



Drilling Intersects Mineralised Shear at Guyer North - West

Iceni Gold Limited (ASX: ICL) (Iceni or the Company) is pleased to provide an **exploration update** on the **active drilling program at 14 Mile Well**.



Highlights

- RC drilling commenced and is continuing at the 14 Mile Well Project.
- Drilling has intersected a mineralised shear at Guyer North - West.
- Mineralisation has been identified in three adjacent holes on the same section.
- The downhole intercepts have strong alteration, quartz veining and sulphides.
- Samples are being sent for assay and results are expected mid-January 2024.

GM Exploration David Nixon commented:

“RC drilling was conducted on the northernmost AC line at Guyer North - West, which had previously returned significant gold assay results from the AC drilling. The RC drilling intersected mineralised shears hosted in three adjacent holes, confirming continuity of the zone. Samples are being dispatched to the lab for assay, and results are expected mid-January 2024.”



Figure 1 RC drilling rig on site at Guyer North - West.

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Corporate

Brian Rodan
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David Nixon
GM Exploration

Keith Murray
Non-Executive Director
James Pearse
Non-Executive Director
Sebastian Andre
Company Secretary

Project

14 Mile Well

Capital Structure

Shares: 239,857,142
Options: 19,706,857

Guyer North – West is the gold nugget anomaly area on the western flank of the Guyer ridge that revealed coincident gold anomalism from AC drilling. RC drilling has now been undertaken along the same section to test beneath the surface gold nugget anomaly.

The RC holes intersected mafic volcanics that have been intruded by felsic to intermediate porphyries. In places the mafic volcanics have been sheared, with these shears hosting zones of alteration and mineralisation.

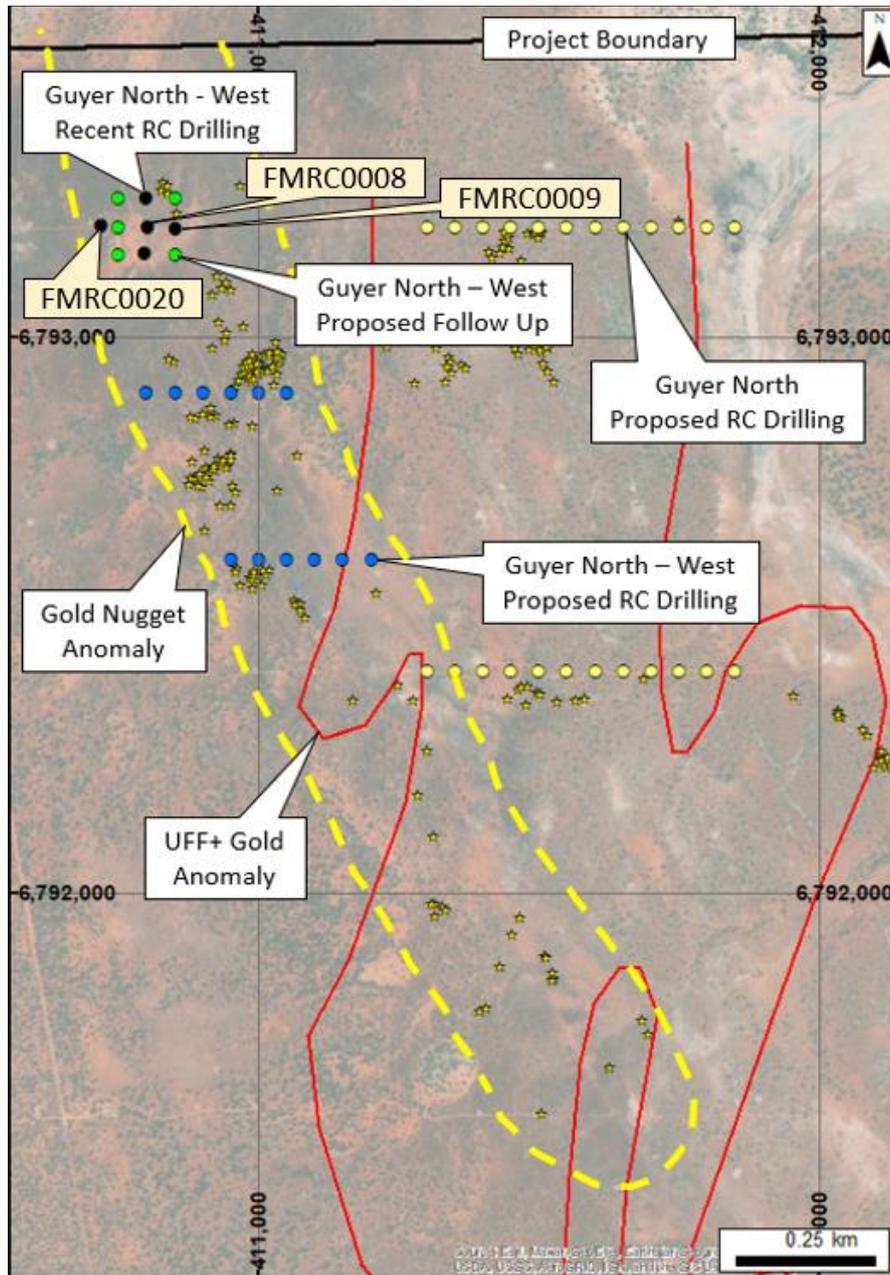


Figure 2: Collar Plan showing the location of recent drilling relative to surface gold anomalism.

Hole FMRC0008 intersected a mineralised zone at a depth of 64-76m, with a downhole width of 12m. The mineralised interval is strongly altered and hosts quartz veining with sulphides. A second zone was also identified at end of hole. FMRC0009 also intersected zones of alteration, with quartz veining and mineralisation similar to the zones observed in FMRC0008. A third scissor hole FMRC0020 was completed, which also intersected the strongly altered mineralised zones.

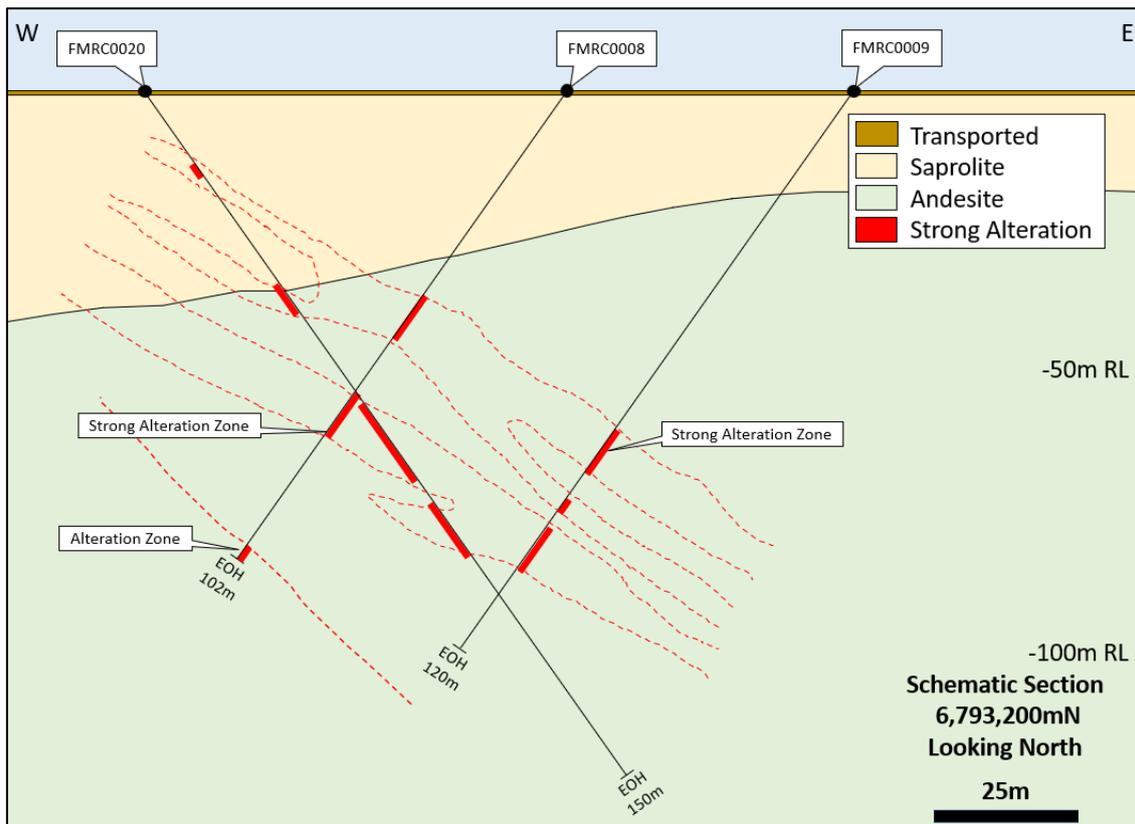


Figure 3: Section 6,793,200mN at Guyer North – West showing mineralised intervals intersected in adjacent holes.



Figure 4: Close up of the quartz veining, alteration and sulphide mineralisation in FMRC0008.

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 from the RC drillholes at Guyer North - West are being dispatched to the assay lab for analysis, with the assay results expected to be received mid-January 2024.

Guyer Well Target Area

The Guyer Well target area lies in the southeastern part of Icení’s tenure. It lies over a north-northwest striking belt of mafic greenstone sequences, bounded to the west by the Danjo Batholith and to the east by felsic volcanics.

The eastern part of the Guyer Well target area is cut by the north-northwest trending Guyer Fault. The Guyer Fault/Shear is interpreted to be a splay of the main Celia Fault. 15kms of strike of the prospective Guyer Fault is controlled by Icení within the 14 Mile Well Project.

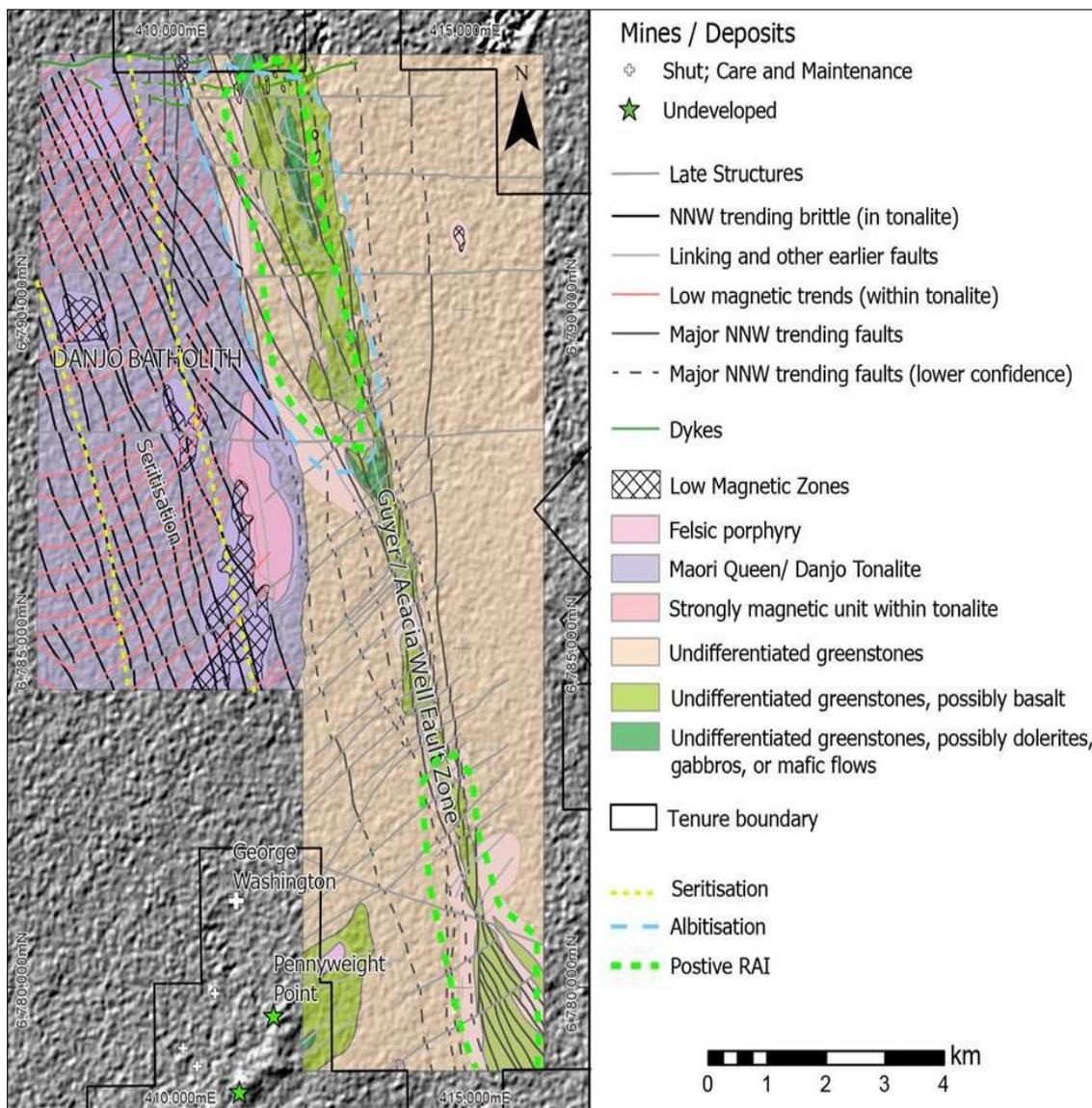


Figure 5 Interpreted geology and alteration zones of the Guyer Well Target Area (Icení prospectus 3 March 2021).

Much of the central and southern portions of the Guyer Well target area is blanketed by transported cover. The cover sequences consist of palaeochannels covered by sheetwash and alluvial channels with minor residual soils. The northeastern part of the Guyer Well target area occurs over lacustrine clays and sediments associated with Lake Carey.

The UFF+ results have been reviewed and interpreted by the CSIRO as well as by an external consulting geochemist. A number of coherent gold and multielement anomalies have been identified, dividing the Guyer zone into the **North Guyer**, **Central Guyer** and **South Guyer** prospects.

GUYER NORTH - WEST

Prospecting activity at Guyer North has recovered gold nuggets within the surface alluvium. The nuggets have been found along the slopes of both sides of the ridge and a concentration of nuggets has been recovered along the crest of the Guyer Ridge, associated with a shear zone and deformed quartz veins.

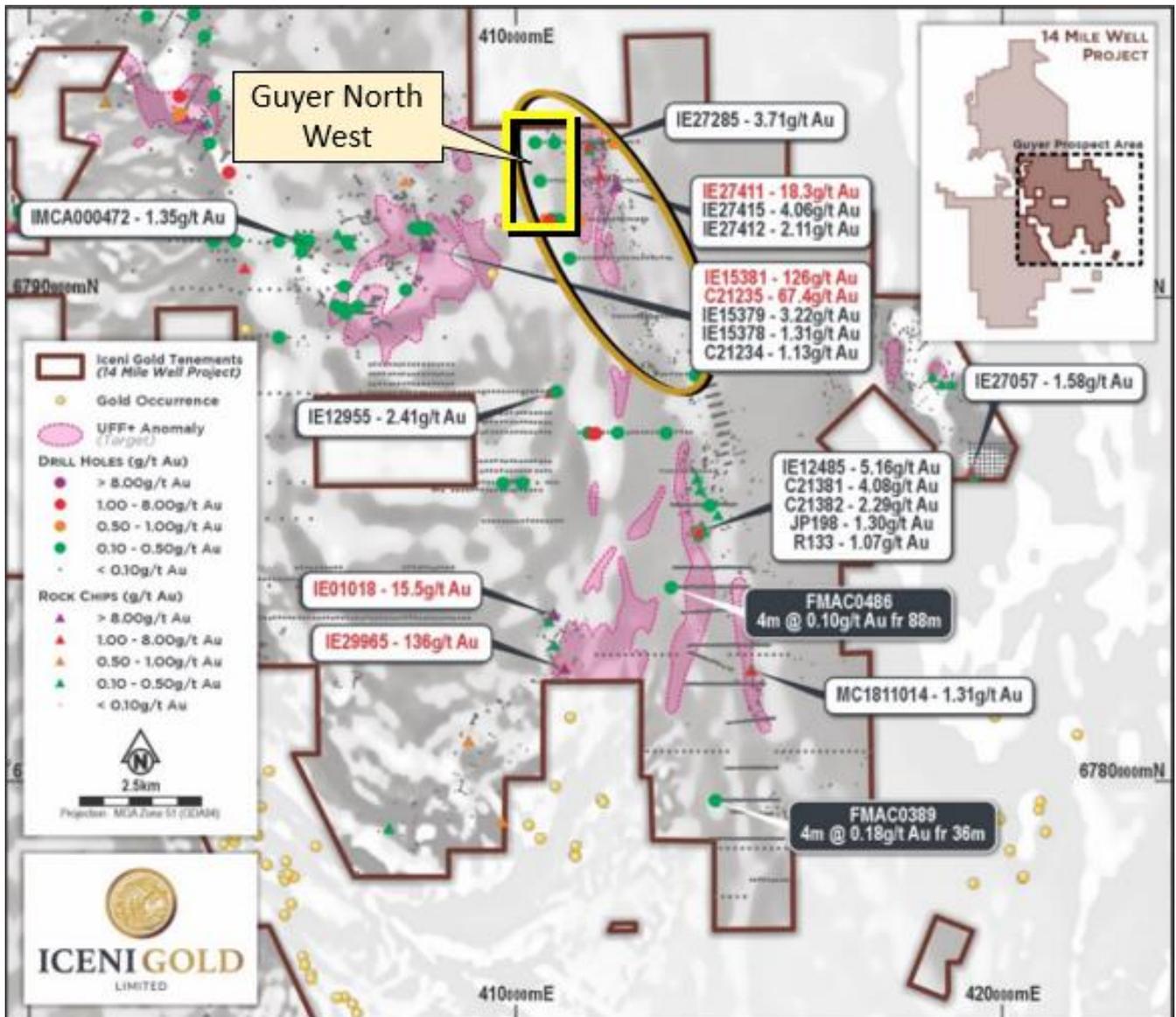


Figure 6 Gold anomalism in the Guyer Trend and the location of Guyer North - West (ASX release 20 July 2023).

Authorised by the board of directors of Iceni Gold Limited.

For more information contact:

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About Iceni Gold

Iceni Gold Limited is a Perth based exploration company that operates the 14 Mile Well Gold Project in the Laverton Greenstone Belt. The ~900km² 14 Mile Well tenement package is situated on the western shores of Lake Carey, ~50km from Laverton in Western Australia.

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 GM Exploration, 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	<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>Reverse Circulation Drilling (RC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC is used to obtain drill chips which are sampled from a cyclone using a rotary cone splitter, the sample spoil is sampled in nominal 2m lengths, the entire sample (nominal 2kg) is pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay to analyse for Au. Selected samples may be analysed for multi-elements, 0.3g of sample pulp is treated by four acid mixed acid digest and measured using a mass spectrometer and optical emission spectrometer. Another subsample may be utilised for Short Wave Infra-Red (SWIR) spectrometry and subsequent analysis of the spectra is used to interpret mineralogy. Drill hole orientation is surveyed using downhole gyroscopic survey tool. RC drilling contractor is Raglan Drilling Alteration and mineralisation have been identified by field geologists during routine sample inspection in the field and during logging of drill spoil.
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). 	<p>RC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling using a face sampling down hole hammer is used to penetrate hard formations. RC bit has a nominal diameter of 143mm. Samples are drill spoil/chips and as such are not oriented. The drill hole collar is surveyed using a compass and clinometer, downhole the orientation is measured using a downhole gyroscopic survey tool (Reflex Sprint Gyro).
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. 	<p>RC</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recoveries are estimated visually and may be verified by measuring sample mass using calibrated scales. Sample recoveries are recorded by the field crew when sampling. Each 1m sample is stored in a labelled green plastic sample bag. The cyclone and splitter are cleaned at the end of each rod. Insufficient data exists to reliably interpret if a relationship exists between recovery and grade or if bias has been introduced due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.
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>RC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chip samples are logged at the rig site. The RC method is suitable to support Mineral Resource Estimations Reference chips from each 1m sample are retained in plastic chip trays for reference. 2m Composite samples are bagged at the rig site and transported from the rig site directly to the laboratory in Kalgoorlie. The entire length of the hole is logged (100% of relevant intersections are logged).
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>RC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC is used to obtain drill chips which are sampled from a cyclone using a rotary cone splitter, the 1m drill samples are composite sampled in nominal 2m lengths, the entire sample (nominal 2kg) is pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay to analyse for Au. Selected samples may be analysed for multi-elements, 0.3g of sample pulp is treated by four acid mixed acid digest and measured using a mass spectrometer and optical emission spectrometer. Another subsample may be 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 2m composite sample size for RC is an acceptable industry practice and considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation being targeted and the grainsize of the rock being sampled. The remaining drill spoil (nominal 1m samples) is retained at the rig site in green plastic bags so it can be used as a reference and for check sampling.
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. 	<p>RC</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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2m composite sample size for RC is an acceptable industry practice and considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation being targeted and the grainsize of the rock being sampled. The remaining drill spoil (nominal 1m samples) is retained at the rig site in green plastic bags so it can be used as a reference and for check sampling. QA/QC samples are behaving within acceptable thresholds.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<p>RC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intersections are verified by field staff then validated by the Senior Geologist or Exploration Manager. Drill chips and reference drill spoil is physically inspected to validate significant intersections 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<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"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<p>RC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assay sampling is conducted in nominal 2m intervals. All RC is sampled. The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity and is appropriate for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimations. Nominal 2m sample composites.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<p>RC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The orientation of sampling is considered appropriate with respect to the structures being tested. Drilling optimally intersected the target structures. Insufficient data has been collected to statistically determine if drilling orientation has introduced a sampling bias. A scissor hole has been drilled to assists the interpretation of sampling bias.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<p>RC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples within calico bags are stored in sealed white polyweave bags within a larger Bulka bag, the Bulka bags are secured on wooden pallets for transport. Pallets of samples are transported by truck directly to the assay lab in Kalgoorlie.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<p>RC</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 Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Kalgoorlie 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.)

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>Guyer North</td> <td>E39/1999</td> <td>04/07/2018</td> <td>Live</td> <td>Guyer 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 Icen Gold Limited</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Activity: Tenement Summary					Prospect	Tenement	Grant Date	Status	Owner	Guyer North	E39/1999	04/07/2018	Live	Guyer Well Gold Pty Ltd	14 Mile Well Gold Pty Ltd & Guyer Well Gold Pty Ltd are wholly owned subsidiaries of Icen Gold Limited								
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14 Mile Well Gold Pty Ltd & Guyer Well Gold Pty Ltd are wholly owned subsidiaries of Icen Gold Limited																										
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 is inadequately drill tested. 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 the Orogenic Gold deposit style. <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>Guyer</td> <td>Andesite – Sediment - Monzogranite</td> <td>Orogenic</td> <td>Quartz veining, alteration, sulphides</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Summary of Prospects				Prospect	Host	Deposit Style	Associations	Guyer	Andesite – Sediment - Monzogranite	Orogenic	Quartz veining, alteration, sulphides												
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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 	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="6">RC Drilling Information Guyer North</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Hole ID</th> <th>Co-Ords</th> <th>RL</th> <th>Dip→Azi</th> <th>EOH</th> <th>Significant Intercepts</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>FMRC0008</td> <td>410,802mE 6,793,200mN</td> <td>440m</td> <td>-55°→270°</td> <td>102m</td> <td>Assays Pending</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FMRC0009</td> <td>410,852mE</td> <td>440m</td> <td>-55°→270°</td> <td>120m</td> <td>Assays Pending</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	RC Drilling Information Guyer North						Hole ID	Co-Ords	RL	Dip→Azi	EOH	Significant Intercepts	FMRC0008	410,802mE 6,793,200mN	440m	-55°→270°	102m	Assays Pending	FMRC0009	410,852mE	440m	-55°→270°	120m	Assays Pending
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>6,793,196mN</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>FMRC0018</td> <td>410,798mE 6,793,251mN</td> <td>440m</td> <td>-55°→270°</td> <td>126m</td> <td>Assays Pending</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FMRC0019</td> <td>410,796mE 6,793,151mN</td> <td>440m</td> <td>-55°→270°</td> <td>108m</td> <td>Assays Pending</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FMRC0020</td> <td>410,720mE 6,793,201mN</td> <td>440m</td> <td>-55°→090°</td> <td>150m</td> <td>Assays Pending</td> </tr> </table>		6,793,196mN					FMRC0018	410,798mE 6,793,251mN	440m	-55°→270°	126m	Assays Pending	FMRC0019	410,796mE 6,793,151mN	440m	-55°→270°	108m	Assays Pending	FMRC0020	410,720mE 6,793,201mN	440m	-55°→090°	150m	Assays Pending
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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>RC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC assay intervals calculated using Length Weighted Average method Anomalous/Reporting threshold: 0.50 g/t Au Maximum/minimum grade truncations have not been applied 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	<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>RC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assay intercepts are downhole length, true width 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 release showing the locations of RC holes. Schematic section along RC holes FMRC0008, 09 & 20. Summary tables of RC drilling visual exploration results are included within these tables. 																								
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"> RC drilling information and visual exploration results are provided within these tables. 																								
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological interpretation and review included in prospectus dated 3 Mar 2021. Recent nugget finds at North Guyer in announcement dated 21 Nov 2022. Recent nugget finds at North Guyer in presentation dated 24 Nov 2022. Included in AGM presentation in announcement dated 25 Nov 2022. 2.5km AC Gold anomaly at Guyer North in announcement dated 30 Nov 2022. 																								

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.

- Included in Exploration Update presentation dated 28 Dec 2022.
- Drill results extend gold mineralisation at Guyer in announcement dated 19 Jan 2023.
- Gold nugget anomaly extends to 5kms in announcement dated 9 Mar 2023.
- High-grade gold results at Guyer in announcement dated 22 May 2023.
- Gold assay results from AC drilling in announcement dated 19 June 2023.

- RC drilling has been conducted at Guyer North-West testing beneath the significant gold anomalism in the previous AC drill program.
- The AC gold anomalism is coincident with a significant surface gold nugget anomaly.
- RC drilling intersected a number of gently east dipping shear zones within the Andesite host rocks.
- These shear zones host mineralisation within a strong alteration envelope.
- The alteration assemblage contains quartz veining with pyrite, white mica, tourmaline, carbonates and chlorite.
- This is an alteration assemblage that is considered typical for Orogenic style mineralisation.
- The mineralised shears were intersected in three adjacent drill holes on the same section, this is significant because it demonstrates continuity.
- The samples have been dispatched to the lab in Kalgoorlie for assaying.
- Proposed follow-up drilling is being reviewed.

Table of Visual Exploration Results* FMRC0008							
Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Mineralisation Style	Sulphide Type	Visual Estimate Sulphide %	Visual Estimate Quartz %
FMRC0008	0	28	28	-	-	-	-
FMRC0008	28	29	1	-	-	-	3%
FMRC0008	29	37	8	-	-	-	-
FMRC0008	37	38	1	-	-	-	1%
FMRC0008	38	45	7	-	-	-	-
FMRC0008	45	46	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	0.5%	5%
FMRC0008	46	47	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	Trace	30%
FMRC0008	47	48	1	-	-	-	-
FMRC0008	48	49	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	Trace	5%
FMRC0008	49	52	3	-	-	-	-
FMRC0008	52	53	1	-	-	-	2%
FMRC0008	53	54	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	0.5%	30%
FMRC0008	54	57	3	-	-	-	-
FMRC0008	57	58	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	Trace	20%
FMRC0008	58	59	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	1%	5%

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary							
		FMRC0008	59	60	1	-	-	-	-
		FMRC0008	60	61	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	Trace	-
		FMRC0008	61	64	3	-	-	-	-
		FMRC0008	64	65	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	1%	10%
		FMRC0008	65	67	2	Disseminated	Pyrite	2%	50%
		FMRC0008	67	70	3	Disseminated	Pyrite	1%	20%
		FMRC0008	70	72	2	Disseminated	Pyrite	Trace	-
		FMRC0008	72	76	4	Disseminated	Pyrite	2%	20%
		FMRC0008	76	83	7	-	-	-	-
		FMRC0008	83	85	2	-	-	-	1%
		FMRC0008	85	100	15	-	-	-	-
		FMRC0008	100	102	2	Disseminated	Pyrite	Trace	5%

Table of Visual Exploration Results*							
FMRC0009							
Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Mineralisation Style	Sulphide Type	Visual Estimate Sulphide %	Visual Estimate Quartz %
FMRC0009	0	67	67	-	-	-	-
FMRC0009	67	68	1	-	-	-	1%
FMRC0009	68	71	3	-	-	-	-
FMRC0009	71	74	3	Disseminated	Pyrite	Trace	20%
FMRC0009	74	75	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	1%	20%
FMRC0009	75	78	3	Disseminated	Pyrite	Trace	-
FMRC0009	78	79	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	1%	5%
FMRC0009	79	83	4	Disseminated	Pyrite	1%	-
FMRC0009	83	89	6	-	-	-	-
FMRC0009	89	91	2	Disseminated	Pyrite	Trace	50%
FMRC0009	91	92	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	Trace	-
FMRC0009	92	93	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	5%	-
FMRC0009	93	94	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	5%	1%
FMRC0009	94	96	2	Disseminated	Pyrite	1%	5%
FMRC0009	96	100	4	Disseminated	Pyrite	1%	20%
FMRC0009	100	102	2	Disseminated	Pyrite	0.5%	1%
FMRC0009	102	104	2	-	-	-	-
FMRC0009	104	105	1	-	-	-	1%
FMRC0009	105	114	9	-	-	-	-
FMRC0009	114	115	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	Trace	-
FMRC0009	115	119	4	-	-	-	-
FMRC0009	119	120	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	Trace	1%

Table of Visual Exploration Results*							
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Criteria

JORC Code Explanation

Commentary

FMRC0020							
Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Mineralisation Style	Sulphide Type	Visual Estimate Sulphide %	Visual Estimate Quartz %
FMRC0020	0	18	18	-	-	-	-
FMRC0020	18	19	1	-	-	-	20%
FMRC0020	19	20	1	-	-	-	1%
FMRC0020	20	42	22	-	-	-	-
FMRC0020	42	43	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	Trace	20%
FMRC0020	43	44	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	Trace	50%
FMRC0020	44	45	1	-	-	-	-
FMRC0020	45	50	5	-	-	-	2%
FMRC0020	50	61	11	-	-	-	-
FMRC0020	61	63	2	Disseminated	Pyrite	Trace	-
FMRC0020	63	67	4	-	-	-	-
FMRC0020	67	69	2	Disseminated	Pyrite	Trace	1%
FMRC0020	69	70	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	Trace	5%
FMRC0020	70	73	3	Disseminated	Pyrite	1%	30%
FMRC0020	73	74	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	2%	30%
FMRC0020	74	81	7	Disseminated	Pyrite	1%	30%
FMRC0020	81	83	2	Disseminated	Pyrite	1%	2%
FMRC0020	83	87	4	-	-	-	-
FMRC0020	87	88	3	-	-	-	1%
FMRC0020	88	93	5	Disseminated	Pyrite	1%	30%
FMRC0020	93	95	2	Disseminated	Pyrite	1%	5%
FMRC0020	95	98	3	Disseminated	Pyrite	1%	10%
FMRC0020	98	103	5	-	-	-	-
FMRC0020	103	104	1	-	-	-	1%
FMRC0020	104	111	7	Disseminated	Pyrite	Trace	-
FMRC0020	111	130	19	-	-	-	-
FMRC0020	130	133	3	Disseminated	Pyrite	Trace	-
FMRC0020	133	134	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	Trace	5%
FMRC0020	134	138	4	-	-	-	-
FMRC0020	138	139	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	Trace	1%
FMRC0020	139	140	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	Trace	5%
FMRC0020	140	141	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	Trace	50%
FMRC0020	141	142	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	Trace	10%
FMRC0020	142	143	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	Trace	1%
FMRC0020	143	144	1	Disseminated	Pyrite	Trace	2%
FMRC0020	144	150	6	-	-	-	-

*In relation to the disclosure of visual exploration results, the company cautions that the visual

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>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.</p>
<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"> • Assaying of RC drill samples. • Follow-up RC drilling is being reviewed. • Proposed drilling shown on the collar plan included within the release.