ASX Announcement

13 July 2022

GOLD POTENTIAL ON ABERNETHY SHEAR ZONE

Ora Gold Limited (ASX: OAU) (Ora Gold or Company) is pleased to announce that the previous air core and recent diamond hole have returned encouraging gold intersections at Kingswood prospect and the assessment of previous work along the entire Abernethy Shear Zone indicates potential for significant gold discoveries within this deep crustal structure. The core from the recent diamond hole has added significant structural and geochemical data on the tonalitic intrusion and its gold potential along the 4km strike length between Abernethy Well South and Airstrip gold prospects.

***Highlights*:**

- *Petrology on selected core sections of recently drilled diamond hole OGGDD439 at Kingswood has identified the presence of electrum(gold) within brecciated core of the tonalite intrusive;*
- *Core observations, petrological assessment and systematic XRF data analysis show that the intrusive rocks are differentiated from the same intermediate/mafic source with a felsic leuco-tonalite core;*
- *This felsic zone is the most competent and brittle part of the intrusive which could host the bulk of gold mineralisation;*
- *Some weak hydrothermal alteration is evident, however gold mineralisation is considered structurally controlled and the high-grade mineralisation within the Abernethy Shear is seen to be hosted by the most deformed parts of the intrusive or on the sidewall contacts against rocks with better reductant characteristics;*
- *Larger diameter drilling is required to assess the potential for a large deposit at depth or along strike in the primary zone.*

Abernethy Shear Zone is one of the best-defined mineralised structures in the entire Abbotts Greenstone Belt and has the potential to significantly increase gold resources in addition to Crown Prince, Lydia and Transylvania. It has been targeted in the past by various explorers including WMC Resources Ltd., Tantalum Australia NL, Australian Gold Mines, Accent Resources and more recently Doray Minerals Ltd. It is completely concealed by transported cover and was defined by sparse drilling between the Viking prospect to the north-east, and Abernethy Well South to the south-west over a strike length of more than seven kilometres (Figure 1).

Apart from the Kingswood prospect, many gold occurrences have been previously drilled along the Abernethy Shear Zone and shallow targets include outcropping basement to the east of the Airstrip prospect where the transported cover is very thin. In addition to gold mineralisation, the zone remains prospective for sulphide-related deposits as indicated by the Doray, 2013 electromagnetic survey, which identified many basement conductors that remain untested (Figures 2 and 4).

Interpretation of the lithology from historical drilling shows that the best gold intersections were returned from the strongly deformed footwall and hanging wall of a competent tonalitic intrusive with the metasediments and chloritic schists (Figure 3 and Table 3). Limited air core drilling undertaken

by Ora Gold in November 2021 returned encouraging gold intersections at the Kingswood prospect over 1.6 kilometres on the median part of the Abernethy Shear Zone and where most of the drilling was undertaken by Doray Minerals during the 2011-2012 exploration program (Figure 5).

Kingswood Gold Prospect-Abernethy Shear Zone

Diamond hole OGGDD439 was drilled easterly at the Kingswood prospect totalling 225.4m and was aimed to gain structural, lithological and metallogenic information of the tonalitic intrusive emplaced within the Abernethy Shear Zone (Figures 5 and 6). All the details of the hole are included in Table 1 and the significant gold, silver and arsenic assays are shown in Table 2.

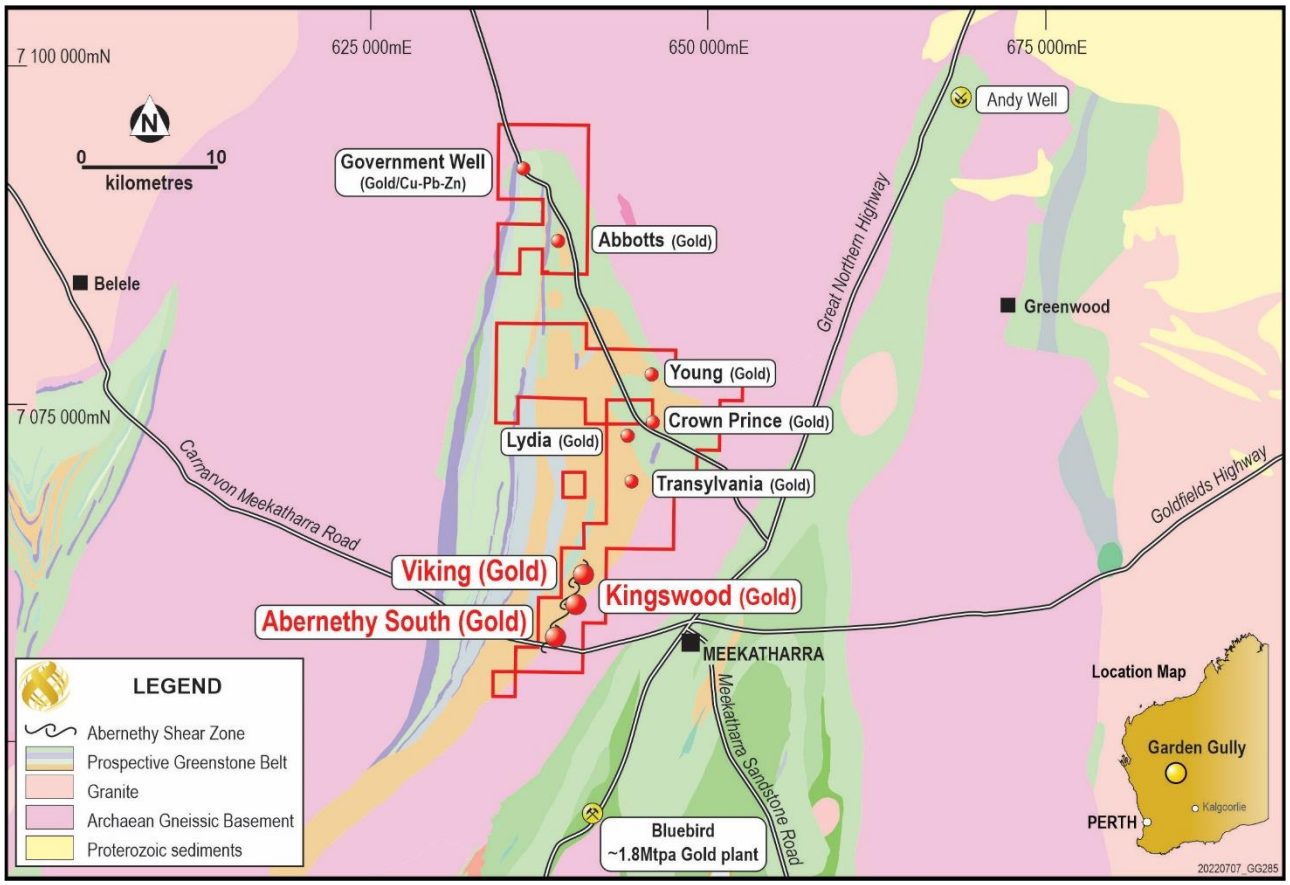

Figure 1: *Location of the prospects within the Garden Gully Project*

The hole was designed to also test the down dip extension of previous gold mineralisation intersected by air core drill holes (Figures 5-6). The hole was drilled from surface with HQ diameter to the depth of 95.4m and reduced to NQ2 to the final depth of 225.4m. The current detailed core logging, systematic hand-held XRF readings and petrological samples show a complex mineralised felsic-intermediate-mafic intrusion within this section of the regional Abernethy Shear Zone which is located within the proximity of the granitic continental margin.

Table 1. Diamond drill hole details *(MGA 2020, Zone 50)*

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth	Azimuth	Dip	Lease ID	Prospect
OGGDD439	639410	7060110	480	225.4	90	-60	E51/1790	Kingswood

Petrographic and mineragraphic descriptions of various sections of the core done by Craig Rugless from Pathfinder Exploration Pty. Ltd. show that the tonalitic intrusion has both margins of quartz-dioritic composition. It is suggested that the felsic core of the high-level intrusion could be differentiated from the same type of magma. Petrology shows a leuco-tonalite rock for the more

competent and brittle core which hosts various quartz veins with sulphidic veinlets consisting of pyrite, sphalerite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite and grains of electrum-gold (Figure 6 and Table 2).

Most of the brecciated zones with high density of quartz veining, in places, are also hosted by the felsic leuco-tonalite. Significant sections of core loss have been recorded within the hanging wall of the felsic core due to friable consistency of the rock and difficult ground conditions. The more intermediate/mafic edges are strongly deformed and remnants of melanocratic minerals and skeletal grains of magnetite are also present. Low-grade gold mineralisation is also present within more ductile zones of quartz-diorite rocks.

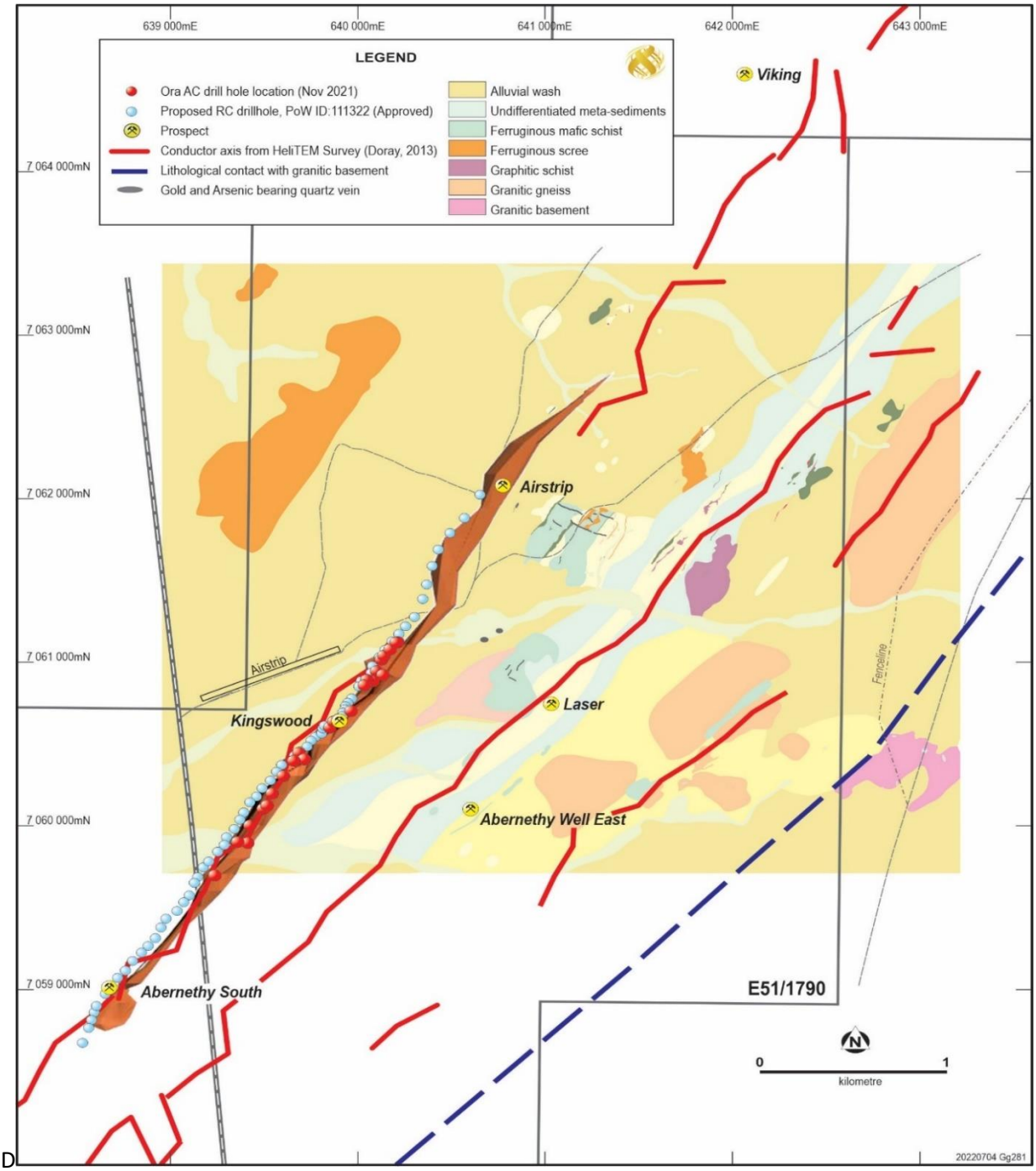

Figure 2: *Outcropping geology, modelled tonalite from historical drilling, conductor axes (Doray 2013 HeliTEM survey) and proposed further drilling at Abernethy gold prospects*

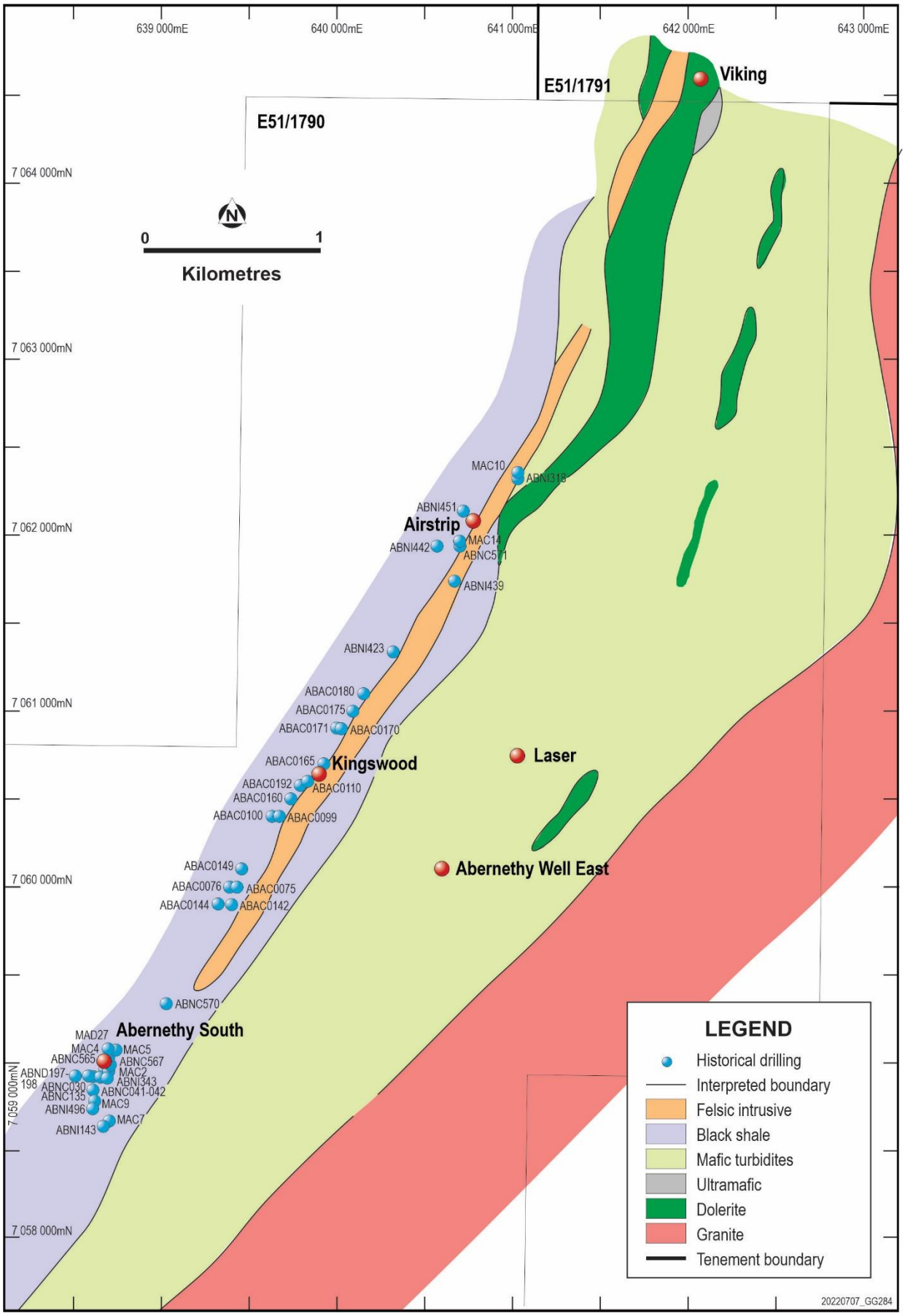

Figure 3: *Distribution of historical holes with significant gold intersections and the interpreted geology from drilling (WMC, 1994)*

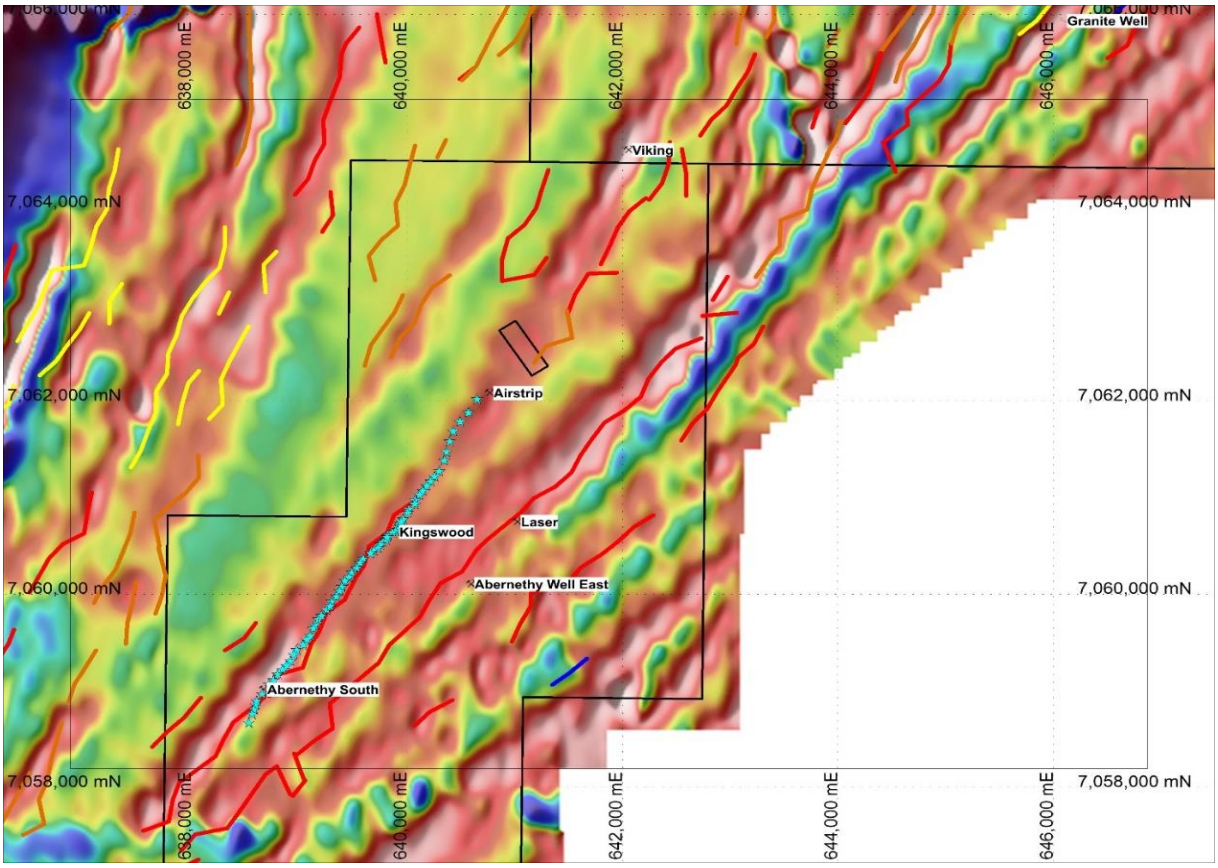

Figure 4: *Proposed reverse circulation drill holes on total magnetic image (TMI 1VD) and conductors from HeliTEM survey*

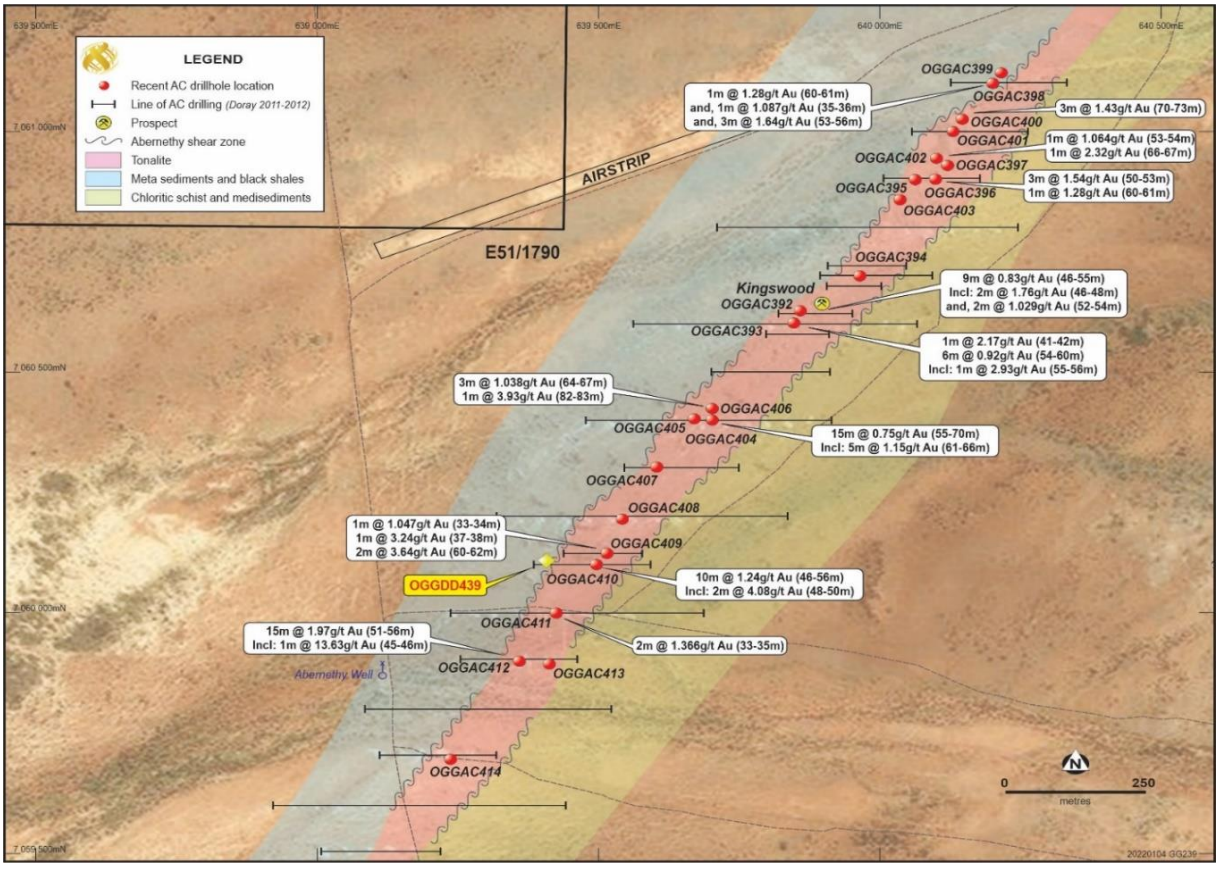

Figure 5: *Structural setting, previous Doray air core drill lines and significant intersections at Kingswood prospect from Ora Gold Limited air core drilling*

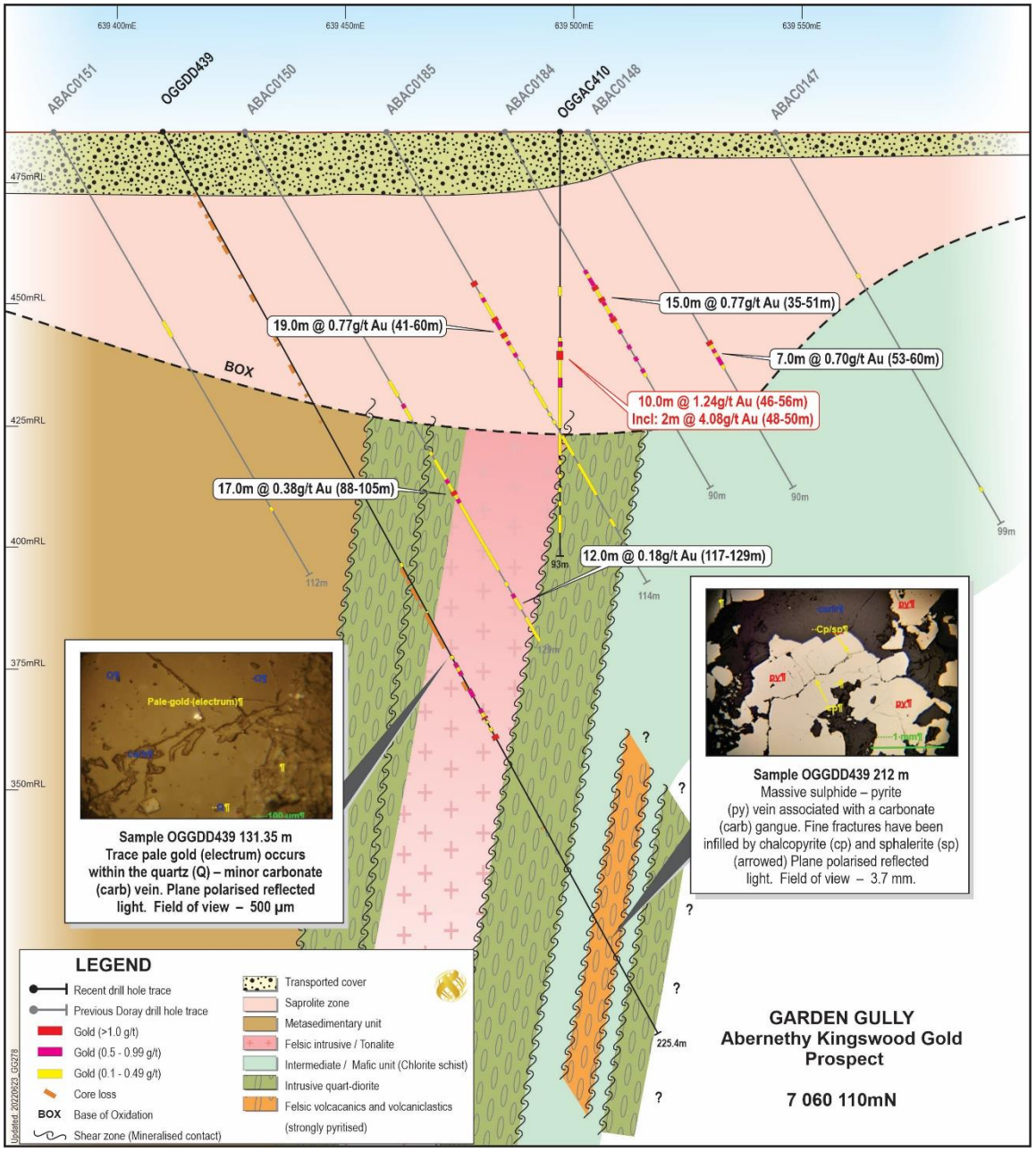

***Figure 6**: Interpreted lithology, structures, previous gold intercepts and recent gold assays from OGGDD439*

Table 2. Gold, silver and arsenic assays from the recent diamond hole at Kingswood

Hole ID	From(m)	To(m)	Int(m)	Au(g/t)	Ag(g/t)	As(ppm)	Details
OGGDD439	108	109	1	0.118	0.8	728.1	mg
Core Loss							
	111	112	1	0.006	0.54	730.1	
	113	114	1	0.018	14.38	489.1	mg, bi, ser
Core Loss							
	117	117	0.4	0.018	5.17	284.7	
Core Loss							
	120	120	0.4	0.119	0.83	780.7	mg, po, py
Core Loss							
	126.2	126	0.2	0.025	3.59	306.3	py, po, ser
Core Loss							
	129	129	0.4	0.01	3.1	128.1	
	129.7	131	1	0.01	0.08	81.4	py, po, mg
Core Loss							
	131	131	0.2	0.019	0.09	397.5	qbr, py, sph, apy
	131.2	132	0.8	0.13	0.36	1163.5	sv, qbr, py, apy, el
	132	133	1	0.082	0.11	1761	sv, qbr, py,cpy
	133	134	1	0.522	0.34	3301.1	sv, qbr, py, apy
	134	135	1	0.171	0.13	1026.2	qbr, py, po, apy
	135	136	1	0.525	0.25	5063.8	sv, qbr, py, apy
	136	137	1	0.037	X	1313.2	qbr, py, po, apy, sv
	137	137	0.4	0.031	X	1349.9	sv, qbr, py, apy
Core Loss							
	139.5	141	1	1.09	0.33	5873.4	sv, qbr, py, apy
	140.5	141	0.9	0.643	0.2	3288.4	qbr, py, po, sv, apy, sph
	141.7	142	0.7	0.011	0.84	64.9	sv, qbr, py, apy
	142.4	143	0.4	0.016	0.82	41.5	qbr, py, po, apy, sph
Core Loss							
	143.4	144	1	0.009	0.42	47.3	qbr, py, po, apy
	144.4	145	1	0.913	0.26	3977.1	sv, qbr, py, po, apy, sph
	145.4	146	1	0.326	0.14	3667.2	qbr, py, sv, po, apy
	146.4	147	0.5	1.37	0.44	10816	qbr, sv, py, apy
	147.4	148	0.6	0.145	0.21	365.9	sv, qbr, py, apy, sph
	148	149	1	0.089	0.23	1338.5	qbr, py, sv, apy
	149	150	1	0.103	0.23	1696.4	qbr, py, apy
	150	151	1	0.019	0.14	397.2	qbr, py, po, apy
	151	152	1	1.369	2.89	18984	sv, qbr, py, po, apy, sph

qbr-brecciated quartz; **sv**-sulphidic veinlets(1-2mm); **mg**-magnetite; **py**-pyrite; **cpy**-chalcopyrite; **bi**-secondary biotite; **ser**-sericite; **po**-pyrrhotite; **apy**-arsenopyrite; **sph**-sphalerite; **el**-electrum/gold

Table 3. Significant gold intercepts from historical drilling

Hole ID	From(m)	To(m)	Int(m)	Au(g/t)	Prospect	Year	Company	Type	Wamex
ABNI143	30	38	8	10.67	**Abernethy South**	1994	WMC	RC	a084025
ABNI318	66	68	2	31	**Airstrip**	1994	WMC	RC	a084025
ABNI343	46	52	6	11.96	**Abernethy South**	1994	WMC	RC	a084025
ABNI423	76	78	2	4.5	**Airstrip**	1994	WMC	RC	a084025
ABNI439	32	36	4	2.5	**Airstrip**	1994	WMC	RC	a084025
ABNI442	36	38	2	3.3	**Airstrip**	1994	WMC	RC	a084025
ABNI451	44	46	2	2.6	**Airstrip**	1994	WMC	RC	a084025
ABNI496	70	74	4	4.55	**Abernethy South**	1994	WMC	RC	a084025
ABNC565	42	48	6	1.4	**Abernethy South**	1993	WMC	RC	a084025
ABNC567	70	72	2	2	**Abernethy South**	1993	WMC	RC	a084025
ABNC570	78	80	2	2.7	**Abernethy South**	1993	WMC	RC	a084025
ABND197	126.57	130.2	3.62	3.68	**Abernethy South**	1994	WMC	DD	a084025
and	165.52	173.3	4.81	0.77					
ABND198	171.48	176.6	5.12	1.37	**Abernethy South**	1994	WMC	DD	a084025
MAD27	161.4	175.5	14.1	1.06	**Abernethy South**	1999	AGM	DD	a083010
and	273	276	3	1.41					
ABNC134	48	52	4	1.43	**Abernethy South**	1993	WMC	RC	a084025
ABNC571	40	42	2	2.3	**Airstrip**	1993	WMC	RC	a084025
ABNC030	68	70	2	4.8	**Viking**	1993	WMC	RC	a084025
ABNC041	64	66	2	4.5	**Viking**	1993	WMC	RC	a084025
and	92	94	2	3.6					
ABNC042	74	80	6	2.18	**Viking**	1993	WMC	RC	a084025
MAC2	55	59	4	1.52	**Abernethy South**	1999	AGM	RC	a083010
MAC4	44	45	1	2.22	**Abernethy South**	1999	AGM	RC	a083010
and	65	66	1	3.9	**Abernethy South**				
and	88	89	1	2.38	**Abernethy South**				
MAC5	44	47	3	3.99	**Abernethy South**	1999	AGM	RC	a083010
and	65	66	1	5.06					
and	72	73	1	2.4					
and	85	86	1	3.1					
MAC7	35	37	2	2.39	**Abernethy South**	1999	AGM	RC	a083010
MAC9	62	72	10	1.31	**Abernethy South**	1999	AGM	RC	a083010
MAC10	86	87	1	2.52	**Abernethy South**	1999	AGM	RC	a083010
MAC14	11	12	1	3.18	**Abernethy South**	1999	AGM	RC	a083010
ABAC075	53	57	4	1.12	**Kingswood**	2011	Doray	2011	a097544
ABAC076	66	72	6	2.08	**Kingswood**	2011	Doray	2011	a097544
ABAC099	53	64	9	2.49	**Kingswood**	2011	Doray	2011	a097544
ABAC0100	77	81	4	2.85	**Kingswood**	2011	Doray	2011	a097544
ABAC0110	18	21	3	63.4	**Kingswood**	2011	Doray	2011	a097544
ABAC0142	47	51	4	5.38	**Kingswood**	2011	Doray	2011	a097544

Hole ID	From(m)	To(m)	Int(m)	Au(g/t)	Prospect	Year	Company	Type	Wamex
ABAC0144	50	52	2	4.85	**Kingswood**	2011	Doray	2011	a097544
ABAC0149	74	78	4	11.02	**Kingswood**	2011	Doray	2011	a097544
ABAC0160	54	55	1	5.5	**Kingswood**	2011	Doray	2011	a097544
ABAC0165	49	54	5	16.26	**Kingswood**	2011	Doray	2011	a097544
ABAC0170	73	75	2	2.56	**Kingswood**	2011	Doray	2011	a097544
ABAC0171	89	93	4	1.71	**Kingswood**	2011	Doray	2011	a097544
ABAC0175	52	53	1	4.83	**Kingswood**	2011	Doray	2011	a097544
ABAC0180	62	63	1	5.59	**Kingswood**	2011	Doray	2011	a097544
ABAC0192	71	74	3	1.98	**Kingswood**	2011	Doray	2011	a097544

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

About Ora Gold Limited

The Company is an ASX-listed company exploring and conducting pre-production activities on its Abbotts and Garden Gully tenements near Meekatharra, Western Australia. The near-term focus is of low-cost development of its already identified shallow gold mineralisation, while investigating the potential for larger gold and base metal deposits. The Company's 100% owned tenements cover the majority of the Abbotts Greenstone Belt and comprise 4 granted Mining Leases, 1 granted Prospecting Licence and 7 granted Exploration Licences covering about 251 square kilometres.

Competent Person Statement

The details contained in this report that pertain to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, are based upon, and fairly represent, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Costica Vieru, a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Vieru has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style(s) of mineralisation and type(s) of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Mr Vieru consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based upon the information in the form and context in which it appears.

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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.	•Only diamond drilling (DD) was undertaken in this programme to obtain samples for geological logging and assaying. Cores were examined visually and logged by the geologist. Where selected, core was sampled at intervals dictated by the geology observed, with core marked up and cut into half and quarter core for duplicates using a large diamond blade saw. Any visual observation of alteration or of mineralisation was noted on the drill logs. Where considered appropriate, intervals were tested by hand-held XRF to assist in identifying zones to be sampled for laboratory analysis. • No duplicates and standards were submitted during this drilling program. The Delta XRF Analyser is calibrated before each session and is serviced according to the manufacturer's (Olympus) recommended schedule. • The presence or absence of mineralisation is initially determined visually by the site geologist, based on experience and expertise in evaluating the styles of mineralisation being sought.
Drilling techniques	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).	• Diamond holes have been drilled at HQ size (63.5mm diameter) and NQ2 size (50.6mm diameter) by a truck mounted KWL 1500 rig with automated break outs using triple tube coring to maximise core recovery. All support equipment is all-wheel drive. Core was oriented using HQ and NQ tools and a REFLEX Ori device was used. Downhole surveys were done using a SPRINTIQ Gyro device.
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.	• Recovered core is inspected visually and recovery is recorded on blocks after each run. • Triple tube coring on HQ used to maximise core recovery. Diamond drilling samples are half- or quarter-cored using a large diamond blade core saw. • Poor recovery has been observed on several intervals due to difficult ground conditions and consistency of a rocks intersected. Relationship between sample recovery and grade was difficult to be estimated.
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.	• Core was logged visually by experienced and competent geologists. • Each interval of core was photographed and recorded prior to sampling and assay. Qualitative parameters include lithology, alteration, structure; quantitative include vein percentage; mineralisation (sulphide / visible gold) percentage; structural orientation. • The entire length of each drillhole is logged and evaluated.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise 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.	• Core was sawn with an Almonte automatic core saw. Half core was taken for samples. • No duplicates were taken on this diamond hole.

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.	• Fire assay is a total digest technique and is considered appropriate for gold. Other elements were assayed using ICP-MS after 4 acid digest. • Handheld XRF equipment, where used, is an Olympus Delta XRF Analyser Ora Gold Limited follows the manufacturer's recommended calibration protocols and usage practices. Magnetic susceptibility measurements are taken on each 1m interval downhole • Lab using random pulp duplicates and certified reference material standards. •Accuracy and precision levels have been determined to be satisfactory after analysis of these QA/QC samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• All sampling is routinely inspected by senior geological staff. Significant intersections are inspected by senior geological staff. • 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. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Collar locations were located and recorded using hand-held GPS (Garmin 60Cx model) with typical accuracy of ±3m. Down-hole surveys every 5m in DD hole, using a Reflex EZ-track tool or Champ gyro as applicable. • The grid system applicable to the area is Australian Geodetic Grid GDA94, Zone 50. • Topographic control is based on standard industry practice of using the GPS readings. Local topography is essentially flat across the project at RL 480m. Detailed altimetry (and thus the reporting of RLs for each drill collar) is not warranted.
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 so as 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. • Samples taken on a 1m basis, unless otherwise specified.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• Current drilling aims to ascertain the details of the complex structural regime hosting the mineralisation. To date there is still insufficient data to confirm true widths, consistent orientation of lithologies, relationships between lithologies, and the nature, orientation and movement direction on controlling structures and faulting. The drilling programmes continue 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 for the sampled intervals, but due to a significant loss of core on various sections, no fair assessment on the entire mineralised potential can be done and RC drilling is recommended for further drilling programs.

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, seven granted exploration licence E51/1661, E51/1737, E51/1609, E51/1708, E51/1757, E51/1790, E51/1791, four mining leases M51/390, M51/567, M51/886 and M51/889, totalling approximately 251 square kilometres. Ora Gold Limited holds a 100% interest in each lease. The project is partially located in the Yoothapina pastoral lease, 15km north-west of Meekatharra, in the Murchison of WA. • The licences are in good standing and there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Workings at Garden Gully began with the Crown Gold Mine (1895 – 1901: 264 tonnes at 1.99 oz/t (~56 g/t) Au average). The Kyarra Mine followed (1909 – 1917): 18,790 oz gold from quartz veins in "strongly sheared, decomposed, sericite rich country rock". Over the northern part of Sabbath area (currently Transylvania), Matlock and Kestral Mining have conducted exploration including three RAB drilling lines between 1989-1991. Best intersections included 6m at 3.54g/t from 10m in GGR-19 (Wamex a29334) and 8m at 2.1g/t Au from 12m in GGR-32 (Wamex a33351). Abernethy Shear Zone was intensely explored by Western Mining Corporation, Tantalum Australia NL, Accent Resources and more recently by Doray Minerals Ltd. starting from early 1990's (Wamex a 041275, a069958, a084025, a093068, a097544, a39471, a45387, a59788 and a83010).
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The Garden Gully project comprises now most of the Abbotts Greenstone Belt and consists of Archaean rocks of the Greensleeves Formation (Formerly Gabanintha); a bimodal succession of komatiitic volcanic mafics and ultramafics overlain by felsic volcanics and 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 Abernethy 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 • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length.	• All relevant drill hole details are presented in Table 1. • The principal geologic conclusion of the work reported from this programme at the Kingswood prospect confirms the presence of bulk gold mineralisation in what are interpreted to be the more competent core of the tonalite emplaced within the Abernethy Shear Zone; mineralisation is considered structurally controlled and is associated with sulphides consisting of pyrite, sphalerite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite offers a very positive

	• 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.	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.	• The significant drill intercepts are displayed in Figures 5 and 6. All assay data over 0.1g/t Au are included in Table 2. No assay grades have been cut. • Arithmetic weighted averages are used. For example, 144.4m to 146.9m in OGGDD439 is reported as 2.5m at 0.769g/t Au. This comprised 3 samples, calculated as follows: [(1*0.913) + (1*0.326) + (0.5*1.37)] = [1.924/2.5] = 0.769g/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 2-6). Based on the historical and recent drill data information, one cross section has been drawn with enough confidence to display the structural and lithological and metallogenic setting.
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 all Au assays for only one diamond hole drilled at the Kingswood 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.	• Additional RC drilling is planned to commence along the Abernethy Shear Zone between the Abernethy South and Airstrip prospects aiming to define the potential for gold mineralisation related to the felsic intrusive/tonalitic rocks and their contact with the adjacent lithologies.