ICENI GOLD LIMITED

ASX RELEASE

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10 February 2022

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Brian Rodan
Executive-Chairman

David Nixon
Technical Director

Hayley McNamara
Non-Executive Director

Keith Murray
Non-Executive Director

Sebastian Andre
Company Secretary

REGISTERED OFFICE
Level 2, 41 Ord Street
West Perth WA 6005

t: +61 08 6458 4200
e: admin@icenigold.com.au
w: www.icenigold.com.au

ICENI GOLD EXPLORATION UPDATE

Alteration Identified in Drilling at Danjo NE

Exploration

Iceni Gold Limited (Iceni or the Company) has 7 key **high priority** targets within the 14 Mile Well project area. Iceni is actively exploring the target areas using geophysics, Ultrafine (UFF+) soil sampling, air core (AC) and diamond drilling (DD). The ~600km^2 14 Mile Well tenement package is situated on the western shores of Lake Carey, ~ 50km from Laverton WA.

Danjo NE: Diamond Drilling Completed on Alteration System

The first phase of diamond drilling at **Danjo NE** has been completed, with 7 holes for 2,829m.

Danjo NE is located within the Danjo Monzogranite intrusion, classified as a prospective Mafic Group intrusion (Cassidy 2019).

The target is centred on a large +1km long outcropping, east-west trending thick quartz reef that is situated within an anomalous corridor that links with the TOTK vein ~6km to the northwest, within the North-1 Target area.

The **Danjo NE** quartz reef displays a strong **Au-Ag-Te** geochemical association. Drilling was designed to follow up significant rock chip anomalies from the Danjo NE quartz reef, which included[1]:

- 24.6 g/t Au, 14.5 g/t Ag & 7.33 g/t Te
- 5.07 g/t Au, 78.7 g/t Ag & 56.4 g/t Te
- 3.67 g/t Au, 4.02 g/t Ag & 25.3 g/t Te

Figure 1: Alteration in FMDD0026, the Danjo Monzogranite is cut by quartz-tourmaline-pyrite veins with hematite, pyrite and white mica alteration.

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

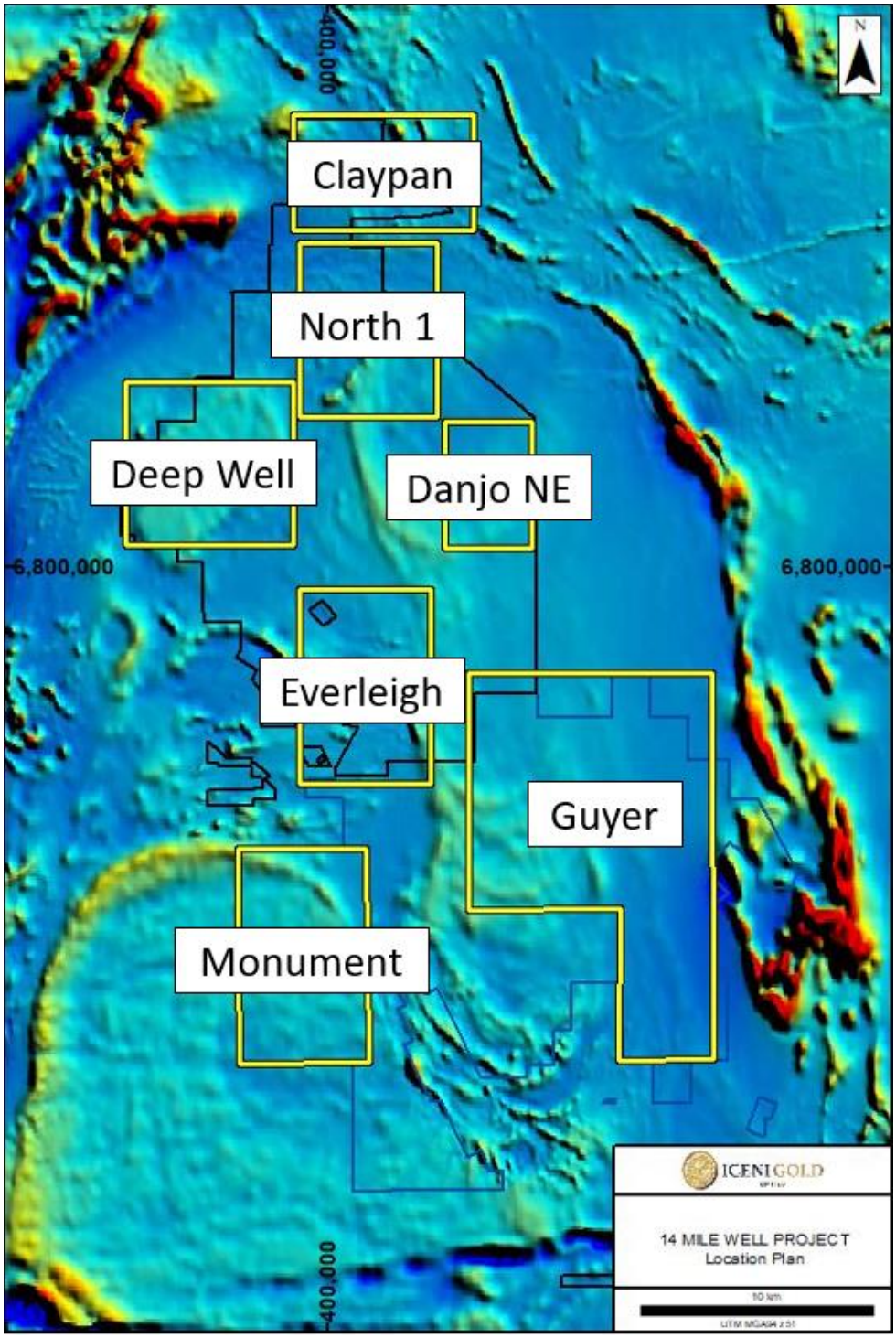


Figure 2: 14 Mile Well project area, showing the seven key target areas. Seven diamond drill holes were completed within the Danjo NE target area. Image is Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) Reduced to Pole (RTP) (after GSWA).

The **Danjo NE** area was targeted due to positive field mapping observations made by CSA Pty Ltd geologists in 2018 and 2020, which includes the following positive geological prospectivity indicators:

- Presence of prominent fault, evident in magnetic and gravity data sets.
- Zone of intensely foliated and sericite altered granite with quartz tourmaline veins.
- Identification of a central deformation zone hosting quartz veining.
- Substantial amounts of quartz tourmaline veining.

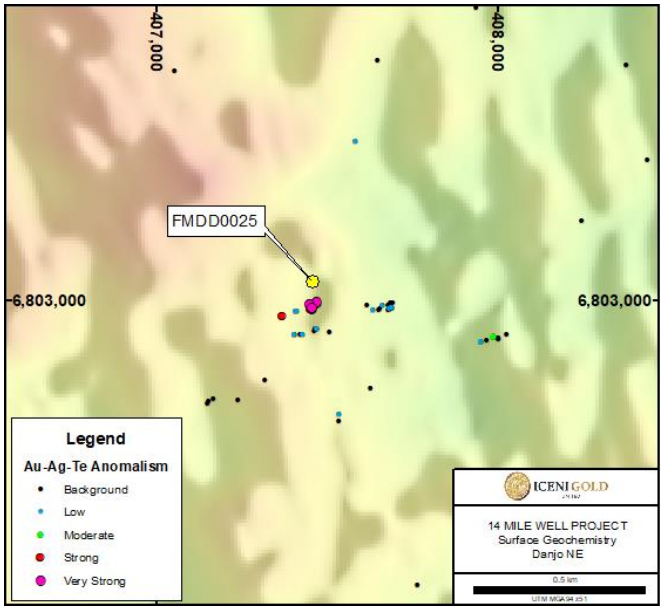


Figure 3: Danjo NE: Geochemistry illustrating the combined anomalism for Au, Ag and Te in surface rockchip sampling. The first diamond drill hole FMDD0025, tested beneath the zone of strongest anomalism at Danjo NE. Background image is TMI RTP magnetics.

Figure 4: Field Technician Jack Hubbard taking a rock sample from the Danjo NE quartz reef. The close-up image shows the sample hosting fresh pyrite and cavities after sulphides associated with white mica alteration. Similar samples, further along strike, have returned significant Au, Ag and Te anomalism.

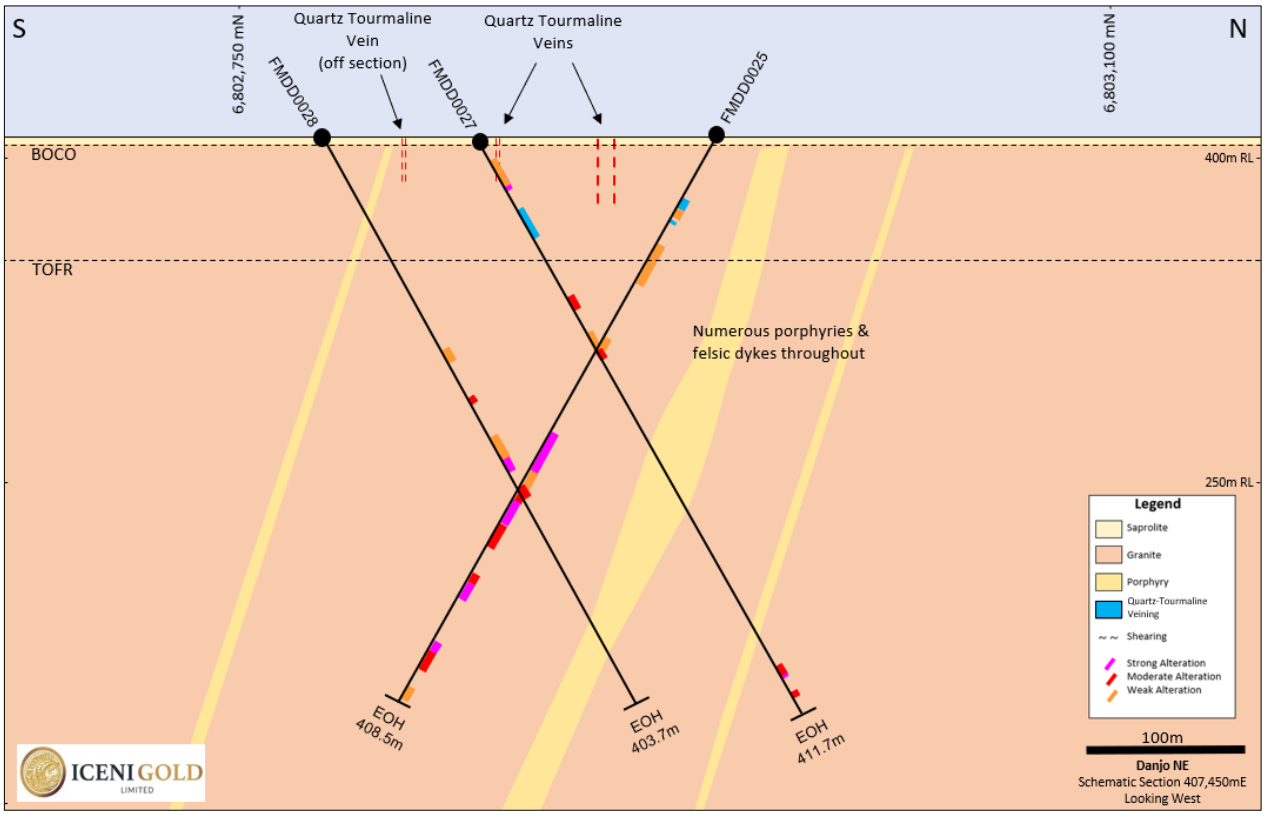


Figure 5: Danjo NE: Schematic section 407,450mE, where the diamond drilling intersected several zones of quartz, tourmaline and sulphide veins beneath the Danjo NE reef outcrop. The host rock is the Danjo Monzogranite which has been intruded by intermediate porphyries. Drilling intersected zones of strong alteration associated with the quartz veining. The diamond drilling program included scissor holes to gain early structural control (section is looking west).

Figure 6: Alteration in the vein selvedge is dominated by white mica and tourmaline needles. This mineral association has been observed at other gold deposits in the Yilgarn.

The first half of the diamond drilling program was conducted on three north-south sections, which were designed to intersect and adequately test the easterly trending quartz veins that host the Au bearing rock chip samples. Scissor holes were drilled early in the program to constrain structural controls and optimise the drilling orientations with respect to the geology.

The second half of the diamond drilling program was conducted on two east-west sections, which were designed to intersect an anomalous geochemical trend associated with interpreted northerly to northwesterly trending structures.

Drilling intersected the Danjo Monzogranite beneath a thin cover sequence. The monzogranite has been intruded by a number of felsic to intermediate porphyries (see **Figure 7**). An interval within hole FMDD0027 has a preliminary identification as a biotite rich lamprophyre (see **Figure 8**). This is significant, as lamprophyres are known to be associated with gold mineralisation in Archean greenstone belts.

The larger intermediate porphyry was consistent and could be traced between holes and between sections. This porphyry contains trace sulphides disseminated throughout, which is meaningful because it demonstrates that a sulphide bearing magma with the capacity to carry gold is spatially associated with the Danjo NE quartz reef.

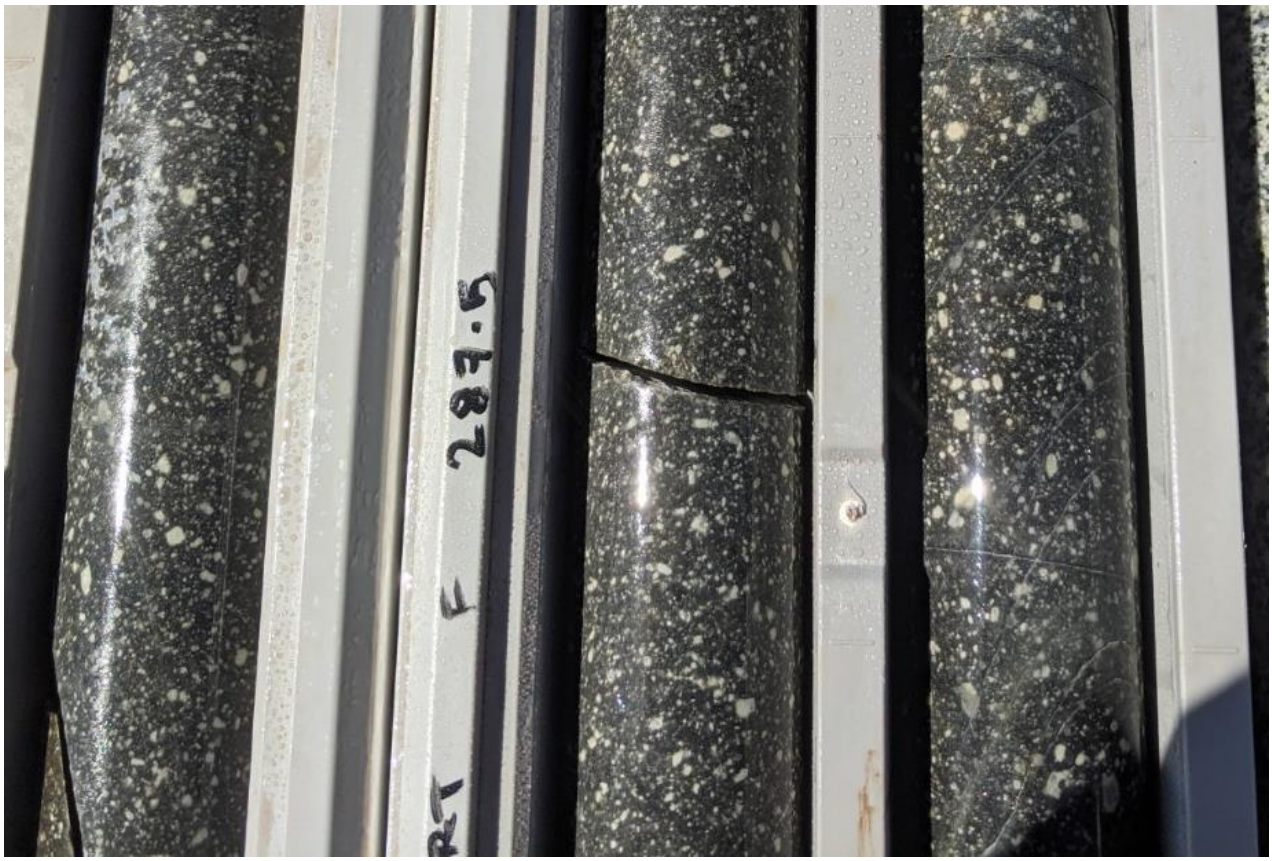


Figure 7: Intermediate porphyry that cuts the Danjo Monzogranite. The intermediate porphyry is spatially associated with the quartz tourmaline veining.

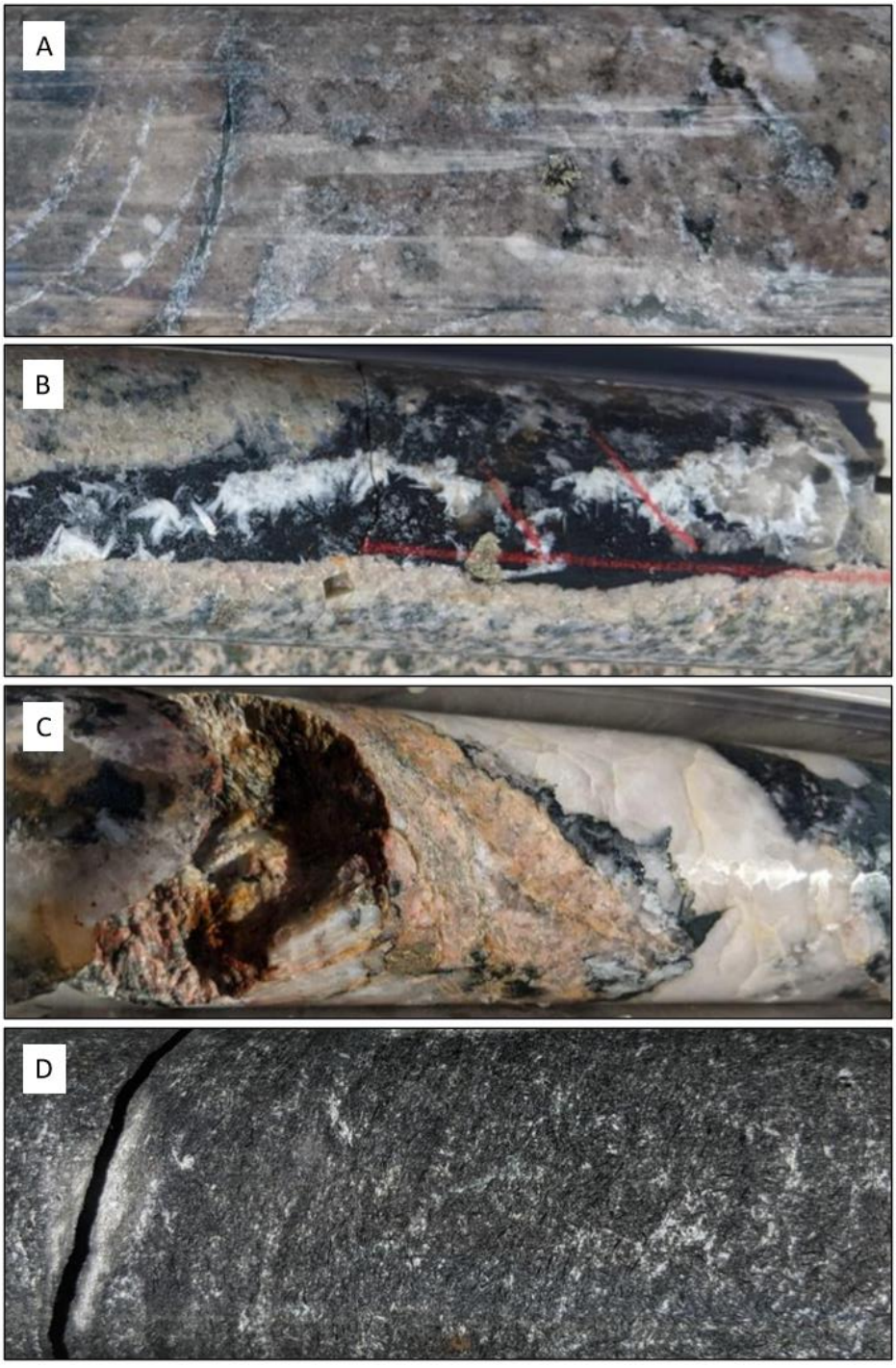


Figure 8: Examples of alteration and intrusions at Danjo NE.
A) Danjo Monzogranite with silica-carbonate-pyrite alteration.
B) Altered Danjo Monzogranite cut by quartz-carbonate-tourmaline-pyrite vein.
C) Altered Danjo Monzogranite cut by quartz-tourmaline-pyrite vein.
D) Possible lamprophyre in FMDD0027.

The targeted quartz veins were intersected in most holes. The veins have a characteristic mineral assemblage that includes quartz, carbonate, tourmaline, pyrite and white mica.

Alteration within the host monzogranite includes silica, carbonate, white mica and pyrite. This alteration is focussed around the quartz veins. These mineral assemblages are common within known gold deposits in Archean greenstone belts.

This drilling program is being followed-up with a broader +120 hole/6,500m AC drilling program covering an area 1km x 1km surrounding the main diamond drill target area.

Assay results from this drilling program are expected to be received towards the end of Q1 2022, with the AC results expected to follow in the quarter thereafter.

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 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.

– 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 in the field and during 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 wooden 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 if necessary 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. • A relationship between Diamond Core recovery and grade has not been identified, bias has not been introduced due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.
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 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 1m nominal sample size for NQ2 ½ core 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 Diamond Drill Core 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 1m nominal sample size for NQ2 ½ core 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 • QA/QC Data are monitored within defined thresholds for each standard/blank, values exceeding thresholds are investigated to identify the cause of the variance.
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*	• Significant Diamond Core 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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	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.*	• Diamond Drill Core 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 and 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.

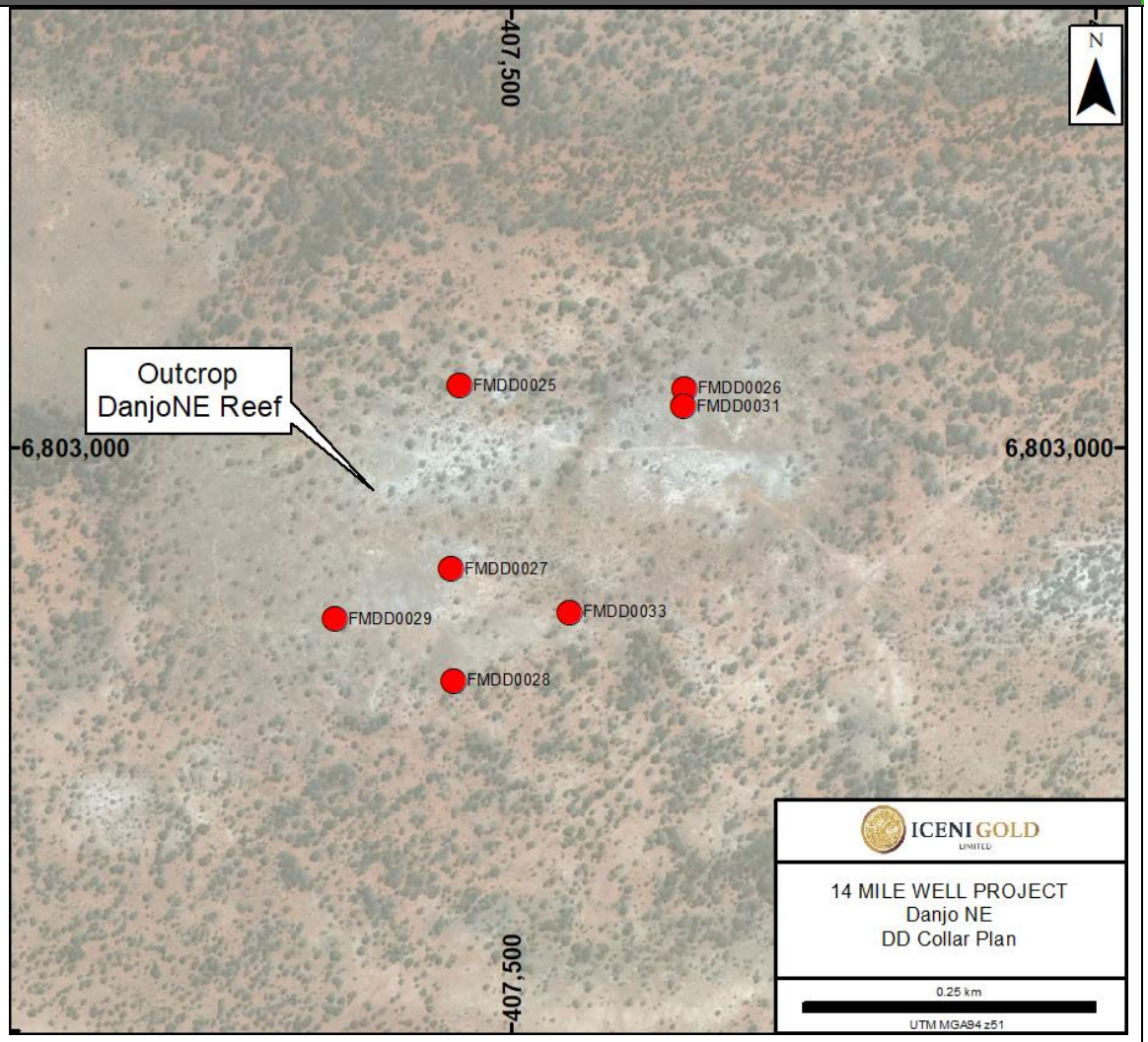
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national*	• All Diamond Drilling is located in Western Australia. **Diamond Drilling: Tenement Summary**

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>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>
<table>
<tr><th>Prospect</th><th>Tenement</th><th>Grant Date</th><th>Status</th><th>Owner</th></tr>
<tr><td>Danjo NE</td><td>P39/5776</td><td>1/5/2017</td><td>Live</td><td>14 Mile Well Gold Pty Ltd</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">14 Mile Well Gold Pty Ltd & Guyer Well Gold Pty Ltd are wholly owned subsidiaries of Iceni Gold Limited</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>• The Fourteen Mile Well project area has previously been held but under-explored for Au.
• The area being tested by the exploration campaign has been inadequately drill tested by previous explorers.
• Historical exploration work has been completed by numerous individuals and organisations. The reports and results are available in the public domain and all relevant WAMEX reports etc. are cited in the Independent Geologists Report dated March 2021 which is included in the Prospectus dated 3 March 2021.</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.
<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">Summary of Prospects</th></tr>
<tr><th>Prospect</th><th>Host</th><th>Deposit Style</th><th>Associations</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Danjo NE</td><td>Monzonite</td><td>Orogenic</td><td>Quartz veining, alteration, sulphides</td></tr>
<tr><td>Syenite</td><td>Intrusion Related</td><td>Quartz veining, alteration, sulphides</td></tr>
</table>
</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>• Tabulated Drillhole information.
<table>
<tr><th colspan="7">Deep Well
Drilling Information</th></tr>
<tr><th>Hole ID</th><th>Easting (m)</th><th>Northing (m)</th><th>RL (m)</th><th>Dip/Azi</th><th>EOH (m)</th><th>Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td>FMDD0025</td><td>407,456</td><td>6,803,053</td><td>420</td><td>-60/180</td><td>408.5</td><td>Testing beneath Danjo NE E-W Quartz Reef</td></tr>
<tr><td>FMDD0026</td><td>407,648</td><td>6,803,050</td><td>420</td><td>-60/180</td><td>468.7</td><td>Testing beneath Danjo NE E-W Quartz Reef</td></tr>
<tr><td>FMDD0027</td><td>407,448</td><td>6,802,896</td><td>420</td><td>-60/000</td><td>411.7</td><td>Scissor hole with FMDD0025</td></tr>
<tr><td>FMDD0028</td><td>407,450</td><td>6,802,800</td><td>420</td><td>-60/000</td><td>403.7</td><td>Same section as FMDD0025</td></tr>
<tr><td>FMDD0029</td><td>407,349</td><td>6,802,853</td><td>420</td><td>-60/000</td><td>308.3</td><td>Testing beneath Danjo NE E-W Quartz Reef</td></tr>
<tr><td>FMDD0031</td><td>407,647</td><td>6,803,035</td><td>420</td><td>-60/270</td><td>405.8</td><td>Testing geochemical and structural trend</td></tr>
<tr><td>FMDD0033</td><td>407,550</td><td>6,802,859</td><td>420</td><td>-60/270</td><td>422.3</td><td>Testing geochemical and structural trend</td></tr>
</table>
</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</td><td>• Diamond Drill Core assay intervals calculated using Length Weighted Average method
• 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>

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>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.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</td><td>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’).</td><td>Assay intercepts are downhole length</td></tr>
<tr><td>Diagrams</td><td>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.</td><td><table><tr><th colspan="2">Summary of Included Images</th></tr><tr><th>Prospect</th><th>Plans / Sections</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Danjo NE</td><td>Collar Plan</td></tr><tr><td>Schematic Section 407450mE</td></tr></table></td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		

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		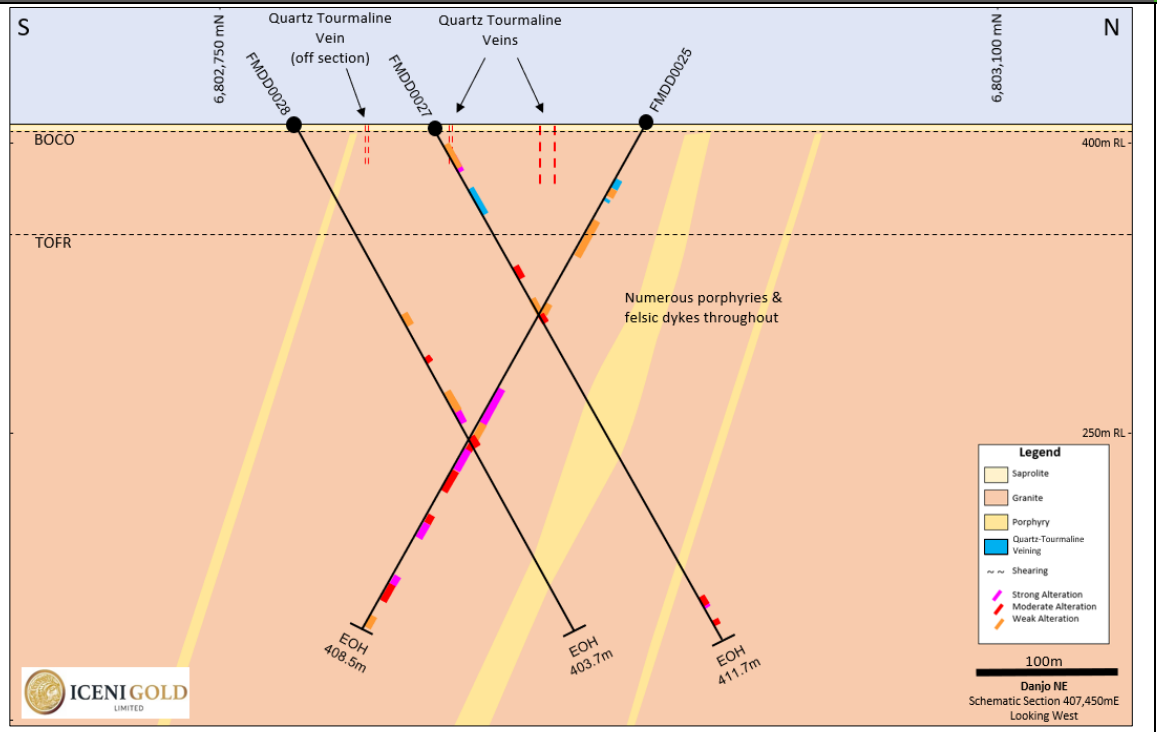
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Downhole length, grade and interception depth are provided for all assays received to date that exceed the reporting threshold for the type of drilling being used.
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.*	• Rock chip results were included in the prospectus dated 3 Mar 2021 • Diamond drilling commenced at Danjo NE in announcement dated 9 November 2021. • Diamond drilling program at Danjo NE has been completed. • Drilling intersected the expected quartz vein zone beneath the anomalous outcrop. • Veins and altered host rock are carrying sulphides. • Intermediate porphyry and lamprophyre are spatially associated with the vein zone.
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.*	• Receive assay results. • Analyse results, design follow up drilling program.