Uranium Bearing Floodplain Intersected at Orroroo Project

Date: 7 February 2024

ASX Code: NFL

Capital Structure
Ordinary Shares: 38,000,000
Unlisted Options: 9,990,000
Listed Options: 10,999,808
Performance Shares: 1,400,000
Current Share Price: 18.5c
Market Capitalisation: $7.03m
Cash: $3.49m (31 Dec 2023)
Debt: Nil

Directors
Ben Phillips
Executive Chairman

Leo Pilapil
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- **Phase 2 drilling completed with a further 5 holes drilled in January 2024**
- **Drilling identified prospective uranium-bearing floodplain 50m south of the modern-day creek at Wongway Creek Target (formerly Target 1)**
- **Primary target model considered to be similar to the Beverly uranium mine model where the highest grades of uranium are expected to be located at the base of the incising part of the palaeochannel**
- **Heavy rain and a malfunctioning PFN tool caused delays however gamma probe continued to delineate uranium**
- **Norfolk progressing exploration with additional land access, drill permitting and geophysics being considered**

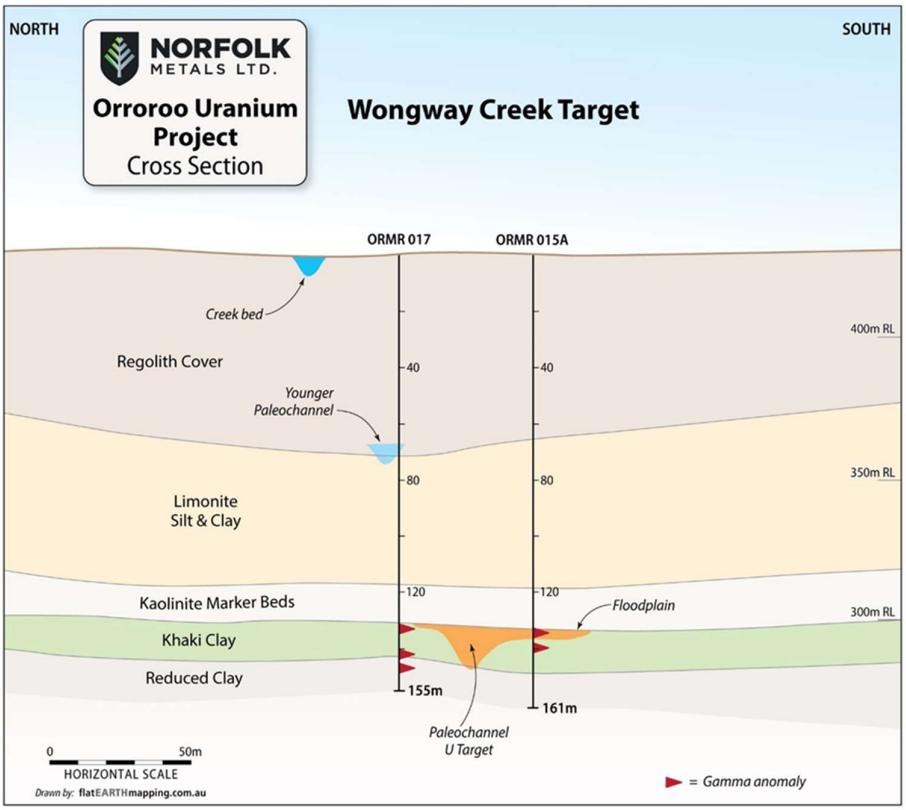

Figure 1: Wongway Creek Target cross section with interpreted floodplain and associated gamma spikes delineating uranium

Commenting on Norfolk Metals, Executive Chairman, Ben Phillips, states:

"It is clear the Orroroo Project has reached a critical value point having further de-risked the project at the completion of the maiden drill program post a successful capital raise in late 2023. There is a clear path for exploration upside in this well-funded and well-structured uranium explorer with an abundance of permitted ground hosting drill targets. There is no better place in the world to be a junior uranium explorer in the current market and Norfolk has the support and capital to see the job through. The recent results further confirm the east west creeks as sound targets opening the door for north south orientated passive seismic and/or detailed ground magnetics as possibilities. We could also elect to go straight into subsequent drilling given the non-cost prohibitive operations and welcoming local community."

Maiden Drill Program Completed

Norfolk Metals Ltd (**Norfolk** or the **Company**) is pleased to advise that Phase 2 drilling has been completed with a further 5 holes drilled across EL6552, taking the total number of holes completed in the maiden program to seventeen (17) (Figure 2). Phase 2 of the program sought to test the palaeochannel model at the Wongway Creek Target where suitable drill access was available. A total of three (3) holes were drilled along the river traverse of the Wongway Creek Target testing both upstream and downstream regions. One (1) hole was drilled downstream of the No Name Creek Target (formerly Target 3) as well as the Rankin Rd Target (formerly Target 4). The completion of the maiden drill program has successfully delineated uranium in ten (10) of the seventeen (17) holes providing data for the Company to further develop a geological model of the Walloway Basin (Figure 3). Most importantly, the interpreted uranium bearing floodplain intersected upstream of Wongway Creek gives Norfolk confidence in the palaeochannel model and future exploration efforts can be planned accordingly. Phase 2 encountered delays due to both weather issues and a malfunctioning Prompt Fission Neutron (PFN) tool resulting in the final holes of the program being successfully logged with a gamma probe only.

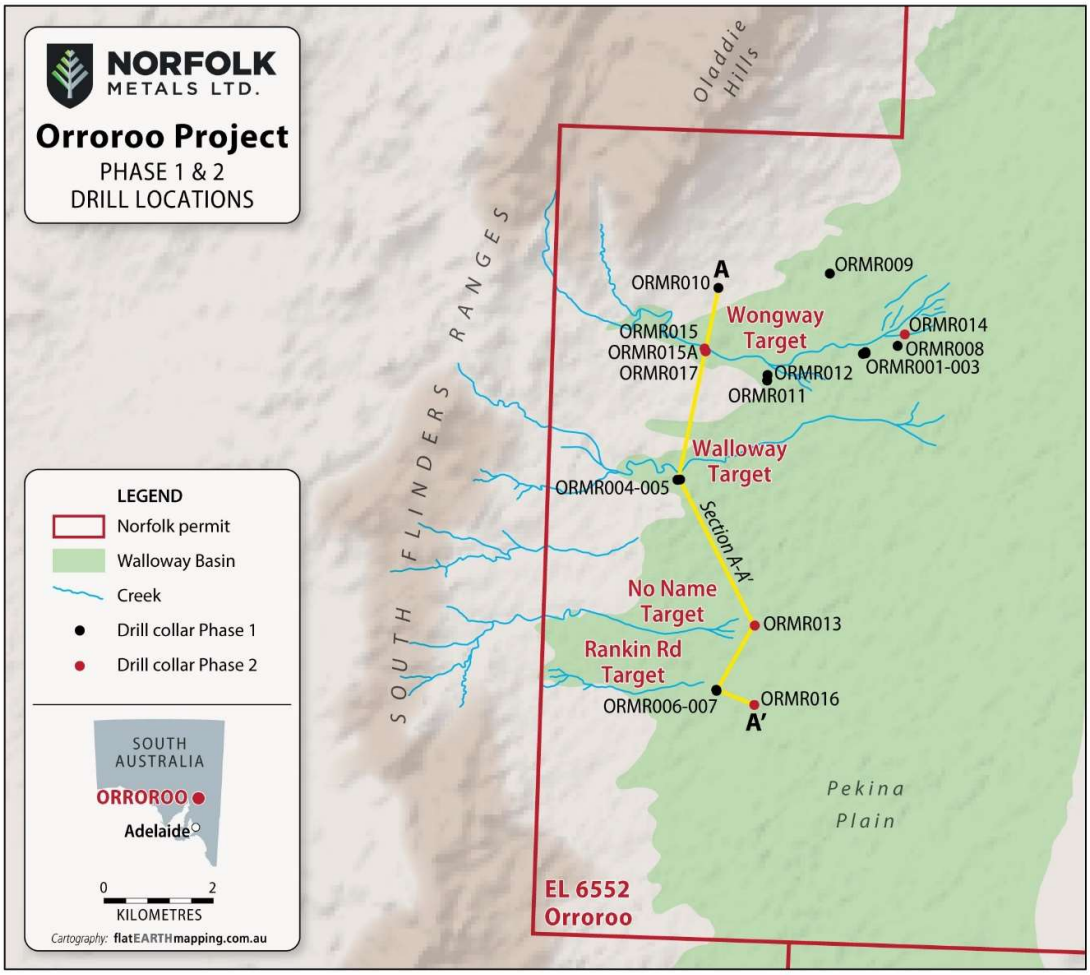

Figure 2: Phase 1 and Phase 2 Drill Location Plan and cross section reference

PFN and Gamma logging

Post maiden drill program, the gamma probe was calibrated at the Australian Mineral Development Laboratories (AMDL) in South Australia deeming accuracy and functionality. Where PFN data was available, the gamma results indicate the close relationship between the position of the gamma anomalies and the pU3O8 recorded by the PFN tool (Table 1). The malfunctioning PFN tool is disappointing however it is the Company's view that the exploration progress of the project is not overly affected. The Company reported multiple peak uranium readings via PFN logging (pU308) across intervals of uranium occurrences on 21 December 2023. When reporting these peak uranium grades in December the Company elected only to report PFN data supported with associated peaks in gamma logging results as not to overstate the prospectivity of the program. This approach to the logging results allowed Norfolk to interpret gamma spikes measured in counts per second (cps) throughout Phase 2 of drilling as successful delineation of uranium occurrences where logs are comparable to Phase 1 logs and the lithology of the basin supports such interpretation. Most importantly the lack of PFN logging in Phase 2 did not hinder Norfolk's exploration approach by noting the elevated spikes from the gamma readings within the geologically important marker kaolinite and khaki/limonite clay horizons.

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Thickness Gamma Spike (m)	Peak Grade (pU308)	Gamma peak within interval (cps)	Comments
ORMR001	104.75	105.31	0.57	NA	**160 @ 104.91m**	No PFN data available
ORMR002	111.77	113.54	1.78	NA	**189 @ 112.42m**	No PFN data available
ORMR003	x	x	x	NA	NA	No Significant Gamma, no PFN data available
ORMR004	153.23	154.75	1.53	NA	**321 @ 153.80m**	No PFN data available
ORMR005	x	x	x	NA	NA	No Significant Gamma, no PFN data available
ORMR006	x	x	x	NA	NA	No Significant Gamma, no PFN data available
ORMR007	100.51	100.84	0.34	**330ppm**	**245 @ 100.68m**	
ORMR007	116.11	116.44	0.34	**796ppm**	**242 @ 116.28m**	
ORMR008	99.59	100.4	0.82	**453ppm**	**510 @ 99.99m**	
ORMR009	121.95	122.51	0.57	**538ppm**	**225 @ 122.25m**	
ORMR010	x	x	x	NA	NA	No Significant Gamma, no PFN data available
ORMR011	x	x	x	NA	NA	No Significant Gamma, no significant PFN
ORMR012	x	x	x	NA	NA	No Significant Gamma, no significant PFN
ORMR013	x	x	x	NA	NA	No Significant Gamma, no significant PFN
ORMR014	91.6	92.01	0.41	**235ppm**	**135 @ 91.84m**	Thickness reference pU308
ORMR015A	133.74	134.34	0.61	NA	**270 @ 133.93m**	No PFN data available
ORMR015A	139.45	139.79	0.35	NA	**290 @ 139.59m**	No PFN data available
ORMR016	89.23	89.96	0.74	NA	**242 @ 89.67m**	No PFN data available
ORMR017	132.39	132.63	0.25	NA	**225 @ 132.47m**	No PFN data available
ORMR017	141.57	142.11	0.55	NA	**205 @ 141.78m**	No PFN data available
ORMR017	146.8	147.16	0.37	NA	**210 @ 146.85m**	No PFN data available

Table 1: Down hole logging pU308 **Peak Grade* and associated gamma log counts per second (cps) delineating interpreted uranium bearing zones of lithology in holes unable to be logged with PFN tool

**Peak grade(s) noted are the direct detection of pU308 over a 0.02m interval by Prompt Fission Neutron downhole logging within a composite intersection with a cut-off grade greater than 100ppm pU308.*

Phase 2 Floodplain Interpretation

The pre-drilling model was targeting the presence of palaeochannels approximately 100 to 150 metres to the south of the modern-day creeks associated with uranium intersected in historical Linc Energy Wells. Drilling results from Phase 1 indicated that the uranium in the Linc Energy Wells appeared to be associated with a secondary permeability created by downward displacement of the sediments resulting from basement faulting or soft sediment deformation. Phase 2 drilling continued to test the targeted prospective palaeochannels located to the south of the modern-day creeks at closer than expected distance of 50m. Younger palaeochannels were seen south of the modern-day creeks in ORMR004 (Walloway Creek Target) and ORMR016 (Rankin Rd Target) at the base of the regolith. This further supports the model of palaeochannels occurring south of the modern-day creeks due to a change in regional slope.

Drillhole ORMR015A was drilled 50m south of the modern-day creek at Wongway Creek Target. Drilling upstream from previous holes enabled easier location of the targeted prospective and potentially wider palaeochannel. **This hole encountered what appears to be a silt dominated floodplain with minor gravel** (Image 1) **and two elevated gamma anomalies signifying uranium towards the top of this unit as well as the base of this unit** (Figure

1). This unit appears to be the middle section of a palaeochannel between the sand and gravel dominated incising part of a palaeochannel and the clay dominated edge of a floodplain.

Image 1 – Drill samples from ORMR015A showing the kaolonitic clay marker unit from 121-130m and floodplain silt from 130-137m.

Most importantly, this floodplain unit was seen directly below a kaolinitic clay marker bed (10m thick on average) which is located in all drillholes across the Walloway Basin. The kaolinitic clay unit appears to be a transitional unit from deepwater lake sediments to an exposure surface where the water has evaporated and kaolinite is able to precipitate at the surface under sub-tropical conditions (Figure 3). Above this marker bed is further deep-water lake type sediments. If there was to be a time period where a palaeochannel was able to form in the Walloway Basin it would potentially be directly below the kaolinite clay marker bed as was seen in ORMR015A.

Drillhole ORMR017 was drilled 70m north-west from ORMR015A with the aim of intersecting the incising part of the palaeochannel. A deep incising palaeochannels was not intersected however, an elevated gamma response around 132 metres depth coincided with the top of the floodplain in ORMR015A suggesting that the palaeochannel is possibly located within metres of the targeted region. Heavy rain whilst drilling ORMR017 unfortunately forced the program to end prematurely and follow-up drilling to identify the incising part of the palaeochannel was not possible.

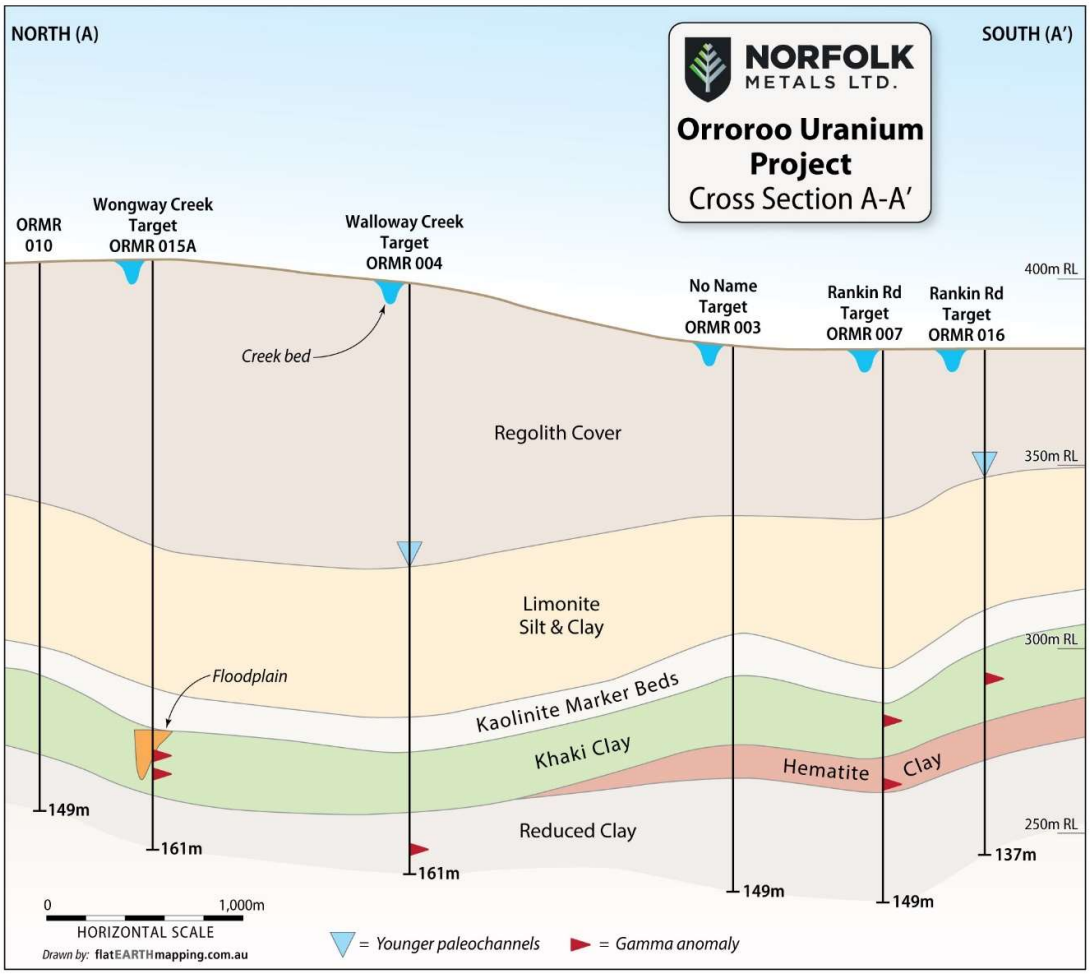

Figure 3: Orroroo Project Regional Cross Section
***Please note that some drill holes deliberately omitted for illustration only (scale)**

Uranium mineralisation in the historic Linc Energy Wells appeared to be associated with a secondary permeability created by downward displacement of the sediments resulting from basement faulting or soft sediment deformation. Soft-sediment deformation is created in deep basins where sediments towards the middle of the basin start to sink whilst sediments near the edges of the basin are held up by the presence of basement and resist sinking. Soft-sediment deformations is seen as a series of concentric steps that appear as small fault offsets.

As demonstrated in cross section A-A (Figure 3), the thickness of the regolith changes dramatically across the basin whereas the sediments below the regolith retain similar thicknesses. The effect of faulting and soft sedimentation is apparent when looking at the kaolinitic clay marker bed which may have been deposited as a flat-lying unit. This marker bed shows numerous up and down displacements. The age of the soft-sediment deformation and faulting appears to be Quaternary due to the changes in thickness of the regolith sediments.

Drilling completed around well 7P3 at the Wongway Creek Target had a noticeable 8m throw in the sediments with a **noticeable mustard coloured limonite rich fluid** that appeared to overprint the original clay samples. **There was common uranium associated with this event**.

This same feature was seen at the Rankin Rd Target as shown in Image 2. **Drilling has shown that the limonite rich fluid can be a marker unit since it appears to be downthrown from prospective uranium-bearing palaeochannels** within a few hundred metres. The limonite rich fluid appears to be moving along the permeable steps through the clay rich units created by soft sediment deformation and faulting. Soft sediment deformation and faulting does not explain how uranium has entered the clay dominant system and the palaeochannel model remains the likely source of uranium into the Walloway Basin

Image 2: Drill samples from ORMR007 at the Rankin Rd Target showing the limonite rich fluid from 101-104m with a small uranium zone occurring at 101m. The kaolinitic clay marker bed at 85-94m.

Several holes were drilled to test the regional areas away from the creek beds. However the limonite rich fluids overprinting the khaki clays appear to become more distinguished towards the creek beds. The gamma anomalies within the khaki/limonite clay units also appear to get stronger and more pronounced towards the creek beds. **In summary, there appears to be a close spatial relationship between the intensity and thickness of the limonite units and the gamma anomalies and close proximity to possible uranium bearing palaeochannels. This is a significant observation and has provided a very important vector.**

Overall, the drilling results suggests that the primary target model remains to be a Beverley deposit type uranium model where the highest grades of uranium are expected to be located at the base of the incising part of the palaeochannel with lower uranium grades seen in the floodplains. It is the intent of the company to continue the exploration efforts around the Wongway Creek Target by defining the uranium bearing palaeochannel through either/both geophysics and close-spaced drilling.

The priority for this drilling program has been the Wongway Creek Target yet the likelihood remains that if high grade uranium can be confirmed at the Wongway Creek Target then the other targets (Walloway Creek, No Name Creek and Rankin Rd) may likely to contain similar geology and uranium grades.

Hole_ID	Peg_ID	Easting_GDA94	Northing_GDA94	Max_Depth	Reason_To_End	Date_Started	Start_Drill	Date_Completed	Completed_Drill	Target_Number	Driller	Comments
ORMR001	P01	279095	6388669	150	H	28/11/2023	0-90	29/11/2023	90-150	1	NK	Hole ended @ 150m target reached
ORMR002	P02	279097	6388646	130	H	29/11/2023	0-72	30/11/2023	72-130	1	NK	Hole ended @ 130m target reached
ORMR003	P53	279051	6388636	138	H	30/11/2023	0-108	1/12/2023	108-138	1	NK	Hole ended @ 138m target reached
ORMR004	P18	275791	6386143	161	H	2/12/2023	0-125	3/12/2023	125-161	2	NK	Drilled without 1m bit rod. Hole ended @ 161m target reached
ORMR005	P19	275840	6386150	155	H	3/12/2023	0-119	4/12/2023	119-155	2	NK	Drilled without 1m bit rod. Hole ended @ 155m target reached
ORMR006	P46	276719	6382347	149	H	5/12/2023	0	5/12/2023	149	4	NK	Drilled without 1m bit rod. Hole ended @ 149m target reached
ORMR007	P47	276725	6382330	149	H	5/12/2023	0-59	6/12/2023	59-149	4	NK	Drilled without 1m bit rod. Hole ended @ 149m target reached
ORMR008	D	279676	6388816	149	H	7/12/2023	0-121	8/12/2023	121-149	1	NK	Drilled without 1m bit rod. Hole ended @ 149m target reached
ORMR009	C	278363	6390067	149	H	9/12/2023	0	9/12/2023	149	reg	NK	Drilled without 1m bit rod. Hole ended @ 149m target reached
ORMR010	3	276342	6389690	149	H	10/12/2023	0	10/12/2023	149	reg	NK	Drilled without 1m bit rod. Hole ended @ 149m target reached
ORMR011	1	277329	6388049	149	H	12/12/2023	0	12/12/2023	149	reg	NK	Drilled without 1m bit rod. Hole ended @ 149m target reached
ORMR012	1.1	277330	6388150	149	H	13/12/2023	0	13/12/2023	149	reg	NK	Drilled without 1m bit rod. Hole ended @ 149m target reached
ORMR013	P16	277356	6383561	149	H	9/01/2024	0	9/01/2024	149	3	NK	Drilled without 1m bit rod. Hole ended @ 125m target reached
ORMR014	P18	279795	6389033	125	H	10/01/2024	0-95	11/01/2024	95-125	1	NK	Cased 0-6m. Drilled without 1m bit rod. Hole ended @ 149m target reached
ORMR015	P14	276177	6388521	11	A	11/01/2024	0	11/01/2024	11	1	NK	Hole abandoned @ 11m due to gravels falling into hole
ORMR015A	P14	276173	6388518	161	H	11/01/2024	0-11	13/01/2024	11-161	1	NK	Cased 0-22m. Drilled without 1m bit rod. Hole ended @ 161m target reached
ORMR016	P17	277429	6382111	137	H	15/01/2024	0	15/01/2024	137	4	NK	Drilled without 1m bit rod. Hole ended @ 137m target reached
ORMR017	P55	276151	6388569	155	H	16/01/2024	0-59	18/01/2024	59-155	1	NK	Cased 0-17.5m. Drilled without 1m bit rod. Hole ended @ 155m target reached

Table 2. Phase 1 & 2 drill collars and status

END

This announcement has been authorised by the board of directors of Norfolk.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results, is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Leo Pilapil, a competent person who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Pilapil has a minimum of five years' experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a competent person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Pilapil is a related party of the Company, being the Technical Director, and holds securities in the Company. Mr Pilapil has consented to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

About Norfolk Metals

The Roger River Project comprises two granted exploration licenses, EL20/2020, and EL17/2021, which together cover 261km^2, located 410km northwest of the capital city of Hobart, Tasmania. The Project is prospective for gold and copper as indicated by the intense silicification, argillisation and diatreme breccias in close proximity to the Roger River Fault along with carbonate-rich host rocks.

The Orroroo Uranium Project comprises two granted exploration licenses, EL6552, and

EL6814, which together cover 659km^2, located approximately 274km northwest of the capital city of Adelaide, South Australia within the Walloway Basin, which is an elongate Tertiary Basin approximately 50km long and up to 15km wide. It consists of Tertiary and Quaternary sediments unconformably underlain by Adelaidian basement.

For further information please visit www.norfolkmetals.com.au.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report Template

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.*	• Rotary mud drilling was used to obtain 2m samples in the non-target area and 1m mud /chip samples within the target area. • Downhole wireline logging using a Prompt Fission Neutron (PFN) tool was used to calculate pU3O8from the ratio of epithermal and thermal neutrons. • The PFN used in this program was calibrated using industry standard procedures at the Australian Mineral Development Laboratories (AMDEL) calibration facility (Adelaide). • Gamma tool was calibrated at the end of the drill program. GeoData Instrument P/L had the Geovista Gamma Tool complete test runs - 3 times in each of the various U3O8 sample pits and in the hole size correction factor pit. The calibration was also conducted at AMDEL. • Gamma data (as counts per second) from calibrated probes are converted into equivalent uranium values (eU3O8) using appropriate calibration factor (K factor) and all other applicable correction factors probe dead times, drilling mud density, hole diameter)
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*	• All holes were drilled by Watson Drilling with typical hole diameter being 6" (152.4mm). • All holes were drilled vertically and intersections

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	measured represent true thicknesses.
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.*	• Caliper data show that borehole size increases in zones of unconsolidated sands, hence all pU3O8grades were calculated and corrected for borehole size from caliper data taken every 5cm downhole using the equation {2.737*({EPITHERM}/{THERMAL}-0.02)}*{-1*Power(10,-06)*Power({CAL},2)+0.0097*{CAL}-0.0313}
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.*	• Rotary mud drilling was used to obtain 2m samples in the non-target area and 1m mud /chip samples within the target area. • All samples are geologically logged compliant with industry standards which included lithology, mineralogy, grain size/rounding/sorting, colour, redox. • All samples were photographed using a high-resolution camera.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise 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.*	• The depth of investigation of the PFN tool approximately 25-40 cm radius around the borehole to allow for accurate measurement of the ratio of epithermal/thermal neutrons for pU3O8 calculations. • QA/QC of pU3O8 data included repeatability checks by regularly logging a fibreglass-cased calibration hole onsite at Alligator Energy (ASX:AGE) (MRC002, 723703E, 6324350N (GDA94), depth 84.5m). MRC002 has sufficient assay data in the target zone to compare/calibrate PFN data.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Three geophysical tools were used: • Prompt Fission Neutron Tool (PFN) serial number 22 manufactured by Geoinstruments Inc, Nacogdoches, Texas. Neutron generator 78-80kV, logging at 0.5m/minute. • Multisurvey tool (MST) serial number 24 manufactured by Geoinstruments Inc, Nacogdoches, Texas. Measures 16Normal, 64Long borehole resistance, Point Resistance, and Self Potential and uncalibrated natural gamma for depth matching. • GeoVista 3-arm caliper, serial number 5589, measures the bore-hole size in millimetres for the length of the bore hole.
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.*	• QA/QC of pU3O8data included repeatability checks by regularly logging a fibreglass-cased calibration hole onsite at Alligator Energy (ASX:AGE) (MRC002,723703E, 6324350N (GDA94), depth 84.5m). MRC002 has sufficient assay data in the target zone to compare/calibrate PFN data. • Natural gamma (on the caliper tool) was used for depth matching the PFN. • No wireline stretch was observed during the program. • Downhole PFN/gamma data are provided as LAS files by ULCAO. LAS files (a common industry space delimited format for downhole geophysical data) were viewed in WellCad (saved as WellCad .WCL files). These were later uploaded to the geological database and the database server is backed up regularly.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Drillholes are sited using a Garmin handheld GPS. • Grid System: GDA94 Projection 54H. • No downhole surveys were completed due to the preliminary nature of the programme. All holes were drilled vertically and the shallow drillhole depths relative to wide drill spacing would have minimal effect on potential misposition of mineralised intercepts.
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.*	• Drill spacings chosen for the investigation were up to kilometres apart (see Figure 2 of the Announcement). • Intercepts from the geophysics tools have been reported for intervals >0.02m downhole thickness with an average of >100ppm pU308 for the PFN tool. • The same parameters have been applied for the aggregate intercepts. Internal dilution of continuous zero readings no greater than 0.1m in downhole length has been included in the composite calculations.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The mineralisation is interpreted to be contained in clay sediments. • All drillholes are vertical which is appropriate for the orientation of the mineralisation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples are kept under locked security while logging is completed to then be stored at an adequate facility in Adelaide.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews undertaken of sampling techniques to date.

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 Orroroo Project is located on exploration licenses EL6552 and EL6814 which are held 100% by Norfolk. • Continual engagement with the Department of Mining and Energy in South Australia, local heritage groups and stake holders is required and overseen by Norfolk management.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Linc Energy drilled a series of wells exploring for coal and gas in the Walloway Basin (EL6552). The company used downhole wireline gamma spectrometry to determine locations of possible hydrocarbon traps.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Walloway Basin, which is an elongate Tertiary Basin approximately 50km long and up to 15km wide. It consists of Tertiary and Quaternary sediments unconformably underlain by Adelaidian basement. • Within the Tertiary two lithological units have been recognised, a lower interbedded fluvial sand, silt and clay, and an upper, more extensive and continuous lacustrine unit of grey, brown and black clay. Both consist of unconsolidated sediments and multiple aquifers, one of which may be artesian. The lower unit contains a known coal seam (Walloway Seam) of Lignite B rank. • The possible source of uranium may be the Brighton Limestone (known to have low levels of uranium) of the South Flinders Ranges located to the west of the tenement.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary

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.*
		• Drill hole information completed in this drill program is shown in Table 2 of this announcement.

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.*	• Intercepts from the geophysics tools have been reported for intervals >0.02m downhole thickness with an average of >100ppm pU308 for the PFN tool. • The same parameters have been applied for the aggregate intercepts. Internal dilution of continuous zero readings no greater than 0.1m in downhole length has been included in the composite calculations.
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').*	• For the historical Linc Energy drilling, no drilling intercepts reported. • For the PFN survey the uranium occurrence widths are considered close to true widths due to the generally flat lying orientation of the mineralisation and the use of perpendicular vertical drilling.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being*	• Drill hole locations regarding the geophysics survey is shown in Figure 2 of this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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 practised to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• The accompanying document is a balanced report with a suitable cautionary note.
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 meaningful information provided.
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.*	• Further geophysics investigation and drilling will assist in delineating the potential paleochannels possibly containing uranium mineralization.