BOADICEA RESOURCES LTD

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT 12 March 2021

BOADICEA RESOURCES LTD
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ASX Announcement & Media Release

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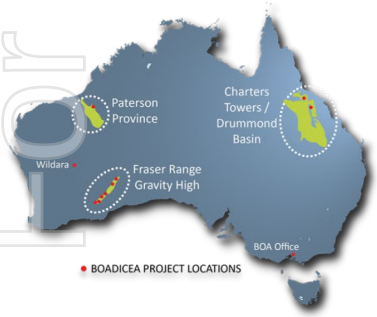

Interpreted Dome Structure Identified at Koongulla Project in the Paterson Province

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **A dome-like feature identified that may represent a target for Telfer-style copper-gold mineralisation.**
- **Dome structure interpreted to be relatively shallower than expected with an initial estimation of 200m to 250m cover.**
- **Five (5) potential exploration targets identified for copper-gold mineralisation within the Koongulla tenements.**
- **Targets identified through airborne geophysical survey interpretation.**
- **New exploration licence application increasing total tenement area in the Paterson Province to 612Km^2.**
- **Heritage and land access agreement discussions commenced.**

Boadicea Managing Director Jon Reynolds commented: "This is a significant milestone for Boadicea to have identified an interpreted dome structure under relatively shallow depths at our Koongulla project. This provides us strong confidence in the future exploration of the Koongulla Project. The Boadicea team is fast-tracking the next stages of exploration with a focus on the 'Koongulla Dome' and leading to the possibility of diamond drilling in late 2021 / early 2022."

INTERPRETED AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICS RESULTS

In December 2020 Boadicea completed an airborne geophysical program on the Koongulla project in the Paterson Province (see Figure 1), as announced 23 December 2020.

The initial modelling and interpretation of the geophysical data identified a number of highly valued features not previously recognised in the open data geophysics assessed by the Company in 2020. This announcement now addresses interpreted results. The location of the interpreted features is presented on Figure 2.

- K1 - Potential intrusive complex
- K2 – Complex magnetic zone
- K3 – Structurally complex zone
- K4 - Interpreted dome structure, now referred to as the "Koongulla Dome"
- K5 – Major Fault / domain break, major basin structure

Of significant interest for high priority targeting is the recognition of the dome feature which provides a key exploration target for copper-gold mineralisation similar to a number of other key deposits within the Paterson Province.

The airborne program consisted of 5,259 line kilometres of 100m spaced flight paths. The survey was completed by GPX Surveys of Perth. Data analysis and initial modelling and interpretation was completed by our geophysical consultant Southern Geoscience Consultants (SGS).

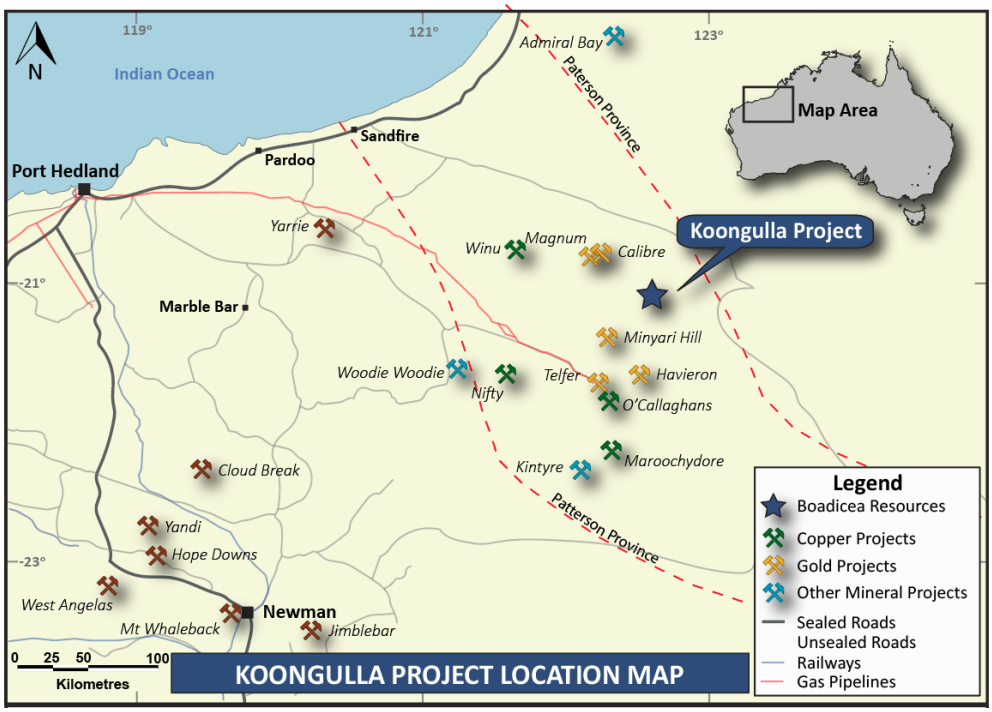

Figure 1 Koongulla Tenement Location

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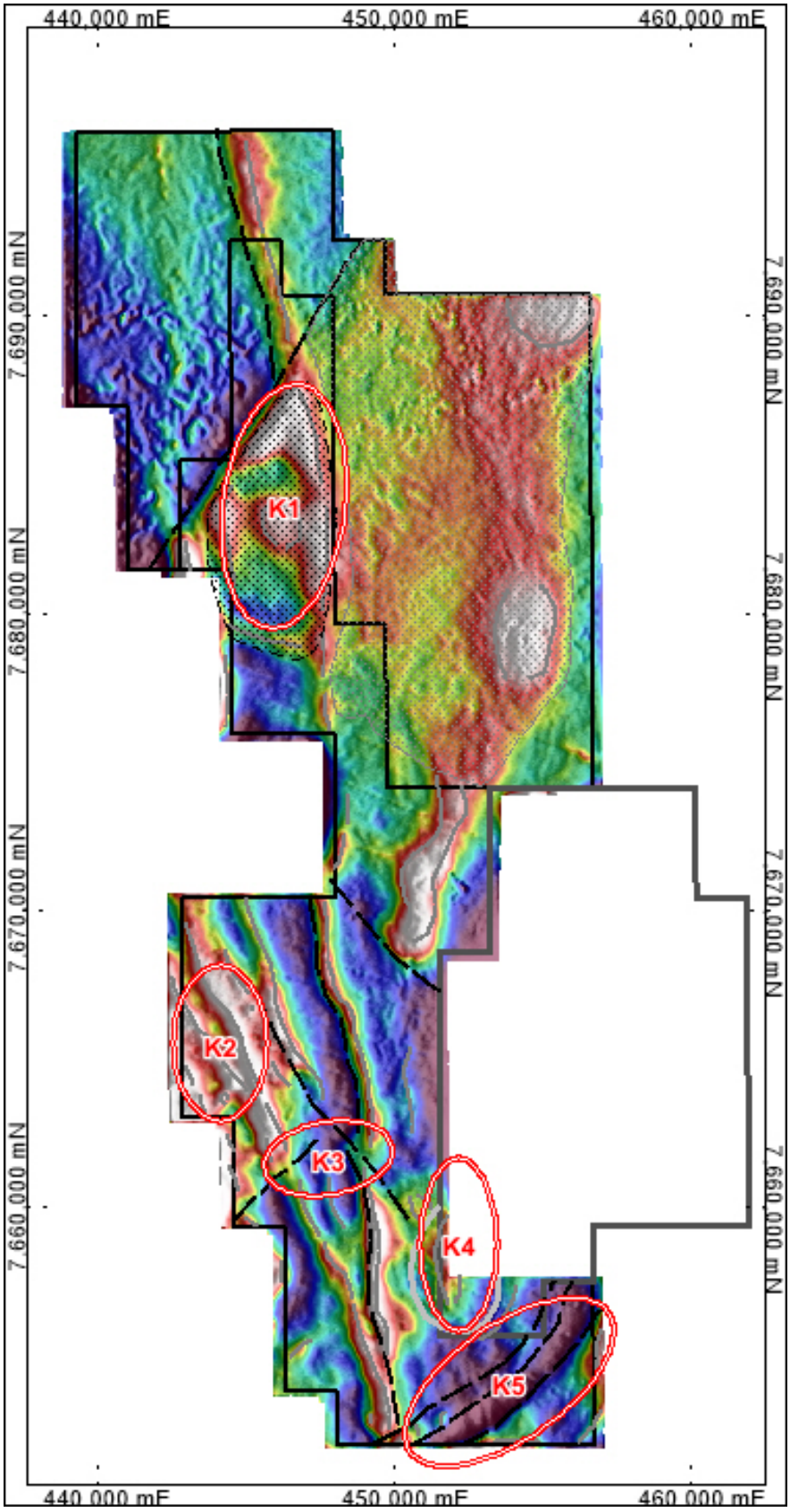

Figure 2 Total Magnetic Intensity with Key Interpreted Features

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KOONGULLA DOME

A significant feature identified by the geophysical interpretation is the existence of a potential and extensive dome structure that straddles E45/5392 (95% BOA) and the new application E45/5866 (100% BOA). The broad dimensions of the dome feature are estimated to be 7.5km long and 3km wide with its long axis orientated in a NW – SE direction.

This feature represents a primary target for further exploration as several deposits in the Paterson Province are associated with known dome structures. These include:

- Telfer (32Moz Au, 1Mt cu) - Newcrest
- Calibre and Magnum deposits (1.6Moz Au, 127kt Cu, 1.2Moz Ag) – Antipa / Rio Tinto JV
- Minyari (551kOz Au, 22.8Kt Cu) - Antipa

Figure 3 presents the interpreted Koongulla Dome and the same scale as the Telfer Dome with a similar size and orientation.

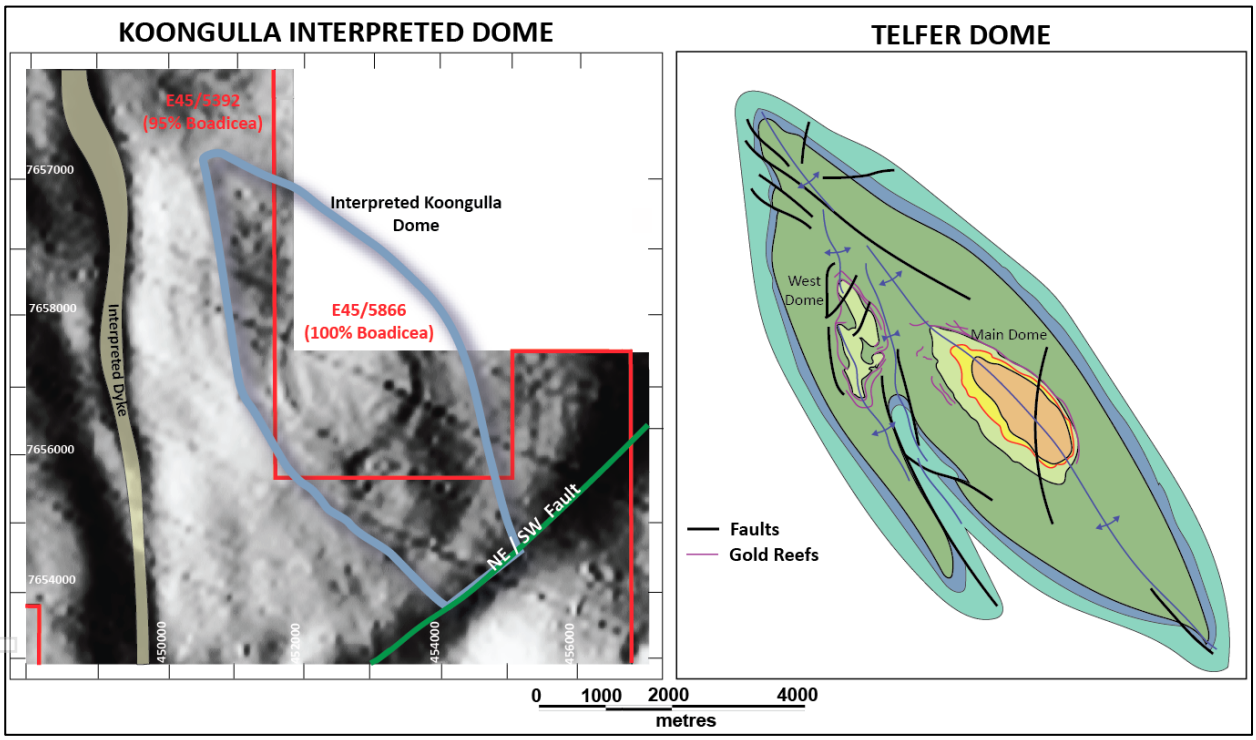

Figure 3 Relative size of Orientation of Koongulla and Telfer Domes (Source: Telfer Interpretation, Schindler et al (2016)

Boadicea is planning follow up activities on testing the Koongulla Dome structure for Telfer-style mineralisation initially with additional airborne geophysics planned to complete the survey across the dome feature within E45/5866. The Company is currently assessing the optimal way to complete the survey.

Following successful completion of a heritage agreement and land access, a ground-based gravity survey will be planned over the dome feature leading to potential diamond drilling in Q4 2021 or early 2022.

DEPTH DISCUSSIONS

Preliminary magnetics modelling and open file airborne electromagnetic data indicate that the depth of cover for the dome region is in the order of 200 to 250m. The magnetic anomalies are moderate, and modelling is not well constrained due to the inherent limitations of equivalent sources in magnetic depth calculations. However, the combination of the wide spaced government tempest AEM adds some extra weight and confidence to the depth estimates.

More extensive depth to magnetic basement and modelling is planned in the near future.

NEW KOONGULLA EAST APPLICATION

The Koongulla Dome feature partially sits outside the main Koongulla exploration licence (E45-5392) and as a result the Company has applied for additional exploration tenure. The Koongulla Project now consists of one granted licence and two applications for a total area of 612km^2 within the Paterson Province of Western Australia (see Figure 4).

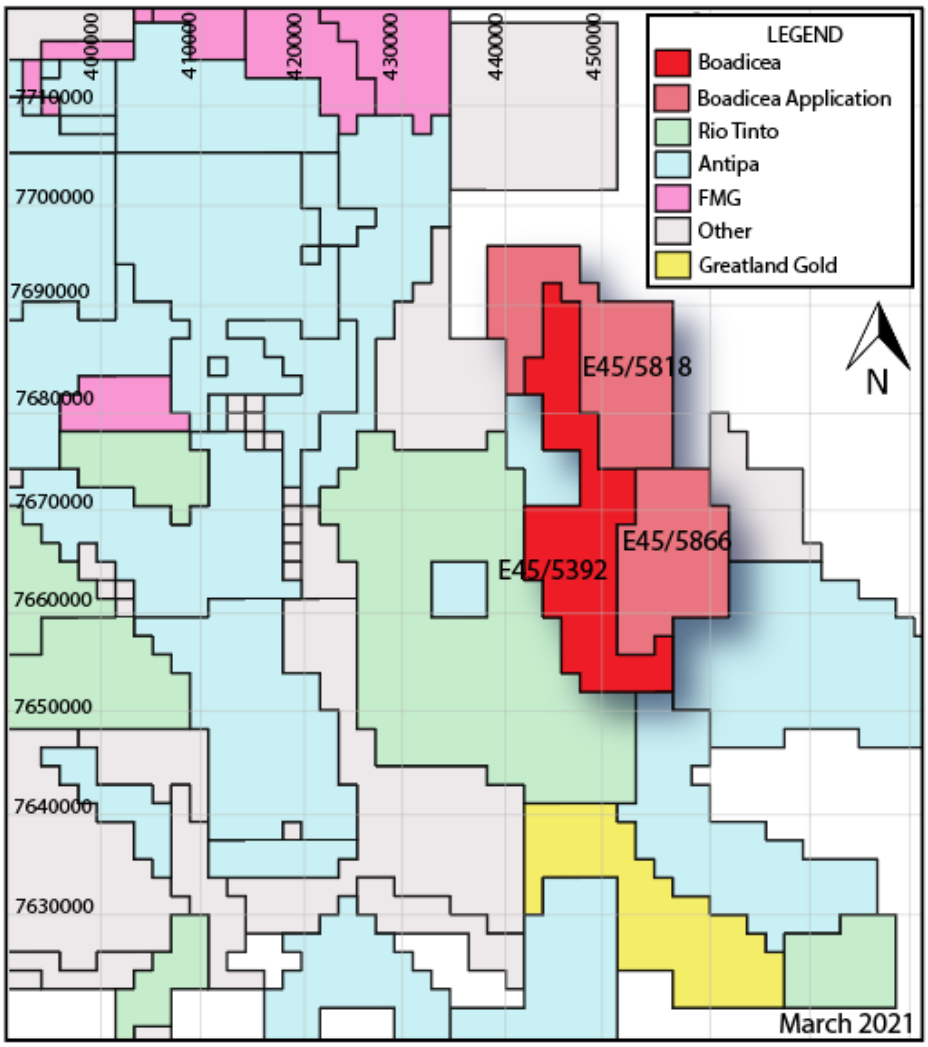

Figure 4 Koongulla Tenement Location Map

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NATIVE TITLE AND LAND ACCESS

The Company is currently advancing discussions for a land access agreement with the Western Desert Lands Aboriginal Corporation which is the registered Native Title Body Corporate determined to hold native title rights and interests on trust for the Martu Native Title Holders.

BACKGROUND SUMMARY

Boadicea Resources ("ASX:BOA" or "the Company") has advanced the Koongulla project through the completion of an airborne geophysical survey. The Koongulla Project consists of 1 granted exploration licence and two (2) applications on the eastern side of the Paterson Province in Western Australia.

The Koongulla licences are:

- E45/5392 – Koongulla (95% BOA)
- E45/5818 – Koongulla North (100% BOA), application
- E45/5866 – Koongulla East (100% BOA), application

The total area now consists of a total of 612km^2 in the highly prospective Paterson Province for large scale stratiform Cu (Winu), intrusion related copper-gold (Haverion) and sediment hosted copper – gold Telfer Style deposits.

Authorised by the Board of Boadicea Resources Ltd.

END

Contact Information:
For further information please contact:

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www.boadicea.net.au

Competent Persons Statements:

The information in this Announcement that relates to Exploration Results was compiled by Mr J. Reynolds, who is the Managing Director of the Company and is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (Membership number 203138). Mr Reynolds has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Reynolds consents to the inclusion in the Report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this release that relates to Geophysical Results and Interpretations is based on information compiled by Karen Gilgallon, Principal Geophysicist at Southern Geoscience Consultants. Karen Gilgallon is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and has sufficient 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 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Karen Gilgallon consents to the inclusion in the release of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Disclaimer:

Information included in this release constitutes forward looking statements. Often, but not always, forward looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as "may", "will", "expect", "intend", "plan", estimate", "anticipate", "continue" and "guidance" or other similar words, and may include, without limitation, statements regarding plans, strategies and objectives of management, anticipated production or construction commencement dates and expected costs or production outputs. Forward looking statements inherently involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the company's actual results, performance, and achievements to differ materially from any future results, performance, or achievements. Relevant factors may include, but are not limited to, changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange fluctuations and general economic conditions, increased costs and demand for production inputs, the speculative nature of exploration and project development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licenses and permits and diminishing quantities or grades of reserves, political and social risks, changes to the regulatory framework within which the company operates or may in the future operate, environmental conditions including extreme weather conditions, staffing and litigation.

Forward looking statements are based on the company and its management's assumptions made in good faith relating to the financial, market, regulatory and other relevant environments that exist and affect the company's business operations in the future. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking statements. Forward looking statements are only current and relevant for the date of issue. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law or any relevant stock exchange listing rules, in providing this information the company does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any of the forward-looking statements or advise of any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which such statement is based.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report Template

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 30g 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.*	*Gravity Data is the Kidson 2017 flown with the Falcon Airborne gravity gradiometer for Geoscience Australia.* *Magnetics survey was flown with 100m line spacing in an east west direction by GPX Survey Airborne Geophysics. With 48m flying height.*
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.).*	*Not Applicable*
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.*	*Not Applicable*
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support*	*Not Applicable*

	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.*	
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 representivity 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.*	*Not Applicable*
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.*	*Not Applicable*
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	*The magnetic data was acquired, and quality checked by GPX Survey Airborne Geophysics and processing and imaging was undertaken by Southern Geoscience Consultants.*
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	*The Airborne magnetics and gravity is surveyed with GPS and radar altimeter.*

	• *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of 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.*	*Gravity survey was using 2.5km line spacing and 120m flying height with north south line direction.* *Magnetics and radiometrics were surveyed with 100m line spacing and 48m terrain clearance.*
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 magnetics survey was flow approximately perpendicular to geological strike.*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	*Not Applicable*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	*Not Applicable*

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 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.*	The Koongulla licences are: • E45/5392 – Koongulla (95% BOA) • E45/5818 – Koongulla North (100% BOA), application • E45/5866 – Koongulla East (100% BOA), application
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	•
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Telfer Gold-Copper type deposits • Stratiform base metal deposits

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *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.*
		Not Applicable

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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*	*Not Applicable*

	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 drill hole 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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	*Not Applicable*
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	*Not Applicable*
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	*Not Applicable*
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.*	• *None to 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.*	• *Additional geophysics is planned to test for structural features*

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used*	*Not Applicable*
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	*Not Applicable*
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	*Not Applicable*
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	*Not Applicable*
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.*	*Not Applicable*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content*	*Not Applicable*
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	*Not Applicable*
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	*Not Applicable*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	*Not Applicable*
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	*Not Applicable*
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	*Not Applicable*
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	*Not Applicable*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	*Not Applicable*
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	*Not Applicable*