

Broad Zone of Gold Mineralisation Intersected at Goose Well

Iceni Gold Limited (ASX: ICL) (Iceni or the Company) has intersected a new **broad zone of gold mineralisation** with multiple higher grade intervals within diamond drillhole FMDD0058 at its priority **Goose Well** target within the Company's flagship **14 Mile Well Gold Project** (14MWGP or Project), **located between Leonora and Laverton.**



Highlights

- Maiden diamond drillhole, **FMDD0058**, targeting the **Gander Fault** within the host monzogranite returned a broad gold mineralised interval of:
 - **20.62m @ 0.45 g/t Au** from 208.47m, incl. **0.32m @ 5.97g/t Au** from 216.96m, **0.50m @ 2.03g/t Au** from 222m and **0.46m @ 1.33g/t Au** from 225m.
- FMDD0058 intersected a broad ~54m low-grade mineralised envelope in altered monzogranite, with multiple high-grade quartz veins associated with lamprophyres immediately west of the Gander Fault.
- Further encouraging intercepts include:
 - **6.97m @ 0.25 g/t Au** from 1m, incl. **0.73m @ 1.54 g/t Au** from 2.77m.
 - **2.00m @ 0.65 g/t Au** from 109m, incl. **1m @ 1.09 g/t Au** from 109m.
 - **32.67m @ 0.15 g/t Au** from 28m
- Results support two styles of gold mineralisation within the Goose Well Intrusive Complex (GWIC):
 - Broad intervals of low grade stockwork mineralisation that include quartz veins hosting higher grade gold.
 - Quartz veining and silica carbonate altered monzogranite associated with north-south trending lamprophyres proximal to the Gander Fault, considered a new style of mineralisation at Goose Well.
- An emerging structural model indicates the Gander fault may have acted as a major fluid pathway, with gold preferentially deposited within favourable host rocks and structures west of the fault.
- A clear new **exploration target and model** has emerged, focused on second order splays off the Gander Fault where they may intersect favourable intrusive contacts, lamprophyres and zones of increased quartz veining and alteration.
- Next-phase east-west oriented RC drilling is being planned to test these structural targets and define the continuity and geometry of the gold system.

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Company Secretary

Projects

14 Mile Well
Welcome Creek

Capital Structure

Shares: 435,907,235

Iceni Managing Director, Wade Johnson, said:

"The results from FMDD0058 have delivered what we set out to achieve with this diamond hole, being a much better understanding of the geology, structure and distribution of gold mineralisation within the Goose Well Intrusive Complex.

"Importantly, the combined intercepts in the hole intersected a large ~54m mineralised envelope immediately west of the Gander fault, including multiple higher-grade quartz veins associated with deformed and altered lamprophyres. When combined with the structural information from the core, these results have significantly improved our understanding of the relationship between the Gander fault, the intrusive complex, lamprophyres and gold mineralisation.

"What is particularly encouraging is that we now have clearer geological vectors for targeting the system. The Gander Fault is interpreted as an important fluid pathway, with gold mineralisation developed within favourable intrusive rocks and structures which seem to be constrained to the western margin of the fault. This shifts our exploration focus away from simply targeting the main fault and towards the second and third order structures, intrusive contacts and vein systems associated with it. Iceni now has a clear exploration target for our next round of drilling.

"With this new understanding, we can approach the next phase of drilling with greater confidence and a much more targeted strategy along 1.8kms of the Gander Fault within our 100% tenure. Field reconnaissance and planning is underway for east-west oriented drilling to test the continuity and geometry of the gold system and build scale to the mineralisation identified to date."

The board of Iceni Gold Limited (ASX: ICL) (**Iceni** or the **Company**) reports recent assay results from the high-priority Goose Well target within the 14MWGP, where a 362m deep angled diamond drillhole has successfully intersected a broad zone of gold mineralisation with multiple narrower high-grade intercepts associated with the major Gander Fault.

Goose Well is located on the westernmost extent of the 14MWGP (Figure 1) and is considered a priority gold target in the Company's portfolio, based on geological character, historical gold workings, gold nuggets and supporting geochemical results (ICL ASX release 30 July 2024).

This high-priority target area adjoins the recent Everleigh Farm-In package (Figure 1) with Gold Fields Australia (ICL ASX release 27 August 2026). The complementary exploration programs by the parties will accelerate the geological understanding of the prospectivity of the broader 14MWGP and advance these two key targets towards potentially delivering a significant discovery. Importantly, the Area 1 target at Everleigh (ICL ASX release 27 August 2026) will test a key northeast trending structural offset of the Bellbird dolerite, which trends into the Goose Well intrusion.

The Goose Well target is centred on a multi-phase monzogranite/quartz-syenite intrusion, called the Goose Well Intrusive Complex (GWIC), which has contact metamorphosed surrounding rocks, forming a magnetite reaction rim, clearly defined in aeromagnetic imagery (ASX release 13 May 2024). Syenite host gold systems are a common feature of the Laverton greenstone belt, including Jupiter, Heffernans, Cameron Well and Wallaby, all known to be hosted or associated with syenite and lamprophyre intrusions.

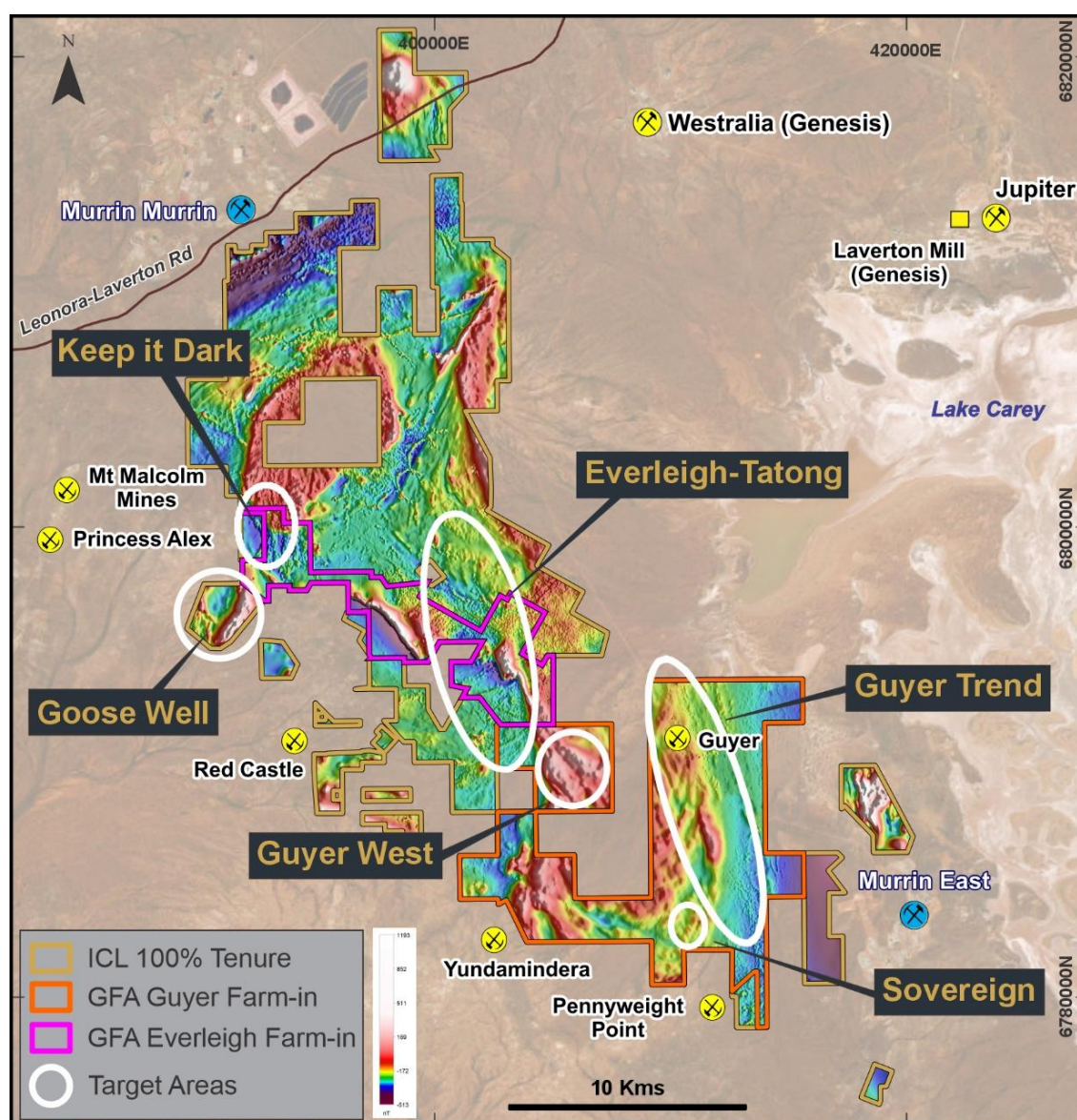


Figure 1 TMI Aeromagnetic Image (warm colours represent stronger magnetic signature) of the 14MWGP Area, highlighting the project's key target areas, including Goose Well in the west which sits within 100% ICL ground.

Goose Well Diamond Drill Program

A reinterpretation of exploration results at Goose Well identified a strong north-south structural influence on the broader mineralised system, reflected by multiple north-south trending >15ppb Au soil anomalies and a coincident demagnetised corridor interpreted by the Company as the Gander Fault (ICL ASX release 24 June 2026). Importantly, previous north-south oriented RC drilling showed increasing gold mineralisation eastwards towards this interpreted structure (ICL ASX release 15 April 2026).

Together, these observations led the Company to develop a new structural mineralisation framework for Goose Well and make a significant change to its targeting model, rotating the drill orientation by approximately 90 degrees to directly test the Gander Fault and its relationship with gold mineralisation. A single 362m angled diamond hole (FMDD0058) was subsequently completed in July 2026 to test the new model and improve understanding of the structural controls, vein geometry and intrusive architecture of the broader mineralised system (ICL ASX 14 July 2026).

FMDD0058 successfully intersected the Gander Fault from 228.3m, comprising a ~33m-wide zone of strong brittle deformation, fault-gouged quartz syenite–monzogranite and intensely sheared lamprophyre. The hanging wall to the main fault zone is marked by strong silica-carbonate alteration, multiple lamprophyres, together with a significant decrease in magnetic susceptibility, consistent with the demagnetised corridor identified in aeromagnetic data (Figure 2).

Drilling confirmed a complex, multi-phase intrusive system comprising quartz syenite - monzogranite intruded by multiple generations of north-south oriented lamprophyre dykes. Disseminated sulphides occur throughout the intrusive sequence, with greater abundance within the lamprophyres and along quartz vein selvages.

Structural analysis indicates that lamprophyres proximal to the Gander Fault are steeply dipping and trend NNE–SSW, broadly parallel to the orientation of the fault. Integration of these structural observations with the new assay results provides an improved understanding of the relationship between gold mineralisation, intrusive contacts, quartz veining and the Gander Fault architecture, and will assist in identifying priority structures for follow-up drilling within the Goose Well Intrusive Complex (Figures 2 and 3).

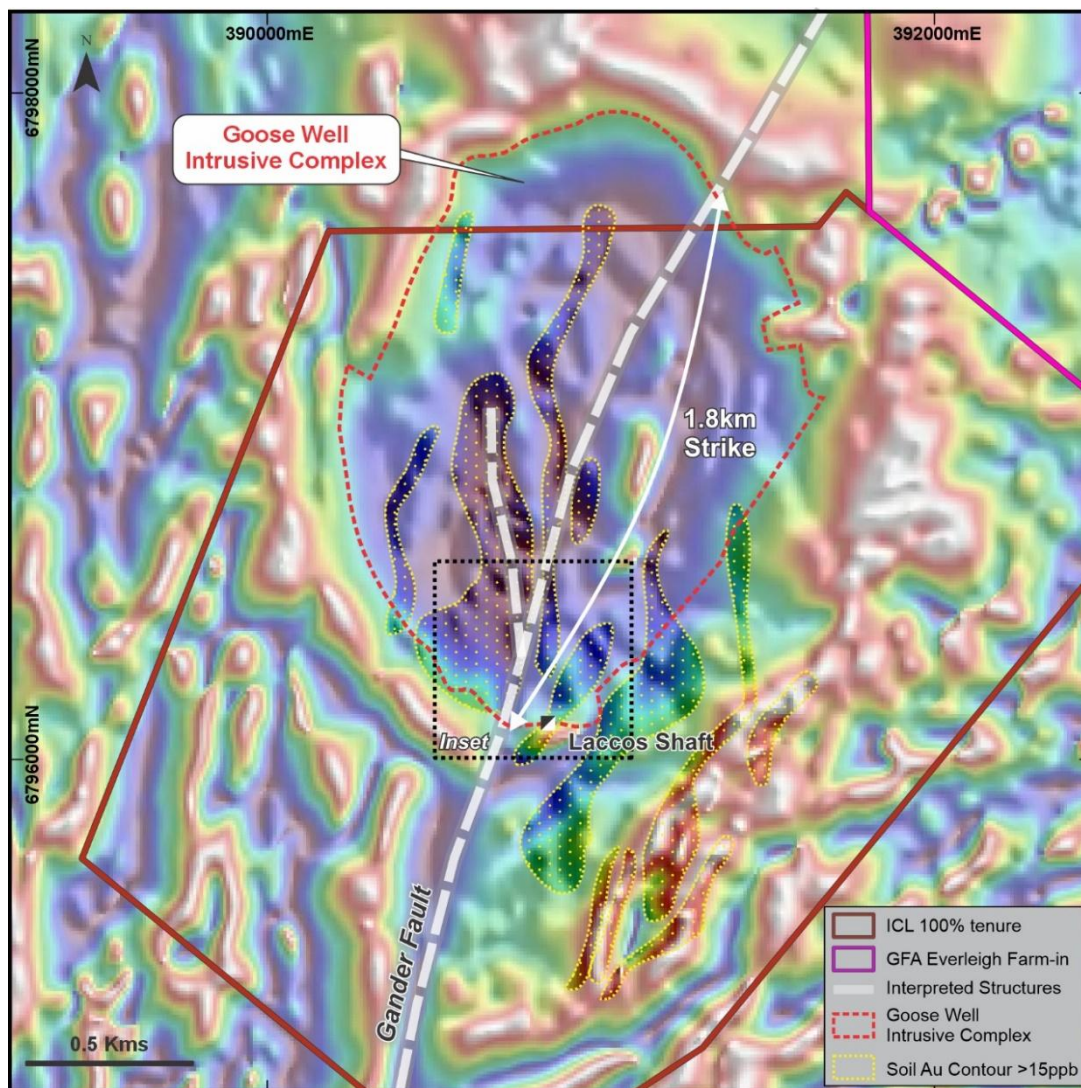


Figure 2 TMI aeromagnetic image (warm colours represent stronger magnetic signature) of the Goose Well Intrusive Complex showing the interpreted Gander Fault (magnetic low) with N-S trending >15ppb soil anomaly contours. Refer to Figure 3 for inset.

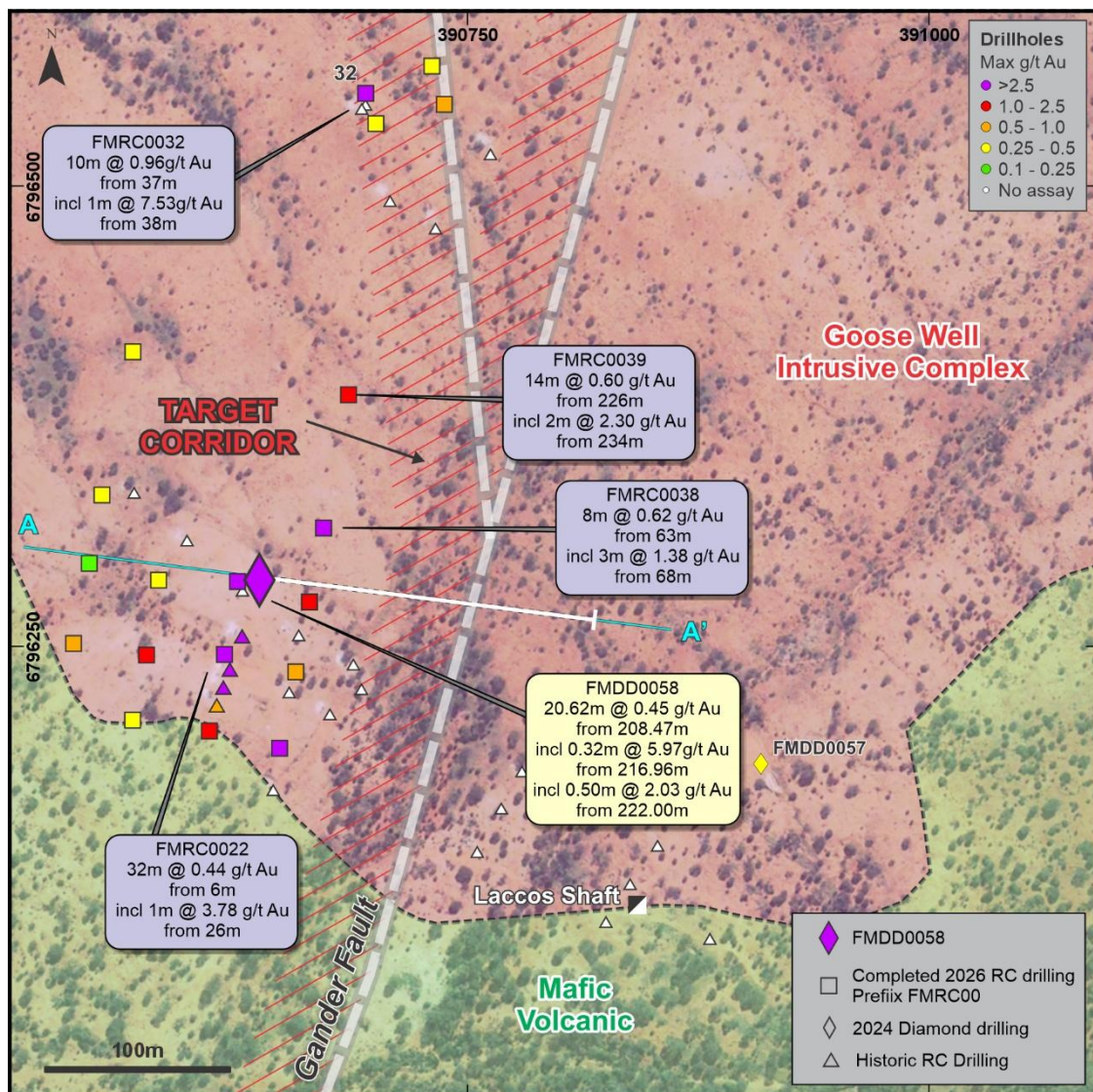


Figure 3 Simplified geology overlain aerial imagery at Goose Well showing Max Au grades and key intercepts from FMDD0058 and previous drilling. Figure shows 'Gander Fault' and the exploration target corridor for follow up drilling.

Goose Well Results

Diamond hole FMDD0058 returned a broad mineralised interval of 20.62m @ 0.45g/t Au from 208.47m (Figures 5 and 6), including several higher-grade intervals (see below). Integration of these assay results with detailed structural, alteration and vein logging supports the interpretation that at least two styles of gold mineralisation are present within the Goose Well Intrusive Complex (GWIC); high-grade quartz veining within broader low-grade stockwork style mineralisation, and quartz veining and alteration developed along the margins of north - south trending lamprophyres proximal to the Gander Fault corridor (Figures 3 and 4).

FMDD0058 intersected both mineralisation styles within a broader ~54m low-grade mineralised envelope hosted by silica-carbonate altered quartz syenite and monzogranite. Higher-grade quartz veins are locally associated with altered lamprophyres and with mineralisation focussed on the western side of the Gander Fault (Figures 5 and 6).

Significant intercepts from FMDD0058 include:

- **20.62m @ 0.45 g/t Au** from 208.47m, incl. **0.32m @ 5.97g/t Au** from 216.96m, **0.50m @ 2.03g/t Au** from 222m and **0.46m @ 1.33g/t Au** from 225m.
- **6.97m @ 0.25 g/t Au** from 1m, incl. **0.73m @ 1.54 g/t Au** from 2.77m.
- **2.00m @ 0.65 g/t Au** from 109m, incl. **1m @ 1.09 g/t Au** from 109m.
- **32.67m @ 0.15 g/t Au** from 28m

The emerging geological model suggests the Gander Fault acts as a major fluid pathway which has undergone multiple reactivations with both syn and post mineralisation brittle-ductile deformation events. During these events gold was preferentially deposited within favourable intrusive rocks and along second and third order structures where deformation and alteration appear to have focussed more on the western side of the Gander fault.

The Company interprets the increasing alteration approaching the Gander Fault as a marker of the main fault contact with lamprophyres. Early observations suggest that subsequent reactivation and brittle deformation of the fault zone potentially overprints the earlier mineralising system, with implications for fault offset of the broad gold mineralisation intersection.

Importantly, this interpretation provides a clear framework for future exploration. Follow-up drilling will target second and third-order structures (splays) branching from the Gander Fault, particularly where these structures intersect favourable intrusive contacts, lamprophyres and zones of increased quartz veining and alteration.

Structural intersections within the western side of the GWIC are considered priority targets where fluid flow may have been focused and potentially developed broader or higher-grade zones of gold mineralisation (see Figures 3 and 4).

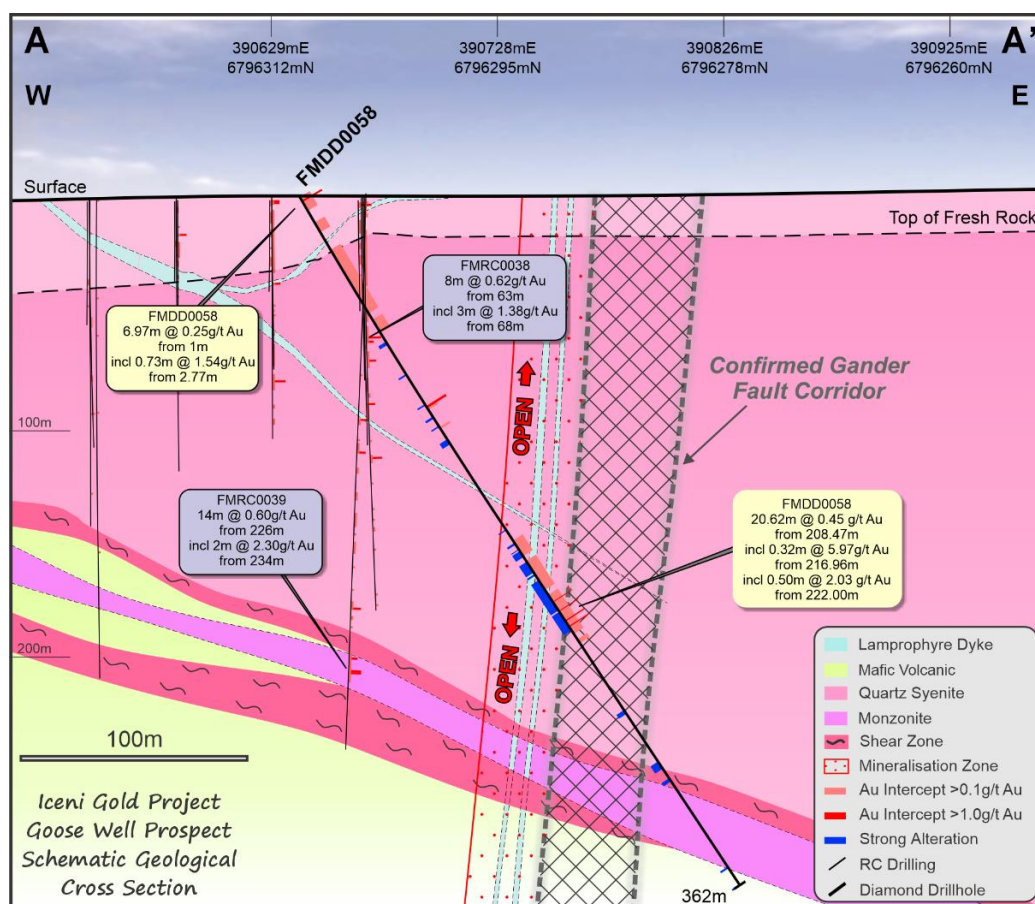


Figure 5: Core tray photos from FMDD0058 208.81-217.73m with gold grade overlain and high-grade intercepts in yellow. Demonstrates moderate to strong silica-carbonate alteration of the sheared quartz syenite intruded with N-S trending lamprophyre lenses bookended with massive quartz veining associated with high grade gold.

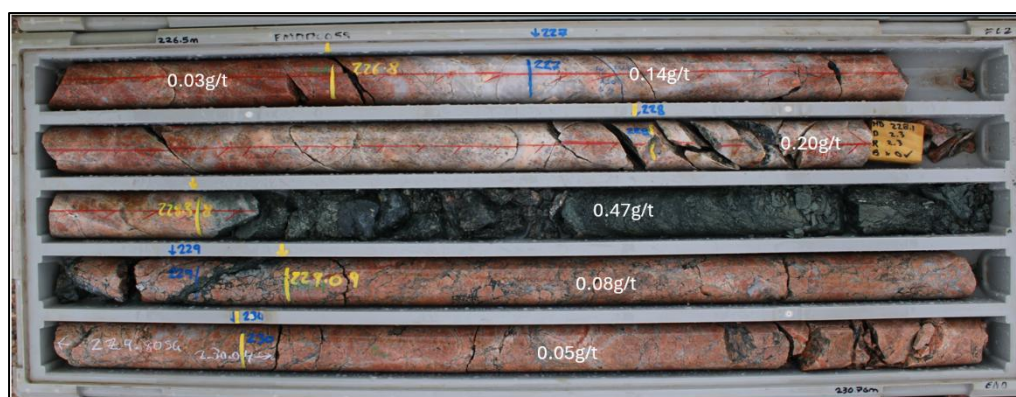


Figure 6: Core tray photo from FMDD0058 226.50-230.76m with gold grade overlain. Demonstrates commencement of intense late-stage brittle deformation associated to the Gander Fault with a strong mineralisation, alteration and veining control between the western and eastern side of the fault.

Next Steps

FMDD0058 has not only successfully delivered a broad strong gold intercept, but it has also provided important new structural and geological information which confirms that previous drilling orientations within the GWIC were suboptimal for testing mineralisation proximal to the Gander Fault. Integration of the diamond drilling results will continue to refine the geological model and guide the next phase of exploration.

Key next steps include:

- Multi-element analysis, expected in mid-September, will be integrated with geological, structural and petrophysical data to further characterise alteration and identify vectors to gold mineralisation.
- Future targeting will focus on second- and third-order structures (splays) off the Gander Fault, particularly where they intersect favourable intrusive contacts, lamprophyres and zones of increased alteration and quartz veining.
- Preliminary planning is underway for multiple wide-spaced east-west oriented RC transects to test the continuity, geometry and scale of gold mineralisation along the Gander Fault corridor and refine targets for follow-up drilling. Further diamond drilling is being considered to support the findings and structural interpretation.

Goose Well Background

The Goose Well tenements, acquired from prospectors in 2022 and 2024, were subject to an independent review, which identified several key programs that defined gold anomalism and mineralisation, including:

- A six-line soil sampling program on 400m spacing, which returned elevated gold and silver values ranging from 1 – 35ppb Au;
- High-grade gold (+10g/t Au) rock chips from old workings (Laccos shaft) (ICL ASX release 30 July 2024); and
- Several small RC drill programs completed by previous operators, including Normandy Mining (1994-96) and smaller prospectors (2008 and 2014).

The 2014 RC program, under the ownership of a prospector, comprised eight holes for 564m and was completed under an earn-in arrangement between Money Mining and Westdrill. Historical documentation acquired indicated that the program intersected zones of gold mineralisation; however, as the original assay data and supporting documentation are not publicly available, the Company has taken a cautious approach and treated these results as indicative only. Accordingly, the Company undertook field validation, including collar location validation and systematic resampling of well-preserved drill spoil (ICL ASX release 3 March 2026) from four RC holes.

In addition, the Company completed a tenement-wide soil sampling program using the same methodology as the historic program that originally identified gold anomalism across the project area.

The program aimed to confirm and better define the extent of anomalous gold in soils, and to assess whether these anomalies coincide with the GWIC and the interpreted structural framework developed by Southern Geoscience Consultants (**SGC**).

Rock chip sampling completed by the Company returned high-grade gold results, with peak values exceeding 20g/t Au, associated with strong silver (**Ag**), bismuth (**Bi**), and tellurium (**Te**) anomalism (ICL ASX releases 9 January 2023, 27 February 2024 and 3 March 2026). Mineralisation occurs in quartz veins hosting fresh sulphide or box works after sulphide. These samples occur within the anomalous soil zones coincident with areas of historical drilling.

In 2024, the Company drilled a single ~200m angled diamond drillhole (FMDD0057) targeting the down-dip extent of the north-dipping quartz-sulphide lode and lamprophyre dyke observed at Laccos shaft. The hole, collared 100m north of the shaft, intersected zones of quartz stockwork altered, monzo-granite, quartz-syenite, multiple lamprophyre dykes and a narrow (<1m) quartz lode, before intersecting an altered diorite porphyry and ending in sheared basalt (ASX release 30 July 2024).

Exploration at Goose Well during 2026 has progressively advanced the Company's understanding of the Goose Well Intrusive Complex (GWIC) and the structural controls on gold mineralisation. RC drilling, geophysics and multiple north-south trending >15ppb Au soil anomalies identified the Gander Fault as a key structural feature, with increasing gold mineralisation towards the structure prompting a revised drilling orientation to directly test the emerging structural model. The prevalence of lamprophyres on varying orientations and characteristics and the two styles of gold mineralisation over a broad area provides further evidence of a significant multi-phase gold system.

Authorised by the board of Iceni Gold Limited.

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For further information regarding Iceni Gold Limited please visit our website www.icenigold.com.au

Table 1: Goose Well Diamond Drill Program Drill Collar Details:

Drillhole information for the Goose Well diamond drill program, collar location, orientation and end of hole depth (Datum GDA z51).

Hole ID	Easting (MGA94 Z51)	Northing (MGA94 Z51)	RL (m)	Type	Max. Depth (m)	Dip	Azi	Prospect
FMDD0058	390637	6796286	438	DD	362.3	-59.57	100.3	Goose Well

Table 2: Significant Diamond Drill Hole Results

Drillhole intersections tabulated below are weighted average calculated. Significant intersections >0.10 g/t, over 2m in length or >0.5g/t and over 1m are included in table. Gold intersections >1.0g/t but <1m in width are also included in table.

Hole No	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Downhole Intersection (m)	Au Results (g/t)	Gram Meter Interval (m) x Au (g/t)
FMDD0058	1	7.97	6.97	0.25	1.76
Including	2.77	3.5	0.73	1.54	1.12
	14	19	5	0.16	0.79
	28	60.67	32.67	0.15	4.75
	64	71	7	0.12	0.83
	109	111	2	0.65	1.29
Including	109	110	1	1.09	1.09
	1	121	1	0.17	0.17
	179.8	187.97	8.17	0.17	1.36
	190.53	205.8	15.27	0.19	2.89
	208.47	229.09	20.62	0.45	9.26
Including	212.05	212.36	0.31	1.38	0.43
Including	216.96	217.28	0.32	5.97	1.91
Including	222	222.5	0.5	2.03	1.02
Including	225	225.46	0.46	1.33	0.61
	232	234	2	0.175	0.35

About Iceni Gold

Iceni Gold Limited (Iceni or the Company) is an active gold exploration company that is focussed on two key projects in Western Australia. The primary focus is the 14 Mile Well Gold Project located in the Laverton Greenstone Belt and situated midway between the gold mining townships of Leonora and Laverton within 75kms of multiple high tonnage capacity operating gold mills (Figure 7). The Company also holds Exploration Licences covering the Welcome Creek Au-Cu target located approximately 140kms south of Telfer in the Paterson Province.

The Company continues to be focussed on multiple high priority target areas within the ~535km² 14 Mile Well tenement package (Figures 1 and 7). The large contiguous tenement package is located on the west side of Lake Carey and west of the plus 1-million-ounce gold deposits at Mount Morgan, Granny Smith, Sunrise Dam and Wallaby. The 14 Mile Well Gold Project makes Iceni one of the largest landholders in the highly gold endowed Leonora-Laverton district.

Many of the tenements have never been subjected to systematic geological investigation. Iceni is actively exploring the project using geophysics, metal detecting, surface sampling and drilling. Since May 2021, this foundation work has identified priority gold target areas at Everleigh, Goose Well, Keep It Dark and the 15km-long Guyer Trend. The Guyer Trend forms part of a Farm-In Agreement and potential Joint Venture with Gold Fields Australia (formerly Gold Road Resources), announced on 18 December 2024. On 30 June 2026, Iceni announced a second Farm-In Agreement with Gold Fields over the high-priority Everleigh Project, significantly expanding the strategic partnership across the 14 Mile Well Gold Project. Gold Fields remains Iceni's second-largest shareholder, alongside major shareholder Yandal Investments Pty Ltd, providing a strong foundation of long-term strategic support.

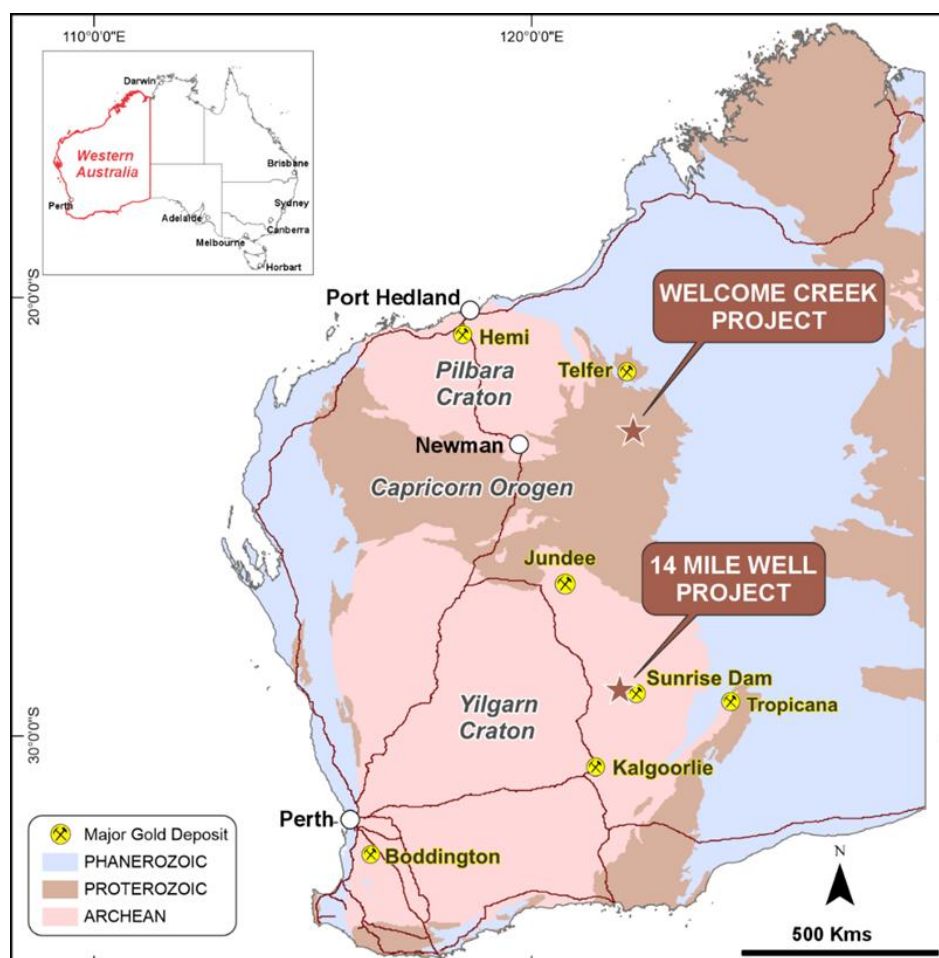


Figure 7 Iceni Gold's Western Australian projects - 14 Mile Well Gold Project in Leonora-Laverton district, Eastern Goldfields and Welcome Creek Copper-Gold Project in Northwest Officer Basin

Supporting ASX Announcements

The following announcements were lodged with the ASX and further details (including supporting JORC Tables) for each of the sections noted in this Announcement can be found in the following releases. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. Note that these announcements are not the only announcements released to the ASX but are specific to exploration reporting by the Company of previous work at the Goose Well Target area within the 14 Mile Well Gold Project.

- **27 August 2026** Commencement of Gold Fields Everleigh Farm-In
- **4 August 2026** \$700K raised to Support Exploration programs
- **31 July 2026** Quarterly Activities Report – Quarter Ended 30 June 2026
- **14 July 2026** Gander Fault Confirmed at Goose Well
- **24 June 2026** Diamond Drilling Underway at Priority Goose Well Gold Target
- **20 May 2026** Exploration Update – Advancing Multiple Targets.
- **24 April 2026** Quarterly Activities – Quarter Ended 31 March 2026
- **15 April 2026** RC Results Reveal Upside Along Gander Fault at Goose Well.
- **1 April 2026** Exploration Update – Drilling Completed at Goose Well.
- **23 March 2026** \$1.55M Raised and Strategic Tenement Acquisition.
- **3 March 2026** Priority Drill Target Identified at Goose Well.
- **11 June 2025** \$2.5m Raised to Advance Exploration Programs.
- **31 July 2024** Quarterly Activities Report – Quarter Ended 30 June 2024.
- **30 July 2024** Exploration Update – Diamond Drilling Program Completed.
- **13 May 2024** Company Update Presentation.
- **13 May 2024** \$1.7m raised to Accelerate Gold Exploration at the 14 Mile Well Project.
- **27 February 2024** RC Drilling and Exploration Update at 14 Mile Well.
- **9 January 2023** Iceni Gold Exploration Update – Goose Well Target Area Discovered.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration targets and exploration results is based on information compiled by Wade Johnson, a Competent Person who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Wade is employed by Iceni Gold Limited as Managing Director and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the JORC Code. Wade Johnson consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his work in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data for Goose Well.

(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.	- The sampling noted in this release has been carried out using Diamond (DD) drilling at Goose Well within the 14 Mile Well Gold Project. A single 362.3m DD hole was completed by the Company at the project in 2026. - The DD hole was drilled on an azimuth of 100 degrees. - Diamond Drilling is used to obtain drill core, which is cut in half, lengthways, using a diamond saw, sample length is dependent on geology and geologist discretion; lengths are maintained to a minimum of 0.14m and a maximum of 2.10m, the entire sample of half core 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-TRACTM downhole tool. Diamond drilling contractor is Westralian Diamond Drilling. Geology, structure orientation, 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).	The single diamond drill hole completed by the Company was drilled by Westralian Diamond Drillers. The hole was collared as HQ2 diameter core down to 101.6m, subsequently reducing to NQ2 diameter. Drill core was oriented using Reflex ACT II/III™ downhole tool. Drill hole was surveyed using Single Shot Reflex EZ-TRACTM 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.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<i>have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	- 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. - 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 processed and geologically logged at the Company's 14 Mile Well core yard site - 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 quantitatively/measured to provide accurate data. - The drill core is photographed prior to cutting and sampled at a drill core processing facility at Dynamic core yard, Kalgoorlie. - 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 a Discoverer auto diamond saw. - HQ2/NQ2 Drill core is cut into ½ core before being sampled. Sample length is dependent on geology; lengths are maintained to a minimum of 0.14m and a maximum of 2.10m. - 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 sample sizes 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 in the core tray 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.	- Samples are routinely analysed for gold using the 30g Fire Assay technique with AAS finish at BV Atbara laboratory, Kalgoorlie. Selected samples are also analysed for a suite of 59 elements using a mixed acid digest with ICP finish. - The lab procedures for sample preparation and analysis are considered industry standard. - Magnetic susceptibility measurements were recorded every metre of the hole using a KT-10. Measurements were taken on core to industry standard practice. - Quality control processes and internal laboratory checks demonstrate acceptable levels of accuracy and precision. - At the laboratory, regular assay repeats, lab standards, checks, and blanks, were analysed.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	- The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. - The use of twinned holes. - Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. - Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	- The assay results have been reviewed by various company personnel and minor sampling errors identified were checked against the field sample record sheet and corrected. Significant intersections are validated by the senior geologist. - No holes were twinned. - Capture of geological logging and sampling is electronic using Toughbook hardware and LogChief software. Sampling data is also recorded on a hard copy sample record sheet (cut sheets) by the field assistant or geologist who is physically sampling the core. Data entry is later completed in LogChief. The data is then transferred to the Company's database manager, Maxwells, to be loaded into Datashed. Validation checks are completed both before and after importing the data to the database to ensure accuracy. - The sample record sheets are scanned and saved on the Company network server. The original hard copies are retained and filed. - Assay files are received electronically from the laboratory by the Company geologists and database manager. Assay files are saved to the server. - There has been no adjustment to the assay data. The primary Au field reported by the laboratory is the value used for plotting, interrogating, and reporting.
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 positions were initially surveyed using a hand-held Garmin GPS, with a horizontal (easting, northing) accuracy of +/-5m. - Whilst drilling, downhole surveys were completed using a Single Shot Reflex EZ-TRACTM downhole tool to track deviation. - Downhole surveys were completed using a reflex nonmagnetic multishot gyro (EX-Trac). - No mineral resource estimations form part of this announcement. - Grid system is GDA20 zone 51. - The project has a nominal RL of 400m. Topographic elevation is captured initially by using the hand-held GPS and then by the differential GPS survey.
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.	- DD samples composite range from 0.14 to 2.10m, but generally 1m. All diamond core is cut and sampled. - No assay compositing has been applied. - Drill data spacing is not yet sufficient for mineral resource estimation.
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.	- Drilling optimally intersected the targeted structures. - Insufficient data has been collected to statistically determine if drilling orientation has introduced a sampling bias, this will be addressed by drilling more holes or a scissor hole.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	- Individual samples were collected in polyweave bags and delivered to BV Kalgoorlie in a bulka bag via Icenii personnel. - BV reconciled the samples received against the Icenii submission form to notify of any missing or extra samples. Following analysis, the sample pulps and residues are retained by the laboratory in a secure storage yard.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	- The sampling methods being used are industry standard practice. - All the results from this drill program were reviewed by the Senior Geologist and the Managing Director. No specific site audits or reviews have been conducted.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results Goose Well.

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	- 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.	- All exploration is located within Western Australia, located approximately 50km east of Leonora. The 14 Mile Well Project consists of a contiguous package of tenements covering approximately 535 square kilometres. - The work described in this report was undertaken on Prospecting Licenses P39/5593. The tenement is current and in good standing with the Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DEMIRS) of Western Australia. The tenements are wholly owned under title by 14 Mile Well Gold Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Icen Gold Ltd.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	- The area being tested by the exploration campaign is considered by the Company to be inadequately drill tested by previous explorers. - Historical exploration work has been completed by numerous individuals and organisations. 1970s – Kevin John Laccos Shaft sunk, returning high grade gold and silver in quartz vein. Shaft is 1.8m by 3.05m, exposing the vein to 8m down dip, metallurgical testwork. 1980 – 1981 Agreement made between Kevin John Laccos and Richard Peter Ladyman for Ladyman to acquire the lease. Richard Peter Ladyman Rock Chip sampling (WAMEX report A13055 and A13578) 1983-1986 – Hawk Investments Ltd (Joint Venture with Ladyman and others) drilled three RC holes RE1, RE2 (41m) and RE3 (35m) RE1 and RE2 were drilled to test the mineralisation indicated in the shaft. RE3 was drilled to test the structure 50m to the south, mapping, rock chip sampling completed. (WAMEX report A16178) 1994-1996 – Normandy 11 RC holes for 293m 4m comps to EOH, Au by Aqua Regia. Drilling followed up on - 80 soil sampling and rock chip sampling reported in 1995 (WAMEX report A45260 and A48104). 2001 – Goldfields Auger sampling (WAMEX report A61979, A63435 and A64131) 2008 – John Money 8 RC holes for 410m (not reported in WAMEX) 2014 – John Money 8 RC holes for 564m (not reported in WAMEX) 2016-2017 NTM Gold Ltd, Data review, mapping (WAMEX report A114921, A114544, A121359, and A121365) - The above reports and results are available in the public domain, and all relevant reports are within the mineral exploration reports database (WAMEX) held by the Western Australian Department of Mines, Petroleum, and Energy.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Geology	• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	• The 14 Mile Well Project is located in the Murrin greenstone belt (of the Kurnalpi Terrane), situated between the Keith-Kilkenny Tectonic Zone to the west, and the Celia Tectonic Zone to the east. The 14 Mile Well Project tenements are mostly covered by alluvial, colluvial and lacustrine material with some granite and basalt outcrop/subcrop. The Goose Well prospect consists of a structurally complex mafic greenstone sequence intruded by granitic to dioritic porphyries, likened to Sunrise Dam and Wallaby Syenite. Structurally controlled lode development is the primary mineralisation style, with the gold mineralisation comprising of primarily shear zones and gold hosted quartz vein systems. Present is several generations of brittle-ductile faults and shears associated with mafic volcanics and felsic porphyry, in addition to late-stage lamprophyre dykes.
Drillhole Information	• <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:</i> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drillhole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i>	• Drill hole collar and survey data are included in Table 1 in the body of this announcement.
Data aggregation methods	• <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	• All reported significant intersections have been length weighted averaged. High grades have not been cut. • Significant Au intersections may include up to 2m of internal dilution. Smaller than 1m Au intersections >1.0g/t are included in Table 1.>0.10 g/t, over 1m in length are also included in Table 1. • Where present, higher-grade assay values equal to or greater than 1.0 g/t Au have been stated on a separate line below the main intercept, assigned with the text 'including'. • No metal equivalent values or formulas have been used. • No information has been excluded.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	• 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').	• All results are based on down-hole metres. • Given the wide spaced reconnaissance nature of the drilling, the geometry of the mineralisation reported is not sufficiently understood and the true width is not known.
<i>Diagrams</i>	• 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.	• Appropriate summary diagrams (cross-sections and plans) are included in the accompanying announcement.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	• 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.	• Significant assay results are provided in Table 2. • If any, significant assay results from historical drilling are noted in the text and figures of the report.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	• 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.	• All relevant Data has been included in the accompanying announcement.
<i>Further work</i>	• 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.	• This DD program combined with previous RC and DD drill results at Goose Well will provide additional targets for additional RC and DD drill programs which will test beneath the best bedrock gold anomaly locations and identify if mineralisation continues along the structural corridor. • In depth review of structural data is ongoing and will be further interrogated to inform the structural framework for Goose Well in order to identify zones of stronger alteration combined with intensifying shear to define follow up targets. Further drilling is also planned to effectively test the target at Northern target area.