ASX Announcement

16 June 2023

ICENI GOLD LIMITED

Assays and Fieldwork Confirm High-Grade Vein at Everleigh

Iceni Gold Limited (ASX: ICL) (**Iceni** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide a further **exploration update** on the Everleigh target area.

Highlights

- Recent fieldwork confirms high-grade vein at Everleigh Well.
- Historic workings were identified along strike and were opened to allow visual inspection of mineralisation.
- Sampling of historic workings has identified potential strike and dip of mineralised system.
- Preliminary multi-element assays have indicated the geochemical signature of mineralisation, including:

16,900g/t Au* 2,500g/t Ag 426g/t Cu 5.8g/t Hg 20g/t W 5ppb Pt 114ppb Pd

- The **geochemical signature of the high-grade vein correlates with** the **14UF010** anomaly.
- Fieldwork along the 14UF010 soil anomaly is planned to track the high-grade vein beneath cover.
- A drill campaign for the targets at **Everleigh Well** is being designed.

Technical Director David Nixon commented:

"Ongoing fieldwork and sampling confirms the presence of mineralisation within the Christmas Gift soil anomaly.

*Multi-element assays from the **high-grade outcropping quartz vein** with **visible gold** in the **Everleigh target** area show a clear geochemical signature for this mineralisation, including **Au, Ag, Cu, Hg, W, (Pt) and Pd.***

The geochemistry includes anomalous platinum and palladium results, which are key components within the signature of the 14UF010 soil anomaly.

Fieldwork continues to focus along the length of the soil anomaly in the search for further outcropping veining along strike.

*The **Everleigh Well** target area continues to deliver positive results, within which a number of key targets will be prepared for exploration drilling".*

** Average of the Duplicate assays previously reported in ASX release dated 8 June 2023.*

Registered Address

Iceni Gold Limited
Level 2
41-43 Ord Street
West Perth WA 6005

ASX: **ICL**
ACN: **639 626 949**

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

Corporate

Brian Rodan
Executive Chairman

David Nixon
Technical Director

Keith Murray
Non-Executive Director

Hayley McNamara
Non-Executive Director

Sebastian Andre
Company Secretary

Project
14 Mile Well
Guyer Well

Capital Structure
Shares: 208,571,428
Options: 19,706,857

Christmas Gift 14UF010

The Christmas Gift target at Everleigh Well is a multi-element UFF anomaly **(14UF010B)**, coincident with targets **E1 (geological)**, **EW01 (geophysical)** and **SY43 (syenite target)**.

Ongoing fieldwork has **confirmed** the presence of the outcropping **high-grade vein** with abundant visible gold at Christmas Gift.

The preliminary multi-element geochemistry results from the high-grade vein reveal a geochemical signature, including **Au, Ag, Cu, Hg, W, (Pt) and Pd**. Gold assays from this high-grade vein returned a peak value of **18,207g/t Au** (ICL announcement 8 June 2023, with the average of the duplicate assays being **16,900g/t Au**.

The geochemical signature is significant because it correlates with the overlying **UF14010** soil anomaly. It is interpreted that the soil anomaly is highlighting geochemical leakage from the underlying mineralisation.

Historic workings were identified along strike and were opened to allow visual inspection of the mineralisation. Veining was measured to strike between 320° to 340°, which is consistent with the trend of the overlying soil anomaly 14UF010.

Existing UFF soil anomalies are being assessed against gold prospectivity indicators to prioritise drill targets.

Figure 1 Inspecting location of the discovery outcrop.

Figure 2 Observing geometry of the mineralisation visible within the historic workings. Veining was measured to strike between 320° to 340°.

Figure 3 Sampling mineralised sediment exposed within the workings. Gold and sulphide bearing quartz veins have been observed, associated with the sediment-andesite contact.

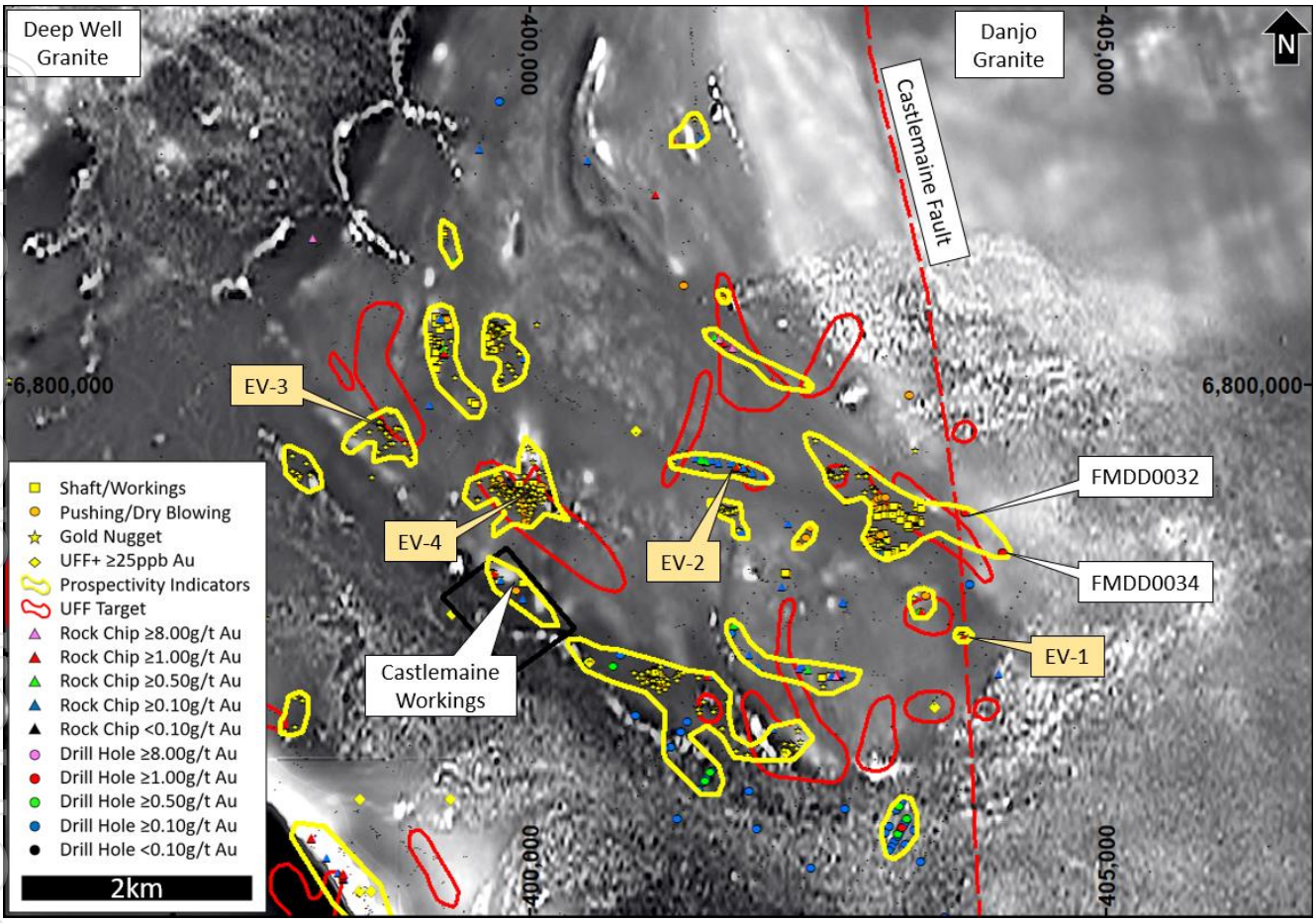

Figure 4 *Clustered prospectivity indicators relative to UFF soil anomalies at Everleigh. Prospectivity indicators include gold nuggets, historic workings, significant UFF Au results, significant Au assays from drilling, and rock chips.*

Table 1
Summary of Key Gold Specimens from Everleigh

Specimen Number	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

** Samples previously reported in ASX releases dated 22 March 2023, 17 April 2023, 1 June 2023 and 8 June 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 Number	Assay Results
IE28450C*	**18,207g/t Au**
IE28450B*	**18,179g/t Au**
IE28450D*	**16,776g/t Au**
IE28450E*	**16,659g/t Au**
IE28450A*	**14,780g/t Au**
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

* Duplicate samples from the same location.

Tabulated results have been previously reported in ASX releases dated 1 June 2023 and 8 June 2023.

Figure 7 Specimen **EV-4**, gold taken from outcrop within the Christmas Gift anomaly **(14UF010B)**. The peak assay was **18,207g/t Au** (previously reported in ASX release dated 8 June 2023).

Table 3 Summary of Preliminary Multi-Element Results from 14UF10 High-Grade Vein Sample IE28450A					
Element	**Assay Result**	**Element**	**Assay Result**	**Element**	**Assay Result**
Au*	14,780ppm	Hf	1.27ppm	S	329ppm
Ag	2,500ppm	Hg	5.80ppm	Sb	3.10ppm
Al	4.69%	Ho	0.33ppm	Sc	11ppm
As	1.20ppm	In	57ppb	Se	0.94ppm
Ba	950ppm	K	6,690ppm	SiO_2	56.85%
Be	3.10ppm	La	2.90ppm	Sm	1.41ppm
Bi	0.47ppm	Li	15.4ppm	Sn	1ppm
Ca	5,350ppm	Lu	0.16ppm	Sr	109ppm
Cd	0.14ppm	Mg	2,110ppm	Ta	0.19ppm
Ce	4.38ppm	Mn	97ppm	Tb	0.28ppm
Co	7.70ppm	Mo	2.40ppm	Te	0.67ppm
Cr	85ppm	Na	1.53%	Th	0.17ppm
Cs	1.80ppm	Nb	1.60ppm	Ti	4,500ppm
Cu	426.1ppm	Nd	4.59ppm	Tl	0.15ppm
Dy	1.66ppm	Ni	30.9ppm	Tm	0.16ppm
Er	1.16ppm	P	69ppm	U	0.14ppm
Eu	0.47ppm	Pb	60.3ppm	V	219ppm
Fe	8.56%	Pd	114ppb	W	20ppm
Ga	11.5ppm	Pr	0.91ppm	Y	11.8ppm
Gd	2.09ppm	Pt	5ppb	Yb	1.22ppm
Ge	2.73ppm	Rb	26.3ppm	Zn	28.4ppm
		Re	1.3ppb	Zr	35ppm

** Gold assays are final and were previously reported in ASX release dated 8 June 2023.*

This announcement has been authorised by the board of Iceni Gold Limited.

For more information contact:

Brian Rodan

Executive Chairman
Iceni Gold Limited
+61 6458 4200

David Nixon
Technical Director
Iceni Gold Limited

+61 6458 4200

About Iceni 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. Iceni now has 8 key high priority target areas within the 14 Mile Well project area. Iceni 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.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Rock Chip Sampling • 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 0.3kg) is pulverised to produce a 50g charge for fire assay to analyse for Au and 0.5g 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.
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).*	No new drilling results being reported.
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*	No new drilling results being reported.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	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.*	Rock Chip • Rock Chips are broken from outcrop or float using a steel Estwing geological hammer, the entire sample (nominal 0.3kg) is pulverised to produce a 50g charge for fire assay to analyse for Au and 0.5g 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. • In-Lab QA/QC procedures include insertion of standards, blanks and duplicates, grind checks and repeat analyses are standard procedure. • The 0.3kg 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.*	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 procedure. • The nominal 0.3kg 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*	Rock Chips • Significant results are verified by field staff then validated by the Senior Geologist or Exploration Manager.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• 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.
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.*	• 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	• *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.*	Rock Chips • Rock Chip grab 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.*	Rock Chips • Rock Chip grab samples are biased to the geometry of the available outcrop.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Rock Chips • 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	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Rock Chips • The sampling methods being used are industry standard practice. • QAQC Standard samples are OREAS Super CRMs® for Au and Multi-elements. • Samples were submitted to LabWest in Perth for sample preparation and analysis, • 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.)

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>• 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.</td><td>• All exploration is located within Western Australia.
<table>
<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>
<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>
<tr><td colspan="5">14 Mile Well Gold Pty Ltd & Guyer Well Gold Pty Ltd are wholly owned subsidiaries of Iceni Gold Limited</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>• The Fourteen Mile Well project area has previously been held but under-explored for Au.
• The area being tested by the exploration campaign has been inadequately drill tested by previous explorers.
• Historical exploration work has been completed by numerous individuals and organisations. The reports and results are available in the public domain and all relevant WAMEX reports etc. are cited in the Independent Geologists Report dated March 2021 which is included in the Prospectus dated 3 March 2021.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>• Exploration is targeting Orogenic Gold and Intrusion Related Gold deposit styles.
<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">Summary of Prospects</th></tr>
<tr><th>Prospect</th><th>Host</th><th>Deposit Style</th><th>Associations</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">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>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Drillhole Information</td><td>• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:
○ easting and northing of the drillhole collar
○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar
○ dip and azimuth of the hole
○ down hole length and interception depth</td><td>• Rock Chip information and results are tabulated below:
<table>
<tr><th>Sample ID</th><th>Easting</th><th>Northing</th><th>Assay Au g/t</th></tr>
<tr><td>(EV-4) IE28450A</td><td>400,083</td><td>6,799,090</td><td>14,780g/t Au</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	
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 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.*	Rock Chips • 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	• *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').*	Rock Chips • Rock chips are point samples, relationships with mineralised widths are 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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Plan included in the announcement showing location of rock chip results. • Table of significant Rock Chip results included within the 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.*	• Rock Chip information and results are included above.
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.*	• 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.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>

New gold structures identified at Everleigh in ASX release dated 17 April 2023.
High-grade rock chip assays continue at Everleigh in ASX release dated 1 June 2023.
Spectacular high-grade vein at Everleigh in ASX release dated 8 June 2023.

Recent fieldwork confirms high-grade vein at Everleigh Well.
Historic workings were identified along strike and were opened to allow visual inspection of mineralisation.
Sampling of historic workings has identified potential strike and dip of mineralised system.
Preliminary multi-element assays indicate geochemical signature of mineralisation including: 2,500g/t Ag, 426g/t Cu, 5.8g/t Hg, 20g/t W, 5ppb Pt, 114ppb Pd.
The geochemical signature of the high-grade vein (Au, Ag, Cu, Hg, W, (Pt) and Pd) correlates with the 14UF010 anomaly.
Fieldwork along the 14UF010 soil anomaly planned to track the high-grade vein beneath cover.
A drill campaign for the targets at Everleigh Well is being designed.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="5">Table of Visual Exploration Results</th></tr>
<tr><th>Location</th><th>Minerals</th><th>Nature of Occurrence</th><th>Abundance</th><th>Assay Timing</th></tr>
<tr><td>EV-4</td><td>Gold, pathfinder elements</td><td>In outcropping quartz vein</td><td>Preliminary multi-elements received, final results pending.</td><td>Within 2 weeks</td></tr>
</table>

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.

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Further work</td><td>

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.

</td><td>

Fieldwork to track the vein along strike.
Final multi-element results within 2 weeks.
Drilling program being designed.

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</table>