



ORMINEX

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

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DIRECTORS & MANAGEMENT

Daryl Henthorn
Executive Chairman

Emmanuel Correia
Non-Executive Director

John Correia
Non-Executive Director

Kelly Moore
Company Secretary

Current Share Price \$0.230

Share Capital - 538,554,223
Unlisted Options – 10,000,000

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Option on Gold Processing Mill Second Gold Pour Updated Long Section with Historical Drill Results

Highlights

- Orminex's strategic partner GBF secures option on Burbanks Gold Processing Mill
- Second gold pour after processing 5,000 t of remnant ore and development ore from Comet Vale
- Decline development progressing to the historically high-grade and unmined 4-level
- Updated long section with historical drill results confirms further potential below current mine plan at Comet Vale
- Mining continues 24 hours a day

Orminex Limited ('Orminex' or 'the Company'; ASX: ONX) is pleased to provide the following update. The Company has a strategic alliance with underground mining contractor GBF Mining Pty Ltd ('GBF') who oversees all operational management of the project. This strategic alliance facilitates the Mineral Ventures model that provides capital and mining service solutions to suitable near-term production gold projects.

Burbanks Gold Processing Mill

The Company's strategic partner GBF has secured the right to enter into a 12-month lease with an attached option to buy 50 per cent of the Burbanks Mill. The binding term sheet is subject to due diligence and final documentation and the Company will continue to update shareholders as the transaction progresses. The Burbanks Mill processed the first campaign from the Company's Comet Vale project as well as the recent second campaign of ore. The mill has sufficient capacity to process all of the Comet Vale ore once the mine is in full production.

The mill is located 9 km southeast of Coolgardie in Western Australia and has a processing capacity of approximately 200,000 t per year. Any surplus capacity above Comet Vale production will provide a processing option for other Mineral Venture projects in the region. GBF will oversee all operational management of the mill.

Executive Chairman Daryl Henthorn commented: "This acquisition of the mill by our strategic partner further progresses our Mineral Ventures model which aims to control and improve the whole gold production supply chain".



Figure 1 – Burbanks Gold Processing Mill

Second Gold Pour

The Company is pleased to advise that a second gold pour has been completed after processing a further 5,000 t of ore from the Comet Vale project. This processed ore was a combination of remnant stoping and development ore sourced from the 3.3 and 3.6-levels and the decline development. Grade reconciliation is currently being completed.

Mining is progressing and the decline development further advanced towards the 4-level targeting fresh historical high-grade ore. Figure 3 illustrates the current mine plan in blue, which is below 4-level.

The next campaign of processing is planned for February 2019. Once fresh ore is being mined from below the 4-level, the mining and processing is scheduled to reach a steady state of production.



Figure 2 – Pouring Gold at Burbanks Gold Processing Mill

Updated Long Section with Mine Plan and Historical Drill Results

The Company is pleased to provide an updated long section that shows the current mine plan, current decline level, historical mine information and previously announced drill results from the Comet Vale project. The drill results were previously announced on the ASX with a Mineral Resource Estimate by Reed Resources Ltd (the previous owner of Comet Vale) on 8th April 2010. Reed Resources Ltd undertook an extensive drill program at Comet Vale this forms part of the available database for the project.

The long section (refer to Figure 3) shows the current position of the decline and the current mine plan extending into the potential high-grade ore from the 4-level down to the 6-level (in blue). The long section also identifies and highlights the previously announced drill results below the 6-level which show multiple high-grade hits up to 200m below the existing mine plan.

These results provide evidence to support further resource definition drilling to confirm high grade plunging domains of the mineralisation envelope. If successful, this information would support extending the current mine plan below the 6-level and extending mining wider to the north and south.

Executive Chairman Daryl Henthorn said: “The Comet Vale project has known historical high-grade production and the updated long section shows the potential to extend the current mine plan. The Comet Vale project is a good example of how the Mineral Ventures model, by providing capital and mining services, can bring these stranded gold assets into production”.

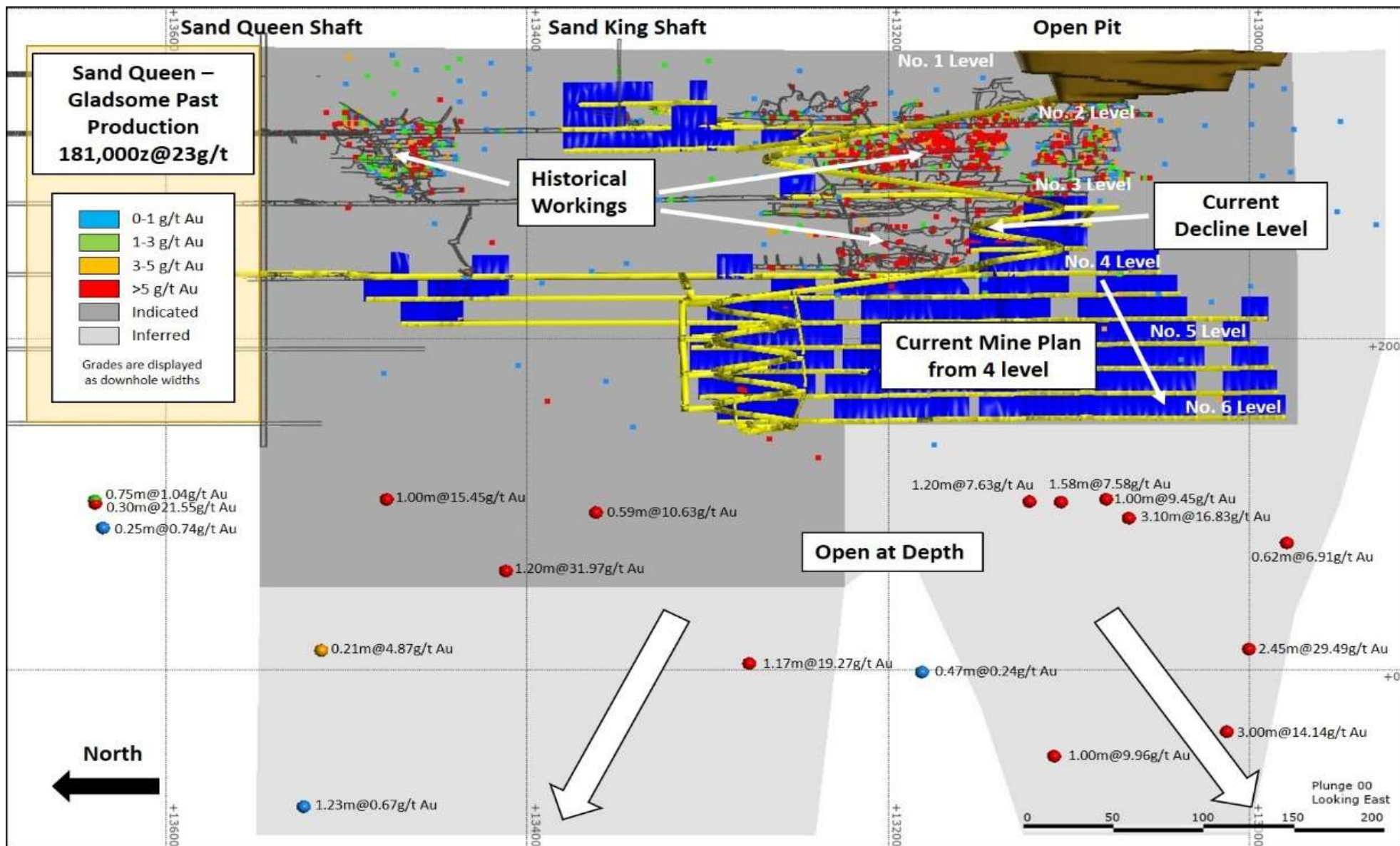


Figure 3 – Updated Long Section, Current Mine Plan and Historical Drill Results

New Mineral Ventures Projects

Orminex continues to review a number of suitable projects that, if successfully concluded, will demonstrate that the Mineral Venture model is scalable and repeatable.

The Company will continue to update shareholders as mining progresses at the Comet Vale Project and on any new Mineral Venture projects.

Investor enquiries:

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Executive Chairman

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For more information, visit www.orminex.com.au

Competent Person's Statement

Exploration Results

The information in the report to which this statement is attached that relates to Exploration Results at the Comet Vale Deposit is based upon information compiled by Ms. Jillian Irvin BSc., a Competent Person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG 3035). Ms Irvin is Principal Geologist at Entech Pty Ltd. and an independent consultant to Orminex Limited (ONX). Ms Irvin has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and deposit type under consideration and to the activities being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Ms Irvin consents to the inclusion in the report of matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1 – Material Summary relating to ASX Listing Rule 5.7.1

INDEPENDENT CONSULTANT’S REPORT ON COMET VALE DRILLING

The Comet Vale drill hole data has not materially changed since public reporting by previous owners, Reed Resources Limited in 2010¹. This is the first time ONX are reporting the Comet Vale drill hole data to the market and, as per ASX Listing Rule 5.7 (a), Entech are acting as Competent Person for the Exploration Results and present the following supporting information, inclusive of Table 1 (JORC 2012) Section 1 and 2.

There are no material changes to the Comet Vale Mineral Resources since public release to the ASX by previous owners Reed Resources Ltd on 8th April 2010¹. Refer directly to the Reed Resources Ltd announcement for all technical and statutory reporting pertaining to Comet Vale Mineral Resources.

Comet Vale Geology

The Sand Queen gold mine is a typical Archaean narrow, high-grade gold quartz lode deposit within a shear hosted system. It is hosted within the Archaean granite-greenstone linear belt terrane 100km north-northwest of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia and within 100m of the Goldfields Highway.

The style of mineralisation is similar to Norseman, Kanowna Bell, Mt Charlotte and Jundee deposits. They occur in a broad range of structural settings, and at different crustal levels, but share a similarity in ore fluid characteristics and relatively late-orogenic timing of mineralisation, which occurs after the main phases of regional thrusting and folding.

The geological characteristics of the eastern Yilgarn gold deposits are strong structural control on mineralisation, and:

- relative timing of gold mineralisation with respect to peak metamorphism;
- consistent metal association;
- broadly uniform, low-moderate salinity, mixed aqueous-carbonic hydrothermal fluids.

These gold deposits are characterised a variety of mineralisation styles, including:

- brittle-ductile shear zones with quartz vein systems (Golden Mile, Victory-Revenge, Jundee-Nimary, Sunrise Dam, Bronzewing, Mt Pleasant);
- disseminated lodes associated with shear zones or fault systems (Leonora, Wiluna, Agnew-Lawlers);
- sheeted quartz vein sets or stockworks (Mt. Charlotte);
- quartz ‘reefs’.

Sampling Techniques and Data

The diamond drill holes annotated beneath the current mine plan (below 150 mRL) were drilled by Reed Resources Ltd (‘RDR’) between 2003 to 2008. They were drilled from surface with Reverse Circulation (‘RC’) pre-collars before commencing NQ2 size diamond coring. Industry standard down-hole (Eastman, Multi-shot, Gyro) and collar (GPS) survey, sampling (half core) and assaying methodologies were employed by RDR throughout all drilling programmes.

Assays were predominantly undertaken at Genalysis Laboratories with Fire Assay (50g and AAS finish) until December 2006, with cyanide leach (Leachwell and AAS finish) implemented for all 2007, 2008 drilling.

It should be noted that data verification and independent analysis of Quality Assurance and Quality Control (‘QAQC’) was not undertaken by Entech as the raw data was not available and is currently being sourced by ONX from Genalysis.

Exploration Results

No new exploration results are reported.

The Competent Person has reviewed and verified all drill holes intercept lengths considered material within the context of this report via core photographs. Mineralisation intercept lengths and gold grades were cross-referenced against historical mineralisation wireframes prior to long section presentation.

Drillhole mineralisation intercepts are uncut gold ppm values with downhole lengths displayed. Intercept lengths were determined by a combination of visual inspection of drill core photos, grade tenor and mineralisation wireframes. Internal dilution was not included in intercepts. Drilling is perpendicular to the interpreted strike of mineralisation.

Downhole lengths are reported. True widths were not determined due to the historical nature of mineralisation interpretations, orientations and dips. Further verification work is required to validate orientations and dip of the mineralisation at these depths. ONX plan to undertake orientated drilling below 150 mRL and utilise this information to verify and update mineralisation domains. This will enable ONX to calculate true width intercepts for future reporting.

¹ Reed Resources Ltd (RDR), 8th April 2010. ASX Announcement - New Gold Resource for Sand Queen Gold Mine, WA.

The compiled Long Section presents the mineralisation intercept location of all drilling (high and low grade intercepts) at the deposit, irrespective of grade tenor. Internal dilution was not included in intercepts and intercept grades were length weighted to determine the average grade. No metal equivalents are reported.

There has been no material change to drill hole information since drillholes were publicly reported by Reed Resources Ltd¹ and thus a summary of drill hole collar, dip, azimuth and hole length is not included in this report. The exclusion of this information does not detract from the understanding of the report as there has been no material change from Reed Resources Ltd previously released information.

Reliance on Experts

Entech has relied upon information supplied by ONX and has not independently verified data pertaining to historical mining voids (locations and extents), Mineral Resources (including classification extents), tenement status and current mine plan.

Further Work

Entech understands ONX will, during 2019, undertake resource definition drilling with an aim to converting Inferred resources below the current mine plan to Indicated for Ore Reserve estimation. A particular focus of this drilling will be to reduce mining risk within existing Indicated material.

Additional focus will be on delineation of strike and depth extensions of the Sand George mineralisation and in particular identification and drill testing of high grade plunging domains within the broader mineralisation envelope.

Additional work pertaining to drill hole data quality includes:

- Sourcing additional laboratory held quality control information pertaining to assays submitted by Reed Resources Ltd between 2002 and 2014;
- Re-sampling a selection of existing drill core, in areas material to future resource updates, to test repeatability and increase the quality assurance, quality control information within the database.

A Mineral Resource update is planned upon completion of the above objectives.

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1
SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg ‘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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	- RC drilling was carried out using a 5.5 inch hole diameter, 1m samples were collected in prenumbered bags after passing through a cyclone and split through a riffle splitter when dry and grab sampled where wet. 4m composites were taken from speared 1m residual material for analysis, with 1m samples retained for detailed analysis as required. All samples >3k were lab split with <3kg samples fully crushed and pulverised at the laboratory to >90% passing -75µm. - Diamond drilling was cut with a core saw with half-core submitted in pre-numbered bags. - From 2000 to 2003 a combination of aqua regia and fire assay of 30 and 50g charges with an AAS finish were undertaken at Genalysis Laboratories. - From January 2007 samples were analysed by the primary laboratory using 400g Leachwell with AAS finish.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	- Diamond drilling was primarily NQ2, with some shallower drilling completed using HQ. - Face samples (rock chip and channel) were collected across faces and backs of the lodes and walls of drives. 2-3kg channel samples were collected using an air grinder with four-inch diamond blade. - Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was carried out with a 5.5 inch hole diameter.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <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>	- Diamond core recovery was documented as close to 100% with some loss due to poor ground conditions or in recovery of drilled core due to equipment malfunction. - There is no documented correlation between sample recovery and gold grade.
<i>Logging</i>	<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> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	- Drill chips from each 1m interval were stored in 20m plastic chip trays. After 2003 drill chips were logged according to geological intervals based on rock types, structures, quartz vein type and percentages, sulphide occurrence and alterations type and intensity. - Diamond drill core lithological contacts, sample intervals and geological features such as foliations and shears were consistently logged and were suitable for determination of long section mineralisation intercept downhole lengths. - Selected intervals were geotechnically logged recording drill intervals, depths and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		quality of orientations marks interval recoveries, fracture frequency and rock quality density. - Photography was completed by on site geologists on whole core that had been orientated and marked up prior to cutting and sampling. 100% of the relevant intersections are logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <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> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	- Half core diamond drill sample intervals were submitted for assay analysis. Some holes underwent metallurgical testing with whole core submitted for study. 1m RC samples were collected after passing through a cyclone and split through a riffle splitter. 4m composites were taken by spearing 1m interval residual material. Wet samples were recorded during logging using lithology intervals, not assay intervals. - Sampling methodology and procedures were appropriate for the style of deposit and commodity under consideration and undertaken at certified assay laboratories. - Quality control processes, procedures and raw data were not available for analysis at the time of publication. ONX are sourcing historical (2002 – 2010) QAQC data directly from the primary laboratory. Limited documentation was available for review pertaining to QAQC processes, procedures and data outcomes, bias analysis. - Data pertaining to sub-sampling checks was not available within the existing database. ONX will address this data gap in upcoming drilling programmes. - Sample sizes are considered suitable for the style of deposit and commodity under consideration.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	- Laboratory processes and procedures were not available for review. Technical documentation pertaining to this deposit comprised limited information on this aspect. ONX are sourcing additional information from primary and secondary laboratories. - No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations used for these results. - Quality control processes, procedures and raw data were not available for analysis at the time of publication. ONX are currently sourcing historical (2002 – 2010) QAQC data directly from the primary laboratory. Limited documentation was available for review pertaining to QAQC processes, procedures and data outcomes, bias analysis.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data</i>	- The Competent Person has independently verified mineralisation intercepts below 150 mRL via core photos and cross-referenced against historical mineralisation wireframes. - Twinned holes are present within the database and present acceptable repeatability

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	for this style of deposit and commodity. It should be noted that they were predominantly located within historically mined areas. ONX will include twin drilling within upcoming drilling programmes. • During 2000-2003 pulps for significant intersections in selected RC and diamond drillholes were submitted to alternate laboratory for analysis. Limited documentation on the outcomes indicate no bias was detected, however this was not able to be verified as the raw data is not available for review. • No adjustments have been made to assay data.
<i>Location of data points</i>	• <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> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	• Drill collars were surveyed using a differential GPS on completion of each campaign. The resultant surveyed data, supplied to Entech, comprised collar co-ordinates in MGA 94 grid. • Downhole surveys were undertaken using an Eastman camera, Electronic Multi-shot with later programmes (post 2003) utilising Gyro methodology.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	• No new exploration results are being reported. Data spacing below the current mine plan varies from 50 m to 200 m along strike. • In the opinion of the Competent Person, the drill spacing, below current mine plan, is sufficient to establish geological continuity of the mineralisation domain, however not the definition required to confidently assign a mineralisation intercept to any particular sub-domain of the Sand George deposit. Grade distribution between drill hole intercepts is considered adequate and within expectations given the style of deposit and commodity under consideration. • 4m RC composites were taken from speared 1m residual material for analysis, with 1m samples retained for detailed analysis as required based on assay results. • No compositing was applied to drill holes material to this report (below 150mRL).
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	• <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> • <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>	• Geological mapping and structural measurements had been taken from underground mapping and diamond drill core however much of this raw data was no longer included in the database. Based upon the above information (supplied in the database), historical mining void geometry and independent review of core photos (and mineralisation intercepts) the drilling, below the current mine plan, is considered to be perpendicular to the deposit scale trend of the Sand George mineralisation corridor. • There is no apparent relationship between drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralized structures.
<i>Sample security</i>	• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	• Historical drilling sample security measures were taken directly from supplied documentation and indicate industry standard sampling, bagging, transporting measures were undertaken at Comet Vale during RDR ownership. Prior to 2003

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		there is no information pertaining to sample security.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Cube Consulting Pty Ltd reviewed sampling and data during the 2011 resource estimation and identified no material issues. Entech reviewed all documentation and recommendations and did not identify any material sampling or assay issues which would affect the mineralisation intercept information, as displayed, on the long section.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<i>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.</i> <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>	- No new Exploration Results are reported. There has been no material change to drill hole data since previous reporting by Reed Resources Limited. - The following tenements pertain to this report and are 51% owned by Orminex Limited: M29/52, M29/321. - Entech understands the rights to surface land use are held under freehold titles. Orminex has entered into access and compensation agreements with freehold landowners that permit exploration activities. - The tenement is in good standing, and all work is conducted under specific approvals from the Department of Mines and Petroleum (DMP). - Entech are not aware, after reviewing client supplied documentation, of unusual material encumbrances, environmental liabilities, historical sites or impediments to obtaining licences for these tenements.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Exploration at Comet Vale is documented to have occurred since the 1960's with a number of companies. Reed Resources undertook systematic drilling within the Sand Queen, Gladsome and nearby deposits from 2002 until 2014.
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	- The deposit is an Archaean greenstone shear hosted system with gold mineralisation predominantly located within structurally controlled discrete quartz lodes. - Other Archaean granite-greenstone linear belt deposits are Kanowna Bell, Jundee, and Bronzewing.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<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> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill</i>	- There has been no material change to drill hole information since drillholes were publicly reported by Reed Resources Ltd and thus a summary of drill hole collar, dip, azimuth and hole length is not included in this report. - The exclusion of this information does not detract from the understanding of the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- hole collar - o dip and azimuth of the hole - o down hole length and interception depth - o hole length. • 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.	report as there has been no material change from Reed Resources Ltd previously released information. • Interception length and intercept grades, as displayed in the long section, have been verified by the Competent Person (discussed below).
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	• The Competent Person has reviewed and verified all drill holes intercept lengths below the 150 mRL via core photographs. Intercept lengths and assay grades were cross-referenced against mineralisation wireframes utilised for the Reed Resources Mineral Resource Estimation as announced on 8th April 2010 'New Gold Resource for Sand Queen Gold Mine, WA., prior to data compilation and long section presentation. • Drill intercepts, as displayed in the long section, were uncut gold ppm assays with downhole lengths displayed. • Intercept lengths were determined by a combination of visual inspection of drill core photos, grade tenor and mineralisation wireframes. • Internal dilution was not included in intercepts. • All reported intercepts are length weighted to determine the average grade. • No metal equivalents are reported.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Drilling below 150 mRL is generally perpendicular to the interpreted (Reed Resources, 2010) strike of mineralisation. • Downhole lengths are reported. True widths were not determined due to the historical nature of mineralisation interpretations, orientations and dips. Further verification work is required to validate orientations and dip of the mineralisation at these depths. • ONX plan to undertake orientated drilling below 150 mRL and utilise this information to verify and update mineralisation domains. This will enable ONX to calculate and report true width intercepts for future long sections within reports.
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.	• No significant discovery is reported.
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.	• The compiled Long Section within the report presents the mineralisation intercept location of all drilling, both high and low grade samples, at the deposit irrespective of grade tenor.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<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>	No additional exploration data is considered meaningful or material to the context of this report.
<i>Further work</i>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <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>	- Entech understands ONX will, during 2019, undertake additional drilling to test and delineate strike and depth extents of the Sand George mineralisation. In particular drill testing of high grade plunging orientations within the broader existing mineralisation envelope. - ONX is currently sourcing additional laboratory held quality control information pertaining to assays submitted by Reed Resources Ltd between 2002 and 2014. - Additional sampling is planned for holes which had been selectively sampled by previous owners to ensure all potential mineralisation has been sampled in existing drilling. - A selection of existing drill core, in areas material to future resource updates, will be re-submitted for sampling to test repeatability and increase the quality assurance, quality control information within the database.

SECTION 3 ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Database integrity</i>	<i>Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.</i> <i>Data validation procedures used.</i>	- No Mineral Resources are reported. - There are no material changes to resources at this deposit since previous public announcements by previous owners. Refer to previous announcement by Reed Resources Ltd (RDR), 8th April 2010. ASX Announcement - New Gold Resource for Sand Queen Gold Mine, WA.
<i>Site visits</i>	<i>Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.</i> <i>If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.</i>	
<i>Geological interpretation</i>	<i>Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.</i> <i>Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.</i> <i>The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.</i>	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Dimensions	The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.	
Estimation and modelling techniques	- The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used. - The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. - The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products. - Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation). - In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. - Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units. - Any assumptions about correlation between variables. - Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates. - Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping. - The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.	
Moisture	Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.	
Cut-off parameters	The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.	
Mining factors or assumptions	Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.</i>	
<i>Environmental factors or assumptions</i>	Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	
<i>Bulk density</i>	- Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. - The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. - Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.	
<i>Classification</i>	- The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. - Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). - Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.	
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.	
<i>Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence</i>	- Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. - The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and	

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	<i>economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.</i> • <i>These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.</i>	