

17 March 2025

LARGE-SCALE GOLD POTENTIAL IDENTIFIED WINGATE PROJECT

Lithium Plus Minerals Limited (ASX: LPM) (**Lithium Plus** or the **Company**) is pleased to report positive outcomes from a detailed investigation at the Fletchers Gully goldfield, located within its 100%-owned Wingate Project. The Wingate tenements cover 465 km² and are situated 150 km south of Darwin in the Northern Territory, Australia (**Wingate** or the **Project**) (refer to Figure 1).

HIGHLIGHTS

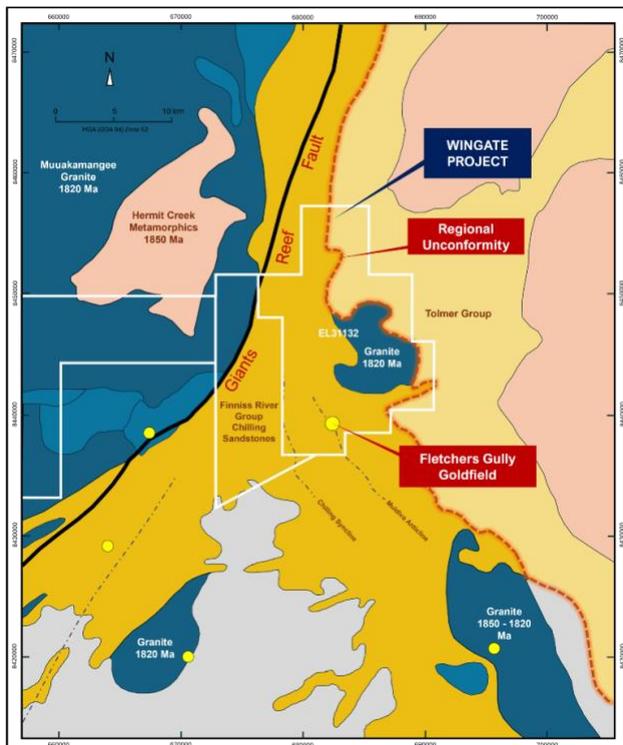
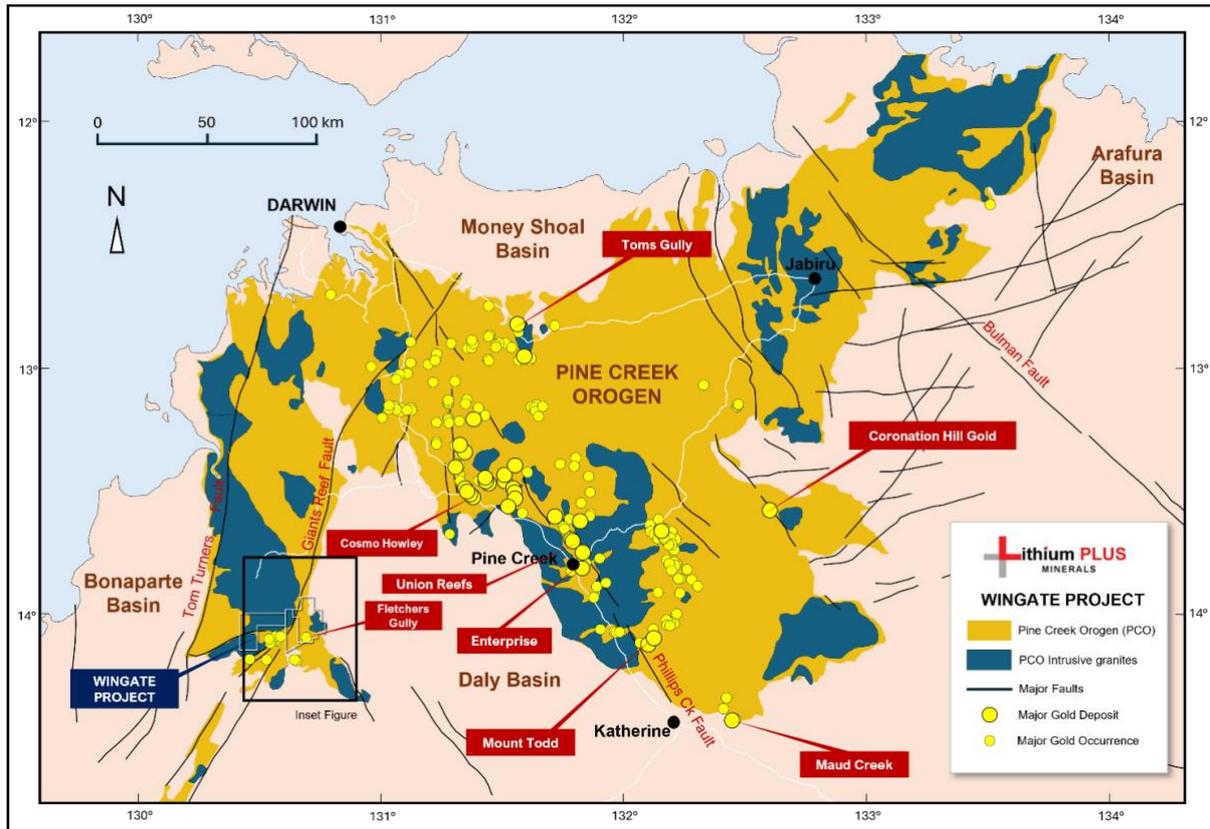
- + **Underexplored historical goldfield:** Fletchers Gully goldfield identified as **highly prospective for new gold and copper discoveries**.
- + **Extensive gold-in-soil anomaly:** A large gold-in-soil anomaly (>40ppb Au) extends over 1,500m of strike and up to 450m wide, hosting several historical workings.
- + **Historical drill intersections beneath old workings include:**
 - **14m @ 0.94 g/t Au** from 24m (FG17);
 - **10m @ 2.28 g/t Au** from 46m (FG19);
 - **3m @ 10.1 g/t Au** from 62m (FP1); and
 - **15m @ 0.78 g/t** from 35m (FP2).
- + **Gold mineralisation found to be associated with copper:** Grades of up to 0.52% over 2m have been recorded.
- + **New drill-ready target identified:** A detailed structural review has highlighted multiple new drill ready targets along strike from the previous intersections, as well as several regionally prospective areas.
- + **On-ground exploration** currently scheduled **to commence early in the CY25 field season**.

Commenting on the Wingate Project, Executive Chairman, Dr Bin Guo, said:

“The Wingate Project, located within the highly prospective Central Domain of the Pine Creek Orogen, has demonstrated strong potential for the delineation of gold across multiple structural targets, including, but not limited to the Fletchers Gully goldfield.

The historic drilling results at Fletchers Gully are highly encouraging and provide a strong indication of a larger, more pervasive gold system. We believe that the area has all the geological characteristics of similar-style gold deposits found within the Burrell Creek Formation throughout the Central Domain.

With a well-defined gold in-soil anomaly and multiple drill-ready targets, Fletchers Gully represents an immediate ‘brownfields’ gold-copper exploration focus for the Company.



WINGATE REPRESENTATIVE STRATIGRAPHY

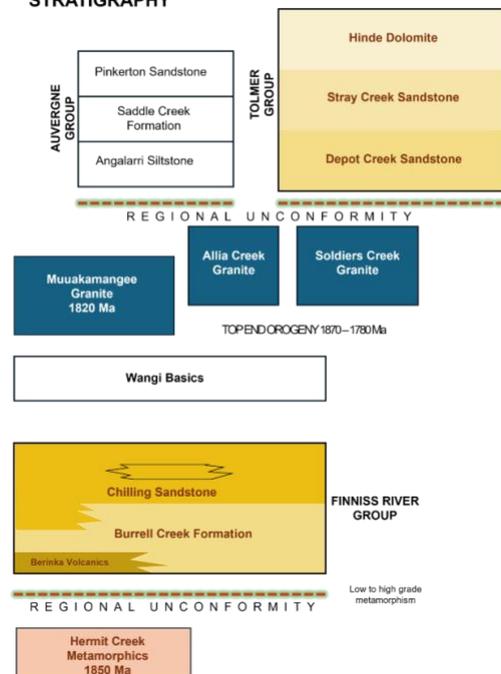


Figure 1: Pine Creek Orogen Gold Occurrences and Wingate Project location

BACKGROUND

The Pine Creek Orogen has a long history of gold production spanning over 150 years, with more than 4 million ounces of gold produced. Most deposits are orogenic gold deposits, commonly hosted in-quartz veins, lodes, sheeted veins, stockworks and saddle reefs, typically associated with anticlinal traps and in proximity to intrusive granites.

The Fletchers Gully goldfield comprises several historical high-grade gold workings (Pang Quees, Grants, Bigmouths, Boiler) that were actively mined between 1905 and 1935, yielding 2,500 ounces of gold at grades exceeding 2 oz/t. These workings are hosted within the Proterozoic Burrell Creek Formation of the Finnis River Group (Pine Creek Orogen, or **PCO**) and are broadly positioned along the axial trace of the Muldiva Anticline, adjacent to the Allia Granite.

Gold occurs in quartz veins or reefs within metamorphosed slate, phyllite and metaquartzite. The veins are associated with sub-vertical shear zones and low-angle tensions gashes, which are typically thin but range from 6cm to nearly 1m wide.

The location and observed geological characteristics of the Fletchers Gully mineralisation align with the key criteria for the classic PCO gold mineralisation model.



Figure 2: Grants historic working and rock chip sample (LW0014) of mullock grading 275 g/t Au.

A POTENTIALLY VERY LARGE GOLD SYSTEM

Historic soil geochemistry programs (assayed for gold and arsenic) have defined a significant gold system over an area with a strike length of more than 1,500m and a width of up to 450m. The anomalous zone (defined by a +40ppb gold in soil contour with a maximum 2,900 ppb) is oriented north-westerly, following the north-westerly trend of the Muldiva Anticline axial trace. The full extent of the gold anomaly remains undefined, as alluvial cover prevents further soil grid surveys in the northwest and southeast.

Geological mapping has defined at least three north-westerly-trending mineralised zones

- The New Show Line
- The Pang Quees/Bigmouth Line
- The Grants/Boiler Line

These correspond with distinct siltstone/shale (variably carbonaceous) horizons separated by silicified barren arenite units on the north-eastern flank of the anticline.

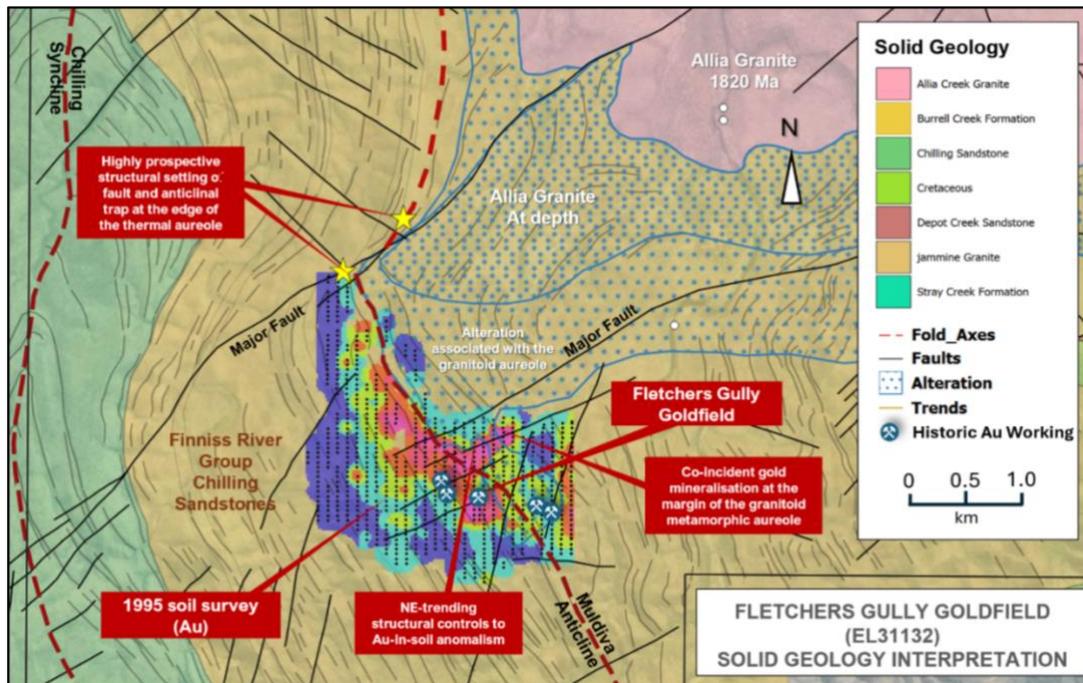


Figure 3: Fletcher Gully geology and gold-in-soil anomaly.

HISTORIC DRILLING PROGRAMS

Historical drilling has confirmed abundant gold mineralisation at Fletcher's Gully over a strike length of at least 700m along the axial trace of the Muldiva Anticline. Field observations suggest that the deposit-scale distribution of gold is controlled exclusively by the spatial distribution, volumetric density, orientation and grade of concordant and discordant gold-bearing, quartz veins and shear-vein arrays.

Drukk hole spacing is widely distributed and relatively shallow (with an average hole depth of 58m), leaving the continuity of the mineralisation and dominant structural controls still poorly understood. A significant number of drill holes have intersected high-grade gold mineralisation to the end of hole, indicating potential depth extensions.

Further evidence suggests that the northern-trending structural controls play a key role in hosting high-grade mineralisation. However, these structures have not yet been tested with exploration drilling.

A program of detailed structural mapping and sampling will commence in early FY2025 to provide further insights for potential exploration drilling.

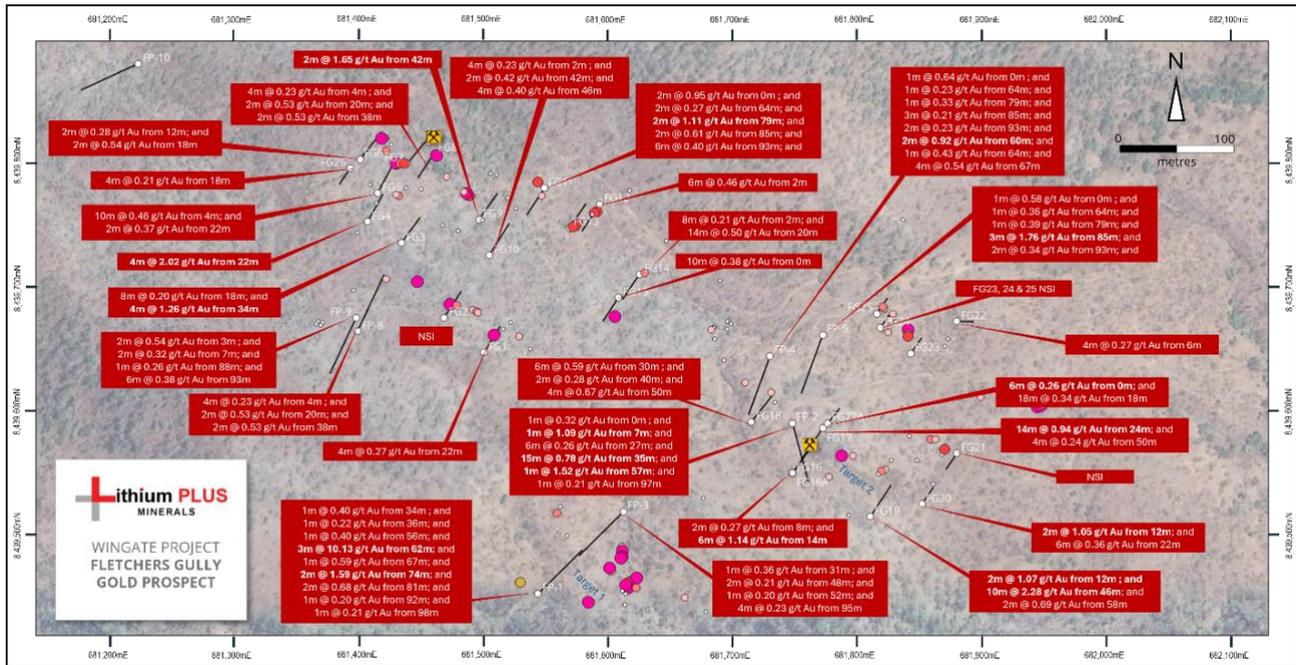


Figure 4: Historical exploration drilling results at Fletcher Gully.

Highlights from Historical Drilling at Fletcher’s Gully

Two phases of historic reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling have been undertaken at Fletcher’s Gully to test for shallow gold mineralisation beneath the historical workings:

1. Late 1980’s by Gold Fields Exploration Pty Ltd: Completed a 28 hole, 1,223m RC program (hole sequence FG1-FG27A).
2. 1995 by Kalmet Resources NL: Completed 10 holes, totalling 990m (hole sequence FP-1 to FP-10).

The historic drilling returned widespread anomalous (>0.2 g/t Au) shallow gold zones, (refer Table 4 and see Figure 4), with several higher-grade intersections, including:

- **14m @ 0.94 g/t Au** from 24m (FG17);
- **10m @ 2.28 g/t Au** from 46m (FG19);
- **3m @ 10.1 g/t Au** from 62m (FP1); and
- **15m @ 0.78 g/t** from 35m (FP2).

The results build on historical costeaning and sampling across the mineralised zones, which also included a number of encouraging intersections, including:

- 13m @ 2.28 g/t Au (from surface)
- 12m @ 1.09 g/t Au (from surface)
- 24m @ 0.99 g/t Au (from surface)

A low-grade copper halo (<0.5% Cu) is associated with the quartz veining, comprising secondary copper mineralisation (malachite) ± pyrite ± arsenopyrite, typically extending several metres beyond the gold zones.

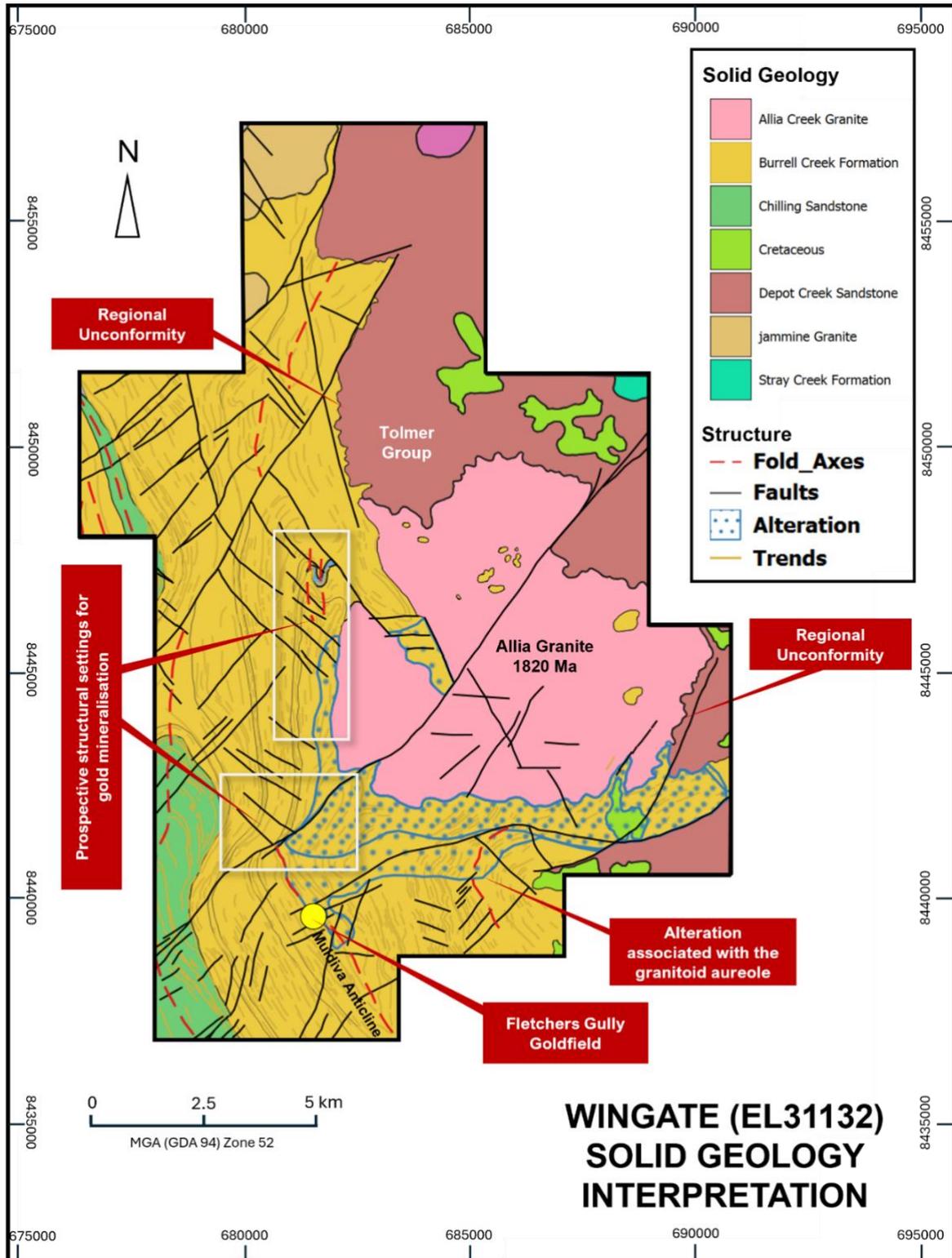


Figure 5: Wingate solid geology interpretation.

NEXT STEPS

- + Detailed structural mapping of the Fletchers Gully goldfield and immediate surrounds to determine structural controls and generate drill-ready targets;
- + Extension of the surface geochemistry programs to cover high-priority regional structural targets along the Muldiva Anticline to be undertaken in parallel;
- + Potential commissioning of an airborne electromagnetic survey to identify reductive (carbonaceous) trap positions.

ABOUT THE WINGATE PROJECT

Situated near the Daly River, approximately 150km south of Darwin on the western margin of the Central Domain of the Pine Creek Orogen, Lithium Plus Minerals Ltd holds a single granted tenement (EL31132) and two (2) tenement applications (ELA 34006 and ELA 34007), which together cover an area of 465 km². The project is geologically centred around the PCO.

The PCO is a well exposed Paleoproterozoic inlier and an important metallogenic province, containing gold, base metal and uranium deposits. The region has a long history of gold production spanning more than 150 years, with over 4 million ounces of gold produced to date. Most deposits are orogenic gold deposits commonly hosted in quartz veins, lodes, sheeted veins, stockworks and saddle reefs, typically associated with anticlinal traps and is proximity to intrusive granites.

The main exploration target in the Wingate project areas is the Early Proterozoic Burrell Creek Formation of the Finnis River Group (Pine Creek Geosyncline sequence), which represents the most widespread unit in the PCO. The Finnis River and South Alligator groups contain 90% of the gold resources of the PCO, with the gold distribution between them approximately equal. The Burrell Creek Formation hosts the majority of these Resources, including the Goodall, Mount Todd and Union Reefs deposits, and an additional 49 occurrences. The project area straddles the domain boundary between the Litchfield and Central Domains of the PCO along the Giant's Reef Fault. The Central Domain is currently considered highly prospective for gold, with only a few of the 369 known gold occurrences within the PCO situated outside this area.

At Wingate, the Burrell Creek Formation hosts to the historically producing Fletchers Gully Goldfield, which lies along the axis of a major anticline (Muldiva Anticline), demonstrating the gold potential of the project area. The region has undergone limited modern exploration, with the last significant programs conducted between 1989 and 1995. Ongoing exploration is expected to systematic assess the potential to host a small to moderate gold resource.

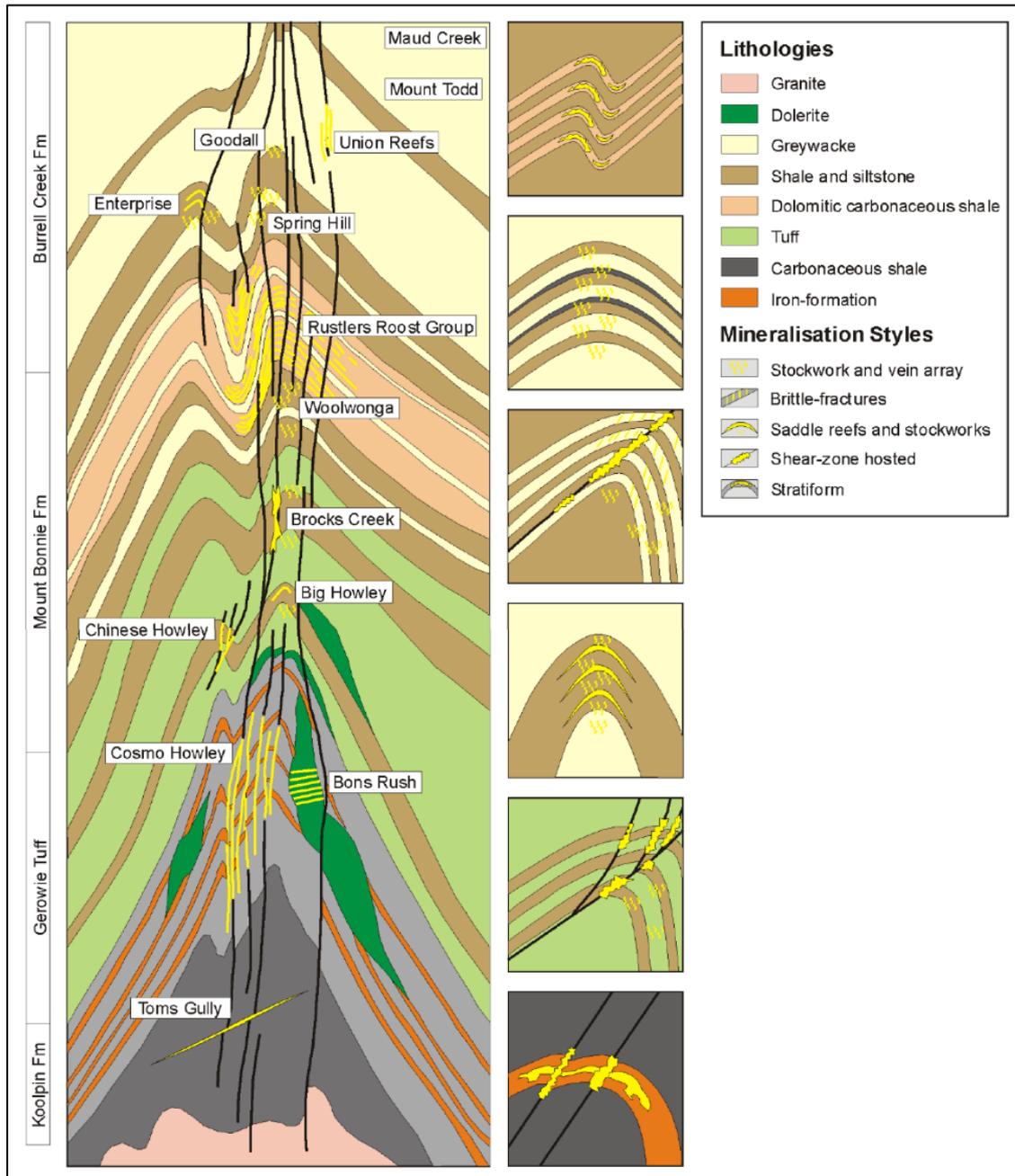


Figure 6: Composite and schematic stratigraphic distribution of gold mineralisation in rocks of the Pine Creek Orogen, showing the control of deposit-scale stratigraphy on different styles of gold mineralisation (after Sener, 2004).

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Lithium Plus.

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results for the Bynoe Lithium Project is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Dr Bryce Healy, Exploration Manager of Lithium Plus Minerals Ltd. Dr Healy is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and he has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which has been undertaken 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". Dr Healy consents to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which they appear.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information cross referenced in this announcement. The Company confirms that the form and content in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original announcements.

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About Lithium Plus Minerals

Lithium Plus Minerals Limited (ASX: LPM) is an Australian Lithium exploration company with 23 tenements in the Northern Territory grouped into the following projects:

Bynoe Lithium Project (100% LPM)

Situated on the Cox Peninsula, 45 km south of Darwin, on the northern end of the Litchfield Pegmatite Belt, with 11 granted tenements covering 297 km². Geologically centred around the Bynoe Pegmatite Field, the tenements share a border with Core Lithium's Finniss mine development. Significant lithium mineralisation was discovered at Lei in 2017 within the north-northeast trending spodumene bearing pegmatites. Current drill ready targets are Lei, SW Cai, Cai and Perseverance.

Wingate Project (100% LPM)

Located 150 km south of Darwin. LPM hold one (1) granted tenement (EL31132) and two (2) tenement applications (ELA 34006 and ELA 34007) covering 465 sq km. The tenements cover the Wingate Mountains Pegmatite District, the southern part of the Litchfield Pegmatite Belt. It contains the known presence of pegmatites with little exploration and minor historical production of tin. Historical gold workings (Fletcher's Gully) are present.

Arunta Projects (100% LPM)

Barrow Creek

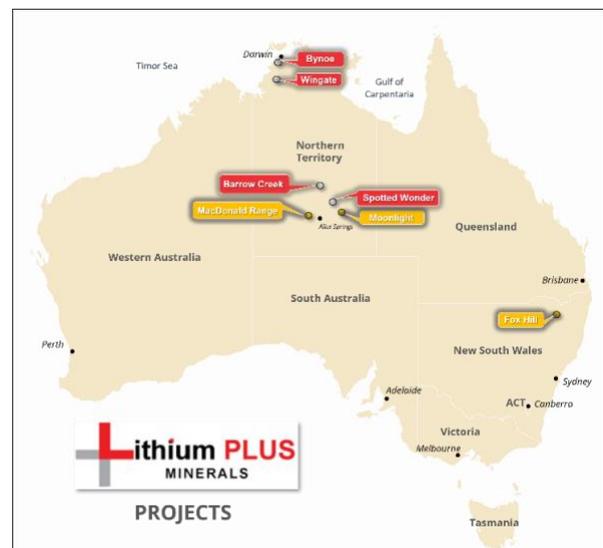
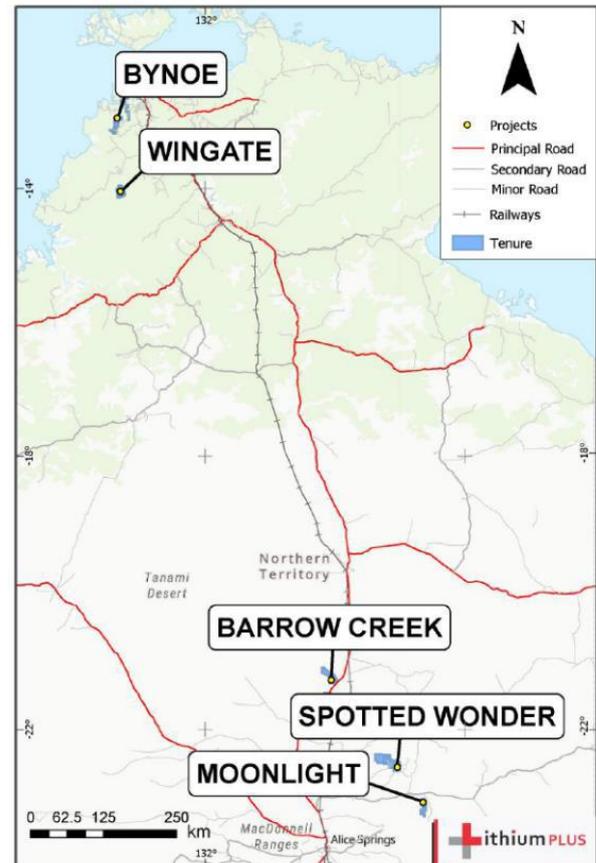
Located in the Northern Arunta pegmatite province, 300 km north of Alice Springs. Historic tin and tantalum production and the presence of spodumene in nearby Anningie Pegmatite field suggest lithium potential.

Spotted Wonder

Located approx. 200 km north-north-east of Alice Springs with proven lithium mineralisation, with amblygonite present in the Delmore Pegmatite.

Moonlight Resources Ltd (44.7% LPM)

Australian uranium and REE portfolio including MacDonnell Ranges Uranium Project and the Moonlight Project in the NT, and the Fox Hill RE Project in NSW.



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Table 1. Wingate (Fletchers Gully) historical geochemistry summary

Prospect	Year	Company	Geochemistry Sample Type and No.			Grid/Sample distribution
			Soil	Rock Chip	Stream Sediments	
Fletchers Gully	1994	Mount Carrington Mines Ltd	450			50 (N-S) by 50m (E-W) along lines
Fletchers Gully North Extended	1994	Mount Carrington Mines Ltd	259			50m x 50m
Fletchers Gully East Extended	1994	Mount Carrington Mines Ltd	226			50m x 50m
		Total	935			

Table 2. Wingate (Fletchers Gully) historical drillhole summary

Holes	Year	Company	No. of holes	Metres drilled					
				AC	R / P	DDH	RC	RCD	Total
FG1 – FG27A	1989	Gold Fields Exploration Pty Ltd	28				1223		1223
FP1 – FP10	1995	Kalmat Resources NL	10				990		990
		Total	38				2,213		2,213

Table 3. Wingate (Fletchers Gully) historical drill hole detail

Hole ID	MGA E	MGA N	Grid	Zone	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Final Depth
FG1	681501	8439646	GDA 94	Zone 52	127	31	-61	50
FG2	681469	8439674	GDA 94	Zone 52	130	33	-60	50
FG3	681435	8439734	GDA 94	Zone 52	145	36	-60	50
FG4	681408	8439751	GDA 94	Zone 52	120	29	-60	50
FG5	681416	8439774	GDA 94	Zone 52	120	28	-60	48
FG6	681402	8439801	GDA 94	Zone 52	120	38	-60	50
FG7	681440	8439798	GDA 94	Zone 52	119	39	-60	50
FG8	681461	8439806	GDA 94	Zone 52	107	213	-60	46
FG9	681497	8439753	GDA 94	Zone 52	121	35	-60	50
FG10	681505	8439724	GDA 94	Zone 52	130	32	-60	60
FG11	681549	8439778	GDA 94	Zone 52	105	213	-60	50
FG12	681593	8439765	GDA 94	Zone 52	102	213	-60	50
FG13	681569	8439746	GDA 94	Zone 52	106	34	-60	46
FG14	681625	8439709	GDA 94	Zone 52	99	214	-60	48
FG15	681608	8439690	GDA 94	Zone 52	104	213	-60	44
FG16	681747	8439549	GDA 94	Zone 52	119	34	-60	9

Hole ID	MGA E	MGA N	Grid	Zone	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Final Depth
FG16A	681747	8439549	GDA 94	Zone 52	119	35	-63	60
FG17	681771	8439585	GDA 94	Zone 52	114	214	-60	60
FG18	681714	8439590	GDA 94	Zone 52	103	38	-60	54
FG19	681809	8439514	GDA 94	Zone 52	125	33	-60	60
FG20	681850	8439524	GDA 94	Zone 52	113	34	-60	32
FG21	681878	8439565	GDA 94	Zone 52	95	214	-60	30
FG22	681878	8439671	GDA 94	Zone 52	95	91	-60	26
FG23	681841	8439645	GDA 94	Zone 52	95	35	-60	30
FG24	681817	8439666	GDA 94	Zone 52	95	35	-60	30
FG25	681814	8439677	GDA 94	Zone 52	95	34	-60	30
FG26	681394	8439794	GDA 94	Zone 52	121	213	-60	30
FG27A	681775	8439589	GDA 94	Zone 52	114	38	-60	30
FP-1	681544	8439452	GDA 94	Zone 52	112	45	-60	99
FP-2	681747	8439589	GDA 94	Zone 52	100	165	-60	99
FP-3	681612	8439518	GDA 94	Zone 52	108	225	-60	99
FP-4	681729	8439643	GDA 94	Zone 52	97	200	-60	99
FP-5	681771	8439660	GDA 94	Zone 52	95	200	-60	99
FP-6	681819	8439176	GDA 94	Zone 52	106	45	-60	99
FP-7	681816	8439213	GDA 94	Zone 52	106	45	-60	99
FP-8	681400	8439663	GDA 94	Zone 52	145	25	-60	99
FP-9	681399	8439674	GDA 94	Zone 52	145	205	-60	99
FP-10	681225	8439878	GDA 94	Zone 52	117	245	-60	99

Table 4. Fletchers Gully historical drill hole significant (>0.2 ppm) gold intersections (>0.2 ppm)

Hole number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)
FG1	22	26	4	0.27
FG2	no significant intersection			
FG3	18	26	8	0.2
and	34	38	4	1.26
and	48	50	2	0.27
FG4	44	48	4	2.02
FG5	4	14	10	0.46
and	22	24	2	0.37
FG6	12	14	2	0.28
and	18	20	2	0.54
FG7	0	2	2	0.47
and	26	28	2	0.26
FG8	4	8	4	0.23
and	20	22	2	0.53
and	38	40	2	0.53
FG9	42	44	2	1.65
FG10	2	6	4	0.23
and	42	44	2	0.42
and	46	50	4	0.40
FG11	0	2	2	0.95
and	6	8	2	0.27
and	10	12	2	1.11

Hole number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)
and	22	24	2	0.61
and	36	42	6	0.40
FG12	no significant intersection			
FG13	2	8	6	0.46
FG14	10	18	8	0.21
and	20	34	14	0.50
FG15	0	10	10	0.38
FG16A	8	10	2	0.27
and	14	20	6	1.14
FG17	24	38	14	0.94
and	50	54	4	0.24
FG18	30	36	6	0.59
and	40	42	2	0.28
and	50	54	4	0.67
FG19	12	14	2	1.07
and	46	56	10	2.28
and	58	60	2	0.69
FG20	12	14	2	1.05
and	22	28	6	0.36
FG21	no significant intersection			
FG22	6	10	4	0.27
FG23	no significant intersection			
FG24	no significant intersection			
FG25	no significant intersection			
FG26	18	22	4	0.21
and	26	28	2	0.24
FG27A	0	6	6	0.26
and	18	24	6	0.34
FP1	34	35	1	0.4
and	36	37	1	0.22
and	56	57	1	0.40
and	62	65	3	10.13
and	67	68	1	0.59
and	74	76	2	1.59
and	81	83	2	0.68
and	92	93	1	0.20
and	98	99	1	0.21
FP2	0	1	1	0.32
and	7	8	1	1.09
and	27	33	6	0.26
and	35	50	15	0.78
and	57	58	1	1.52
and	97	98	1	0.21
FP3	31	32	1	0.36
and	48	50	2	0.21
and	52	53	1	0.20
and	95	99	4	0.23
FP4	17	18	1	0.64
and	23	24	1	0.23
and	38	39	1	0.33
and	44	47	3	0.21
and	54	56	2	0.23
and	60	62	2	0.92
and	64	65	1	0.43
and	67	71	4	0.54
FP5	0	1	1	0.58
and	64	67	3	0.36
and	79	80	1	0.39
and	85	87	2	1.76
and	93	94	1	0.34
FP6	50	51	1	0.41

Hole number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)
FP7	0	1	1	0.25
and	20	21	1	0.27
and	23	26	3	0.28
and	29	35	6	0.75
and	39	42	3	0.37
and	43	44	1	0.34
and	84	86	2	0.30
FP8	1	2	1	2.00
and	4	5	1	0.45
and	58	59	1	0.39
and	88	89	1	0.29
FP9	3	5	2	0.54
and	7	9	2	0.32
and	88	89	1	0.26
and	93	99	6	0.38
FP10	5	6	1	0.3
and	19	21	2	0.22
and	26	30	4	0.19
and	32	33	1	0.33
and	34	37	3	0.24
and	92	93	1	0.52
and	94	97	3	0.61

JORC, 2012 Edition: Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

This Table 1 refers to historic soil and RC drilling at the Fletcher's Gully Prospect, Wingate Project.

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 downhole 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. 	<p>The historical drilling reported in this release at the Fletcher's Gully Prospect, Wingate is related to Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling activities completed from 1989 to 1995.</p> <p>The geochemical sampling program reported in this release at the Wingate project is related to 935 soil samples completed in 1994.</p> <p>Soil Sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The immediate Fletcher's Gully area of EL 31132 was historically sampled in 1995 by surface soil geochemical methods. Soil samples were collected using hand tools (shovels) from the upper 10-15 centimetres of soil corresponding with a combination of the B and C horizon (only thin skeletal soil developed). The sample was sieved on site to retain the -20# soil fraction, removing organic matter in the process. Approximately 600 – 800g of soil sample is retained in paper sample bags for the purpose of laboratory analysis. Sample sites were collected on a 40m (north-south) by 80m (east-west) grid spacing considered appropriate for early-stage reconnaissance exploration and the north-westerly trend of the geology. <p>RC Drilling -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current RC drilling reported in this release at the Fletcher's Gully Prospect, Wingate relates to 38 RC holes drilling in two (2) campaigns between 1989 (Goldfields Exploration Pty Ltd) and 1995 (Kalmat Resources NL). <p>Kalmat Resources NL (FP Series):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kalmat Resources completed ten (10) Reverse Circulation (RC) holes for 990m in 1995. Sampling of drill chips was completed on one (1) metre intervals (representative (approximately 10-15% of the primary sample) split sample for assay. No further sampling techniques are reported. <p>Goldfields Exploration Pty Ltd (FG Series):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goldfields completed ten (28) Reverse Circulation (RC) holes for 1223m in 1989. Sampling of drill chips was completed on two (2) metre intervals passed through a 1/8:7/8 riffle splitter. The 1:8th sample split was retained in calico bags and submitted for assay. No further sampling techniques are reported.
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.). 	<p>Kalmat Resources NL (FP Series)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling was carried out by drilling contractor, Gomex Drilling (based in Katherine) using an Hydco 70 RC Drill Rig. <p>Goldfields Exploration Pty Ltd (FG Series):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling was carried out by drilling contractor, Civil

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Resources using an CD-350 track mounted rig.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Reported
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. 	<p>Soil Sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard logging was routinely undertaken by suitably qualified field staff on all soil sample sites. Observations were recorded appropriate to the sample type based on visual field estimates. Soil sample logs were routinely recorded relating to the nature of the soil profile, type of soil and depth of sample and the presence or absent of pegmatite float at surface. <p>Kalmar Resources NL (FP Series)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological logging sheets are provided in historical annual reporting and identify the primary lithologies recovered and has been undertaken by suitably qualified geologists along the entire length of the diamond hole or RC hole. Detailed logging of mineralogy, veining, alteration, weathering, and other sample features as appropriate to the style of deposit is has been documented. <p>Goldfields Exploration Pty Ltd (FG Series):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological logging sheets are provided in historical annual reporting and identify the primary lithologies recovered and has been undertaken by suitably qualified geologists along the entire length of the diamond hole or RC hole. Detailed logging of mineralogy, veining, alteration, weathering, and other sample features as appropriate to the style of deposit is has been documented.
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. 	<p>Soil Sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil samples represent a partial sample generated with a particular sieve fraction size. No duplicate soil sample were collected. No other quality control procedures were considered necessary of this reconnaissance style sampling program for both soil programs. <p>All RC Sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cyclone riffle split sample fraction are transported to the lab. No additional sample preparation and associated QA/QC protocol has not been documented. <p>Goldfields Exploration Pty Ltd (FG Series):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 1:8th sample split was retained in calico bags and submitted for assay Standards are inserted in the sample stream at an approximate 1:20 sample ratio.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No additional sample preparation and associated QA/QC protocol has not been documented. <p>Kalmar Resources NL (FP Series):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standards were not inserted in the sample stream. Sample preparation and associated QA/QC protocol has not been documented.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<p>Soil Sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil samples were analysed by AMDEL Laboratories in Darwin. A small portion of the material was scooped out and pulverised for arsenic analysis. Gold was determined by the BLEG1A cyanide leach method (24 hour rolling bottle, solvent extraction, carbon rod AAS finish). After pulverising the sub-samples, arsenic was determined by the XRF1A method. <p>Kalmar Resources NL (FP Series)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drill samples were analysed by ASSAYCORP Laboratories in Pine Creek. Samples were assayed for Au, Cu and As. Gold was determined by the Fire assay method (FA50 Analytical Code). As and Cu were assayed (AAS/MA-3).
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. 	<p>Soil Sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All historical geochemical data was compiled and verified by LPM personnel. The soil geochemistry is statistically validated through the gridding process. The assay data has been validated against the field logging, maps, gridded images and laboratory documentation provided in historical reporting. A complete record of historical logging, sampling and assays were stored within an Access Database. <p>RC Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LPM has reviewed historic documentation of the log and lab data for those holes drilled by Kalmar NL Resources verifying the results. LPM has reviewed the historical documentation of the log data for those holes drilled by Goldfields Exploration Pty Ltd. The original Lab certificates are not reported.
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. 	<p>Soil sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sample sites are recorded using a hand-held GPS. The grid system has been converted to MGA_GDA94, zone 52 for easting, northing and RL. <p>Drill Collar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Reported. <p>Drill hole direction and downhole surveys</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Reported.
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 	<p>Soil Sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil sample sites were collected on a 40m (north-south) by 80m (east-west) grid spacing considered appropriate for early-stage reconnaissance exploration to delineate a prospect. <p>Drill Sampling</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill spacing is determined by the stage of exploration of the prospect. The spacing is wide and shallow depth and there is a lack of drilling density appropriate to provide interpretation on the continuity of mineralisation between holes.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<p>Soil Grids</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The short axis of soil sampling grids is typically oriented perpendicular to the interpreted strike of mineralisation as mapped or predicted by geological interpretations. In some cases the trend of the geochemical anomaly is inferred to relate to cross-cutting structural orientations <p>RC Drill spacing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reported drillhole has been oriented to intersect the structure/geology containing or controlling the gold mineralisation based on projections from historical workings and geological mapping. Generally, the orientation seems appropriate. No sampling bias is considered to have been introduced given the observed geology. Because of the dip of the hole and lack of survey data, drill intersections are apparent thicknesses, and overall geological context needed to estimate true thicknesses cannot be reliably estimated at this point.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not reported.
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"> No review or audit can be conducted on the historic soil and drilling.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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 Wingate project is centred around 15 km south of Darwin (at 12°40'S latitude, 130° 45'W longitude). The historical drilling reported in this Release took place at the Fletcher's Gully prospect (EL 31132). Lithium Plus Minerals Ltd are the registered holders of 21 EL's. The tenements are in good standing with the NT DPIR Title Division.
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"> Previous exploration of gold mineralisation has occurred in the Fletcher's Gully area through historical small-scale workings and also through a number of exploration companies between 1980 and 2012. The most relevant exploration results of that work are discussed in the body of this Release.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Tenements listed above form part of LPM's Wingate Project which is in the Central Pine Creek Orogen. Fletcher's Gully lies within Early Proterozoic sediments of the Burrell Creek Formation conformably overlain to the west

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		<p>and south by the Chilling Sandstone, together making up the Finnis River Group. The sediments were folded during the 1870-1780Ma Top End Orogeny around major NW-NNW axes represented by the Muldiva Anticline and Chilling Syncline. The anticline appears to plunge to the east.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regionally the area is near a flexure in trend of the Burrell Creek fault. The strike changes from NS to ESE along a projection of NE trending Rock Candy Fault. Locally the sediments are isoclinally folded about an ESE axis with the predominant foliation striking at 125 degrees. Secondary shear zones and quartz veining lie on NE and NW trends. The NNE trending Giants Reef Fault lies on the western flank of the Finnis River Group sediments and numerous parallel structures splay off the fault. The area consists of quartzites, siltstones and shales with an average dip of 75 degrees. Some siltstones and shales are variably carbonaceous and ferruginous which are locally sericitized and tourmalinized. More ferruginous and carbonaceous outcrops occur in the vicinity of Bigmouths Workings. The Pang Quees and Bigmouths workings occur within a central shear zone, associated with minor faulting near the axis of the anticline. Late in the orogenic cycle the sediments were intruded successively by the Wangi Basics, the Allia Creek Granite and Murra-Kamangee Granodiorite. The Allia Creek outcrops about 1km to the north of the area. Middle Proterozoic sediments of the Tolmer Group unconformably overlie the Early Proterozoic sedimentary rocks and granites which are overlain by remnants of Cretaceous cover
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 drillholes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drillhole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar dip and azimuth of the hole downhole 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"> Table 3 and Table 4 in the main body of this Release summarise the relevant drill hole information. As and Cu assay information has been excluded from this release.
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"> Sample compositing of significant gold intersections has been reported here is calculated via length weighted averages of the 1 to 2 m sample assays. Length weighted averages are acceptable method because the density of the rock is considered relatively constant. 0.2 ppm Au was used as lower cut off grades for compositing and reporting intersections with allowance for including up to 2m of consecutive drill material that has assayed below cut-off grade (internal dilution). No metal equivalent values have been used or reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The azimuth and dip data for the current hole is presented in Table 3. The holes have been drilled, in general, at an azimuth toward ~NNE or SSW° approximating 60° dip on the interpretation of north-northwest trending, steeply east-and west-dipping stratigraphy. • The nature and orientation of the quartz veining is not known with sufficient confidence. • No survey data is reported to understand hole deviation. • Estimated true widths are 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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Figures 3 in the body of this Release.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All relevant exploration results able to be verified have been reported.
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"> • Much of this historical exposures and gold workings have been re-mapped for use in development of the interpretations contained within this Release.
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"> • Lithium Plus Minerals is conducting on ground mapping and sampling as verification of mineralisation controls at the Fletcher's Gully Prospect to evaluate the extent of the mineralisation. Refer main body of the report.