ASX Announcement | 18 March 2024

Additional High-Grade Gold Intersection at Crown Prince

Highlights

- Initial assay results from the start of 2024 RC drilling at Southeastern Zone (SEZ) has delivered further high-grade gold mineralisation down dip from previously reported intersections.
- Recent new intercepts include:
  - **15m at 9.91g/t Au** from 88m including **2m at 54.17g/t Au** from 100m and **5m at 6.60g/t Au** from 31m in OGGRC662
  - **1m at 8.67g/ t Au** from 276m in OGGRC541
  - **4m at 1.72g/t Au** from 172m in OGGRC663
- The results in this announcement relate to the first batch of assays received from drilling which commenced in early February 2024.
- Results are pending for 39 holes totaling 4,151m drilled in February and March 2024.

Ora Gold Limited **(ASX: OAU**, "**Ora**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to report exploration results from RC drilling at the Crown Prince Prospect (M51/886) part of Ora's Garden Gully Gold Project (Figure 1).

The advanced Crown Prince Prospect ("**Crown Prince**") continues to be a focus as a key growth area for gold resources. The prospect predominantly comprises the Southeastern and Main Zones. High-grade gold assay results discussed in this release include results from OGGRC662. Importantly this hole successfully targeted depth extensions of the eastern area of Southeastern Zone mineralisation. The intersection sits just within the resource block model (northeastern end of the deposit) and is likely to result in a grade uplift and strike extensions when incorporated into future models.

Assay results discussed in this announcement are shown in Appendix 1 & Figures 2-5. RC hole details are included in Table 1.

Alex Passmore Ora Gold's CEO commented: *"We are very pleased with the initial assay results from Ora's RC drilling program targeting growth at Southeastern Zone which continues to demonstrate high-grade gold mineralisation at depth. We look forward to following up with further drilling which is focused on adding to the known strike and depth extent of Crown Prince."*

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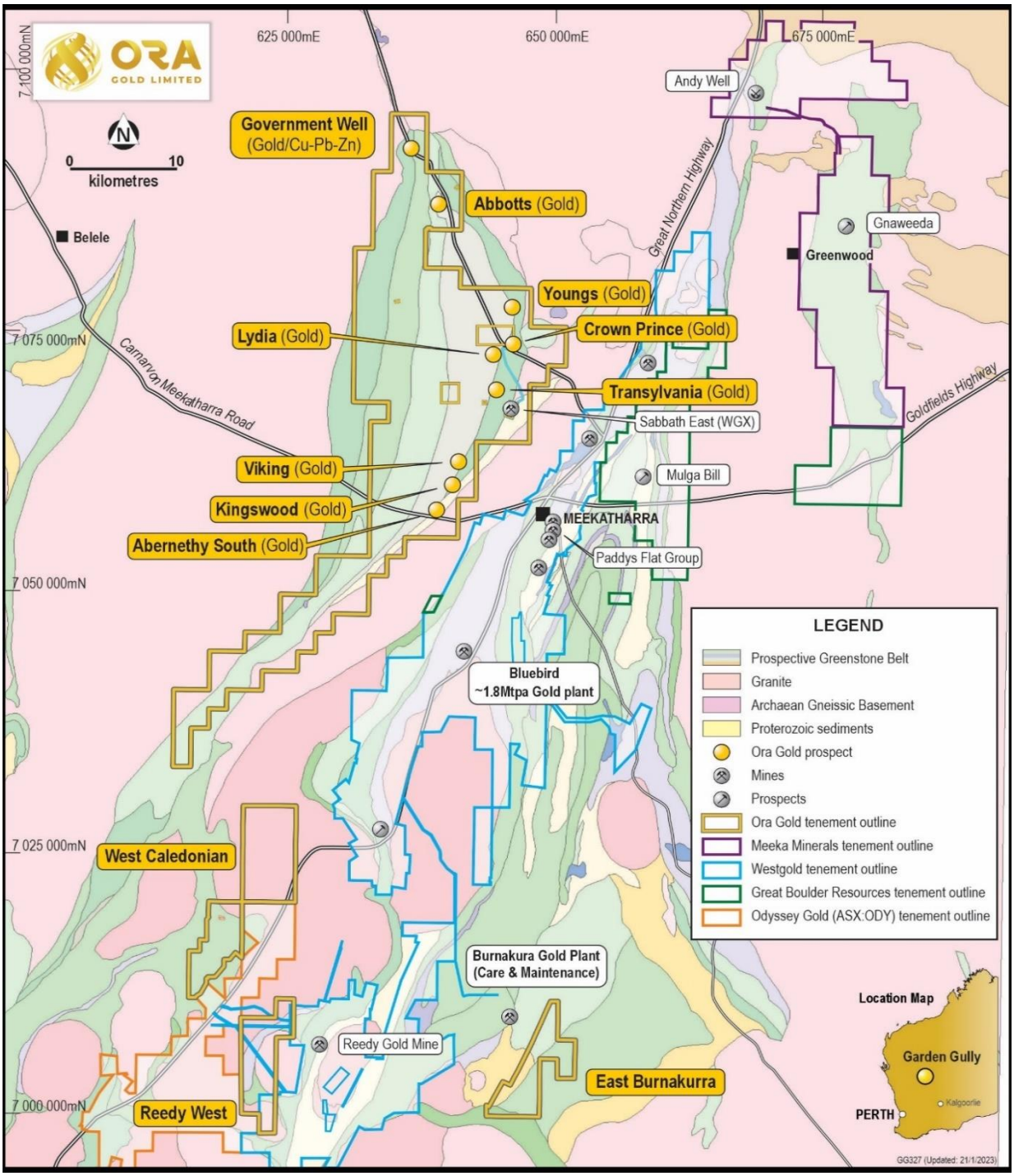

Figure 1. *Ora Gold Regional Tenements - Crown Prince located 21km north of Meekatharra*

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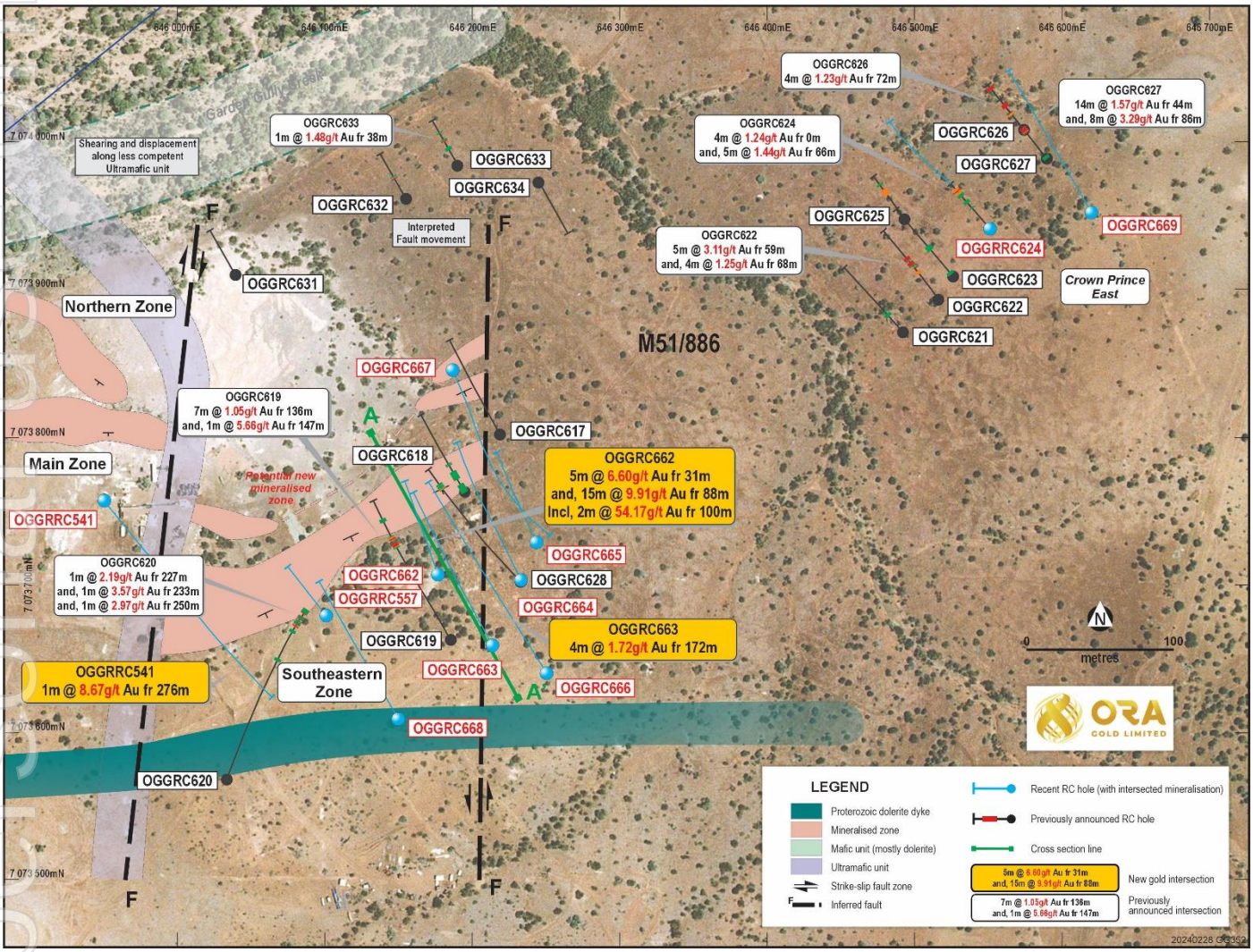

Figure 2. *Significant gold intercepts from the recent deep RC holes with the new interpreted structural setting at Southeastern Zone and Crown Prince East*

The best intersection returned in the initial results from RC drilling was returned in OGGRC662 being **15m at 9.91 g/t Au** from 88m including **2m at 54.17g/t Au from 100m** (Figures 2-5 and Appendix 1). The intersection is at the eastern end of the existing resource model (Figure 3) and is expected to increase the grade profile in this area (Figure 4).

This is down dip of the previously intersected high grade within OGGSRC563 (12m at 8.26g/t Au from 28m, refer OAU ASX release 21 September 2023).

Assays received from OGGRC663 further down dip from OGGRC662 (around 75m away) intersected the mineralised structure at depth, albeit at a lower grade (4m @ 1.72g/t Au). Refer Figure 5. Follow up drilling to confirm grades in this deeper area is planned.

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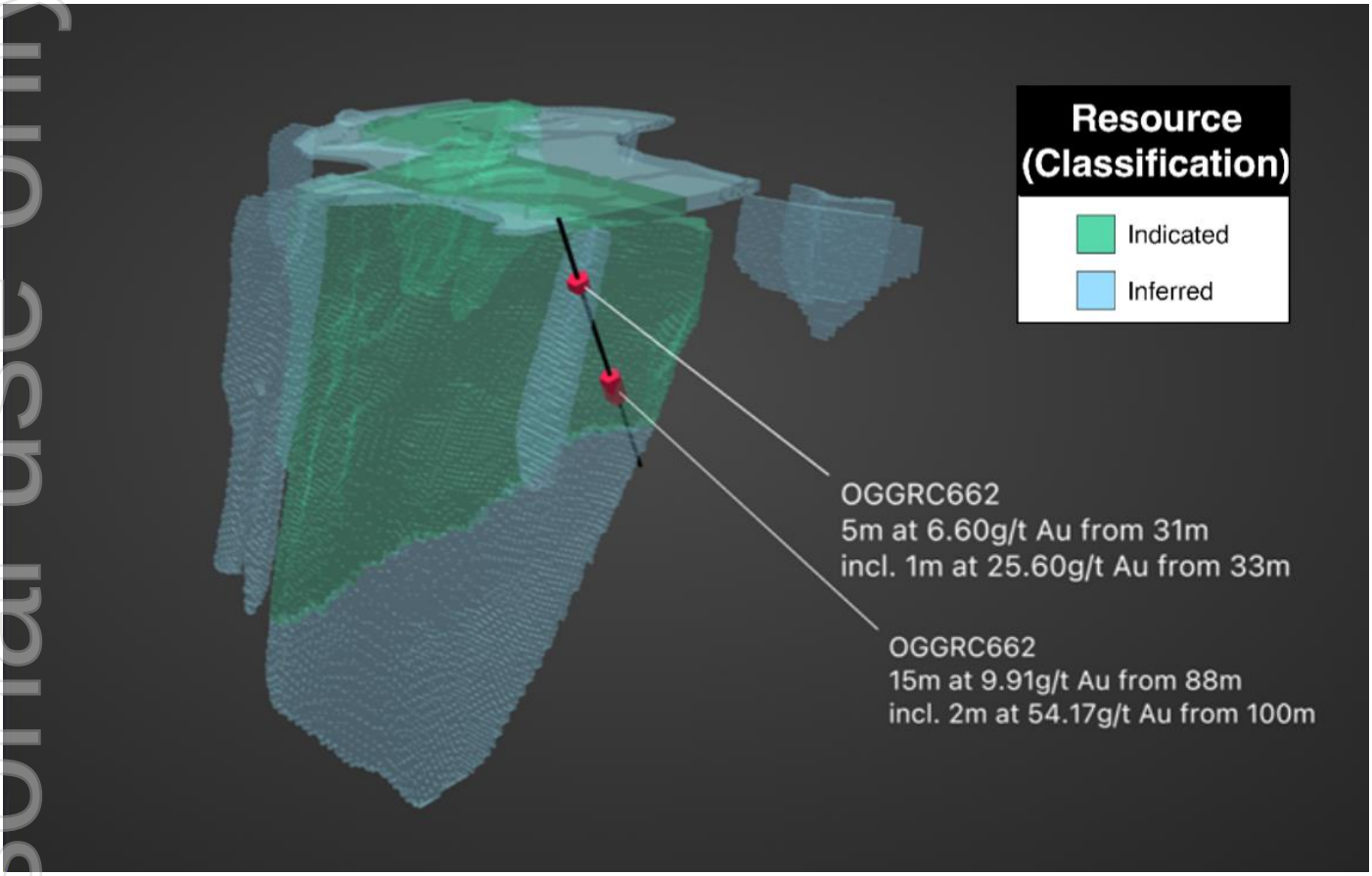

Figure 3. Perspective View (3D) looking North West with Indicated and Inferred Resource Blocks - *Drill intersection in OGGRC662 in relation to 2024 Crown Prince resource model Inferred and Indicated Category Blocks (see Ora ASX Announcement 6 February 2024 for further detail on Ora's Crown Prince Mineral Resource)*

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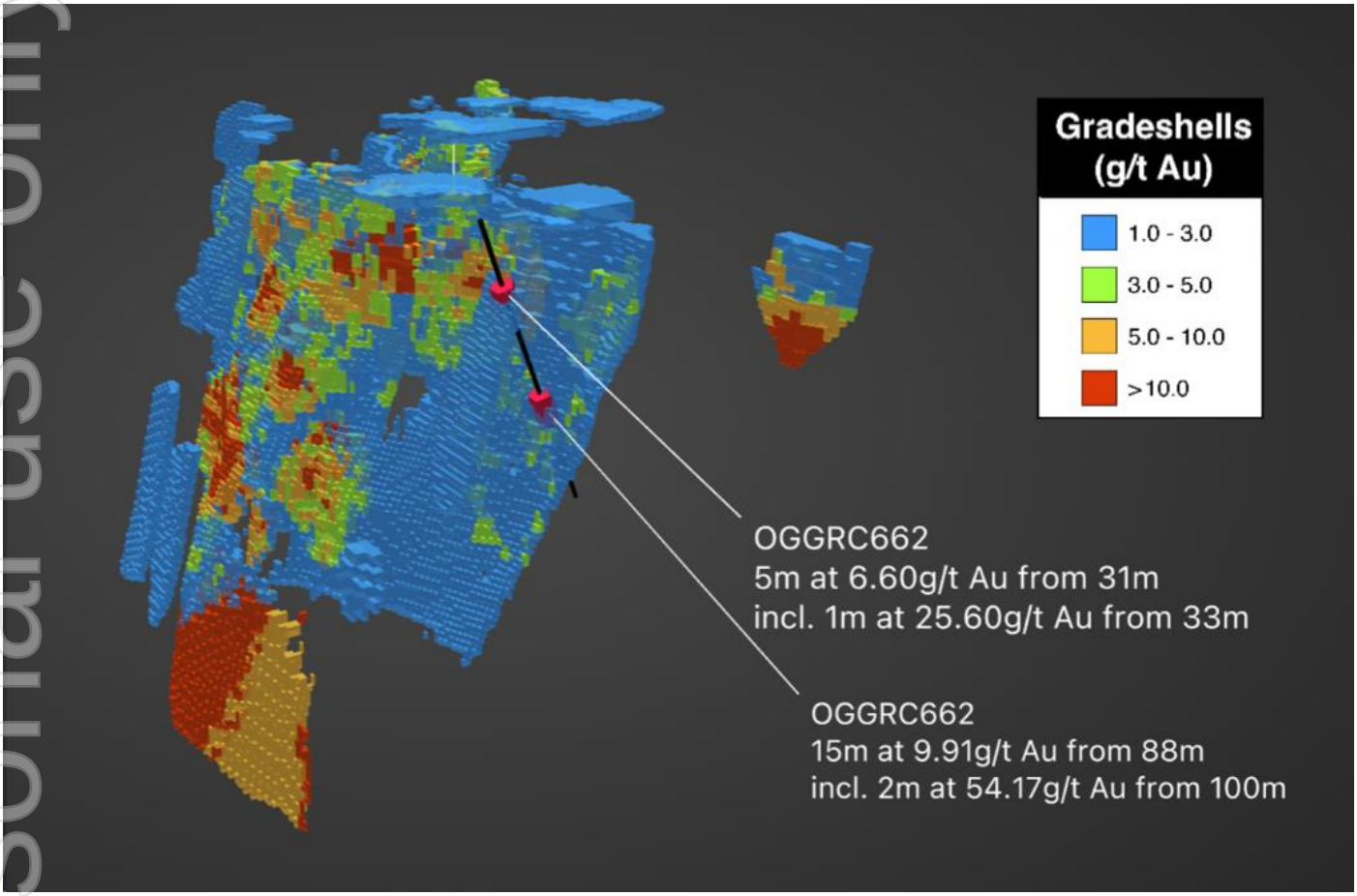

Figure 4. Perspective View (3D) looking North West with Block Grades Above 1 g/t Au - *Drill intersection in OGGRC662 in relation to 2024 Crown Prince resource blocks above 1 g/t Au and shaded by grade (refer legend for grade ranges) (see Ora ASX Announcement 6 February 2024 for further detail on Ora's Crown Prince Mineral Resource)*

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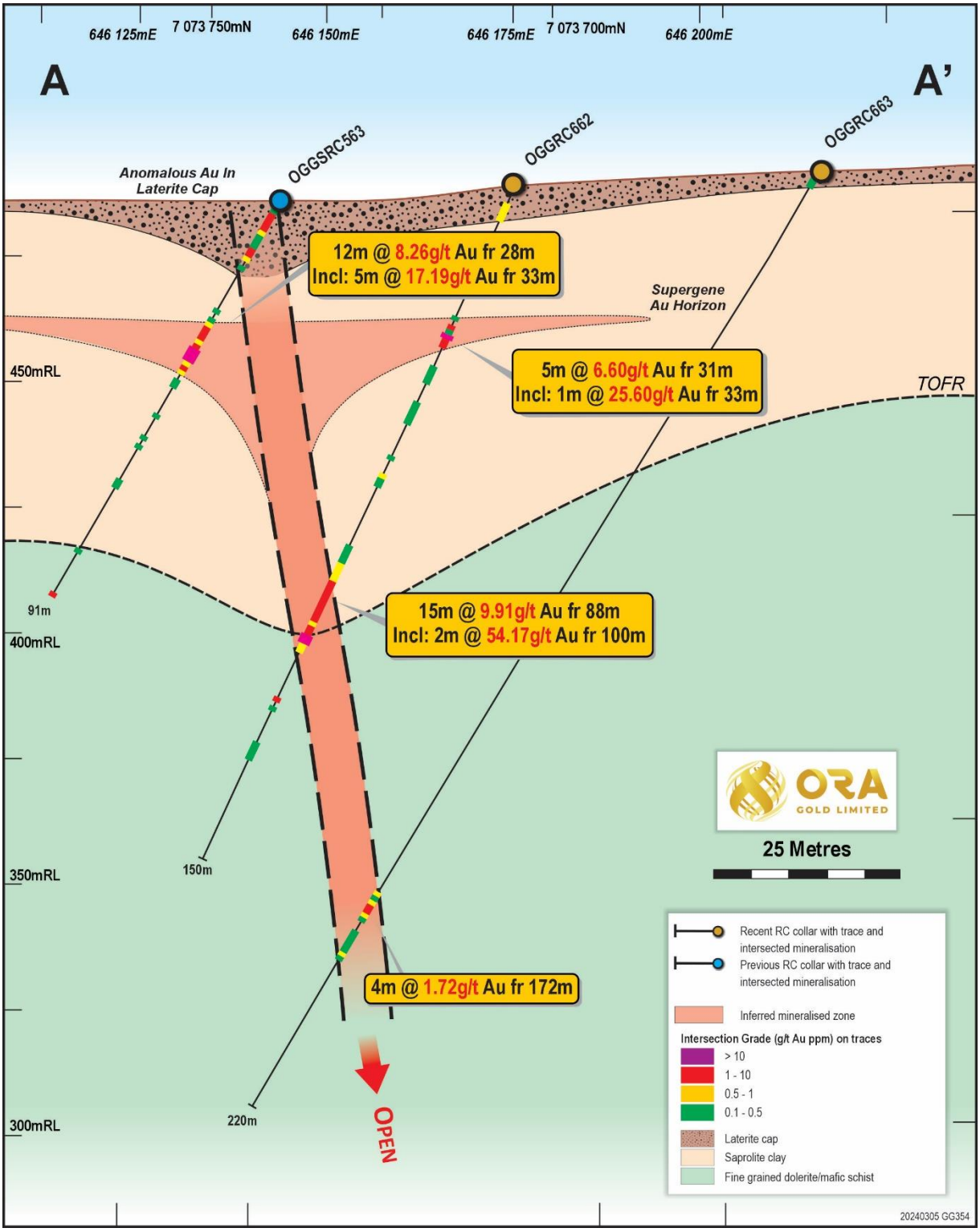

Figure 5. *Cross section looking north-east showing position of OGGRC662 and OGGRC663*

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***Table 1**. Recent reverse circulation (RC) drill hole location and drilling details summary*

Hole ID	Type	Easting	Northing	Dip	Azimuth	RL	From	Depth	Prospect	Sampling Details
OGGRC541	RC	645950	7073756	-61	140.35	485	170 (re-entry)	320	Crown Prince	**Assays received**
OGGRC557	RC	646101	7073679	-60	321.41	487	60 (re-entry)	84	Crown Prince	Assays Pending
OGGRC624	RC	646552	7073940	-60	320	485	80 (re-entry)	220	Crown Prince East	Assays Pending
OGGRC662	RC	646177	7073707	-64	342	489	0	150	Crown Prince	**Assays received**
OGGRC663	RC	646214	7073659	-60	330	492	0	220	Crown Prince	**Assays received**
OGGRC664	RC	646234	7073703	-61	330	489	0	210	Crown Prince	**Assays received**
OGGRC665	RC	646244	7073729	-60	330	489	0	132	Crown Prince	**Assays received**
OGGRC666	RC	646251	7073640	-61	328.5	487	0	312	Crown Prince	Assays Pending
OGGRC667	RC	646187	7073846	-61	154.7	485	0	258	Crown Prince	Assays Pending
OGGRC668	RC	646150	7073609	-60	330	493	0	228	Crown Prince	Assays Pending
OGGRC669	RC	645429	7065541	-60	320	493	0	210	Crown Prince East	Assays Pending
OGGRC670	RC	639144	7087490	-60	270	522	0	180	Abbotts	Assays Pending
OGGRC671	RC	639117	7087608	-60	270	525	0	170	Abbotts	Assays Pending
OGGRC672	RC	636871	7093315	-60	95	537	0	150	Government Well	Assays Pending
OGGSRC673	SRC	646409	7073776	-60	330	485	0	80	Crown Prince	Assays Pending
OGGSRC674	SRC	646393	7073807	-60	330	496	0	80	Crown Prince	Assays Pending
OGGSRC675	SRC	646379	7073838	-60	330	485	0	82	Crown Prince	Assays Pending
OGGSRC676	SRC	646276	7073715	-60	325	490	0	79	Crown Prince	Assays Pending
OGGSRC677	SRC	646281	7073694	-60	325	490	0	73	Crown Prince	Assays Pending
OGGSRC678	SRC	646306	7073680	-60	325	485	0	64	Crown Prince	Assays Pending
OGGSRC679	SRC	646322	7073643	-60	325	485	0	76	Crown Prince	Assays Pending
OGGSRC680	SRC	646338	7073615	-60	325	485	0	76	Crown Prince	Assays Pending

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OGGSRC681	SRC	646361	7073582	-60	325	485	0	79	Crown Prince	Assays Pending
OGGSRC682	SRC	646123	7073782	-60	325	485	0	120	Crown Prince	Assays Pending
OGGSRC683	SRC	646568	7073402	-60	150	485	0	70	Crown Prince	Assays Pending
OGGSRC684	SRC	646485	7073654	-60	90	485	0	80	Crown Prince	Assays Pending
OGGSRC685	SRC	647849	7073708	-60	90	485	0	85	Crown Prince	Assays Pending
OGGSRC686	SRC	646030	7073455	-60	90	496	0	80	Crown Prince	Assays Pending
OGGSRC687	SRC	646062	7073451	-60	90	495	0	80	Crown Prince	Assays Pending
OGGSRC688	SRC	645856	7073767	-60	90	488	0	80	Crown Prince	Assays Pending
OGGSRC689	SRC	645853	7073756	-60	360	493	0	90	Crown Prince	Assays Pending
OGGSRC690	SRC	645792	7073673	-60	360	480	0	40	Crown Prince	Assays Pending
OGGSRC691	SRC	645701	7073784	-60	50	491	0	51	Crown Prince	Assays Pending
OGGSRC692	SRC	645839	7073592	-60	50	479	0	40	Crown Prince	Assays Pending
OGGSRC693	SRC	645828	7073601	-60	133	489	0	65	Crown Prince	Assays Pending
OGGSRC694	SRC	646230	7073849	-60	133	486	0	116	Crown Prince	Assays Pending
OGGSRC695	SRC	646181	7073754	-60	240	467	0	63	Crown Prince	Assays Pending
OGGSRC696	SRC	646494	7074015	-60	320	484	0	85	Crown Prince	Assays Pending
OGGSRC697	SRC	644285	7072776	-60	130	490	0	80	Lydia	Assays Pending
OGGSRC698	SRC	644279	7072757	-60	105	481	0	80	Lydia	Assays Pending
OGGSRC699	SRC	638995	7087322	-60	105	481	0	80	Abbotts	Assays Pending
OGGSRC700	SRC	638953	7087304	-60	270	525	0	73	Abbotts	Assays Pending
OGGSRC701	SRC	639133	7087585	-60	270	525	0	112	Abbotts	Assays Pending
OGGSRC702	SRC	639013	7087248	-60	270	525	0	80	Abbotts	Assays Pending

*OGGRC541, OGGRC557 and OGGRC624 are re-entered holes

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Next Steps

The Southeastern Zone mineralisation is open along strike to the north and down dip, with mineralisation persisting below 200m. The Company's current round of drilling is focused on delineating higher-grade zones and extensions to known mineralisation.

Scout drilling at Abbots and Lydia Prospects is also being undertaken ahead of more substantial RC drilling at these deposits.

The Company continues to interpret results as they come to hand.

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

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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

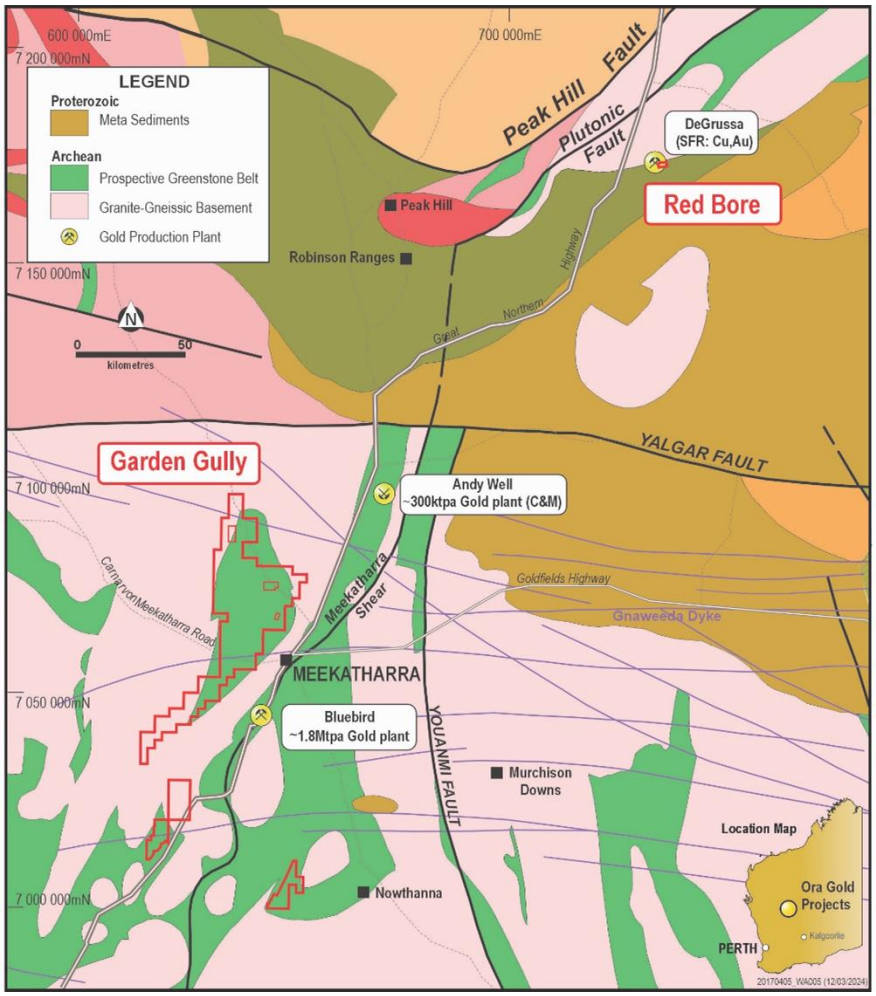
Ora Gold Limited (ASX:OAU) is a mineral exploration and development company which holds a substantial package of tenements in the prolific Murchison goldfield near Meekatharra, Western Australia.

The Company is focused on the Garden Gully Gold Project which comprises a 677km^2 tenure package covering the Abbotts Greenstone Belt and other key regional structures. 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.

Ora Gold Project Location



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

Hole ID	From	To	Int	Au(ppm)	Au Rpt	Average	Intersection
OGGRC541	181	182	1	0.146			
	182	183	1	0.072			
	183	184	1	0.189			
	184	185	1	0.362			
	185	186	1	0.119			
	186	187	1	0.623	0.759	0.691	
	187	188	1	1.709			
	188	189	1	0.71			
	189	190	1	0.639			
	190	191	1	0.246			
	191	192	1	0.155			
	192	196	1	0.673			
	196	200	1	0.352			
	200	204	1	0.322			
	204	208	1	0.072			
	208	209	1	0.099			
	209	210	1	0.375			
	210	211	1	0.59			
	211	212	1	0.393			
	212	213	1	0.41			
	213	214	1	0.831			
	214	215	1	1.073			
	215	216	1	0.474			
	216	217	1	0.36	0.166	0.263	
	217	218	1	1.131			
	218	219	1	2.001			
	219	220	1	0.128			
	220	221	1	0.576			
	221	222	1	0.623			
	222	223	1	0.15			
	223	224	1	0.1			
	242	243	1	0.434			
	245	246	1	0.108			
	246	247	1	0.024			
	247	248	1	0.314			
	252	253	1	0.213			
	258	259	1	0.116			
	262	263	1	0.983			
	263	264	1	0.275			
	264	265	1	0.678			
	265	266	1	0.658			
	268	269	1	0.112			

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	269	270	1	0.047			
	270	271	1	0.272			
	271	272	1	0.063			
	272	273	1	0.197			
	273	274	1	0.392			
	274	275	1	0.265			
	275	276	1	1.366			
	276	277	1	8.67			
	277	278	1	0.712			
	278	279	1	0.542			
	279	280	1	0.504			
	280	281	1	1.434			
	281	282	1	0.284			
	282	283	1	1.228			
	283	284	1	0.177			
	284	285	1	0.138			
OGGRC662	4	8	4	0.533			
	29	30	4	0.208			
	30	31	1	0.015			
	31	32	1	1.241			**5m at 6.6g/t Au**
	32	33	1	0.379			**(31-36m)**
	33	34	1	25.586	25.684	25.635	
	34	35	1	2.012			
	35	36	1	3.228			
	36	40	4	0.03			
	40	44	4	0.216			
	44	48	4	0.089	0.096	0.0925	
	60	61	1	0.256			
	64	65	1	0.631			
	65	66	1	0.118			
	66	67	1	0.108			
	67	68	1	0.084			
	80	84	4	0.102			
	84	88	4	0.991			
	88	89	1	2.289			**15m at 9.91g/t Au**
	89	90	1	3.799			**(88-103)**
	90	91	1	1.503			
	91	92	1	2.797			**incl.**
	92	93	1	2.056			
	93	94	1	1.757			**2m at 54.17g/t Au**
	94	95	1	2.529			**(100-102m)**
	95	96	1	7.919			

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	96	97	1	1.14			
	97	98	1	0.577			
	98	99	1	1.696	0.781	1.2385	
	99	100	1	2.795			
	100	101	1	113.424	73.924	93.674	
	101	102	1	15.328	14.031	14.6795	
	102	103	1	0.742		54.17675	
	103	104	1	0.68			
	114	115	1	1.781			
	115	116	1	0.047			
	116	117	1	0.102			
	124	128	1	0.287			
	128	129	1	0.015			
	129	130	1	0.217			
OGGRC663	0	4	4	0.191			
	170	171	1	0.541			
	171	172	1	0.207			
	172	173	1	0.822			**4m at 1.72g/t Au**
	173	174	1	1.271	1.232	1.2515	**(172-176m)**
	174	175	1	3.995	4.101	4.048	
	175	176	1	0.773			
	176	177	1	0.109			
	177	178	1	0.05			
	178	179	1	0.081	0.13		
	179	180	1	0.102			
	180	181	1	0.303			
	181	182	1	0.17			
	182	183	1	0.221			
	183	184	1	0.435			
	184	185	1	0.5			
	185	186	1	0.478			
OGGRC664	4	8	4	0.198			
OGGRC665	110	111	1	0.24			
	116	117	1	0.201			
	117	118	1	0.189			
	118	119	1	0.101			

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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 a Reverse Circulation (RC) with a hammer diameter of 5.5" (130mm) using a truck mounted 660 Schramm drill rig with a 1350cfm/500psi onboard Sullair compressor.
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 meter interval drilled. • The entire length of each drill hole is logged and evaluated.

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Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• 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. • 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.

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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 project MGA2020, Zone 50.
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 programme is the third exploration drilling to test the south-east extension of the Crown Prince main ore body. All drill holes within this area have been drilled 320 to 360 degrees north-westerly 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.*	• 541Internal 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.)

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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 of one prospecting license, P51/3009, twenty-one granted exploration licenses E51/1737, E51/1661, E51/1708, E51/1609, E51/1790, E51/1791, E51/2150, E51/1709, E51/1888, E51/1924, E51/1936, E51/1963, E51/1989, E51/2002, E51/2012, E51/2013, E51/2014, E51/2015, E51/1932, E51/1972, E51/1973 and four mining leases M51/390, M51/567, M51/886 and M51/889, totaling approximately 677km2. 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

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		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. • Au in the Southernmost tenements (E51/1989, E51/2002 E51/1936) have a similar orogenic depositional style to the rest of the Garden Gully Prospects but is hosted within the Meekatharra-Wydgee greenstone belt. The area is characterized by the Norrie group and the Meekatharra Formation (part of the Poelle Group). The Noorie Group comprises of thick successions of pillowed and massive tholeiitic basalts and conformably overlying felsic volcanics with interbedded Banded Iron Formations and felsic rocks of the Yaloginda Formation. The Meekatharra formation is composed of weakly metamorphosed basalt, komatiic basalt and other ultramafic rocks. The Au is associated with the Burnakura Shear Zone which is again typical of a brittle to semi-ductile shear zone which would form semi-continuous dilatational veins. The local Burnakura Mine (under care and maintenance by Monument) is located approximately 3km away from Ora's tenements and features mineralization dominated by steeply dipping quartz (±minor sulphides) veins orientated parallel to the foliation of the fault zone. • Mineralisation in the West Caledonian tenements (E51/1709 and E51/2013) can be shown in the Kohinoor open pit mine. This is an isolated gold mine and features Au mineralisation located on the contact between banded iron formations and meta basalts and associated with steep SW plunging ore shoots which are structurally controlled by shear zone orientated NW-SE. within this mine there is a high association with sulphides (pyrite and

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		pyrrhotite) and quartz veining which runs parallel to the shear zones. Much of the tenement is largely untested greenstone belt. • 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*
	  ○ *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.*
		• 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 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, 172m to 176m in OGGRC663 is reported as 4m at 1.72g/t Au. This comprised 4 samples, each of 1m, calculated as follows: [(1*0.822) +(1*1.25) +(1*4.048) +(1*0.773)] = [6.894/4] = 1.72g/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.*	• 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

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	• *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').*	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 a meaningful cross-section 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 5 RC drill holes. The reporting is comprehensive and thus by definition balanced.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including, but not limited to: geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density; groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• This announcement includes 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 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.*	• Additional deeper RC drilling will be undertaken between Southeastern Zone and Crown Prince East to test the potential for high grade gold and the link between these two mineralized structures. More diamond drilling will be undertaken to better define the structural setting of the mineralized systems.

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