

Roger River and Orroroo exploration update

Date: 22nd July 2022

ASX Code: NFL

Capital Structure

Ordinary Shares: 33,000,000
Unlisted Options: 8,500,000
Performance Shares: 1,400,000
Current Share Price: 15.0c
Market Capitalisation: \$4.95m
Cash: \$5.15m (31 March 2022)
Debt: Nil

Directors

Ben Phillips
Executive Chairman

Leo Pilapil
Technical Director

Patrick Holywell
Non-Executive Director

Arron Canica
Company Secretary

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- Roger River aeromagnetic results display spatially close relationships to recent gravity survey
- Roger River drill target ranking progressed based on prospectivity, access and safety
- Drill rig on location in Northwest Tasmania with geologist and drill team accommodations completed
- Orroroo uranium prospect work program compiled to liaise with all stakeholders

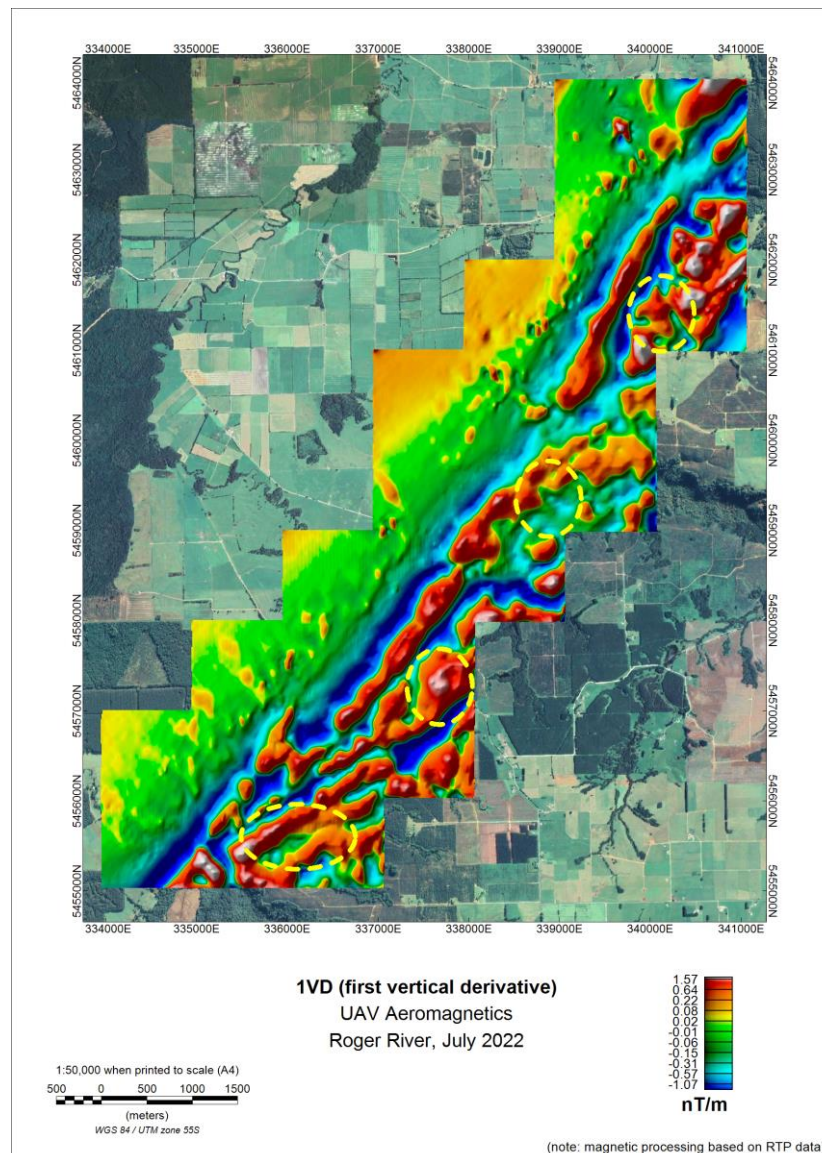


Figure 1. EL20/2020 aeromagnetic survey results with gravity anomalies overlaid in yellow dash lines

Roger River, Tasmania

The drone aeromagnetic survey flown earlier this year for Norfolk Metals Limited (Norfolk or the Company) has a flight line spacing of 50m. This new data delivers considerably better definition and resolution of magnetic responses than was available from previous surveys flown in 2001 (a 200m spaced government survey) and 1998 (a 150m spaced company survey).

The new magnetic data was processed mathematically to enhance the subtler features it contains. The final processing step was the calculation of "1VD" (First Vertical Derivative) data which enhances anomalies whose magnetic sources are nearer the surface and so more likely to be within a reasonable drilling depth. The 1VD processing also enhances breaks and trends in the data that are otherwise difficult to see in the unprocessed data.

The new data has allowed a better understanding of trends and structure within the prospective lithologies east of the Roger River Fault. This includes added evidence for a NE structural trend, an orientation that aligns with previously interpreted splays off the Roger River Fault. Cross-structures in other directions are also quite evident in the new magnetic data.

Some previously defined gravity anomalies (announced 29th March 2022) appear to have spatially close relationships with the now better-defined magnetic anomalies. Drilling these magnetic/gravity targets will provide a better understanding of the true relationship between the magnetic and gravity anomalism.



Figure 2. Drillers accommodation, lay down area and core shed. Alcomie, NW Tasmania

The Hanjin D&B10 **drill rig has arrived in Northwest Tasmania** with ancillary drilling equipment such as rods and drill bits having arrived in Melbourne (from China) soon to ship to Northwest Tasmania. Norfolk currently has two separate **work program submissions in process with Mineral Resources Tasmania**; one for drilling and one for soil sampling. The Company has secured two short term rental accommodations for the drilling and geological teams in the Smithton area.

Orroroo, South Australia

The Company has compiled a work program for permitted EL6552 to test the roll front uranium theory as documented in the prospectus (announced 18th March 2022) and company presentation (announced 23rd March 2022). This program will be used to liaise with all stakeholders including Department of Energy and Mining in South Australia, South Australian heritage groups and private landowners.

END

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

About Norfolk Metals

Norfolk Metals is an ASX listed exploration company holding the Roger River Gold Project and the Orroroo Uranium Project.

The Roger River Gold Project comprises one granted exploration licence, EL20/2020, and one exploration licence application EL17/2021, which together cover 261km², located 410km northwest of the capital city of Hobart, Tasmania. The Project is prospective for gold 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 is 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 Adalaidian basement.

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

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.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A aeromagnetic survey was conducted by Atlas Geophysics comprising 50m line spacing, 75m sensor height with a total of 595km of flight line(s). A PAS H100 Rotary Wing helicopter flown with Pegasus FC-100 autopilot equipped with Scintrex CS-VL Cesium vapour magnetometer.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling undertaken
Drill sample	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
recovery	<p>and results assessed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
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"> No drilling undertaken
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 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<p>MAGNETIC SENSOR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scintrex CS-VL Cesium vapour magnetometer Sensitivity 0.0006nT sq rt RMS Noise envelope 0.002nT peak to peak Heading error $\pm 0.25^\circ$ <p>DATA ACQUISITION SYSTEM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dedicated O/S for real time acquisition GNSS PPS time synchronised IEEE 802-11 Wifi module for monitoring <p>GNSS RECEIVER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> uBlox GNSS receiver with multi constellation tracking 10Hz output (20Hz capable) Operating in autonomous mode Sub metre accuracy <p>LASER ALTIMETER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100m range 1cm resolution 10cm accuracy Update rate maximum 360 readings per second <p>DIURNAL MAGNETOMETER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GEM Systems GSM19-F Overhauser Magnetometer GNSS time stamped data 0.01nT resolution

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.1nT accuracy • 1Hz sample rate
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"> • No drilling undertaken
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locations for the survey data are provided in both geographical latitude and longitude and Universal Transverse Mercator metric projection coordinate systems. • WGS84 World Geodetic System 1994 • Coordinate Type Geographical • Semi Major Axis 6378137m • Flattening 1/298.257223563
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"> • No drilling undertaken
Orientation of data in	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The aeromagnetic program was designed to cover full

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
relation to geological structure	<p>the deposit type.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	26sqkm of EL20/2020.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling undertaken
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"> Data is managed and processed by Atlas Geophysics. All data collected and interpretations are peer reviewed.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Roger River project is located on exploration licence EL20/2020 which is held 100% by Norfolk as outlined in the prospectus (announced 18th March 2022). Continual engagement with Mineral Resources Tasmania and stake holders is required and overseen by Norfolk contract geologist
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Induced polarisation geophysical survey, surface sampling and limited drilling undertaken by previous explorers
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rocks hosting the silicification zone comprise well bedded and banded dolomites, calcareous and dolomitic siltstones, grits, black shales and some chert on the east or hanging wall side of the Roger River fault, capped on topographic highs in places by basalt. The west or footwall side of the

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Roger River fault contains dolomites, dolomitic siltstones and other carbonate-rich rocks
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling undertaken
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"> No drilling undertaken
Relationship between mineralisation	<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 drill hole 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No drilling undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
widths and intercept lengths	<p>angle is known, its nature should be reported.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	
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 drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Figure 1 in this announcement
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 practised to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The accompanying document is a balanced report with a suitable cautionary note. Reporting of the aeromagnetic results is considered balanced considering the nature of the technique.
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"> All meaningful information provided.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Norfolk to conduct subsequent data interpretation prior to ranking drilling targets based on perspective, access and safety.