ASX Announcement

17 September 2019

# GOVERNMENT WELL GOLD/BASE METAL PROSPECT UPDATE

*Ora Gold Limited (ASX: OAU) (**Ora Gold**) has completed an infill electromagnetic (EM) survey over the Government Well copper-silver-gold prospect which has more clearly defined the two main conductors (sulphide mineralisation and/or carbonaceous shale) announced on 14 August 2019. There are historical workings for copper, silver and gold over the conductors and shallow drilling by WMC in 1971 and SBM in 1994 intersected highly anomalous gold and base metals at depths from 15m to 50m.*

The Government Well base metal prospect is located at the northern extremity of the Abbotts greenstone belt on the wholly-owned E51/1609 tenement (**Figure 1**). Ora Gold has followed up its rock chip prospecting (OAU: 27 June 2019 – copper up to 19.5%, silver up to 275.5g/t and over 1g/t gold), identified as milled breccia, and an earlier EM survey, with infill EM lines and systematic ground XRF readings over the area of the delineated conductors.

The EM survey lines infilled and extended the earlier survey to outline the strike and dip of the potential base metal targets. Two distinct conductors have been delineated and their surface projection on the total magnetic image (TMI) is displayed in **Figure 2**. Both are plunging west-north-westerly under a magnetic mafic-ultramafic package and the top of the modelled conductors is estimated to be about 100m below surface. The stronger northern conductor (CVI) has a high estimated conductivity between 700-1,000 siemens/m (**Figure 3**).

A narrow trench digger was used to reach the bedrock lithology above the southern conductor (CVG), which appears to be the closer to surface, but only small bedrock areas were exposed since the transported cover is over one metre in thickness. Systematic ground XRF readings were also undertaken over the interpreted surface projection of both conductors and anomalous base metal geochemistry was detected.

These conductors will be tested by several lines of air core drilling, which will be followed up by deep reverse circulation holes within the central portions of the modelled conductors to a depth of 250-300m.

Previous exploration activity over both conductors includes historical prospecting pits for gold and base metals and the southern conductor has some shallow drilling with gold and base metal intersections in metasediments with thin carbonaceous shales, quartzite, felsic volcanics and metabasalts. Western Mining Corporation (1971: WAMEX a3084) intersected base metals at 15-47m below surface. St Barbara Mines Limited (1994: WAMEX a44060) intersected gold and copper mineralisation at 31-36m in the same area (**Table 1**).

Field mapping indicates that the northern conductor may be intrusive-related and associated with the adjacent late stage differentiated granitic intrusion (**Figure 2**).

**TABLE 1. SIGNIFICANT SHALLOW INTERSECTIONS* FROM PREVIOUS EXPLORERS**

| Hole ID | Easting | Northing | From (m) | To (m) | Interval (m) | Intercept (% or g/t) | Operator | Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MAP4 | 636569 | 7092660 | 15 | 47 | 32 | 0.7% Zn | Western Mining Corp | 1971 |
| GWCUR5 | 636577 | 7092635 | 31 | 36 | 6 | 3.8% Cu | St Barbara Mines Ltd | 1994 |
| | and | | 33 | 34 | 1 | 0.6g/t Au | | |

*Grid: GDA94 50; open hole percussion drill holes (RAB); cut-off grade: 0.5% Zn, 0.9% Cu, 0.5g/t Au

Local geology includes typical greenstone belt lithology with various metasediment including black shales, quartzites, felsic volcaniclastics/porphyries and distinct magnetic mafic/ultramafic rocks. A late stage Archaean granite/porphyry has intruded the package to the north of EM anomalies.

**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 2 granted Mining Leases, 21 granted Prospecting Licences and 7 granted Exploration Licences covering about 393 square kilometres, not including the recent Exploration Licence application.

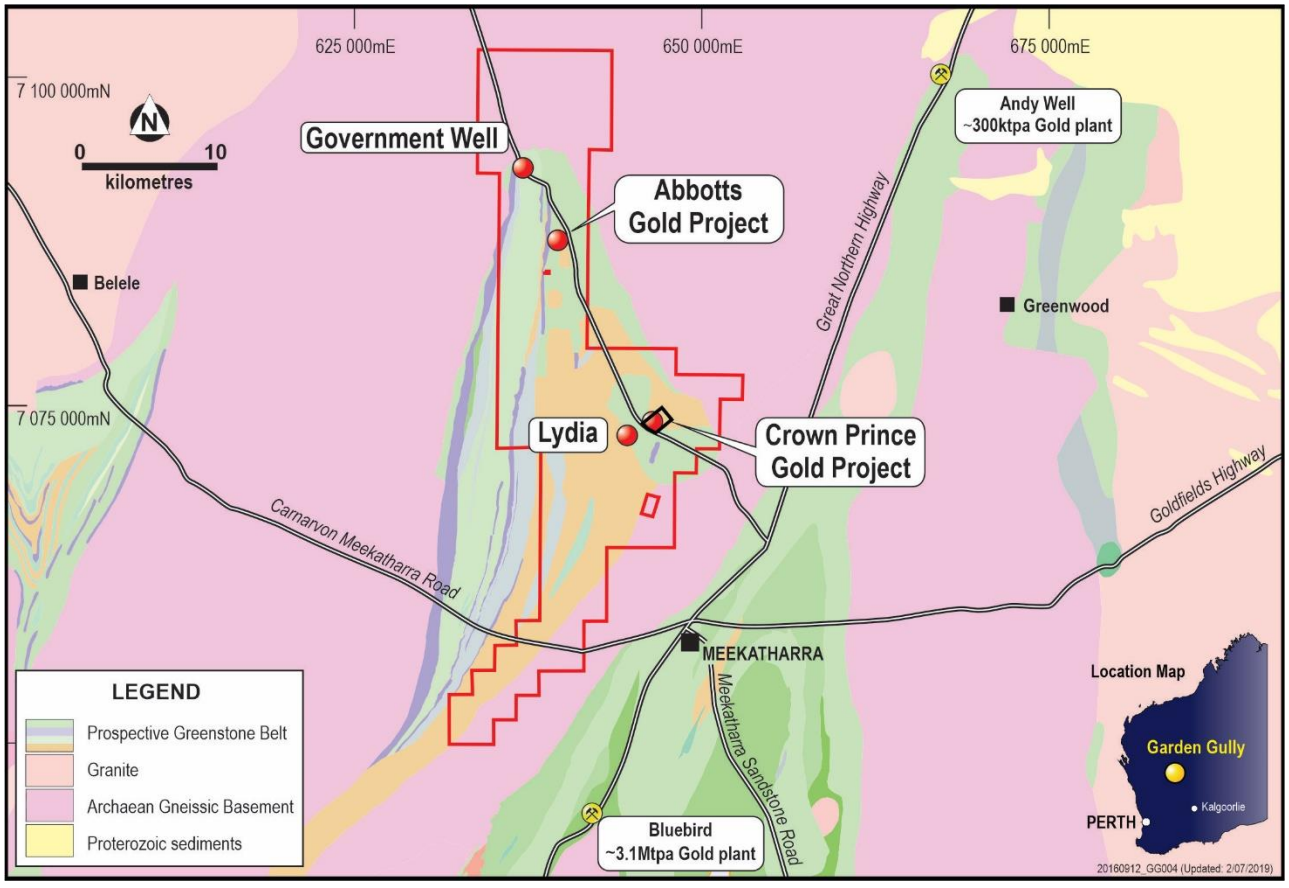


***Figure 1**. Government Well location with Ora Gold tenements, regional geology and prospects*

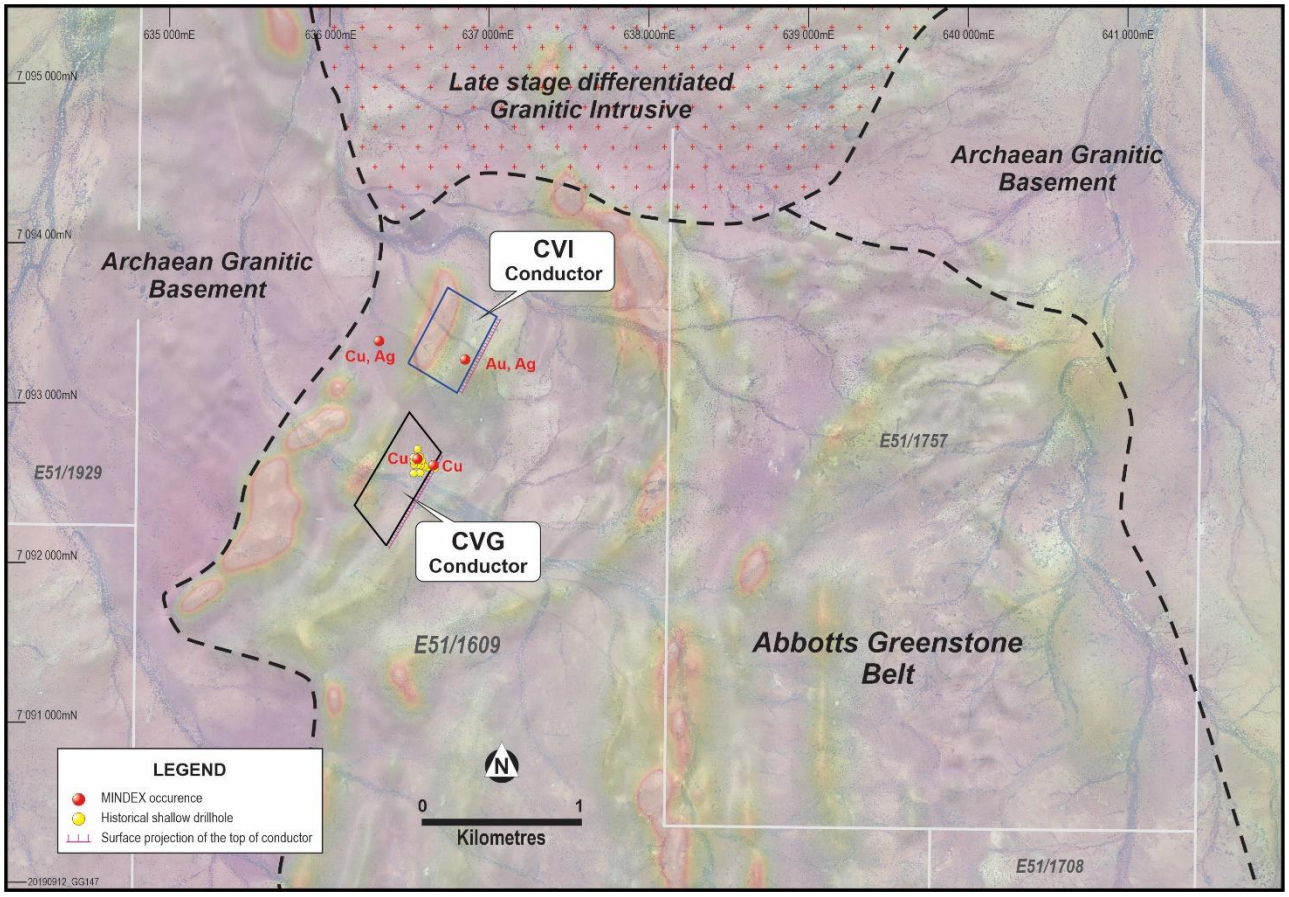


***Figure 2**. Government Well conductors on total magnetic intensity (TMI) image and aerial photo*

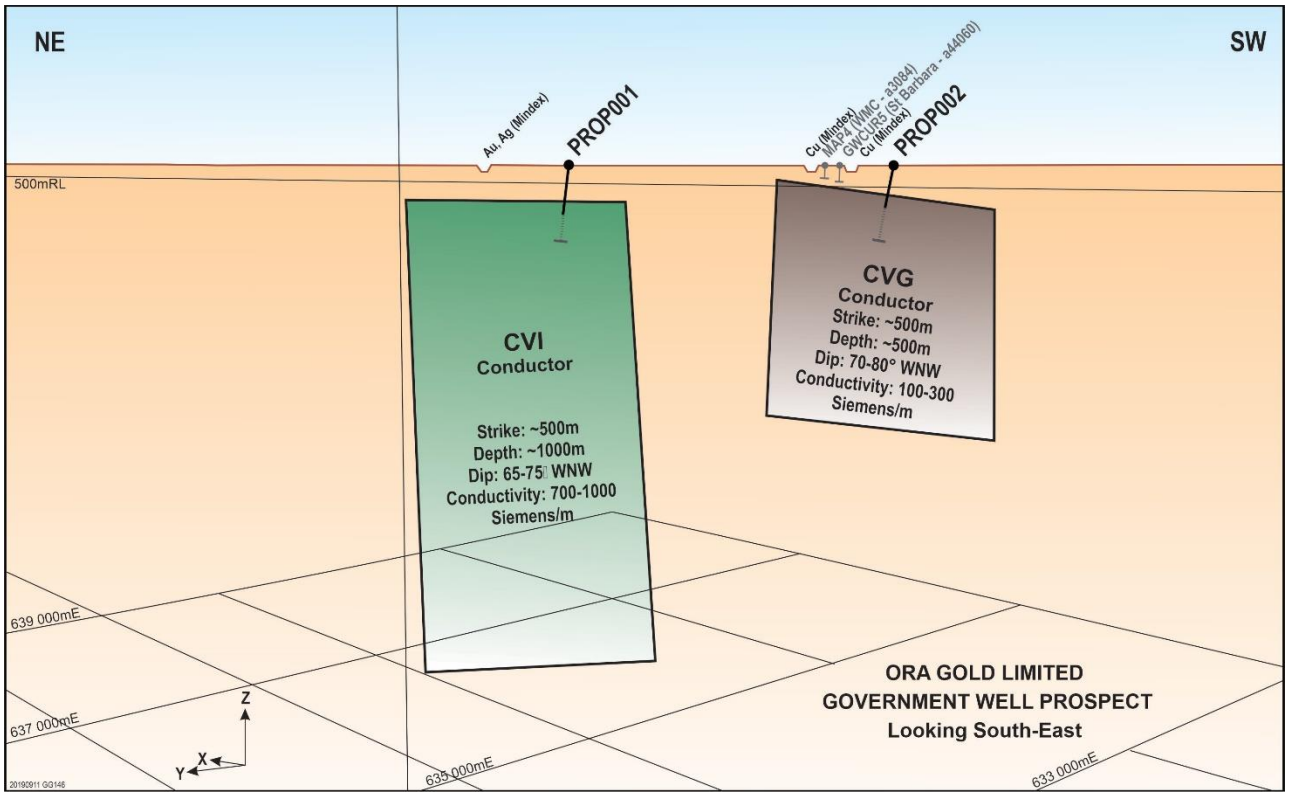


***Figure 3**. Modelled conductors and their characteristics with historical exploration and deeper proposed holes*

***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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| **ORA GOLD LIMITED** | | **ASX Code** |
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| **Quoted Shares:** | **646.1M** | **OAU** |
| **Quoted Options:** | **109.3M** | **OAUOB** |

## Appendix 1 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.<br>• Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representativity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.<br>• 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. | • WMC used open hole percussion drilling (RAB) for the MAP drilling program in 1971. The samples were logged at one metre intervals and assayed over 25 or 5 foot intervals. Assaying for Ni, Cu, Co, Cr, Zn and sometimes Pb and Ag was done. The source is WAMEX a3084 and no information is available regarding the sampling or assaying techniques.<br>• SBM used open hole drilling (RAB) for the GWCUR drilling program in 1994. The samples were logged and taken at one metre intervals. Assaying was carried out at the SBM Bluebird assay laboratory. The source is WAMEX a44060 and no information is available regarding the sampling techniques. |
| 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). | • Open hole percussion (RAB) drilling. |
| Drill sample recovery | • Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.<br>• Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.<br>• 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. | • Hardcopy recording by field geologist.<br>• Sample recovery unknown.<br>• Relationship between grade, sample bias and sample recovery is unknown. |
| 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.<br>• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.<br>• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. | • Samples logged in the field by a geologist. |
| Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation | • If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.<br>• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.<br>• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.<br>• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.<br>• 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.<br>• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. | Unknown. |
| 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.<br>• 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. | • WMC results – unknown.<br>• SBM results – 50g fire assaying is appropriate for reconnaissance level drilling. Samples (2-3kg) dried at 120deg for 2-3 hours, coarse crushed and riffle split – half is stored and the other half is disc pulverised to 100 microns. The disc is silica flushed after each sample. |

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| | • 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. | |
| Verification of sampling and assaying | • The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.<br>• The use of twinned holes.<br>• Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.<br>• Discuss any adjustment to assay data. | Unknown. |
| 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.<br>• Specification of the grid system used.<br>• Quality and adequacy of topographic control. | • Coordinates were recorded using hand-held GPS (Garmin 60Cx model) with typical accuracy of ±3m.<br>• The grid system applicable to the area is Australian Geodetic Grid GDA94, Zone 50.<br>• Topographic control is based on standard industry practice of using the GPS readings. Local topography is essentially flat across the project at RL 530m. |
| Data spacing and distribution | • Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.<br>• 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.<br>• Whether sample compositing has been applied. | • Data spacing is not sufficient to establish degree of geological and grade continuity for resource estimation.<br>• Sample compositing was applied in WMC program. |
| 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.<br>• 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. | Unknown. |
| Sample security | • The measures taken to ensure sample security. | Unknown. |
| Audits or reviews | • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. | Unknown. |

## 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.<br>• 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 Abbotts/Garden Gully Project area comprises twenty-one granted prospecting licences and two granted mining leases totalling 393 square kilometres. Ora Gold Limited holds a 100% interest in each lease.<br>• The project area is partially located in the Yoothapina pastoral lease, 40km north-west of Meekatharra, in the Murchison of WA.<br>• 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. | • Western Mining Corporation and St Barbara Mines Limited did limited work within the Government Well area during the 1970s and 1990s (WAMEX reports: a3084 and a44060). |
| Geology | • Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. | • The Abbotts and Garden Gully projects are on 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. |

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| | | • The project area is blanketed by scree deposits, broad alluvial flats, occasional lateritic duricrust and drainage channels braiding into the regional drainage system. |
| 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:<br>• easting and northing of the drill hole collar<br>• elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar<br>• dip and azimuth of the hole<br>• down hole length and interception depth<br>• hole length.<br>• 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 it is the case. | • Coordinates for the WMC program are based on WMC local grid registration converted to GDA94 50. No RL provided.<br>• Coordinates for the SBM program are based on field survey by OAU using a Garmin GPS unit. No RL measurement taken nor provided. |
| 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.<br>• 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.<br>• The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. | Unknown. |
| 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.<br>• 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'). | Unknown. |
| 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 are included in the body of this announcement (Figure 2 and 3). |
| 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 some significant results of historical drill holes and the recently completed moving loop ground TEM (MLTEM) survey, which has delineated two conductors which may contain massive sulphides. Summary results of previously reported rock chip sample assays collected from old pits at Government Well prospect above one of the conductors, which returned high grade silver, copper and moderate gold results. |
| 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. | • Ground MLTEM completed by Southern Geoscience Consultants in August and September 2019 over the area<br>• Moving Loop TEM on 10 lines, 123 stations, 11.2km coverage<br>• 200 x 200m loops, 200m line spacing, 100m stations, in-loop configuration surveying<br>• Transmitter 30-44 amp, 2Hz base frequency with EMIT SMARTERTem24 Receiver and EMIT SMART Fluxgate B-field Sensor<br>• Multiple readings at 128stks over area of 2.2km by 800m |
| Further work | • The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).<br>• Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. | • Air core drilling lines above the surface projection of the main conductors are planned and a POW approval is pending; this includes several deep reverse circulation holes with potential diamond tails to test at depth the core of the modelled conductors. |