ASX RELEASE
15 July 2024 ASX:LCL
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Exploration Update - Iyewe Nickel Prospect PNG

High Grade Trench Results

LCL Resources Ltd (ASX:LCL) (the **Company**) provides an update on assays received from the February 2024 exploration program at the Iyewe prospect, part of the Company's 100% owned PNG Nickel Project. Iyewe is one of five nickel sulphide prospects within a 20km strike length proximal to the Keveri Fault (Figure 1).

Previously reported reconnaissance field program at Iyewe completed in December 2023 reported assay results from 16 samples of nickel sulphide bearing float and outcrop of up to **19.17% Ni and 4.8g/t Au**[1]. Also reported were results of 2.5D inversion software (Voxi-GEOSOFT) modelling of historical VTEM data which identified several geophysical targets.

The current program focussed on trenching perpendicular to strike of nickel sulphide lodes discovered during the previous LCL program. Massive sulphides were intersected in four of the lodes returning **high nickel grades,** plus low grade gold values. Best trench intersections include:

Trenches	Sample Interval	Assay
Anaconda TR1	0.22m	5.37% Ni, 0.87g/t Au
Anaconda TR2	0.60m	2.75% Ni, 0.41g/t Au
Cobra TR3*	**0.25m**	**20.0% Ni, 0.59g/t Au**
Cobra TR3*	**1.5m**	**16.38% Ni, 0.18g/t Au**
Cobra TR4	0.45m	9.02% Ni, 0.06g/t Au
Cobra TR5	0.5m	12.07% Ni, 0.01g/t Au
Cobra TR6	0.95m	2.4% Ni, 0.08g/t Au
Viper TR7	0.45m	6.86% Ni, 0.55g/t Au
Python TR9	0.4m	22.8% Ni, 0.26g/t Au
Python TR10	0.2m	4.21% Ni, 0.18g/t Au
Python TR11	0.25m	3.67% Ni, 0.01g/t Au

Note: The two massive sulphide veins in Cobra TR3 are separated by 0.4m of barren ultramafics.

The massive sulphide lodes vary in thickness up to 1.5m and were exposed over a **strike length of up to 60m** within a sequence of ultramafics and aplite dykes. The lode strike is NW-SE apart from the Cobra lode which appears en-echelon and strikes NE-SW. All lodes are open along strike. See Figure 2 and Appendix for further details.

[1] ASX announcement 23 January 2024

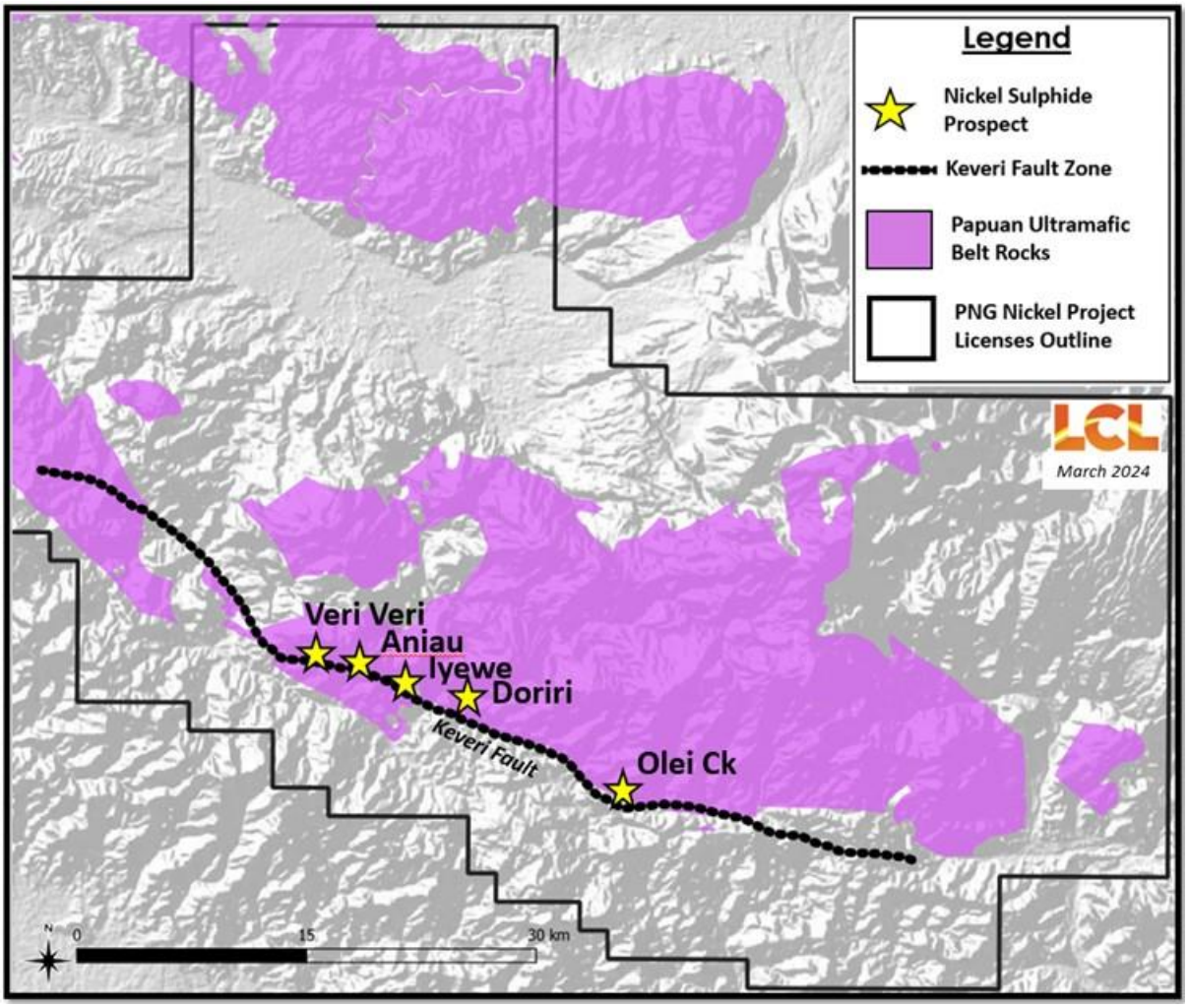

Figure 1. Location of Nickel Sulphide mineralisation.

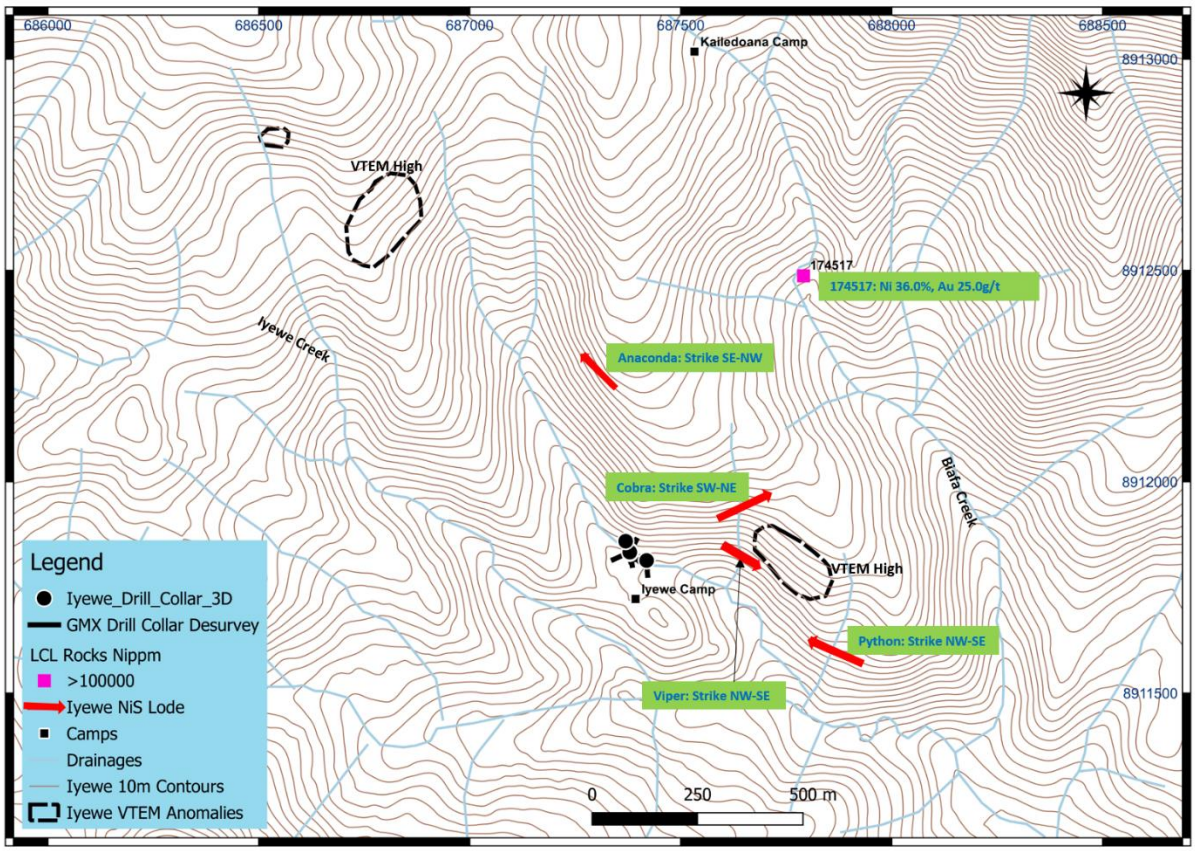

Figure 2. Location of trenches, nickel sulphide lodes and VTEM conductors.

Mapping was extended to Biafa Creek, 600m northeast of Cobra, to locate the source of the highest nickel stream sediment values recorded from the Iyewe prospect. Exposures in the creek are dominated by strongly sheared and serpentinised ultramafics with the shear density reported to be higher than elsewhere within the Iyewe prospect area. Several shears host minor nickel sulphide mineralisation in boudins comparable to the boudins that host significant high grade nickel sulphide mineralisation at the Company's Veri Veri prospect located 5km to the west[2].

Sample 174517 from a 0.2m x 0.4m massive nickel sulphide creek float boulder in Biafa Creek 600m north of Cobra assayed **36.0% Ni, 25.0g/t Au and 0.07% Cu** (Figure 2 and Appendix). Steep terrain further upstream to the north prevented continuation of the search for the outcropping source of the boulder, indicating the potential to discover additional nickel sulphide lodes at Iyewe.

Two historical airborne VTEM high conductivity geophysical targets were selected for ground work follow up. It was not possible to accurately locate the conductors on the ground, however the eastern anomaly appears to lie between the NW-SE trending Viper lode and the NE-SW trending Cobra lode. Geological mapping in this area identified nickel sulphide float, of insufficient extent to warrant trenching. The eastern VTEM conductor remains unexplained.

[2] ASX announcement 13 March 2024

Mapping failed to discover evidence of nickel sulphide float or outcrop over the VTEM conductor 1km northwest of Cobra. The northwest VTEM conductor also remains unexplained (Figure 2).

Field work by LCL geologists at the Iyewe prospect continues to reveal high grade nickel sulphide lodes in this rugged thickly vegetated terrain.

Of particular interest is the discovery of the Cobra lode with high nickel values recorded from each of the four trenches excavated and multiple massive sulphide veins revealed. Cobra remains open beyond the current strike length of 60m and strikes NE-SW compared to the NW-SE trends of the other lodes. An unexplained VTEM anomaly occurs between Cobra and Viper, broadly proximal to the intersection of these two lodes within an area of interpreted structural complexity. The source of several other areas of nickel sulphide float at Iyewe remain to be discovered.

Indications of similarity of Iyewe to the Veri Veri prospect, where the Company has announced high grade nickel trench intersections including 14m @ 3.24% Ni[3], are emerging. Further analysis is required to assess the role of structural intersections and the effectiveness of VTEM or alternative ground geophysical surveys, as a tool for the discovery of buried nickel sulphide deposits within the PNG Nickel Project.

Next Steps

The Company has noted the strength in copper and gold prices and a strong interest in copper and gold projects globally. In light of this, the Company is reviewing its Papua New Guinea portfolio with a view to conducting additional field work on its copper-gold tenements with a view to attracting a funding partner to these projects in due course.

In particular, the Company is interested in following up on trench samples at the Imou project where the last work campaign encountered **32m at 0.49% Cu and 0.46g/t Au** in a new porphyry located around 300m to the east of the Imou main zone[4]. Previous drilling at Imou in 2019 encountered a maiden drill hit of **305m @ 0.37% Cu and 0.37g/t Au from 5m, including 14m at 2.43% Cu and 2.78g/t Au from 186m** in the first drill hole[4].

In addition, at the Company's Dada prospect within the Liamu project, trenching of a 600m x 400m >0.1g/t Au rock chip sampling anomaly revealed intense 40 veins/m porphyry quartz stockwork veining over a width of **96m grading 0.41g/t Au** open in all directions which has not been followed up[5].

For the purpose of ASX Listing Rule 15.5, the Board has authorised the release of this announcement.

For further enquiries contact:

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[3] ASX announcement 13 March 2024
[4] ASX Announcement 28 August 2023
[5] ASX Announcement 25 November 2022

Appendix

1. GPS Coordinates and trench survey details of the trenches IY24TR001 – IY24TR011.

Trenches	Easting	Northing	RL	Length of Trench(m)	Sample Length (m)	Strike of Lode	Trenching Direction
IY24TR001	687303.00	8912262.00	854.90	6	1.72	323	030°
IY24TR002	687292.00	8912276.00	849.90	3	2.5	314	030°
IY24TR003	687627.45	8911927.67	728.40	10	5.27	246	310
IY24TR004	687642.90	8911946.38	703.21	13	1	227	020°
IY24TR005	687660.89	8911937.43	717.97	5	1.55	227	020°
IY24TR006	687675.00	8911944.00	721.00	6	0.95	233	020°
IY24TR007	687625.05	8911834.46	647.97	10	2.66	284	010°
IY24TR008	687555.09	8911835.86	650.13	10	0.6	284	010°
IY24TR009	687893.11	8911584.22	642.93	10	1.5	285	010°
IY24TR010	687857.14	8911596.29	661.13	15	1	286	010°
IY24TR011	687843.19	8911608.22	637.18	8	0.9	292	002°

2. Rock Chip Sample geochemical assay results – Biafa Creek, Iyewe prospect.

SampleID	Easting	Northing	Ni%	Au g/t	Cu %
174517	687800	8912500	36	25	0.07

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This document contains forward looking statements concerning LCL Resources. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Many factors could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking information provided by the Company, or on behalf of the Company. Such factors include, among other things, risks relating to additional funding requirements, metal prices, exploration, development and operating risks, competition, production risks, regulatory restrictions, including environmental regulation and liability and potential title disputes. Forward looking statements in this document are based on LCL's beliefs, opinions and estimates of LCL as of the dates the forward-looking statements are made, and no obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments. Although management believes that the assumptions made by the Company and the expectations represented by such information are reasonable, there can be no assurance that the forward-looking information will prove to be accurate. Forward-looking information involves known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any anticipated future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking information. Such factors include, among others, the actual market price of gold, the actual results of future exploration, changes in project parameters as plans continue to be evaluated, as well as those factors disclosed in the Company's publicly filed documents. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. The Company does not undertake to update any forward-looking information, except in accordance with applicable securities laws. No representation, warranty or undertaking, express or implied, is given or made by the Company that the occurrence of the events expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements in this presentation will actually occur.

JORC STATEMENTS - COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENTS

The information contained in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results in Papua New Guinea is based on information compiled by Mr Chris van Wijk, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and who is a Geologist and Non-Executive Director of LCL Resources. Mr van Wijk has sufficient 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 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr van Wijk consents to the inclusion in the release of the information he has compiled in the form and context in which it appears.

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

With reference to previously reported Exploration Results and Mineral Resources, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1- Awala EL2706, Abau EL2566.

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 (eg 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Rock chip samples are bagged in numbered calico sacks with a sample tag. Groups of 5 samples are bagged in a heavy-duty plastic bag, labelled, weighed and sealed, for transport. • Transport is via helicopter to the township of Upalima, where the samples are couriered with a commercial transport group to the Intertek (ITS) Laboratory in Lae, PNG. • Sample preparation (PB05) is carried out by ITS Laboratory in Lae, PNG where the whole sample is dried (105°C), crushed and pulverised (95%,106µm). Splits are then generated for fire assay (FA50/AAS). • Pulp samples (30g) are shipped by ITS to the ITS Laboratory in Townsville, Australia where the samples are analysed for an additional 48 elements using Four Acid ICP-OES & MS package 4A/OM10. • All rock chip samples are approximately 2kg in weight.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• NA
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• NA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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	• *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.*	• Rock chips are logged geologically by the project geologist to accepted industry standards capturing lithology, mineralogy and structural measurements.
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.*	• LCL did not undertake any QAQC samples. • Samples undergo fine pulverisation of the entire sample in accordance with the independent certified laboratory's procedures. • Samples are bagged and tagged with unique sample identity numbers.
Quality of assay data and	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the*	• Surface samples were submitted to ITS laboratory in Lae for sample preparation and Au assay. Pulps are sent to ITS' laboratory in Townsville, Australia for multi-element assays. Gold assays were obtained using a lead

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	*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.*	collection fire assay technique (FA50/AAS) and analyses for an additional 48 elements obtained via Four Acid ICP-OES & MS package 4A/OM10. • Fire assay for gold is considered a "total" assay technique. • A 4 acid digest is considered a total digestion technique. However, for some resistant minerals, not considered of economic value at this time, the digestion may not be complete e.g. Zr, Ti etc. • No field non-assay analysis instruments were used in the analyses reported. • Geochemistry results are reviewed by the Company for indications of any significant analytical bias or preparation errors in the reported analyses. • Internal laboratory QAQC checks are also reported by the laboratory and are reviewed as part of the Company's QAQC analysis. The geochemical data is only accepted where the analyses are performed within acceptable limits.
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.*	• Reported results are compiled by the Company's geologists and verified by the Company's database administrator and exploration manager. • No adjustments to surface assay data were made. • Data is stored digitally in a database which has restricted access to LCL database personnel. • Pulps from the ITS laboratory are returned to LCL after 3 months. LCL then store the samples in a secure lock storage container in Lae, PNG.
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.*	• The grid system is WGS84 UTM zones Z55S.
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*	• Trenching is considered a reconnaissance exploration technique and trenches will typically not be included in Resource estimations.. • The data spacing is not considered sufficient to establish a Mineral Resource.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	
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.*	• Where possible, trenches have been excavated perpendicular to the observed trend of mineralisation at surface. • Selective sampling of the trenches is undertaken where there are indications of mineralisation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Surface sample dispatches are secured and labelled on site. Groups of 5 samples are bagged in a heavy duty plastic bag, labelled, weighed and sealed, for transport. • Transport is via helicopter to a commercial airport, where the samples are couriered with a commercial transport group to the ITS laboratory in Lae, PNG.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• At this stage no audits have been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Awala EL2706, Abau EL2566.

(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*	• The Exploration Titles were validly issued as Exploration Licences pursuant to the 1992 Mining Act. • The Exploration Licence grants its holders the exclusive right to carrying out exploration for minerals on that land. There are no outstanding encumbrances or charges registered against the Exploration Title at the National Registry. • Exploration Licence Applications (ELA) remain subject to granting by PNG

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	operate in the area.	authorities. • LCL has a binding agreement to secure 100% of EL 2566 and EL 2391 subject to renewals.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Veri Veri & Iyewe Projects: Goldminex (ASX:GMX) 2006-2013. Drilling, stream sampling, soils, rock chips, trenching, aeromagnetics, VTEM. GMX sampling of rocks and trenches within this report was undertaken prior to 2009. • Doriri Project: Historical explorers include INSEL, CRAE, Highlands Gold, PPM, PML. Historical work includes stream, soils, rock chips, trenching, drilling, aeromagnetics, ground magnetics and ground EM.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The discussed nickel projects are hydrothermal shear hosted nickel-sulphide targets.

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.*
		• Trenches are reported in a similar manner to drillholes. All relevant information is included in the body text.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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 top cuts or data aggregation techniques were used. In this instance, the grades reported are length weighted averages.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Where possible, trenches have been excavated perpendicular to the observed trend of mineralisation at surface. • Trench orientations are shown in Figure 1 and reported in the Table of results.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Relevant maps are included in the body text.
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.*	• All results from the current program have been reported.
Other substantive	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical*	• No other exploration data is relevant at this time.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	*survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work at Iyewe is warranted, however nothing has been committed to at this time.