ICENI GOLD LIMITED

ASX RELEASE

ASX RELEASE
9 August 2021

ASX CODE: ICL

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ICENI GOLD EXPLORATION UPDATE

Broad Alteration Zone Intersected at TOTK

Exploration

Iceni Gold Limited has identified 6 key high priority target areas at the ~600km^2 tenement package around 14 Mile Well, situated on the western side of Lake Carey, ~ 50km from Laverton WA.

North 1-5 TOTK: Drilling intersects broad alteration zone

Iceni Gold Limited is pleased to advise that FMDD0012, the first hole in the diamond drilling campaign at **TOTK,** has intersected a ~90m zone of alteration. These alteration zones are hosted within the Danjo Granite and lie beneath the outcropping, high grade Au bearing, TOTK vein (**Figures 3 & 4**).

From approximately 50m downhole in FMDD0012 (**Figures 1 & 4**), the Danjo Granite hosts an interval of ~90m of strong alteration with disseminated sulphides throughout. Pyrite is the dominant sulphide species with lesser arsenopyrite and other phases that are yet to be identified. This strong alteration zone is dominated by hematite alteration with variable white mica, chlorite, and silicification. The granite hosts abundant quartz veining of different styles and generations. The interval is intruded by a number of felsic to intermediate porphyries, some hosting disseminated sulphides throughout.

From approximately 145m downhole (**Figure 4**), an interval of ~60m, is dominated by weaker carbonate and white mica alteration within the Danjo Granite. This interval is cut by a numerous fine grained felsic intrusives.

The Danjo Granite is cut by mafic shears, between these shears is moderately altered (**Figure 4**). The ~70m thick alteration zone is dominated by hematite and silicification, with some disseminated sulphides in discrete zones.

Figure 1: Strongly altered granite cut by different styles of quartz veins with associated sulphide, HQ ½ core from FMDD0012.

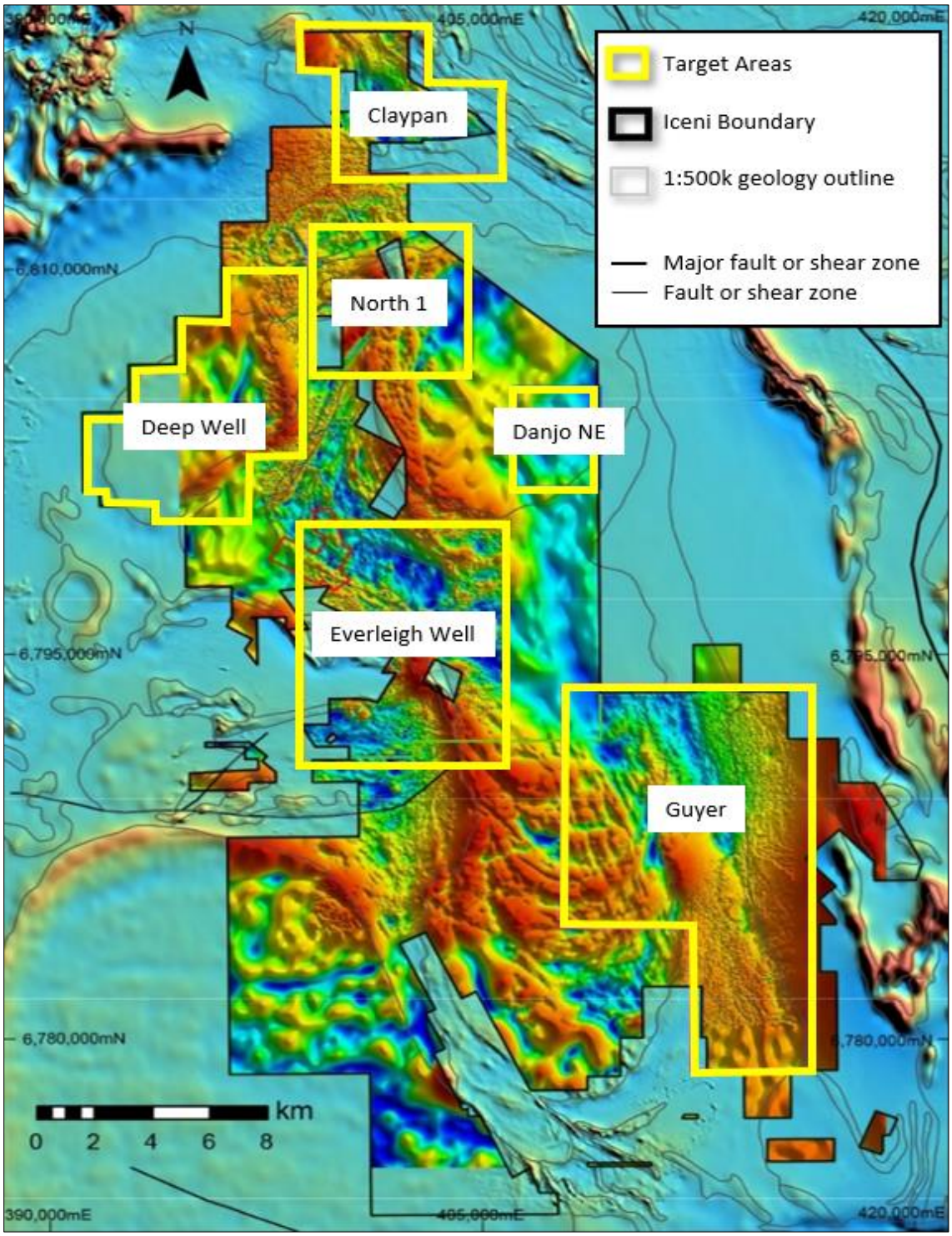

Figure 2: 14 Mile Well project area, showing the six key target areas. TOTK lies in the North 1 target area. Image is RTP TMI magnetics, linework from regional geological interpretation.

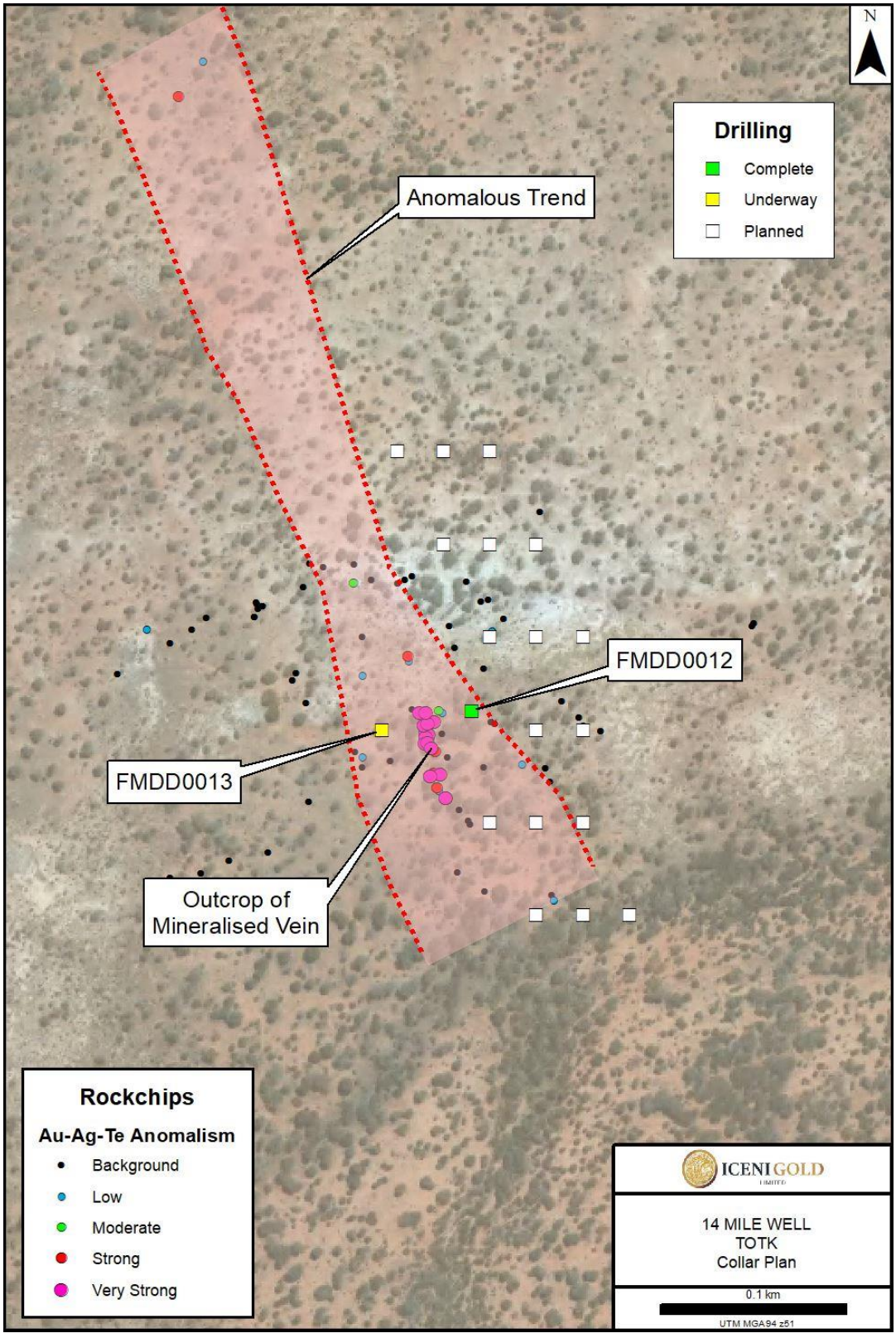

Figure 3: Collar plan at TOTK showing existing rockchips and the current drilling campaign.

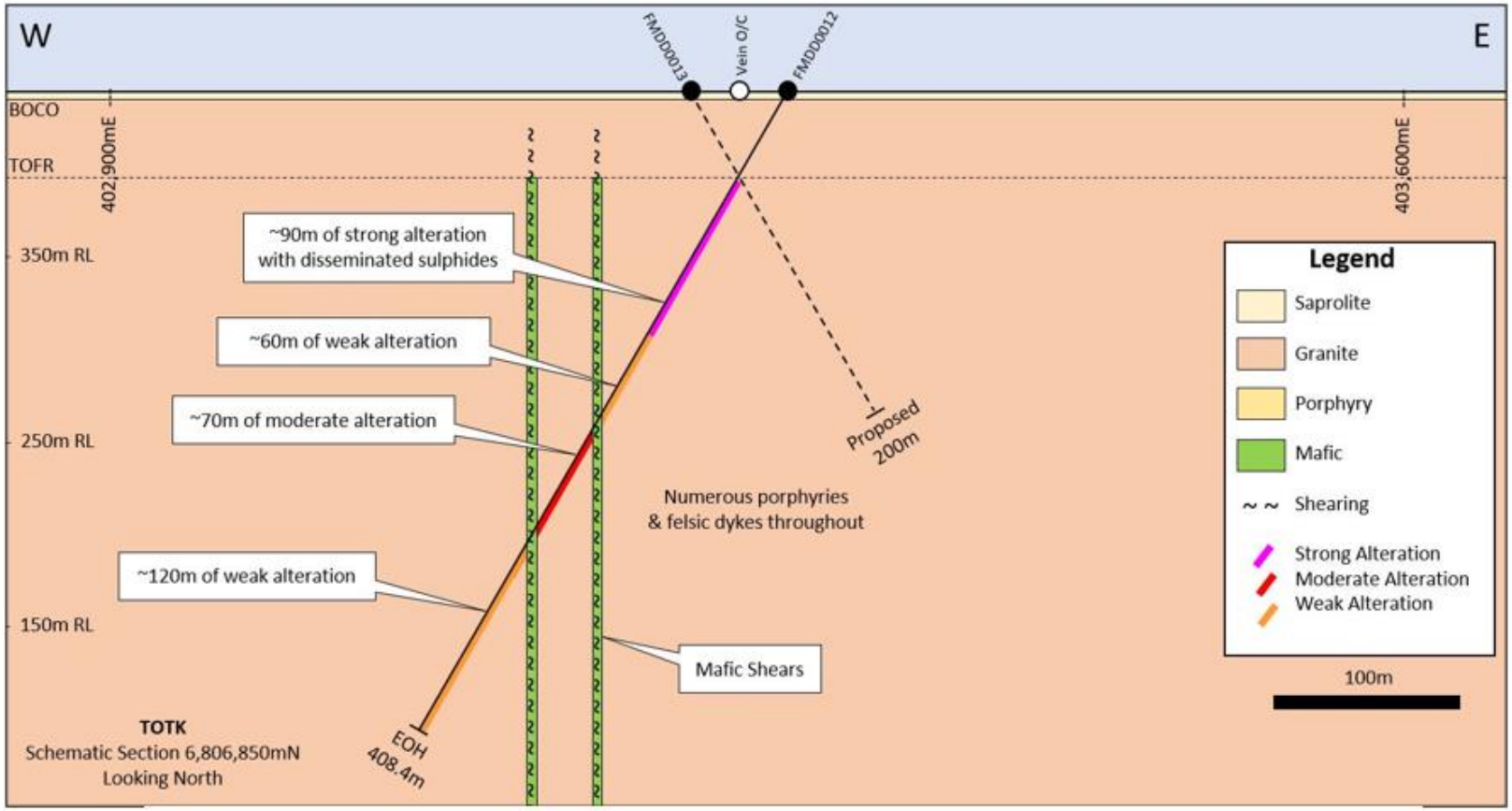

Figure 4: Schematic section 6,806,850mN at TOTK, showing the diamond drill hole (FMDD0012) testing beneath the gold bearing outcropping TOTK vein (**Figures 3 & 5**), hosted by The Danjo Granite. The drilling has identified several broad alteration zones associated with intrusive porphyries and veining. The alteration is proximal to a number of mafic shear zones that cut the granite. The alteration and surface gold anomalism are spatially associated with these shear zones.

From approximately 290m downhole to the end of hole (**Figure 4**), the Danjo Granite is overprinted by an interval of weaker variable alteration. This interval is dominated by silicification and hematite. The hematite alteration intensifies in zones associated with increased fabric and quartz veining.

Previous fieldwork identified the potential for high grade gold mineralisation along a +100m outcropping quartz vein within a much larger 400m trend (**Figure 3**). The vein hosted fresh sulphides and visible gold at surface (**Figure 5**), it has a distinctive Au-Ag-Te-W signature, similar to several of the neighbouring high grade, high tonnage gold deposits.

The drilling tests beneath known gold anomalism identified in surface sampling. Significant previous rock chip samples from fieldwork at TOTK include:[1]

- 135g/t Au, 1,220g/t Ag & 0.66g/t Te
- 101g/t Au, 548g/t Ag & 1.26g/t Te
- 61.8g/t Au, 507g/t Ag & 2.06g/t Te
- 22.5g/t Au, 57.8g/t Ag & 0.34g/t Te

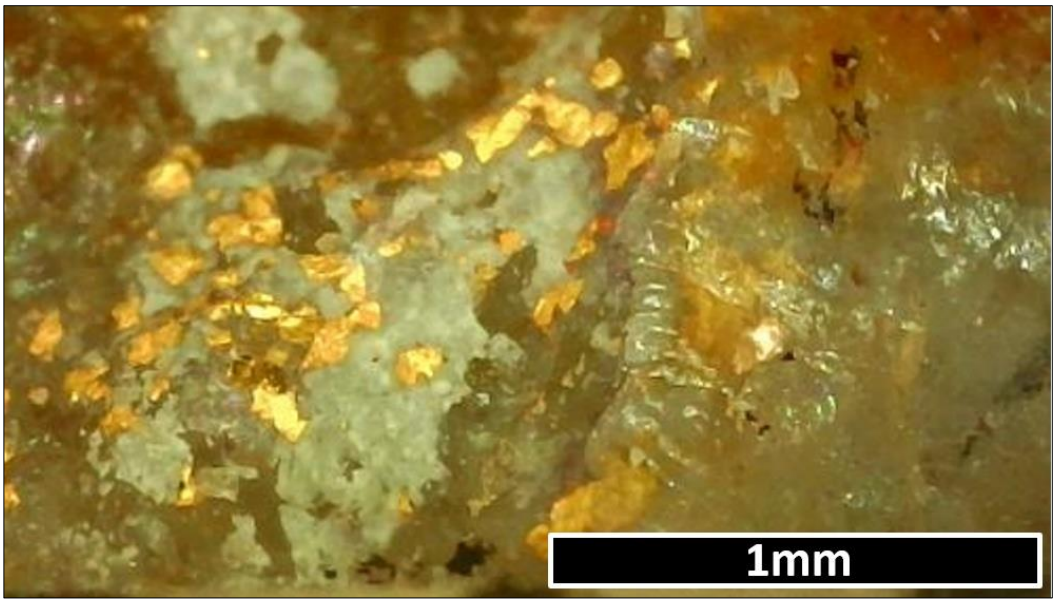

Figure 5: Visible Gold on quartz from the outcropping vein at TOTK, diamond drill hole FMDD0012 has intersected broad alteration zones while testing beneath this gold bearing vein.

[1] Refer to Independent Geologist Report in IPO prospectus dated 3 March 2021.

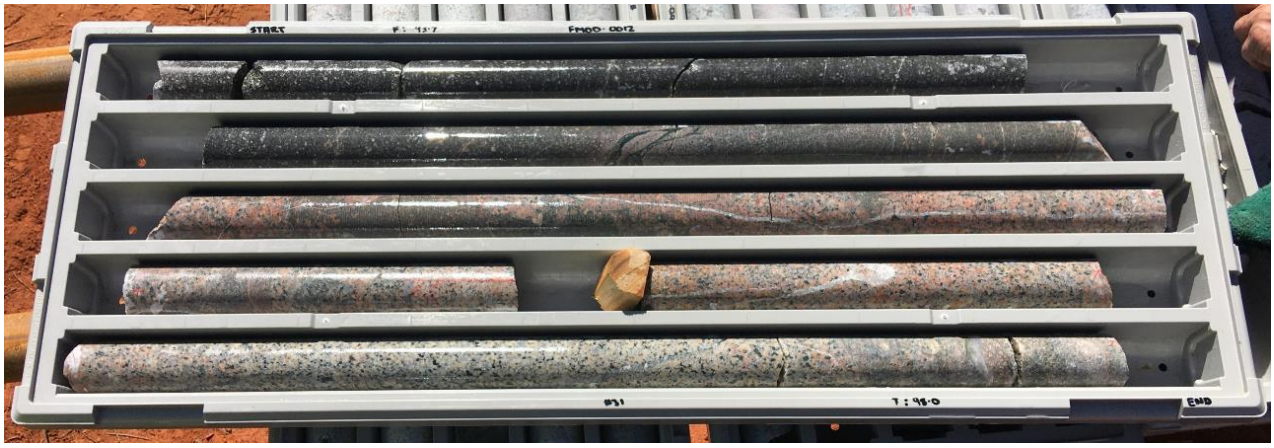

Figure 6: FMDD0012 at ~95m, showing an intermediate porphyry cutting the Danjo Granite. The porphyry contains disseminated sulphides throughout. The granite displays brecciation and hosts several quartz veins. Overall, the rock mass has seen an enormous amount of hydrothermal fluid that has modified significant volumes of rock, this is a process that can form large gold deposits.

Figure 7: FMDD0012 at ~307m, intense silica hematite alteration overprinting the Danjo Granite. This is significant because the formation of hematite at the expense of other iron bearing minerals is commonly associated with the formation of gold deposits.

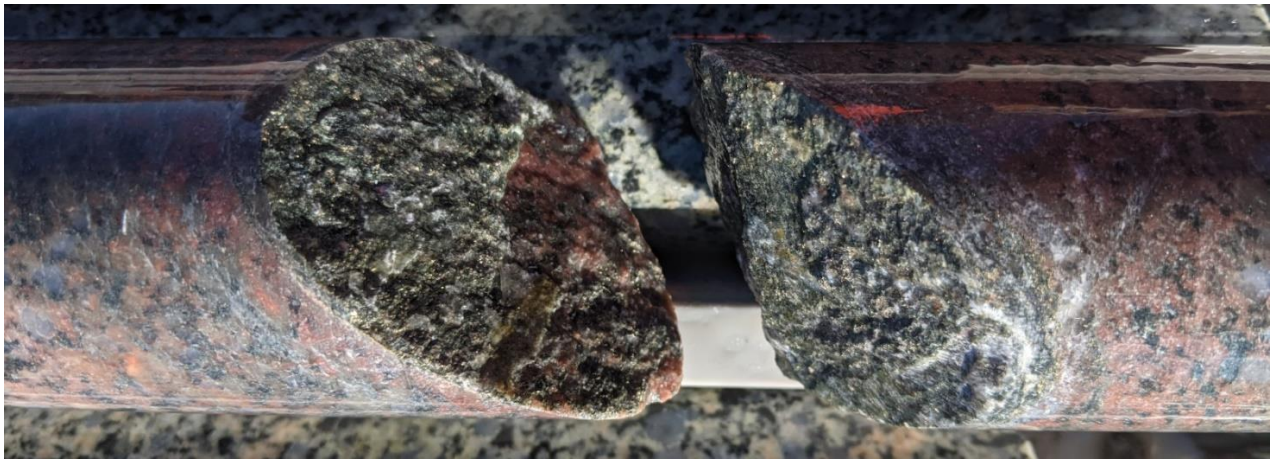

Figure 8: FMDD0012 at ~340m, strong hematite alteration zone with chlorite and disseminated sulphides.

Figure 9: FMDD0012, brecciated and strongly altered Danjo Granite hosting disseminated sulphides (dark coloured regions). This sample is from the ~90m thick, strong alteration zone.

Figure 10: FMDD0012, brecciated and strongly altered Danjo Granite hosting disseminated sulphides, the sulphide concentration increases between the breccia clasts (dark coloured region), where fluid flow was the greatest. This is significant because brecciation and associated sulphide deposition are known processes in the formation of large gold deposits, these characteristics have been observed in the all of the large gold mines in the Laverton District. This sample is from the ~90m thick strong alteration zone.

Figure 11: FMDD0012 Comparison of least altered (left) and strongly altered (right) Danjo Granite, the dark/mafic minerals, visible in the least altered sample, have been consumed and oxidised by the hydrothermal fluids to form the silica hematite alteration. This is significant because this reaction is known to be associated with the formation of gold deposits in the Laverton District.

The second diamond hole at TOTK has commenced (**Figure 3**), it is a scissor hole, designed to test alternate structural orientations and to assess the strong alteration zone (hosting disseminated sulphides), further to the east.

Transport of the drill core is underway to Kalgoorlie where it is being geologically logged in detail and sampled (**Figure 12**) before being sent to the laboratory for assaying.

Figure 12: Drill core from FMDD0012 currently being processed in Kalgoorlie

Authorised by the Board of Iceni Gold Limited.

For further information, please contact:

Brian Rodan
Executive Chairman

David Nixon
Technical Director

ABOUT ICENI GOLD LIMITED

Iceni Gold Limited is a Perth based exploration company that operates the 14 Mile Well Gold project in the Laverton Greenstone Belt.

The project consists of a ~600km^2 tenement package on the west side of Lake Carey, the majority of which has never been subject to modern systematic geological investigation.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to drilling fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr David Nixon, a competent person who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Nixon has a minimum of twenty years' experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a competent person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Nixon is a related party of the Company, being the Technical Director, and holds securities in the Company. Mr Nixon has consented to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results on the Fourteen Mile Well project was first released by the Company in its IPO prospectus dated 3 March 2021, and released on the ASX market announcements platform on 12 April 2021 (Prospectus). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Prospectus.

– Ends –

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
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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *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.*	• Diamond drilling is used to obtain drill core which is cut in half, lengthways, using a diamond saw, the half core is sampled in nominal 1m lengths, the entire sample is crushed and 2.5kg is pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay to analyse for Au. • Drill core is oriented using Reflex ACT II/III™ downhole tool • Drill hole is surveyed using Single Shot Reflex EZ-TRAC™ downhole tool • Diamond drilling contractor is Westralian Diamond Drillers • Alteration and mineralisation have been identified by field geologists during routine core inspection and logging of drill core.
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).*	• Diamond drilling, conducted by Westralian Diamond Drillers, holes are collared as PQ3/HQ2 diameter core, subsequently reducing down to NQ2 diameter. • Drill core is oriented using Reflex ACT II/III™ downhole tool • Drill hole is surveyed using Single Shot Reflex EZ-TRAC™ downhole tool • The orientation line is marked using a chinagraph pencil, on the bottom of core showing downhole direction.
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*	• Core recoveries are measured by the driller using a tape measure and recorded on the core blocks inserted in the core trays at the end of each core run. • Core recoveries are measured again by the company's field staff to validate the driller's recoveries. • In friable ground the driller reduces the water flow to prevent the core being washed away and uses finger lifters to improve core recovery.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• In broken ground shorter core runs are drilled to improve core recovery. • Insufficient data has been collected to statistically ascertain if a relationship exists between recovery and grade or if bias has been introduced due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material, this will be addressed as a greater dataset is generated.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Drill core was transported from the rig site to a secure core processing facility in Kalgoorlie. • Drill core is logged geologically and geotechnically to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation. • At the rig the core is logged qualitatively to provide rapid feedback. • In the core yard the core is logged quantitively/measured to provide accurate data. • The drill core is photographed for further study and to provide a visual record. • The entire length of the drill core is logged, 100% of relevant intersections are 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 representativity 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.*	• Drill core is cut lengthways using an Almonte diamond saw. • PQ3 Drill core is cut into ¼ core before being sampled in nominal 1m lengths. • HQ2/NQ2 Drill core is cut into ½ core before being sampled in nominal 1m lengths. • Ex-Lab QA/QC procedures include insertion of standards, blanks and field duplicates. • In-Lab QA/QC procedures include insertion of standards, blanks and duplicates, grind checks and repeat analyses are standard procedure. • The NQ2 ½ core nominal 1m sample size is industry standard and considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation being targeted and the grainsize of the rock being sampled. • The remaining half of the core is retained as a reference and for check sampling
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The lab procedures for sample preparation, fusion and analysis are considered industry standard. • Ex-Lab QA/QC procedures include insertion of standards, blanks and field duplicates. • In-Lab QA/QC procedures include insertion of standards, blanks and duplicates, grind checks and repeat analyses are standard procedure. • The NQ2 ½ core nominal 1m sample size is industry standard and considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation being targeted and the grainsize of the rock being sampled. • The remaining half of the core is retained as a reference and for check sampling • Insufficient data has been collected to statistically determine if acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been met, this will be addressed as a greater dataset is generated.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Significant intersections are verified by field staff then validated by the Exploration Manager. • Reference ½ core is physically inspected to validate significant intersections. • Logging data is entered digitally, using standard software with dropdown lists, it is sent to database administrators for incorporation in the digital database • Assay data is not adjusted.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (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.*	• Drill hole collars are located using handheld Garmin GPSMAP64csx™ nominal accuracy is 3m • Grid system is GDA94 zone 51 • The project has a nominal RL of 440m, a more accurate DTM, provided by geophysical contractors, is used for topographic control.
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.*	• Sampling is conducted in nominal 1m intervals. • All diamond core is cut and sampled. • The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimations. • Diamond drill core samples are not composited.
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.*	• The orientation of sampling is considered appropriate with respect to the structures being tested. • Drilling scissor holes tests addresses potential issues related to drilling orientation with respect to the orientation of mineralised structures. • Insufficient data has been collected to statistically determine if drilling orientation has introduced a sampling bias, this will be addressed by drilling more holes including a scissor hole.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are stored in core trays and secured on pallets for transport • Pallets of drill core are transported by the drill contractor to the core yard in Kalgoorlie • The core yard in Kalgoorlie is enclosed within a secured and locked compound with a monitored security system that includes internal and external video recording
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The sampling methods being used are industry standard practice. • QAQC Standard samples are OREAS SuperCRMs® for Au and Multi-elements. • Samples are submitted to ALS Laboratory in Perth for sample preparation and analysis, this lab is ISO/IEC 17025:2017 and ISO 9001:2015 accredited. • The lab is subject to routine and random inspections.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• Diamond drilling at TOTK is located in Western Australia within tenement , the tenement was granted on and is Live.
• The tenement is owned by 100% by 14 Mile Well Gold Proprietary Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Iceni Gold Limited.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>• The ground has previously held but not explored, the area being tested by this drilling campaign has never been tested before.
• The area has been actively avoided by explorers because it is underlain by granite, geologists in Western Australia historically assume granite is unprospective for gold</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>• Exploration is targeting Orogenic Gold and Intrusion Related Gold deposit styles.
• At TOTK the target is hosted by granite, mineralisation has been observed on surface and in drilling, it is associated with quartz veining, alteration and disseminated sulphides.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drillhole Information</td><td>• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:
○ easting and northing of the drillhole collar
○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar
○ dip and azimuth of the hole
○ down hole length and interception depth
○ 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.</td><td>Summary Drill Hole Information
Prospect: TOTK
Grid: GDA94 zone 51
<table><tr><th rowspan="2">Hole_ID</th><th colspan="3">Collar</th><th colspan="2">Orientation</th><th>EOH</th><th rowspan="2">Tenement</th></tr><tr><th>mN</th><th>mE</th><th>mRL</th><th>Dip</th><th>Azi (Mag)</th><th>Depth m</th></tr><tr><td>FMDD0012</td><td>6,806,860</td><td>403,265</td><td>445</td><td>-60°</td><td>270°</td><td>408.4</td><td>P39/5743</td></tr></table>• Downhole length, grade and interception depth are not provided because assaying is yet to be completed</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>• 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</td><td>• Assay intervals calculated using the Length Weighted Average technique
• Anomalous/Reporting threshold: 0.10g/t Au
• Maximum/minimum grade truncations are not used
• Intercepts may include 2m lengths of internal dilution
• Higher grade results are reported separately if they exceed > 3x the interval grade
• Metal equivalent values are not reported</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
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 drillhole 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').*	• Assay intercepts are downhole 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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Plan and section are included in the release
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.*	• Not Applicable • Downhole length, grade and interception depth are not provided because assaying is yet to be completed
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.*	• Drilling of diamond drill hole FMDD0012 at TOTK has been completed. • FMDD0012 intercepted a significant downhole length, ~160m, of strong alteration from ~50m, this interval was carrying disseminated sulphide hosted by granite. • FMD0012 intercepted another significant downhole length, ~70m, of moderate alteration from hosted by granite. • FMD0012 intercepted another significant downhole length, ~100m, of weak alteration hosted by granite.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• Diamond drilling campaign will continue, as planned (see collar plan in the release). • Drilling at TOTK will test along strike and down dip