



ASX Announcement

27 June 2019

APPENDICES: ABBOTTS HIGH GRADE COPPER-SILVER-GOLD RESULTS

Ora Gold Limited (ASX: OAU) (**Company**) is pleased to provide the Appendices and JORC Tables 1 and 2 for the announcement made earlier today, as attached.

About Government Well Prospect

The prospect is located at the northern extremity of the Abbotts greenstone belt on the wholly-owned E51/1609 tenement. Local geology includes typical greenstone belt lithology with black shale horizons and felsic and mafic/ultramafic rocks. A late stage Archaean porphyry has intruded the package approximately 800 metres from the prospect. Historical exploration for base metal mineralisation in the Abbotts area has not been comprehensive.

Garden Gully and Abbotts Tenements

The Company's 100% owned Garden Gully and Abbotts 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. The tenements are located in Western Australia's Murchison region about 20 kilometres north-west of the town of Meekatharra (Figure 1).

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 mineralisation, while investigating the potential extensions for larger deposits.

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

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.

Appendix 1: Laboratory assay results: Gold was done by Fire Assay 50g charge after Aqua Regia digestion with ICP finish; all the other elements were analysed by ICP-MS method after 4 acid digestion

Sample No	Au	Ag	As	Bi	Co	Cu	Pb	Sb	Se	Te	Zn
UNITS	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
CVP 1	1.137	52.07	1034.1	116.6	172.2	139918	8733	74	91.7	17.4	2131
CVP 2	1.211	62.54	1265.4	117.5	110.2	140481	8233	39.7	122.2	13.7	2320
CVMS	1.184	275.5	1144.9	116.5	213.6	195053	6636	203	53.1	8.7	2812

Appendix 2. Rock Chip Samples details. All coordinates are on Grid MGA94-Zone 50.

Sample No	Easting	Northing	Tenement No
CVP 1	636543	7092628	EL51/1609
CVP 2	636660	7092610	EL51/1609
CVMS	636546	7092644	EL51/1609

Appendix 3: 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All three samples are grab samples collected from old pits and weigh around 1.5-2kg each; The samples were taken from spoil piles around old pits and contain rounded brecciated particles of silicified and oxidised rock.
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).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The entire 1.5-2kg rock sample was pulverized to 75µm (85% passing). No duplicates or standards were used.
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire assay is a total digest technique and is considered appropriate for gold. Other elements were assayed using ICP-MS after 4 acid digestion by Intertek laboratory in Perth. Handheld XRF equipment, where used, is an Olympus Delta XRF Analyser. Ora Gold Limited follows the manufacturer's recommended calibration protocols and usage practices. 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. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sampling is routinely inspected by senior geological staff. Significant intersections are inspected by senior geological staff and Ora Gold corporate staff. The rock sampling program did not include duplicates. 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 the rock chip samples, trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinates were recorded using hand-held GPS (Garmin 60Cx model) with typical accuracy of ±3m. 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 530m.
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable

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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Garden Gully Project comprises twenty-one granted prospecting licences, two granted mining leases and seven granted exploration licences totalling 393 square kilometres. Ora Gold Ltd. holds a 100% interest in each lease. The

	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.	project is partially located in the Yoothapina pastoral lease, 40km north-west of Meekatharra, in the Murchison of WA. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Western Mining Corporation and St Barbara Mines have done limited work within the area during 1970's and 1990's.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Garden Gully project covers almost the entire Abbots Syncline comprised of Archaean rocks of the Greensleaves (formerly Gabanintha) Formation; a bimodal succession of komatiitic volcanic mafics and ultramafics overlain by felsic volcanics and volcanoclastic 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. • 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 typically massive and unaltered dolerite. 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, within anastomosing ductile dextral shear zones. Mineralised bodies show sigmoidal shapes, plunging toward the SW at a steep angle along the lineation. At the Battery prospect, horizons of graphitic shale with local massive sulphides are interposed between the locally deformed and sheared mafic/ultramafic intrusives of the Greensleaves formation. Intrusions of quartz-porphyry are also observed. Gold mineralisation is localised in quartz veins with arsenopyrite, within the massive sulphides and at or near the contacts between black shales, quartz porphyry and mafic schist. Primary gold mineralisation in quartz feldspar porphyry is noted at depth in drilling: porphyry is also recorded in historical reports on Crown Prince / Kyarra.
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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient geological data have yet been collected to confirm the geometry and style of mineralisation. True widths are unknown. Supergene enrichment appears to be a dominant process.

intercept lengths	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').	
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This announcement includes only three rock sample assays collected from old pits at Government Well prospect.
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WMMEX reports: a1824, a1823 and a3084
Further work	The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large- scale step-out drilling).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A ground EM survey is planned and a POW was submitted with the DMP which includes trenching and reverse circulation drill holes.