ASX Announcement 23rd October 2025

Sulphides intersected at VT1, DHEM to refine target locations

Litchfield Minerals Limited (ASX: LMS) is pleased to report that sulphides have been intersected at the VT1 conductor in hole OGRC012, (VT1, **Figure 1**, **Appendix 1, 2**) at the Company's Oonagalabi Project, Northern Territory.

Geological logging and handheld pXRF[1] indicate **~46m of lightly disseminated copper–iron sulphides** from 69m (pyrrhotite-pyrite-chalcopyrite, Appendix 2). The VT1 conductor comprises a complex six-plate VTEM model situated in challenging, undulating terrain. As such, the Company established the most accessible drill pad and will now use DHEM to refine the vectors and targets more precisely.

Given the uncertainty and complexity around the exact plate location and the surface terrain constraints on drill placement, the primary objective with this hole was to drill the easiest targeted plate to enhance our understanding of the subsurface geology, with a secondary goal of casing the hole for DHEM to refine future targeting. Intersecting 46 m of disseminated sulphides within a broad alteration envelope confirms the corridor's fertility and materially strengthens the Company's conviction in the target

VT1 – Conductor plate

The VT1 target is over 400m long, hosted within complex folded stratigraphy and resolves as six individual conductive plates, unlike VT2 that has been modelled as a single +500m long target. The complex geology combined with the airborne VTEM system meant that VT1 was always going to require the precision of downhole EM (DHEM) and ground EM to improve targeting confidence. DHEM will start this week to lock in vectors and geometry, followed by targeted drilling.

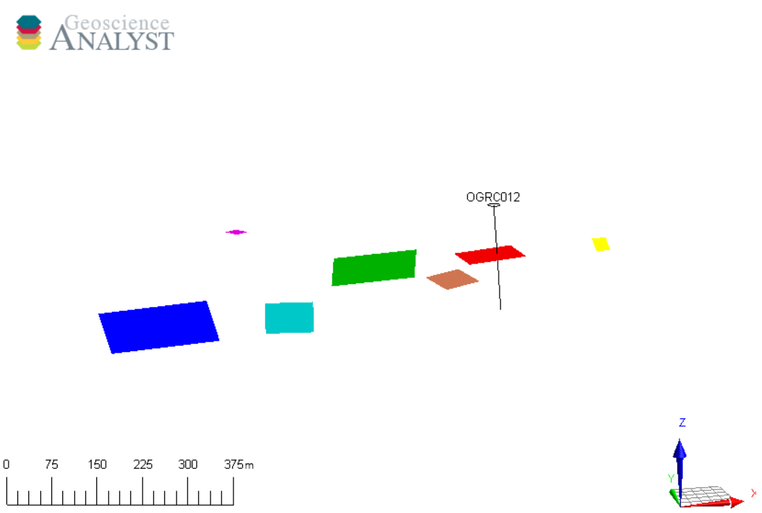

Figure 1. VT1 VTEM modelled 6 conductor plates, looking south (scale is in metres). OGRC012 tested the most accessible conductor.

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

Managing Director Comment

"VT1 delivered sulphides, although not massive yet, OGRC012 results strengthens our conviction. The observed sulphide concentration can't account for the targeted conductor's strength, however, we believe we're close. Our data-driven program of DHEM, IP and ground EM is designed to zero in on the best zones quickly and we're already setting up to do it.

VTEM is flown at ~200 km/h, so it's hard to always be accurate without further DHEM or ground EM. This further highlights the significance of intersecting zones of semi-massive and massive sulphides in our first test of the VT2 conductor last week.

The DHEM team arrived today and we're kicking off our first program of DHEM at VT2 with both fixed and moving loops followed by DHEM at VT1 early next week. The IP and ground EM are scheduled at both targets in November. Further drilling will target conductors as soon as the plate models are fully resolved.

I want to reiterate that the original 14-hole campaign were currently conducting was designed to prioritise system-level answers over early refinement. We are in the process of identifying where to concentrate effort; the results suggest focus is warranted across several targets. Accordingly, we've tabled a 3 to 5-month program that many explorers would stretch over 12–24 months. We're moving decisively to solve the geological puzzle and accelerate value creation for shareholders, expect lots of news flow over the coming weeks & months".

Cu–Au–Ag-Te directly above VT1 Conductor

Last month, while ground-truthing VTEM anomalies, a gossanous outcrop was mapped directly above the VT1 conductor[2]. 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 Te** (**Figures 2 and 3 / Appendix 3**). VT1 is a strong conductor (up to ~700 S) and modelling indicates a likely sulphide source for the modelled plates.

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[2] *ASX Announcement – 1 September 2025 - Gossanous Copper Identified Above Priority Conductor; Scale and Confidence Build*

***Figure 2**. 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.*

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. Assays are expected in 4 weeks.

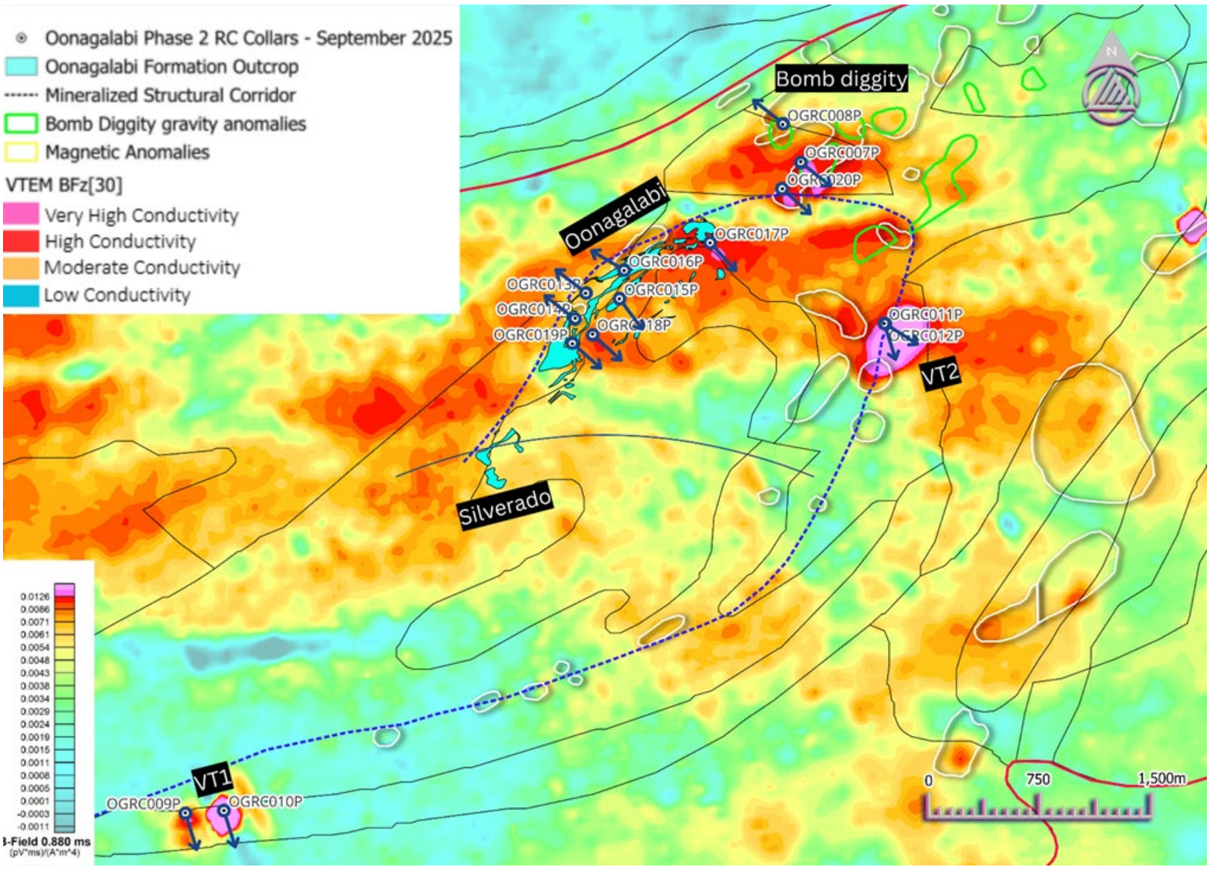

Figure 3. Oonagalabi VTEM BFz30 conductivity image showing the Priority 1 conductors (including VT1, bottom left of image), preliminary anomaly picks, interpreted prospective horizon, historic drillholes and proposed Phase 2 RC holes.

DHEM

The downhole EM (DHEM) crew mobilised at short notice, arriving yesterday and commenced today at VT2. DHEM places a receiver down the completed hole and energises surface loops to measure transient electromagnetic responses around the drillhole. This provides data to allow us to vector into the conductive sulphides, defines plate geometry and conductance, highlights off-hole targets and helps us pinpoint follow-up drillholes with far greater accuracy than airborne data alone. The Company will update the market as models are developed for each hole (~3 – 5 days per hole). Further drilling will target conductors as soon as the plate models are fully resolved.

Funded Exploration Program Overview

All geological, geochemical and geophysical evidence is starting to support an intrusion-related hydrothermal system. That is, a large-scale mineralising event driven by magmatic fluids along a major structural corridor. The system combines both magmatic and hydrothermal signatures, producing widespread copper–zinc–gold–silver mineralisation across the Oonagalabi corridor.

Key indicators:

- Multi-kilometre alteration and sulphide corridor with Cu–Zn–Ag–Au mineralisation.
- Chalcopyrite–pyrrhotite–sphalerite assemblages in calc-silicate and mafic hosts.

• Calc-silicate alteration assemblage is diagnostic of hydrothermal alteration.
• Major fault structures providing the primary fluid pathway and trap sites.
• Strong geophysical signatures (VTEM, IP, magnetics) coincident with alteration zones and sulphide mineralisation.

Discovery-Focused Exploration Plan

DHEM

- Immediate downhole EM on current and recent holes to confirm plate geometry, dip, and plunge.
- Rapid feedback to refine VTEM models and update drill priorities.
- Output: Conductor plate pack and revised 3D conductor models.

IP (Induced Polarisation/Resistivity)

- High-priority IP over 4km corridor (200m with 100m infill), targeting chargeability highs linked to disseminated sulphides.
- Focus on overlaps with alteration fronts and known conductors.
- Output: 3D chargeability and resistivity maps defining sulphide and alteration footprints.

Lithostructural Interpretation

- 3D structural model integrating mapping, oriented core, drone mag, gravity and hyperspectral data.
- Identify fold hinges, splays, apophyses, and reactive contacts.
- Output: Structural targeting map and ranked drill targets.

Ground EM (FLEM/MLEM)

- FLEM/MLEM surveys over VTEM clusters and fault corridors to constrain sulphide conductors and resolve depth / geometry.
- Output: High-resolution conductor model and cross-validation with DHEM.

Drone Magnetics

- Tenement-wide high-resolution (50 m line spacing) magnetic coverage.
- Delineate magnetite–pyrrhotite trends, intrusive contacts, and structural repetitions.
- Output: Magnetics-integrated geological model.

Drilling

- A series of drilling from RC & Diamond holes.

Deliverables (by Week 10):
•Integrated 3D litho-structural + EM/IP model.
•Ranked priority Phase 3 drillhole targets
•Further drilling

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.

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.

The announcement has been approved by the Board of Directors.

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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.

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Appendix 1. Oonagalabi Phase 2 RC drillhole collar information

Planned ID	Completed Hole ID	Prospect	Hole_Type	Max_Depth	Grid_ID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azi_Mag	Azi_TN
OGRC007P	OGRC013	Bomb Diggity	RC	250	GDA94_53	486579	7443215	821	-60	142	148
OGRC008P		Bomb Diggity	RC	300	GDA94_53	486459	7443464	824	-50	322	328
OGRC009P		VT1	RC	200	GDA94_53	482457	7438852	792	-55	142	148
OGRC010P	OGRC012	VT1	RC	150	GDA94_53	482716	7438867	787	-80	174	180
OGRC011P		VT2	RC	300	GDA94_53	487137	7442131	869	-55	142	148
OGRC012P	OGRC011	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	200	GDA94_53	485069	7442166	816	-80	322	328
OGRC015P		Oonagalabi	RC	300	GDA94_53	485364	7442296	812	-60	134	140
OGRC016P	OGRC010	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	300	GDA94_53	485048	7442002	821	-60	142	148
OGRC020P	OGRC009	Oonagalabi	RC	300	GDA94_53	486450	7443061	821	-60	142	148

Appendix 2. OGRC012 Geological log

HOLE_ID	From	To	CPY%	Minz type	Grain size	SPH%	Minz type	Grain size	Gal%	Mal%	Py%	Po%	MAG%	GAR %	Comments
OGRC012	59	60	0.1	VS	FG							0.1			Trace cpy-po(?) in qtz vein selvege
OGRC012	60	62									0.5				Amph-feld intrusive rock with trace bands of disseminated pyrite and minor bands of dark green amph alteration.
OGRC012	62	63													Amph-feld intrusive rock cut by qtz-cal veins with pale green amphibole and hematite alteration selvedge.
OGRC012	63	64													Wk-mod pale amphibole altered qtz-bt schist
OGRC012	64	67													Qtz-bt schist (?) cut by minor bands of bright green epi +/- mag alteration
OGRC012	67	69													Amph-feld intrusive rock (?) with bands of pervasive emerald green crystalline to pale green alteration
OGRC012	69	71	0.05	DS	FG							0.1	1		Completely different rock than rest of hole = qtz-feld rich minor bt gneiss with 1% diss magnetite, wk diss pale green amph alteration.
OGRC012	71	75											1		Qtz-feld rich rock with minor bt cut by wk perv pale green amph alteration. Trace diss magnettie
OGRC012	75	78	0.05	DS	FG						0.1		1		Qtz-feld rich gneiss with flecks of bt / amph alt bt. Wk perv pale green amph alt of bt, minor to trace diss fg mag, trace diss py+/- cpy
OGRC012	78	80													Wk perv pale green amph alt with trace diss mag, Has thin bands of black equaint mineral that looks like pyroxene?
OGRC012	80	83													Unaltered banded qtz-feld-minor bt gneiss and mg-cg black px(?) bands
OGRC012	83	84	0.05	DS	FG						0.5				As above cut by minor pale green amph alt bands, also cut by trace pyr-amph-black mineral-trace cpy bands. Pyrite forms network texture
OGRC012	84	85	0.05	DS	FG							0.1	1		Qtz-feld +/- bt gneiss cut by weak pale green amph alt and trace diss po +/- cpy
OGRC012	85	86													Qtz-feld-bt gneiss with 20% qtz veins, weak perv amph alteration
OGRC012	86	88	0.05								0.1	0.1			Qtz-feld +/- bt gneiss with pervasive weak pale green amph alt and minor bands of amph-black mineral-py-po+/- cpy
OGRC012	88	93													Massive clear to white clean qtz vein with minor clots of amphibole
OGRC012	93	98	0.5								0.1	0.1			As above but with minor clost of amphibole-py-po-cpy
OGRC012	98	99													Unaltered, unmineralised qtz-feld-bt gneiss
OGRC012	99	100									0.1				Massive medium-grained amphibole-feld intrusive rock with minor patchy zons of weak pervasive lighter green amphibole
OGRC012	100	105									0.1				Qtz-feld-bt gneiss with minor lighter green amphible alteration patches
OGRC012	105	113	0.05								0.1	0.1			Medium-grained amphibole-feld intrusive rock with trace diss po-pyr-cpy assoc w/ weak lighter green amphibole alteration patches
OGRC012	113	115									0.1				As above with coarse-grained phlogopite xls, trace pyr
OGRC012	115	127													Unaltered/unmineralised schist
OGRC012	127	132													Unaltered/unmineralised qtz-feld-bt gneiss interbanded with pink qtz-feld gneiss
OGRC012	132	136													Unaltered/unmineralised qtz-feld-bt gneiss interbanded with pink qtz-feld gneiss
OGRC012	136	139													Unaltered/unmineralised qtz-feld bt gneiss with 10% pale green qtz veins
OGRC012	139	141	0.05								0.1	0.05			Unaltered/unmineralised qtz-feld bt gneiss with 5% pale green qtz veins. Trace py-po-cpy on fracture
OGRC012	141	158													Unaltered/unmineralised qtz-feld-bt gneiss. Looks like a metamorphosed sandy unit
OGRC012	158	159	0.05								0.05	0.05			As above with minor light green amph alt bands with trace py-po-cpy
OGRC012	159	160									0.1				Amphibolite with trace diss pyr
OGRC012	160	168													High flow water, wet samples, compressor cutting in and out. Unaltered/unmineralised qtz-feld-bt gneiss
OGRC012	168	173													Massive amphibolite intrusive, unaltered/unmineralised
OGRC012	173	174													Unaltered/unmineralised qtz-feld-bt gneiss. End of Hole

Chalcopyrite (CPY), Sphalerite (SPH), Pyrite (Py), Pyrrhotite (Po)

Appendix 3. pXRF data for OGRC010. See Table 1 for pXRF instrument specifications.

Sample_#	Cu_%	Au_ppm	Ag _ppm	Te_ppm	As_%	Fe_%	S_%
RK0072	0.59	0.58	14	7	0.26	54.4	0.23

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

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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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

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.