HORIZON MINERALS LTD

PENNY'S FIND DRILLING SHOWS GROWTH POTENTIAL

HIGHLIGHTS

- Horizon owns 100% of the fully permitted Penny's Find gold mine located 50km northeast of Kalgoorlie in the Goldfields of Western Australia
- Current Mineral Resource estimate stands at:
  - 270,000t grading 4.99g/t Au for 43,000 ounces with 81% in the Indicated Category [1]
- Penny's hosts an historic open pit which was mined to a depth of ~85m with the current resource starting from near the base of the pit and plunging to the north
- An eight hole RC/diamond program for 2,552.4m has recently completed with the following highlights: [2]
  - 1.45m @ 2.61g/t Au from 314.75m and 3.2m @ 4.19g/t Au from 318.3m (PFRCD23003)
  - 1.05m @ 6.36g/t Au from 355.5m (PFRCD23001)
  - 1.0m @ 7.49g/t Au from 363.9m (PFRCD23002)
  - 2.90m @ 1.73g/t Au from 292.0m (PFRCD23007)
  - 0.78m @ 12.85g/t Au from 331.48m (PFRCD23006)
- PFRCD23003 confirms the northern high grade plunge which indicates Penny's is open at depth, providing potential for additional resources
- An updated resource model will be complied enabling updated mine optimisation and design studies to be completed for generation of Ore Reserves in H2 CY2023 [3]
- Horizon is focussed on developing a sequence of underground mines with Penny's Find planned to follow the proposed Cannon gold mine development which is scheduled for commencement in H2 CY2023 [3]

Commenting on the Penny's drilling outcomes, incoming CEO Mr Grant Haywood said:

"This drill program has confirmed the high-grade mineralisation at Penny's Find is continuous at depth below the current resource and also along strike to the north which shall enhance the future underground development of this fully approved project. We look forward to updating the resource estimate in the September quarter and progressing the feasibility study shortly thereafter."

[1] As announced to the ASX on 28 September 2023, see also Tables and Confirmations on Page 6
[2] As announced to the ASX on 30 April 2021 and 14 July 2021.
[3] See Forward Looking and Cautionary Statements on Page 8.

163 Stirling Hwy
Nedlands WA 6009

PO Box 1104
Nedlands WA 6909

T: +61 8 9386 9534
F: +61 8 9389 1597
E: info@horizonminerals.com.au

www.horizonminerals.com.au
ACN 007 761 186
ABN 88 007 761 186

Overview

Horizon Minerals Limited (ASX: HRZ) ("Horizon" or the "Company") is pleased to announce the results of drilling at the high-grade Penny's Find gold mine located 50km northeast of Kalgoorlie in the heart of the Western Australian goldfields (Figure 1). The Company is focussed on gold production from a sequence of underground mines and growing resources and reserves from its core assets including Cannon, Penny's Find, Boorara, Binduli and Rose Hill [3].

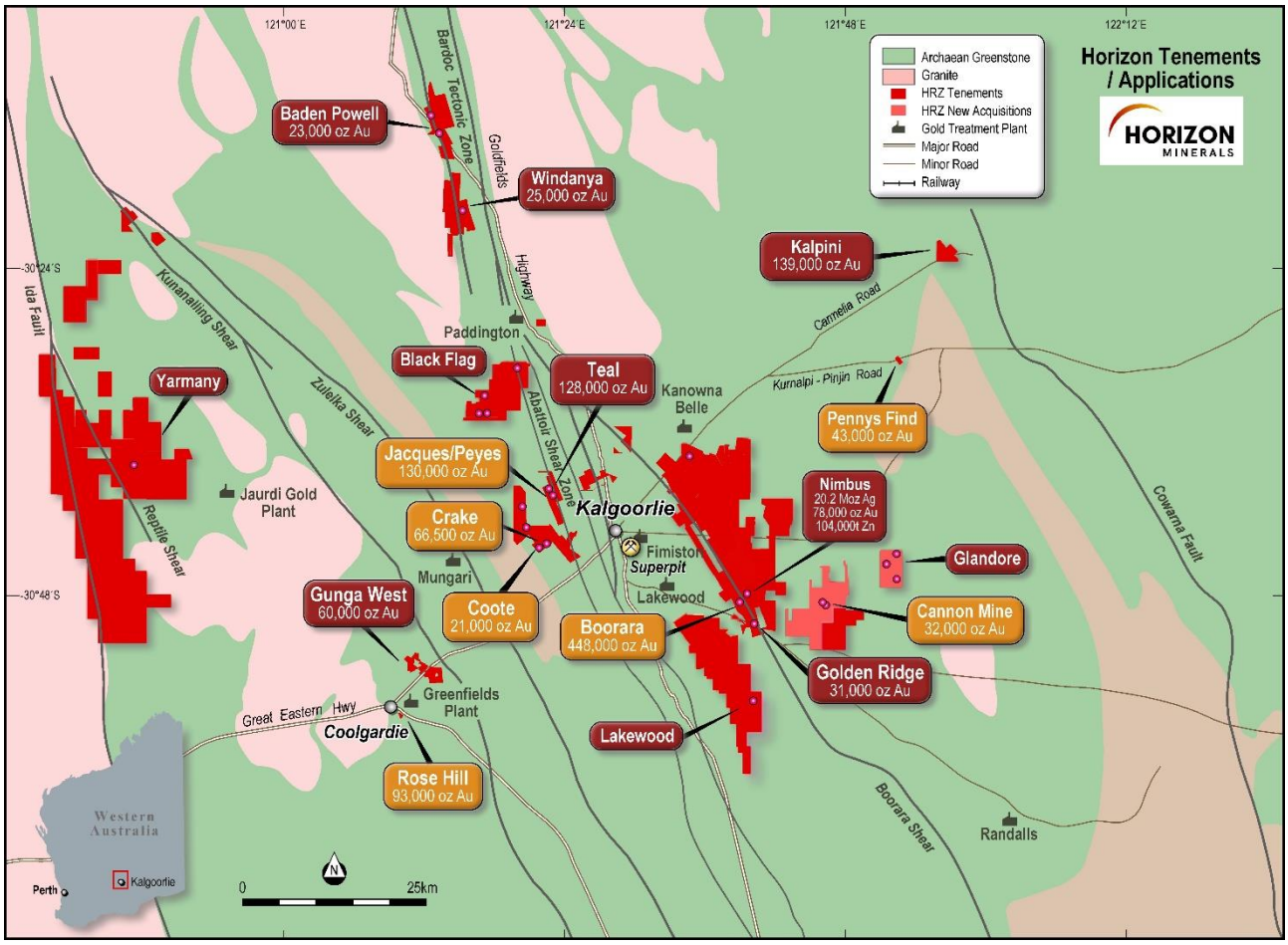

Figure 1: Horizon's project area locations and surrounding infrastructure

Horizon acquired the remaining 50% of the project in December 2021[1] and completed an additional 21 drill holes including 2,103m of RC and 2,765m of diamond to a maximum depth of 282m. An updated Mineral Resource Estimate was then compiled and currently stands at 270kt grading 4.99g/t Au for 43,000 ounces with 81% in the Indicated category[2].

The 2021 drilling identified a new lode (domain 2) to the north of the existing resource with all mineralisation remaining open along strike and at depth highlighting the potential for growth with further drilling[3].

This round of 2023 drilling comprised 1,926.0m of RC and 626.4m of NQ diamond tails totalling 2,552.4m with further details on the project provided below.

[1] As announced to the ASX on 30 August 2022
[2] As announced to the ASX on 28 September 2023, see also Tables and Confirmations on Page 6
[3] See Forward Looking and Cautionary Statements on Page 8.

Penny's Find gold project summary

Project Geology

The high-grade gold mineralisation at Penny's Find is hosted in narrow quartz veins at the contact between footwall sediments including black shale and siltstone and a hangingwall basalt. The quartz veins dip about 60˚ to the northeast and collectively average 1m to 5m true width. Only minor sulphides are present.

Open cut mining to 85m (242m RL) was completed by Empire Resources in 2018 with toll treatment processing at Lakewood (Kalgoorlie) and Burbanks (Coolgardie). Production from the open pit totalled 18,300oz at 4.47g/t Au (as announced to the ASX by Empire (ASX: ERL) on 25 July 2018).

Metallurgical test work and toll milling data from open pit ore processing has shown fresh mineralisation to be free milling with a high gravity recoverable gold component and a total gold recovery which exceeded 90%.

Drilling Summary

The 2023 drill program aimed to test the high grade mineralisation at depth with a series of evenly spaced drill holes spanning 320m. Significant results are shown below and in Figures 2 and 3.

- 1.45m @ 2.61g/t Au from 314.75m and 3.2m @ 4.19g/t Au from 318.3m (PFRCD23003)
- 1.05m @ 6.36g/t Au from 355.5m (PFRCD23001)
- 1.00m @ 7.49g/t Au from 363.9m (PFRCD23002)
- 2.90m @ 1.73g/t Au from 292.0m (PFRCD23007)
- 0.78m @ 12.85g/t Au from 331.48m (PFRCD23006)

Quartz reef was intersected in every hole with high grade mineralisation stretching at least 250m. Although the grade was consistent, the ore thickness was generally thin other than in PFRCD23003. PFRCD23003 contained thicker quartz vein (3m) and returned encouraging results of 1.45m @ 2.61g/t Au from 314.75m and 3.2m @ 4.19g/t Au from 318.3m. Visible gold was noted in the PFRCD23003 core.

There is very little, if any, historic drilling close to PFRCD23003 and this new result presents an excellent opportunity to delineate further significant widths of thick, high grade mineralisation. Horizon will consider additional surface or future underground drilling to test down dip and along strike of PFRCD23003 focussing on the north plunging high grade mineralisation outlined and, potentially, providing additional resources to the current resource.

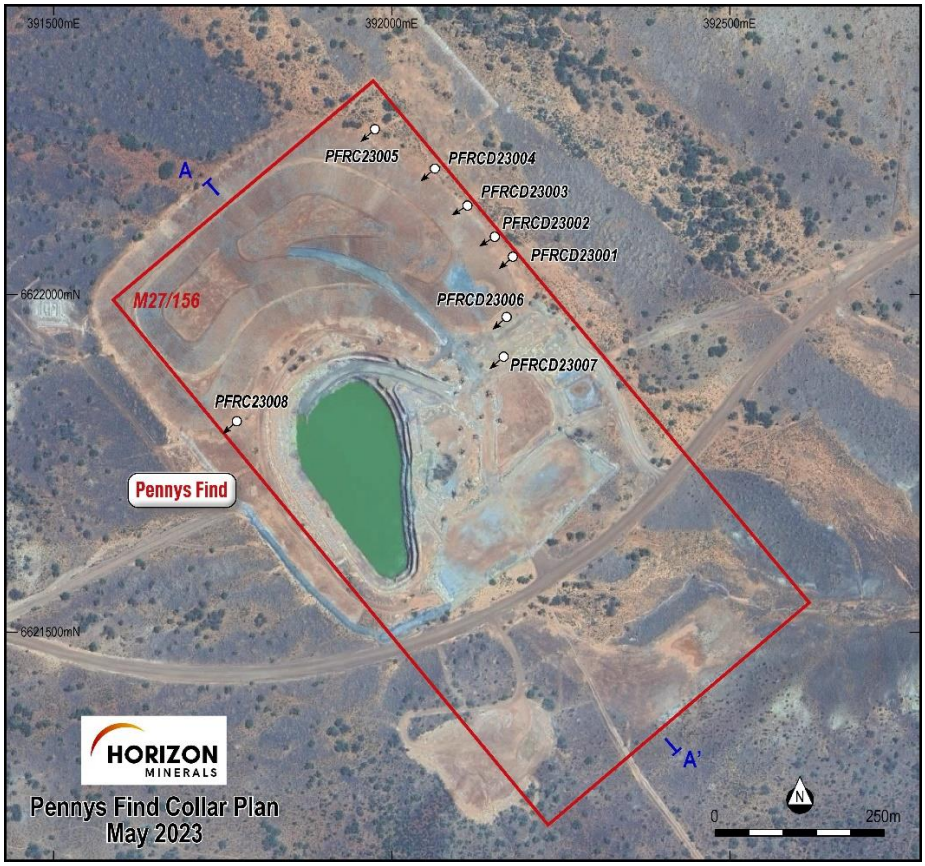

Figure 2: Penny's Find 2023 Drilling Location Plan

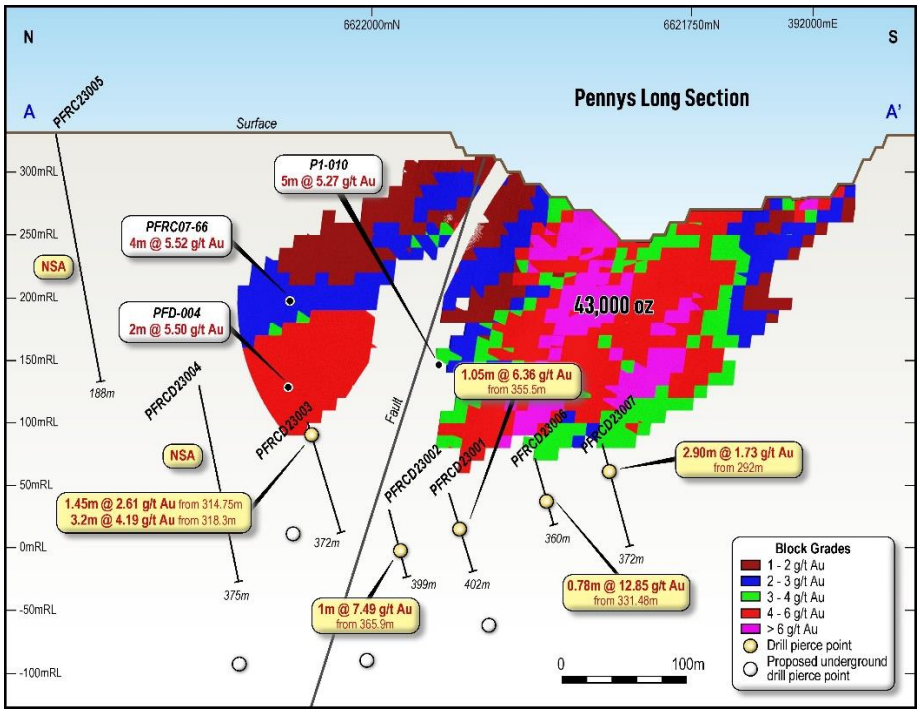

Figure 3: Penny's Find Long Section showing the resource and recent drilling

Next Steps [1]

The priority high grade mineralised samples have all been sampled and received. Further results are expected from parts of the RC holes and portions of the remaining full core. Once all the results are received, Horizon will update the geological and resource model, to be followed by a maiden reserve in H2 2023.

Penny's Find is a priority project in the proposed mining sequence and will be the second underground production centre immediately after Cannon. Cannon has a current ore reserve of 135,000t @ 4.1g/t Au for 17,680oz [2]. Mining operations are expected to commence in H2 2023. Both Cannon and Penny's Find will deliver high grade ore to the Greenfields Toll Treatment plant in Coolgardie where a production agreement for 200,000tpa has been agreed with FMR Investments.

Approved for release by the Board of Directors.

For further information, please contact:

Grant Haywood
Incoming CEO
Tel: +61 8 9386 9534
grant.haywood@horizonminerals.com.au

Michael Vaughan
Media Relations – Fivemark Partners
Tel: +61 422 602 720
michael.vaughan@fivemark.com.au

Table 1. Significant Au results from Pennys 2023

Hole Id	East (m)	North (m)	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)
PFRCD23001	392168	6622082	402.2	-58	228	355.45	356.5	1.05	6.06
PFRCD23002	392143	6622115	399.0	-61	238	363.9	364.9	1.0	7.49
PFRCD23003	392102	6622211	372.1	-63	238	315.25	316.2	1.45	2.61
						318.80	321.5	3.2	4.19
PFRCD23006	392160	6621994	360.0	-61	228	331.48	332.26	0.78	12.85
PFRCD23007	392156	6621936	372.2	-59	228	292.0	294.9	2.90	1.73

*** 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. 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 11-19.

[1] See Forward Looking and Cautionary Statements on Page 8.
[2] As announced to the ASX on 29 March 2022.

Horizon Minerals Limited – Summary of Gold Mineral Resources

Project	Cut-off grade (g/t)	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total Resource		
		Mt	Au (g/t)	Oz	Mt	Au (g/t)	Oz	Mt	Au (g/t)	Oz	Mt	Au (g/t)	Oz
Boorara OP	0.5	1.28	1.23	50,630	7.19	1.27	294,140	2.56	1.26	103,470	11.03	1.26	**448,240**
Kalpini	0.8				1.40	2.43	108,000	0.47	2.04	31,000	1.87	2.33	**139,000**
Jacques - Peyes	0.8				0.97	2.59	81,000	0.77	1.98	49,000	1.74	2.32	**130,000**
Teal	1.0				1.01	1.96	63,680	0.80	2.50	64,460	1.81	2.20	**128,140**
Crake	0.8				1.33	1.47	63,150	0.08	1.27	3,300	1.42	1.46	**66,450**
Coote	1.0							0.42	1.54	21,000	0.42	1.54	**21,000**
Capricorn	0.5							0.70	1.20	25,500	0.70	1.20	**25,500**
Baden Powell								0.60	1.20	23,000	0.60	1.20	**23,000**
Cannon UG	1.0				0.18	5.1	28,580	0.05	2.30	3,750	0.23	4.40	**32,330**
Rose Hill OP	0.5	0.19	2.00	12300	0.09	2	6,100				0.29	2.00	**18,400**
Rose Hill UG	2.0				0.33	4.5	47,100	0.18	4.80	27,800	0.51	4.60	**74,900**
Pennys Find	1.5				0.20	5.45	35,000	0.10	3.60	8,000	0.27	4.99	**43,000**
Gunga West	0.6				0.71	1.6	36,440	0.48	1.50	23,430	1.19	1.56	**59,870**
Golden Ridge	1.0				0.47	1.83	27,920	0.05	1.71	2,800	0.52	1.82	**30,720**
TOTAL		1.47	1.33	62,930	13.89	1.77	791,150	7.32	1.64	386,210	22.60	1.71	**1,240,290**

Confirmation

The information in this report that relates to Horizon's Mineral Resources estimates is extracted from and was originally reported in Horizon's ASX announcements "Intermin's Resources Grow to over 667,000 Ounces" dated 20 March 2018, "Rose Hill firms as quality high grade open pit and underground gold project" dated 8 December 2020, "Updated Boorara Mineral Resource Delivers a 34% Increase In Gold Grade" dated 27 April 2021, "Penny's Find JV Resource Update" dated 14 July 2021, "Updated Crake Resource improves in quality" dated 7 September 2021, "Jacques Find – Peyes Farm Mineral Resource update" dated 15 September 2021, "Kalpini Gold Project Mineral Resource Update" dated 28 September 2021, "Cannon Gold Project Mineral Resource Update dated 3 November 2021 and "Gold Resources Increase to 1.24Moz" dated 28 September 2022, each of which is available at www.asx.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in those announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context of the Competent Person's findings in relation to those Mineral Resources estimates or Ore Reserves estimates have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Horizon Minerals Limited – Summary of Silver / Zinc Mineral Resources

Nimbus All Lodes (bottom cuts 12g/t Ag, 0.5% Zn, 0.3g/t Au)

Category	Tonnes	Grade	Grade	Grade	Ounces	Ounces	Tonnes
	Mt	**Ag (g/t)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Zn (%)**	**Ag (Moz)**	**Au ('000oz)**	**Zn ('000t)**
Measured Resource	3.62	102	0.09	1.2	**11.9**	10	**45**
Indicated Resource	3.18	48	0.21	1.0	**4.9**	21	**30**
Inferred Resource	5.28	20	0.27	0.5	**3.4**	46	**29**
Total Resource	12.08	52	0.20	0.9	**20.2**	77	**104**

Nimbus high grade silver zinc resource (500g/t Ag bottom cut and 2,800g/t Ag top cut)

Category	Tonnes	Grade	Grade	Ounces	Tonnes
	Mt	**Ag (g/t)**	**Zn (%)**	**Ag (Moz)**	**Zn ('000t)**
Measured Resource	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
Indicated Resource	0.17	762	12.8	**4.2**	**22**
Inferred Resource	0.09	797	13.0	**2.2**	**11**
Total Resource	0.26	774	12.8	**6.4**	**33**

Confirmation

The information is this report that relates to Horizon's Mineral Resources estimates on the Nimbus Silver Zinc Project is extracted from and was originally reported in Intermin's and MacPhersons' ASX Announcement "Intermin and MacPhersons Agree to Merge – Creation of a New Gold Company Horizon Minerals Ltd" dated 11 December 2018 and in MacPhersons' ASX announcements "Quarterly Activities Report" dated 25 October 2018, "New High Grade Nimbus Silver Core Averaging 968 g/t Ag" dated 10th May 2016 and "Nimbus Increases Resources" dated 30th April 2015, each of which is available at www.asx.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in those announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context of the Competent Person's findings in relation to those Mineral Resources estimates have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

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 – 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 Horizon Minerals Ltd (2019) relating to the Penny's Find gold project.

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 NQ diamond drill core was cut and one side submitted to Intertek and ALS 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	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
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. • Standard Diamond drilling NQ2 was used. Recoveries are considered acceptable.
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.*	• 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. • 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.*	• 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 software, and transferred into Micromine software once back at the office. • Logging was qualitative in nature. • All intervals logged for DDH drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
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 take where quartz was intersected. • 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 NQ2 half core was orientated, sampled, packed and sent to Intertek Labs and ALS in Kalgoorlie. 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
Quality of assay data and	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• 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 Photon analysis of 500g samples (PAAU02) at Intertek and ALS. • No geophysical assay tools were used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	*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.*	• 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/ALS 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 by GPS. The holes will be surveyed after drilling operations cease. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.
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 is 100% owned by Horizon Minerals. Royalties are payable to Empire Resources that include a 5% NSR on the first 50,000 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, Brimstone 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 and graphite 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 5. • 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 5. • All assay intervals reported in Table 1 are 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 decided for sample submission was 0.3m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 >1.0 g/t Au are shown in Table 1 on Page 5.
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.
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.