ORMINEX

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
ASX Code: ONX

14 April 2021

DIRECTORS & MANAGEMENT

Michael Foulds
Non-Executive Director

Dean Hely
Non-Executive Director

Wayne McGrath
Non-Executive Director

Matthew Nixon
Chief Operating Officer

Kelly Moore
Company Secretary

Share Capital – 543,072,963
Unlisted Options – 5,481,260

A: Suite 5, Level 1, 460 Roberts Road, SUBIACO WA 6008

P: PO Box 1473, SUBIACO WA 6904

PH: +61 8 6149 1550

e: admin@orminex.com.au
www.orminex.com.au

ACN: 008 740 672
ABN: 45 008 740 672

MULTIPLE HIGH-GRADE DRILLING INTERSECTIONS AT PENNY'S FIND GOLD MINE

Orminex Limited ('**Orminex**' or '**the Company**'; ASX: ONX) is pleased to announce that initial drilling results have been received for the Penny's Find Gold Mine Joint Venture with Horizon Minerals Limited (**'Horizon';** ASX: HRZ) following completion of an infill and resource definition program in the March quarter.

KEY POINTS

- Drill program totalled 4,778m from 21 holes, with 2,013m of RC drilling and 2,765m of diamond drilling, targeting down-dip and northern continuance of the gold system beneath the existing open pit to a maximum depth of 282m
- Multiple significant intercepts were received from the first round of assays including:
  - **5m @ 5.27g/t gold from 180.3m in P1_010**
  - **3.7m @ 7.46g/t gold from 215.3m in P1_005**
  - **2.7m @ 8.46g/t gold from 171.4m and 1.7m @ 17.91g/t gold from 178.9m in P1_007**
  - **1.9m @ 13.95g/t gold from 251m in P1_009**
  - **2m @ 8.47g/t gold from 227m in P1_008**
  - **0.9m @ 23.56g/t gold from 216.7m in P1_006**
- High-grade results indicate excellent mineralisation continuity at depth and along strike, with multiple intercepts containing visible gold (Figure 1)
- Most compelling is the 5m intercept in P1_010, drilled at the northern extent of the current known mineralisation resource and subsequently providing an exciting follow-up prospect for future drilling



Figure 1 Penny's Find Core Sample with Visible Gold

Commenting on the drilling results, Non-Executive Director, Mr Dean Hely said:
"The first round of high-grade drilling results demonstrating multiple areas of significant width are a testament to the calibre of the Penny's Find gold deposit and we very much look forward to receiving results for the remaining 8 holes of this program, expected in the current June quarter. We thank our Joint Venture partners for the safe and efficient execution of this important drilling program and are excited by the aligned intent to expedite the critical mineral resource update and progress towards a decision to mine".

PENNY'S FIND GOLD MINE

Penny's Find is located 50km northeast of Kalgoorlie in the outstanding Goldfields region of Western Australia and currently possesses a 2012 JORC compliant underground mineral resource of 248,000t @ 7.04g/t for 56,000oz as reported by Empire Resources (ASX: ERL) following the completion of the existing open pit (refer ERL ASX announcement 13 December 2017, there have been no material changes from the date of this release).

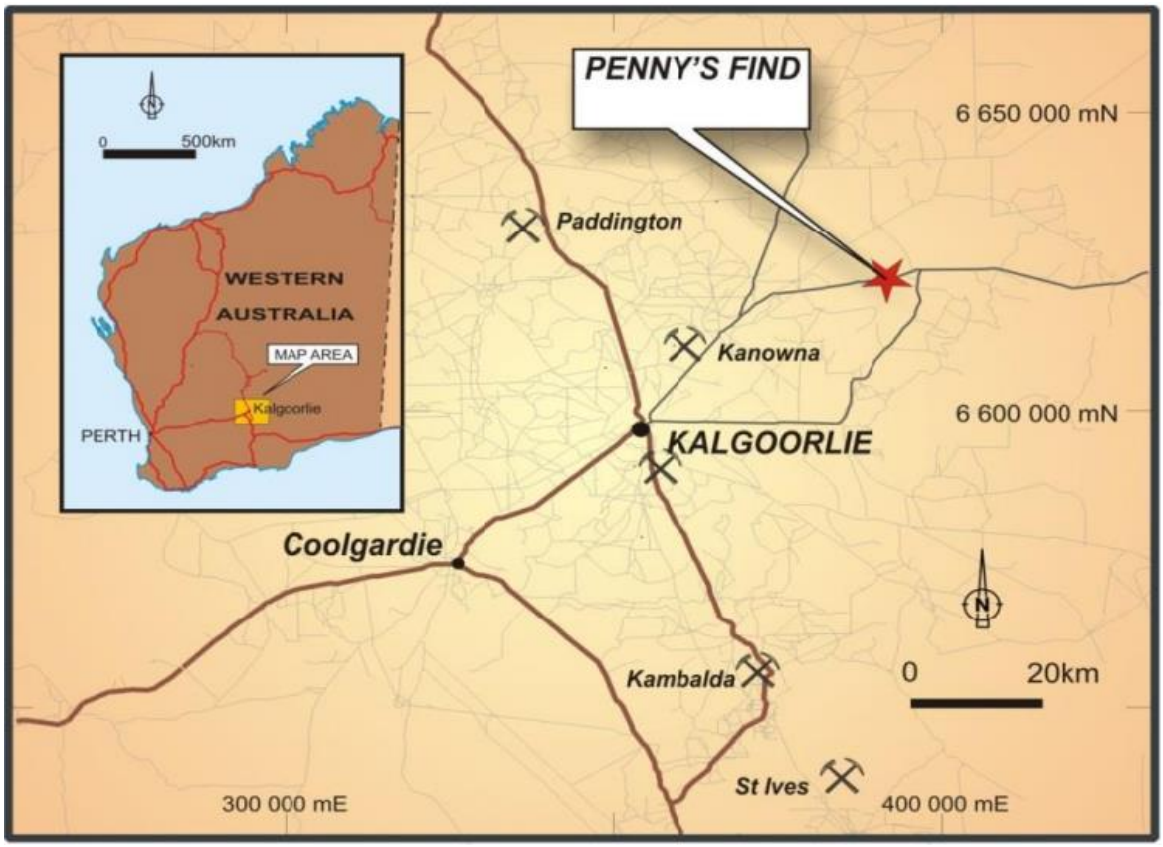


Figure 2 Penny's Find Gold Mine Location

The high-grade mineralisation is hosted by quartz veins at the contact between sediments and basalt, with metallurgical test work indicating fresh mineralisation to be free milling with a high gravity gold recoverable component and total gold recovery historically exceeding 92%. The project is well advanced, with all requisite statutory mining approvals in place and a toll milling agreement secured for ore treatment commencing in the second half of 2021.

DRILLING PROGRAM

A 21 hole drilling program was conducted to test the mineralisation continuity at the current known northern abutment and infill the existing resource to generally 20m line spacings, aiming to improve geological confidence and provide sufficient geological, structural and geotechnical information to progress to an updated underground resource estimate.

Mineralisation intercepts from the 4,778m of drilling are aligned with target depths and previous drilling campaigns, producing multiple high-grade results at downhole widths of up to 5m from quartz veins dipping ~60 degrees to the northeast (Figures 2 and 3).

Screen fire assay method was used for samples of the ore zone, selected as the most appropriate due to the observed visible gold throughout the core. Table 1 provides a full summary of available results from the first 13 holes, with results from the remaining 8 holes anticipated to be delivered in the upcoming weeks.

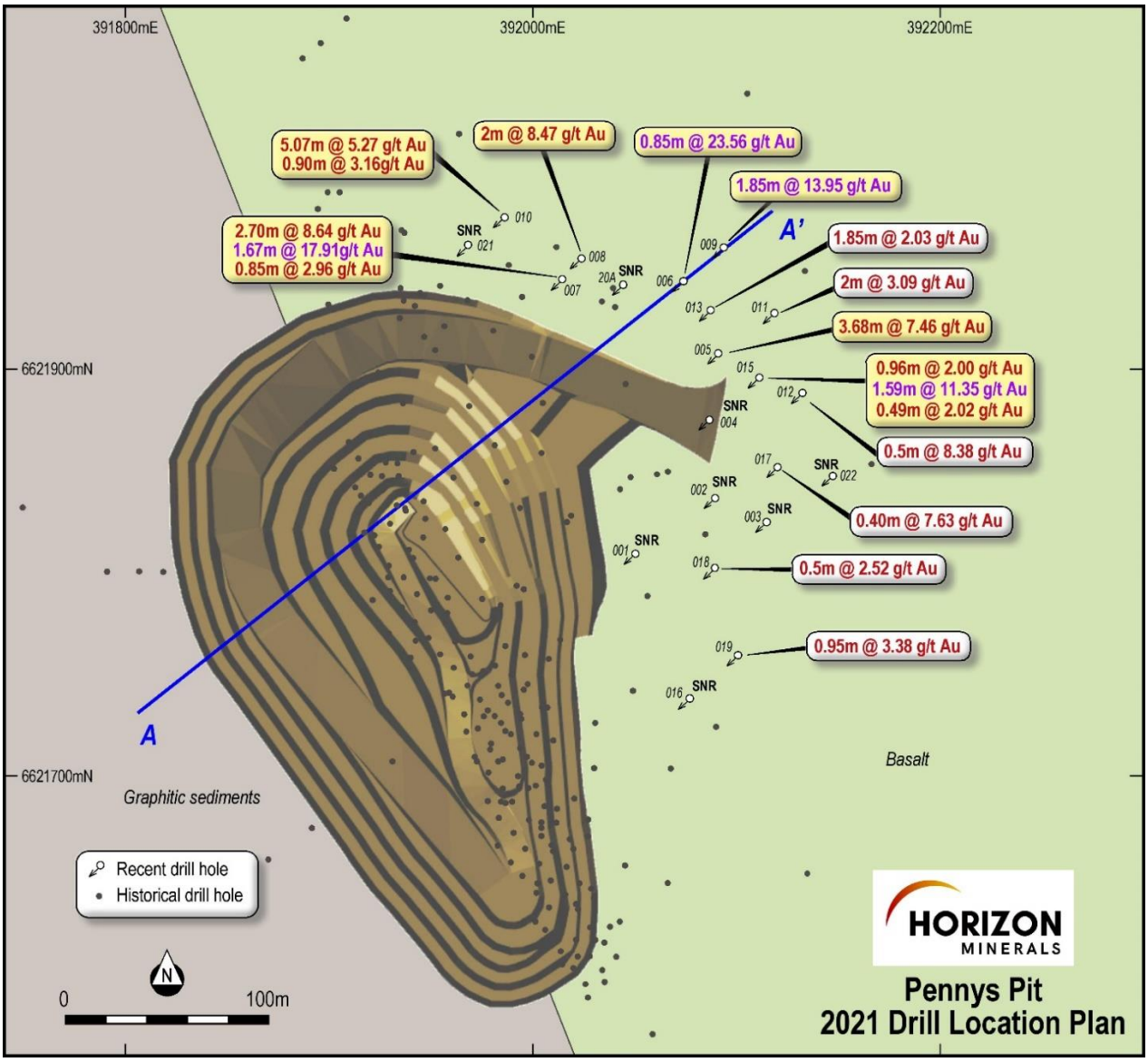


Figure 3 Penny's Find 2021 Drilling Program Plan and Significant Intercepts

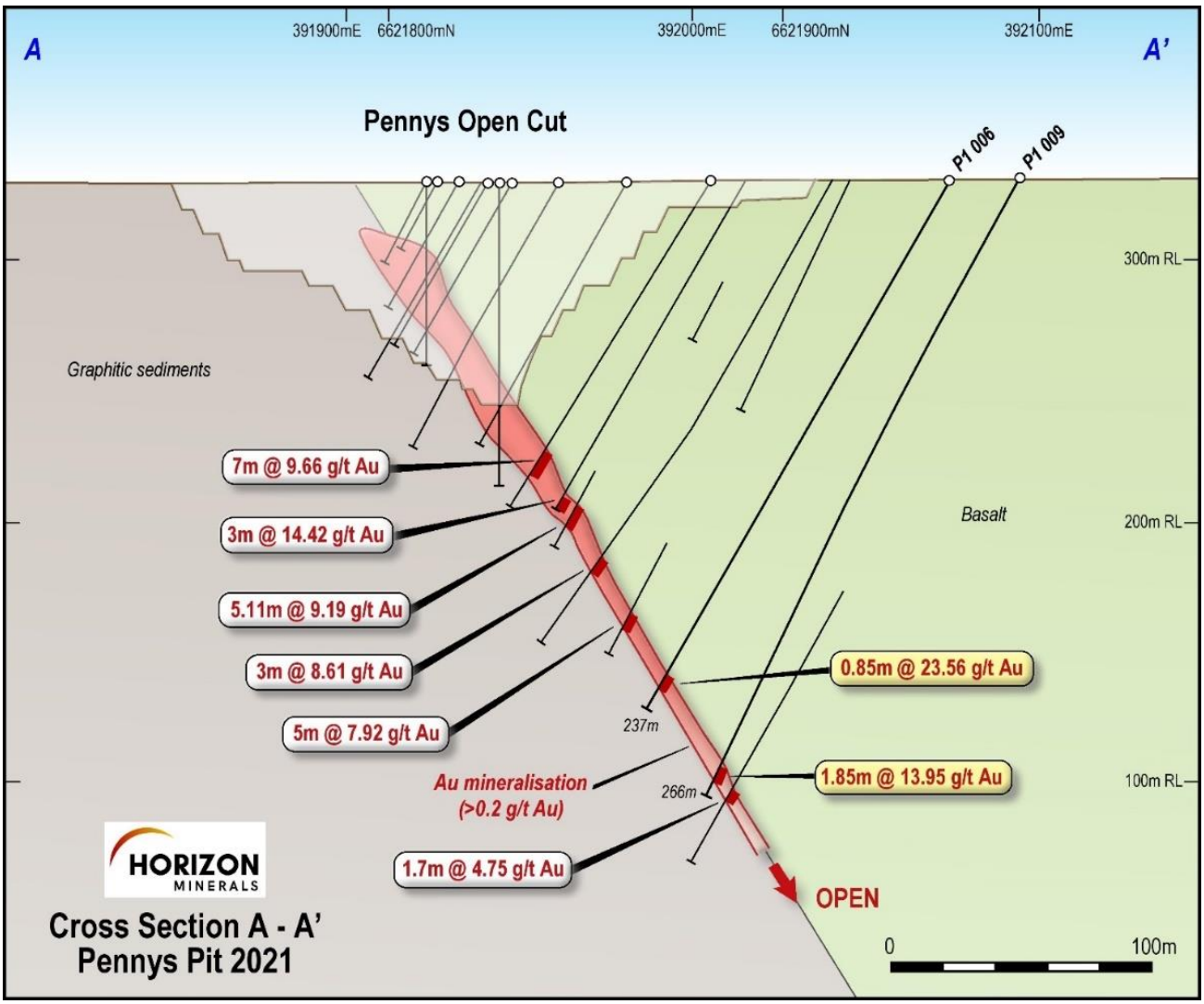


Figure 4 Penny's Find A - A Cross Section

This announcement has been authorised and approved for release by the Board of Orminex.

Investor enquiries:
Matthew Nixon
Chief Operating Officer
admin@orminex.com.au

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Table 1: Penny's Find gold project 2021 final significant downhole diamond core intercepts >2.00g/t Au (Au g/t, Screen Fire Assays). True width intercepts are not known but estimated to be close (~75%) of the downhole width *. Up to 1m internal dilution.

Hole Id	East (m)	North (m)	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t (FA50)
Penny's Find (>2.0 g/t)									
P1_001	392050	6621809	162.2	-60	230				Pending
P1_002	392089	6621836	217.0	-60	230				Pending
P1_003	392115	6621824	237.0	-60	230				Pending
P1_004	392086	6621870	217.0	-60	230				Pending
P1_005	392091	6621905	237.2	-60	230	215.32	219.0	3.68	7.46
P1_006	392074	6621943	237.2	-60	230	216.75	217.60	0.85	23.56
P1_007	392014	6621944	204.2	-67	230	171.35	174.05	2.70	8.64
						178.91	180.58	1.67	17.91
						183.15	184.0	0.85	2.96
P1_008	392024	6621954	240.4	-76	230	227.0	229.0	2.0	8.47
P1_009	392094	6621959	266.0	-60	230	251.0	252.85	1.85	13.95
P1_010	391986	6621974	210.2	-75	230	180.35	185.42	5.07	5.27
						189.42	190.32	0.90	3.16
P1_011	392118	6621927	282.0	-60	230	256.0	258.0	2	3.09
P1_012	392132	6621888	279.2	-60	230	252.90	253.40	0.5	8.38
P1_013	392087	6621929	243.1	-58	230	214.3	216.15	1.85	2.03
P1_015	392112	6621896	260.7	-60	230	233.88	234.84	0.96	2.00
						235.36	236.95	1.59	11.35
						237.68	238.17	0.49	2.02
P1_016	392077	6621738	156	-60	230				Pending
P1_017	392120	6621851	252.5	-60	230	226.77	227.17	0.40	7.63
P1_018	392090	6621802	191.5	-60	230	169.21	169.71	0.5	2.52
P1_019	392101	6621759	195.2	-60	230	169.3	170.25	0.95	3.38
P1_020	392040	6621939	261.0	-74	230				Pending
P1_021	391969	6621961	149.9	-60	230				Pending
P1_022	392147	6621847	279.0	-60	230				Pending

*** Competent Person Statement**

Information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by David O'Farrell who is the Exploration Manager of Horizon Minerals and of the Penny's Find Joint Venture with Orminex. Mr O'Farrell is a Member of The Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgists (AusIMM) and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking, to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr O'Farrell consents to the inclusion in the document of the information in the form and context in which it appears.
See also JORC Tables on Pages 6-11.

Appendix 1 – Penny's Find Gold Project

JORC Code (2012) Table 1, Section 1 and 2

Mr David O'Farrell, Exploration Manager compiled the information in Section 1 and Section 2 of the following JORC Table 1 and is the Competent Person for those sections. The following Table and Sections are provided to ensure compliance with the JORC Code (2012 edition) requirements for the reporting of Mineral Resources. For further detail, please refer to the announcements made to the ASX by Orminex Limited and Horizon Minerals Limited relating to the Penny's Find gold mine.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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.*	• 4m composite samples taken with a 450mm x 50mm PVC spear being thrust to the bottom of the sample bag for RC drilling. 1m single splits taken using riffle splitter if 4m results above cut-off. Average sample weights about 1.5-2kg. AT Pennys, the RC sampling was restricted to pre-collars with no significant ore expected. • Half diamond HQ diamond drill core was cut and one side submitted to SGS laboratories.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	• For RC drilling regular air and manual cleaning of cyclone to remove hung up clays where present. Standards & replicate assays taken by the laboratory. Based on statistical analysis of these results, there is no evidence to suggest the samples are not representative. Sampling of the diamond core was consistent with one side of the split core being sent for assay.
	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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Mineralisation was determined by a Senior Geologist with good experience at Pennys Find and elsewhere in WA. The designated ore zone was generally visual. In addition, hanging wall and footwall samples extending over several metres were taken to check for lower grades and grade boundaries.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).*	• RC drilling with a 4' 1/2 inch face sampling hammer bit. • Diamond drilling used triple tube to help core recovery.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• RC recovery and meterage was assessed by comparing drill chip volumes (sample bags) for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	individual meters. Estimates of sample recoveries were recorded. Routine checks for correct sample depths are undertaken every RC rod (6m). RC sample recoveries were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. The cyclone was routinely cleaned ensuring no material build up. • DDH recovery was logged over every core run (typically 3m), no significant losses were noted inside the ore zone. • Due to the generally good/standard drilling conditions around sample intervals (dry) the geologist believes the samples are representative, some bias would occur in the advent of poor sample recovery which was logged where rarely encountered. At depth there were some wet samples and these were recorded on geological logs. Where significant samples were wet they were recorded. • No sample bias has been identified to date. • Good recoveries were noted in the Binduli diamond drill holes.
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.*	• Drill chip logging and core was completed on one metre or selected intervals at the rig by the geologist. The log was made to standard logging descriptive sheets, and transferred into Micromine software once back at the office. • Logging was qualitative in nature. • All intervals logged for DDH drilling.
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 representivity 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.*	• 4m composite and 1m RC/DDH samples taken. • RC samples were collected from the drill rig by spearing each 1m collection bag and compiling a 4m composite sample. Single splits were automatically taken by emptying the bulk sample bag into a riffle splitter. Samples collected in mineralisation were all dry except for some at depth and these were recorded on logs. • For Horizon samples, no duplicate 4m composites were taken in the field. 4m and 1m samples were analysed by SGS Mineral Services in Kalgoorlie. • Samples were consistent and weighed approximately 1.5-2.0 kg and it is common practice to review 1m results and then review sampling procedures to suit. • DDH HQ3 half core was orientated, sampled, packed and sent to Intertek Labs in Perth. Intervals were dependant on geological boundaries and typically from 0.4 – 1.0m long. Both labs are NATA accredited. • Once samples arrived in Kalgoorlie or Perth, further work including duplicates and QC was undertaken at the laboratory. • Mineralisation is located on the contact between a fresh shale and basaltic unit. The sample size is standard practice in the WA Goldfields to ensure representivity

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The 1 or 4m RC samples were assayed by Fire Assay (FA50) by SGS accredited Labs (Kalgoorlie) for gold only. • DDH ore samples were analysed by Screen Fire analysis (SFCO/OE), whilst non ore samples were analysed by fire assay (SFF50-1). • No geophysical assay tools were used. • Laboratory QA/QC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of the in-house procedures. QC results (blanks, duplicates, standards) were in line with commercial procedures, reproducibility and accuracy.
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.*	• Work was supervised by senior SGS and Intertek staff experienced in metals assaying. QC data reports confirming the sample quality are supplied. • Data storage as PDF/XL files on company PC in Perth office. • No data was adjusted.
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.*	• All drill collar locations were located by a qualified surveyor and accurate to 10mm. The holes were then picked again once drilling operations ceased. Holes were drilled on a regular spacing as per Table 1 collar details. All reported coordinates are referenced to a local grid. The topography is flat at the location of the drilling. Down hole surveys were taken. • Grid MGA94 Zone 51. • Topography is very flat, small differences in elevation between drill holes will have little effect on mineralisation widths on initial interpretation.
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.*	• Holes were variably spaced and were consistent with industry standard resource style drilling in accordance with the collar details/coordinates supplied in Table 1. • The hole spacing was determined by Horizon to be sufficient when combined with confirmed historic drilling results to define mineralisation in preparation for a JORC Compliant Resource Estimate.
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.*	• At Pennys, all holes were angled and used to intersect the shallow dipping lodes. In this case the intercept width is about (~75%) to the true width. • The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias. Given the style of mineralisation and drill spacing/method.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample trays were usually collected daily by HRZ and photographed before transport to the Nimbus site for processing. Visitors need permission to come out to Nimbus. Once cut, the samples were labelled, bagged, secured and transported to Pennys in Kalgoorlie for transport to Perth analysis. Dispatch and consignment notes were delivered and checked for discrepancies.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No Audits have been commissioned.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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.*	• Mining Lease M27/156. HRZ acquired 50% interest in the project from joint venture partner Orminex Ltd (ASX: ONX) for $1.5m and agreed to sole fund the first $1m in pre-development expenditure with the joint venture partners funding the project on a 50:50 basis thereafter. Royalties are payable to Empire Resources that include a 5% NSR on the first 5,000 oz of Au produced and thereafter a 2.5% NSR royalty for life of mine. • The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous workers in the area include Orminex Limited, Empire Resources Ltd.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Archaean contact mineralisation between a basalt and sedimentary footwall rocks. The mineralisation is typically in small quartz veins with variable amounts of sulphide mineralisation.
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.*	• See Table 1 on Page 6. • No information is excluded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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.*	• No weighting or averaging calculations were made, assays reported and compiled are as tabulated in Table 1 on Page 6. • All assay intervals reported in Table 1 are 1m downhole intervals or as indicated. • No metal equivalent calculations were applied.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drill intercepts and true widths appear to be close to each other, or within reason allowing for the minimum intercept width of 1m. Horizon estimates that the true width is variable but probably around 75% of most intercept widths. • Given the nature of RC and DDH drilling, the minimum width is 0.4m.
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.*	• See Figure 1-3.
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.*	• Summary results showing 1m assays >2.00 g/t Au are shown in Table 1 on Page 6.
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.*	• Some historic comprehensive metallurgical work has been completed at Pennys, however HRZ is currently planning some new metallurgy on the ore zone and underlying black shale. However free gold has been observed in the core. • See details from previous ASX releases from Empire Resources Limited (ASX; ERL). These can be accessed via the internet.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	• New resource calculations are planned once sufficient infill data is compiled with underground economic assessments to follow. • Commercially sensitive.