## **ICENI GOLD EXPLORATION UPDATE**

## **Drilling Underway at North 1 Target**

### **Background**

**Iceni Gold Limited** (Iceni or the Company) has 7 key high priority target areas within the 14 Mile Well Project area. Iceni is actively exploring the target areas using geophysics, Ultrafine (UFF+) soil sampling, air core (AC) drilling and diamond drilling (DD). The ~600km² 14 Mile Well tenement package is situated on the western shores of Lake Carey, ~ 50km from Laverton WA.

## **Highlights:**

- DD is underway at Recon 1 within the North 1 target area
- DD is testing an inversion modelled bulls-eye magnetic body
- First DD hole FMDD0030 has been completed
- Sulphides and porphyries have been intersected

## North 1 Target – Recon1

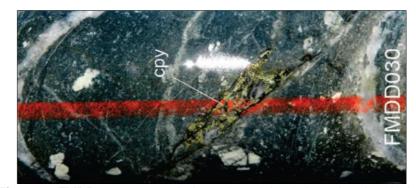
The **North 1** target area was previously identified as a potential target by SGC¹ who described it as an "interpreted late (magnetic) intrusive proximal to a major structural intersection and a granite-greenstone contact".

Surface rock chip sampling returned elevated Ba/V, Au, Ag, Te and Bi results. This geochemical association suggests a syenitic relationship. The anomaly is located immediately adjacent to the Castlemaine Fault, which is known to be associated with gold mineralisation.

The magnetic bulls-eye anomaly at **North 1** has been modelled using 3D magnetic inversion techniques to better define the drill target. The magnetic signature is similar to syenite related deposits in the district (Jupiter, Cameron Well, Wallaby).

#### **First DD Completed**

The first DD hole at **North 1** FMDD0030 has been completed to a depth of 417.8m. The geology in the hole was dominated by pillowed andesitic lavas.



**Figure 1:** FMDD0030 ~80m, chalcopyrite veining in brecciated andesite.

#### **ASX RELEASE**

15 June 2022

#### **COMPANY**

ASX: ICI

ACN: 639 626 949

#### **CAPITAL STRUCTURE**

**Shares:** 208,571,428 **Options:** 19,706,857

#### **BOARD**

Brian Rodan Executive-Chairman

# David Nixon Technical Director

Technical Director

#### **Hayley McNamara** Non-Executive Director

Keith Murray Non-Executive Director

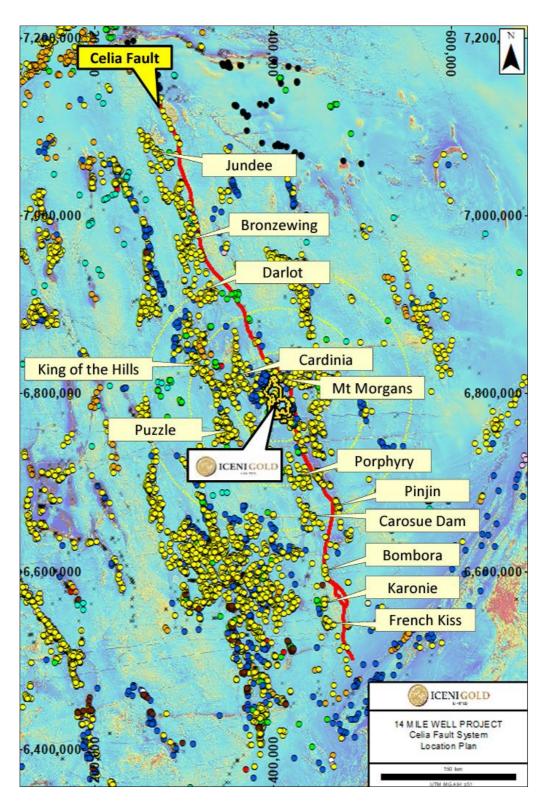
#### Sebastian Andre Company Secretary

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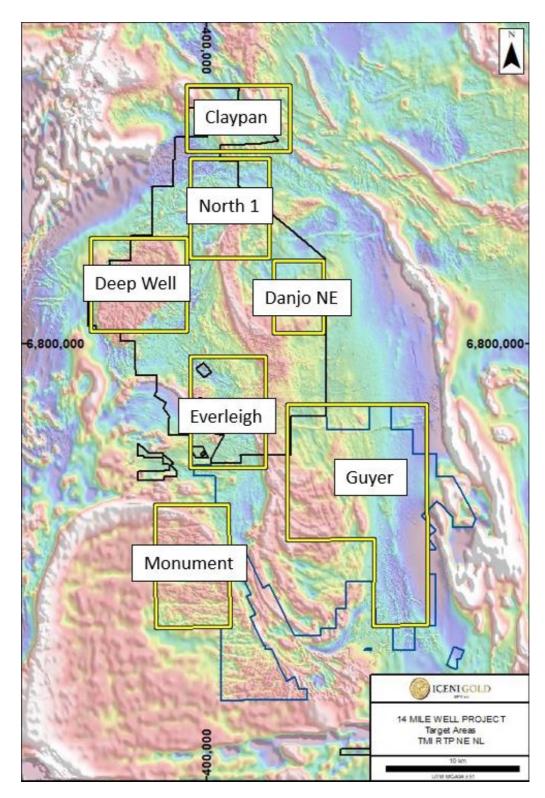






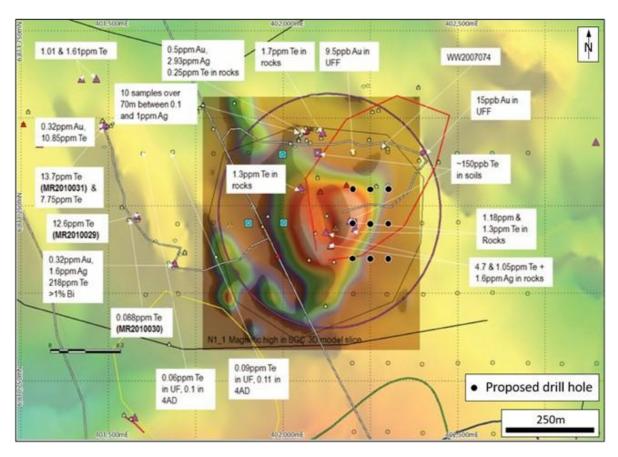
**Figure 2:** Location of the ~600km² 14 Mile Well tenement package, situated on the western shores of Lake Carey, ~ 50km from Laverton in Western Australia. The red trace marks the position of the Celia Fault, a major crustal scale structure that cuts across the Yilgarn Craton. The 14 Mile Well Project is situated on the Celia Fault and its associated splays. There is a strong association between crustal scale structures and major gold deposits.





**Figure 3:** 14 Mile Well project area, showing the seven key target areas. The first hole has been completed into the target **Recon1** within the **North 1** target area. Image is Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) Reduced to Pole (RTP).





**Figure 4:** Surface rock chip results at **North 1** are anomalous in Ba/V, Au, Ag, Te and Bi. This geochemical association suggests that a potential syenite intrusion at depth is the source.

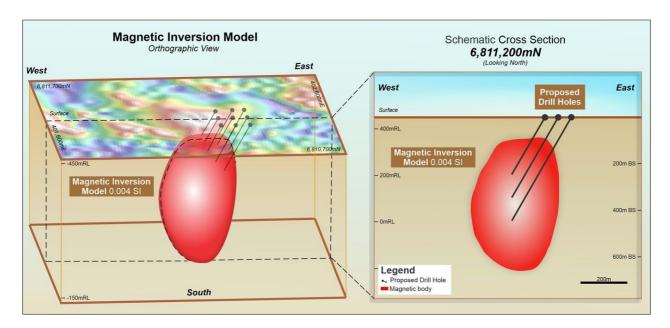


Figure 5: Recon1 magnetic anomaly and magnetic inversion model.





Sulphides observed in FMDD0030 were associated with zones of increased brecciation and veining. The sulphide assemblage is dominated by pyrrhotite and also includes pyrite, chalcopyrite and lesser arsenopyrite.

A drill core study was completed by Dr Walter Witt, specifically to identify vectors to ore. The predominance of biotite in the pillow margins may be an expression of syenite associated potassic alteration but the expected syenite and associated magnetite alteration were not observed in the core.

The interpreted syenite or a synvolcanic massive sulphide deposit may be deeper in the section, beneath FMDD0030. Measurements of petrophysical properties will be taken along the drill core. These measurements will be fed back into the geophysical model to refine it and better predict the location of the modelled body.

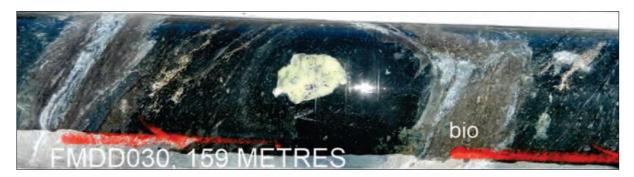


Figure 6: FMDD0030 ~159m Biotite dominated alteration assemblage around andesite pillow margins



**Figure 7:** FMDD0030 ~93m Possible gold related alteration with several % pyrrhotite in biotite-chlorite altered andesite.

The presence of sulphides and potassic alteration (biotite) in the drill core is very promising. Additional holes have been planned to test for the magnetic body beneath FMDD0030.

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<sup>2</sup> 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 exploration results 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-five 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	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Drill core is oriented using Reflex ACT II/III™ downhole tool</li> <li>Drill hole is surveyed using Single Shot Reflex EZ-TRAC™ downhole tool</li> <li>Diamond drilling contractor is Westralian Diamond Drillers</li> <li>Alteration and mineralisation have been identified by field geologists during routine core inspection in the field and during logging of drill core.</li> </ul>
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).	<ul> <li>Diamond drilling, conducted by Westralian Diamond Drillers, holes are collared as PQ3/HQ2 diameter core, subsequently reducing down to NQ2 diameter.</li> <li>Drill core is oriented using Reflex ACT II/III<sup>TM</sup> downhole tool</li> <li>Drill hole is surveyed using Single Shot Reflex EZ-TRAC<sup>TM</sup> downhole tool</li> <li>The orientation line is marked using a chinagraph pencil, on the bottom of core showing downhole direction.</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</li> <li>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Core recoveries are measured again by the company's field staff to validate the driller's recoveries.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	<ul> <li>In broken ground shorter core runs are drilled to improve core recovery.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Logging	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Drill core was transported from the rig site to a secure core processing facility in Kalgoorlie.</li> <li>Drill core is logged geologically to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation.</li> <li>At the rig the core is logged qualitatively to provide rapid feedback.</li> <li>In the core yard the core is logged quantitively/measured to provide accurate data.</li> <li>The drill core is photographed for further study and to provide a visual record.</li> <li>The entire length of the drill core is logged (100% of relevant intersections are logged).</li> </ul>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representativity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Drill core is cut lengthways using an Almonte diamond saw.</li> <li>PQ3 Drill core is cut into ¼ core before being sampled in nominal 1m lengths.</li> <li>HQ2/NQ2 Drill core is cut into ½ core before being sampled in nominal 1m lengths.</li> <li>Ex-Lab QA/QC procedures include insertion of standards, blanks and field duplicates.</li> <li>In-Lab QA/QC procedures include insertion of standards, blanks and duplicates, grind checks and repeat analyses are standard procedure.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The remaining half of the core is retained as a reference and for check sampling</li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The Diamond Drill Core lab procedures for sample preparation, fusion and analysis are considered industry standard.</li> <li>Ex-Lab QA/QC procedures include insertion of standards, blanks and field duplicates.</li> <li>In-Lab QA/QC procedures include insertion of standards, blanks and duplicates, grind checks and repeat analyses are standard procedure.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The remaining half of the core is retained as a reference and for check sampling</li> <li>QA/QC Data are monitored within defined thresholds for each standard/blank, values exceeding thresholds are investigated to identify the cause of the variance.</li> </ul>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Significant Diamond Core intersections are verified by field staff then validated by the Exploration Manager.</li> <li>Reference ½ core is physically inspected to validate significant intersections.</li> <li>Logging data is entered digitally, using standard software with dropdown lists, it is</li> </ul>

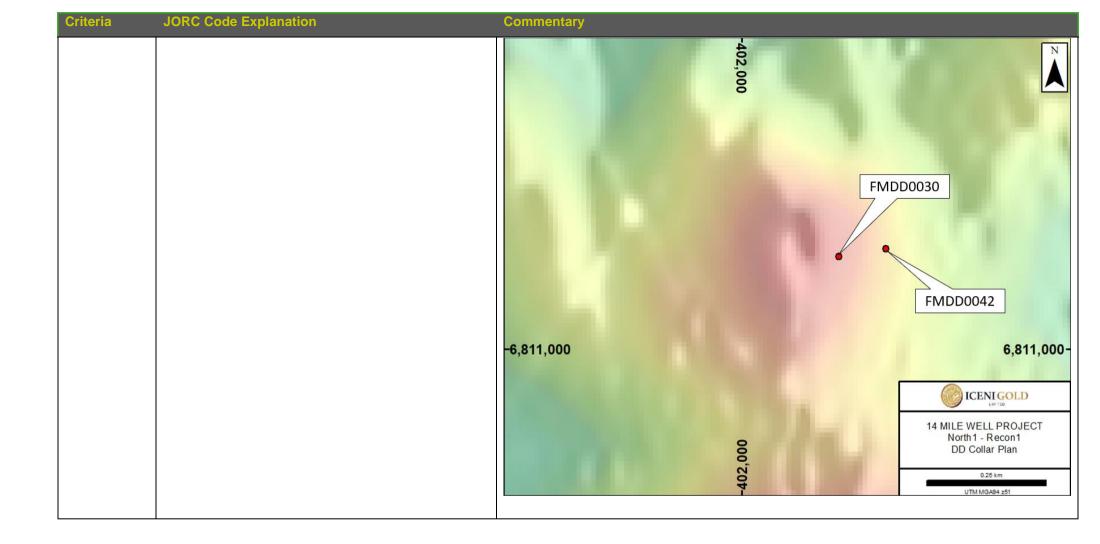
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary			
Location of	<ul> <li>and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> <li>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate</li> </ul>	sent to database administrators for incorporation in the digital database  • Assay data is not adjusted.  • Drill hole collars are located using handheld Garmin GPSMAP64csx <sup>™</sup> , nominal			
data points	<ul> <li>drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>accuracy is 3m.</li> <li>Grid system is GDA94 zone 51</li> <li>The project has a nominal RL of 440m, a more accurate DTM, provided by geophysical contractors, is used for topographic control.</li> </ul>			
Data spacing and distribution	<ul> <li>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Diamond Drill Core Sampling is conducted in nominal 1m intervals.</li> <li>All diamond core is cut and sampled.</li> <li>The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimations.</li> <li>Diamond drill core samples are not composited.</li> </ul>			
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul> <li>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The orientation of sampling is considered appropriate with respect to the structures being tested.</li> <li>Drilling optimally intersected the target structures.</li> <li>The Drilling orientation has been optimised to intersect stratigraphy orthogonally to reduce any sampling bias.</li> </ul>			
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	<ul> <li>Samples are stored in core trays and secured on pallets for transport</li> <li>Pallets of drill core are transported by the drill contractor to the core yard in Kalgoorlie</li> <li>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</li> </ul>			
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	<ul> <li>The sampling methods being used are industry standard practice.</li> <li>QAQC Standard samples are OREAS SuperCRMs® for Au and Multi-elements.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The lab is subject to routine and random inspections.</li> </ul>			

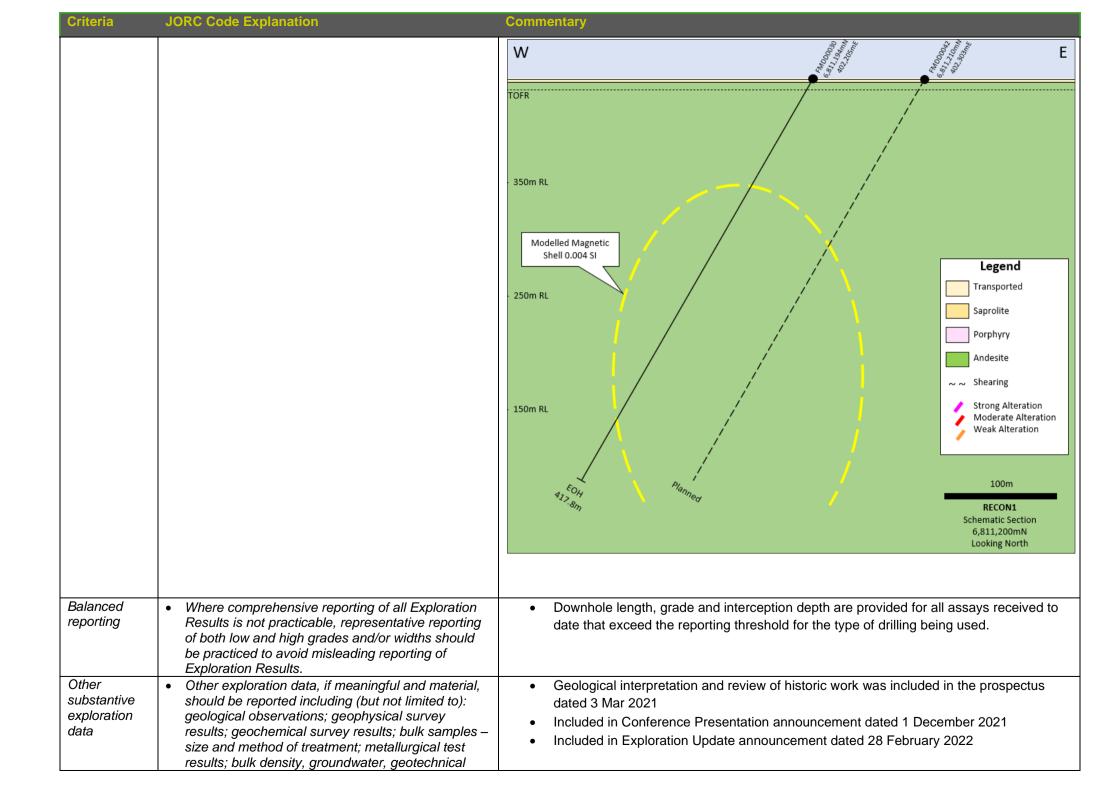
# Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Comme	entary				
Mineral tenement and land tenure	Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures,	•	All Diamond D	Drilling is located in Diamon	n Western Aus d Drilling: Ten		mmary
status	partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national		Prospect	Tenement	Grant Date	Status	Owner

Criteria	J(	ORC Code Explanation	Comm	entary							
		park and environmental settings.  The security of the tenure held at the time of		Nort	h 1	P39/564	48	1/2/20	17	Live	14 Mile Well Gold Pty Ltd
		reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.		Nort	h 1	P39/568	80	19/1/20	)18	Live	14 Mile Well Gold Pty Ltd
		,		Nort	h 1	P39/568	81	13/3/20	)17	Live	14 Mile Well Gold Pty Ltd
				14 Mil	le Well (	Gold Pty Lt	td & G	Guyer Well of Iceni		-	e wholly owned subsidiaries
Exploration done by other parties  Geology	•	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.  Deposit type, geological setting and style of	<ul> <li>The Fourteen Mile Well project area has previously been held but under-explored for the area being tested by the exploration campaign has been inadequately drill test previous explorers.</li> <li>Historical exploration work has been completed by numerous individuals organisations. The reports and results are available in the public domain and all rel WAMEX reports etc. are cited in the Independent Geologists Report dated March which is included in the Prospectus dated 3 March 2021.</li> <li>Exploration is targeting Orogenic Gold and Intrusion Related Gold deposit styles.</li> </ul>				een inadequately drill tested by y numerous individuals and public domain and all relevant gists Report dated March 2021				
		mineralisation.		Summary of Prospects							
				Prosp	pect	Host		Deposit Style			Associations
						Greensto	Greenstone		Orogenic		veining, alteration, sulphides
				North 1		Monzogranite - Syenite		Intrusion Related		Quartz veining, alteration, sulphides	
						Greenstone		VMS		Mass	sive sulphides, stockworks, alteration, sulphides
Drille				<b>T</b> .1. 1.4	- 1.5.30		-1'				
Drillhole Information	•	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a	Tabulated Drillhole information.  Claypan								
		tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:  o easting and northing of the drillhole collar  o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar		Drilling Information							
				le ID I	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Dip/Azi	EOH (m)		Comments
				D0030	402,205	6,811,194	425	-60/288	417.8	Test	ing Magnetic Bulls-Eye Anomaly
	•	<ul> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> <li>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</li> </ul>	FMD	D0042 .	402,303	6,811,210	426	-60/270	-		Testing beneath FMDD0030
		explain why this is the case.									

Criteria	J	ORC Code Explanation	Comme	entary	
Data aggregation methods  Relationship	•	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 detail.  The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.  These relationships are particularly important in the	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  Assay intercepts are downhole length		
between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	•	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').			
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 drillhold.			Summary of Included Images
				Prospect	Plans / Sections
		include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.		Recon1	Collar Plan
		The second secon			Schematic section along hole FMDD0030, 6,811,200mN
					, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,





Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	<ul> <li>Drilling the first hole FMDD0030 at Recon1 has been completed to a depth of 417.8m</li> <li>Drilling intersected pillowed andesites and lesser felsic/intermediate porphyries</li> <li>Sulphides were observed associated with zones of increased veining and brecciation</li> <li>Sulphide assemblage was dominated by pyrrhotite with pyrite, chalcopyrite and lesser arsenopyrite</li> <li>Potassic alteration (biotite) was observed associated with pillow margins, breccias and sulphides.</li> <li>Zones of elevated magnetism were not observed and it is interpreted that the targeted magnetic body is located below FMDD0030</li> <li>Hole FMDD0042 has been collared to test beneath FMDD0030</li> </ul>
Further work	<ul> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Complete drilling program</li> <li>Measure petrophysics and feed back into inversion model</li> <li>Receive assay results, expected Q4 2022.</li> <li>Analyse results, design follow up drilling program.</li> </ul>