

Exciting new Tenement Applications made in Namibia Expansion of Prospective Holding in Kalahari Copper Belt

Perth, Western Australia – 22 November 2021 – The Board of Noronex Limited (**Noronex** or the **Company**) (**ASX: NRX**) is pleased to provide an update on the exploration of its suite of copper projects in Namibia.

Highlights

- Six applications lodged over large prospective parts of the Kalahari Copper Belt under shallow cover.
- Application over 'Snowball Tail' between Witvlei and Snowball includes drilled prospects with historical Copper intersections including 3.1m @ 3.3 % Cu.
- 'Humpback' applications to the east of Snowball including the historically drilled Fiesta-Fortuna Prospect (125 holes) and numerous structural targets on the most prospective horizon of the Kalahari Copper Belt.
- The 'Damaran Duplex' applications cover potential extensions of the Namibian Matchless Copper Belt.
- Applications covering 3,467 square km² would create a land package of 6,142 km² when granted, a more than ten-fold increase on our original Witvlei project holdings and now covering over 200kms of prospective strike length on the Kalahari Copper Belt.
- Drilling continues with two rigs in Witvlei project and Dipole-Dipole IP Surveying continues to define targets at the Hennep prospect in the Snowball Joint Venture.

Commenting on the announcement, Noronex Chief Geologist, Bruce Hooper said:

"We are very excited to have applied for this highly prospective ground in Namibia.

This compliments our Witvlei and Snowball projects where we are actively exploring, it will allow us to target in on the potential large copper discoveries across our growing district scale land position in the Kalahari Copper Belt."

Background

In our Namibian Projects the focus of the current exploration efforts is on five targets on the Witvlei project, comprise three Exclusive Prospecting Licences (EPLs 7028, 7029 and 7030) covering 731 km² that are prospective for sedimentary Cu-Ag mineralisation. Drilling is currently underway with two rigs having

recently moved to the Okasewa Prospect, with 8,000 metre of a planned 12,000 metre project completed so far.

We are also actively exploring on the ground of our recently acquired 1,944 Km² Snowball Project (EPL 7414 and 7415) (see ASX Announcement dated 21 September 2021). Dipole-Dipole IP is underway at the Hennep Prospect in the eastern license area. The setting is favourable to host a large copper deposit on a paleographic high under shallow sand cover and has not been previously drilled.

Six new applications have been lodged and accepted by the Ministry of Mines covering a further 3,467 km² over large prospective parts of the Kalahari Copper Belt under shallow cover.

These applications cover three regions, Snowball Tail between our Witvlei project and Snowball JV. Humpback South, East and West that cover the prospective NPF-D'Kar contact to the east of Snowball and the Damara Duplex West and East to the north covering potential extensions of the Damara age Matchless Copper Belt of Namibia.



Figure 1 Regional map of Kalahari Copper Belt showing the Noronex project areas

Tenements	Company	EPL	Size	Date
			km²	Renewal
Witvlei West	Aloe237	7028	195	13/06/2023
Witvlei East	Aloe237	7029	195	13/06/2023
Dordabis	Aloe237	7030	341	13/06/2023
			731	
Snowball West	Heyn Ohana	7414	976	24/04/2022
Snowball East	Heyn Ohana	7415	969	24/04/2022
			1,944	Application
Snowball Tail	Heyn Ohana	8624	197	30/09/2021
Humpback West	Noronex Xpl and Mining	8656	799	1/11/2021
Humpback East	Noronex Xpl and Mining	8655	643	1/11/2021
Humpback South	Noronex Xpl and Mining	8664	226	4/11/2021
Damara Duplex West	Noronex Xpl and Mining	8672	931	8/11/2021
Damara Duplex East	Noronex Xpl and Mining	8671	671	9/11/2021
			3,467	
Total Holding			6,142	

Figure 2	Table of tenement holdings and application in Namibia.
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Snowball Tail

The application adjoins the Snowball JV and is included in the Joint Venture terms. The tenement covers the prospective Eskadron Formation between the Witvlei and Snowball JV projects.



Figure 3: Aeromagnetic image of Snowball Tail application area showing location of prospects.

The tenement contains three historically drilled prospect areas, Sachenswald North, South and Koedesloop. Exploration was completed by explorer EISEB Prospecting & Mining (Eiseb), a Namibian explorer between 2011 and 2014 in Joint Venture with Cupric Canyon Capital LP (Cupric).

Saschenwald

Three diamond holes and eight vertical Reverse Circulation (RC) holes have been reportedly drilled at the project. The holes intersected a sequence of metamorphosed acid volcanic and were variably weathered down to ~20m depth. Malachite was noted down to 20m depth in the open hole percussion hole, which may show downhole contamination. The Diamond core was logged with coarse grained bornite and chalcopyrite associated with the copper intercepts. (See Figures 4,5 and Table 1 for full results)

Best intercepts reported were:

0	EISDD-02:	3.1m @ 3.3 % Cu from 31m
0	EISDD-03:	4.3m @ 0.8 % Cu from 17m
0	SACR-004:	18m @ 1.1 % Cu from 10m (Open Hole Percussion)

Soil geochemistry and IP were collected at the prospect and will be further evaluated for potential upside and district potential.



Figure 4: Cross section with drill plan of drill fence at Sachenswald North.



Figure 5: Photo of bornite mineralisation hosted in a metamorphosed acid volcanic at 31m in EISO2 at Sachenswald North.

Koedoesloop

Ten vertical open hole percussion tests were drilled to ~60m depth by EISEB in 2011 targeting soil geochemistry. The hole reported chalcopyrite in a mafic volcanic host rock (see Table 1), the best result reported was:

EISP-079: 2m @ 2.5 % Cu from 15m (Open Hole Percussion)

Further analysis of the geology, geophysics and soil geochemistry will be completed prior to planning further work after granting of the tenement.

Humpback

A large tenement application has been made over the northern margin of the Kalahari Copper Belt to the east of the Snowball Joint Venture. The tenements cover highly prospective domal structures with many kilometres of the targeted NPF-D'Kar Fm contact. A number of major shears with associated synforms and antiforms are interpreted from the aeromagnetics that extend into Botswana. The area is covered with between 50-100m of cover including Kalahari sands and conductive clays.

The western Humpback tenement covers the Fiesta-Fortuna prospect. The prospect lies on the western plunge of a major antiformal structure.

Historical information on the Fiesta prospect is being compiled with **Eiseb** drilling over 125 holes between 2011 and 2015 in Joint Venture with **Cupric**. The data includes a number of significant copper intercepts over a strike length of over 1 km in both RC and diamond drilling. The database is currently being interrogated and verified. Significant geophysical work was also completed at the prospect level with ground magnetics and IP surveys completed, digital data is being sourced to fully evaluate. The project has approximately 90m of recent cover.



Figure 6 Regional aeromagnetic image of the Kalahari Copper Belt in Namibia with the current Noronex projects and the new application areas.

Damara Duplex

The Damara Duplex applications cover a major regional suture dividing the Congo Craton and the Kalahari craton. This Damara collision zone has numerous major structures and is intensely deformed to the north. The southern structure divides the folded Kalahari basin sediments to metamorphosed basement to the north. This suture is associated with significant mineralisation.

The applications cover a highly magnetic sequence of the Damara shear with a classic duplex structure interpreted from the aeromagnetics. The magnetic complex has been interpreted to be an extension of the Matchless Copper Belt to the west in central Namibia that hosts major deposits such as Otjihase and Matchless. These sulphide rich high-grade deposits are hosted in amphibolite grade metamorphosed thoelitic basalts. The tenement area is variable covered from outcrop to 100m and has never been drill tested within the magnetic complex.



Figure 7 Regional geological interpretation (from Hall, 2020) of the Kalahari Copper Belt with the current Noronex projects and the new application areas.

Witvlei and Snowball Field Work

Drilling is currently underway with two rigs on the Okasewa Prospect, with 8,000m of a planned 12,000m project completed so far. Drill results will be reported as received over the next two months.

Dipole-Dipole IP Surveying is continuing at Hennep in the Snowball Joint Venture area on EPL 7415 with a number of chargeable anomalies identified for drill testing. The conductive cover is estimated to be about 75m thick.

Land access agreements are also being finalised for Target Area 1 in EPL 7414 and Dipole-Dipole IP will continue after completion of the Hennep initial surveys.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results at the Witvlei Copper Project is based on information compiled by Mr Bruce Hooper who is a Registered Professional Geoscientist (RPGeo) of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Hooper is a consultant to Noronex Ltd and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which 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 Hooper consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information contained in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is extracted from previously released announcement dated 8/03/2021 ("Announcement"). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Announcements, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the Announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

– ENDS –

Authority:

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Directors of Noronex Limited For further information, contact the Company at <u>info@noronexlimited.com.au</u> or on (08) 6555 2950

About Noronex Limited

Noronex is an ASX listed copper company with advanced projects in the Kalahari Copper Belt, Namibia and in Ontario, Canada that have seen over 170,000 metres of historic drilling.

The company plans to use modern technology and exploration techniques to generate new targets at the projects and grow the current resource base.

Forward-Looking Statements

This document includes forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Noronex Limited's planned exploration programs, corporate activities, and any, and all, statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should" and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Noronex Limited believes that its forward-looking statements are reasonable; however, forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, and no assurance can be given that actual future results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements. All figures presented in this document are unaudited and this document does not contain any forecasts of profitability or loss.

APPENDIX 1: JORC COMPLIANT EXPLORATION REPORT

The following information is provided in accordance with Table 1 of Appendix 5A of the JORC Code 2012 – Section 1 (Sampling Techniques and Data), Section 2 (Reporting of Exploration Results).

JORC Code 2012 Edition – Table 1

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.	Historical drilling of three diamond holes and eight RC holes was completed at the Sachenswald project in 2011 and 2014 and ten open hole percussion holes (OP) at Koedoesloop in 2011 by EISEP Prospecting & Mining (Eiseb) who was the previous owner. Eiseb was in Joint Venture with Cupric Canyon Capital LP (Cupric). Information was collected off a historical digital database.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Selected Diamond core was split or RC, OP samples collected on 1m intervals where mineralisation or alteration were noted and sent for assay.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	No information is available
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).	Historical drilling of three diamond holes from 2011 and eight RC holes in 2014 Drillholes sizes were not recorded but is believed to be NQ size from photos. Drill core was not orientated.
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	Recoveries were not recorded.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	No information on sampling methods is available.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Recoveries were not recorded, so it is not possible to assess this.
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.	Core and RC chips were geologically logged, digital logging was captured in an excel spreadsheet. Printed logs with notes on the geology are available.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Both qualitive and quantitative logging is available.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All intervals were geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	No information exists on sampling. It is assumed only mineralised intervals were sampled by half sawn NQ core of selected intervals from photos.
sample preparation	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	No information available.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	No information on sample preparation is available.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	No information on quality control measures is available.
	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.	No information on the use of duplicates is available.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample mass information is not available.
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.	No information is available.
laboratory tests		Samples were assayed for Au, Pt, Pd, Ag, As, Bi, Co, Cu, Mo, Ni, Pb and Zn
	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.	No data from field-portable tools are reported.
	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.	No information on quality control measures is available.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	No verification is possible. Assay results were recorded in an excel spreadsheet.
ussaying	The use of twinned holes.	No holes have been twinned.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	The data cannot be verified in the absence of original documentation.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments have been made.
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	Collar locations were reported in the database, it is presumed by handheld GPS.
	estimation.	The azimuth and dip were recorded in the database, no survey data was recorded.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Coordinates are reported in WGS 84 UTM Zone 34S.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	The Project area has a relatively flat relief, elevation was recorded.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Drillhole spacing is variable in orientation, angle and depth, 11 holes cover a 300m strike length.
	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.	It is considered that drilling is insufficient to establish continuity of mineralisation and grade consistent for an Inferred Mineral Resource.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation	Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.	No data is available on true dips.
structure	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.	True widths are not known at this time.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	No information on sample security steps taken at the time is available.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits possible.

Section 2 Reporting of	Exploration Results
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure	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 Snowball Tail project consists of EPL application. The tenement has not yet been granted. This was applied for by Heyn Ohana Ltd on 29 October 2021.
status	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.	Heyn Ohana holds a 100% legal and beneficial interest. Noronex Exploration and Mining Ltd have an option with Heyn Ohana to earn-in and acquire up to 100% of the issued capital of Heyn Ohana.
		Environmental Clearance Certificate will be required by the Minister of Environment and Tourism in respect of EPL when granted before ground work can commence.
		There are no overriding royalties other than from the state, no special indigenous interests, historical sites or other registered settings are known in the region of the reported results.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Exploration was completed by FEDSWA collecting soil samples in 1971, np drilling is known. EISEB Prospecting and Mining (Eiseb) commenced drilling in 2011 with Diamond and OP in Joint Venture with Cupric. Further follow up RC drilling was completed during 2014.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The Sachenswald Project is located within a north easterly trending belt of Mariendoff Formation comprising metamorphosed acid volcanics. Extensive deformation has resulted in folding
		The mineralisation orientation is unknown, weathering and malachite is reported down to 20m, mineralisation reported and photographed at 31m downhole is fresh sulphides including bornite and chalcopyrite in logging and in photos.
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:	Exploration results reported are historical and based on reported excel spreadsheets. Holes include:
	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	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	hale length	Collars Intercepts
	note tengm.	Hole Name Easting Northing Prospect RL Total Depth Incl Azi Drill Type From Interval Cu
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not	EISDD-001 255252 7556725 Sachsenwald North 1546 125.08 -60 115 DD 44.9 2.1 0.15
	Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report the	EISDD-002 255296 7556658 Sachsenwald North 1546 100.98 -60 115 DD 31.98 3 3.33
	Material and this exclusion does not derively on the inderstanding of the report, the	EISDD-003 255266 7556418 Sachsenwald North 1546 100.78 -60 115 DD 16.72 4.28 0.76
	Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	SACR-001 255146 /553861 Sachsenwald South 1533 31 -90 0 RC no sig intercept SACR-002 255097 755388 Sachsenwald South 1422 109 -90 0 RC no sig intercept
		SACR-003 255292 7556774 Sachsenwald Both 1545 79 -90 0 RC no sig intercept
		SACR-004 255321 7556715 Sachsenwald North 1545 67 -90 0 RC 10 18 1.09
		SACR-005 255227 7556825 Sachsenwald North 1545 100 -90 0 RC no sig intercept
		SACK-000 255120 7553810 Sachsenwald South 1555 50 -90 0 RC no sig intercept
		SACR-008 255147 7553889 Sachsenwald South 1558 50 -90 0 RC no sig intercept
		EISP-075 248639 7560913 Koedoesloop 1572 50 -90 0 P no sig intercept
		EISP-076 248568 7560950 Koedoesloop 1572 50 -90 0 P no sig intercept
		EISP-0/7 240004 7500332 Koedoesloop 15/2 50 -90 0 P no sig intercept
		EISP-079 248618 7560699 Koedoesloop 1571 50 -90 0 P 15 2 2.42
		EISP-080 248654 7560680 Koedoesloop 1570 50 -90 0 P no sig intercept
		EISP-081 248597 7560445 Koedoesloop 1569 50 -90 0 P no sig intercept
		EISP-062 249110 7500441 K0edoestoop 1507 50 -90 0 P no sig intercept
		EISP-084 249187 7560404 Koedoesloop 1566 50 -90 0 P no sig intercept
methods	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.	
Relationship	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	No information is available on reported nature of the historical intercepts.
between mineralization widths and	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	Hole SACR-004 is assumed to have some flat lying secondary copper mobilisation and may be contaminated downhole due to being drilled as open hole percussion.
intercept lengths	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').	
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.	Included in body of report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		NW 255200mE 7556720mN 255300mE SE sect with sect with sect with set with set with 1540mRL 1540mRL 1540mRL 1540mRL 1500mRL 188 EINS GB 700 1500mRL 1500mRL 1500mRL 188 EINS GB 700 1500mRL 1500mRL 1600mRL 1600mRL 1600mRL 1600mRL 1600mRL 1600mRL 1600mRL 1600mRL 1600mRL 1600mRL 1600mRL 1600mRL
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.	All intervals assayed above the cut-off are included, no significant intercepts were noted in the other holes, all reported in Table 1.
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.	No other information is being reported, further investigation and field visits will be completed.
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).	A programme of further work is planned after a field visit.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Further work is being planned.