



New High-Grade Rock Chip Assays Continue at Everleigh



Iceni Gold Limited (ASX: ICL) (**Iceni** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an **exploration update** on the Everleigh Well Target Area.

Highlights

- Ongoing Fieldwork at the **Everleigh Well** has returned a number of high-grade rock chip assay results including:

44.2g/t Au 25.1g/t Au 15.1/t Au 14.1g/t Au 10.4g/t Au.

- The Everleigh **high-grade vein** trend has been extended to 600m along strike.
- A second gold bearing vein has been discovered within the Christmas Gift UFF+ anomaly 14UF010.
- Over **550 gold nuggets** of various sizes have also been discovered in the Everleigh Well area to date, including over **150 gold nuggets and specimens** in the preceding 4 weeks.
- Exploration work has located historic workings associated with the sediments and structures at Everleigh.
- Mineralisation associated with sediment units occurs at major regional mines such as **Mt Morgans, Granny Smith, Wallaby** and **Sunrise Dam**.
- Elevated tellurium (Te) signature in Everleigh rock chip results is similar to nearby gold deposits known to have tellurides, like the **Sunrise Dam, Wallaby** and **Jupiter** gold deposits.
- The **Everleigh** target area is presently being prepared for the commencement of exploration drilling.

Technical Director David Nixon commented:

"The discovery of a new outcropping quartz vein with visible gold in the Everleigh target area is highly encouraging and confirms the presence of in-situ bedrock gold within the target area.

The high-grade rock chip results from the vein are supported by the underlying UFF+ anomaly and are associated with a key structural intersection and clustering of historic workings.

The Everleigh Well target area continues to deliver in-situ gold bearing rock chips and significant numbers of various sized gold nuggets over the Everleigh area where a number of key targets are being prepared for future exploration drilling".

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Project

14 Mile Well
Guyur Well
Capital Structure
Shares: 208,571,428
Options: 19,706,857

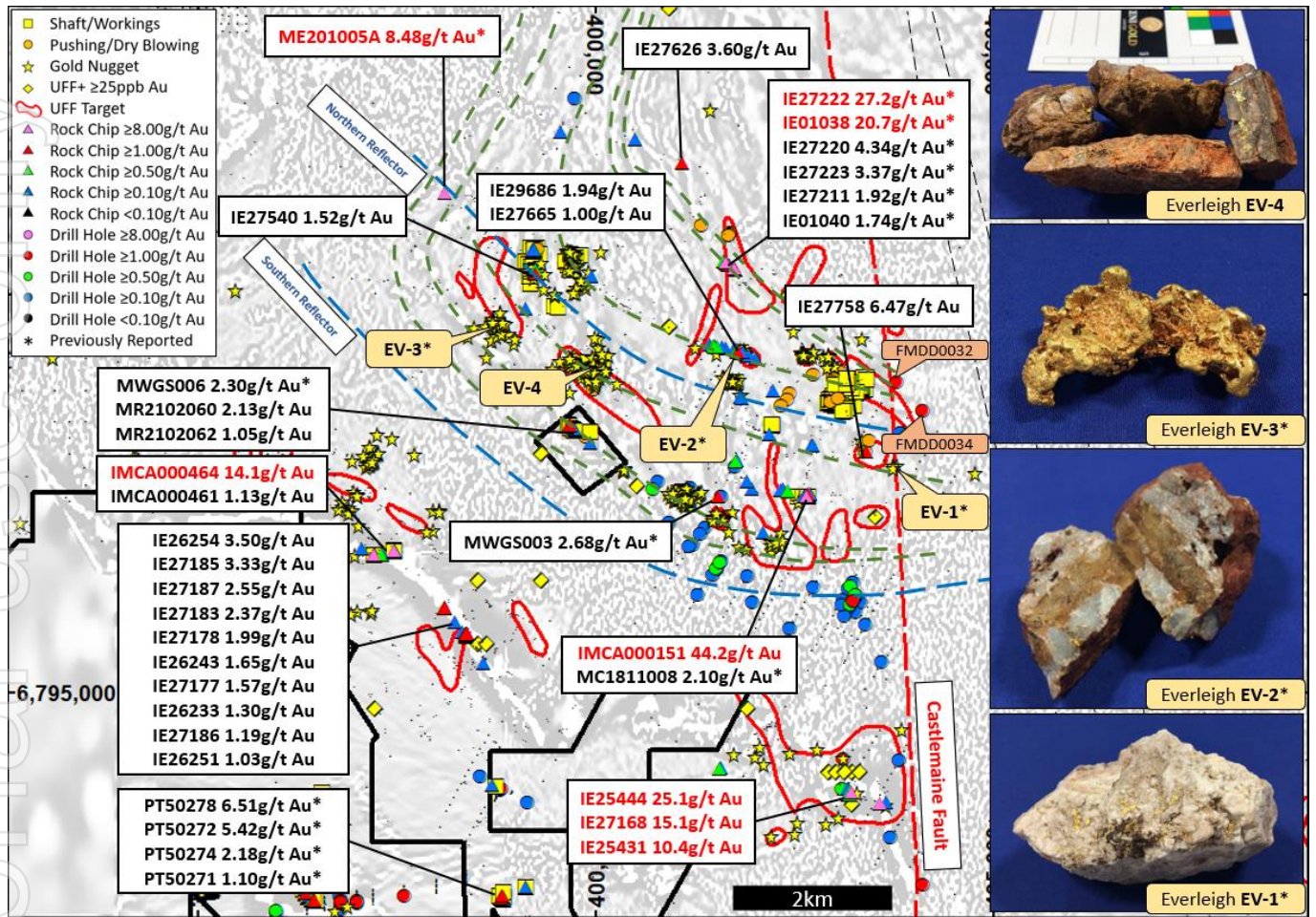


Figure 1 Gold rock chip assays across the Everleigh Well target area with known prospectivity indicators[#].

Ongoing rock chip sampling across the Everleigh target area has delivered considerable significant gold results, that include several **high-grade gold results** associated with UFF+ anomalies 14UF008, 14UF009, 14UF010 and 14UF013. Rock chip results have extended the trend of the high-grade vein (ASX release 22 March 2023) to 600m. Multi-element geochemistry reinforces these rock chip anomalies.

Elevated tellurium (Te) in the Everleigh rock chip results is similar to nearby gold deposits known to carry tellurides in their ores, for example the **Sunrise Dam, Wallaby** and **Jupiter** Gold Deposits.

Table 1
Summary of Key Gold Specimens from Everleigh

Specimen #	Description
EV-1*	Gold hosted by quartz and ironstone, coarse angular cobble, low transport
EV-2*	Gold hosted by quartz sulphide veining in sediments, angular, close to source outcrop
EV-3*	Gold nugget ~1oz, some rounding, low transport
EV-4	Gold hosted by quartz sulphide veining in sheared sediments, in outcrop, at source

[#] Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

* Samples previously reported in WAMEX Reports, Icen Gold Prospectus 3 March 2021 and ASX release 22 March 2023.

Peak gold values from rock chip samples across Everleigh include the following results:

Table 2 Summary of High-Grade Rock Chip Results from Everleigh	
Sample #	Significant Results
IMCA000151	44.2g/t Au, 0.65g/t Ag, 1.39g/t Te
IE27222*	27.2g/t Au, 0.72g/t Ag, 10.25g/t Te
IE25444	25.1g/t Au, 3.81g/t Ag, 3.17g/t Te
IE01038*	20.7g/t Au, 0.06g/t Ag, 1.73g/t Te
IE27168	15.1g/t Au, 0.80g/t Ag, 0.40g/t Te
IMCA000464	14.1g/t Au, 0.15g/t Ag, 0.07g/t Te
IE25431	10.4g/t Au, 3.83g/t Ag, 17.2g/t Te
ME201005A*	8.48g/t Au, 57.2g/t Ag, 0.07g/t Te

Everleigh High-Grade Vein

Significant rock chip gold results have been returned within the UFF anomaly 14UF009B related to the Everleigh high-grade vein (in ASX release 22 March 2023). The high-grade vein trend has been extended a further 400m to the southeast for a total length of 600m along strike.

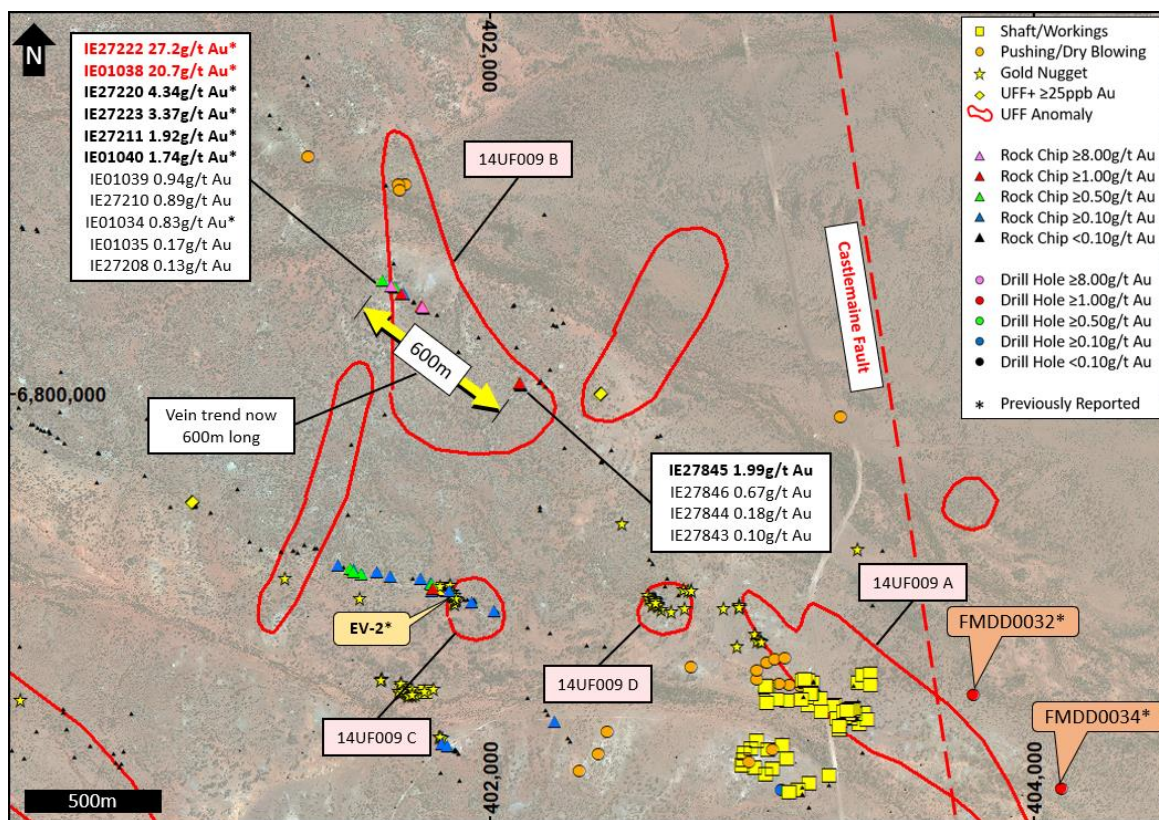


Figure 2 Rock chip results have extended the trend of the high-grade vein (ASX release 22 March 2023) to 600m.

Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

* Samples previously reported in ASX release 22 March 2023.

Everleigh Embayment

Diamond drilling at Everleigh was previously completed (ASX releases 17 February 2022, 21 April 2022, 5 October 2022 and 14 October 2022), testing across the Castlemaine Fault. Hole FMDD0032 intersected the Northern Reflector structure that was identified by the Everleigh seismic survey (ASX release 17 April 2023), reporting numerous gold intersections along its 900m length. This drilling tested beneath the coincident targets 14UF009A (geochemistry), CSA04 (geology), FMW21 (geophysics), EW27 (geophysics) and Fathom P3 (geophysics).

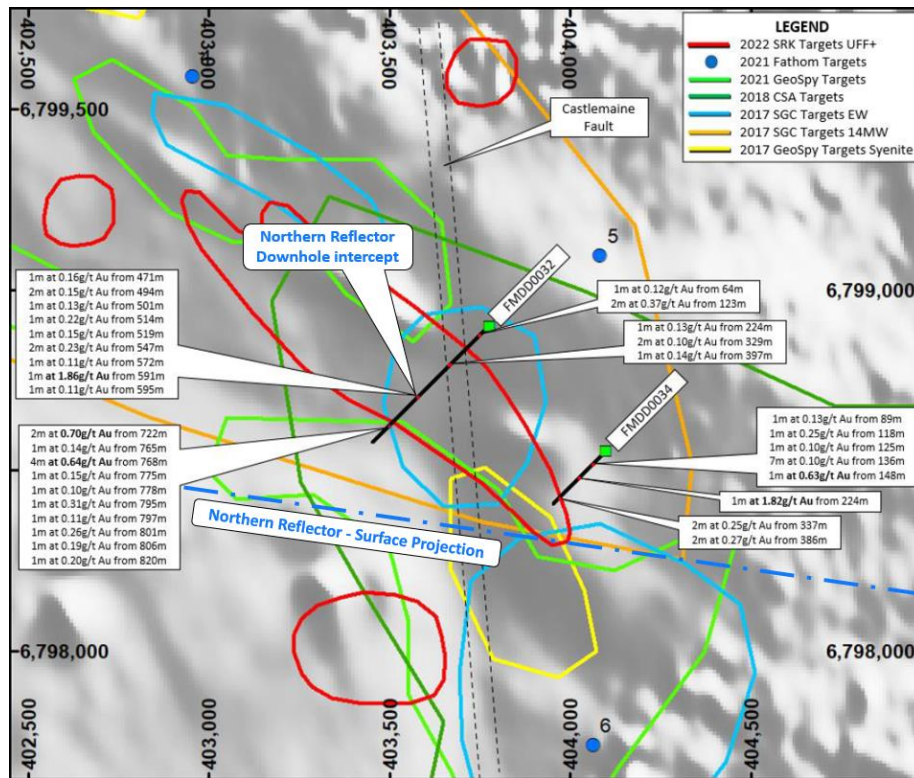


Figure 3 Collar plan with the location of DD holes relative to existing targets and faults (ASX release 17 April 2023).

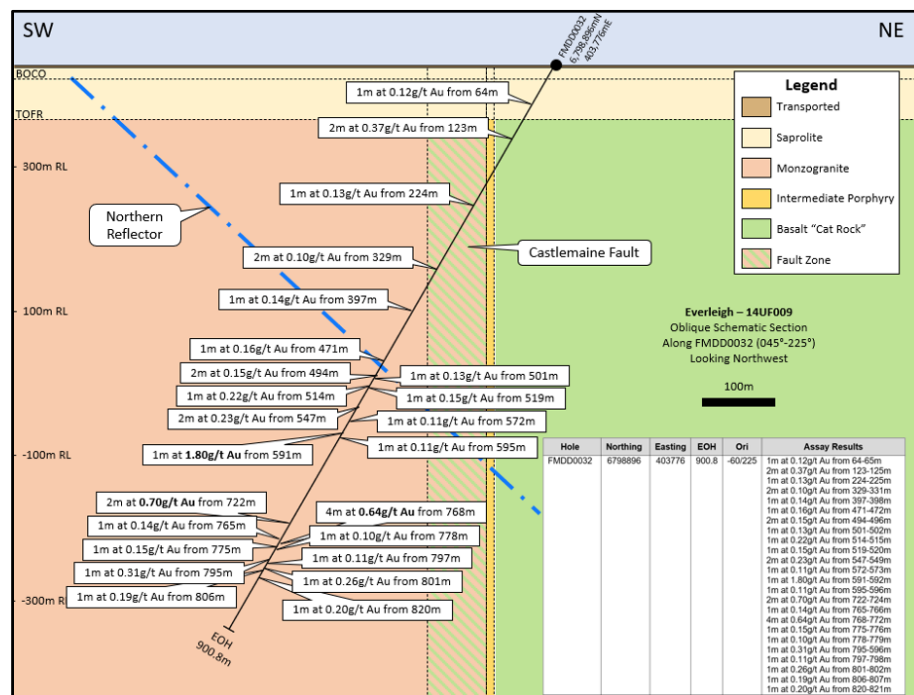


Figure 4 Numerous gold intercepts were reported over the 900m length of FMDD0032 (ASX release 17 April 2023).

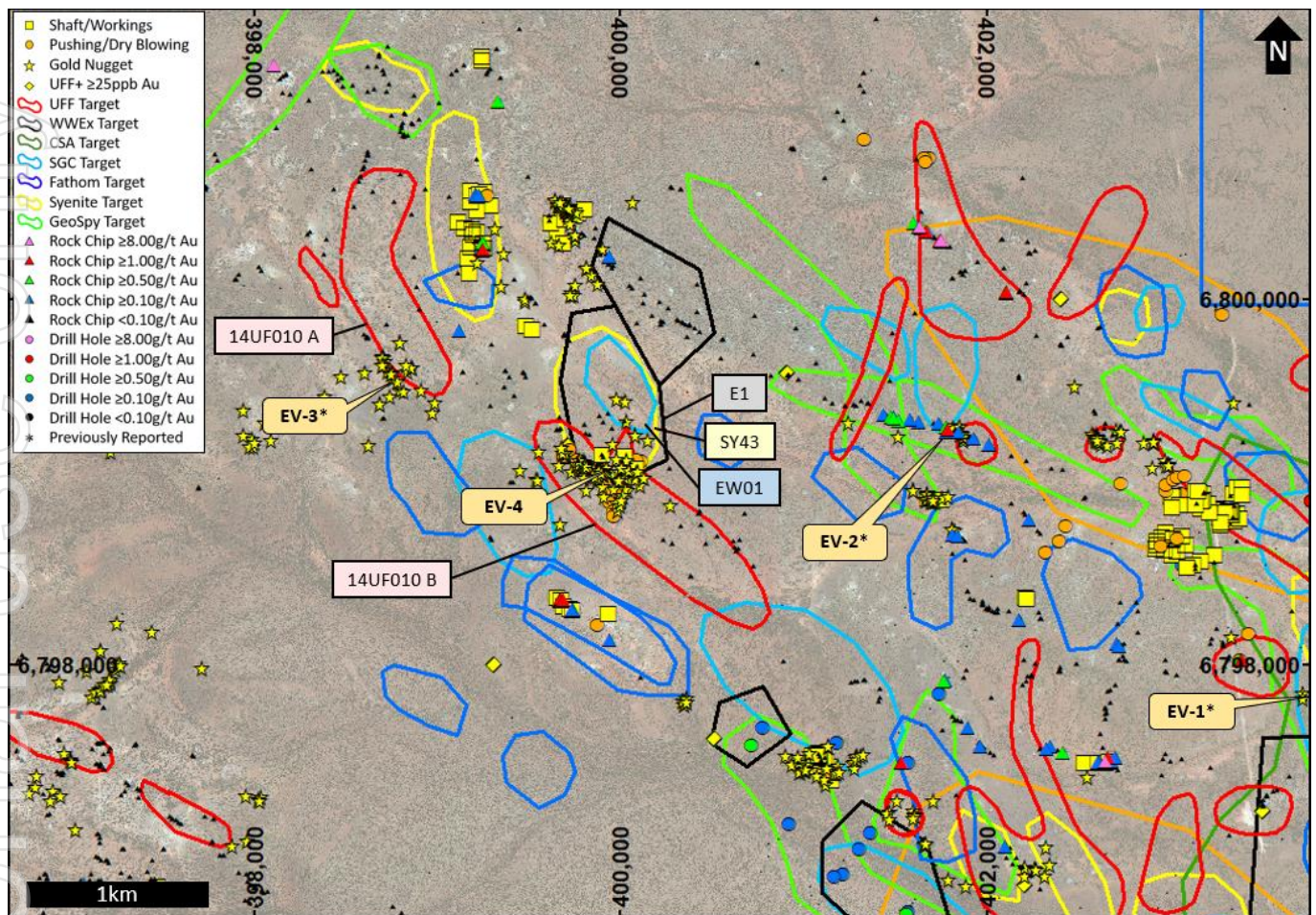


Figure 5 Christmas Gift multi-element UFF anomaly 14UF010 and coincident targets E1, EW01 and SY43.

Christmas Gift

The Christmas Gift target at **Everleigh Well** is a multi-element UFF anomaly (14UF010), coincident with targets E1 (geology), EW01 (geophysics) and SY43 (syenite).

Prospecting activity from contracted and Company staff has recovered gold nuggets across the Everleigh Well target area. The presence of gold nuggets at surface supports the UFF+, rock chip and drilling results within these prospects.

During the previous 4 weeks over **150 nuggets** have been recovered, bringing the total to date to over **550 nuggets** found across the Everleigh target area.

A **second gold bearing vein[#]** was discovered at Everleigh within the 14UF010B target. The quartz vein was outcropping and contained abundant visible gold associated with boxworks after sulphides. The vein is associated with a cluster of historic workings and scrapings. The nuggets found near the vein are angular and show little or no signs of transport. Gold assays from this gold bearing vein are expected within 2 weeks.

A strong association between surficial gold nuggets and quartz veining in sedimentary units has been identified in the Everleigh target area. The veins show evidence of sulphides or boxworks after sulphides. The majority of gold has been angular and jagged with some specimens still attached to the quartz vein host.

These nuggets and specimens are interpreted to be at or close to their source.

Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.



Figure 6 Specimen EV-4, gold in specimen stone[#] taken from outcrop within the Christmas Gift anomaly (14UF010).

[#] Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

Authorised for release by the board of Icen Gold Limited.

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About Icen Gold

Iceni Gold Limited (Iceni or the Company) is a Perth based exploration company that operates the 14 Mile Well Gold Project in the Laverton Greenstone Belt. Icen now has 8 key high priority target areas within the 14 Mile Well project area and is actively exploring the target areas using geophysics, metal detecting, surface sampling, Ultrafine (UFF+) soil sampling, air core (AC) drilling and diamond drilling (DD). The ~900km² 14 Mile Well tenement package, the majority of which has never been subject to modern systematic geological investigation, is situated on the western shores of Lake Carey, ~ 50km from Laverton WA.

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.

DATA APPENDIX

EVERLEIGH ROCK CHIP RESULTS

Sample_ID	E	N	Au_ppm
IE01038	401638	6800397	20.7
IE01040	401638	6800398	1.74
IE25431	403570	6793603	10.4
IE25444	403218	6793757	25.1
IE26233	399184	6795893	1.30
IE26243	398373	6795717	1.65
IE26251	398106	6796059	1.03
IE26254	398104	6796065	3.50
IE27168	403220	6793752	15.1
IE27177	398378	6795749	1.57
IE27178	398384	6795752	1.99
IE27183	398378	6795740	2.37
IE27185	398105	6796062	3.33
IE27186	398104	6796070	1.19
IE27187	398106	6796064	2.55
IE27211	401677	6800367	1.92
IE27220	401758	6800316	4.34
IE27222	401755	6800320	27.2
IE27223	401750	6800322	3.37
IE27540	399251	6800270	1.52
IE27626	401089	6801659	3.60
IE27665	401485	6799359	1.00
IE27758	403399	6798031	6.47
IE27843	402113	6800035	0.10
IE27844	402113	6800032	0.18
IE27845	402109	6800041	1.99
IE27846	402110	6800038	0.67
IE29686	401791	6799286	1.94
IMCA000151	402656	6797474	44.2
IMCA000461	397214	6796740	1.13
IMCA000464	397225	6796738	14.1
MC1811008	402664	6797493	2.10
ME201005A	398109	6801275	8.48
MR2102060	399676	6798363	2.13
MR2102062	399683	6798352	1.05
MWGS003	401539	6797471	2.68
MWGS006	399689	6798358	2.30
PT50271	398842	6792434	1.10
PT50272	398826	6792433	5.42
PT50274	398817	6792422	2.18
PT50278	398825	6792447	6.51

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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 style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Rock Chip Sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 and 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. Another subsample is utilised for Short Wave Infra-Red (SWIR) spectrometry and subsequent analysis of the spectra is used to interpret mineralogy. 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. <p>Prospecting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface prospecting is conducted by scanning the ground surface using metal detectors, commonly using a gridded search pattern. Metal detectors in use are Minelab SDC2300, GPX6000 and GPZ7000, these models can handle the mineralised soils common within the district. The detectors are being operated by suitably experienced personnel. Recovered targets are located using handheld GPS receivers. Targets are weighed using digital scales with an accuracy of 0.1g. Targets may be analysed using pXRF to identify gold-silver ratio and the presence of pathfinder elements.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	No new drilling results being reported.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	No new drilling results being reported.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<i>due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Rock Chip</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Rock Chip</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 and 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. Another subsample is utilised for Short Wave Infra-Red (SWIR) spectrometry and subsequent analysis of the spectra is used to interpret mineralogy. • Ex-Lab QA/QC procedures include insertion of standards, blanks and field duplicates. • In-Lab QA/QC procedures include insertion of standards, blanks and duplicates, grind checks and repeat analyses are standard procedure. • The 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Rock Chips</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lab procedures for sample preparation, fusion and analysis are considered industry standard. • Ex-Lab QA/QC procedures include insertion of standards, blanks and field duplicates. • In-Lab QA/QC procedures include insertion of standards, blanks and duplicates, grind checks and repeat analyses are standard procedure. • The 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Rock Chips</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 with dropdown lists, it is sent to database administrators for incorporation in the digital database • Assay data is not adjusted. <p>Prospecting</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recovered targets are verified by the Senior Geologist or Exploration Manager. The recovery sites are physically inspected to validate the location of the recoveries and to put the finds into geological context.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the field data points are located using Garmin GPSMAP64csx™ handsets with a nominal accuracy is 3m. No mineral resource estimations form part of this announcement. Grid system is GDA94 zone 51 The project has a nominal RL of 440m, a more accurate DTM, provided by geophysical contractors, is used for topographic control.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Rock Chips</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Rock Chips</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock Chip samples are biased to the geometry of the available outcrop.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<p>Rock Chips</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples within calico bags are stored in sealed polyweave bags within a larger Bulka bag, the Bulka bags are secured on pallets for transport Pallets of samples are transported by truck to the yard in Kalgoorlie The yard in Kalgoorlie is enclosed within a secured and locked compound with a monitored security system that includes internal and external video recording.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<p>Rock Chips</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sampling methods being used are industry standard practice. QAQC Standard samples are OREAS Super CRMs® for Au and Multi-elements. Samples are submitted to ALS Laboratory in Perth for sample preparation and analysis, this lab is ISO/IEC 17025:2017 and ISO 9001:2015 accredited. The lab is subject to routine and random inspections.

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary																																			
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All exploration is located within Western Australia. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="5">Activity: Tenement Summary</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Prospect</th> <th>Tenement</th> <th>Grant Date</th> <th>Status</th> <th>Owner</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Everleigh</td> <td>P39/5661</td> <td>1/3/2017</td> <td>Live</td> <td>14 Mile Well Gold Pty Ltd</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Everleigh</td> <td>P39/5436</td> <td>29/1/2014</td> <td>Live</td> <td>14 Mile Well Gold Pty Ltd</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Everleigh</td> <td>P39/5437</td> <td>29/1/2014</td> <td>Live</td> <td>14 Mile Well Gold Pty Ltd</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Everleigh</td> <td>P39/5662</td> <td>1/3/2017</td> <td>Live</td> <td>14 Mile Well Gold Pty Ltd</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Everleigh</td> <td>P39/5663</td> <td>1/3/2017</td> <td>Live</td> <td>14 Mile Well Gold Pty Ltd</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>14 Mile Well Gold Pty Ltd & Guyer Well Gold Pty Ltd are wholly owned subsidiaries of Icen Gold Limited</p>	Activity: Tenement Summary					Prospect	Tenement	Grant Date	Status	Owner	Everleigh	P39/5661	1/3/2017	Live	14 Mile Well Gold Pty Ltd	Everleigh	P39/5436	29/1/2014	Live	14 Mile Well Gold Pty Ltd	Everleigh	P39/5437	29/1/2014	Live	14 Mile Well Gold Pty Ltd	Everleigh	P39/5662	1/3/2017	Live	14 Mile Well Gold Pty Ltd	Everleigh	P39/5663	1/3/2017	Live	14 Mile Well Gold Pty Ltd
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Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Fourteen Mile Well project area has previously been held but under-explored for Au. The area being tested by the exploration campaign has been inadequately drill tested by previous explorers. Historical exploration work has been completed by numerous individuals and organisations. The reports and results are available in the public domain and all relevant WAMEX reports etc. are cited in the Independent Geologists Report dated March 2021 which is included in the Prospectus dated 3 March 2021. 																																			
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration is targeting Orogenic Gold and Intrusion Related Gold deposit styles. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4">Summary of Prospects</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Prospect</th> <th>Host</th> <th>Deposit Style</th> <th>Associations</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Everleigh</td> <td>Andesite – Sediment - Monzogranite</td> <td>Orogenic</td> <td>Quartz veining, alteration, sulphides</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Monzogranite - Syenite</td> <td>Intrusion Related</td> <td>Quartz veining, alteration, sulphides</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Summary of Prospects				Prospect	Host	Deposit Style	Associations	Everleigh	Andesite – Sediment - Monzogranite	Orogenic	Quartz veining, alteration, sulphides	Monzogranite - Syenite	Intrusion Related	Quartz veining, alteration, sulphides																				
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	Monzogranite - Syenite	Intrusion Related	Quartz veining, alteration, sulphides																																		
Drillhole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock Chip information and results are included in the attached Data Appendix. 																																			

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<i>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.</i>	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Rock Chips</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock chips are point samples and are not averaged Anomalous/Reporting threshold: 0.10g/t Au Maximum/minimum grade truncations are not used Rock chips are point samples and do not contain internal dilution Metal equivalent values are not reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<p>Rock Chips</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock chips are point samples, relationships with mineralised widths are not known.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan included in the announcement showing location of rock chip results. Table of significant Rock Chip results included within the announcement.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rock Chip information and results are provided in the attached Data Appendix
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological interpretation and review included in prospectus dated 3 March 2021. Gold intersected in drilling at Everleigh in ASX release dated 21 April 2022. 2.5km Gold anomaly at Everleigh in ASX release dated 20 September 2022. Significant anomalous intersection at Everleigh In ASX release dated 5 October 2022. Gold intersected at Everleigh in ASX release dated 14 October 2022. High-grade gold vein discovered at Everleigh in ASX release dated 22 March 2023. New gold structures identified at Everleigh in ASX release dated 17 April 2023.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High-grade rock chip assay results have returned within the Everleigh target area, peak assay values include: 44.2g/t Au, 25.1g/t Au, 15.1/t Au, 14.1g/t Au, 10.4g/t Au. The Everleigh high-grade vein trend has been extended a further 400m along strike for a total length of 600m. A second gold bearing vein has been discovered within the Christmas Gift UFF+ anomaly (14UF010B). This vein outcrops and has abundant visible gold (specimen EV-4). Assays from this outcrop are expected in 2 weeks. Over 550 gold nuggets of various sizes have also been discovered in the Everleigh Well area to date, including over 150 gold nuggets and specimens in the preceding 4 weeks. Exploration work has located historic workings associated with the sediments and structures at Everleigh. Historic workings can be used as prospectivity indicators for gold. Gold anomalism and prospectivity indicators are focused along sedimentary units and structures at Everleigh. Mineralisation associated with sediment units occurs at major regional mines such as Mt Morgans, Granny Smith, Wallaby and Sunrise Dam. Elevated tellurium (Te) signature in Everleigh rock chip results is similar to nearby gold deposits known to have tellurides, like the Sunrise Dam, Wallaby and Jupiter gold deposits. The Everleigh target area is presently being prepared for the commencement of exploration drilling. <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #eee;"> <th colspan="5" style="text-align: center;">Table of Visual Exploration Results</th> </tr> <tr style="background-color: #eee;"> <th style="width: 15%;">Location</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Minerals</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Nature of Occurrence</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Abundance</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Assay Timing</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Everleigh</td> <td>Gold</td> <td>Nuggets in surface alluvium</td> <td>+150 nuggets over ~25km²</td> <td>Not to be assayed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EV-4</td> <td>Gold</td> <td>In outcropping quartz vein</td> <td>>1% gold</td> <td>2 weeks</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In relation to the disclosure of visual exploration results, the company cautions that the visual identification, estimates of mineral abundance or point pXRF measurements should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the size and grade of any visible mineralisation reported. The company will update the market when laboratory analytical results become available. 	Table of Visual Exploration Results					Location	Minerals	Nature of Occurrence	Abundance	Assay Timing	Everleigh	Gold	Nuggets in surface alluvium	+150 nuggets over ~25km ²	Not to be assayed	EV-4	Gold	In outcropping quartz vein	>1% gold	2 weeks
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<p><i>Further work</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare drilling program.
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