

## REGIONAL DRILLING CONFIRMS TWO NEW PROSPECTS AT THE BADEN POWELL AND WINDANYA PROJECT AREAS

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Regional drilling comprising 58 RC holes for 4,763m completed in September 2019. Two historic prospects “Baden Powell North” and “Capricorn” returned significant new gold mineralisation in an area of limited historic exploration
- At the Capricorn prospect, follow up drilling was conducted on a 40m spacing along 360m of strike length. Significant results include<sup>1</sup>:
  - 12m @ 3.62g/t Au from 28m including 1m @ 24.0g/t Au from 32m (WDRC19031)
  - 5m @ 6.56g/t Au from 43m including 1m @ 21.60g/t Au from 46m (WDRC19028)
  - 5m @ 6.15g/t Au from 66m including 1m @ 26.20g/t Au from 66m (WDRC19029)
  - 10m @ 1.97g/t Au from 65m (WDRC19033)
- At the Baden Powell North prospect, historic workings and adjacent areas up to 600m NNW of the historic open pit area were tested. Significant results include<sup>1</sup>:
  - 8m @ 2.79g/t Au from 76m\* (BPRC19028)
  - 5m @ 2.67g/t Au from 12m (BPRC19022)
  - 3m @ 5.73g/t Au from 18m (BPRC19022)
- At the Baden Powell mine area, infill drilling was conducted to convert the established mineralisation to a JORC compliant resource. Better results include<sup>1</sup>:
  - 6m @ 1.82g/t Au from 54m (BPRC19014)
  - 5m @ 1.61g/t Au from 56m and 2m @ 1.10g/t Au from 70m (BPRC19011)

Commenting on the latest results, Horizon Managing Director Mr Jon Price said:

“The regional drilling program continues to deliver new and exciting results in areas where limited modern exploration has been conducted in the past. The Windanya and Baden Powell areas are now demonstrating the potential for new resources to be established within trucking distance from a centralised processing facility. We look forward to the next round of drilling to further test the extent of mineralisation and infill drilling to improve geological confidence. ”

<sup>1</sup> <sup>3</sup>See Table 1 on Page 10, Competent Persons Statement on page 12 and JORC Tables on Page 13. \* 4m composite, single results pending.

## Overview

Horizon Minerals Limited (ASX: HRZ) ("Horizon" or the "Company") (formerly Intermin Resources Limited) is pleased to announce further excellent reverse circulation ("RC") drilling results from the 100% owned Kalgoorlie regional gold project areas located along the Bardoc Tectonic Zone and Abattoir Shear Zone in the heart of the Western Australian goldfields (Figure 1).

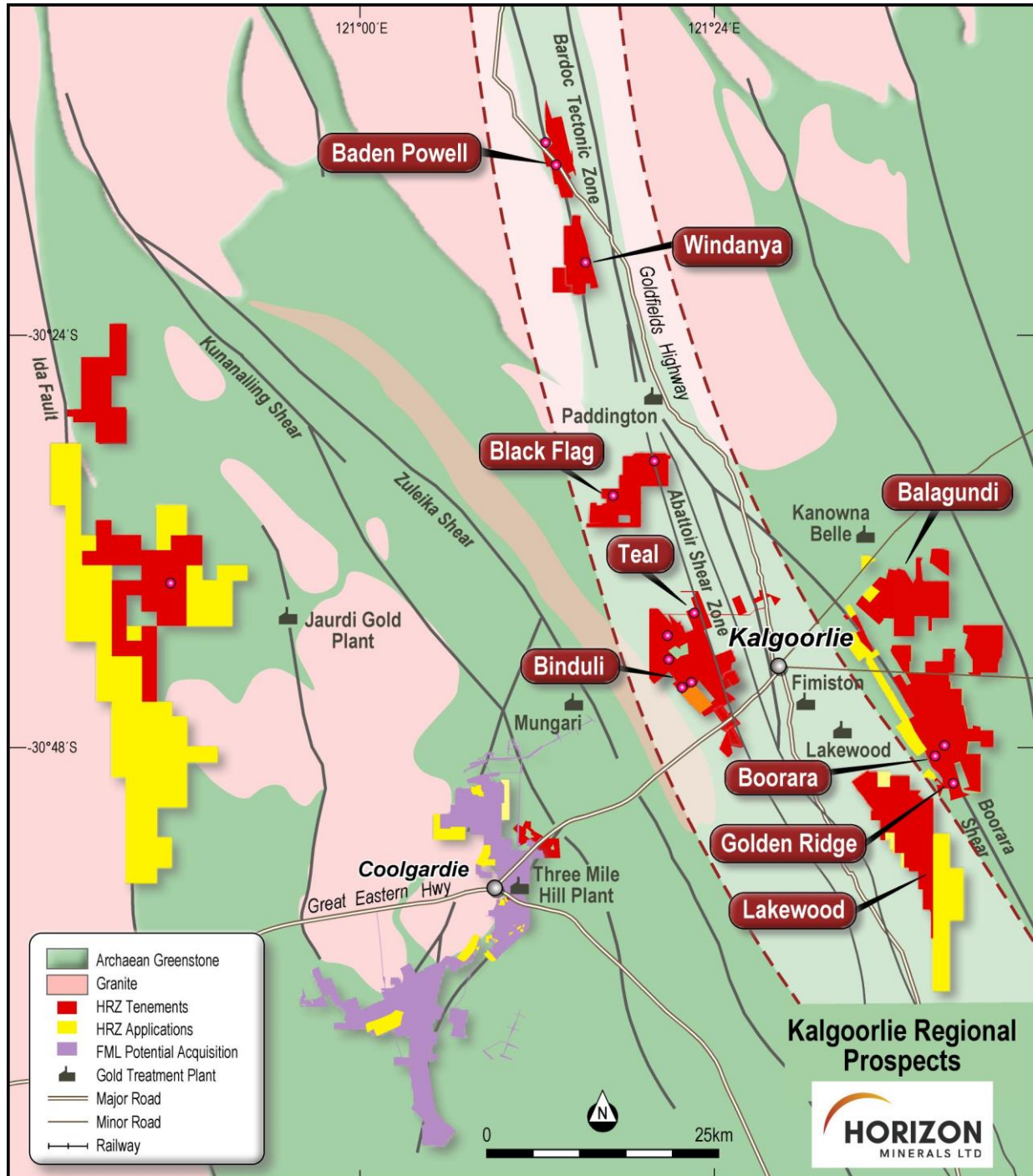


Figure 1: Kalgoorlie Regional Project area location and surrounding infrastructure

During 2019, the Company completed 3 RC programs, focused on resource growth at Coote and Crake, but also testing a number of under explored regional prospects such as the Central Binduli area (Darter and Honeyeater), Black Flag, Capricorn and Baden Powell. These tenements are all located within the highly prospective Abattoir Shear-Bardoc Tectonic Zone corridor. To date, Horizon has drilled a total of 164 RC holes for 14,227m in 2019.

### **Windanya Project Area**

The Windanya group of tenements are located about 45km NW of Kalgoorlie. During March and April 2019, the Company completed a first pass 5 hole, RC program at the historic Capricorn Prospect (refer to Metaliko 2010 IPO prospectus dated 16 July 2010 for more details). Earlier drilling had delineated gold bearing quartz veins on the contact of an ultramafic and basaltic unit. Significant historical intercepts included <sup>1</sup>:

- 1m @ 9.5g/t Au from 36m (PCN/DCN003)
- 1m @ 24.2g/t Au from 86m (PCN021)
- 3m @ 3.35g/t Au from 66m (PCN022)

The March drilling confirmed the tenor of mineralisation with results including <sup>2</sup>:

- 1m @ 9.91g/t Au from 35m and 1m @ 1.05g/t Au from 41m (WDRC19012)
- 5m @ 2.28g/t Au from 92m and 1m @ 1.68g/t Au from 106m (WDRC19009)

Given the positive results and favourable geology, Horizon conducted a follow up, resource style drill program on a 40m spacing along 360m of interpreted strike length. The results are promising with relatively shallow, high grade mineralisation intercepted (Figures 2 and 3). Highlights include <sup>3</sup>:

- 12m @ 3.62g/t Au from 28m, including 1m @ 24.0g/t Au from 32m (WDRC19031)
- 5m @ 6.56g/t Au from 43m including 1m @ 21.60g/t Au from 46m (WDRC19028)
- 5m @ 6.15g/t Au from 66m including 1m @ 26.20g/t Au from 66m (WDRC19029)
- 10m @ 1.97g/t Au from 65m (WDRC19033)

Typical of these areas, there is a near surface depletion zone that has blanketed the prospect with deeply weathered clays. Beneath this, the primary mineralisation dips to the east and averages about 4m thick but can blow out in the oxide zone to 10-12m in width as shown in WDRC19031. Some pinching and swelling, typical of high strain terrains, together with inferred fault offsets have complicated the ore shoot distribution.

In addition to the drilling, Horizon has also been actively exploring the entire Windanya tenement group having taken over 200 soil samples and rock chips in 2019. Several anomalies coincident with interpreted structures were generated and remain to be tested. POW's for 2020 drill programs have been submitted.

<sup>1</sup> As announced to the ASX by MKO on 16 July 2010. <sup>2</sup> As announced to the ASX on 16 July 2019. <sup>3</sup> See Table 1 on Page 10, Competent Persons Statement on page 12 and JORC Tables on Page 13.

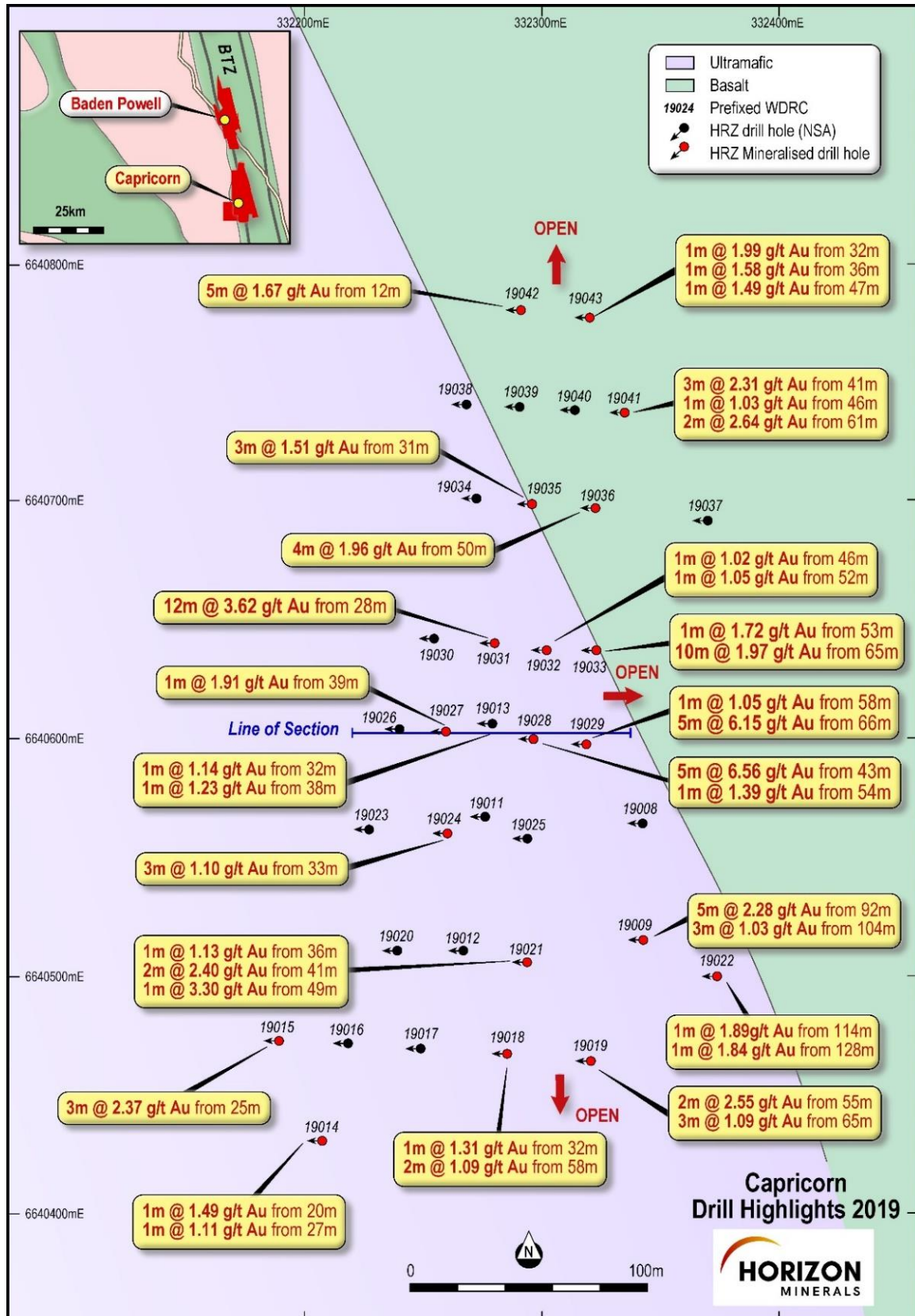


Figure 2: Capricorn Drill hole Collar Plan



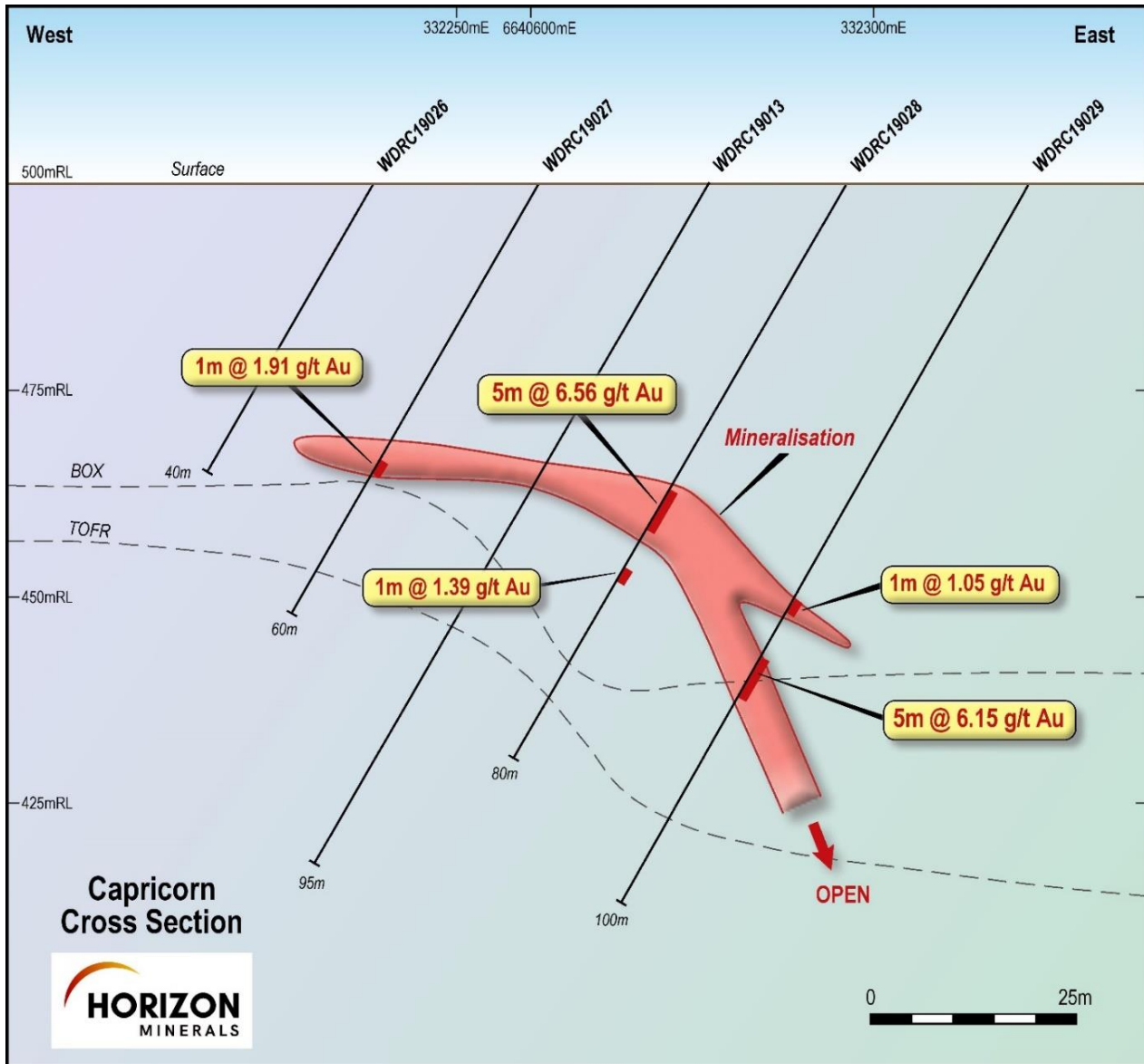


Figure 3: Capricorn Cross Section (see Figure 2 for location)

### Baden Powell Project Area

The Baden Powell project is located about 60km NNW of Kalgoorlie. Step back RC drilling by Horizon in 2017 confirmed that there was potential to build a limited resource around the old pit (Figure 4). The gold mineralisation is steeply dipping and typically occurs in a shear zone along a porphyry and ultramafic contact. Significant 2017 intercepts included <sup>1</sup>:

- 17m @ 3.00 g/t Au from 104m (BPRC1703)
- 14m @ 1.87 g/t Au from 129m (BPRC1708)
- 10m @ 1.30 g/t Au from 183m (BPRC1701)

<sup>1</sup> As announced to the ASX on 29 August and 28 November 2017.

The drilling highlighted some gaps in the data and potential extensions immediately north of the pit (Figure 4). These areas were recently drill tested (Figure 5). Significant results include <sup>1</sup>:

- 6m @ 1.82g/t Au from 54m (BPRC19014)
- 5m @ 1.61g/t Au from 56m and 2m @ 1.10g/t Au from 70m (BPRC19011)
- 4m @ 1.57g/t Au from 29m (BPRC19013)

Deep drilling (BPRC19018-19019) 100m north of the pit did not intersect any significant mineralisation which definitively bounds the potential Baden Powell resource size to the north. The southern area of the pit has still to be tested.

In keeping with the Baden Powell resource expansion program, a series of historic workings about 250-600m NNW of the old pit were sampled. Quartz veins on the mullock returned high grade assays up to 67.1 g/t Au. The workings had been drill tested (possibly in the 1990's) but there was no sample/assay record of them in the GSWA Wamex database.

The drill spoils were in poor condition but were resampled as 4m composites by Horizon. The maximum result was 4m @ 1.3 g/t, with several other anomalous composites (>0.1 g/t Au) observed. Similar to the Baden Powell historic pit (Figure 4), the gold appeared to be located along the porphyry-ultramafic contact.

Given the comparable geology, the high grade veins and sampling results, Horizon completed 9 RC scout holes around these workings. The results were pleasing with several promising, shallow intercepts made along the trend line. Better results include <sup>1</sup>:

- 8m @ 2.79g/t Au from 76m\* (BPRC19028)
- 5m @ 2.67g/t Au from 12m (BPRC19022)
- 3m @ 5.73 g/t Au from 18m (BPRC19022)

Two other historic workings, located between Baden Powell North and the Scotia workings another 2km NNW were also tested. Some minor gold was observed in SRC19001 (2m @ 0.68 g/t Au from 56m). Follow up infill drilling is planned at Baden Powell North.



**Figure 4: Historic Baden Powell pit looking north.**

<sup>1</sup> See Table 1 on Page 10, Competent Persons Statement on page 12 and JORC Tables on Page 13. \* 4m composite, single results pending.

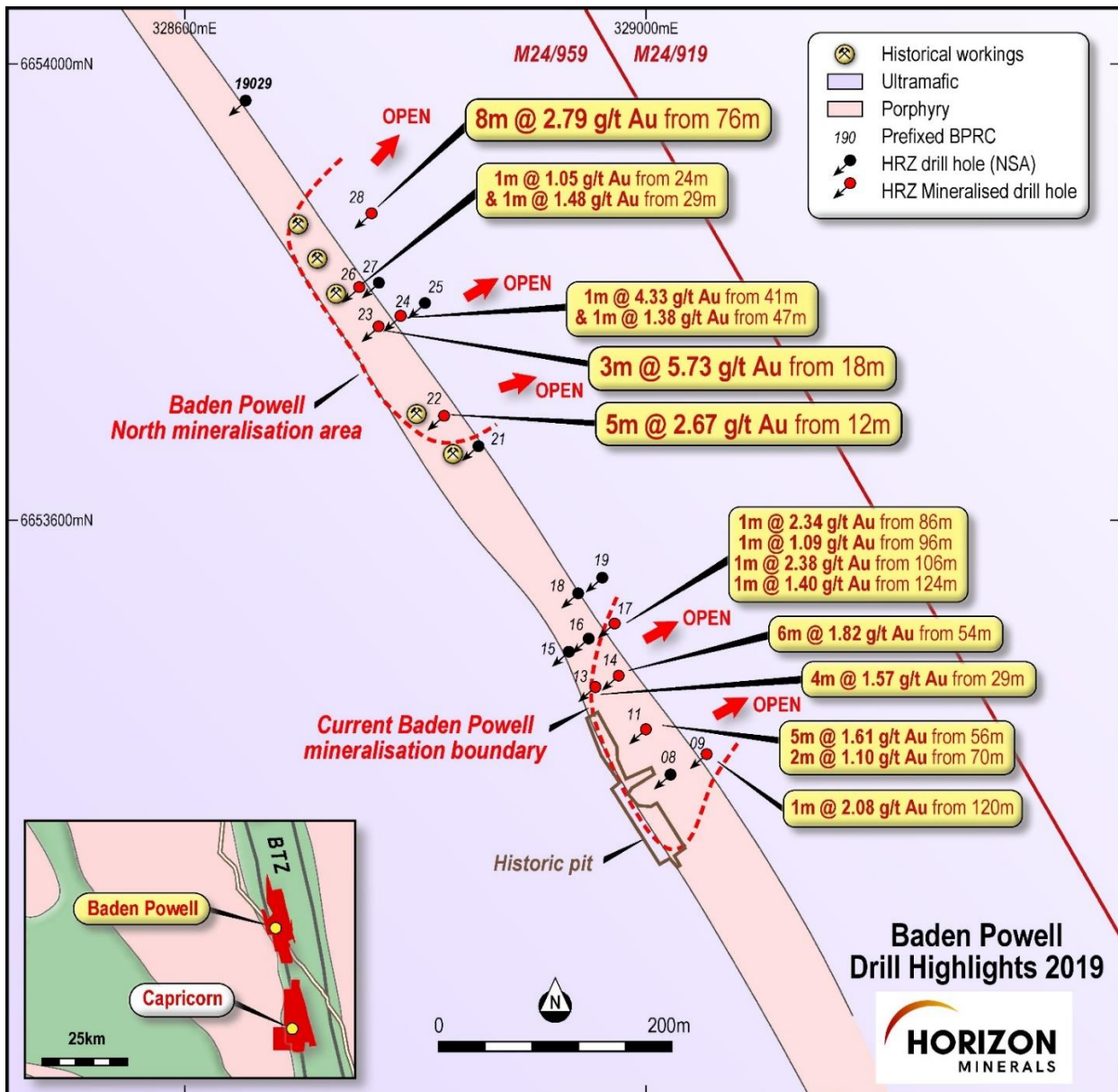


Figure 5: Baden Powell mine and Northern Prospect Collar Plan.

### Black Flag Project Area

The Black Flag project is located about 35km NNW of Kalgoorlie and overlies part of the highly prospective Abattoir Shear Zone (Teal-Jacques-Gimlet Deposits) and arguably, the south-eastern edge of Mt Pleasant anticline. The geology is dominated by the Black Flag volcanics, sediments and porphyry intrusives.

Much of the historical (drilling) work was completed by Centaur Mining (1996-1998) and Placer Dome (2003-2006). This work resulted in an improved geological understanding of the area which was mostly covered by sheet wash and lake clays. There are few, if any, historical drill holes of note, the best result being 1m @ 1.24 g/t (38m) and 1m @ 4.46 g/t (46m) from BFLA553 near the interpreted Abattoir Shear.



Horizon recently completed a first pass 4 hole RC program aimed at helping improve the regolith profile understanding as well as testing selected areas where the historical drilling had discovered minor, but anomalous, levels of gold (Figure 7). Significant results achieved included <sup>1</sup>:

- 1m @ 2.84 g/t Au from 41m (BFRC19002)
- 1m @ 1.07 g/t Au from 23m (BFRC19003)

BFRC19002 was drilled near BFLA553 (WAMEX report A67339) and indicates that the oxidised black shale is genuinely mineralised and could possibly be part of a widespread supergene zone

BFRC19003 was drilled over a porphyry intrusive, similar in appearance to the pink Crake porphyry and recorded 1.07 g/t Au in the Tertiary clays sitting above a basal sand unit. Anomalous levels of gold (up to 0.17 g/t Au) were found in the fresh porphyry along with small amounts of pyrite near the bottom of the 78m hole.

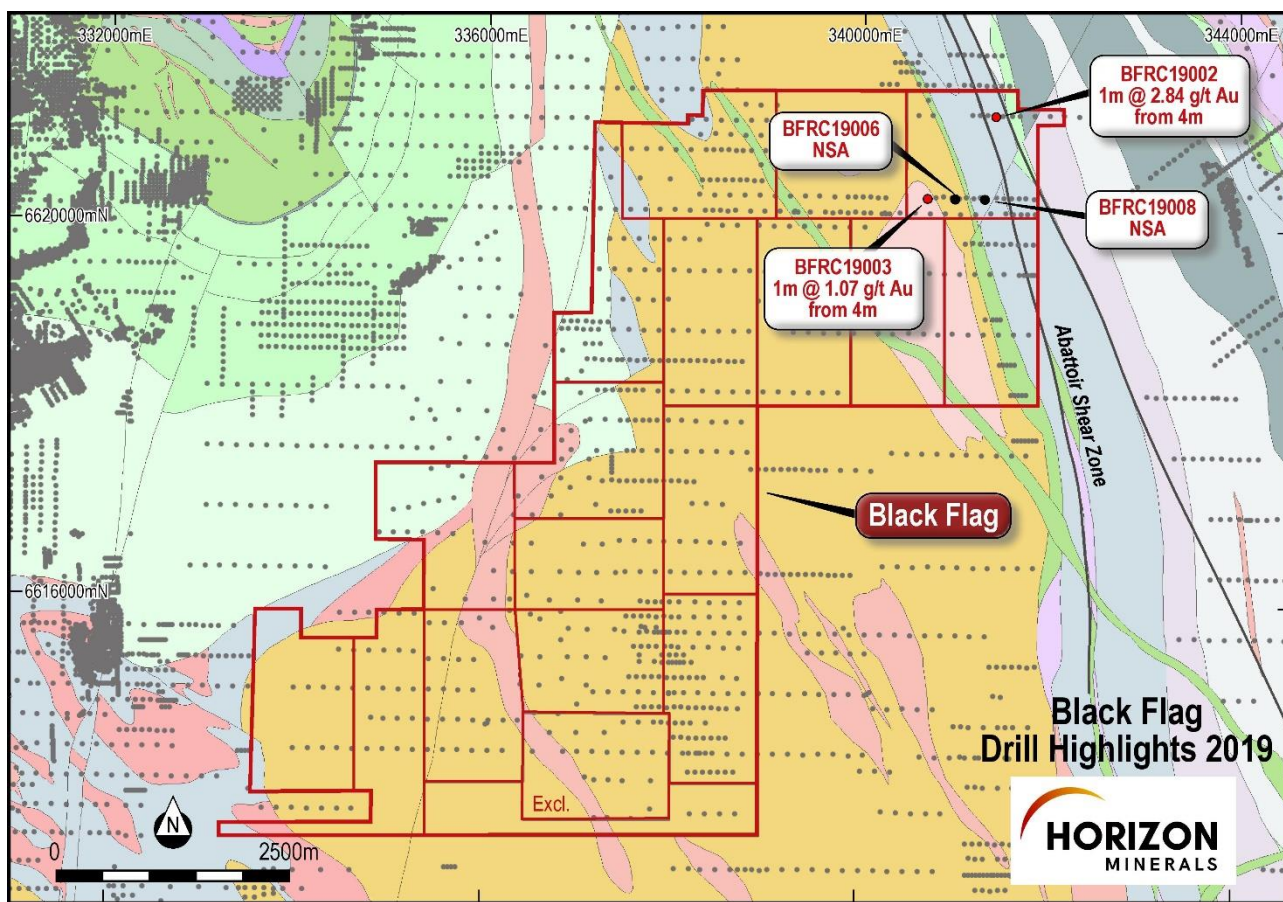
BFRC19006 was drilled into a greywacke sediment and recorded a mildly anomalous 4m @ 0.14 g/t Au\* near the fresh rock boundary. The results from these 3 holes are all considered encouraging and warrant follow up drilling. Two new soil orientation programs are scheduled this quarter and will be used to plan further soil work and/or assist with drill targeting.



**Figure 6: Drilling at the Black Flag prospect.**

<sup>1</sup> See Table 1 on Page 10, Competent Persons Statement on page 12 and JORC Tables on Page 13. \* 4m composite, single results pending.





**Figure 7: Black Flag Collar Plan.**

## Next Steps

No further exploration drilling is scheduled this year, as Horizon is currently focussed on the 18,000m grade control drilling at Boorara (ASX Ann. 29 Oct 2019). Planning for the 2020 regional exploration campaign has already begun. Potential new resources are identified at Baden Powell, Capricorn and Coote. Priority drill targets include Baden Powell North, Black Flag, Honeyeater and Darter. New prospects are expected to emerge across all project areas in 2020. Target generation studies on the Yarmany and Lakewood prospects have progressed.

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**Table 1: Kalgoorlie gold project 2019 (Stage 3) significant downhole RC intercepts >1.00g/t Au <sup>1,2</sup>**

Hole Id	East (m)	North (m)	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t (FA50)
<b>Windanya Drilling (&gt;1.0 g/t)</b>									
WDRC19014	332208	6640430	60	-60	275	20	21	1	1.49
						27	28	1	1.11
WDRC19015	332190	6640473	54	-60	275	25	28	3	2.37
WDRC19016	332219	6640471	60	-60	275				NSA
WDRC19017	332249	6640469	84	-60	275				NSA
WDRC19018	332285	6640467	108	-60	275	32	33	1	1.31
						58	60	2	1.09
WDRC19019	332320	6640464	126	-60	275	55	57	2	2.55
						65	68	3	1.09
WDRC19020	332239	6640510	40	-60	275				NSA
WDRC19021	332294	6640506	84	-60	275	36	37	1	1.13
						41	43	2	2.40
						49	50	1	3.30
WDRC19022	332374	6640500	140	-60	275	114	115	1	1.89
						128	129	1	1.84
WDRC19023	332227	6640562	50	-60	275				NSA
WDRC19024	332260	6640560	70	-60	275	33	36	3	1.10
WDRC19025	332294	6640558	90	-60	275				NSA
WDRC19026	332240	6640604	40	-60	275				NSA
WDRC19027	332260	6640602	60	-60	275	39	40	1	1.91
WDRC19028	332297	6640600	80	-60	275	43	48	5	6.56
						54	55	1	1.39
WDRC19029	332319	6640598	100	-60	275	58	59	1	1.05
						66	71	5	6.15
WDRC19030	332255	6640642	40	-60	275				NSA
WDRC19031	332280	6640640	50	-60	275	28	40	12	3.62
WDRC19032	332302	6640638	75	-60	275	46	47	1	1.02
						52	53	1	1.05
WDRC19033	332323	6640637	110	-60	275	53	54	1	1.72
						65	75	10	1.97
WDRC19034	332273	6640701	66	-60	275				NSA
WDRC19035	332297	6640699	80	-60	275	31	34	3	1.51
WDRC19036	332323	6640697	100	-60	275	50	54	4	1.96
WDRC19037	332370	6640692	120	-60	275				NSA
WDRC19038	332269	6640741	54	-60	275				NSA
WDRC19039	332291	6640740	66	-60	275				NSA
WDRC19040	332314	6640738	76	-60	275				NSA
WDRC19041	332335	6640736	96	-60	275	41	44	3	2.31
						46	47	1	1.03

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						61	63	2	2.64
WDRC19042	332290	6640780	60	-60	275	12	17	5	1.67
WDRC19043	332320	6640778	90	-60	275	32	33	1	1.99
						36	37	1	1.58
						47	48	1	1.49
<b>Black Flag (&gt;1.0 g/t Au)</b>									
BFRC19002	341390	6621200	91	-60	270	41	42	1	2.84
BFRC19003	340675	6620325	78	-60	090	23	24	1	1.07
BFRC19006	340965	6620325	70	-60	270				NSA
BFRC19008	341270	6620325	131	-60	270				NSA
<b>Baden Powell Drilling (&gt;1.0 g/t Au)</b>									
BPRC19008	329033	6653391	90	-60	240				NSA
BPRC19009	329066	6653411	130	-60	240	120	121	1	2.08
BPRC19011	329011	6653433	90	-60	240	56	61	5	1.61
						70	72	2	1.10
BPRC19013	328965	6653471	70	-60	240	29	33	4	1.57
BPRC19014	328984	6653482	90	-60	240	54	60	6	1.82
BPRC19015	328940	6653504	80	-60	240				NSA
BPRC19016	328959	6653516	110	-60	240				NSA
BPRC19017	328982	6653530	140	-62	240	86	87	1	2.34
						96	97	1	1.09
						106	107	1	2.38
						124	125	1	1.40
BPRC19018	328951	6653558	140	-60	240				NSA
BPRC19019	328971	6653571	180	-62	240				NSA
<b>Baden Powell North (&gt;1.0 g/t Au)</b>									
BPRC19021	328859	6653693	75	-60	240				NSA
BPRC19022	328828	6653721	60	-60	240	12	17	5	2.67
BPRC19023	328770	6653803	36	-60	240	18	21	3	5.73
BPRC19024	328787	6653813	60	-60	240	41	42	1	4.33
						47	48	1	1.38
BPRC19025	328809	6653825	100	-60	240				NSA
BPRC19026	328752	6653838	30	-60	240	24	25	1	1.05
						29	30	1	1.48
BPRC19027	328767	6653845	60	-60	240				NSA
BPRC19028	328761	6653908	100	-60	240	76	84	8	2.79 <sup>2</sup>
BPRC19029	328649	6654010	50	-60	240				NSA
<b>Scotia and Olympia (&gt;1.0 g/t Au)</b>									
SRC19001	327777	6655144	80	-60	228				NSA
SRC19004	327955	6654930	40	-60	205				NSA
SRC19005	328230	6654587	40	-60	228				NSA
OLRC19004	329120	6656400	103	-60	270				NSA
OLRC19005	329100	6656480	110	-60	270				NSA

1. Au g/t FA50 is a fire assay. True width intercepts are not known but estimated to be close (~75%) of the downhole width.
2. 4m composite results, check single assays pending.



**\* Competent Person Statement** – Exploration Results: Information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on information compiled by Mr. David O'Farrell who is the Exploration Manager of Intermin Resources Ltd. 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

### **Forward Looking and Cautionary Statements**

Some statements in this report regarding estimates or future events are forward looking statements. They include indications of, and guidance on, future earnings, cash flow, costs and financial performance. Forward looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements preceded by words such as "planned", "expected", "projected", "estimated", "may", "scheduled", "intends", "anticipates", "believes", "potential", "could", "nominal", "conceptual" and similar expressions. Forward looking statements, opinions and estimates included in this announcement are based on assumptions and contingencies which are subject to change without notice, as are statements about market and industry trends, which are based on interpretations of current market conditions. Forward looking statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as a guarantee of future performance. Forward looking statements may be affected by a range of variables that could cause actual results to differ from estimated results, and may cause the Company's actual performance and financial results in future periods to materially differ from any projections of future performance or results expressed or implied by such forward looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include but are not limited to liabilities inherent in mine development and production, geological, mining and processing technical problems, the inability to obtain any additional mine licenses, permits and other regulatory approvals required in connection with mining and third party processing operations, competition for among other things, capital, acquisition of reserves, undeveloped lands and skilled personnel, incorrect assessments of the value of acquisitions, changes in commodity prices and exchange rate, currency and interest fluctuations, various events which could disrupt operations and/or the transportation of mineral products, including labour stoppages and severe weather conditions, the demand for and availability of transportation services, the ability to secure adequate financing and management's ability to anticipate and manage the foregoing factors and risks. There can be no assurance that forward looking statements will prove to be correct.

Statements regarding plans with respect to the Company's mineral properties may contain forward looking statements in relation to future matters that can only be made where the Company has a reasonable basis for making those statements.

This announcement has been prepared in compliance with the JORC Code (2012) and the current ASX Listing Rules.

The Company believes that it has a reasonable basis for making the forward looking statements in the announcement, including with respect to any production targets and financial estimates, based on the information contained in this and previous ASX announcements.

## Appendix 1 – Kalgoorlie Regional Gold Projects

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

Mr David O'Farrell, Exploration Manager of Intermin 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 Intermin Resources Ltd in 2016-2019 and Horizon Minerals Ltd (2019) relating to the Kalgoorlie gold project areas.

#### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For RC drilling regular air and manual cleaning of cyclone to remove hung up clays where present. Standards &amp; replicate assays taken by the laboratory. Based on statistical analysis of these results, there is no evidence to suggest the samples are not representative.</li> </ul>
	<i>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</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC was used to obtain 1m samples from which approximately 1.5-2kg was pulverised to produce a 50 g charge for fire assay. RC chips were geologically logged over 1m intervals, initially sampled over 4m composite intervals and then specific anomalous intervals were sampled over 1m intervals. Depending on the final hole depth, the maximum composite interval was 4m and minimum was 1m. Samples assayed for Au only for this program. Drilling intersected oxide, transitional and primary ore at a maximum downhole depth of 128mm. Assays were determined by Fire assay with checks routinely undertaken. Drilling of mainly oxide and primary felsic volcanogenic sediments with gold contained within sulphides and quartz.</li> </ul>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<i>inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	
	<i>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).</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RC drilling with a 5' 1/4 inch face sampling hammer bit.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RC recovery and meterage was assessed by comparing drill chip volumes (sample bags) for 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• No sample bias has been identified to date.</li> </ul>
<b>Logging</b>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Logging was qualitative in nature.</li> <li>• All intervals logged for RC drilling.</li> </ul>



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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p> <p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4m composite and 1m RC samples taken.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• For Intermin samples, no duplicate 4m composites were taken in the field. 4m and 1m samples were analysed by SGS Mineral Services in Kalgoorlie.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Once samples arrived in Kalgoorlie, further work including duplicates and QC was undertaken at the laboratory. Intermin has determined that there is insufficient drill data density to inform an updated Mineral Resource Estimate with the current level of data.</li> <li>• Mineralisation is located in weathered and fresh porphyry. The sample size is standard practice in the WA Goldfields to ensure representivity</li> </ul>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</b>	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <p><i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 1m RC samples were assayed by Fire Assay (FA50) by SGS accredited Labs (Kalgoorlie) for gold only.</li> <li>• No geophysical assay tools were used.</li> <li>• 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. HRZ also supplied a number of certified standards for checking. QC results (blanks, duplicates, standards) were in line with commercial procedures, reproducibility and accuracy.</li> </ul>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	
<b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b>	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p> <p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p> <p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work was supervised by senior SGS staff experienced in metals assaying. QC data reports confirming the sample quality are supplied.</li> <li>• Data storage as PDF/XL files on company PC in Perth office.</li> <li>• No data was adjusted.</li> </ul>
<b>Location of data points</b>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></p> <p><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All drill collar locations were initially pegged and surveyed using a hand held Garmin GPS, accurate to within 3-5m. The holes are normally accurately surveyed using a RTK-DGPS system at a later date. 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.</li> <li>• Grid MGA94 Zone 51.</li> <li>• Topography is very flat, small differences in elevation between drill holes will have little effect on mineralisation widths on initial interpretation.</li> </ul>
<b>Data spacing and distribution</b>	<p><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Holes were variably spaced and were consistent with industry standard resource style drilling in accordance with the collar details/coordinates supplied in Table 1.</li> <li>• The hole spacing was determined by Intermin to be sufficient when combined with confirmed historic drilling results to define mineralisation in preparation for a JORC Compliant Resource Estimate.</li> </ul>

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	<p><i>appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></p>	
<b>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</b>	<p><i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No, drilling angle or vertical holes in cases is deemed to be appropriate to intersect the oxide and primary mineralisation and potential residual dipping structures. At Crake, all holes were angles and used to intersect the shallow dipping lodes. In this case the intercept width is very close (~75%) to the true width however, further drilling is required.</li> <li>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, it is the most common routine for delineating shallow gold resources in Australia.</li> </ul>
<b>Sample security</b>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Samples were collected on site under supervision of the responsible geologist. The work site is on a destocked pastoral station. Visitors need permission to visit site. Once collected samples were bagged and transported to Kalgoorlie for analysis. Dispatch and consignment notes were delivered and checked for discrepancies.</li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No Audits have been commissioned.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and</b>	<p><i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties,</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Black Flag P24/5146, Capricorn P24/5057, Baden Powell M24/959, Scotia P24/5046, Olympia M24/919. No third party JV partners involved.</li> <li>The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.</li> </ul>



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<b>land tenure status</b>	<p><i>native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Previous workers in the area include Metaliko Resources, Placer Dome Asia, Inco Australia, Centaur Mining &amp; Exploration.</li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Archaean sediments, volcanics and porphyry. Oxide supergene and transitional gold with vein quartz, shear hosted with varying amounts of sulphide mineralisation.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<p><i>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:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>• <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>• <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li>• <i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li>• <i>hole length.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See Table 1.</li> <li>• No information is excluded.</li> </ul>

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No weighting or averaging calculations were made, assays reported and compiled are as tabulated in Table 1.</li> <li>• All assay intervals reported in Table 1 are 1m downhole intervals or as indicated.</li> <li>• No metal equivalent calculations were applied.</li> </ul>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>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').</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Laterite, oxide mineralisation is generally flat lying (almost blanket like) while transitional and primary mineralisation at depth is generally steeply dipping 60-90 degrees.</li> <li>• Drill intercepts and true widths appear to be close to each other, or within reason allowing for the minimum intercept width of 1m. Intermin estimates that the true width is variable but probably around 75-100% of most intercept widths.</li> <li>• Given the nature of RC drilling, the minimum width and assay is 1m. The true thickness of the downhole intercepts are not known however the downhole intercepts appear to represent very close to true width given the orientation of the drilling.</li> </ul>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<p><i>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</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See Figure 1-7.</li> </ul>

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	<i>plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summary results showing 1m assays &gt;1.00 g/t Au are shown in Table 1.</li> </ul>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<i>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.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No comprehensive metallurgical work has been completed at Windanya or Baden Powell.</li> <li>See details from previous ASX releases from Intermin Resources Limited (ASX: IRC) and more recently Horizon Minerals (ASX: HRZ). These can be accessed via the internet.</li> </ul>
<b>Further work</b>	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New resource calculations are planned once sufficient data is compiled, with pit or underground economic assessments to follow if warranted.</li> <li>Commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>