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8th February 2022

ACN: 113 025 808

ASX Announcement—Magnetite Range Exploration update

- Head assay analytical results have now been received for the 2021 Julia Deposit reverse circulation percussion (RCP) drilling programme.
- Downhole geophysical logging of open 2021 RCP holes was completed 21 January 2022. Delivery of final log datasets is pending.
- CSA Global Pty Ltd (CSA Global) have commenced cross sectional geological interpretations based on head assay results.
- Composite intervals for Davis Tube Recovery (DTR) test work shall be determined based on head assay results and derived geological domaining from cross sectional interpretations.
- Anticipate DTR test work to commence in mid to late-February 2022.

ASX : ACS

- Planning of further infill reverse circulation percussion drilling at Julia is underway.
- An update to the Julia mineral resource estimate ('MRE') by CSA Global is scheduled to commence in March 2022.

Accent Resources NL (ASX: ACS) ('Accent' or 'the Company') is pleased to provide the following update on exploration activities including preliminary results from the drilling at the Company's Magnetite Range Project ('MRP') in the Mid-West region of Western Australia.

As previously announced, a total of 57 RCP drill holes for 9,861m were drilled across the Julia deposit at the Company's MRP in Q3 of 2021. The drilling was designed to infill historical drilling across Julia down to a nominal 100m (east) by 50m (north) spacing, with the aim of increasing confidence in the geological interpretations and to support an updated MRE planned to be undertaken in 2022.

An image showing the project location and drill hole coverage across the Julia deposit is included as Figure 1, and 2021 RCP drill hole collar details are included as Table 1.



Figure 1: Magnetite Range Project, Julia deposit location plan showing 2021 and historical drill holes.

The results reported in this announcement reflect head assay results from XRF analysis.

CSA Global have commenced cross sectional geological interpretations, integrating the 2021 drill hole data with historical data. The objective of the interpretation will be to identify and delineate via geological domaining the higher Fe grade magnetite domains with low deleterious elements.

Preliminary interpretations based on head assay results and geological logging of the RCP chips are consistent with the historical geological model and include:

- Two distinct banded iron formation (BIF) units are present along the strike length of the Julia deposit referred to as the Upper BIF and Lower BIF. The BIF units host the magnetite mineralisation that is the focus of the Company's exploration programme at MRP and are stratigraphically part of the Windanning Formation.
- The thicknesses of the BIF intervals vary along strike and down dip, likely representing a combination of post depositional layer parallel folding and faulting as well as syn-depositional soft sediment slumping.
- The magnetite mineralisation within the Upper BIF has a greater concentration of sulphide alteration in the form of blebby, disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite.
- The Lower BIF typically hosts only trace fine grained pyrite and pyrrhotite sulphide alteration.





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An update to the current mineral resource estimate over the Julia deposit is planned in 2022. Additionally, the Company has commenced planning further infill RCP drilling across the 'core' of the Julia deposit where the thickest intercepts of BIF have been identified through historical work and confirmed by the 2021 drilling programme. This next round of infill drilling is scheduled for Q2 2022.

ASX : ACS

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
MGRC096	508031	6738663	-60	210	140
MGRC097	508046	6738704	-60	210	200
MGRC098	508117	6738645	-70	210	170
MGRC099	508212	6738567	-60	210	152
MGRC100	508235	6738612	-60	210	192
MGRC101	507311	6738997	-60	210	100
MGRC102	507336	6739039	-60	210	150
MGRC103	507488	6738917	-60	210	160
MGRC104	507511	6738957	-60	210	180
MGRC105	507623	6738961	-70	210	191
MGRC106	507669	6738831	-60	210	170
MGRC107	507691	6738871	-60	210	200
MGRC108	508780	6738245	-60	210	140
MGRC109	508920	6738052	-60	210	60
MGRC110	508943	6738098	-60	210	132
MGRC111	508965	6738143	-60	210	168
MGRC112	508993	6738173	-60	210	198
MGRC113	507342	6739189	-70	210	282
MGRC114	507514	6739163	-70	210	348
MGRC115	507159	6739097	-60	210	96
MGRC116	507186	6739143	-60	210	150
MGRC117	507209	6739180	-60	210	186
MGRC118	507301	6739122	-70	210	198
MGRC119	506969	6739211	-60	210	90
MGRC120	506988	6739250	-60	210	126
MGRC121	507016	6739292	-60	210	168
MGRC122	506864	6739261	-60	210	84
MGRC123	506972	6739441	-60	210	252
MGRC124	506798	6739385	-60	210	108
MGRC125	506754	6739488	-65	210	168
MGRC126	506776	6739535	-65	210	198
MGRC127	507935	6738871	-60	210	264

 Table 1:
 2021 Julia RCP drill hole details (co-ordinates are in GDA94-50)



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Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
MGRC128	507975	6738752	-70	210	228
MGRC129	508082	6738733	-60	210	216
MGRC130	508533	6738473	-60	210	124
MGRC131	508532	6738471	-60	210	180
MGRC132	508497	6738381	-60	210	108
MGRC133	508517	6738425	-60	210	138
MGRC134	508579	6738342	-60	210	90
MGRC135	508597	6738385	-60	210	138
MGRC136	508619	6738420	-60	210	186
MGRC137	508285	6738502	-60	210	114
MGRC138	508308	6738545	-60	210	168
MGRC139	508342	6738587	-60	210	216
MGRC140	508260	6738656	-60	210	234
MGRC141	507535	6739002	-60	210	234
MGRC142	507673	6739039	-70	210	320
MGRC143	507625	6738989	-60	210	246
MGRC144	507715	6738912	-60	210	216
MGRC145	507362	6739089	-60	210	192
MGRC146	506822	6739431	-60	210	150
MGRC147	506848	6739474	-60	210	192
MGRC148	507052	6739143	-60	210	84
MGRC149	507103	6739229	-60	210	174
MGRC150	507126	6739274	-60	210	210
MGRC151	506890	6739306	-60	210	108
MGRC152	506939	6739388	-60	210	174

Table 2: 2021 RCP drilling significant results (>25% Fe, <0.2% S, and lithology equals BIF)

Drill Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Fe (%)	S (%)	SiO2 (%)	Al2O3 (%)
MGRC096	56	60	4	34.2	0.097	44.9	0.43
MGRC096	62	66	4	35.23	0.129	43.27	0.3
MGRC096	68	92	24	35.25	0.03	44.06	0.68
MGRC096	96	108	12	34.94	0.08	43.98	0.58
MGRC097	98	104	6	34.38	0.036	42.76	1.91
MGRC097	108	114	6	35.7	0.017	40.77	2
MGRC097	120	122	2	29.95	0.023	47.45	0.89
MGRC097	124	130	6	35.01	0.041	43.93	0.55



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Drill Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Fe (%)	S (%)	SiO2 (%)	Al2O3 (%)
MGRC098	100	106	6	32.29	0.088	45.45	1.05
MGRC098	108	132	24	35.89	0.051	44.61	0.49
MGRC098	134	140	6	32.28	0.084	47.34	1.84
MGRC099	84	86	2	25.22	0.051	53.81	1.61
MGRC099	88	90	2	32.5	0.014	46.87	0.86
MGRC099	100	116	16	34	0.1	45.87	0.95
MGRC100	118	120	2	33.45	0.094	47.67	0.54
MGRC100	120	122	2	35.04	0.079	45.78	0.44
MGRC100	124	132	8	28.97	0.171	49.13	0.99
MGRC100	134	138	4	31.25	0.082	48.85	0.69
MGRC100	140	144	4	31.6	0.163	48.18	0.88
MGRC100	146	148	2	31.87	0.103	48.22	1.28
MGRC100	170	172	2	28.44	0.175	49.83	2.33
MGRC101	34	40	6	32.35	0.008	46.67	0.45
MGRC101	44	54	10	31.06	0.032	48.89	0.63
MGRC101	60	80	20	33.71	0.029	47.61	0.36
MGRC102	26	40	14	30.99	0.012	46.69	2.86
MGRC102	46	48	2	33.39	0.146	44.02	2.75
MGRC102	82	84	2	25.59	0.126	56.55	0.53
MGRC102	88	90	2	34.37	0.06	38.39	1.4
MGRC102	96	98	2	34.22	0.039	42.96	0.87
MGRC102	102	126	24	35.42	0.032	45.2	0.36
MGRC103	40	42	2	26.53	0.058	51.31	0.33
MGRC103	48	102	54	34.53	0.022	46.26	0.37
MGRC104	20	40	20	33.13	0.044	44.13	3
MGRC104	46	50	4	31.22	0.181	48.83	2.17
MGRC104	52	54	2	33.96	0.177	45.34	1.58
MGRC104	88	140	52	35.58	0.034	44.36	0.36
MGRC105	126	128	2	29.66	0.159	51.32	1.95
MGRC105	172	178	6	35.31	0.039	43.68	0.35
MGRC105	180	191	11	33.5	0.032	47.06	0.45
MGRC106	4	10	6	35.14	0.034	37.44	5.79
MGRC106	12	30	18	31.5	0.009	46.9	2.91
MGRC106	38	78	40	34.13	0.026	44.23	0.68
MGRC106	80	84	4	34.93	0.071	44.69	0.24
MGRC106	86	104	18	31.4	0.029	48.97	0.24



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Drill Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Fe (%)	S (%)	SiO2 (%)	Al2O3 (%)
MGRC107	60	62	2	32.22	0.181	48.82	1.33
MGRC107	68	70	2	30.81	0.192	48.49	2.35
MGRC107	84	144	60	33.68	0.038	46.08	0.51
MGRC107	146	148	2	26.59	0.033	53.29	0.41
MGRC108	100	114	14	34.46	0.063	45.46	0.67
MGRC108	116	118	2	33.17	0.147	45.78	1.51
MGRC109	12	20	8	31.58	0.045	46.41	3.54
MGRC109	24	38	14	36.47	0.006	43.38	0.8
MGRC110	78	82	4	36.5	0.03	43.6	0.4
MGRC111	120	126	6	32.06	0.117	48.07	0.67
MGRC111	128	132	4	36.18	0.157	44.41	0.27
MGRC112	174	186	12	34.53	0.077	45.58	0.41
MGRC113	208	210	2	27.52	0.1	50.77	3.56
MGRC113	236	244	8	32.86	0.083	47.47	0.44
MGRC113	246	258	12	31.87	0.048	47.29	0.7
MGRC114	210	216	6	29.45	0.19	48.38	2.9
MGRC114	286	320	34	33.55	0.052	46.08	0.5
MGRC114	322	326	4	33.33	0.03	45.27	0.88
MGRC115	20	42	22	28.89	0.012	49.1	2.52
MGRC115	50	78	28	35.1	0.042	44.83	0.54
MGRC116	24	36	12	33.76	0.003	43.86	2.21
MGRC116	38	44	6	28.81	0.165	49.67	2.5
MGRC116	48	50	2	32.34	0.192	48.17	1.33
MGRC116	54	56	2	31	0.151	48	2.43
MGRC116	72	78	6	29.65	0.182	50.95	1.87
MGRC116	102	122	20	34.84	0.039	45.27	0.52
MGRC117	110	112	2	25.63	0.137	50.24	4.15
MGRC117	142	158	16	34.33	0.042	46.32	0.52
MGRC118	148	174	26	35.39	0.059	43.4	0.86
MGRC119	14	42	28	31.09	0.053	46.51	2.49
MGRC119	54	72	18	35.05	0.029	43.87	0.53
MGRC120	66	70	4	31.92	0.172	46.82	2.25
MGRC120	72	80	8	29.36	0.337	50.08	2.49
MGRC120	92	108	16	34.87	0.029	44.81	0.49
MGRC121	108	110	2	30.46	0.081	48.81	2.4
MGRC121	136	152	16	33.33	0.076	47.2	0.5



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Drill Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Fe (%)	S (%)	SiO2 (%)	Al2O3 (%)
MGRC122	10	32	22	30.58	0.006	46.13	2.92
MGRC122	42	56	14	35.05	0.03	44.89	0.42
MGRC123	156	162	6	30.94	0.144	47.54	2.8
MGRC123	198	208	10	34.38	0.08	45.22	0.44
MGRC124	20	36	16	31.03	0.015	45.41	2.52
MGRC124	38	44	6	32.59	0.13	46.09	2.17
MGRC124	68	84	16	33.3	0.06	45.19	0.37
MGRC125	118	142	24	33.91	0.053	44.88	0.34
MGRC126	158	176	18	33.97	0.016	45.68	0.26
MGRC127	160	164	4	29.71	0.15	49.49	2.89
MGRC127	166	170	4	30.32	0.121	49.39	1.99
MGRC127	190	246	56	34.37	0.038	44.9	0.4
MGRC127	248	250	2	32.61	0.111	46.42	0.98
MGRC128	106	138	32	34.47	0.046	45.36	0.69
MGRC128	140	142	2	25.63	0.19	50	0.3
MGRC128	144	152	8	33.45	0.062	43.17	0.61
MGRC128	154	186	32	34.01	0.047	46.44	0.44
MGRC130	120	122	2	29.78	0.106	48.28	2.81
MGRC131	136	152	16	34.27	0.085	45.13	0.68
MGRC132	22	30	8	28.5	0.007	48.82	3.45
MGRC132	34	38	4	31.22	0.057	43.69	2.48
MGRC132	40	52	12	36.21	0.08	44	0.42
MGRC132	58	60	2	26.54	0.129	43.98	3.32
MGRC133	78	80	2	31.16	0.031	46.52	0.97
MGRC133	94	108	14	33.98	0.115	45.75	0.49
MGRC133	112	114	2	35.85	0.073	44.3	0.53
MGRC134	50	52	2	35.25	0.158	45.23	0.61
MGRC134	56	64	8	38.06	0.046	40.3	0.52
MGRC134	70	74	4	32.38	0.076	41.88	2.53
MGRC135	94	96	2	32.98	0.17	46.66	0.76
MGRC135	98	108	10	34.56	0.092	43.79	0.59
MGRC135	114	116	2	28.92	0.066	44.83	3.65
MGRC136	152	154	2	32.62	0.197	44.89	2.3
MGRC137	60	62	2	33.04	0.156	46.09	1.04
MGRC137	64	68	4	30.49	0.124	50.53	0.31
MGRC137	88	90	2	32.85	0.018	43.35	0.81
MGRC137	102	104	2	33.15	0.065	43.91	1.76



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Drill Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Fe (%)	S (%)	SiO2 (%)	Al2O3 (%)
MGRC138	100	102	2	33.52	0.19	47.51	0.76
MGRC138	110	114	4	32.97	0.131	46.77	0.49
MGRC138	120	122	2	31.15	0.193	48.37	0.76
MGRC138	124	126	2	30.99	0.149	47.42	1.42
MGRC138	128	130	2	26.57	0.032	57.03	0.9
MGRC138	136	140	4	31.67	0.011	46.75	0.75
MGRC138	146	148	2	29.58	0.039	48.79	2.48
MGRC139	158	160	2	28.24	0.123	55.49	0.49
MGRC139	164	166	2	35.19	0.186	42.89	1.17
MGRC139	170	180	10	30.32	0.111	51.17	0.29
MGRC139	192	200	8	35.31	0.032	42.17	1.24
MGRC140	186	190	4	29	0.094	46	2.49
MGRC140	192	198	6	32.15	0.117	44.43	1.65
MGRC140	214	216	2	26.77	0.11	47.71	3.59
MGRC141	96	98	2	32.83	0.179	45.11	2.31
MGRC141	136	142	6	30.34	0.123	49.46	0.49
MGRC141	144	148	4	33.7	0.086	46.15	0.66
MGRC141	154	160	6	34.15	0.06	45.81	0.43
MGRC141	162	192	30	34.96	0.028	44.93	0.57
MGRC142	198	202	4	29.69	0.136	49.87	2.51
MGRC142	258	266	8	32.47	0.028	47.95	0.5
MGRC142	268	270	2	29.31	0.159	52.36	0.77
MGRC142	272	310	38	33.11	0.041	47.18	0.59
MGRC143	132	134	2	28.71	0.194	53.8	1.31
MGRC143	136	138	2	25.51	0.173	51.14	3.56
MGRC143	174	224	50	34.35	0.037	46.01	0.41
MGRC144	92	94	2	31.64	0.155	47.82	2.38
MGRC144	102	118	16	30.17	0.076	48.08	2.48
MGRC144	120	122	2	29.45	0.059	47.76	3.45
MGRC144	130	150	20	33.51	0.037	43.61	1.28
MGRC144	152	162	10	37.48	0.03	42.98	0.29
MGRC144	164	196	32	34.28	0.027	45.86	0.36
MGRC144	198	202	4	26.93	0.104	50.54	1.97
MGRC145	144	146	2	29.94	0.165	49.64	0.44
MGRC145	150	172	22	35.53	0.029	44.37	0.46
MGRC145	174	176	2	26.64	0.113	49.82	3.84



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Depth **Depth To** Interval AI2O3 **Drill Hole ID** Fe (%) S (%) SiO2 (%) From (m) (m) (m) (%) MGRC146 110 128 20 34.62 0.018 45.73 0.51 MGRC147 2 116 118 32.59 0.176 45.81 2.68 152 168 MGRC147 16 32.97 0.042 46.84 0.58 MGRC148 38 2 27.92 0.024 49.14 36 1.2 **MGRC148** 40 58 18 34.76 0.043 45.12 0.68 MGRC149 108 112 4 47.52 2.13 31.21 0.18 MGRC149 128 142 14 34.07 0.081 45.99 0.6 MGRC150 152 154 2 32.66 0.137 46.59 2.04 MGRC150 156 158 2 29.41 0.169 51.04 1.99 MGRC150 172 186 14 33.98 0.051 46.62 0.6 MGRC152 102 104 2 27.5 0.193 49.21 3.56

Competent Persons Statement – Exploration Results

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Ms G Morton. Ms Morton is a full-time employee of the Company and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Ms Morton has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which she is undertaking to qualify as Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources, and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Ms Morton consents to the disclosure of the information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

Yours faithfully, Accent Resources NL

日本教授

Yuzi Zhou Executive Chairman

For further details contact: Yuzi (Albert) Zhou - Executive Chairman (08-94813006)

Appendix A JORC Table 1

JORC Table 1 Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	 Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	 RCP drilling was utilised to produce dry, 1 m drill samples. Samples were collected for assaying over 2 m intervals in prenumbered calico sample bags attached to the sample shute on the rig cyclone closest to the driller. On average, the samples weighed between 2.5-5 kg and were submitted to Nagrom laboratory in Perth. Samples were dried and fine crushed to a nominal top size of 2 mm. Samples weighing above 2.5 kg were riffle split 50:50, with one sample retained as a mass coarse reject and the other split sample pulverised to 85% passing 75 µ to produce a 0.8 g charge that was fused to 8 g of lithium borate flux to make a glass bead for XRF analysis (XRF103 & XRF001). Magnetic susceptibility readings were collected with a handheld KT-10 magnetic susceptibility meter from 1 m sample piles or green bags for each RCP hole at the rig. This data provided a qualitative check only of the logging, as the meter was not specifically calibrated for the task. The 57 RCP holes were geophysically logged for down hole deviation with a north seeking gyro, dual density and magnetic susceptibility and dual density probes are initially calibrated in Perth. Upon arrival at site, readings are collected down a designated drill hole. At the end of the programme this same hole is resurveyed, instrument drift is calculated and correction factors applied to all readings collected.

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).	• RCP drilling with a 5½" face sampling bit.
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 have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	 Drill chip recovery for every metre interval was monitored at the drill rig by the Senior Geologist and Field Assistant. Results are assessed qualitatively and recorded digitally in the field computer. To ensure sample representivity and maximise recovery, the penetration rate was continually adjusted by the driller, and from advice from the Senior Geologist, to suit rock types. Levelling of the rig cyclone was constantly monitored and adjusted accordingly. This was to ensure that samples were being split over the cone in the cyclone evenly and thus representative of the metre being drilled. No relationship has been noted between sample recovery and grade. No sample bias has been detected.
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. 	 Chips from 1 m sample piles placed on the ground or 1 m samples collected in green bags at the rig were wet sieved and stored in plastic chip trays for future reference. All holes were geologically logged on site by an experienced Senior Geologist. The abundance and types of different lithologies, an estimate of visible sulphides, and properties pertaining to the magnetite in the BIF (grainsize, hardness, mineralogy, texture, alteration) were recorded. The data has been incorporated into the database to aid a re-interpretation of the geological model for the Julia deposit, prior to undertaking a Mineral Resource Estimate planned to commence in Q2 2022. The total length of all holes was logged on 2 metre intervals.
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. 	 Drill chips were split using a rig mounted cyclone and static cone splitter over one metre drill intervals. Samples were collected every 2 m from the cyclone, weighing 2.5-5 kg for despatch to the laboratory for iron suite XRF analysis (XRF103 & XRF001) (Fe₂O₃, AL₂O₃, BaO, CaO, CoO, Cr₂O₃, CuO, MgO,

	 Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity 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. 	 Mn₃O₄, Na₂O, NiO, P₂O₅, PbO, SO₃, SiO₂, SnO₂, SrO, TiO₂, V₂O₅, ZnO, ZrO₂ & LOI₁₀₀₀). The samples are appropriate for the preparation technique and style of bulk commodity in consideration. QAQC measures were adopted with Certified Reference Material (CRM) standards inserted as every 20th and 80th sample, duplicate samples were collected from the cyclone at every 40th and 100th sample, and a blank sample was inserted into the sample run as every 50th sample. Two duplicate samples were collected in every 100 samples to validate the original sample to ensure the representativity of the material collected in the cyclone. The size of the samples is appropriate for the grainsize of the material being sampled.
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. 	 A total of 4,930 RC drill chip samples with an additional 259 QAQC and CRM (blanks, duplicates, and standards) samples were submitted to Nagrom laboratory in Perth for iron suite XRF analysis (Fe₂O₃, AL₂O₃, BaO, CaO, CoO, Cr₂O₃, CuO, MgO, Mn₃O₄, Na₂O, NiO, P₂O₅, PbO, SO₃, SiO₂, SnO₂, SrO, TiO₂, V₂O₅, ZnO, ZrO₂ & LOI₁₀₀₀). Borate fusion with XRF analysis is an extremely robust technique for total elemental analysis in complex iron mineralisation and offers highly precise and accurate results for iron ore samples. This method is not suitable for high sulphide materials >1%. A suite of downhole geophysical logging tools was run down open RCP holes after completion of the drilling programme. The suite comprised north seeking gyroscope, magnetic susceptibility, three arm caliper and dual spaced density tools. A Geovista Fibre Optic North Seeking Gyro probe was run down each RCP hole, in conjunction with other probes, to provide a multi-shot orientation and deviation survey with inclination from 0 to 70°; accuracy: ±0.4°; and azimuth from 0 to 360°; accuracy: ±2.0°. The magnetic susceptibility probe tool combines natural

		 gamma, magnetic susceptibility, and magnetic borehole deviation in a single run with standard 10 cm depth sampling increments. The dual density probe combines natural gamma, caliper, guard resistivity, long spaced and compensated density in a single run with standard depth sampling of 10 cm on every pass. Regular duplicate samples were taken and blanks and standards inserted into each of the batches submitted for chemical analysis for QAQC. No issues affecting the sampling and analytical quality and representativeness were identified.
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. 	 No significant intersections are being reported. No twinning of holes was undertaken. All logging data was input into Microsoft Excel spreadsheets in the field and then uploaded to the Project Access database after data was verified as correct. Assay data was received from the lab in Excel spreadsheets, verified and uploaded to the Project Access database.
Location of data points	 Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (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. 	 57 RCP drill collars were surveyed with a Leica RTK GNSS DGPS. Coordinates are GDA94 MGA Z50. RL is AHD71 (AusGeiod09). The expected relative accuracy of the collar coordinates compared to the control is sub 0.03 m E, N & RL.
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. 	 Hole spacing was a nominal 100 m (east) by 50 m (north). The RCP drilling was designed to infill and decrease hole spacing into the Julia deposit. Drilling aimed to increase confidence in the geological and grade modelling of the Julia deposit and test the depth potential of existing magnetite mineralisation. This work is to support an updated Mineral Resource Estimate planned to commence in Q2 2022. No compositing of samples has occurred.
Orientation of data in relation	• Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible	• The RCP drilling was not designed to intersect structures but to

to geological structure	 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. 	intersect the BIF stratigraphy such that intersections were close to the true width of the target horizons.No sampling bias is suspected.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	 Samples were collected daily in the field and returned to a secure, centralised, company owned laydown facility. Samples were despatched from the laydown facility to a laboratory in Perth utilising a local freight transport service provider. Consignment notes were included with each despatch and sample submissions e-mailed to the laboratory detailing number of bulka bags, number of samples and sample number sequences contained within each consignment. The laboratory provided written verification upon receipt of each submission.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	 No audits have been completed of the sampling techniques described earlier in the table. The techniques utilised are standard in the exploration and resources industry.

JORC 2012 Table 1 Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	 Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national 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. 	 The Magnetite Range project consists of 2 mining leases (M59/166-1 & M59/764), 3 exploration licences (E59/875-1, E59/2043 & E59/2303), 1 exploration licence application (E59/2423), 1 miscellaneous licence (L59/106) and 2 miscellaneous licence applications (L59/196 and L59/197). All tenements are 100% owned by Accent Resources NL. The Magnetite Range Project do not have Native Title Claims over the project area, no agreements are in place.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	 M59/166 – Accent Acquired the tenure on 9th September 2009; a pre Accent exploration history of the current surveyed licence area M59/166 includes bulk soil sampling (141 samples); soil MMI sampling (393 samples); 1: 25,000 regolith mapping and a helimag survey. The Oroya database obtained by Accent from previous tenement holders contains 60 RAB collars (Hole ID's JRB001-065 circa 1985) which lie within the licence area M59/166. No assay, geology, survey or other data for these RAB holes is provided within the Oroya database or from the open file wamex reports. E59/875 – The Reynold Forsayth Southern Murchison Joint Venture completed a regional mapping program (1991); There appears to be little other evidence of any exploration on the current tenement E59/875 pre Accent. During the course of a visit to site to complete an independent geologist report (circa 2005) it was noted "no previous exploration appears to have been undertaken in this area which thus constitutes an early-stage exploration target" Due to the quality of the records of earlier exploration, it is not possible in most cases to be entirely sure that any exploration took place within the surrounding areas is believed to be small and relevant to gold.

		exploration potential.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	 The Magnetite Range project consists of banded iron formation (BIF) hosted in the Windanning Formation, the topmost formation of the Archaean Luke Creek Group, itself part of the Murchison Supergroup. BIF within parts of the Windanning Formation has been metamorphosed to Upper Amphibolite to Granulite facies, with a consequent increase in the coarseness of the magnetite grain size.
Drill hole Information	 A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	All RCP drill collar information has been included in the body of the report.
Data aggregation methods	 In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	 No aggregation of data was undertaken. No adjustments were made to the assays including top cutting and compositing. No metal equivalents were calculated or reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	 These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole 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 RCP holes were drilled to be as close to perpendicular to the target BIF horizon as possible, and as such, as close as possible to the true width of the horizons.
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	All relevant maps and tables are included in the body of the

	limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	report.
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 reporting of the exploration reports is considered balanced and representative of the style of BIF mineralisation targeted.
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.	 Accent is still waiting on results of down hole geophysical survey data in the RCP holes. All other exploration data has been reported, as at the date of this report.
Further work	 The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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. 	 Accent plans to make composite samples, based on the head assay results for the RCP drill holes, for metallurgical DTR test work. The DTR results are required for an updated Mineral Resource Estimate of the Julia deposit. Accent is planning for further infill RCP and diamond drilling at the Julia deposit, including for geotechnical and hydrological purposes.