ICENI GOLD LIMITED

ASX RELEASE

ICENI GOLD EXPLORATION UPDATE

Exciting Progress at Claypan

ASX RELEASE
25 May 2022

ASX CODE: ICL

BOARD

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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 ~600km^2 14 Mile Well tenement package is situated on the western shores of Lake Carey, ~ 50km from Laverton WA.

Highlights:

- **To date Iceni has completed ten DD holes at Claypan**
- **Geochemistry supports potential for Au rich VMS**
- **Identified broad alteration trends that will direct exploration**
- **Additional future drilling planned for potential discovery holes**

Claypan Area: Geochemistry & Alteration

To date **Iceni** has completed ten DD holes for 3,023m within the Claypan target area and on completion the rig will mobilise to the **Everleigh Well** target.

The ongoing drilling in the **Claypan** target area has continued to intersect **strong alteration over a very broad area**. This alteration has been interpreted to be associated with a volcanogenic massive sulphide (**VMS**) type of **mineral system.**

Fluorite was identified in FMDD0043, which is significant because the presence of fluorite is diagnostic of fluids and volatiles being sourced from a nearby magma, possibly of syenitic composition. **Fluorite** is known to be found within large magmatic associated **VMS systems** in the **Abitibi** (like **Kidd Creek** and **Val d'Or**) and within the Yilgarn (**Teutonic Bore** VMS camp). Some orogenic gold deposits in the Yilgarn are known to have a fluorite association (for example **Enterprise** at Ora Banda, **Songvang** at Agnew and the **Invincible** deposit at Kambalda).

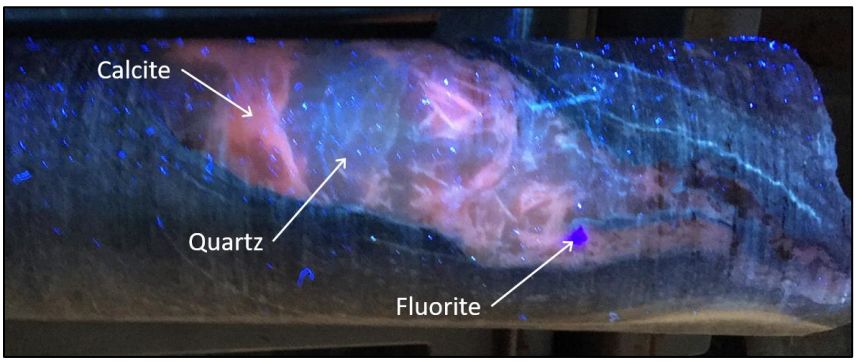


Figure 1: Claypan hole FMDD0043 ~117m: Quartz-calcite-fluorite, under ultra-violet illumination.

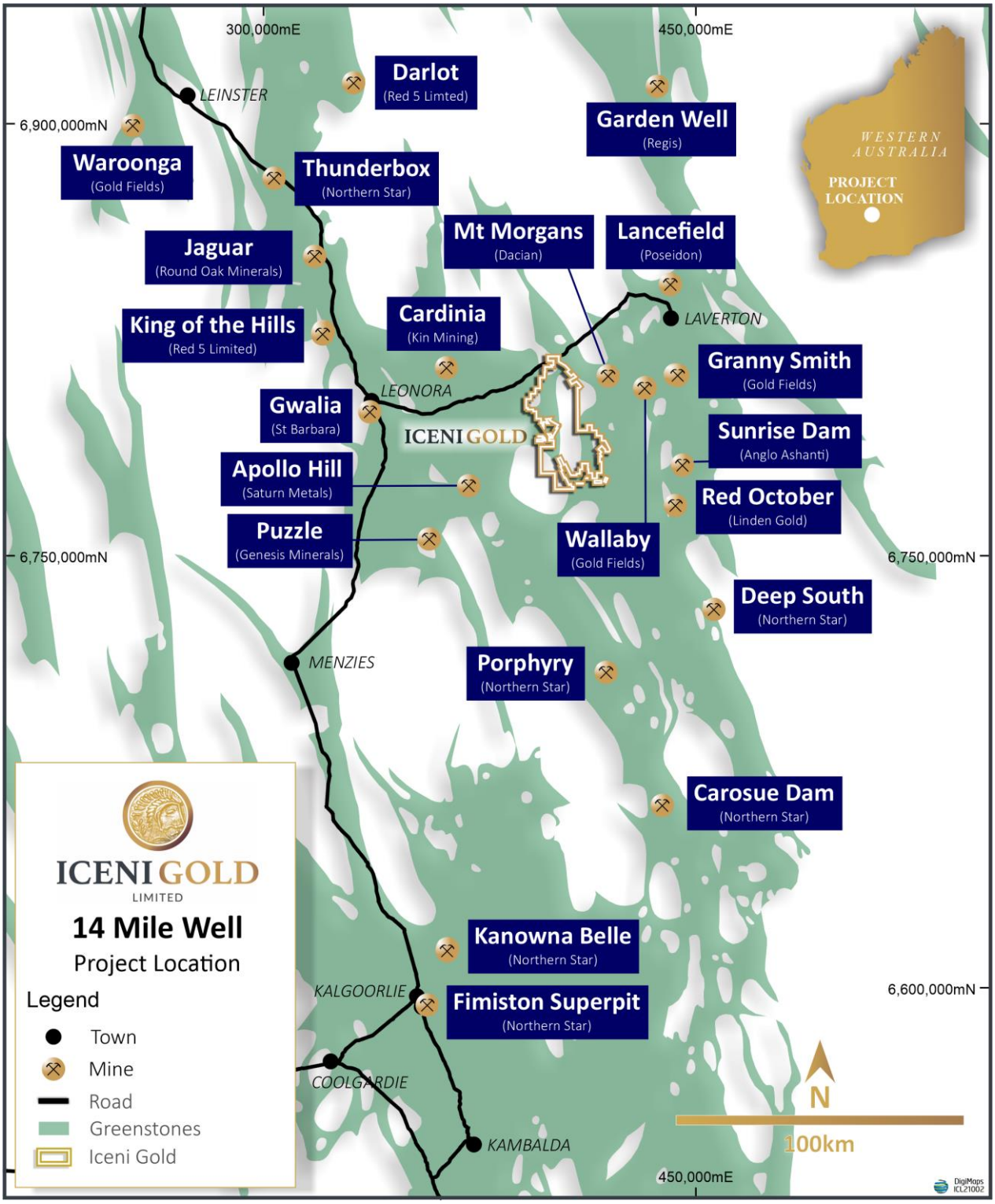


Figure 2: Location of the ~600km² 14 Mile Well tenement package, situated on the western shores of Lake Carey, ~ 50km from Laverton in Western Australia.

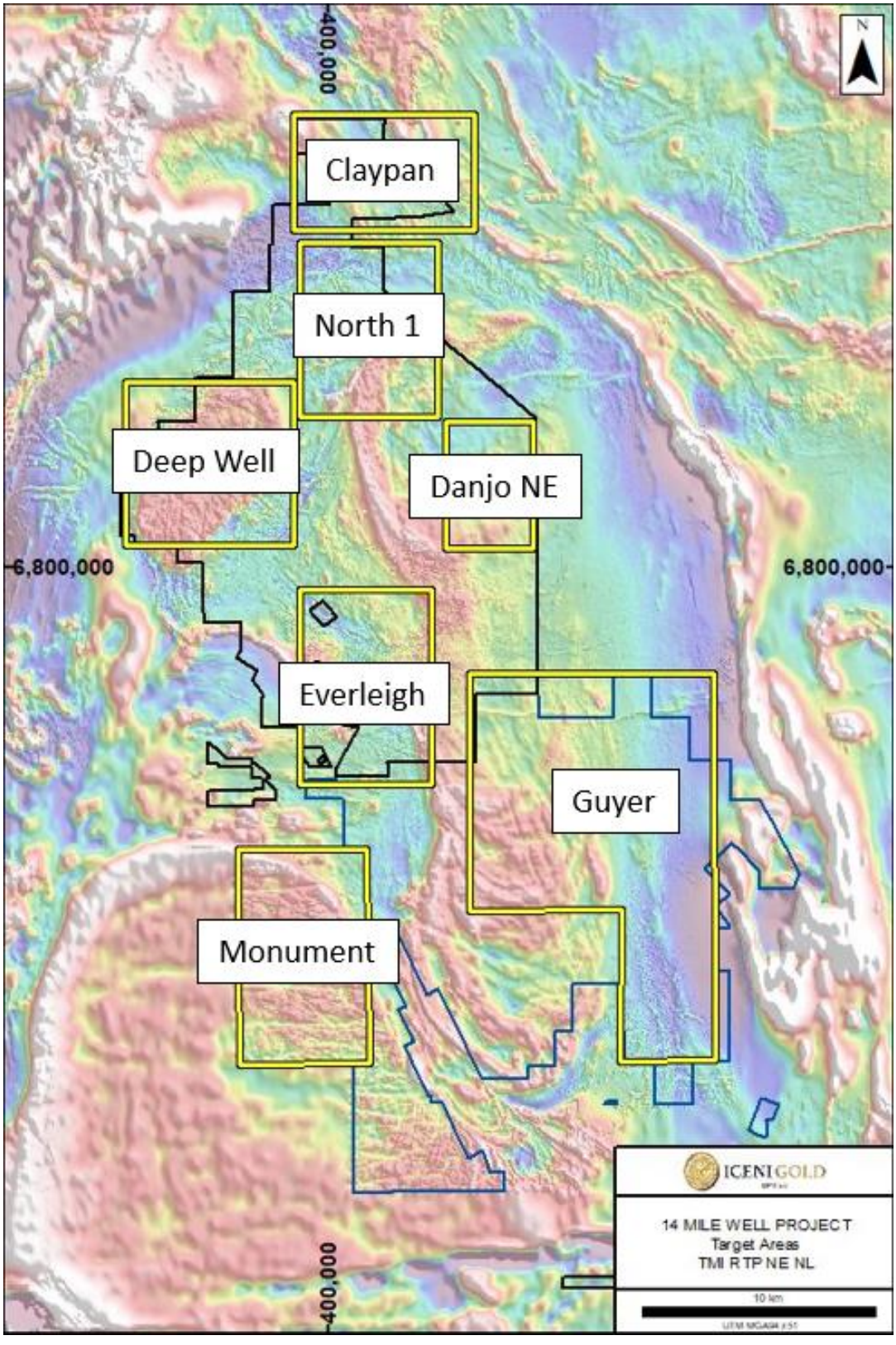


Figure 3: 14 Mile Well project area, showing the seven key target areas. DD has been ongoing within the **Claypan** target area. Image is Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) Reduced to Pole (RTP).

The study of the **Claypan** drill core, by Dr Walter Witt, is progressing, with the aim being to identify alteration, relationships with intrusions and vectors to ore. A number of unusual intrusions have been identified in core. They have been sampled and sent for petrographic analysis to identify the rock types and understand their significance for mineralisation.

A geochemical review of the soil and rockchip geochemistry in the Claypan area was undertaken by Chris Salt, Associate Principal Consultant at SRK. All the samples in the Claypan area displayed sodium depletion, which is significant because sodium depletion is a characteristic of the **VMS mineralising environment**. The work was able to classify the rocks in the Claypan area as altered bi-modal rhyolite-andesite volcanics, which is significant as **gold rich VMS systems** are known to be associated with this lithological association. The study also identified an association between silver and mercury in the Claypan area. These elements are known pathfinders for **VMS systems**. This review identified broader geochemical and alteration patterns in the Claypan area (see **Figure 4**), including a northwest trending chlorite alteration zone, adjacent to a sericite alteration zone and an interpreted gypsum/anhydrite alteration zone. This is significant as these types of alteration zones are known to be associated with known **VMS, Epithermal and / or Orogenic systems**.

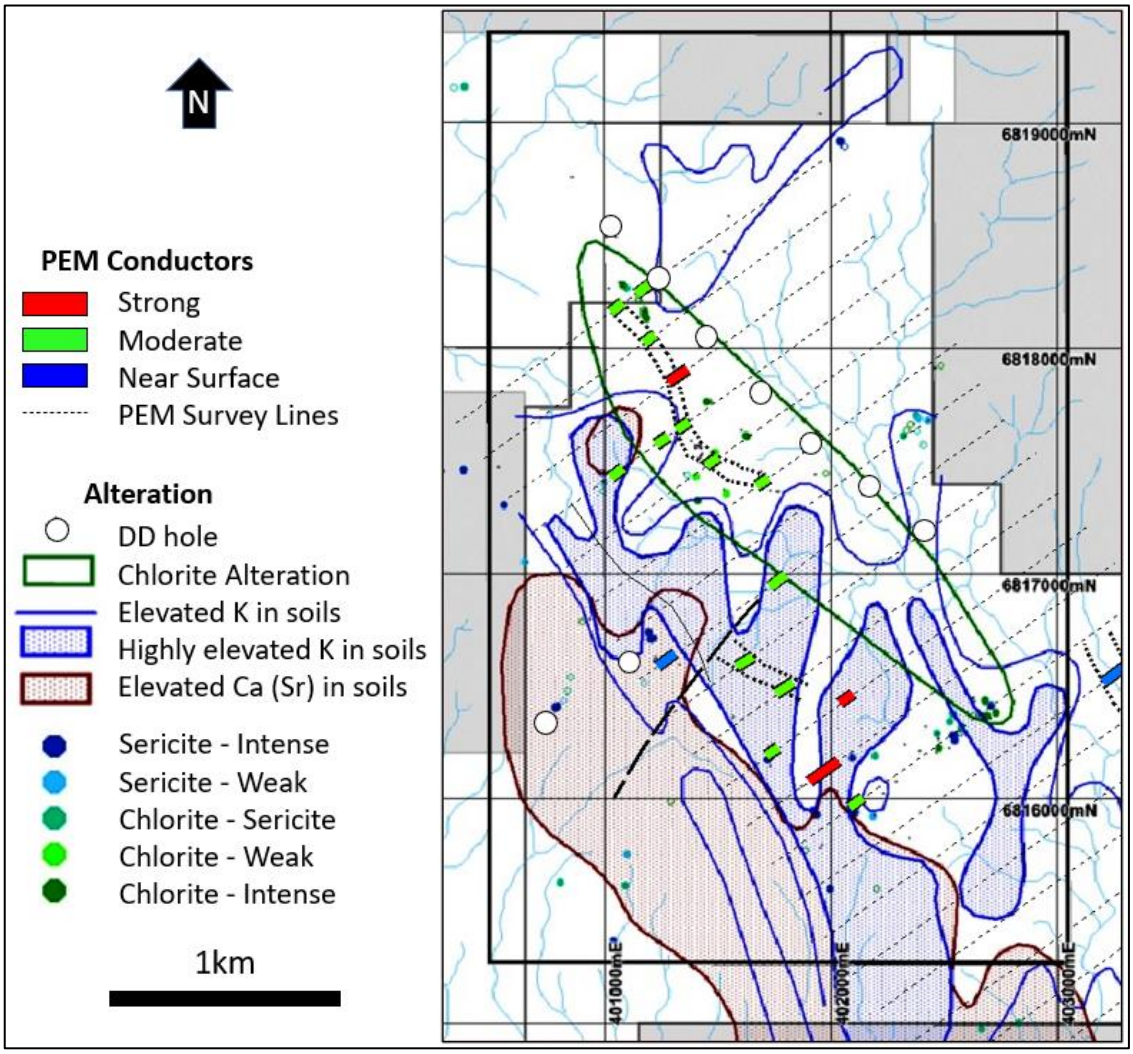


Figure 4: Alteration patterns identified by the current work campaign and the historical PEM conductors identified by previous explorers. The conductors may represent concentrations of sulphides that are associated with the alteration boundaries in the bi-modal rhyolite-andesite volcanic sequence. This is a geological environment that can host Au rich VMS systems.

Ongoing historic data review by Iceni geologists has identified an historic Pulse Electro Magnetic (PEM) survey that was undertaken within the Claypan target area by Esso in 1982 (WAMEX Report A12243). The survey baseline has been re-located in the field so the historic data can be positioned correctly with respect to current exploration work.

Esso Exploration were known to be previously exploring for a **base metal VMS** mineral System at Claypan and based on the results of the PEM Survey, Esso had interpreted and identified several conductors in the Claypan area (see **Figure 4**).

A number of these conductors are located near the boundaries between the geochemical alteration zones (chloritic, sericitic and gypsum/anhydrite). This is significant as these **conductors may represent concentrations of sulphides** located at these alteration boundaries.

Geochemical studies undertaken by Iceni based on the results of the CSIRO sponsored UFF+ Soils program conducted over the Claypan target area had previously identified two very significant gold anomalies over 2 kms long (see **Figure 5**). Base metal VMS systems tend to have copper, lead and zinc geochemical anomalism while gold rich VMS systems tend to be associated with elevated zinc, mercury and silver geochemistry. The identification of the silver-mercury geochemical association at Claypan supports the interpretation of a gold rich VMS environment.

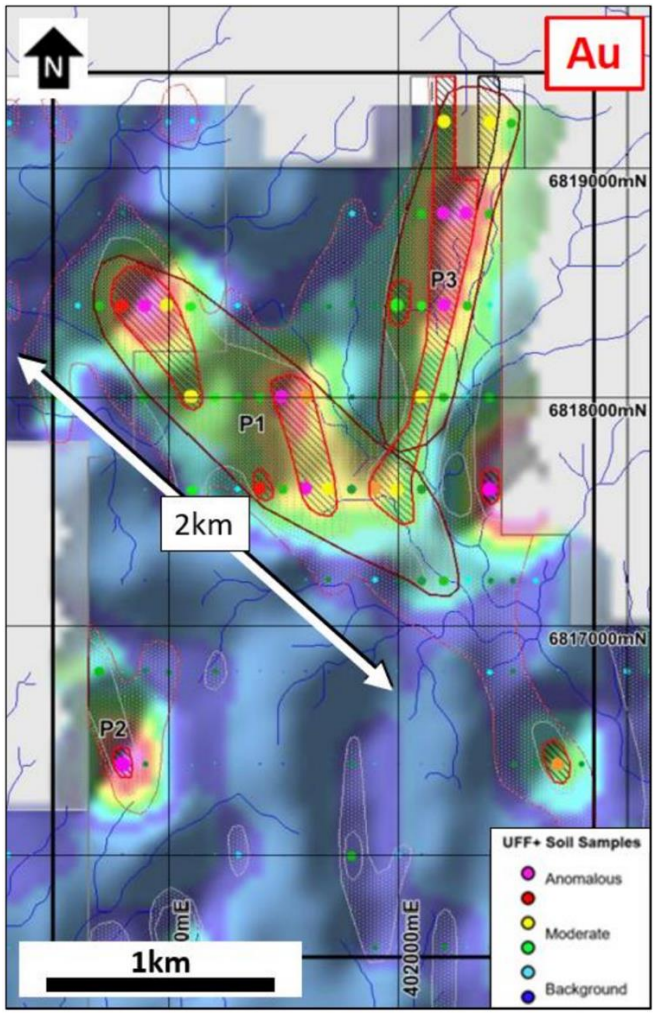


Figure 5: The UFF+ gold soil anomaly 14UF014 at Claypan has a priority 1 zone that is 2km long. This zone is coincident with the sub-cropping BIF unit that has been tested by the recent DD program.

These gold anomalies along with the rock chip sampling and the ten hole DD program confirm Iceni's interpretation of a **potential gold rich VMS system** at Claypan.

It is very important to note that the **historic drilling** conducted by Esso Exploration **was not assayed for gold**.

The historic PEM outputs will be reviewed by Iceni's geophysical consultants who will provide guidance on the use and interpretation of the data. These conductors will be field validated to assist the geophysical review.

These results further re-enforce the **potential for the discovery of VMS mineralisation within the 14 Mile Well project**, particularly at the **Claypan** target area, where geological features consistent with a **VMS environment** have been strongly observed in our field work and the diamond drilling.

Data generated from drilling is being analysed and integrated with existing data sets to develop and refine future drilling programs.

With the completion of the current DD program at **Claypan** the Diamond Rig will return to the **Everleigh Well** area to follow up the recent discovery of native gold in the core.

Assay results from DD at **Claypan** are expected to be received within Q3 2022.

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^2 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	• *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.*	• 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. • Drill core is oriented using Reflex ACT II/III™ downhole tool • Drill hole is surveyed using Single Shot Reflex EZ-TRAC™ downhole tool • Diamond drilling contractor is Westralian Diamond Drillers • Alteration and mineralisation have been identified by field geologists during routine core inspection in the field and during logging of drill core.
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).*	• Diamond drilling, conducted by Westralian Diamond Drillers, holes are collared as PQ3/HQ2 diameter core, subsequently reducing down to NQ2 diameter. • Drill core is oriented using Reflex ACT II/III™ downhole tool • Drill hole is surveyed using Single Shot Reflex EZ-TRAC™ downhole tool • The orientation line is marked using a chinagraph pencil, on the bottom of core showing downhole direction.
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*	• 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. • Core recoveries are measured again by the company's field staff to validate the driller's recoveries. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	• In broken ground shorter core runs are drilled to improve core recovery. • 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.
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.*	• Drill core was transported from the rig site to a secure core processing facility in Kalgoorlie. • Drill core is logged geologically to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation. • At the rig the core is logged qualitatively to provide rapid feedback. • In the core yard the core is logged quantitively/measured to provide accurate data. • The drill core is photographed for further study and to provide a visual record. • The entire length of the drill core is logged (100% of relevant intersections are 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 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.*	• Drill core is cut lengthways using an Almonte diamond saw. • PQ3 Drill core is cut into ¼ core before being sampled in nominal 1m lengths. • HQ2/NQ2 Drill core is cut into ½ core before being sampled in nominal 1m lengths. • 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 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. • The remaining half of the core is retained as a reference and for check sampling
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.*	• The Diamond Drill Core 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 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. • The remaining half of the core is retained as a reference and for check sampling • QA/QC Data are monitored within defined thresholds for each standard/blank, values exceeding thresholds are investigated to identify the cause of the variance.
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*	• Significant Diamond Core intersections are verified by field staff then validated by the Exploration Manager. • Reference ½ core is physically inspected to validate significant intersections. • Logging data is entered digitally, using standard software with dropdown lists, it is

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	and electronic) protocols. • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	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.*	• Drill hole collars are located using handheld Garmin GPSMAP64csx™, nominal accuracy is 3m. • 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.*	• Diamond Drill Core Sampling is conducted in nominal 1m intervals. • All diamond core is cut and sampled. • The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimations. • Diamond drill core samples are not composited.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The orientation of sampling is considered appropriate with respect to the structures being tested. • Drilling optimally intersected the target structures. • The Drilling orientation has been optimised to intersect stratigraphy orthogonally to reduce any sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are stored in core trays and secured on pallets for transport • Pallets of drill core are transported by the drill contractor to the core yard in Kalgoorlie • 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
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The sampling methods being used are industry standard practice. • QAQC Standard samples are OREAS SuperCRMs® 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	• *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*	• All Diamond Drilling is located in Western Australia.

Diamond Drilling: Tenement Summary

Prospect	Tenement	Grant Date	Status	Owner

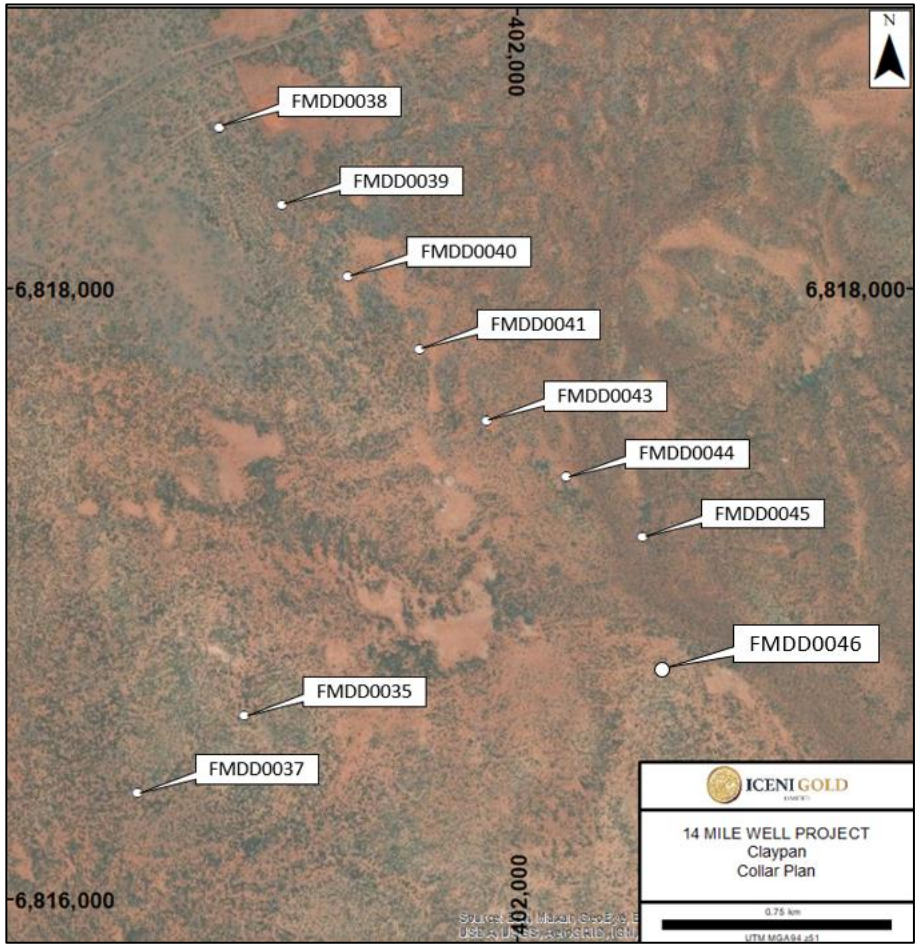
<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code Explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>park and environmental settings.
• The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Claypan</td><td>P39/5721</td><td>1/5/2017</td><td>Live</td><td>14 Mile Well Gold Pty Ltd</td></tr>
<tr><td>Claypan</td><td>P39/5727</td><td>19/1/2018</td><td>Live</td><td>14 Mile Well Gold Pty Ltd</td></tr>
<tr><td>Claypan</td><td>P39/5725</td><td>19/1/2018</td><td>Live</td><td>14 Mile Well Gold Pty Ltd</td></tr>
<tr><td>Claypan</td><td>P39/6041</td><td>10/6/2019</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="3">Claypan</td><td>Greenstone</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>
<tr><td>Greenstone</td><td>VMS</td><td>Massive sulphides, stockworks, 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
○ 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</td><td>• Tabulated Drillhole information.
<table>
<tr><th colspan="7">Claypan
Drilling Information</th></tr>
<tr><th>Hole ID</th><th>Easting (m)</th><th>Northing (m)</th><th>RL (m)</th><th>Dip/Azi</th><th>EOH (m)</th><th>Comments</th></tr>
<tr><td>FMDD0035</td><td>401,108</td><td>6,816,601</td><td>420</td><td>-60/090</td><td>504.7</td><td>Testing Radiometric Anomaly</td></tr>
<tr><td>FMDD0037</td><td>400,750</td><td>6,816,350</td><td>420</td><td>-60/045</td><td>464.1</td><td>Testing 14UF014</td></tr>
<tr><td>FMDD0038</td><td>401,032</td><td>6,818,526</td><td>420</td><td>-60/225</td><td>252.6</td><td>Testing coincident 14UF014 and BIF</td></tr>
<tr><td>FMDD0039</td><td>401,218</td><td>6,818,279</td><td>420</td><td>-60/225</td><td>279.7</td><td>Testing coincident 14UF014 and BIF</td></tr>
<tr><td>FMDD0040</td><td>401,445</td><td>6,818,042</td><td>420</td><td>-60/225</td><td>261.6</td><td>Testing coincident 14UF014 and BIF</td></tr>
<tr><td>FMDD0041</td><td>401,680</td><td>6,817,800</td><td>420</td><td>-60/225</td><td>252.7</td><td>Testing coincident 14UF014 and BIF</td></tr>
<tr><td>FMDD0043</td><td>401,900</td><td>6,817,570</td><td>420</td><td>-60/225</td><td>252.7</td><td>Testing coincident 14UF014 and BIF</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

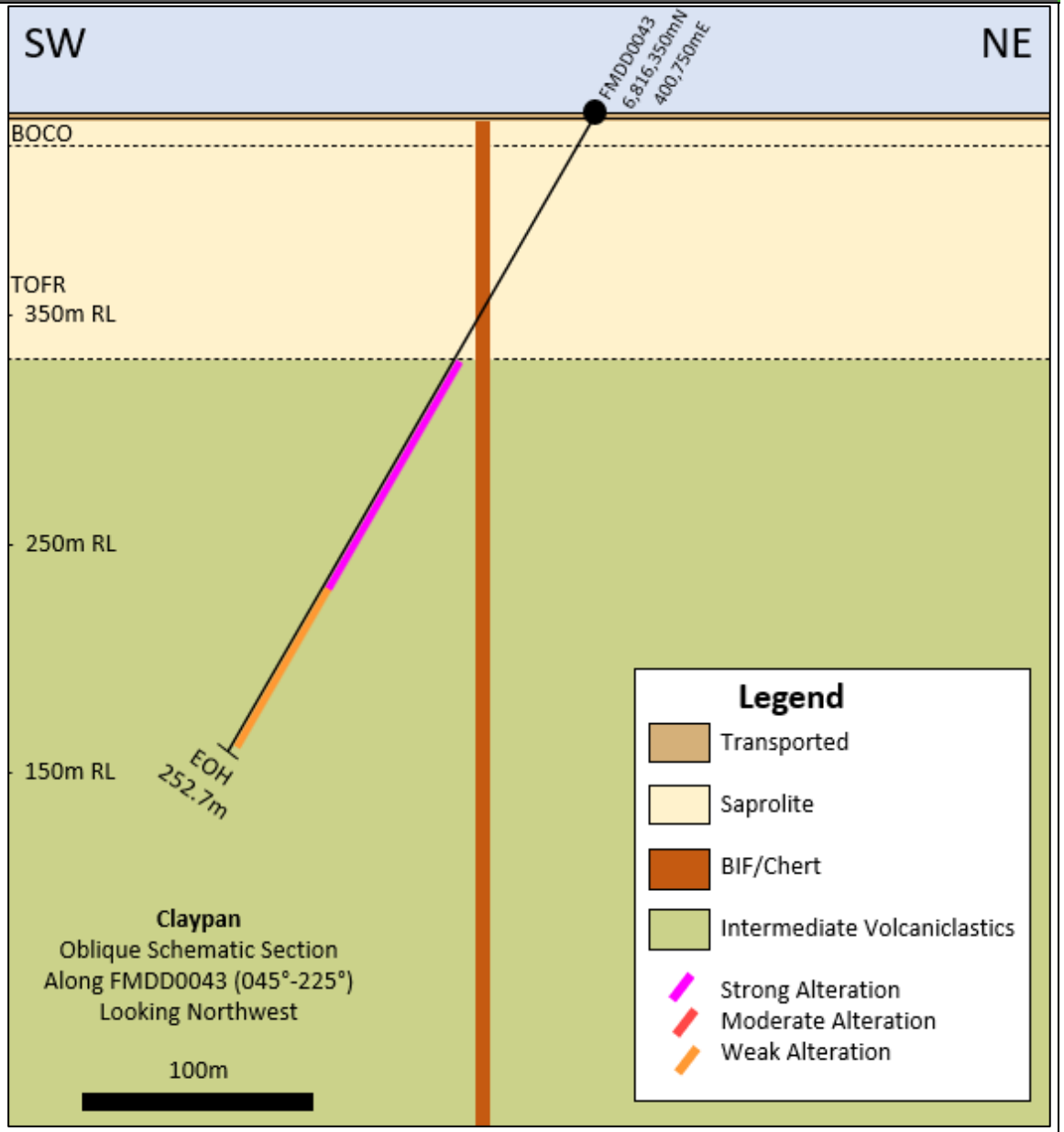
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	explain why this is the case.	

FMDD0044	402,156	6,817,392	420	-60/225	252.7	Testing coincident 14UF014 and BIF
FMDD0045	402,406	6,817,190	420	-60/225	252.7	Testing coincident 14UF014 and BIF
FMDD0046	402,497	6,816,745	420	-60/225	249.9	Testing gravity anomaly

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.*	• 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
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').*	• Assay intercepts are downhole length
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.*	

Summary of Included Images	
Prospect	**Plans / Sections**
Claypan	Collar Plan
	Schematic section along hole FMDD0043

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		
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.*	• Downhole length, grade and interception depth are provided for all assays received to date that exceed the reporting threshold for the type of drilling being used.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 of historic work was included in the prospectus dated 3 Mar 2021 • Claypan target included in announcement dated 1 December 2021. • Significant intersection with sulphides at Claypan included in announcement dated 22 February 2022 • Claypan included in Exploration Update in announcement dated 28 February 2022 • BIF intersected in drilling at Claypan in announcement dated 17 March 2022 • Claypan VMS potential in announcement dated 27 April 2022 • Update included in Investor Presentation In announcement dated 4 May 2022 • DD program at Claypan has been completed. • Geochemical study was undertaken, identified gold rich VMS favorable bimodal rhyolite-andesite volcanics, favorable pathfinder geochemistry, and broad alteration zonations that are consistent with mineral systems within the district. • The Geological features observed in the Claypan drilling are consistent with a VMS system and support the use of a VMS model. • Ongoing data compilation has identified historic PEM data from 1982 is available, historic interpretations identified several conductors within the Claypan area. Previous explorers were searching for copper, lead and zinc deposits and have not followed up these conductors with respect to potential gold mineralisation.
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.*	• Apply VMS exploration model to guide exploration activities • Reprocess and interpret 1982 PEM data. • Receive assay results, expected Q3 2022. • Analyse results, design follow up drilling program.