from 30m incl. **19m @ 36.8g/t Au** from 35m in OGGRC488
  16m @ 35.77g/t Au from 28m and **3m @ 20.38g/t Au** from 10m in OGGRC489
  13m @ 21.9g/t Au from 32m and **9m @ 6.22g/t Au** from 57m in OGGRC490
  12m @ 9.73g/t Au from 6m in OGGRC483
  21m @ 2.53g/t Au from surface in OGGRC502 and
  25m @ 2.00g/t Au from 3m in OGGRC491

- Following earlier high-grade results (8 May & 22 May ASX releases) the Company has undertaken a diamond program to test SEB mineralisation at depth. Four diamond drill holes targeting SEB mineralisation below 100m vertical depth have been drilled from surface and all have intersected sheared and potentially mineralised zones with assays pending.
- From geological logging, the down dip extension of the CVX lode within SEB was intersected at 212m by the deepest diamond hole drilled in this area, with sample results (assays) pending.

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

Drill holes in the current program have successfully delineated extensions to mineralised zones along strike of known mineralisation (to the north-west) and 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 very high-grade extensions to known mineralisation at the SEB ore body, part of the Crown Prince Prospect. These results indicate that the SEB mineralisation is folded in a steeply south westerly plunging anticline with the north-eastern limb being strongly mineralised. With recent results returned from the primary zone showing good continuity to mineralisation, these results have great impact for mineralisation modelling at Crown Prince Prospect. Further encouragement comes from our diamond drilling which has targeted deeper zones and is interpreted to have intersected the mineralised structure at depth. These results will be used in an upcoming resource estimation. All data received so far suggests the SEB zone mineralisation commences at surface, 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 22km north-west of Meekatharra in Western Australia via the Great Northern Highway and the Mt Clere Road (Figure 1).

About one third of the assay results from the recent slim RC drill program undertaken in June targeting the SEB have been received (Table 1, Appendix 1 & Figure 2). The program consisted of 44 holes totaling 3,213m.

A diamond drill program was also concurrently undertaken and consisted of two diamond tails on Main Ore Body (MOB) and four holes with coring from surface over the SEB (see Photo 1 below). All assay results are pending.

The results in this release include a new high-grade extension to the SEB and a new structural interpretation for mineralised shoots at Crown Prince (Figure 2). Mineralised envelopes are contorted and folded between northerly trending sheers. MOB mineralisation occurs in a steep south-east plunging anticline. SEB mineralisation is hosted within a steep south westerly plunging anticline. The two zones are separated by a northerly trending shear zone (Figure 2).

This structural interpretation is based on high grade envelopes encountered in recent RC drilling and also core logging from recent diamond drilling.

All hole details and sampling information are included in Tables 1 and 2. Assay results received to date with more than 0.1ppm Au are included in Appendix 1.

Photo 1 - *DDH1 Rig 28 Diamond Drilling at Crown Prince Targeting Depth Extensions to Mineralisation (Recent RC pads can be seen in the background along the line of gold mineralisation)*

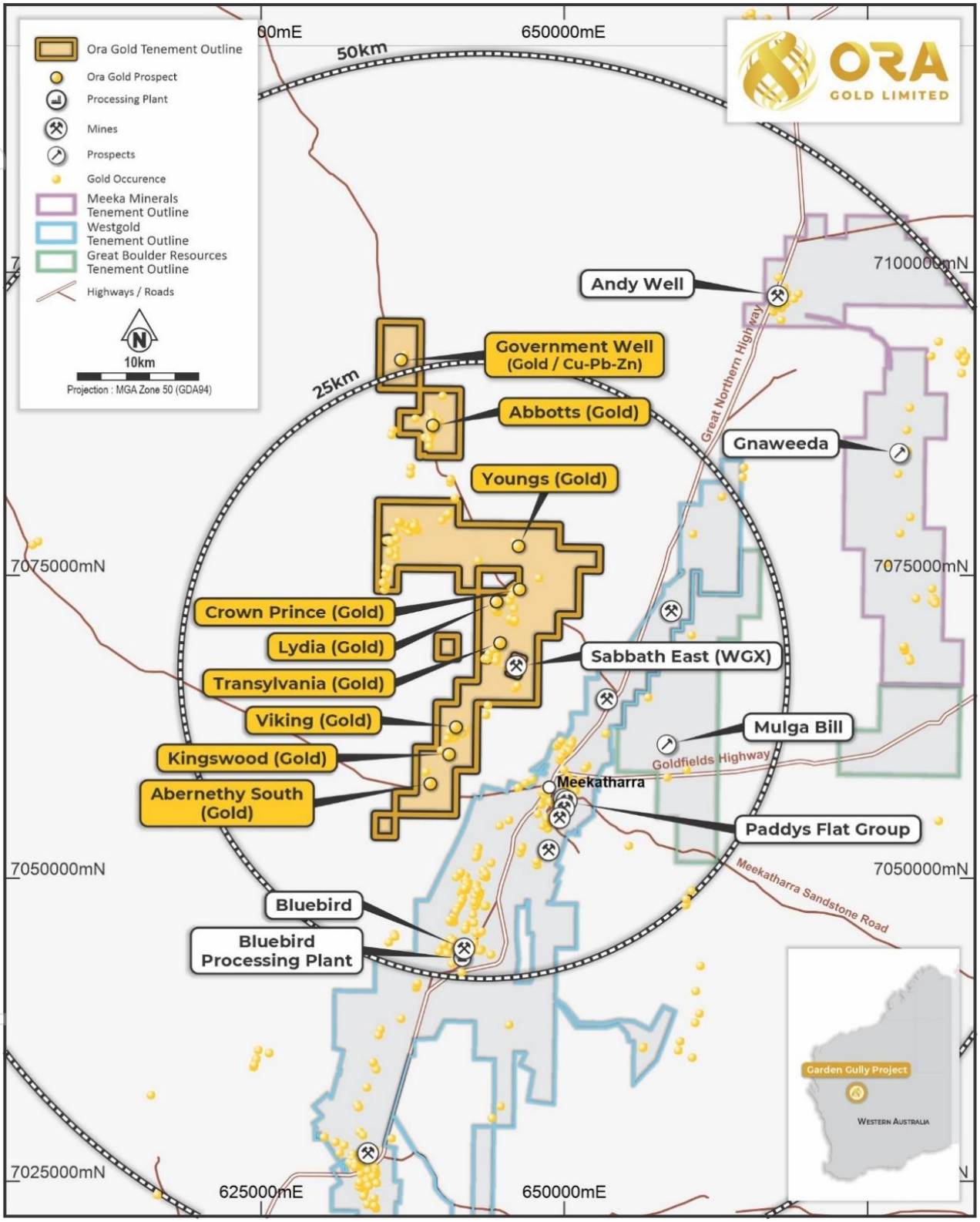

Figure 1. *Garden Gully tenements and location of OAU's gold prospects*

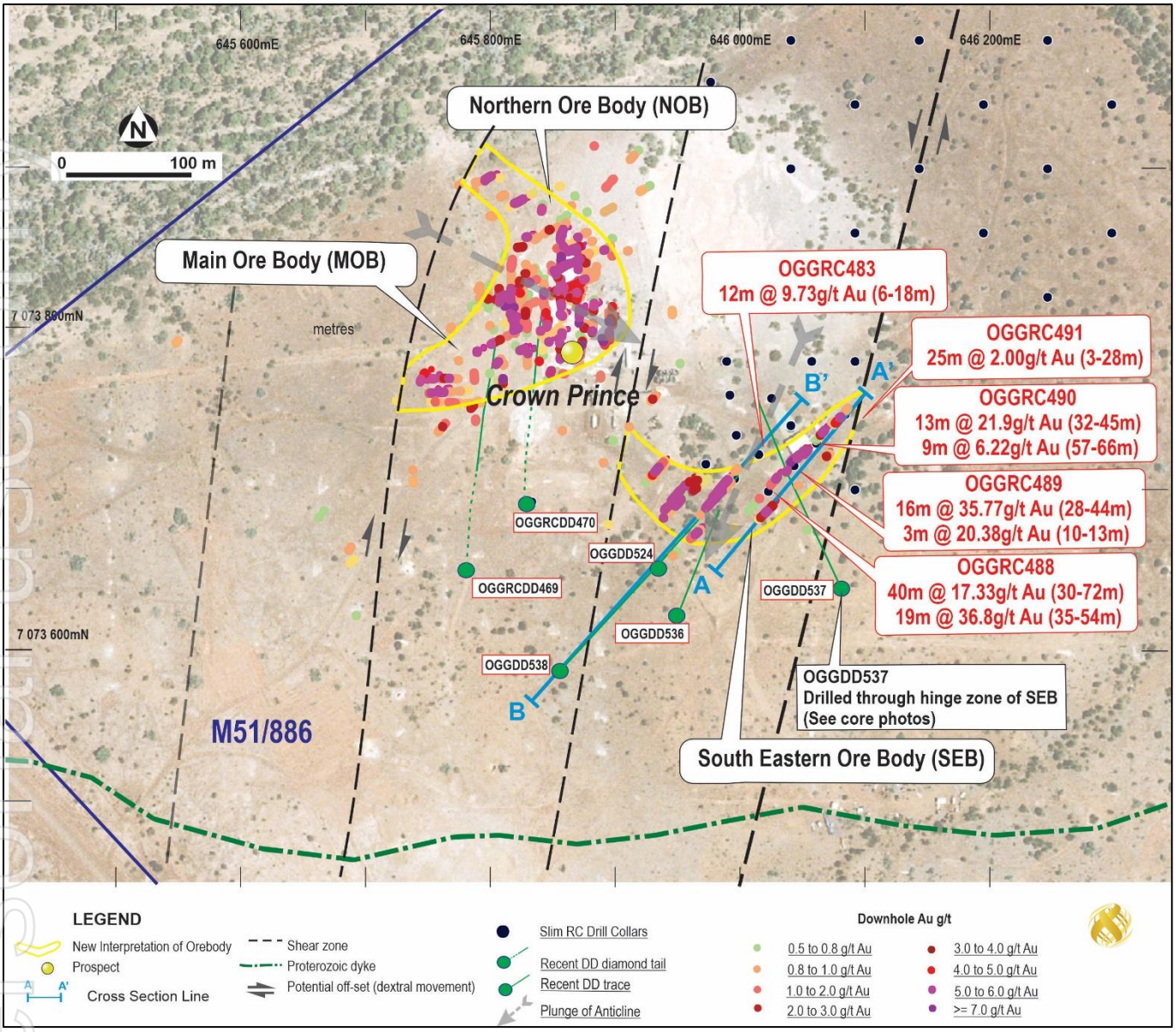

Figure 2. *Significant Intercepts with recent RC drill hole collars, DD hole traces and new interpreted structural setting at Crown Prince Prospect*

South-Eastern Ore Body (SEB)

Exceptional high-grade gold intercepts have been returned and are reported in this release (Table 1, Appendix 1 & Figure 2). They are located over the eastern flank of the newly interpreted anticline structure of SEB (Figures 2, 3 and 4). Assays from two more RC holes are still pending (OGGRC534-535) and both are expected to return gold grades (Figure 4).

The new interpreted structural model shows that the exceptional grades are located on the hinge of the anticline plunging south-westerly and a series of saddle reefs appear to be well preserved (Figure 3). A diamond hole OGGDD537 was drilled north-westerly under the anticlinal structure and a wide sheared (+/- mineralised) zone was intersected between 128-147m down hole (Assays pending, see Photo 2, Figure 2).

Three diamond holes have targeted the down-dip mineralisation of the previously announced intersections at CVX Lode (Figure 4). All have intersected sheared (+/- mineralised) zones confirming the prospectivity and down dip continuity of the hinge zone of the anticlinal structure at SEB (Figure 4). Assay results are pending on both DD and RC holes displayed in blue color.

On the 8 May 2023 the Company released high-grade results from the SEB mineralised zone - a new zone of mineralisation at Crown Prince. Best results include:

- **33m @ 12.72g/t Au** from 57m in OGGRC461, incl. **17m @ 24.40g/t Au** from 67m with outstanding high grades of **73.5g/t Au** (71-72m); **67.06g/t Au** (76-77m); **128.2g/t Au** (80-81m) and **62.17g/t Au** (81-82m)
- **25m @ 3.05g/t Au** from 81m in OGGRC464, incl. **11m @ 5.06g/t Au** from 84m
- **30m @ 1.93g/t Au** from 47m in OGGRC460 incl. **16m @ 2.33g/t Au** from 47m
- **5m @ 6.03g/t Au** from 61m in OGGRC459
- **3m @ 14.09g/t Au** from 86m in OGGRC465

Refer to OAU release 8 May 2023 and JORC Table 1 therein for important geological and sampling information.

On the 22 May 2023 the Company then announced deeper RC (primary zone / fresh rock) mineralisation had been intercepted with the best results including:

- **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

Refer to OAU release 22 May 2023 and JORC Table 1 therein for important geological and sampling information.

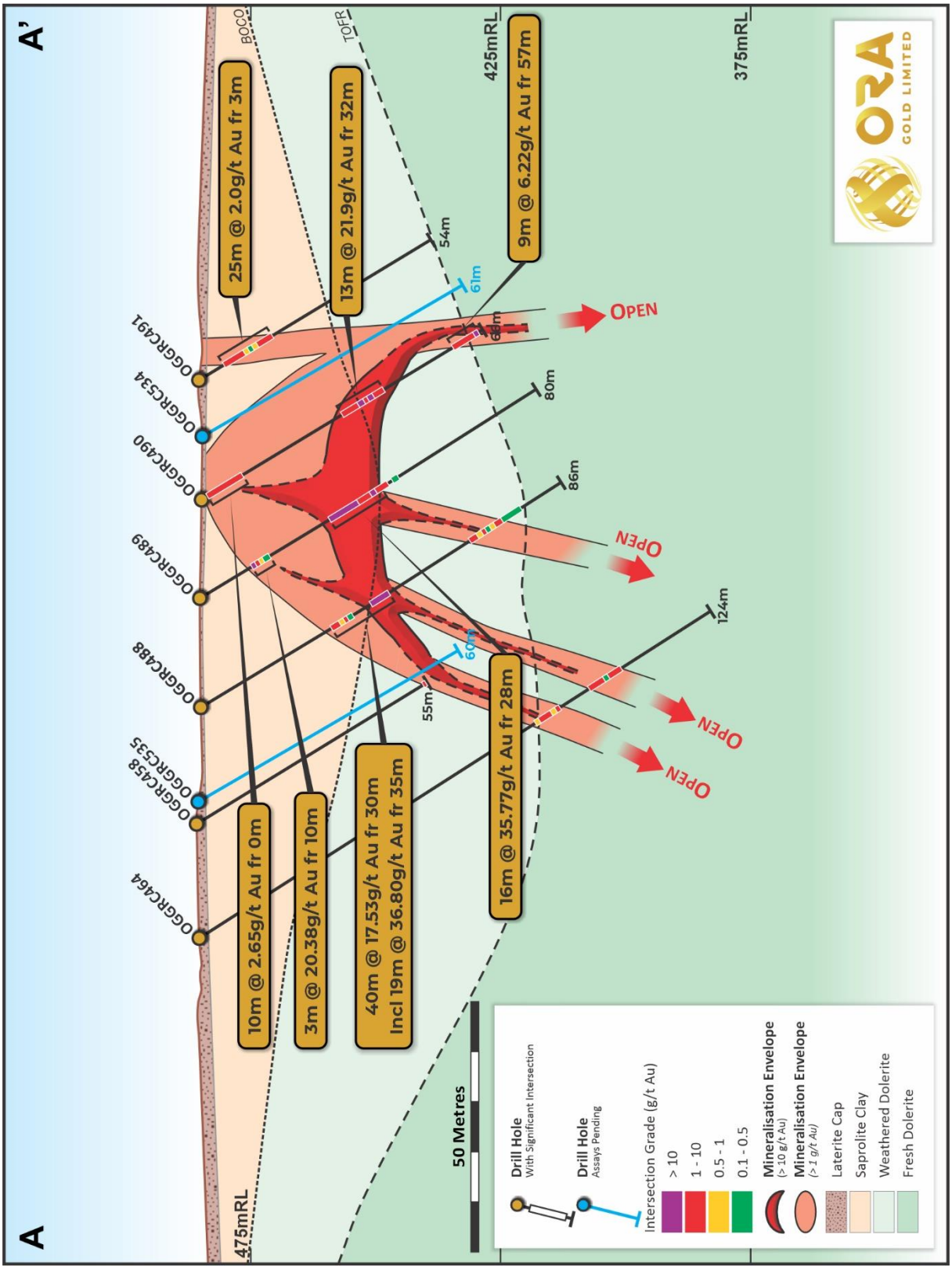

***Figure 3**. Interpreted folded antiform structure of South-Eastern Ore Body (BB' cross-section).*

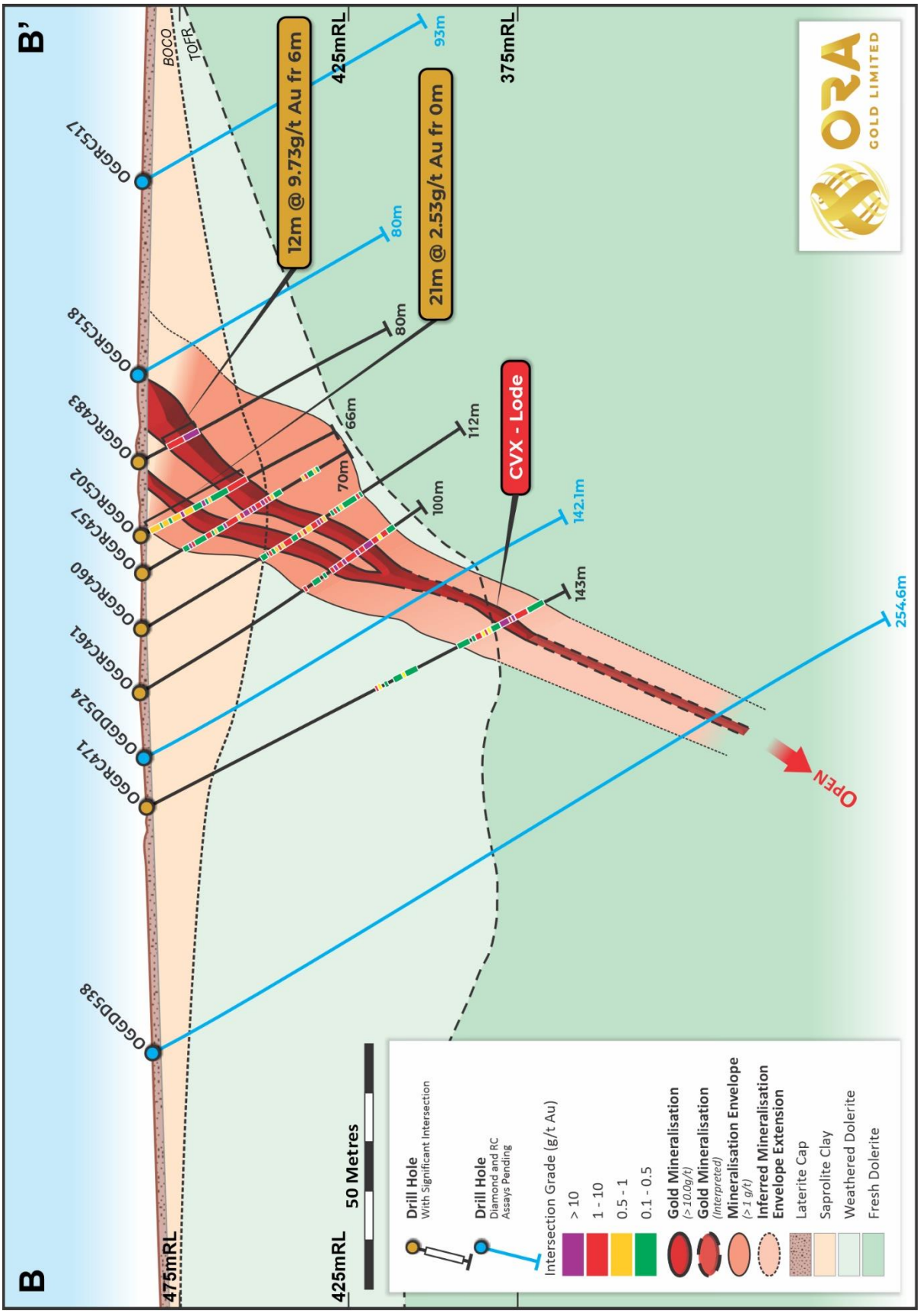

***Figure 4**. Position of Down-dip gold intercepts on the CVX Lode on the South-Eastern Ore Body (AA' cross-section)*

Diamond Drilling through the folded sheared zone of SEB – OGGDD537

To resolve gold mineralisation style and to obtain geological structural data the company recently undertook diamond core drilling at SEB.

Importantly, hole OGGDD537 is drilled through the interpreted SEB antiform. This drill hole was orientated -60º to 335º.

OGGDD537 is interpreted to be drilled perpendicular to the mineralised envelope and hence gives a better indication of true thickness in this position.

The hole intercepted strongly sheared dolerite, quartz veining, quartz-carbonate alteration all indicative of a mineralised lode (see photos 2 and 3).

This interval was down dip from OGGRC488, OGGRC489, and OGGRC464 (refer to these holes for up dip grades).

Important note

The Company notes that visual observations that could be made from Photos 2 and 3 should not be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis which is required to determine the widths and grade of any mineralisation identified in primary geological logging.

The Company also notes that presence of quartz-carbonate alteration does not necessarily equate to gold mineralisation until confirmed by chemical analysis. Furthermore, it is not possible to estimate the grade of gold mineralisation and this will be determined by laboratory analysis reported in full once received. Expected in the next two to four weeks.

Photo 2 – *OGGDD537 Initial core photos showing sheared, altered, quartz-carbrich zone (likely or potentially mineralised) from 127m to 140.3m. This interval is down dip of the high-grade shallow RC intercepts discussed in this release. Assays pending.*

Photo 3 – *OGGDD537 Initial core photos showing sheared, quartz-carbonate altered zone (potentially mineralised) from 140.3m to 148m. This interval is down dip of the high-grade shallow RC intercepts discussed in this release. Assays pending. Interval from 150m onwards less altered and unlikely mineralised. Assays pending.*

Next Steps

Additional drilling is being planned to further delineate the SEB zone of mineralisation between the northerly trending shears.

This drilling will likely comprise RC and diamond core with a focus on 50m to 300m depth below surface.

An initial resource interpretation for SEB is being undertaken which will be included in an update to the broader Crown Prince resource estimate in the September 2023 quarter.

Background and History

The Abbots greenstone belt is a structurally deformed Archean-age package of mafic, ultramafic, and felsic volcaniclastic rocks that is prospective for gold and base metal deposits. Gold mineralisation 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 Project 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
- Crown Prince Prospect is located 33km by road to the 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 mineralised 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 mineralised structures outside of the known resource.

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

For Further Information Contact:

Alex Passmore
Chief Executive Officer
08 9389 6927

Jane Morgan
Investor and Media Relations
jm@janemorganmanagement.com.au
+ 61 (0) 405 555 618

[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.

About Ora Gold

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

The Company is focussed on the Garden Gully Gold Project which comprises a 217km^2 tenure package covering the Abbots Greenstone Belt. The project has multiple gold prospects along the belt with the most advanced being the Crown Prince Prospect. Gold mineralisation in the belt is controlled by major north trending structures and contact zones between felsic and mafic metamorphosed rocks.

Crown Prince Prospect is located within a granted mining lease and is advancing towards development.

Capital Structure

ASX Code: OAU

3,937m Shares on Issue	**$2.9m Cash** (end March 2023)	**Market Capitalisation $11.81m**
1,833m Unlisted Options		**Top 20 holders 51%**

***Table 1**. RC drill hole details and sampling information*

Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	Depth	Prospect	Sampling details
OGGRC483	RC	646060	7073712	485	40	-60	80	**SEB**	**Assays received**
OGGRC484	RC	646046	7073724	485	40	-60	80	**SEB**	**Assays received**
OGGRC485	RC	646068	7073747	485	40	-60	80	**SEB**	**Assays received**
OGGRC486	RC	646093	7073770	485	40	-60	80	**SEB**	**Assays received**
OGGRC487	RC	646042	7073749	485	40	-60	80	**SEB**	**Assays received**
OGGRC488	RC	646066	7073689	485	40	-60	86	**SEB**	**Assays received**
OGGRC489	RC	646082	7073705	485	40	-60	80	**SEB**	**Assays received**
OGGRC490	RC	646096	7073719	485	40	-60	66	**SEB**	**Assays received**
OGGRC491	RC	646114	7073737	485	40	-60	54	**SEB**	**Assays received**
OGGRC492	RC	645990	7073912	485	40	-60	54	**SEB**	**Assays received**
OGGRC493	RC	646030	7073944	485	40	-60	57	**SEB**	**Assays received**
OGGRC501	RC	646024	7073705	485	40	-60	75	**SEB**	**Assays received**
OGGRC502	RC	646047	7073694	485	40	-60	66	**CP East**	**Assays received**
OGGRC503	RC	646080	7073970	485	40	-60	69	**CP East**	**Assays Pending**
OGGRC504	RC	646160	7073970	485	40	-60	72	**CP East**	**Assays Pending**
OGGRC505	RC	646120	7073930	485	40	-60	63	**CP East**	**Assays Pending**
OGGRC506	RC	646080	7073890	485	40	-60	78	**CP East**	**Assays Pending**
OGGRC507	RC	646040	7073770	485	40	-60	80	**CP East**	**Assays Pending**
OGGRC508	RC	646080	7073810	485	40	-60	80	**CP East**	**Assays Pending**
OGGRC509	RC	646120	7073850	485	40	-60	80	**CP East**	**Assays Pending**
OGGRC510	RC	646160	7073890	485	40	-60	75	**CP East**	**Assays Pending**
OGGRC511	RC	646200	7073930	485	40	-60	80	**CP East**	**Assays Pending**
OGGRC512	RC	646240	7073970	485	40	-60	80	**CP East**	**Assays Pending**
OGGRC513	RC	646280	7073930	485	40	-60	80	**CP East**	**Assays Pending**
OGGRC514	RC	646240	7073890	485	40	-60	75	**CP East**	**Assays Pending**
OGGRC515	RC	646200	7073850	485	40	-60	80	**CP East**	**Assays Pending**
OGGRC516	RC	646160	7073810	485	40	-60	76	**CP East**	**Assays Pending**
OGGRC517	RC	646120	7073770	485	40	-60	93	**CP East**	**Assays Pending**
OGGRC518	RC	646080	7073730	485	40	-60	80	**CP East**	**Assays Pending**
OGGRC519	RC	646120	7073690	485	40	-60	39	**CP East**	**Assays Pending**
OGGRC520	RC	646160	7073730	485	40	-60	80	**CP East**	**Assays Pending**
OGGRC521	RC	646200	7073770	485	40	-60	80	**CP East**	**Assays Pending**
OGGRC522	RC	646240	7073810	485	40	-60	80	**CP East**	**Assays Pending**
OGGRC523	RC	646280	7073850	486	40	-60	80	**CP East**	**Assays Pending**
OGGRC525	RC	646320	7073890	485	40	-60	80	**CP East**	**Assays Pending**
OGGRC526	RC	646320	7073810	485	40	-60	56	**CP East**	**Assays Pending**
OGGRC527	RC	646280	7073770	485	40	-60	66	**CP East**	**Assays Pending**
OGGRC528	RC	646240	7073730	485	40	-60	66	**CP East**	**Assays Pending**
OGGRC529	RC	646200	7073690	485	40	-60	69	**CP East**	**Assays Pending**

Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	Depth	Prospect	Sampling details
OGGRC530	RC	646160	7073650	485	40	-60	36	**CP East**	**Assays Pending**
OGGRC531	RC	646240	7073650	485	40	-60	64	**CP East**	**Assays Pending**
OGGRC532	RC	646280	7073690	485	40	-60	60	**CP East**	**Assays Pending**
OGGRC533	RC	646320	7073730	485	40	-60	57	**CP East**	**Assays Pending**
OGGRC534	RC	646101	7073733	485	40	-60	61	**SEB**	**Assays Pending**
OGGRC535	RC	646053	7073676	485	40	-60	60	**SEB**	**Assays Pending**

SEB- *South-Eastern Ore Body* **MOB**- *Main Ore Body* ***CP East***- *Crown Prince East*

Table 2*. Diamond drill hole details and sampling information*

Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	From	To	Total Depth	Prospect	Comments
OGGRCDD469	RCDD	645880	7073641	486	1.48	-59.54	124	283.1	283.1	MOB	**Diamond Tail**
OGGRCDD470	RCDD	645919	7073683	486	358.2	-60.68	155	281	292.5	MOB	**Diamond Tail**
OGGDD524	DD	646000	7073647	485	40.41	-60.25	0	142	142.1	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGDD536	DD	645879	7073682	485	19.95	-70.4	0	220.2	220.23	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGDD537	DD	646110	7073630	485	335.95	-59.41	0	250.1	250.1	SEB	Assays Pending
OGGDD538	DD	645940	7073580	485	40	-60.28	0	254.6	254.6	SEB	Assays Pending

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	Int(m)	Au	Au Rpt	Avg.	Prospect	Intersection
OGGAC483	0	6	6	0.697			SEB	
	6	12	6	4.193			SEB	12m at 9.73g/t Au
	12	18	6	14.44	16.104	15.273	SEB	(6-18m)
	18	24	6	0.308			SEB	
	24	30	6	0.412			SEB	
	30	36	6	0.303			SEB	
OGGAC484	0	6	6	0.352			SEB	
	18	24	6	0.108			SEB	
	52	53	1	0.278			SEB	
	53	54	1	0.254			SEB	
OGGAC485	0	6	6	0.242			SEB	
	24	30	6	0.94			SEB	
	30	36	6	0.267			SEB	
OGGAC486	0	6	6	0.375			SEB	
	12	18	6	0.647			SEB	
	18	24	6	0.538			SEB	
	30	36	6	0.387			SEB	
	36	42	6	0.178			SEB	
OGGAC487	0	6	6	0.386			SEB	
	12	18	6	0.138			SEB	
OGGAC488	0	6	6	0.156			SEB	
	12	18	6	0.241	0.285	0.263	SEB	
	18	24	6	0.13			SEB	
	24	25	1	0.123			SEB	
	25	26	1	0.232			SEB	
	27	28	1	0.236			SEB	
	30	31	1	2.634			SEB	40m at 17.53g/t Au
	31	32	1	1.126			SEB	(30-72m)
	32	33	1	0.07			SEB	incl.
	33	34	1	2.947			SEB	19m at 36.8g/t Au
	34	35	1	0.416			SEB	(35-54m)
	35	39	4	1.475			SEB	
	39	40	1	172.4			SEB	
	40	41	1	181.3	158.83	170.05	SEB	
	41	42	1	310.3	302.25	306.27	SEB	
	42	43	1	20.76			SEB	
	43	48	5	1.202			SEB	
	48	54	6	4.333			SEB	
	54	60	6	0.245			SEB	
	60	64	4	0.7			SEB	
	64	65	1	2.667			SEB	

	65	66	1	6.11			SEB	
	66	67	1	0.524			SEB	
	67	68	1	1.23			SEB	
	68	69	1	0.313			SEB	
	69	70	1	0.663			SEB	
	70	71	1	3.514			SEB	
	71	72	1	2.827			SEB	
	72	73	1	0.129			SEB	
	73	**74**	1	0.117			SEB	
	74	80	6	0.21			SEB	
OGGAC489	0	4	4	0.595			SEB	
	4	5	1	0.613			SEB	
	5	6	1	0.204			SEB	
	6	7	1	0.212			SEB	
	7	8	1	0.436			SEB	
	8	9	1	0.657			SEB	
	9	10	1	0.158			SEB	
	10	11	1	2.811	2.811		SEB	3m at 20.38g/t Au
	11	12	1	57.03	57.034		SEB	(10-13m)
	12	13	1	1.302	1.302		SEB	
	13	14	1	0.515	61.147		SEB	
	14	15	1	0.105			SEB	
	15	**16**	1	0.324			SEB	
	16	22	6	0.873			SEB	
	22	28	6	0.968			SEB	
	28	31	3	19.79	13.485	16.638	SEB	16m at 35.77g/t Au
	31	32	1	64.12			SEB	(28-44m)
	32	33	1	31.65			SEB	
	33	34	1	19.6			SEB	
	34	35	1	165.8			SEB	
	35	36	1	195.8	189.9	192.84	SEB	
	36	37	1	17.77			SEB	
	37	38	1	2.933			SEB	
	38	39	1	1.709			SEB	
	39	40	1	9.696			SEB	
	40	41	1	11.58			SEB	
	41	42	1	2.619			SEB	
	42	43	1	1.074			SEB	
	43	44	1	1.051			SEB	
	45	46	1	0.149			SEB	
	46	**47**	1	0.319			SEB	
	58	64	6	0.381			SEB	
	64	70	6	0.112			SEB	
OGGAC490	0	2	2	1.224			SEB	10m at 2.65g/t Au
	2	3	1	2.223			SEB	(0-10m)

	3	4	1	2.412			SEB	
	4	5	1	4.586			SEB	
	5	6	1	6.643			SEB	
	6	7	1	2.185			SEB	
	7	8	1	2.408			SEB	
	8	9	1	2.092			SEB	and
	9	10	1	1.468			SEB	
	10	11	1	0.128			SEB	
	11	12	1	0.074			SEB	
	12	18	6	0.527			SEB	
	18	21	3	1.551			SEB	
	21	22	1	0.111			SEB	
	24	25	1	0.598			SEB	
	26	27	1	0.126			SEB	
	32	33	1	3.554			SEB	13m at 21.9g/t Au
	33	34	1	1.039			SEB	(32-45m)
	34	35	1	2.721			SEB	
	35	36	1	2.082			SEB	
	36	37	1	7.405			SEB	
	37	38	1	239.6	216.05	227.82	SEB	
	38	39	1	8.801			SEB	
	39	40	1	24.98			SEB	
	40	45	5	1.321			SEB	
	45	50	5	0.54			SEB	and
	52	53	1	0.532			SEB	
	53	54	1	0.064			SEB	
	54	55	1	0.33			SEB	
	55	56	1	0.625			SEB	
	56	57	1	0.73			SEB	
	57	58	1	9.837	9.144	9.4905	SEB	9m at 6.22g/t Au
	58	59	1	3.132			SEB	(57-66m)
	59	60	1	2.914			SEB	
	60	61	1	2.078			SEB	
	61	62	1	6.311			SEB	
	62	63	1	6.461	6.134	6.2975	SEB	
	63	64	1	6.452			SEB	
	64	65	1	7.151	6.941	7.046	SEB	
	65	66	1	12.04	12.538	12.29	SEB	
OGGAC491	0	3	3	0.781			SEB	
	3	4	1	1.419			SEB	25m at 2.0g/t Au
	4	5	1	1.067			SEB	(3-28m)
	5	6	1	2.194			SEB	
	6	7	1	5.654			SEB	
	7	8	1	5.052			SEB	
	8	9	1	3.622			SEB	

	9	10	1	**0.619**			**SEB**	
	10	11	1	**0.251**			**SEB**	
	11	12	1	**0.51**			**SEB**	
	12	13	1	**1.066**			**SEB**	
	13	14	1	**1.412**			**SEB**	
	14	15	1	**8.828**			**SEB**	
	15	16	1	**9.611**			**SEB**	
	16	**17**	1	**0.375**			**SEB**	
	17	20	3	**0.144**			**SEB**	
	20	24	4	**1.291**	**0.885**	**1.088**	**SEB**	
	24	25	1	**0.226**			**SEB**	
	25	26	1	**1.174**			**SEB**	
	26	27	1	**0.948**			**SEB**	
	27	28	1	**1.187**			**SEB**	
	28	29	1	**0.137**			**SEB**	
	29	30	1	**0.614**			**SEB**	
	30	31	1	**0.137**			**SEB**	
	31	32	1	0.014			**SEB**	
	32	**33**	1	**0.268**			**SEB**	
	42	43	1	**0.209**			**SEB**	
	43	44	1	**0.144**			**SEB**	
	52	53	1	**0.904**			**SEB**	
	53	54	1	**0.424**			**SEB**	
OGGAC492	0	6	6	**1.615**			**CP North-East**	
	6	12	6	**0.165**			**CP North-East**	
OGGAC493	0	6	6	**0.423**			**CP North-East**	
	6	12	6	**0.271**			**CP North-East**	
OGGAC502	0	1	1	0.053			**SEB**	
	1	2	1	**6.16**			**SEB**	**21m at 2.53/t Au**
	2	3	1	**3.592**			**SEB**	**(0-21m)**
	3	4	1	**0.584**			**SEB**	
	4	5	1	**0.387**			**SEB**	
	5	6	1	**1.788**			**SEB**	
	6	7	1	**1.075**			**SEB**	
	7	8	1	**0.428**			**SEB**	
	8	9	1	**1.965**			**SEB**	
	9	10	1	**1.782**			**SEB**	
	10	11	1	**3.54**			**SEB**	
	11	12	1	**25.13**			**SEB**	
	12	13	1	**0.582**			**SEB**	
	13	14	1	**0.736**			**SEB**	
	14	15	1	**1.243**			**SEB**	
	15	16	1	**0.162**	**0.194**	**0.178**	**SEB**	
	16	17	1	**0.11**			**SEB**	
	17	18	1	**0.129**			**SEB**	

	18	19	1	0.034			**SEB**	
	19	20	1	**0.41**			**SEB**	
	20	21	1	**3.279**			**SEB**	
	21	27	6	**0.258**			**SEB**	
	27	33	6	**2.041**			**SEB**	
	33	39	6	**0.436**			**SEB**	
	39	45	6	**0.64**			**SEB**	
	45	51	6	**0.936**			**SEB**	
	51	57	6	**0.39**			**SEB**	
	57	63	6	**0.871**			**SEB**	
	63	66	3	**0.279**			**SEB**	

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 meter intervals where sample was dry. Wet sample was speared or on occasion sampled by scooping. RC drill chips from each meter 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 Analyzer 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 a slimline Reverse Circulation (RC) with a hammer diameter of 3.5" (88.9mm) using a track mounted KWL700/T685 drill rig. Diamond drilling was undertaken by DDH1 using a Sandvick DE880 truck mounted drill rig with HQ diameter from surface which was changed to NQ2 within the fresh rocks below 100m. No assays are reported on diamond drilling.
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, colors, alteration types and minerals estimates are recorded. • Representative chips are retained in chip trays for each meter interval drilled. • The entire length of each drill hole is logged and evaluated.
Sub-sampling techniques and	• *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.*	• 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

sample preparation	• *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.*	laboratory comprised three spear samples in different directions into the material for each meter interval. • The samples were sent to Intertek labs in Perth for Au analysis by FA50 (Fire Assay on 50g charge). Sample preparation techniques are well-established standard industry best practice techniques. Drill chips are dried and crushed and pulverized (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 pulverized to 95% passing -75µm using 50g Fire Assay and analyzed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical (Atomic) Emission Spectrometry. • The handheld XRF equipment used is an Olympus Vanta XRF Analyzer 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 program included no twin holes. • Data is collected and recorded initially on hand-written logs with summary data subsequently transcribed in the field to electronic files that are then copied to head office. • No adjustment to assay data has been needed.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.*	• 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.

	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill hole collars were located and oriented to deliver maximum relevant geological information to allow the geological model being tested to be assessed effectively. • This is still early-stage exploration and is not sufficiently advanced for this to be applicable. • Various composite sampling was applied depending on the geology of the hole. All anomalous sample intervals are reported in Appendix 1. Zones where geological logging and/or XRF analyses indicated the presence of mineralised intervals were sampled on one meter intervals.
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 program 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 program 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 program 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:*	• 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

	• *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.*	prospect confirms the presence of high-grade gold mineralisation in what are interpreted to be steep plunging shoots. Extensive primary gold mineralisation was also intercepted below the base of oxidation; primary mineralization associated with sulfides, 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 2-4. Full assay data over 0.1g/t Au are included in Appendix 1. No assay grades have been cut. • Arithmetic weighted averages are used. For example, 195m to 198m in OGGRC489 is reported as 3m at 20.38g/t Au. This comprised 3 samples, each of 1m, calculated as follows: [(1*2.811) +(1*57.034) +(1*1.302)] = [61.147/3] = 20.38g/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 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	• *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 2-4). Sufficient data have been collected to allow two meaningful cross-sections to be drawn with confidence (Figures 3-4).
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 13 RC holes drilled at the Crown Prince Prospect. The reporting is comprehensive and thus by definition balanced. It represents early results of a larger program 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 program. As additional relevant information becomes available it will be reported and announced to provide context to current and planned programs.
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. Additional diamond drilling will be undertaken to better define the structural setting of the mineralised system.