ASX Announcement
19 November 2026

ICENI GOLD LIMITED

New Gold Results Strengthen Targets at Everleigh



Iceni Gold Limited (ASX: ICL) (Iceni or the Company) is pleased to report new results from surface sampling and a progress update on the RC drill campaign at the **Everleigh Farm-In** located within Iceni's flagship **14 Mile Well Gold Project** (14MWGP or Project), **located between Leonora and Laverton**. The Everleigh Farm-In is funded by the **$10M Option and Joint Venture exploration agreement** with **Gold Fields Australia (Gold Fields)**.

Highlights

- Recent fieldwork and rock chip sampling at key target areas ET2 and ET3 at Everleigh **returned encouraging gold assays including 3.26g/t Au, 2.45g/t Au and 1.84g/t Au** with anomalism associated with sulphide bearing quartz veins within the Bellbird Dolerite Sill.
- New rock chip results strengthen the geological targeting model, with **higher-grade gold occurrences spatially associated with a prominent magnetic horizon** within the Bellbird dolerite.
- **Stage 1 RC drill program progressing** at Everleigh Farm-In Project, with **8 holes for ~1200m completed. Assays pending.**
- Drilling has **successfully intersected the highly magnetic dolerite unit** with reports from the two completed transects indicating the unit hosts **discrete zones of intense quartz-carbonate veining and sulphides**.
- **Integration of surface geochemistry, geological mapping and aeromagnetic interpretation continues to refine priority drill targets,** including prospective extensions of the dolerite beneath cover.
- **Exploration and drilling activities are fully funded by Gold Fields** under the **$10 million** Everleigh Farm-In, Option and Joint Venture Agreement.

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Corporate

Wade Johnson
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Brian Rodan
Non-Executive Chairman

Keith Murray
Non-Executive Director

James Pearse
Non-Executive Director

Sebastian Andre
Company Secretary

Projects
14 Mile Well
Welcome Creek

Capital Structure
Shares: 440,651,640
Unlisted Options: 105,320,567

Iceni Managing Director, Wade Johnson, said:

"The Everleigh drilling program is progressing well, with approximately 1,200m completed to date. Drilling at ET1, which hosts the Wild West Trend, has successfully intersected the prospective Bellbird dolerite, a key focus of our exploration strategy.

"Recent fieldwork and encouraging rock chip results from ET2 and ET3 further highlight the prospectivity of the broader dolerite trend, reinforcing our geological targeting model and the association of gold mineralisation, with a prominent magnetic horizon within the interpreted Bellbird dolerite.

"With drilling ongoing and assays pending, we look forward to building on these results as we systematically test priority targets across the Everleigh Farm-In area, supported by our farm-in partner, Gold Fields.

"The first samples have been dispatched to the laboratory, with assay results expected progressively from December through to January 2027. We look forward to keeping shareholders updated as the program advances."



Figure 1 RC Drill rig on site at Everleigh ET1 target area. (Looking East).(photo courtesy of David Nixon, Gold Fields)

Overview

Iceni Gold Limited (ASX: ICL) (Iceni or the Company) is pleased to provide an update on exploration activities and progress at its high-priority Everleigh Prospect area within the Company's 14 Mile Well Gold Project (14MWGP) located between the major gold mining townships of Leonora and Laverton (Figure 2).

The Everleigh prospect area is within the area covered by an option and joint venture agreement with G Ex Australia Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of Gold Fields Limited (Gold Fields), which provides for Gold Fields to spend up to $10 million over 5 years on a 48km² package of tenements (Farm-In Area) that commenced on 30 June 2026.

Since then, the parties have progressed exploration planning and refined priority drill targets, culminating in the recent completion of a heritage survey that has approved clearing of drill sites on ten drill traverses to fast-track a 50-hole, approximately 7,000m stage 1 RC drilling program that is now underway.

The Farm-in allows Iceni to focus on and accelerate its exploration efforts on its other high-priority targets, such as Goose Well, on the 100% held non-JV tenements covering ~270km², whilst enabling exploration at Everleigh to be advanced.

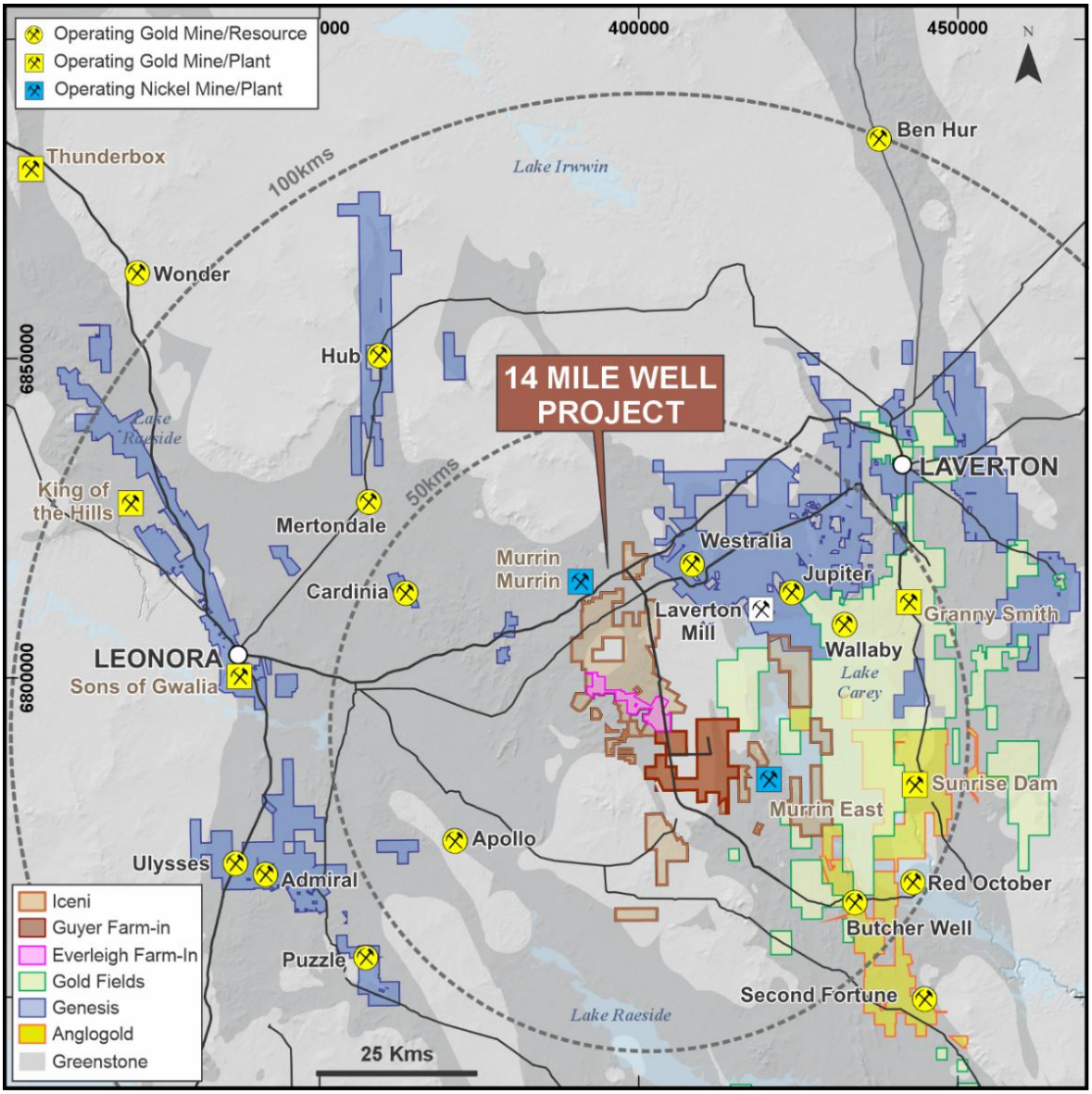


Figure 2 *Regional location map of Iceni Gold's 14 Mile Well Gold Project, showing the Guyer and Everleigh Farm-In areas with Gold Fields, surrounding gold operations and resources, regional infrastructure and key neighbouring tenement holdings within the Leonora–Laverton gold district, Western Australia.*

About Everleigh

The Everleigh area is in the central portion of the 14MWGP (Figures 2 and 3) and is considered a high-priority exploration target due to its favourable structural setting, prospective host rocks and an extensive history of gold nugget discoveries. The area is underlain by a northwest-trending sequence of basalt, dolerite and metasediments, bounded to the east by the Danjo Granite (Figures 2 and 4). Since 2021, Iceni has maintained a strong exploration focus on the area, supported by numerous historic small-scale gold workings, including the excised Castlemaine workings, and widespread alluvial gold nugget discoveries (Figure 4).

First-pass aircore (AC) drilling commenced at Everleigh in early 2025, targeting the Castlemaine - Tatong Trend and Tatong South, the latter coinciding with a historical >10ppb Au auger anomaly (ICL ASX release 29 April 2025). The program successfully defined the Wild West Trend, comprising three >0.1g/t Au in AC drill anomalies at Rio Bravo, Sundance and High Noon, extending over approximately 2kms of strike (ICL ASX release 11 September 2025) hosted by a dolerite unit now known as the Bellbird Dolerite Sill.

Located approximately 2.5kms south of Castlemaine, adjacent to the western contact of the Danjo Granite, the anomalies are associated with the north-trending, fractionated Bellbird Dolerite, a prominent magnetic unit interpreted from aeromagnetic imagery (Figures 3 and 4).

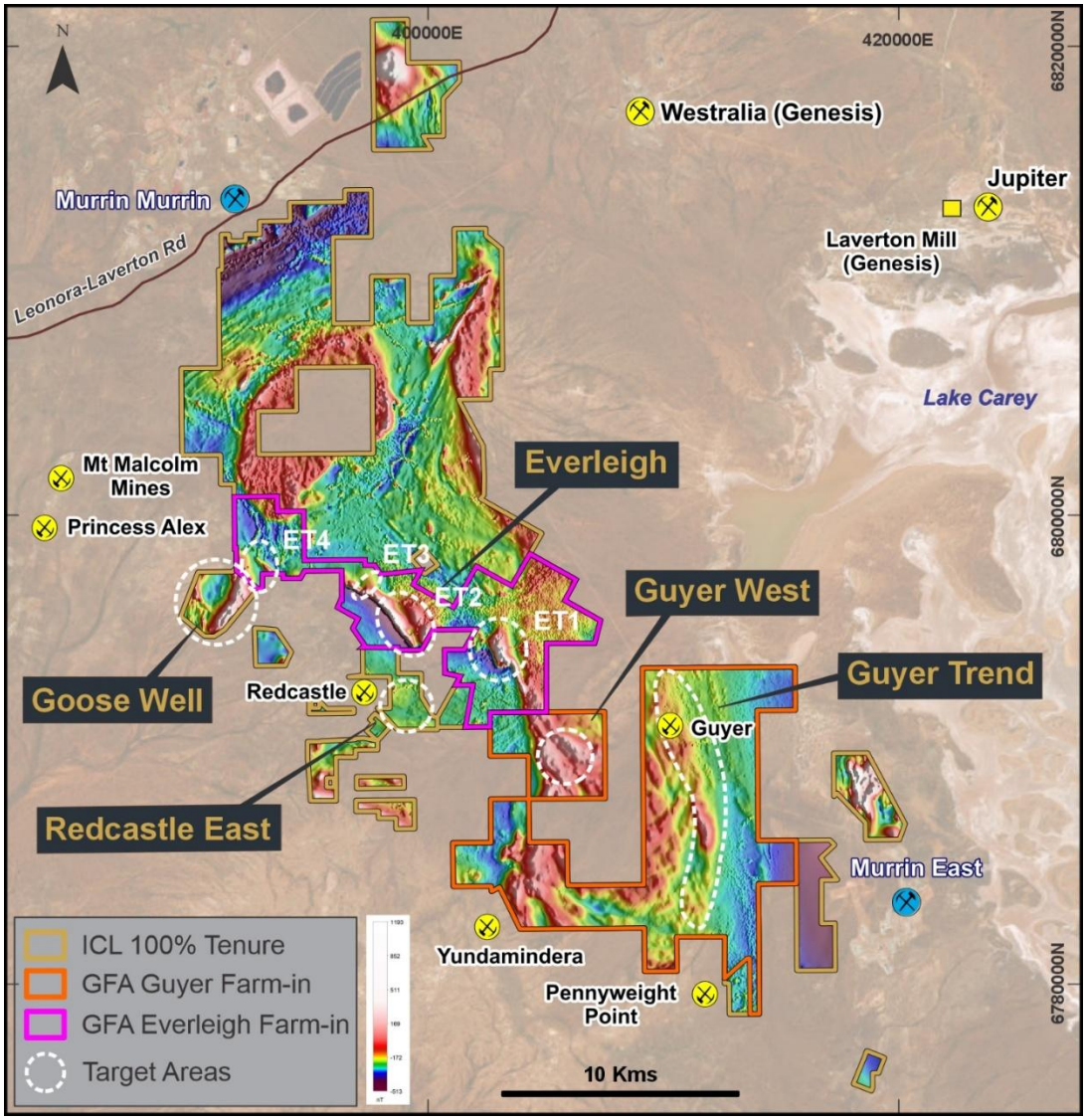


Figure 3 *Map of 14 Mile Well Gold Project, highlighting location of Everleigh Farm-In package and 100% ICL key priority targets. Aeromagnetic image RTP Eshade NL overlaid satellite imagery, warmer colours indicate high magnetic intensity.*

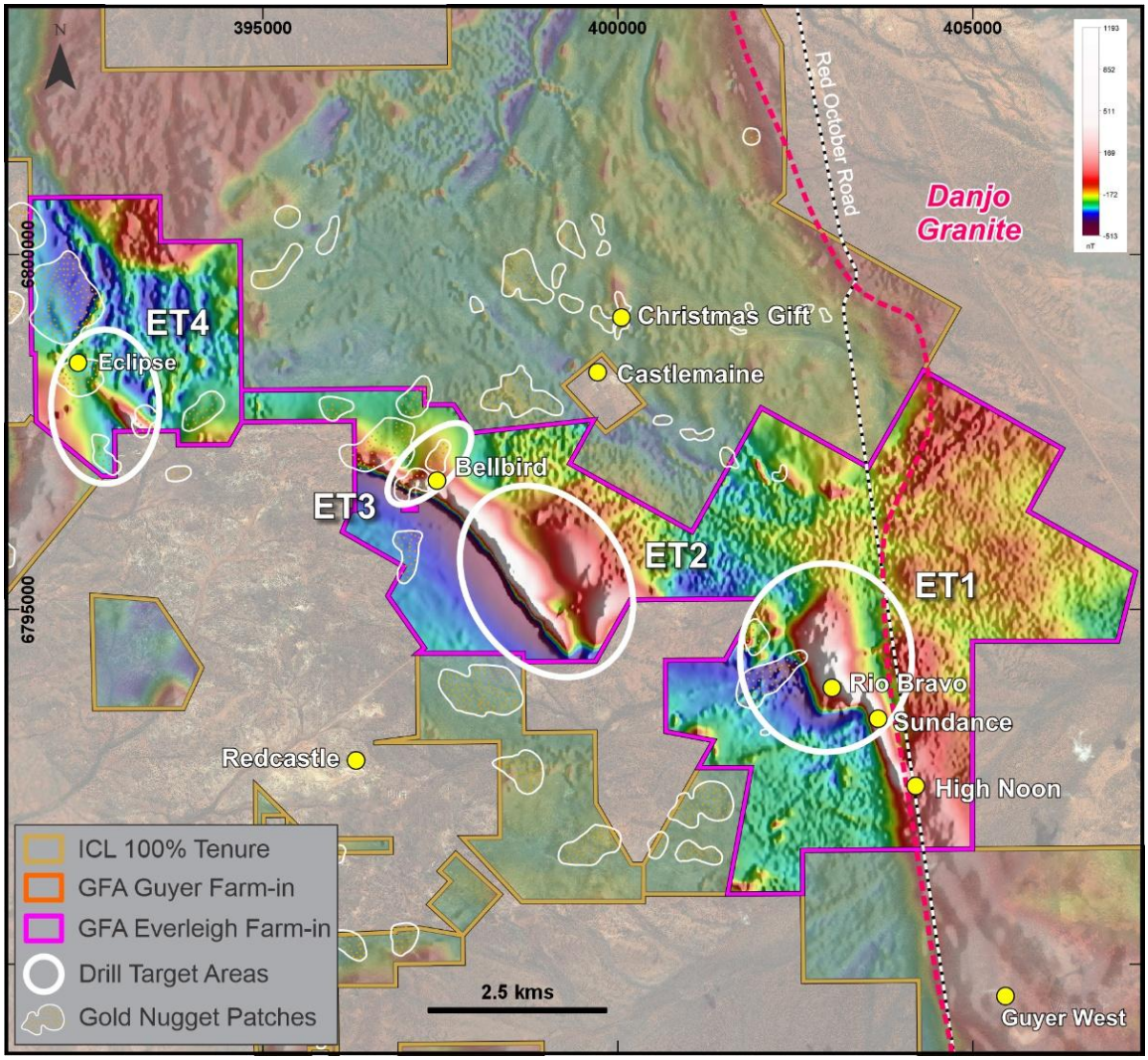


Figure 4 *Satellite with inlaid aeromagnetic imagery of the Everleigh Farm-In showing the four priority drill target areas (ET1–ET4), key gold prospects, mapped gold nugget patches and extent of Everleigh JV tenement holding. The targets are focussed on prospective structural settings along the Bellbird Dolerite, which is represented as the highly magnetic linear unit (red, white) and includes the Wild West Trend >0.1g/t Au anomalies - Rio Bravo, Sundance and High Noon.*

Exploration and Target Refinement

Ongoing compilation and interpretation of surface geochemical data, supported by recent field mapping and rock chip sampling across target areas ET2 and ET3, has identified high-grade gold results associated with the Bellbird Dolerite, particularly along a prominent magnetic horizon.

Recent rock chip sampling at Bellbird has returned encouraging gold results (Table 2), with seven of the ten samples assaying above 1g/t Au, including peak values of **3.26g/t Au (IE30044)**, **2.45g/t Au (ICL07112026C)** and **1.84g/t Au (6110WJ1)** (Figures 5, 6 and 7). Gold anomalism is associated with quartz and quartz-sulphide veining, including samples of silica-altered dolerite and quartz veins containing weathered sulphides. These results provide further evidence of gold mineralisation associated with the Bellbird dolerite.

The spatial association of surface gold occurrences, nugget fields and these new high-grade rock chips proximal to and following the Bellbird dolerite continues to strengthen the geological rationale behind the selected drill targets, which will test the underlying bedrock geology and continuity of gold mineralisation at depth (Figures 5,6 and 7).

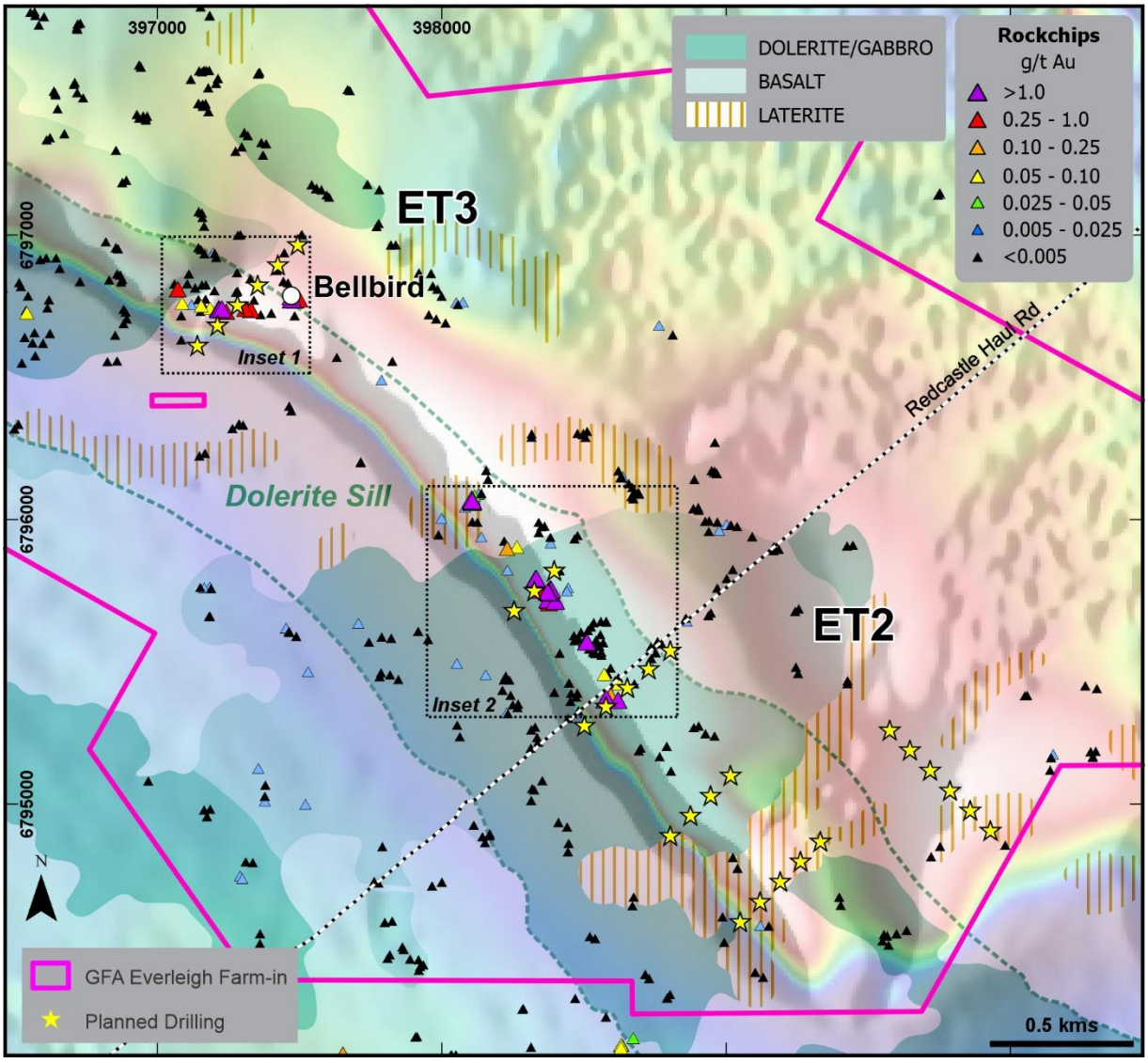


Figure 5 *J.A. Hallberg 1:25,000 geological mapping overlaid on aeromagnetic imagery, showing the ET2 and ET3 priority drill targets, planned RC drilling and historical and recent gold rock chip results, highlighting the spatial association of high-grade gold occurrences along a prominent magnetic horizon (red-white colour) within the Bellbird Dolerite. Refer to Figures 6 and 7 for detail on targets ET2 and ET3.*

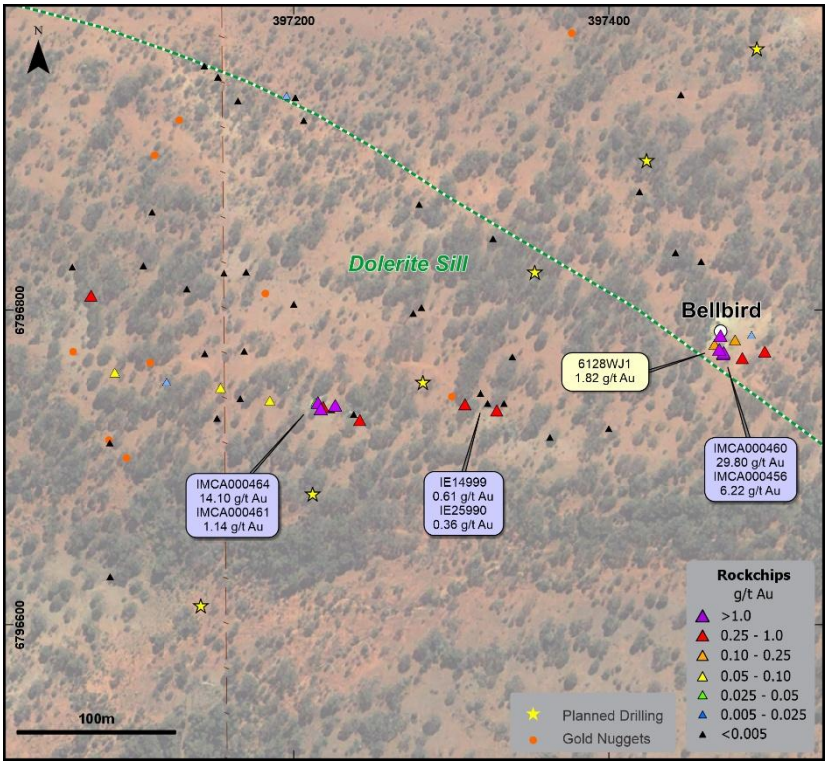


Figure 6 *J.A. Hallberg 1:25,000 geological mapping at ET3 showing planned RC drilling and historical and recent rock chip gold assay results across the Bellbird Dolerite trend, including previously reported results and historical sampling data (ICL ASX 1 June 2023 and 27 February 2024). Results highlight high-grade gold mineralisation interpreted to be associated with the Bellbird Dolerite beneath cover.*

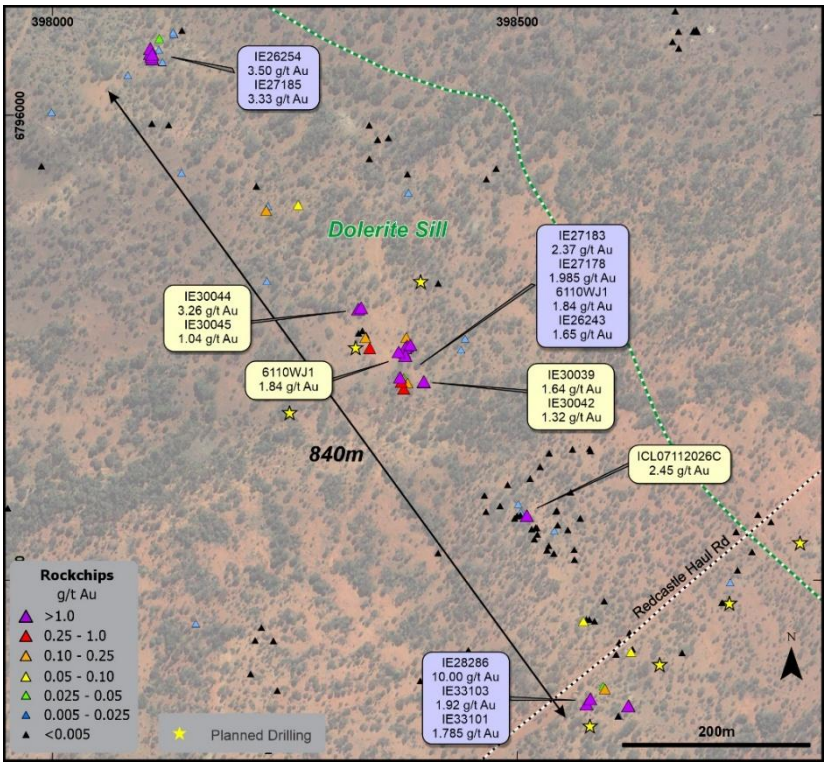


Figure 7 *J.A. Hallberg 1:25,000 geological mapping at ET2 showing, showing planned RC drilling, historical and recent rock chip gold assay results across the Bellbird Dolerite trend, including previously reported results and historical sampling data (ICL ASX 1 June 2023 and 27 February 2024). Figure shows the spatial association of high-grade gold within the Bellbird Dolerite over a strike length of 840m along a NW trend.*

Drilling Program Update

Stage 1 RC drilling at Everleigh is progressing quickly with **8 holes for 1,216m completed** (Table 1) as at 16 November. Observations from the field confirm that the highly magnetic target dolerite unit is being successfully intersected. Reports from the first two completed transects indicate the unit hosts discrete zones of intense quartz-carbonate veining and sulphides. The total program consists of 50 holes for approximately 7,000m and seeks to test four priority target areas (ET1–ET4) along the ~5km-long Bellbird Dolerite sill, with these first drillholes completed at ET1 in the Wild West Trend (Figures 3, 4 and 8).

Applying a Mt Charlotte-style mineralisation model (ICL ASX releases 27 August 2026 and 11 November 2026), drilling will test four priority areas along the interpreted continuous Bellbird Dolerite sill, where aeromagnetic interpretation has identified folding, faulting and structural disruption favourable for enhanced fluid flow and the development of gold-bearing quartz-carbonate-stockwork veining.

Stage 1 drilling is set to continue through to mid-December with first samples already dispatched for assaying and first results expected early December. Stage 2 drilling will follow in Q1 2027, pending Stage 1 results and will consist of a broader program of infill and extensional RC drilling.

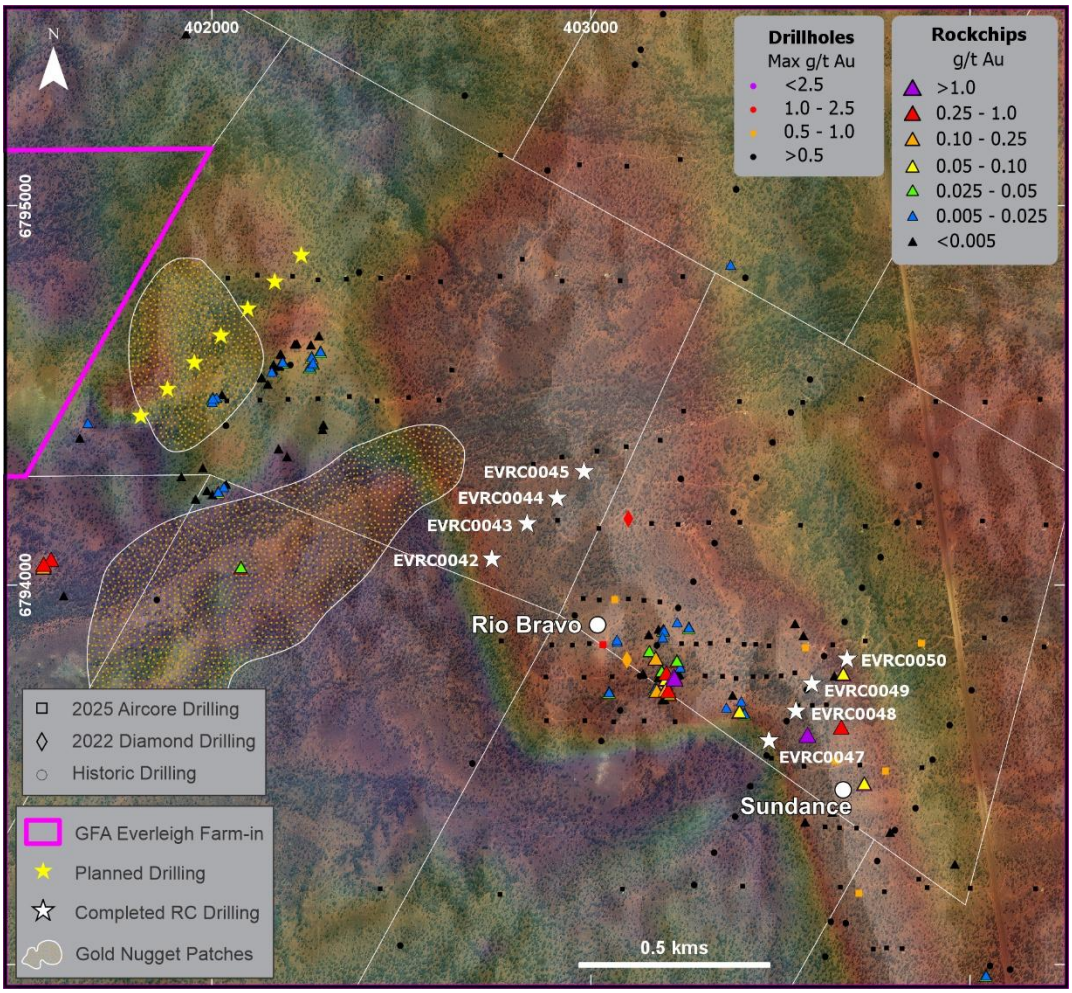


Figure 8 *Magnetics overlaid on satellite imagery showing the ET1 Wild West drill target area. Figure shows the campaign's progression, with completed and outstanding holes. Figure also highlights the spatial association of the highly magnetic dolerite unit and gold anomalism observed in the historical drilling (max g/t Au), gold rock chip results and mapped nugget fields.*

Everleigh Farm-In Background

The Company and its wholly owned subsidiary, 14 Mile Well Gold Pty Ltd entered into an Option and JV agreement (Option Agreement) with Gold Fields Australia on 30 June 2026 (ICL ASX release 30 June 2026).

Under the Option Agreement, Gold Fields may earn and acquire up to a 70% joint venture interest in the Everleigh Project (Figure 3) under the following terms:

- Gold Fields must spend a minimum of $1.5 million (Minimum Obligation) within 2 years of signing.
- Stage 1 Interest (51% Option): after satisfying the Minimum Obligation, Gold Fields can earn an initial 51% interest (Stage 1 Interest) by expending $5 million (inclusive of the Minimum Obligation) within 3 years of commencement.
- Stage 2 Interest (additional 19% Option): after completion of Stage 1 and exercise of the 51% Option, Gold Fields can earn an additional 19% interest (Stage 2 Interest) by expending a further $5 million (in addition to the Stage 1 expenditure) within 5 years of commencement.

A summary of the material terms and conditions of the Option Agreement is available in the ICL 30 June 2026 ASX release.

Authorised by the board of Iceni Gold Limited.

Enquiries

For more information contact:	
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For further information regarding Iceni Gold Limited please visit our website www.icenigold.com.au

Table 1: Everleigh RC Drill Program Drill Collar Details:

Drillhole information for the Everleigh RC drill program, collar location, orientation and end of hole depth (Datum GDA z51).

Hole ID	Easting (MGA2020 Z51)	Northing (MGA2020 Z51)	RL (m)	Type	Max. Depth (m)	Dip	Azi	Prospect
EVRC0042	402739	6794071	433	RC	152	-55	225	Everleigh – ET1
EVRC0043	402832	6794164	435	RC	152	-55	225	Everleigh – ET1
EVRC0044	402914	6794230	437	RC	158	-55	225	Everleigh – ET1
EVRC0045	402965	6794291	437	RC	152	-55	225	Everleigh – ET1
EVRC0047	403470	6793592	425	RC	152	-55	225	Everleigh – ET1
EVRC0048	403541	6793670	423	RC	140	-55	225	Everleigh – ET1
EVRC0049	403583	6793742	422	RC	152	-55	225	Everleigh – ET1
EVRC0050	403676	6793807	422	RC	158	-55	225	Everleigh – ET1

Table 2: Significant Rock Chip Results

Rock chip sample results from Everleigh ET2 and ET3 target areas. **Only significant >0.1 g/t Au from the program are shown below.**

Sample ID	Prospect	Eastings	Northings	Au Results (g/t)	Geology
6110WJ1	Bellbird	398371	6795744	1.84	Quartz mullock from small vein scratching.
6128WJ1	Bellbird	397475	6796775	1.82	Smoky quartz vein mullock from near main shaft...some oxide sulphide
6128WJ2	Bellbird	397498	6796772	0.29	Smoky quartz mullock from small pit along strike of sample 1
ICL07112026A	Bellbird	398340	6795748	0.26	Float sample of quartz vein dolerite
ICL07112026C	Bellbird	398509	6795568	2.45	Float sample with massive milky quartz vein (3-4cm) strong destructive selvage
IE30039	Bellbird	398399	6795713	1.64	Waxy white quartz veining with weathered sulphide
IE30041	Bellbird	398380	6795761	0.183	Quartz vein with weathered sulphides
IE30042	Bellbird	398399	6795714	1.32	Quartz sulphide veining within silica altered dolerite
IE30044	Bellbird	398329	6795791	3.26	White bucky quartz vein with weathered sulphide
IE30045	Bellbird	398332	6795793	1.04	Quartz vein with minor sulphide

About Iceni Gold

Iceni Gold Limited (Iceni or the Company) is an active gold exploration company that is focussed on two key projects in Western Australia. The primary focus is the 14 Mile Well Gold Project located in the Laverton Greenstone Belt and situated midway between the gold mining townships of Leonora and Laverton within 75kms of multiple high tonnage capacity operating gold mills (Figures 2 and 9). The Company also holds Exploration Licences covering the Welcome Creek Au-Cu target located approximately 140kms south of Telfer in the Paterson Province (Figure 9).

The Company continues to be focussed on multiple high-priority target areas within the ~424km² 14 Mile Well tenement package (Figures 2 and 3). The large contiguous tenement package is located on the west side of Lake Carey and west of the plus 1-million-ounce gold deposits at Mount Morgan, Granny Smith, Sunrise Dam and Wallaby. The 14 Mile Well Gold Project makes Iceni one of the largest landholders in the highly gold endowed Leonora-Laverton district.

Many of the tenements have never been subjected to systematic geological investigation. Iceni is actively exploring the project using geophysics, metal detecting, surface sampling and drilling. Since May 2021 this foundation work has identified priority gold target areas at Everleigh, Goose Well, Keep It Dark and the 15km long Guyer Trend. The Guyer Trend is part of a group of tenements that are subject to a Farm-In Agreement and potential Joint Venture with Gold Fields Australia (formerly Gold Road Resources) announced on 18 December 2024, making Gold Fields the second largest shareholder in Iceni Gold and with major shareholder and long-term supporter Yandal Investments Pty Ltd in the Top 5.

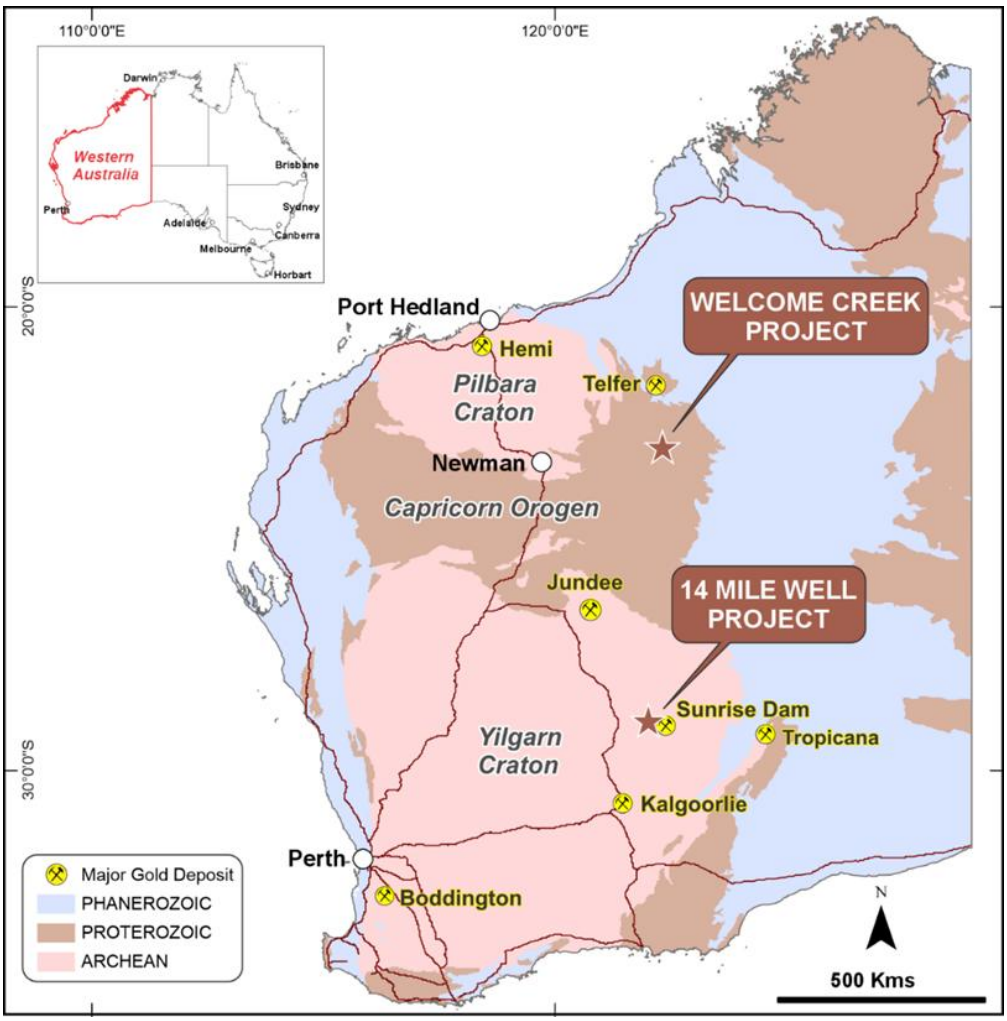


Figure 9 *Iceni Gold's Western Australian projects - 14 Mile Well Gold Project in Leonora-Laverton district, Eastern Goldfields and Welcome Creek Copper-Gold Project in Northwest Officer Basin.*

Supporting ASX Announcements

The following announcements were lodged with the ASX and further details (including supporting JORC Tables) for each of the sections noted in this Announcement can be found in the following releases. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. Note that these announcements are not the only announcements released to the ASX but are specific to exploration reporting by the Company of previous work at Everleigh within the 14 Mile Well Gold Project.

- **10 November 2026** +7,000m RC Drill Program Underway at Everleigh
- **12 October 2026** Quarterly Activities/Appendix 5B Cash Flow Report
- **27 August 2026** Commencement of Gold Fields Everleigh Farm In
- **30 June 2026** Iceni Enters Farm-In with Gold Fields for up to $10M
- **18 December 2025** Exploration Update
- **24 September 2025** AC Drilling Confirms Emerging Gold Trend at Guyer West
- **11 September 2025** AC Drilling Outlines Three New Gold Anomalies at 14MWGP
- **28 October 2025** Quarterly Activities/Appendix 5B Cash Flow Report
- **17 October 2025** Guyer Emerging as a Large, Multi-Style Gold System
- **24 July 2025** Multi Target Drilling Program Underway at Guyer
- **20 May 2025** Exploration Update: Aircore Drilling Underway at Guyer
- **29 April 2025** Fast-Tracking Exploration at the 14 Mile Well Gold Project
- **15 April 2025** RC Drill Results Continue to Expand Guyer Footprint
- **29 July 2025** Quarterly Activities and Appendix 5B Report
- **18 December 2024** Farm-In Deal with Gold Road for a Value up to A$44 million
- **27 February 2024** RC Drilling and Exploration Update at 14 Mile Well
- **13 July 2023** Exceptional High-Grade Gold Assays Indicate Potential Buried Intrusion at Everleigh
- **1 June 2023** New High-Grade Rock Chip Assays Continue at Everleigh

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration targets and exploration results is based on information compiled by Wade Johnson, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Wade is employed by Iceni Gold Limited as Managing Director and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the JORC Code. Wade Johnson consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his work in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data for Everleigh RC drill program and Rock Chip sampling.

(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.*	• The sampling noted in this release has been carried out using Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at Everleigh within the 14 Mile Well Gold Project. The RC drilling reported in this announcement comprises 8 holes for 1,216m, with holes varying in depth from 140m to 158m, with an average depth of 113m. • RC holes were drilled on an azimuth of 225 degrees on drill line 1 to 3 and 5 to 10 at **Everleigh Target Area 1, 2, 3 and 4** and on an azimuth of 135 degrees on drill line 4 at **Everleigh Target Area 2.** All holes are set using an azimuth aligner for a high degree of accuracy. • Drill hole spacing between 350m to 1,000m line spacing with drillholes on 100m centres. • Sampling and QAQC protocols as per industry best practice with further details below • RC samples were collected from the cyclone at 1m intervals. Remaining material was collected in buckets and laid out in rows of 10m or 20m (20 samples) on the ground. A duplicate sample was collected approximately every 30m from the cyclone. • All samples were sent to the Bureau Veritas (BV) Kalgoorlie Cunningham St or Atbara St laboratories for analysis. Samples were dried, pulverised, and split from approx. 3kg to produce a 30g charge for Au analysis by Fire Assay. At the geologist's discretion selective samples are sent for multi-element (ME) and hyperspectral (HY) analysis to BV Perth Sorbonne laboratory for ME analysis by mixed acid digest with ICP finish and HY analysis is completed via Hylogger followed by data interpretation outsourced to aiSIRIS. • Rock Chip sampling is used to obtain a point sample of outcrop or float. Rock Chips are broken from outcrop or float using a steel Estwing geological hammer, the entire sample (nominal 0.5kg) is pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay to analyse for Au. 0.3g is used for multielement analysis, where it is treated by four acid mixed acid digest and measured using a mass spectrometer and optical emission spectrometer. Sample locations are measured using handheld GPS. Sampling is conducted by Company personnel. Alteration and mineralisation have been identified by field geologists during routine sampling and logging in the field.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RC drilling was conducted by Challenge Drilling (Kalgoorlie) using an approximate 140mm diameter drill bit. This method collects samples through an inner tube to minimise contamination. Compressed air is forced down the outer drill tube, driving the hammer and also helping to keep the sample dry. A pneumatically operated drill hammer is utilised to improve penetration of fresh rock.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Sample conditions (dry, moist, wet) and recovery percentage were recorded. All samples from the RC program were dry. • Drilling with care (e.g. clearing the hole at the start of the rod, regular cyclone cleaning) if water is encountered to reduce sample contamination. • Insufficient sample population to determine whether a relationship exists between sample conditions/recovery and grade.
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.*	• Detailed logging of regolith, lithology, alteration, structure, and mineralisation is recorded for each hole by a qualified geologist, during drilling of the hole. • Logging is carried out by sieving 1m composite sample cuttings, washing in water, and the entire hole collected in plastic chip trays for future reference. • Magnetic susceptibility measurements were recorded for each metre of the entire drill hole and entered in the drill database. • All drill holes are logged by a geologist in their entirety (100%). Rock Chip • Rock Chip samples are logged in the field at the sample site. • Rock Chip grab sampling method is not suitable to support Mineral Resource Estimations • Samples are bagged at the sample site and transported to a secure compound in Kalgoorlie.
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.*	• Samples of 1m were collected from the cyclone into pre-numbered calico bags for a 2-3kg sample. • The calico samples were collected in polyweave bags at the drill site and transported to BV Kalgoorlie in a bulka bag via ICL personal. • The sample preparation of the RC samples follows industry best practice, involving oven drying before pulverising to produce a homogenous 30g sub sample for Au analysis by Fire Assay. • Standards and blanks were inserted approximately every 20 samples. Field duplicate samples were collected approximately every 30 samples. • At the geologist's discretion selective samples are sent for multi-element (ME) analysis and hyperspectral (HY) analysis to BV Perth Sorbonne laboratory for ME analysis by mixed acid digest with ICP finish and HY analysis is completed via Hylogger followed by data interpretation outsourced to aiSIRIS. Rock Chips

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Rock Chips are broken from outcrop or float using a steel Estwing geological hammer, the entire sample (nominal 0.5kg) is pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay to analyse for Au. • 0.3g is used for multielement analysis, where it is treated by four acid mixed acid digest and measured using a mass spectrometer and optical emission spectrometer. • Ex-Lab QA/QC procedures include insertion of standards, blanks and field duplicates at a ratio of 1:50. • In-Lab QA/QC procedures include insertion of standards, blanks and duplicates, grind checks and repeat analyses are standard procedures. • The 0.5kg sample size for a Rock Chip is an acceptable industry standard and considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation being targeted and the grainsize of the rock being sampled.
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.*	• Samples are routinely analysed for gold using the 30g Fire Assay technique with AAS finish at BV Cunningham or BV Atbara laboratories, Kalgoorlie. • Selective samples are also submitted for analysis of a suite of 59 elements using a mixed acid digest with ICP finish. • Selective samples are also submitted for analysis hyperspectral analysis using a Hylogger followed by data interpretation outsourced to aiSIRIS. • The lab procedures for sample preparation and analysis are considered industry standard. • Magnetic susceptibility measurements were recorded for each metre of the hole using a KT-10. Measurements were taken on the sample bag to industry standard practice. • Quality control processes and internal laboratory checks demonstrate acceptable levels of accuracy and precision. At the laboratory, regular assay repeats, lab standards, checks, and blanks, were analysed. Rock Chips • 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 procedures. • The nominal 0.5kg sample size for a rock chip sample is an acceptable industry standard and considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation being targeted and the grainsize of the rock being sampled. • QA/QC samples are behaving within acceptable thresholds.
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.*	• The assay results have been reviewed by various company personnel and any sampling errors identified were checked against the field sample record sheet and corrected. Significant intersections are validated by the senior geologist. • No holes were twinned. • Capture of geological logging is electronic using Toughbook hardware Logchief

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Lite software. Sampling data is recorded on a hard copy sample record sheet by the field assistant or geologist who physically inspects the samples as they are being drilled. Data entry is later completed in Logchief Lite, where it is synced to Datashed5 database. Validation checks are completed both before and after importing the data to the database to ensure accuracy. • The sample record sheets are scanned and saved on the Company network server. The original hard copies are retained and filed. • Assay files are received electronically from the laboratory by the Company geologists and database manager. Assay files are saved to the server. • There has been no adjustment to the assay data. The primary Au field reported by the laboratory is the value used for plotting, interrogating, and reporting. Rock Chips • Significant results are verified by field staff then validated by the Senior Geologist or Exploration Manager. • Broken outcrop is physically inspected to validate significant results and logging. • Logging data is entered digitally, using standard software. • 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 positions were initially surveyed using a hand-held Garmin GPS, with a horizontal (easting, northing) accuracy of +-5m. • Initial topographic survey captured by handheld GPS were followed up by a DGPS survey for increased degree of accuracy. • Downhole surveys were completed by a north seeking multi-shot gyro supplied by Imdex. • No mineral resource estimations form part of this announcement. • Rock Chip Sampling was located using hand-held Garmin GPS instruments, with a horizontal (easting, northing) accuracy of +-5m. All location information captured during this process is electronic. • Grid system is GDA2020 Zone 51. • The project has a nominal RL of 440m. Topographic elevation is captured initially by using the hand-held GPS followed by more detailed DGPS surveys.
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.*	• Hole spacing at is 100m centres. • Drill lines are oriented 060/225 (southwest – northeast) in Everleigh Target area 1 (line 1 to 3), 3 (line 9) and 4 (line 10). Everleigh Target area 2 is a mix of lines oriented 060/225 (southwest – northeast, lines 5 to 8) and 060/135 (southeast – northwest, line 4) • No sample compositing; all 1m sample intervals. • No assay compositing has been applied. • Drill data spacing is not yet sufficient for mineral resource estimation. Rock Chips

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Rock Chip samples are point samples and are not appropriate for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimations.
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 the drill traverses is considered effective to evaluate the structural trends interpreted at the target. The drill holes are considered to be perpendicular to the contact and interpreted structures. The holes are orientated appropriately to ensure unbiased sampling of the geological trends. • Drilling optimally intersected the targeted 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 or a scissor hole. Rock Chips • Rock Chip samples are biased to the geometry of the available outcrop.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Individual samples were collected in polyweave bags and delivered directly to BV Kalgoorlie in a bulka bag. • BV reconciles the samples received against the Iceni submission form to notify of any missing or extra samples. Following analysis, the sample pulps and residues are retained by the laboratory in a secure storage yard. • Rock Chips samples are collected in calico bags then stored in sealed polyweave bags and delivered directly to BV Kalgoorlie. BV reconciles the samples received against the Iceni submission form to notify of any missing or extra samples. Following analysis, the sample pulps and residues are retained by the laboratory in a secure storage yard.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The laboratories are subject to routine and random inspections. • All results were reviewed by company personnel including Senior Project Geologist, Senior Geologist and Managing Director. No specific site audits or reviews have been conducted.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results Goose Well.

(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 park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to*	• All exploration is located within Western Australia, located approximately 50km east of Leonora. The 14 Mile Well Gold Project consists of a contiguous package of tenements covering approximately 424 square kilometres. • The work described in this report was undertaken on Prospecting Licenses P39/5543, P39/5666, P39/6111, P39/6110, P39/6129, P39/6128, P39/5851 and Mining License M39/1211. • The tenements are current and in good standing with the Department of Mines,

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	Petroleum and Energy (DMPE) of Western Australia. The tenements are wholly owned under title by 14 Mile Well Gold Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Iceni Gold Ltd.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 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.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The 14 Mile Well Gold Project is located in the Murrin greenstone belt (of the Kurnalpi Terrane), situated between the Keith-Kilkenny Tectonic Zone to the west, and the Celia Tectonic Zone to the east. The 14 Mile Well Gold Project tenements are mostly covered by alluvial, colluvial and lacustrine material with some granite and basalt outcrop/subcrop. • The project area is largely obscured by alluvial, colluvial, and lacustrine cover, with only sparse outcrop. Underlying geology comprises mafic volcanic sequences, mafic intrusives, felsic-intermediate intrusives, and sedimentary sequences. • Gold mineralisation is interpreted to be orogenic in style, associated with shearing, quartz veining, and lithological contacts. Due to limited outcrop, ongoing drilling and multi-element geochemistry are aimed at defining the structural and stratigraphic controls on mineralisation.
Drillhole Information	• *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.*	• Drill hole collar and survey data are included in Table 1 in the body of this announcement. • Significant Rock Chip intercepts (Au intersections >0.10 g/t) are included in Table 2. • No information has been excluded.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such*	• No RC results are being reported

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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 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').*	• No RC results are being reported
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.*	• Appropriate summary diagrams (cross-section and plan) are included in the accompanying announcement.
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.*	• Significant Rock chip assay results are provided in Table 2. • No RC results are being reported
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.*	• All relevant data has been included within this report.
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.*	• Current RC program is underway with drilling to continue as previously reported. • The planning of further RC and diamond drilling campaigns are underway to advance the scale and better understand the geometry of the mineralised structures.