

6 June 2012

CHUMINGA PROJECT CHILE

Update on Drilling Operations

Highlights

Hole SD2 completed intersecting 66 metres of copper mineralisation.

Oro Verde Limited (ASX:OVL) ("the Company or OVL") is pleased to announce the intersection of 66 metres of copper mineralisation in the fourth diamond drill hole, SD2, in the Chuminga Project.

Hole SD2, on Section D, (7268785mN 343560mE 692m ASL elevation, a vertical hole) targeted the same copper-iron oxide breccia mineralisation seen in the first diamond core hole SB1 on Section B, 41 metres to the northeast of SD2, which assayed 61 metres @ 0.90% Cu, 0.15 g/t Au and was noted to be thickening down dip from surface to the east.

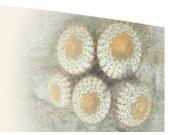
SD2 was completed at 133.45 metres depth on Friday 1 June, and intersected 66 metres of well developed copper and iron oxide breccia mineralisation in a highly altered granodiorite from 48 metres to 114 metres depth. The hole has been logged and sampled, and all samples over the mineralised interval with internal standards have been sent to Activation Laboratories in Coquimbo, Chile for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb and Zn analyses.

Four key holes have now been drilled at Chuminga as vertical holes on four sections (A, B, C and D). A further two angle holes are planned on each of these sections subject to a change out of the current drilling rig to achieve this and an analysis of the results of the four holes drilled to date, refer attached plan and sections. A stream sediment program will commence over the northern strike extent of the Chuminga zone and Aster alteration anomalies in the next week to delineate targets for further detailed evaluation.

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Note: The information contained in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets is based on information compiled by Dr Brad Farrell, BSc Hons Eco Geol, MSc, PhD, a consultant to the company. Dr Farrell has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking. This qualifies Dr Farrell as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Dr Farrell consents to the inclusion in the report of the foregoing matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Dr Farrell is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, a Chartered Professional Geologist of that body and a Member of the Mineral Industry Consultants Association (the Consultants Society of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy).





Summary Overview of the Chuminga Project

- Oro Verde Limited ("OVL') has a current 20% interest with a right to acquire a 100% interest in the
 advanced Chuminga Copper-Gold Project, in the Second Region of Chile, through an agreement with
 the owners of SCM Compania Minera Chuminga, a member company of a group of companies
 controlled by a branch of the well known Chilean mining family, Errazuriz Hochschild.
- Chuminga is a well mineralised hydrothermal copper-gold stock work breccia developed at a coastal location, approximately 120km south of Antofagasta. It lies on the western contact of a granodiorite stock on a mountain side at 600m to 700m above sea level. Expectation based on prospecting to date by previous exploration companies is an exploration target of 50 to 60 million tonnes of 1.0 to 1.1% Cu; 0.30 to 0.40g/t Au; 0.9 to 1.0% Zn[#]. The mineralized body is generally tabular, dipping 60⁰ to 70⁰ to the east, and from various reports has the following dimensions; a width of 60m to 150m and a 800m to 1,200m strike in a north-south direction.(Refer Note at end of above announcement).
- Sericite-chlorite-amphibole-magnetite-haematite-tourmaline alteration forms a halo around a central
 copper mineralized core. Mineralisation consists of a sulphide association dominated by chalcopyritechalcocite-incipient bornite with pyrrhotite-pyrite-sphalerite-magnetite which is present as
 disseminations and fracture fillings. These sulphides have been oxidized to both iron oxides (haematitegoethite-limonite) and copper oxides (atacamite-chrysocolla) which occurs in fracture fillings.
- The project has been prospected by historical and recent surface trenching on an outcrop area measuring 250m by 100m between 550m to 650m above sea level. The weighted average results of the three historical cross strike trenches being 1.21% Cu and 0.41g/t Au and the recent strike trenching being 190m @ 1.07% Cu and 0.20 g/t Au. Most of the recognized mineralized strike of the body is scree covered as rock debris is continually moving down a 40° mountain slope. The historical trenching results led to prospecting of the mineralised breccia below the outcrop area by tunnels at 630m and 543m above sea level. These tunnels did not transect the full width of the mineralised breccia. Weighted average sampling results returned were 115m @ 0.90% Cu and 0.48 g/t Au for the upper level. Subsequent historical re-sampling has indicated an increase in weighted mean values for the body to 1.4% Cu, 0.40 g/t Au and 1% Zn.
- The current first phase 12 hole / 2,140 metres drilling program is testing an approximate strike of 300m of the mineralised breccia exploration target on 4 sections in the environs of the surface trenching and exploratory tunnels transecting the mineralised body with the aim of establishing the true nature of the conceptual target previously identified, in particular the true width, grade and depth potential of the mineralisation leading to the determination of the bulk tonnage potential of the breccia mineralisation at this location.
- First core hole in the program, SB2, returned 61m @ 0.90% Cu, 0.15 g/t Au for the copper and iron oxide breccia mineralisation intersected over the interval 65 to126 metres. The mineralisation appears to be thickening down dip from the surface.
- Second core hole in the program, SA1, intersected 18m @ 0.98 %Cu, 0.13 g/t Au for the copper and iron oxide breccia mineralisation over the interval 98 to 116 metres.
- Third core hole in the program, SC1, intersected 79.3m of copper and iron oxide breccia mineralisation over the interval 55.4 to 134.7 metres. Results are pending from the laboratory.
- Fourth core hole in the program, SD2, intersected 66m of copper and iron oxide breccia mineralisation over the interval 48 to 114 metres. Results are pending from the laboratory.

[#] The potential quantity and grade of the target is conceptual in nature as there has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the determination of a Mineral Resource.

