



ICENI GOLD
LIMITED

ASX RELEASE

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ICENI GOLD EXPLORATION UPDATE

1km Long Anomalous Strike at Deep Well

Exploration

Iceni Gold Limited has identified 6 key high priority target areas at the ~600km² tenement package around 14 Mile Well, situated on the western side of Lake Carey, ~ 50km from Laverton WA.

Deep Well: First Phase Air Core Drilling Completed

The first phase of Air Core (AC) drilling has been completed at Deep Well. The AC program was designed to provide context for the recent Diamond Drilling (DD) campaign, which was following up significant anomalous historic RAB intersections.

The DD defined alteration over a strike length of 200m and the AC drilling has been extremely successful, with results expanding the alteration zone over a strike length of 1km. The alteration zone remains open to the north and south. The alteration has a variable composition, but is visually dominated by red hematite, which has formed at the expense of magnetite, and is associated with white quartz veining, sulphides, silica, sericite and albite. Intermediate porphyries were also identified being intimately associated with the zones of hematite alteration and quartz veining. Observable trends in the alteration reflect the underlying trends in the magnetics (see figure 2). They are thought to be related to magnetite destruction by the alteration. The AC drilling is following up alteration identified in recent DD and known gold anomalism identified in historic exploration work.

Significant historic results at Deep Well include¹:

- KOW013 with 4m @ 0.66g/t Au, 4m @ 0.14g/t Au & 5m @ 3.32g/t Au
- KOW014 with 4m @ 0.16g/t Au, 8m @ 0.25g/t Au & 4m @ 0.55g/t Au

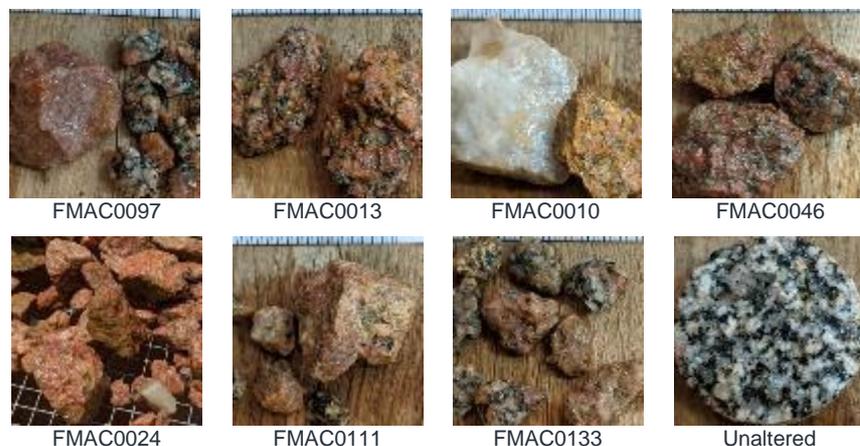


Figure 1: Alteration observed in AC samples from Deep Well with an unaltered specimen for comparison.

¹Refer to Independent Geologist Report in IPO prospectus dated 3 March 2021.

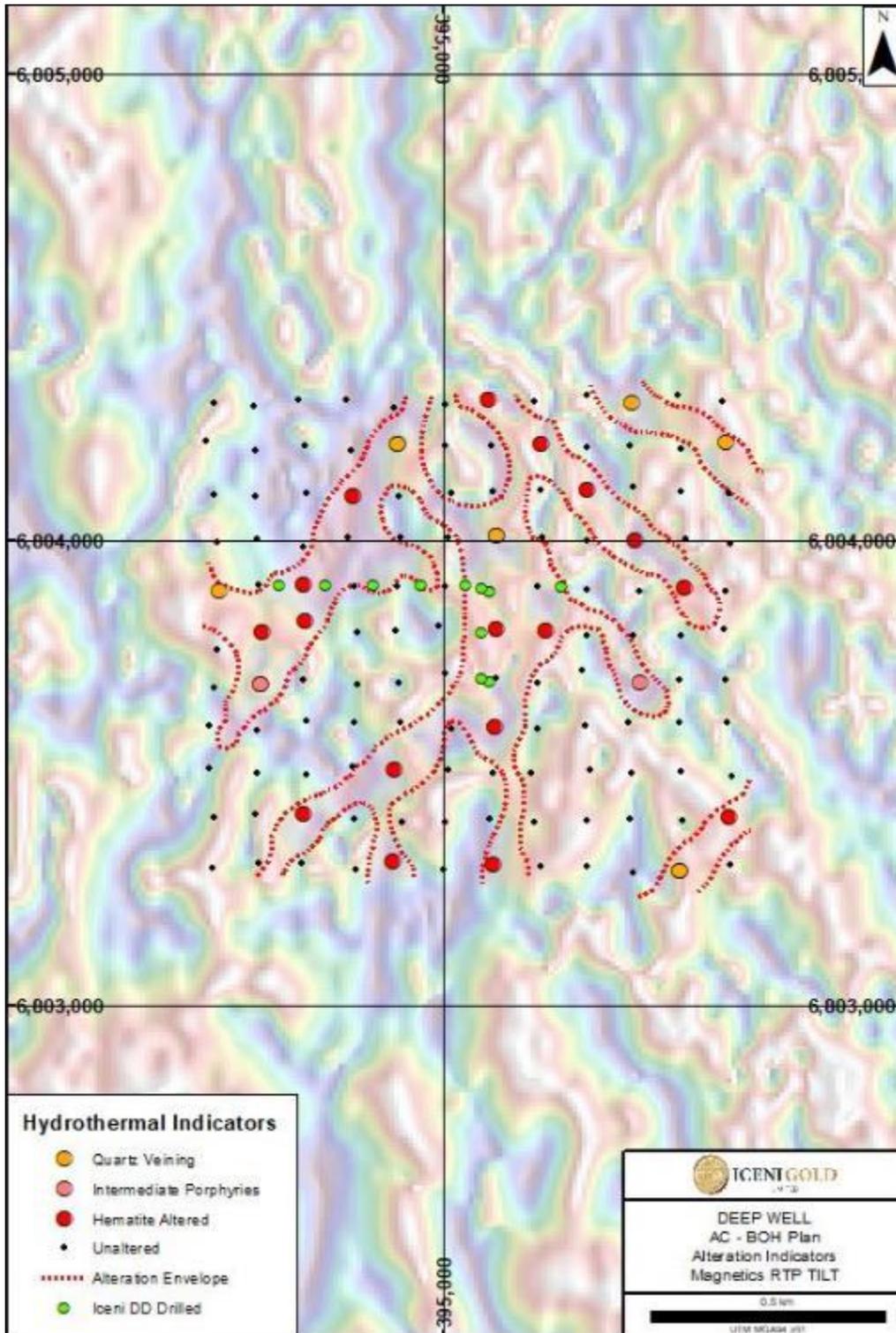


Figure 2: Schematic collar plan showing the 1km long anomalous zone, defined by the distribution of hydrothermal alteration indicators at Deep Well.

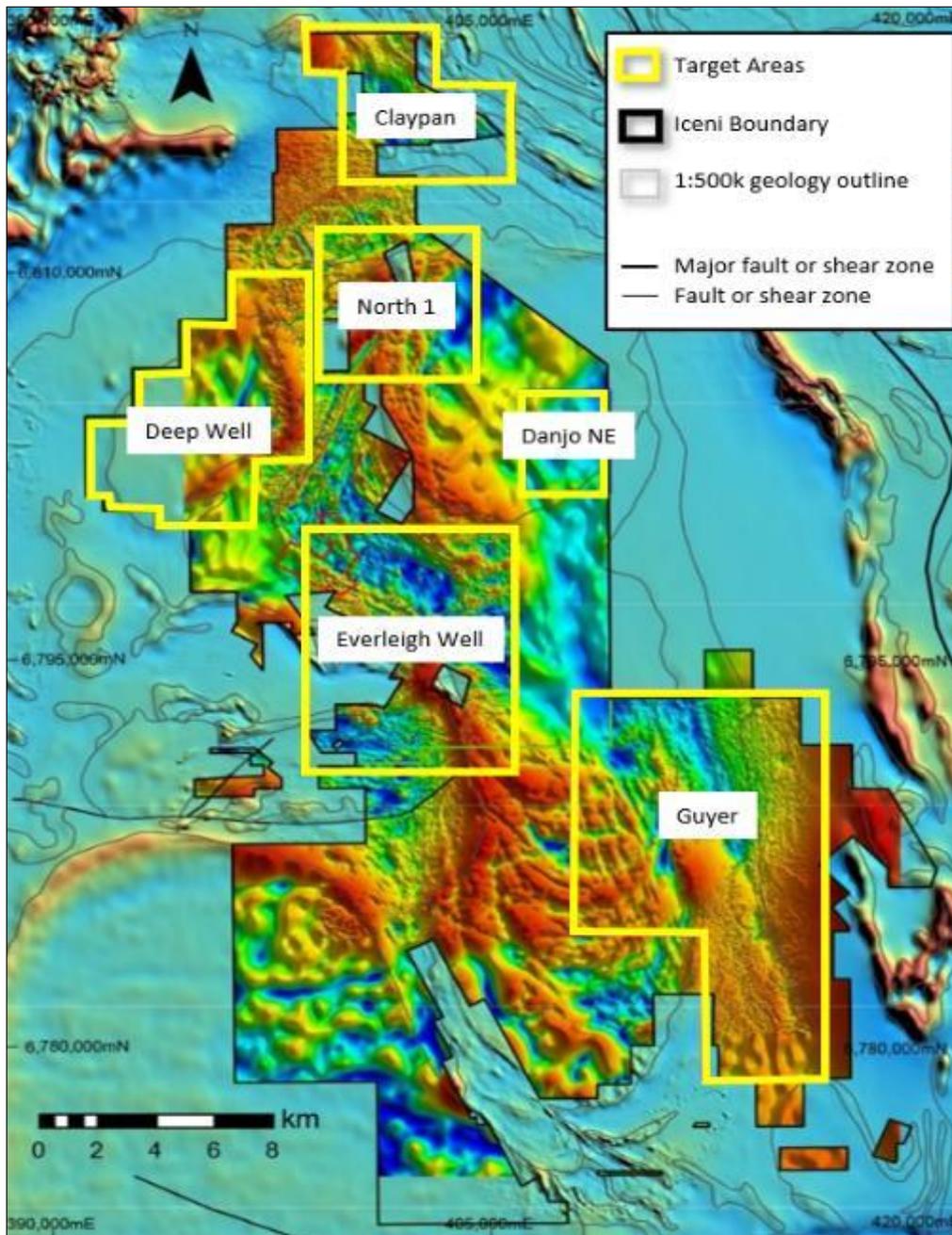


Figure 3: 14 Mile Well project area, showing the six key target areas. Image is RTP TMI magnetics, linework from regional geological interpretation.

Authorised by the Board of Iceni Gold Limited.

For further information, please contact:

Brian Rodan
Executive Chairman

David Nixon
Technical Director

ABOUT ICENI GOLD LIMITED

Iceni Gold Limited is a Perth based exploration company that operates the 14 Mile Well Gold project in the Laverton Greenstone Belt.

The project consists of a ~600km² tenement package on the west side of Lake Carey, the majority of which has never been subject to modern systematic geological investigation.

Competent Person Statement

Information in this announcement 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 years' experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a competent person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Nixon is a related party of the Company, being the Technical Director, and holds securities in the Company. Mr Nixon has consented to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results on the 14 Mile Well project was first released by the Company in its IPO prospectus dated 3 March 2021 and released on the ASX market announcements platform on 12 April 2021 (Prospectus). The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Prospectus.

– Ends –

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<p><i>Sampling techniques</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air Core drilling is used to obtain drill chips which is sampled using a PVC sample spear, 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. The EOH sample is sampled as a 1m sample using a PVC sample spear, the entire sample is pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay to analyse for Au and 0.3g is used for multielement analysis, where it is treated by four acid mixed acid digest and measured using a mass spectrometer and optical emission spectrometer. Another subsample is 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 compass and clinometer Air Core drilling contractor is Challenge Drilling Alteration and mineralisation have been identified by field geologists during routine sample inspection in the field and during logging of drill spoil.
<p><i>Drilling techniques</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air Core drilling using blade and a face sampling down hole hammer is used to penetrate hard formations. Samples are drill spoil/chips and as such are not oriented The drill hole collar is surveyed using a compass and clinometer
<p><i>Drill sample recovery</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chip recoveries are estimated visually. Core recoveries are recorded by the field crew when sampling. Cyclone and buckets are cleaned at the end of each rod. Insufficient data has been collected to statistically ascertain if a relationship exists between recovery and grade or if bias has been introduced due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material, this will be addressed as a greater dataset is generated.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<i>fine/coarse material.</i>	
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chip samples are logged at the rig site. • The Reconnaissance Air Core method is not suitable to support Mineral Resource Estimations • Samples are bagged at the rig site and transported from the rig site to a secure compound 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air Core spoil is sampled using a PVC sample spear, 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. • The EOH sample is sampled as a 1m sample using a PVC sample spear, the entire sample is pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay to analyse for Au and 0.3g is used for multielement analysis, where it is treated by four acid mixed acid digest and measured using a mass spectrometer and optical emission spectrometer. Another subsample is 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 Air Core is an acceptable industry standard and considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation being targeted and the grainsize of the rock being sampled. • The remaining drill spoil is retained at the rig site 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. • 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. 	<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. • The 2m composite sample size for Air Core is an acceptable industry standard and considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation being targeted and the grainsize of the rock being sampled. • The remaining drill spoil is retained at the rig site so it can be used as a reference and for check sampling. • Insufficient data has been collected to statistically determine if acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been met, this can only be assessed once a statistically valid dataset has been generated.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intersections are verified by field staff then validated by the Exploration Manager. Reference drill spoil is physically inspected to validate significant intersections. 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"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole collars are located using handheld Garmin GPSMAP64csx™, nominal accuracy is 3m. Grid system is GDA94 zone 51 The project has a nominal RL of 440m, a more accurate DTM, provided by geophysical contractors, is used for topographic control.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling is conducted in nominal 2m intervals. All Air Core is sampled. The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity but it is not appropriate for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimations. Nominal 2m sample composites, with 1m sample at EOH.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The orientation of sampling is considered appropriate with respect to the structures being tested. Earlier Diamond Drilling scissor holes addressed potential issues related to drilling orientation with respect to the orientation of mineralised 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.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples are stored in sealed polyweave bags within a larger Bulka bag, the Bulka bags are secured on pallets for transport Pallets of samples are transported by truck to the yard in Kalgoorlie The yard in Kalgoorlie is enclosed within a secured and locked compound with a monitored security system that includes internal and external video recording
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<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 ALS Laboratory in Perth for sample preparation and analysis, this lab is ISO/IEC 17025:2017 and ISO 9001:2015 accredited. The lab is subject to routine and random inspections.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air Core drilling at Deep Well is located in Western Australia within tenement E39/2083, the tenement was granted on 29/11/2018 and is Live. • The tenement is owned 100% by 14 Mile Well Gold Proprietary Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Icen Gold Limited.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ground at Deep Well has previously been held but poorly explored. • The area being tested by this drilling campaign has been inadequately drill tested by previous explorers. • Historical exploration work has been completed by several different companies over the years. 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. • The area has been actively avoided by explorers because it is underlain by granite, the majority of geologists in Western Australia historically assume granite is unprospective for gold.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploration is targeting Orogenic Gold and Intrusion Related Gold deposit styles. • At Deep Well the target is hosted by a quartz monzonite intrusive containing cognate xenoliths, mineralisation has been observed in diamond drilling, it is associated with quartz veining, hematite alteration and sulphides.
<i>Drillhole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary drill hole information is attached as Appendix A • Downhole length, grade and interception depth are not provided because assaying is yet to be completed

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assay intervals calculated using the Length Weighted Average technique Anomalous/Reporting threshold: 0.10g/t Au Maximum/minimum grade truncations are not used Intercepts may include 2m lengths of internal dilution Higher grade results are reported separately if they exceed > 3x the interval grade Metal equivalent values are not reported
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Downhole length, grade and interception depth are not provided because assaying is yet to be completed
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"> Collar plan is included in the release
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"> Not Applicable Downhole length, grade and interception depth are not provided because assaying is yet to be completed
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 and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic RAB drill results were included in the prospectus dated 3 Mar 2021. Commencement of Diamond Drilling was included in announcements date 27 May 2021 & 11 June 2021. Diamond drilling intersecting mineralisation at Deep Well was included in announcement dated 25 June 2021. Observations from diamond drilling were included in announcements dated 25 June 2021 & 27 August 2021. Commencement of AC drilling was included in announcement dated 27 August 2021. Strong hematite alteration associated with quartz veining and intermediate porphyries has been identified at Deep Well during the Air Core drilling program. Based on these intersections the existing alteration envelope has expanded in length to 1km along strike, following the principal structure (oriented north-south). The alteration envelope is unconstrained and remains open to the north and south.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several new alteration zones have been identified, oriented northeasterly and northwesterly. • Strong relationship observed between alteration zones (striking northerly, northwesterly and northeasterly), interpreted to reflect the magnetite destruction caused by the formation of the hematite alteration.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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"> • Air Core drilling program at Deep Well has been completed. As planned, the Air Core drilling rig has been redeployed on other targets within the 14 Mile Well/Guyer Well Projects. • These encouraging results will be analysed and follow up exploration programs will be designed to further advance the Deep Well target.

APPENDIX A – Summary Drill Hole Information

Hole ID	Northing MGA z51 m	Easting MGA z51 m	Dip	Azimuth Magnetic	EOH Depth m
FMAC0008	6804298	395593	-60°	090°	75
FMAC0009	6804311	395498	-60°	090°	44
FMAC0010	6804295	395399	-60°	090°	44
FMAC0011	6804310	395306	-60°	090°	55
FMAC0012	6804298	395194	-60°	090°	54
FMAC0013	6804299	395096	-60°	090°	65
FMAC0014	6804292	395005	-60°	090°	47
FMAC0015	6804284	394896	-60°	090°	53
FMAC0016	6804300	394792	-60°	090°	62
FMAC0017	6804299	394692	-60°	090°	74
FMAC0018	6804287	394597	-60°	090°	71
FMAC0019	6804295	394511	-60°	090°	55
FMAC0020	6804208	395601	-60°	090°	52
FMAC0021	6804194	395506	-60°	090°	53
FMAC0022	6804201	395398	-60°	090°	49
FMAC0023	6804200	395304	-60°	090°	59
FMAC0024	6804204	395207	-60°	090°	61
FMAC0025	6804202	395103	-60°	090°	66
FMAC0026	6804201	395003	-60°	090°	80
FMAC0027	6804207	394902	-60°	090°	73
FMAC0028	6804193	394804	-60°	090°	64
FMAC0029	6804203	394705	-60°	090°	52
FMAC0030	6804192	394601	-60°	090°	62
FMAC0031	6804211	394496	-60°	090°	53
FMAC0032	6804100	395608	-60°	090°	62
FMAC0033	6804105	395504	-60°	090°	56
FMAC0034	6804113	395404	-60°	090°	50
FMAC0035	6804106	395305	-60°	090°	65
FMAC0036	6804107	395208	-60°	090°	64
FMAC0037	6804103	395107	-60°	090°	62
FMAC0038	6804099	395016	-60°	090°	66
FMAC0039	6804094	394906	-60°	090°	68
FMAC0040	6804094	394808	-60°	090°	63
FMAC0041	6804101	394708	-60°	090°	67
FMAC0042	6804093	394601	-60°	090°	64
FMAC0043	6804097	394511	-60°	090°	46
FMAC0044	6803992	395610	-60°	090°	74
FMAC0045	6804003	395515	-60°	090°	64
FMAC0046	6803999	395406	-60°	090°	38
FMAC0047	6803998	395305	-60°	090°	71
FMAC0048	6804005	395212	-60°	090°	59
FMAC0049	6804008	395112	-60°	090°	71
FMAC0050	6804005	395009	-60°	090°	61
FMAC0051	6804007	394908	-60°	090°	68

Hole ID	Northing MGA z51 m	Easting MGA z51 m	Dip	Azimuth Magnetic	EOH Depth m
FMAC0052	6804006	394796	-60°	090°	68
FMAC0053	6803984	394702	-60°	090°	59
FMAC0054	6804001	394603	-60°	090°	71
FMAC0055	6803994	394519	-60°	090°	44
FMAC0056	6803891	395602	-60°	090°	63
FMAC0057	6803897	395512	-60°	090°	59
FMAC0058	6803890	395418	-60°	090°	44
FMAC0059	6803892	395306	-60°	090°	59
FMAC0060	6803899	395201	-60°	090°	57
FMAC0061	6803894	395102	-60°	090°	65
FMAC0062	6803901	395005	-60°	090°	65
FMAC0063	6803899	394902	-60°	090°	59
FMAC0064	6803899	394809	-60°	090°	62
FMAC0065	6803902	394702	-60°	090°	63
FMAC0066	6803905	394608	-60°	090°	70
FMAC0067	6803889	394521	-60°	090°	32
FMAC0068	6803808	395597	-60°	090°	28
FMAC0069	6803794	395505	-60°	090°	22
FMAC0070	6803796	395405	-60°	090°	28
FMAC0071	6803794	395304	-60°	090°	56
FMAC0072	6803806	395216	-60°	090°	59
FMAC0073	6803808	395112	-60°	090°	53
FMAC0074	6803814	394991	-60°	090°	48
FMAC0075	6803805	394898	-60°	090°	60
FMAC0076	6803803	394816	-60°	090°	56
FMAC0077	6803825	394706	-60°	090°	46
FMAC0078	6803802	394613	-60°	090°	43
FMAC0079	6803765	394518	-60°	090°	34
FMAC0080	6803699	395599	-60°	090°	51
FMAC0081	6803701	395503	-60°	090°	59
FMAC0082	6803694	395418	-60°	090°	48
FMAC0083	6803720	395294	-60°	090°	67
FMAC0084	6803693	395201	-60°	090°	67
FMAC0085	6803704	395112	-60°	090°	58
FMAC0086	6803714	395005	-60°	090°	46
FMAC0087	6803693	394904	-60°	090°	46
FMAC0088	6803690	394816	-60°	090°	45
FMAC0089	6803701	394700	-60°	090°	44
FMAC0090	6803689	394610	-60°	090°	47
FMAC0091	6803683	394510	-60°	090°	56
FMAC0092	6803610	395603	-60°	090°	48
FMAC0093	6803608	395503	-60°	090°	50
FMAC0094	6803609	395394	-60°	090°	62
FMAC0095	6803600	395302	-60°	090°	53

Hole ID	Northing MGA z51 m	Easting MGA z51 m	Dip	Azimuth Magnetic	EOH Depth m
FMAC0096	6803594	395199	-60°	090°	47
FMAC0097	6803599	395109	-60°	090°	53
FMAC0098	6803595	395017	-60°	090°	47
FMAC0099	6803608	394909	-60°	090°	44
FMAC0100	6803610	394809	-60°	090°	53
FMAC0101	6803612	394710	-60°	090°	36
FMAC0102	6803593	394602	-60°	090°	44
FMAC0103	6803602	394501	-60°	090°	62
FMAC0104	6803493	395613	-60°	090°	54
FMAC0105	6803504	395506	-60°	090°	50
FMAC0106	6803500	395400	-60°	090°	56
FMAC0107	6803508	395313	-60°	090°	36
FMAC0108	6803500	395188	-60°	090°	35
FMAC0109	6803500	395106	-60°	090°	45
FMAC0110	6803505	395012	-60°	090°	53
FMAC0111	6803507	394896	-60°	090°	32
FMAC0112	6803514	394806	-60°	090°	34
FMAC0113	6803495	394707	-60°	090°	35
FMAC0114	6803500	394602	-60°	090°	48
FMAC0115	6803509	394503	-60°	090°	57
FMAC0116	6803404	395609	-60°	090°	50
FMAC0117	6803398	395509	-60°	090°	56
FMAC0118	6803400	395398	-60°	090°	57
FMAC0119	6803398	395304	-60°	090°	43
FMAC0120	6803394	395194	-60°	090°	23
FMAC0121	6803400	395097	-60°	090°	47
FMAC0122	6803393	395003	-60°	090°	16
FMAC0123	6803393	394913	-60°	090°	24
FMAC0124	6803403	394811	-60°	090°	41
FMAC0125	6803411	394701	-60°	090°	32
FMAC0126	6803411	394600	-60°	090°	26
FMAC0127	6803406	394511	-60°	090°	61
FMAC0128	6803302	395612	-60°	090°	44
FMAC0129	6803290	395503	-60°	090°	53
FMAC0130	6803285	395405	-60°	090°	53
FMAC0131	6803301	395307	-60°	090°	32
FMAC0132	6803300	395206	-60°	090°	27
FMAC0133	6803302	395105	-60°	090°	39
FMAC0134	6803294	395000	-60°	090°	40
FMAC0135	6803311	394893	-60°	090°	14
FMAC0136	6803292	394813	-60°	090°	38
FMAC0137	6803306	394698	-60°	090°	44
FMAC0138	6803307	394608	-60°	090°	50
FMAC0139	6803295	394509	-60°	090°	47

- Due to the flat topography all holes have been assigned a nominal collar RL of 440m
- All drill holes are on tenement E39