LITCHFIELD MINERALS LIMITED

ASX Announcement 14th October 2025

100m+ Copper Sulphide Hit in Hole 10 at Oonagalabi – Follow up disclosure

Litchfield Minerals Limited (ASX: LMS or the Company) is pleased to clarify a few points from its announcement this morning on the Company's Oonagalabi Project, Northern Territory.

The Company made a comment that *Our experience from previous fieldwork campaigns is that the assays are regularly returned with higher grades than the field pXRF results*. This comment was based on the first drilling program at Oonagalabi, where assayed results return 37% better for Cu and 17% better for Zn, than the pXRF results, see Table 1.

Table 1 – Comparison of Assayed results[1] to pXRF results

Hole#	From	To	pXRF Cu%	pXRF Zn%	Assay Cu%	Assay Zn%	pXRF Cu under report %	pXRF Zn under report %
OGRC001	35	66	0.22	0.83	0.32	1	31%	17%
OGRC002	50	73	0.16	0.077	0.35	0.12	54%	36%
OGRC003	94	143	0.38	0.42	0.55	0.44	31%	5%
OGRC004	44	107	0.33	0.33	0.45	0.36	27%	8%
OGRC005	97	106	0.28	1.12	0.5	1.43	44%	22%
						Ave	37%	17%

An additional point the Company would like to clarify is the inclusion of CuEq. In footnote 2, the Company noted:

> Metal equivalent for drill results reported in this announcement have been calculated at a copper price of US$10,359/t and a zinc price of US$2,976/t based on close of trade 10/10/2025. Metallurgical recoveries have been assumed at 90% for copper and 85% for zinc. Lead was excluded from the calculation due to low levels and unlikelihood of metallurgical recovery. Copper equivalent was calculated based on the formula CuEq(%) = Cu(%) + (Zn% x 0.28728). While recovery testwork has not been carried out, in the opinion of the Company, all elements included in the metal equivalent calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold based on current market conditions.

The assumed recovery rates of 90% for copper and 85% for zinc, in the Company's opinion, are conservative given recoveries from similar deposits. Importantly, as stated in the above footnote, the recovery rates are not supported by metallurgical testwork results that would unambiguously align with the intention of clause 50 of the 2012 JORC Code. As such, the Company has withdrawn reference to CuEq in the revised announcement to ensure complete transparency. The Company reminds shareholders to not rely on such copper equivalent information as the basis for any investment decisions.

[1] ASX Announcement – 3 June 2025 - Gold Emerges in High-Mag Zone at Oonagalabi

About Litchfield Minerals

Litchfield Minerals is a critical mineral explorer, primarily searching for base metals and uranium out of the Northern Territory of Australia. Our mission is to be a pioneering copper exploration company committed to delivering cost-effective, innovative and sustainable exploration solutions. We aim to unlock the full potential of copper and other mineral resources while minimising environmental impact, ensuring the longevity and affordability of this essential metal for future generations. We are dedicated to involving cutting-edge technology, responsible practices and stakeholder collaboration drives us to continuously redefine the industry standards and deliver value to our investors, communities and the world.

The announcement has been approved by the Board of Directors.

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement relates to Exploration Results and is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Russell Dow (MSc, BSc Hons Geology), a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AUSIMM) and is a full-time employee of Litchfield Minerals Limited. Mr Dow has sufficient sampling experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity being 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" (JORC Code). Mr Dow consents to the inclusion in the Public Report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears. With regard to the Company's ASX Announcements referenced in the above Announcement, the Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Announcements.

LITCHFIELD
MINERALS LIMITED

ASX Announcement 13th October 2025

100m+ Copper Sulphide Hit in Hole 10 at Oonagalabi

Litchfield Minerals Limited (ASX: LMS) is pleased to report the extent of copper mineralisation from Hole 10 (OGRC010, **Figure 1**, **Appendix 1**) at the Company's Oonagalabi Project, Northern Territory.

Geological logging and **handheld XRF (pXRF)** readings indicate more than 100m disseminated copper-zinc mineralisation, including several broad, higher-grade zones within a strongly mineralised stratigraphic sequence[1] (**Appendix 2**). Assays are now being rushed to the labs to quantify the presence of copper, gold, silver and other valuable elements (approximately four weeks). Our experience from previous fieldwork campaigns is that the assays are regularly returned with higher grades than the field pXRF results[2].

Preliminary pXRF analysis has returned the following standout intervals for OGRC010:

- **104m @ 1.37%,** 0.92% Cu, 1.59% Zn, 0.08% Pb from surface.

Composed of the following intersections, listed from strongest to weakest result.

- **21m @** 1.81% Cu, 1.58 % Zn, 0.03% Pb from 144m, within a zone of **33m @** 1.34% Cu, 1.23% Zn, 0.03% Pb from 144m.
- **41m @** 0.85% Cu, 1.99% Zn and 0.11% Pb from surface.
- **30m @** 0.58% Cu, 1.55% Zn, 0.1% Pb from 98m.

The reported intervals of these results align with visual observations of abundant chalcopyrite, sphalerite and minor galena, which confirms that OGRC010 is the most significant intersection drilled at Oonagalabi to date (**Figure 2**, **Appendix 2**). Importantly, every hole we have drilled during this and previous campaigns has intersected copper mineralisation, underscoring the scale and continuity of the system.

OGRC010 has intercepted the high chargeability western IP anomaly (+25mV/V) that was defined in this year's induced polarisation program (**Figure 1**) and confirms the strong correlation between chargeability and disseminated Cu-Zn sulphides. The eastern IP chargeability represents the folded continuation of the western zone, is interpreted to host similar Cu-Zn mineralisation and will be targeted with two holes later in the current Phase 2 drilling campaign.

VTEM modelling indicates that high-grade Cu-Zn mineralisation at Oonagalabi is located within a zone of low conductivity (Figure 1). This raises compelling questions about the higher conductive zones

[1] *Disclaimer: PortableXRF results are indicative only and are not a substitute for laboratory assays.*

[2] *This comment was based on the first drilling program at Oonagalabi, where assayed results return 37% better for Cu and 17% better for Zn, than the pXRF results, see Appendix 3.*

adjacent to Oonagalabi and at Bomb Diggity, and most importantly, the strong conductive anomaly modelled at VT2.

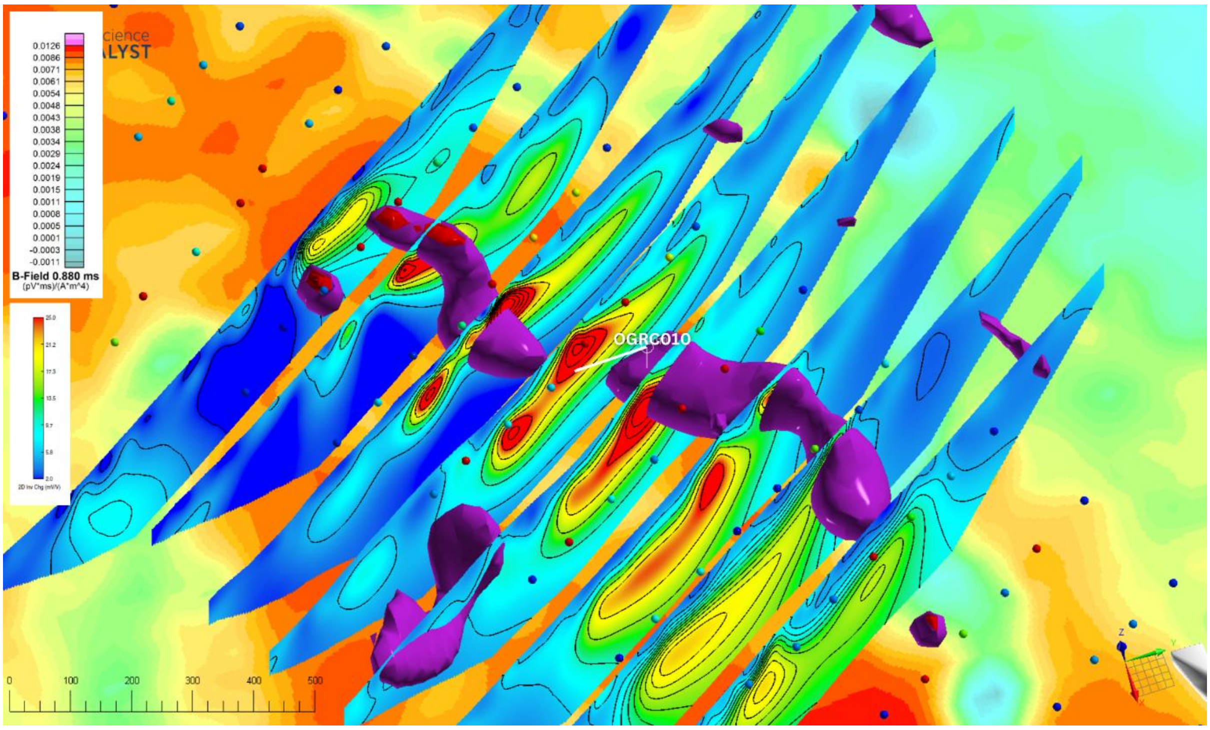


Figure 1 – Hole 10 drilled into a high chargeable zone at the Oonagalabi Main zone, marked by low conductivity, and a subdued magnetic signature.

Managing Director Comment

"Hole 10 is a positive milestone for proving this system hosts grades as well as volume, over 100m of copper sulphide mineralisation, with multiple high-grade zones, is an outstanding outcome. Every hole to date has hit copper mineralisation, reinforcing the strength and continuity of this system.

Seeing strong grades in a low-conductivity setting is particularly intriguing and broadens our search window within the wider system. While drilling has been slower than planned, both rigs are on priority targets and we're confident the coming weeks will deliver further strong results.

We are now extremally excited to be drilling VT2 due to the large (500m+), highly conductivity anomaly found. Independent review by VTEM Mitre Geophysics, supports a high likelihood of this having a sulphide source. This conductor is highly conductive and laterally extensive, with clear potential to host high-grade mineralisation.

Also adding to our excitement, a rock chip taken directly above the VT1 conductor returned gold, silver, copper and tellurium, pointing to the probability of this conductor containing metal. We're eager to put the drills on it this week".

*Figure 2. Image showing dominantly finely disseminated and minor semi-massive Cu-Zn mineralisation within strong, pervasive calc-silicate alteration (olivine, pyroxene, amphibole, relict marble), 149-150m, OGRC010. Visual estimates ~7% chalcopyrite (2.3% Copper) and ~4% Sphalerite (2.7% Zinc). Cu and Zn percentages were calculated using a pXRF[1]. **Note: Visual estimates of mineral abundance results should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations of grades are the factors of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuation.***

Rock chip confirms Cu–Au–Ag-Te directly above VT1 Conductor

Last month, while ground-truthing VTEM anomalies, we mapped a gossanous outcrop directly above the VT1 conductor[3]. Assays from a representative rock chip have now returned copper, silver, gold and tellurium - **0.6% Cu, 0.6 g/t Au, 14g/t Ag and 7 g/t (ppm) Te – (Appendix 4, Figure3)**

VT1 is a very strong conductor (up to ~700 S) from the VTEM survey, responses of this magnitude are typically associated with massive to semi-massive sulphides.

[3] ASX Announcement – 8 September 2025 – Gossanous Copper Identified Above Priority Conductor

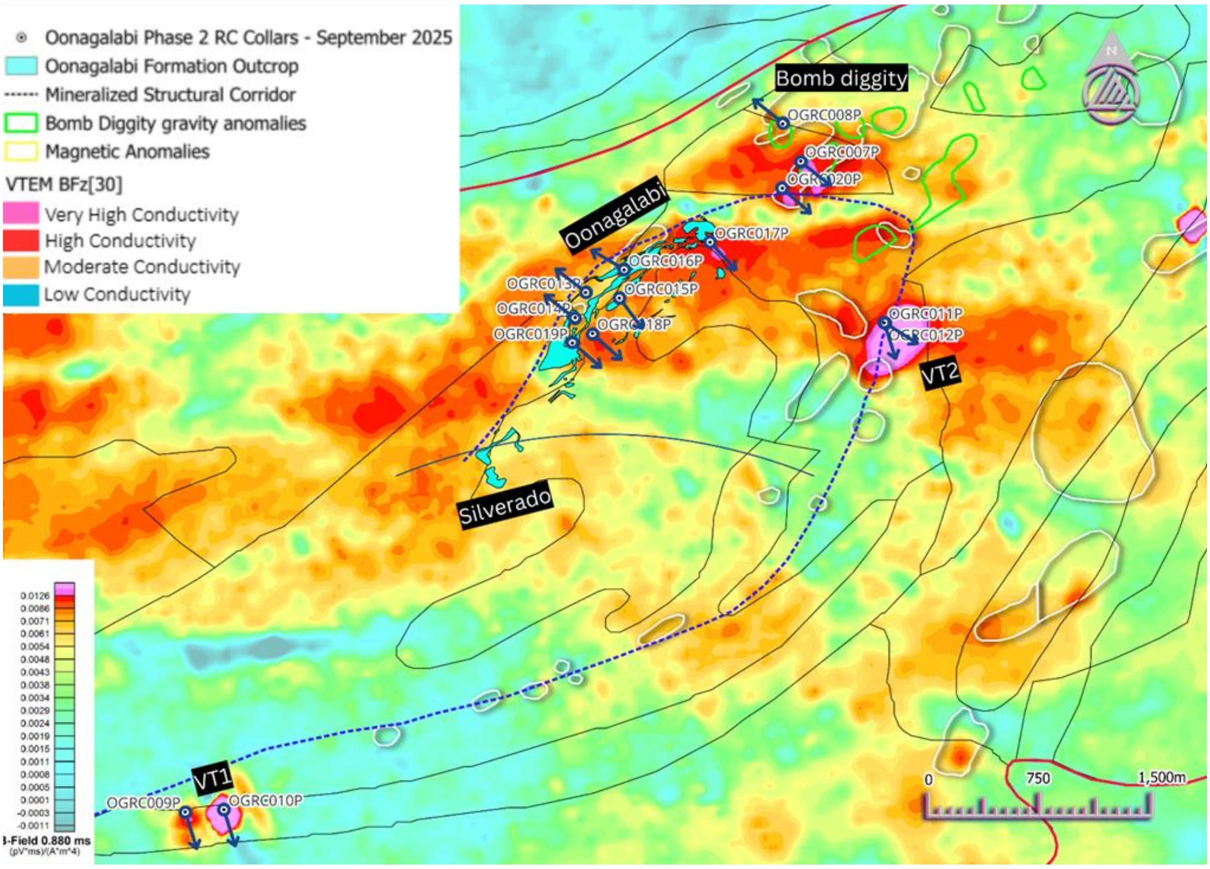
Why Cu–Au-Ag–Te over a VTEM conductor is a great sign.

- A strong EM conductor suggests sulphides (e.g., chalcopyrite, Galena, Pyrrhotite). Finding Cu–Au–Te right above VT1 indicates this conductor is likely metal-bearing, and not barren graphite or clays.
- Te commonly accompanies Au in magmatic-hydrothermal systems (Au–Bi–Te tellurides). The 7 ppm Te is *very* anomalous and consistent with gold-bearing fluids.
- The Cu + Au ± Te association points to a fertile skarn/IOCG-style system.
- Gossan at surface + coincident EM plate below is a classic setup where the outcrop is the weathered leakage and the sulphide body sits at depth.

Figure 3 *- Gossan outcrop (482389E, 7438704N) showing classic ex-sulphide boxwork texture identified at VT1 immediately along strike from outcropping Oonagalabi Formation marble with oxidised copper mineralisation present.* ***Note: Visual estimates of mineral abundance results should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations of grades are the factors of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuation.***

Drilling Progress and Program Update

- 19P (magnetic target): Designed to test a discrete magnetic zone (**Figure 4**). The hole intersected a 25m zone of Cu-Zn mineralisation from surface before being terminated early once geological logging confirmed the hole had successfully tested the magnetic target.
- 14P (magnetic anomaly / Au vector): Planned to test a strong magnetic anomaly. The hole intersected a 20m zone of Cu-Zn mineralisation with cross-cutting bands of semi-massive magnetite alteration. Assays are required to determine if this zone hosts gold mineralisation, however, the alteration is similar to that observed in OGRC002 that intersected 15m @ 0.45 g/t Au, 0.17% Bi from 55m[4] in the Phase 1 drilling campaign.
- 20P ("Bomb Diggity" cluster): Testing coincident magnetic, gravity and VTEM conductivity anomalies. The first ~40m of 20P intersected magnetic intrusive rock with low level, finely disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrite. Unfortunately, the hole dropped below the target zone and the observed copper mineralisation is consistent with the periphery of this target. This hole will be cased with PVC to refine the target further.
- OGRC10 – Intersected disseminated to semi-massive and massive sulphides. Samples are being fast-tracked to the lab for verified metal assays, with expectations that this interval may also contain strong gold values.
- Further updates will be provided as logging, pXRF and assay data are received.



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[4] LMS ASX Announcement 3rd June 2025: Gold Emerges in High-Mag Zone at Oonagalabi – Bomb Diggity Now Priority Target

Figure 4. Oonagalabi VTEM BFz30 conductivity image showing the Priority 1 conductors, preliminary anomaly picks, interpreted prospective horizon, historic drillholes and proposed Phase 2 RC holes.

Currently Drilling

- **OGRC11P (VT2)**: testing an ~500m long, highly conductive VTEM modelled plate that is interpreted to represent semi-massive to massive sulphides (e.g.; chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite). The planned 300m hole will be cased with PVC for downhole EM that will further refine the conductive source for additional drill holes. Further commentary will be provided as additional information becomes available later this week.
- The VT1 and VT2 anomalies are the most pronounced, potentially sulphide-bearing features in the VTEM dataset.
- Independent review by Mitre Geophysics, supports a high likelihood of a sulphide source. These conductors are both highly conductive and laterally extensive, with clear potential to host high-grade mineralisation along strike and down-dip.

Next to drill

- **OGRC007P (Bomb Diggity cluster).** This hole will test a strong magnetic anomaly with an offset gravity anomaly, interpreted to sit at the very top of the steeply plunging Bomb Diggity intrusion.

- **VT1 –** A 400 m long, highly conductive VTEM anomaly with a gold-copper-silver-tellurium rock chip directly above it.

Operational Note

Progress across both rigs has been slower than anticipated, reflecting challenging ground conditions, equipment logistics and the technical nature of the targets. Litchfield appreciates shareholders' patience as the program advances — every metre drilled is adding critical geological insight into what is shaping up to be a large copper–zinc system with lateral continuity.

Cautionary Statement

This announcement contains forward-looking statements that involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors that may cause actual results, performance, or achievements to differ materially from those expressed or implied. Such statements include but are not limited to, interpretations of geophysical data, planned exploration activities, and potential mineralisation outcomes. Visual estimates of mineral abundance and pXRF results should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations of grades are the factors of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuation. Forward-looking statements are based on Litchfield Minerals Limited's current expectations, beliefs, and assumptions, which are subject to change in light of new information, future events, and market conditions. While the Company believes that such expectations and assumptions are reasonable, they are inherently subject to business, geological, regulatory, and operational risks. Further work, including drilling, is required to determine the economic significance of any anomalies identified. Investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Litchfield Minerals Limited disclaims any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this announcement, except as required by law.

About Litchfield Minerals

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The announcement has been approved by the Board of Directors.

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Appendix 1. Oonagalabi Phase 2 RC collar information

Planned Hole ID	Completed Holes	Prospect	Hole_Type	Max_Depth	Orig_Grid_ID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azi_Mag	Azi_TN
OGRC007P		Bomb Diggity	RC	250	GDA94_53	486579	7443215	821	-60	142	148
OGRC008P		Bomb Diggity	RC	300	GDA94_53	486459	7443464	824	-60	322	328
OGRC009P		VT1	RC	200	GDA94_53	482457	7438852	792	-55	142	148
OGRC010P		VT1	RC	150	GDA94_53	482716	7438867	787	-80	174	180
OGRC011P		VT2	RC	300	GDA94_53	487137	7442131	869	-55	142	148
OGRC012P		VT2	RC	300	GDA94_53	487137	7442131	869	-70	142	148
OGRC013P		Oonagalabi	RC	300	GDA94_53	485138	7442333	809	-90	354	360
OGRC014P	OGRC008	Oonagalabi	RC	198	GDA94_53	485069	7442166	816	-80	322	328
OGRC015P		Oonagalabi	RC	300	GDA94_53	485364	7442296	812	-60	134	140
OGRC016P		Oonagalabi	RC	300	GDA94_53	485396	7442485	843	-80	322	328
OGRC017P		Oonagalabi	RC	300	GDA94_53	485972	7442671	829	-60	142	148
OGRC018P		Oonagalabi	RC	300	GDA94_53	485192	7442052	825	-70	142	148
OGRC019P	OGRC007	Oonagalabi	RC	96	GDA94_53	485048	7442002	821	-60	142	148
OGRC020P	OGRC009	Oonagalabi	RC	300	GDA94_53	486450	7443061	821	-60	142	148
OGRC021P	OGRC010	Oonagalabi	RC	282	GDA94_53	485384	7442461	851	-60	215	221

Appendix 2. pXRF data for OGRC010. See Table 1 for pXRF instrument specifications.

IDENT	Ag	Cu	S	Te	Au	East	North
UNITS	g/t	%	%	g/t	g/t	482389	7438704
RK0072	14	0.593	0.235	7	0.58		

Appendix 3. Comparison of Assayed results to pXRF results (based on the comparison results from the first drilling program at Oonagalabi, with Assayed results reported in ASX Announcement – 3 June 2025 - Gold Emerges in High-Mag Zone at Oonagalabi)

Hole#	From	To	pXRF Cu%	pXRF Zn%	Assay Cu%	Assay Zn%	pXRF Cu under report %	pXRF Zn under report %
OGRC001	35	66	0.22	0.83	0.32	1	31%	17%
OGRC002	50	73	0.16	0.077	0.35	0.12	54%	36%
OGRC003	94	143	0.38	0.42	0.55	0.44	31%	5%
OGRC004	44	107	0.33	0.33	0.45	0.36	27%	8%
OGRC005	97	106	0.28	1.12	0.5	1.43	44%	22%
						Ave	37%	17%

Appendix 4. VT1 Rock Chip result

Hole_#	From (m)	To (m)	Cu %	Zn %	Pb %
OGRC010	0	1	0.0373	0.0961	0.0055
OGRC010	1	2	0.0432	0.1417	0.0054
OGRC010	2	3	0.0589	0.232	0.0045
OGRC010	3	4	0.0748	0.2345	0.0056
OGRC010	4	5	0.0761	0.2461	0.006
OGRC010	5	6	0.0328	0.0934	0.0033
OGRC010	6	7	0.1759	0.3101	0.0129
OGRC010	7	8	0.7701	0.5333	0.0687
OGRC010	8	9	0.9719	0.7819	0.0592
OGRC010	9	10	1.5793	1.9301	0.0678
OGRC010	10	11	1.6974	1.7516	0.0573
OGRC010	11	12	1.6033	1.4822	0.0177
OGRC010	12	13	1.1568	1.3497	0.1127
OGRC010	13	14	0.8504	1.8001	0.1856
OGRC010	14	15	1.0705	2.026	0.1251
OGRC010	15	16	1.2461	1.8154	0.1529
OGRC010	16	17	0.9983	1.8462	0.0567
OGRC010	17	18	1.2127	1.5222	0.3715
OGRC010	18	19	1.5035	1.9041	0.2109
OGRC010	19	20	1.1471	2.6218	0.1677
OGRC010	20	21	1.8166	1.5654	0.2149
OGRC010	21	22	1.4636	1.8889	0.1287
OGRC010	22	23	1.1499	1.7124	0.0984
OGRC010	23	24	0.8688	3.0512	0.1182
OGRC010	24	25	0.7072	1.9639	0.089
OGRC010	25	26	0.6571	2.4649	0.0789
OGRC010	26	27	0.5349	4.2008	0.0551
OGRC010	27	28	0.3274	0.9061	0.1511
OGRC010	28	29	0.3177	0.3779	0.149
OGRC010	29	30	0.3183	1.2348	0.155
OGRC010	30	31	0.3793	1.9287	0.0918
OGRC010	31	32	0.149	3.2336	0.0355
OGRC010	32	33	0.3994	2.5783	0.0253
OGRC010	33	34	0.6589	2.1899	0.1728
OGRC010	34	35	0.6754	2.4425	0.1221
OGRC010	35	36	0.6048	3.0743	0.1027
OGRC010	36	37	0.6463	2.0427	0.2604
OGRC010	37	38	0.5054	1.5427	0.2924
OGRC010	38	39	0.4854	1.0112	0.1789
OGRC010	39	40	1.0814	1.1684	0.083
OGRC010	40	41	1.109	2.882	0.0778
OGRC010	41	42	1.1958	2.4649	0.0848
OGRC010	42	43	1.0025	4.326	0.0553
OGRC010	43	44	0.9712	6.971	0.0175
OGRC010	44	45	0.8799	2.1804	0.0453
OGRC010	45	46	0.1396	0.3429	0.0255
OGRC010	46	47	0.1014	0.3518	0.0227
OGRC010	47	48	0.0224	0.0799	0.0146
OGRC010	48	49	0.034	0.0965	0.0066
OGRC010	49	50	0.0227	0.0645	0.0098
OGRC010	50	51	0.0409	0.1096	0.0071
OGRC010	51	52	0.0322	0.0749	0.0052
OGRC010	52	53	0.0253	0.0467	0.0038

Hole_#	From (m)	To (m)	Cu %	Zn %	Pb %
OGRC010	53	54	0.0299	0.0721	0.0058
OGRC010	54	55	0.0246	0.0511	0.0028
OGRC010	55	56	0.0382	0.088	0.006
OGRC010	56	57	0.0224	0.0638	0.0052
OGRC010	57	58	0.0219	0.0593	0.0065
OGRC010	58	59	0.0283	0.0575	0.0044
OGRC010	59	60	0.0233	0.0443	0.0031
OGRC010	60	61	0.0477	0.1833	0.0054
OGRC010	61	62	0.0295	0.0674	0.0041
OGRC010	62	63	0.0567	0.1479	0.0061
OGRC010	63	64	0.0283	0.0386	0.0035
OGRC010	64	65	0.0169	0.0359	0.0047
OGRC010	65	66	0.0191	0.0295	0.0054
OGRC010	66	67	0.022	0.0525	0.0062
OGRC010	67	68	0.011	0.0548	0.0079
OGRC010	68	69	0.012	0.0253	0.006
OGRC010	69	70	0.0219	0.04	0.0064
OGRC010	70	71	0.0183	0.0325	0.0048
OGRC010	71	72	0.017	0.0443	0.0068
OGRC010	72	73	0.0217	0.0731	0.005
OGRC010	73	74	0.0181	0.0454	0.0049
OGRC010	74	75	0.0244	0.0791	0.0085
OGRC010	75	76	0.0401	0.1156	0.0091
OGRC010	76	77	0.0205	0.0601	0.0054
OGRC010	77	78	0.0414	0.0874	0.0067
OGRC010	78	79	0.0364	0.0817	0.0063
OGRC010	79	80	0.0151	0.0361	0.0047
OGRC010	80	81	0.0187	0.0361	0.0029
OGRC010	81	82	0.0295	0.0954	0.003
OGRC010	82	83	0.0184	0.0347	0.0026
OGRC010	83	84	0.0226	0.0421	0.0022
OGRC010	84	85	0.0288	0.0619	0.004
OGRC010	85	86	0.0401	0.1063	0.0046
OGRC010	86	87	0.0351	0.0699	0.0047
OGRC010	87	88	0.0264	0.0609	0.0028
OGRC010	88	89	0.0248	0.0464	0.0027
OGRC010	89	90	0.0343	0.0649	0.0039
OGRC010	90	91	0.0225	0.0419	0.0076
OGRC010	91	92	0.0208	0.0342	0.0035
OGRC010	92	93	0.0306	0.0977	0.0035
OGRC010	93	94	0.0147	0.03	0.0033
OGRC010	94	95	0.0109	0.0336	0.0037
OGRC010	95	96	0.0128	0.0318	0.0075
OGRC010	96	97	0.0196	0.138	0.0035
OGRC010	97	98	0.0484	0.0508	0.0142
OGRC010	98	99	0.5163	0.6351	0.0351
OGRC010	99	100	1.769	1.167	0.0199
OGRC010	100	101	0.5766	1.0093	0.0551
OGRC010	101	102	0.5548	1.7634	0.0867
OGRC010	102	103	0.5487	1.3991	0.0595
OGRC010	103	104	0.3188	0.4606	0.3668
OGRC010	104	105	0.2779	0.4838	0.1696
OGRC010	105	106	0.8584	1.2957	0.3179

Hole_#	From (m)	To (m)	Cu %	Zn %	Pb %
OGRC010	106	107	0.6802	2.1235	0.2314
OGRC010	107	108	0.597	1.7049	0.3537
OGRC010	108	109	0.2906	0.5946	0.0821
OGRC010	109	110	0.2477	0.7005	0.0795
OGRC010	110	111	0.425	1.1684	0.0993
OGRC010	111	112	1.1798	1.7192	0.0307
OGRC010	112	113	0.4371	2.5598	0.1123
OGRC010	113	114	0.3077	3.1476	0.1017
OGRC010	114	115	0.3219	0.9117	0.1196
OGRC010	115	116	0.5036	1.5035	0.0683
OGRC010	116	117	0.6143	4.0065	0.0609
OGRC010	117	118	1.1647	3.9399	0.0284
OGRC010	118	119	1.0094	4.1214	0.079
OGRC010	119	120	0.7007	1.4405	0.0944
OGRC010	120	121	0.4546	1.1814	0.0499
OGRC010	121	122	0.5382	1.7022	0.082
OGRC010	122	123	0.6357	1.4284	0.0814
OGRC010	123	124	0.4935	1.2996	0.0545
OGRC010	124	125	0.5947	1.4652	0.0403
OGRC010	125	126	0.4704	0.8488	0.036
OGRC010	126	127	0.2058	0.6476	0.0213
OGRC010	127	128	0.1666	0.1937	0.0085
OGRC010	128	129	0.0164	0.0361	0.0027
OGRC010	129	130	0.0305	0.0361	0.0014
OGRC010	130	131	0.0305	0.0294	0.0006
OGRC010	131	132	0.0291	0.0241	0.0007
OGRC010	132	133	0.0751	0.0523	0.0013
OGRC010	133	134	0.0961	0.0775	0.0019
OGRC010	134	135	0.0192	0.0307	0.0016
OGRC010	135	136	0.034	0.0405	0.0013
OGRC010	136	137	0.0328	0.0457	0.0011
OGRC010	137	138	0.1226	0.0986	0.0033
OGRC010	138	139	0.0235	0.0344	0.0024
OGRC010	139	140	0.0529	0.05	0.0036
OGRC010	140	141	0.0741	0.043	0.0012
OGRC010	141	142	0.039	0.0361	0.0017
OGRC010	142	143	0.0639	0.06	0.0063
OGRC010	143	144	0.0197	0.0243	0.0208
OGRC010	144	145	1.1044	0.6344	0.0821
OGRC010	145	146	1.3936	1.007	0.2237
OGRC010	146	147	1.5283	6.9739	0.0328
OGRC010	147	148	2.5522	6.0311	0.0149
OGRC010	148	149	1.7813	2.4147	0.0579
OGRC010	149	150	1.9641	2.8348	0.0124
OGRC010	150	151	1.8824	1.1437	0.0132
OGRC010	151	152	1.9579	1.154	0.0113
OGRC010	152	153	2.3819	1.9693	0.0063
OGRC010	153	154	1.6505	0.8496	0.0141
OGRC010	154	155	1.7896	0.7533	0.0115
OGRC010	155	156	2.5731	0.7798	0.0057
OGRC010	156	157	1.0743	0.522	0.0072
OGRC010	157	158	1.2489	0.6573	0.0073
OGRC010	158	159	2.0277	0.8548	0.0337

Hole_#	From (m)	To (m)	Cu %	Zn %	Pb %
OGRC010	159	160	1.6184	0.6927	0.0293
OGRC010	160	161	2.0423	0.813	0.0168
OGRC010	161	162	2.3648	0.9693	0.0621
OGRC010	162	163	1.9794	0.8059	0.017
OGRC010	163	164	1.3876	0.6023	0.0161
OGRC010	164	165	1.7123	0.7513	0.0091
OGRC010	165	166	0.273	0.1262	0.0068
OGRC010	166	167	0.0732	0.0392	0.0017
OGRC010	167	168	0.0963	0.0566	0.008
OGRC010	168	169	0.2748	0.1683	0.0105
OGRC010	169	170	0.3473	0.1733	0.0077
OGRC010	170	171	0.0685	0.0722	0.0071
OGRC010	171	172	0.1366	0.2948	0.0113
OGRC010	172	173	0.0748	0.1047	0.0043
OGRC010	173	174	0.0641	0.1072	0.0112
OGRC010	174	175	0.6493	1.8364	0.1933
OGRC010	175	176	1.8192	2.8862	0.0302
OGRC010	176	177	2.4318	1.6216	0.0133
OGRC010	177	178	0.5808	0.4174	0.0313
OGRC010	178	179	0.4092	0.3018	0.0324
OGRC010	179	180	0.1948	0.1935	0.0232
OGRC010	180	181	0.209	1.4234	0.2049
OGRC010	181	182	0.1091	1.8833	0.1823
OGRC010	182	183	0.1741	1.8903	0.0728
OGRC010	183	184	0.4015	0.8149	0.1371
OGRC010	184	185	0.3361	0.4772	0.0174
OGRC010	185	186	0.5919	0.3926	0.0078
OGRC010	186	187	0.1121	0.3759	0.0029
OGRC010	187	188	0.2208	0.2482	0.0046
OGRC010	188	189	0.0521	0.1779	0.0012
OGRC010	189	190	0.1701	0.3805	0.0028
OGRC010	190	191	0.1916	0.5986	0.0064
OGRC010	191	192	0.1164	0.438	0.061
OGRC010	192	193	0.0168	0.0862	0.0091
OGRC010	193	194	0.0479	0.3031	0.0038
OGRC010	194	195	0.0197	0.0524	0.0023
OGRC010	195	196	0.0451	0.139	0.0026
OGRC010	196	197	0.029	0.1017	0.0028
OGRC010	197	198	0.0907	0.2281	0.0068
OGRC010	198	199	0.0102	0.0315	0.0034
OGRC010	199	200	0.02	0.0465	0.0028
OGRC010	200	201	0.0242	0.0507	0.0016
OGRC010	201	202	0.0495	0.1061	0.0036
OGRC010	202	203	0.0224	0.0539	0.0017
OGRC010	203	204	0.0334	0.0642	0.0034
OGRC010	204	205	0.0325	0.0452	0.0023
OGRC010	205	206	0.0116	0.0486	0.0017
OGRC010	206	207	0.0135	0.0321	0.0016
OGRC010	207	208	0.0087	0.0213	0.0032
OGRC010	208	209	0.0031	0.008	0.0024
OGRC010	209	210	0.0058	0.0191	0.0023
OGRC010	210	211	0.0069	0.0395	0.0015
OGRC010	211	212	0.0054	0.3675	0.0018

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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*	**RC Drilling** • Reverse Circulation (RC) was used to obtain samples collected in a large green bag (for a bulk sample) and a smaller calico 1m split sample for each metre drilled. • Chip samples were collected using a sieve for each metre drilled and retained in a plastic chip tray that were used to complete geological logging and mineralisation visual estimates. • A portable XRF instrument (Olympus Vanta) was used to assess Cu and Zn levels in green bags for each metre drilled. • Reported intercepts calculated using a 0.1% Cu cut-off with maximum 4m internal dilution. • All samples that exceeded either 0.1% Cu or 0.1% Zn were selected for individual 1m samples. • 4m composite samples were collected for all intervals that did not exceed 0.1% Cu or 0.1% Zn.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• Spear sampling was used to collect 4m composite samples. • QAQC standards (blank, reference and duplicate) were included routinely, alternating every 25 samples. • All samples have been dispatched to Bureau Veritas in Adelaide for conventional multi-element and fire assay analysis (see Quality of Assay Data section below for further details). • Rock chip samples were collected by selecting multiple small chips from each outcrop to produce a representative sample.. **pXRF Analysis / Sampling** • Portable XRF (pXRF) readings were collected using an Olympus Vanta analyser in 3-beam, Geochem mode. Single measurements were taken for each 1m RC bulk sample bag (green bag). • pXRF results were used for rapid geochemical screening to determine mineralised zones and sample intervals. Data are indicative/qualitative and not a substitute for laboratory assays. • Data collected for 45 seconds for each sample (15 seconds per beam).
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g.*	• All holes were completed using the RC drilling technique by GeoDrill and Stark Drilling using a 5.5'' face sampling bit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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).	• All holes were surveyed during drilling using a GyroMaster north-seeking gyro tool.
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.*	• RC sample recoveries were visually estimated for each metre with poor or wet samples recorded in drill and sample log sheets. The sample cyclone was routinely cleaned at the end of each 6m rod and when deemed necessary. • No relationship has been determined between sample recoveries and grade and there is insufficient data to determine if there is a sample bias.
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.*	• Geological logging of RC drill holes was done on a visual basis with logging including lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure, weathering, oxidation, magnetic susceptibility etc. • Logging of RC drill samples is qualitative and based on the presentation of representative drill chips retained for all 1m sample intervals in the chip trays. • All drillholes were geologically logged in their entirety. • A portable XRF instrument (Olympus Vanta) was used to facilitate identification of mineralized intervals where visual mineralisation was difficult to identify.
Sub-sampling	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• 1m cone split samples were collected for all metres at the time of drilling from the drill rig mounted cone splitter.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
techniques and sample preparation	• *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 sample size is considered appropriate for the mineralisation style, application and analytical techniques used.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	pXRF: • Primary analytical method: Olympus Vanta Vanta VMR model 3 Beam GeoChem mode using manufacturer default beam settings. • Sample positioning & measurement approach: The analyser nose cap was held in firm contact with the 1m RC green bags. Single readings were collected on each sample. • Measurement environment (temperature):All measurements were conducted outdoors in the cooler early mornings to reduce temperature-related errors. • Calibration/standardisation: The instrument operated on factory calibration with no user-applied matrix corrections.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• QAQC: Prior to use, manufacturer-supplied silica blanks were analysed to check for contamination/carry-over and to confirm instrument function. On an Olympus supplied standard, repeat spot analyses were taken to assess repeatability. The instrument window and sample contact area were checked/cleaned between readings as required. • Data treatment (raw vs corrected): Reported pXRF values are raw instrument outputs from Geochem mode; no post-hoc corrections were applied. **Sampling:** • QAQC standards, blanks and duplicates were routinely included at a rate of 1 per 25 samples. • Further internal laboratory QAQC procedures included internal batch standards and blanks. • pXRF results are preliminary and will be confirmed by laboratory assays for any material exploration results reported under the JORC Code.
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.*	• pXRF readings are intended as screening data only. No independent verification of pXRF values has been undertaken. Laboratory analyses (when completed) will be used to verify and report significant results. • QAQC duplicate samples were inserted every 75 samples as part of the routine QAQC sampling procedure.

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.*	• Drill hole collars are surveyed with a handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 3m which is considered sufficient for drill hole location accuracy. • Co-ordinates are in GDA94 datum, Zone 53. • Downhole depths are in metres measured downhole from the collar location on surface. • Topographic control has an accuracy of 2m based on detailed satellite imagery derived DTM or on laser altimeter data collected from aeromagnetic surveys.
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.*	• No specific drillhole spacing was used for the Phase 2 program. Individual hole locations were selected based on specific geological and geophysical targets. • It is too early to establish if drillhole spacing is sufficient to establish geological continuity. • 4m composite samples were completed on intervals that did not exceed 0.1% Cu or 0.1% Zn in pXRF analysis.
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*	• It is unknown whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling as interpretation of quantitative measurements of mineralised zones/structures has not yet been completed. • The drilling is oriented perpendicular to the lithological strike except for OGRC010 that drilled at an oblique angle to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	stratigraphic strike.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Each sample was put into a tied off calico bag and then several placed in large plastic "polyweave" bags which were zip tied closed. • Samples have been driven to the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Adelaide by Northline Transport.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Continuous improvement internal reviews of sampling techniques and procedures are ongoing. No external audits have been performed.

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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.*	• Tenement includes Oonagalabi (EL32279) for a total of 145.3km^2 and 46 sub-blocks. • EL32279 is owned by Kalk Exploration Pty. Ltd., a 100% owned entity of Litchfield Minerals Limited. The tenement is located approximately 125km northeast of Alice Springs on pastoral leases. • The tenement is in good standing and there are no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• A summary of previous EL32279 exploration and mining is presented below: • Oonagalabi was discovered in the 1930's.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• In 1970, Russgar Minerals completed regional mag-rad survey, VLF_EM survey, ground magnetic survey, single line resistivity traverse and 14 drillholes. • In 1971, Geopeko completed limited IP. • 1979, Amoco completed photo-interpretation, rock chip sampling and drilling (8 holes). • 1981 D'Dor Mining NL completed limited dipole-dipole IP. • Between 1990 – 1996 on EL 6940 Clarence River Finance Group explored for garnet in the Florence and Maud Creeks, collecting 15 samples that averaged 4.4% garnet • Between 1997 – 2000 on EL 9420 Clarence River Finance Group completed garnet exploration north of Oonagalabi EL32279. In 2007, ML 22624 was applied for to cover the central Oonagalabi deposit and surrounding proximal alluvial systems (outside 2025 bulk sampling area). No work was completed and the ML was relinquished in 2019. • Silex 2009 completed pole-dipole IP 1 x diamond hole.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Oonagalabi-type mineralisation is considered to be either skarn-related, sediment-hosted or carbonate replacement with potential for high-grade remobilised breccia zones similar to the Jervois deposit. EL32279 falls within one of Geoscience Australia's IOCG high potential zones.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The project lies within the Harts Range that represents a package of multiply deformed and metamorphosed sedimentary and igneous intrusive rock.

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.*
		• See Appendix 1 for collar and hole orientation data.
		• See Figures 1, 3 for spatial distribution of drillholes.

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.*	• No data aggregation methods used. • Reported assay intervals used a minimum 0.1% Cu and 0.1% Zn cut-off with a maximum of 4m of internal dilution below either 0.1% Cu or 0.1% Zn.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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').*	• Where possible and known the drilling is oriented perpendicular to the lithological strike and dip of the target rock unit, except for OGRC010 that drilled at an oblique angle to strike. • It is unknown whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures as no measurable structures are recorded in drill chips. • The OGRC010 intercepts are not considered true thickness intervals and the complex folding of the system makes it difficult at this stage to determine what the true thickness of the intercept is. • No quantitative measurements of mineralised zones/structures exist, and all drill intercepts are reported as down hole length in metres, true width unknown.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery*	• See figures within the main body of the announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	being 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 practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All available relevant information is presented.
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.*	• See the main body of this report for all pertinent observations and interpretations.
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.*	Future planned exploration includes: • Completion of Phase 2 RC drilling program • Inaugural diamond drilling program • Inferred resource calculation.