

Gander Fault Confirmed at Goose Well

Iceni Gold Limited (ASX: ICL) (Iceni or the Company) has completed diamond drilling at the Goose Well target within the Company's flagship **14 Mile Well Gold Project** (14MWGP or Project), **located between Leonora and Laverton**, confirming the **Gander Fault** and advancing the Company's geological model for gold mineralisation.



Highlights

- **Diamond drilling completed at Goose Well, comprising a 362m deep angled hole** designed to improve understanding of the Goose Well Intrusive Complex (GWIC) and relationship to gold mineralisation.
- Hole FMDD0058 successfully intersected a major ~25m wide interval of broken and brecciated ground interpreted to represent the Gander Fault, confirming the Company's structural model.
- Multi-phase intrusive complex system identified, comprising quartz syenite and monzogranite intruded by multiple generations of lamprophyre dykes.
- Strong silica-carbonate alteration, abundant sulphides and progressive demagnetisation of the host intrusive rocks towards the Gander Fault support a significant hydrothermal system.
- Core observations refine the geological model, identifying steeply dipping lamprophyres parallel to the Gander Fault to support advancing the Company's understanding of the structural framework prospective for gold mineralisation.
- Core processing and sampling are underway, with assays due in August. Geological, petrophysical and structural data will be integrated into the exploration model to refine drill targeting.



Figure 1 Iceni Team processing Goose Well diamond core at 14MWGP.

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Projects

14 Mile Well
Welcome Creek

Capital Structure

Shares: 395,484,720

Iceni Managing Director, Wade Johnson, said:

"The completion of the single diamond drillhole at Goose Well has provided an important step in advancing our understanding of the Goose Well Intrusive Complex and its key structural controls on gold mineralisation. The core is currently being logged and processed, with assay results pending. Our initial core observations are already providing valuable insight that will guide our ability to effectively target within this significant mineralised system. Special thanks go to our drilling partners, WDD, for having a rig available and their efforts in turning this around efficiently.

"The diamond core has provided information that could not have been obtained through RC drilling alone, with early observations confirming the presence of a major fault corridor, named the 'Gander Fault', comprising a ~25m-wide zone of fault gouge and brecciated quartz syenite intrusion with intensely sheared lamprophyre. Multiple generations of quartz veining within both the quartz syenite and lamprophyre, together with silica-carbonate alteration halos surrounding the lamprophyre dykes, indicate a prolonged hydrothermal history. Importantly, the hole has changed our initial geological interpretation on the orientation and geometry of the lamprophyre units which are now thought to be more steeply dipping and likely parallel to the north trending Gander Fault.

"This drillhole represents a strategic investment in understanding the system, reducing exploration risk and positioning Iceni to effectively target new discoveries within the Goose Well Intrusive Complex. The team is pleased with the geological information obtained and looks forward to reporting assay results in due course."

The board of Iceni Gold Limited (ASX: ICL) (**Iceni** or the **Company**) is pleased to provide an update on exploration activities at the high priority Goose Well target within the 14MWGP, where a 362m deep angled diamond drillhole is now complete, which had the primary purpose of furthering the geological framework and controls on gold mineralisation.

Goose Well is located on the westernmost extent of the 14MWGP (Figure 2) 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).

The target is centred on a multi-phase monzo-granite/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). For example, the mineralisation at Jupiter, Heffernans, Cameron Well and Wallaby are known to be hosted or associated with syenite intrusions.

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).

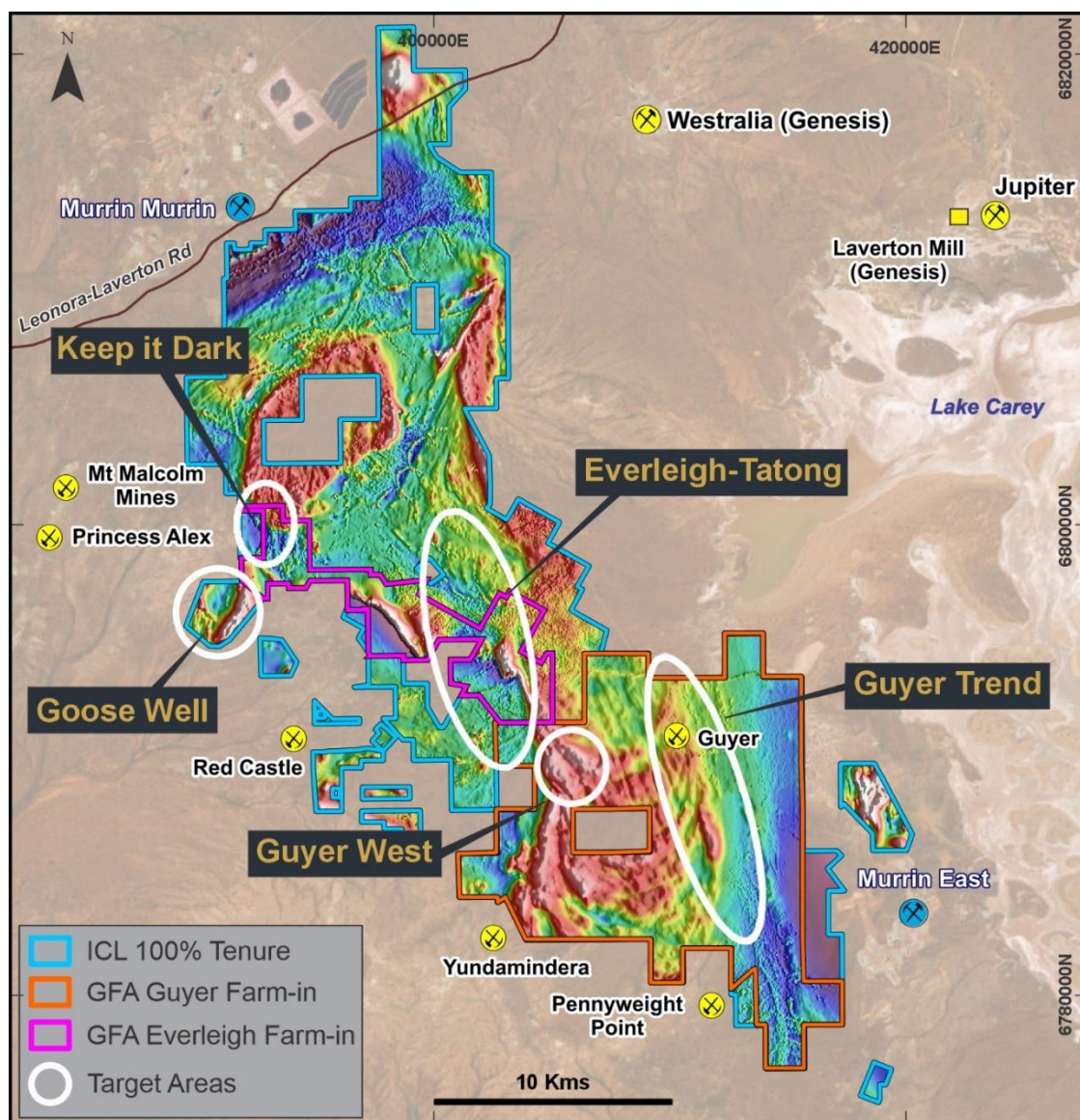


Figure 2 TMI Aeromagnetic Image (warm colours represent stronger magnetic signature) of the 14MWGP Area, highlighting the projects key target areas, including Goose Well in the west which sits within 100% ICL ground.

Goose Well Diamond Drill Program

The Company has completed a single 362m deep angled diamond drillhole at Goose Well. The hole was designed to follow up the 2026 RC drilling (Figure 3; ICL ASX release, 15 April 2026), which defined a broad mineralised intrusive system and highlighted the need to better understand the structural controls, vein geometry and intrusive architecture. The geology-focused hole was designed to achieve multiple objectives (ICL ASX release, 24 June 2026), including:

- Confirming the continuity of interpreted flat-lying, high grade mineralised structures to optimise future drill programs.
- Defining vein density at the main target areas.
- Characterising mineralised veins, including mineralogy, texture and structural orientation.
- Confirming the relationships between multiple intrusive phases within the Goose Well Intrusive Complex (GWIC) and their association with gold mineralisation.
- Investigating lamprophyres logged in RC drilling, including defining their relationship with major structures and association with gold.
- Intersecting and confirming the interpreted north-south trending Gander Fault and potential splays.

Initial geological observations from the core have confirmed the presence of a major fault corridor, named the Gander Fault, comprising a ~25m-wide zone from 222.21m of broken, brecciated and fault-gouged quartz syenite–monzogranite and intensely sheared lamprophyre (Figure 5).

Core logging has identified multiple intrusive phases of quartz syenite and monzogranite, subsequently intruded by multiple generations of lamprophyre dykes, confirming a complex magmatic history. The lamprophyres are regularly associated with silica–carbonate alteration of the host quartz syenite and monzogranite, with alteration intensity increasing towards the fault zone.

Handheld core magnetic susceptibility measurements decrease significantly over the Gander Fault, consistent with the demagnetised signature observed in the Company's aeromagnetic dataset (Figure 4) and providing further validation of the interpreted fault geometry.

The quartz syenite, monzogranite and lamprophyres contain disseminated sulphides, with predominantly abundant sulphides present within the lamprophyres, both disseminated within the intrusions and along quartz vein selvages.

Preliminary structural observations indicate the lamprophyres are steeply dipping, contrary to the previously interpreted shallow-dipping geometry, and broadly parallel to the north–south trending Gander Fault. FMDD0058 successfully exited the fault zone, intersecting quartz syenite and ending in the basalt footwall.

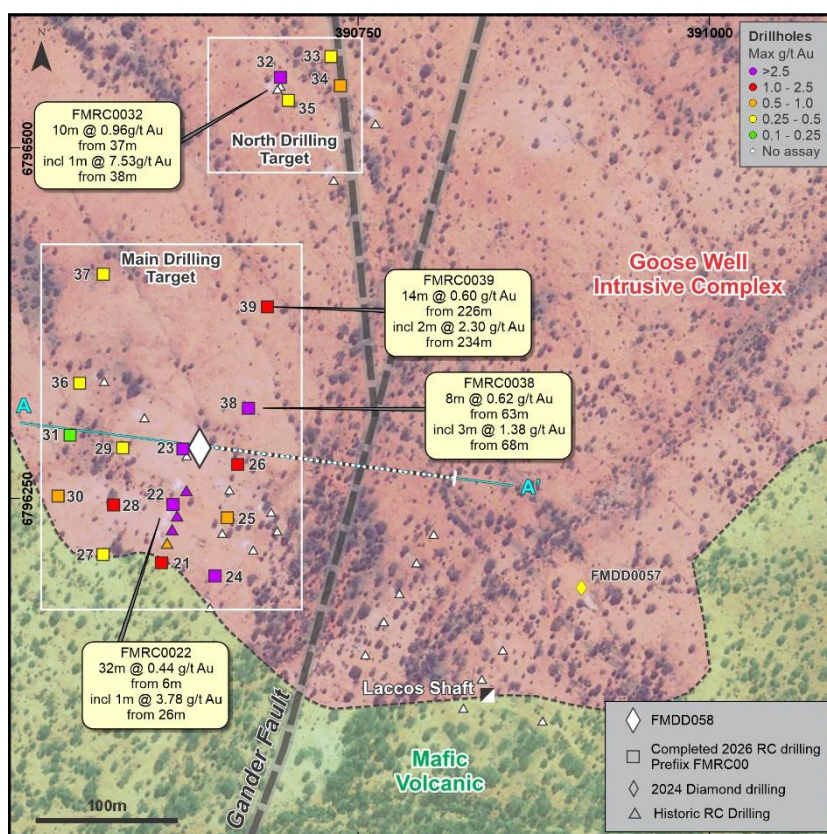


Figure 3 Simplified geology overlain aerial imagery at Goose Well showing Max Au grades and key intercepts of previous drilling. Figure also shows and the 'Gander Fault' and DD hole FMDD0058 location with trace.

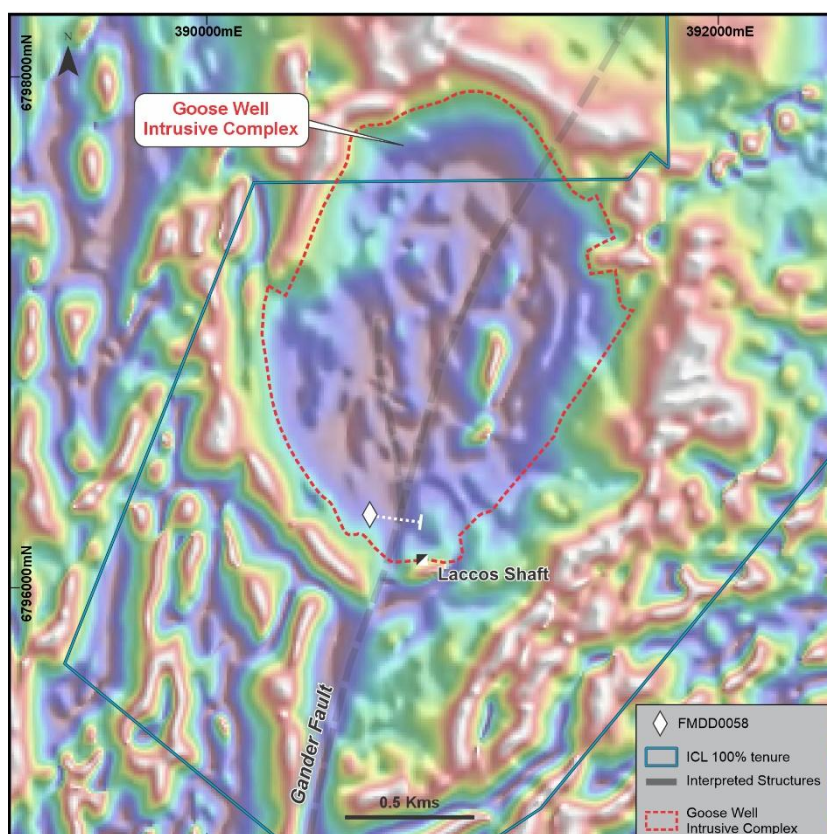


Figure 4 TMI aeromagnetic image (warm colours represent stronger magnetic signature) of the Goose Well Intrusive Complex showing the interpreted Gander Fault (magnetic low) and diamond hole FMDD0058 trace.


Tray 61: 222.21m – 226.5m

Quartz syenite porphyry - monzogranite exhibits progressively increasing carbonate-silica alteration towards the fault zone.

Tray 62: 226.5m – 230.76m

Quartz syenite porphyry - monzogranite brecciation with intensely sheared lamprophyre.

Tray 63: 230.76m – 234.8m

Quartz syenite porphyry - monzogranite intense brecciation (broken core) and fault gouge.

Tray 64: 234.8m – 238.4m

Quartz syenite porphyry - monzogranite intense brecciation.

Figure 5 Diamond core tray photographs (core blocks 222.21m to 238.4m), showing the Gander Fault intersected by drillhole FMDD0058. The quartz syenite porphyry - monzogranite host rock exhibits progressively increasing carbonate-silica alteration towards the fault zone, which comprises an approximately 25m-wide interval of intense brecciation (broken core), fault gouge and sheared lamprophyre.*

*Cautionary Note: The core tray photos displayed in Figure 5 are shown to highlight the Gander Fault represented by brecciated broken core and fault gouge, the planned target zone intersected by hole FMDD0058.

Next Steps

Ongoing geological, petrophysical and structural logging will be integrated into the geological model to determine how the Gander Fault has influenced the emplacement, alteration and gold mineralisation of the Goose Well Intrusive Complex. This work will refine the Company's exploration model and identify the key mineralised structures for follow-up drilling.

Core processing is underway, with assays expected in August.

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	-60	100	Goose Well

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 6). 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 ~645km² 14 Mile Well tenement package (Figures 1 and 6). 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.

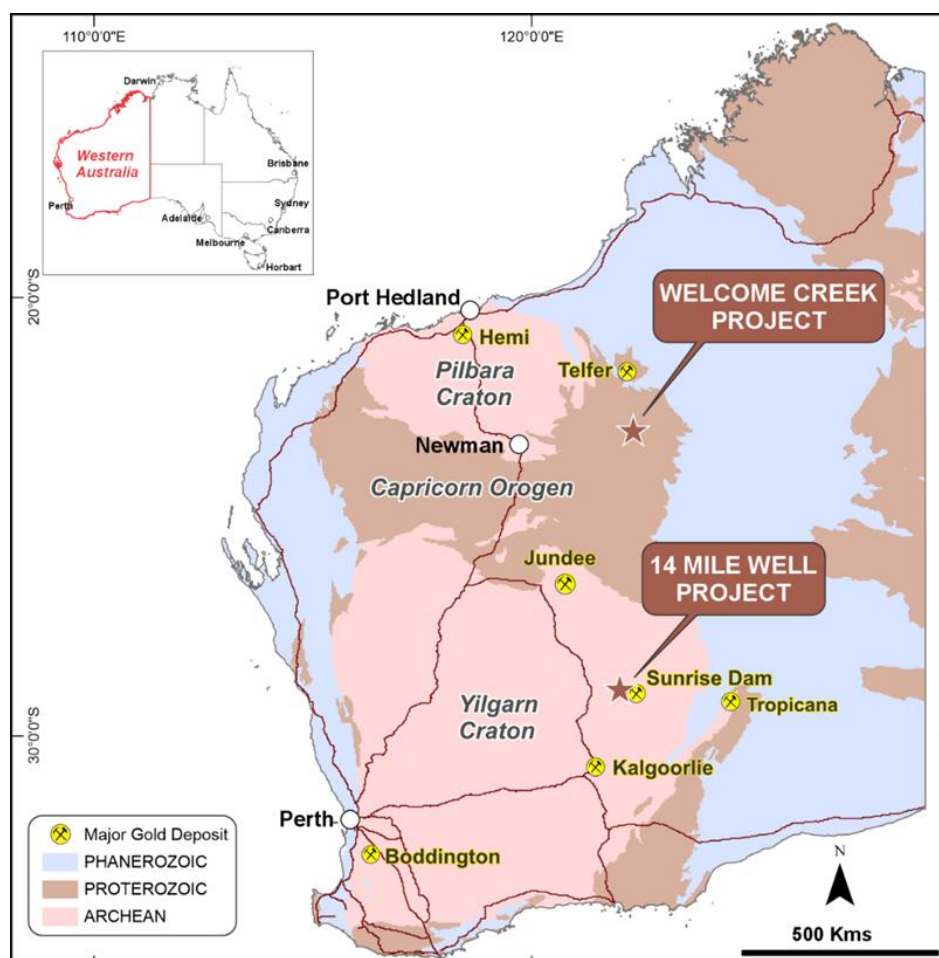


Figure 6 Iceni Gold's Western Australian projects - 14 Mile Well Gold Project in Leonora-Laverton district, Eastern Goldfields and Welcome Creek Copper-Gold Project in Northwest Officer Basin

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.

- **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.
- **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. - 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 0.2m and a maximum of 1.2m, 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, subsequently reducing down 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	DD - 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	<i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	DD - 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 14 Mile Well site - The entire length of the drill core is logged (100% of relevant intersections are logged).
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	DD No core has been sampled to date
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <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</i>	DD - No samples have been collected for submission to the laboratory - Magnetic susceptibility measurements were recorded every metre of the hole using a KT-10. Measurements were taken on core to industry standard practice.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<i>established.</i>	
<i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i>	<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>	DD No sampling or assaying of the core to date.
<i>Location of data points</i>	<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>	- Drill hole positions were initially surveyed using a hand-held Garmin GPS, with a horizontal (easting, northing) accuracy of +/-5m. A thorough assessment in the field was conducted. Using historic maps all historic drill hole collar locations were discovered. A differential GPS survey was completed by Lone star surveys. The accuracy of this was +/- 20mm Horizontal and +/- 35mm Vertical. - DD downhole surveys were completed using a Single Shot Reflex EZ-TRACTM downhole tool. - No mineral resource estimations form part of this announcement. - Grid system is GDA94 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.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<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>	DD - No sampling has been undertaken to date - Drill data spacing is not yet sufficient for mineral resource estimation.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<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>	DD - 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.
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	- DD samples will be collected in polyweave bags and delivered directly to BV Kalgoorlie in a bulka bag. - No core has been sampled to date and remains in possession of the Company
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	- The sampling methods being used are industry standard practice. - All the results fro this drill program will be 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>	<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.</i> <i>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.</i>	- 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 645 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>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	- 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.
<i>Geology</i>	<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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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.
<i>Drillhole Information</i>	<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. - The assay results are still pending, and no results are presented within this announcement.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<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>	The assay results are still pending, and no results are presented within this announcement.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i>	The assay results are still pending, and no results are presented within this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	Appropriate summary diagrams are included in the accompanying announcement
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	The assay results are still pending, and no results are presented within this announcement.
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.	All relevant Data has been included in the accompanying announcement.
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.	Core processing and sampling are underway, with assays expected in August. Geological, petrophysical and structural data will be integrated into the exploration model to refine drill targeting.