LITCHFIELD
MINERALS LIMITED



ASX Announcement 17th November 2025

# 91m @ 0.9% Cu and 1.3% Zn Confirmed at Oonagalabi, Reinforcing Large-Scale Cu–Zn System

## Highlights

- **Drillhole OGRC010 intersected a total of 91m of robust combined copper-zinc mineralisation @ 0.9% Cu and 1.3% Zn** from 8m across four intercept ranges.
- Main Zone is emerging as a potential large, continuous copper–zinc system.
- New Magnetic Inversion data reveal a large interpreted intrusive body extending >900m deep on the crustal-scale terrane boundary.
- VTEM conductors are coincident with magnetics and sit directly on structural corridors.
- Northern corridor shaping up as the primary growth engine for proximal system discovery.
- Drilling has restarted, next holes test areas of Main Zone, Bomb Diggity and the VT2 conductor.
- Company advancing towards deeper geophysics and diamond drilling in 2026 to better understand the growth potential.

Litchfield Minerals Limited (ASX: LMS) is pleased to report certified laboratory assays from RC holeOGRC010 ("Hole 10"), drilled into the Oonagalabi Main Zone, confirming four thick copper–zinc intervals from near-surface.

| Hole ID | Hole_Type | Depth | Grid_ID | East | North | RL | Dip | Azi_Mag | TN_Azi |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| OGRC010 | RC | 286 | GDA94_53 | 485384 | 7442461 | 851 | -60 | 215 | 221 |

*Table 1. OGRC010 drillhole collar details.*

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## Oonagalabi Main Zone

OGRC010 intersected a combined copper-zinc over four mineralised zones, totalling 91m @ 0.9% Cu, 1.3% Zn, 0.1% Pb, 7g/t Ag, 0.1g/t Au from 8m depth, including:

- 37m @ 0.9% Cu, 1.8% Zn, 0.1% Pb, 9g/t Ag, 0.1g/t Au from 7m, including 15m @ 1.3% Cu, 1.5% Zn, 0.2% Pb, 11g/t Ag, 0.1g/t Au from 8m;
- 27m @ 0.5% Cu, 0.9% Zn, 0.1% Pb, 6g/t Ag, 0.1g/t Au from 99m;
- 22m @ 1.3% Cu, 0.9% Zn, 0.0% Pb, 7g/t Ag, 0.1g/t Au from 143m; and
- 5m @ 0.9% Cu, 1.1% Zn, 0.1% Pb, 4g/t Ag, 0.1g/t Au from 174m.

This mineralised zone, from near surface, provides compelling evidence for the scale, continuity and economic potential of the Oonagalabi Main Zone. All mineralisation is hosted within calc-silicate alteration and marble of the Oonagalabi Formation, comprising of semi-massive to massive olivine-amphibole-pyroxene-phlogopite alteration and disseminated chalcopyrite, sphalerite and pyrrhotite. The four reported intervals represent mineralised zones of the Oonagalabi Formation that has been complexly folded within the Oonagalabi Main Zone to produce a wide and deep zone of Cu-Zn mineralisation (Figures 1 and 2).

The Main Zone forms part of a carbonate-replacement system that **outcrops continuously for 1.5km over the Main Zone** and can be traced discontinuously for approximately **3km along strike**. We interpret the Oonagalabi Main Zone as a potential distal alteration and mineralisation position to a larger intrusive-driven system, with blind VTEM and magnetic targets to the north and south considered potential proximal positions.

Key points:

- Extensive skarn/carbonate-replacement system with strong sulphide development.
- Interpreted as distal leakage from a much larger intrusive hydrothermal system.
- Provides a reliable base-case mineralised envelope upon which further higher-grade mineralisation is presenting itself.
- VTEM + magnetics now interpret potential proximal intrusions beyond the outcropping zone.

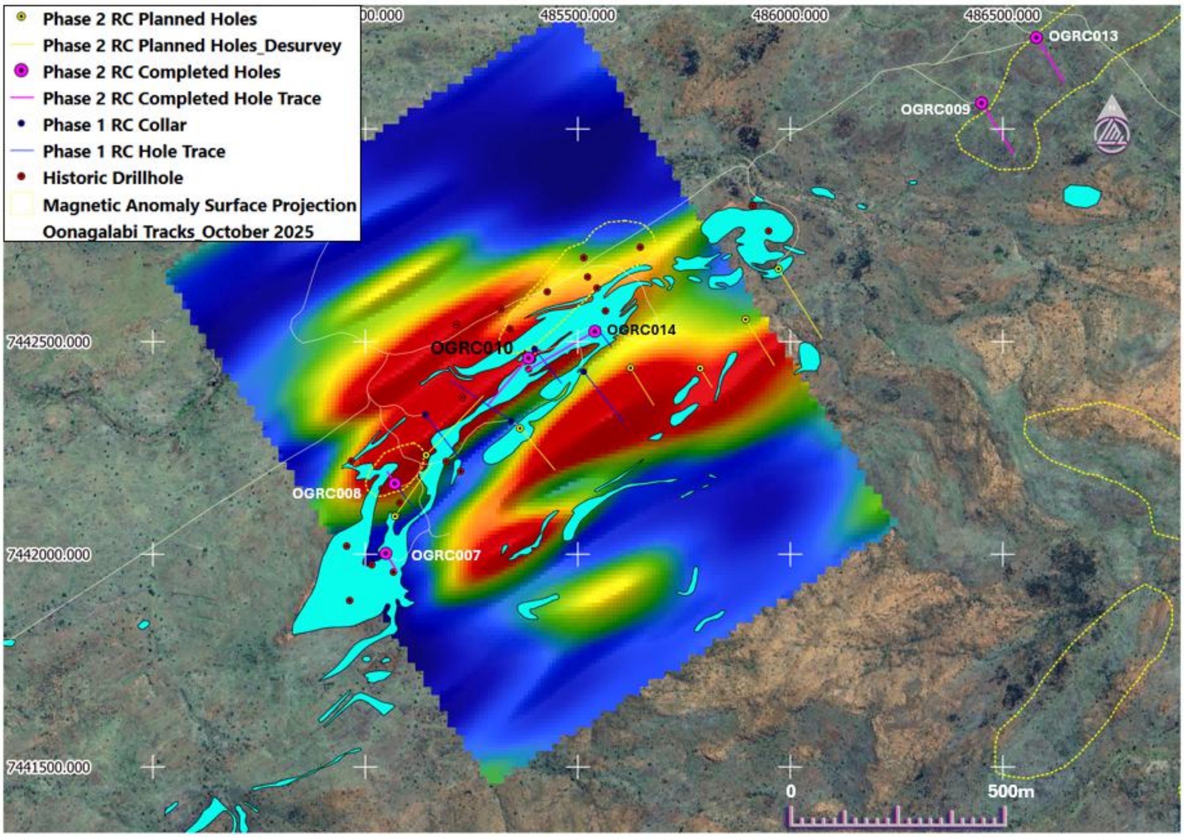


*Figure 1. 200m IP chargeability depth slice and Google Satellite imagery of the Oonagalabi Main Zone showing the location of the completed Phase 2 RC drillholes relative to Phase 1 RC collars and historical drillholes. The outcropping Oonagalabi Main Zone is spatially related to the western chargeability anomaly while the eastern zone is mostly blind with limited surface exposure.*

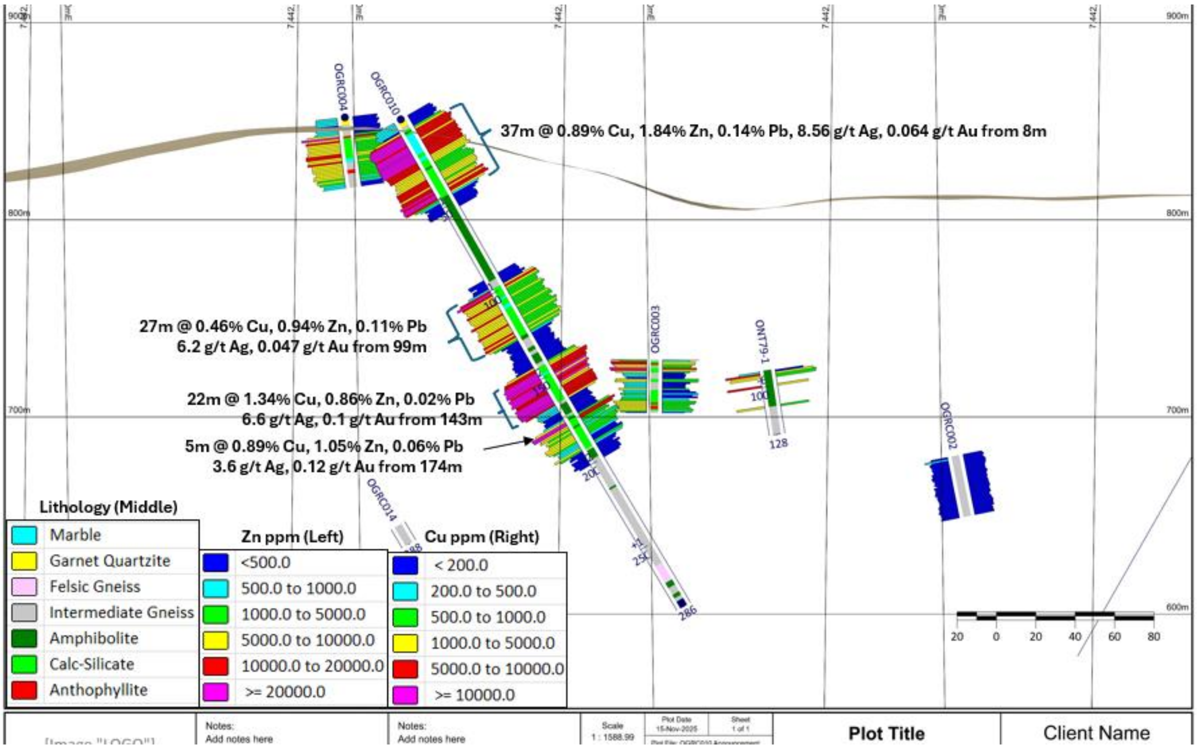


*Figure 2. Drillhole cross section showing the four main mineralised zones within OGRC010 with a combined length of 91m (looking southeast, 20m section window).*

## New Magnetic Inversions define further interpreted intrusions

Newly processed 3D magnetic inversions from the VTEM survey (200m line spacing) define a coherent corridor of large magnetic anomalies stepping from the Aileron–Irindina terrane boundary into the Oonagalabi domain (Figure 3). This province-scale contact is a prime structural pathway, and the interpreted intrusions have clearly exploited this zone of crustal weakness.

The anomalies are interpreted as mafic amphibolite, which host semi-massive to massive sulphides at VT2 (OGRC011) and disseminated sulphides in the upper sections of Bomb-Diggity holes OGRC009 and OGRC013. Priority VTEM conductors sit directly on, or immediately adjacent to, the magnetic highs., these magnetic highs, demonstrating that the mafic amphibolite intrusions are a central part of the mineralising engine at Oonagalabi.

Collectively, this expands the focus well beyond the carbonate-hosted Main Zone and delivers a pipeline of high-priority targets for 2026, establishing a compelling case for system-scale copper–zinc sulphide development with material discovery potential.

Key points:

- A large, high susceptibility interpreted intrusive zone has exploited a major zone of crustal weakness across the structural pathway from the province-scale contact.
- Priority VTEM conductors sit directly on or along the margins of these interpreted intrusions.
- Magnetic body persists beyond 900m depth, far below VTEM's ~250m reliable imaging depth.
- Evidence mounts for a magmatic-hydrothermal contribution as the potential engine to the broader Oonagalabi system.
- There is a strong spatial correlation across magnetics, VTEM, IP and drilling.
- These new datasets provide strong support for a large, vertically extensive mineralised system.
- Northern sector of Oonagalabi seen as a primary growth corridor for locating additional sulphide mineralisation.
- Oonagalabi is emerging as a multi-event, intrusive-driven system with substantial lateral continuity and significant vertical extent which is needed for large scale systems.

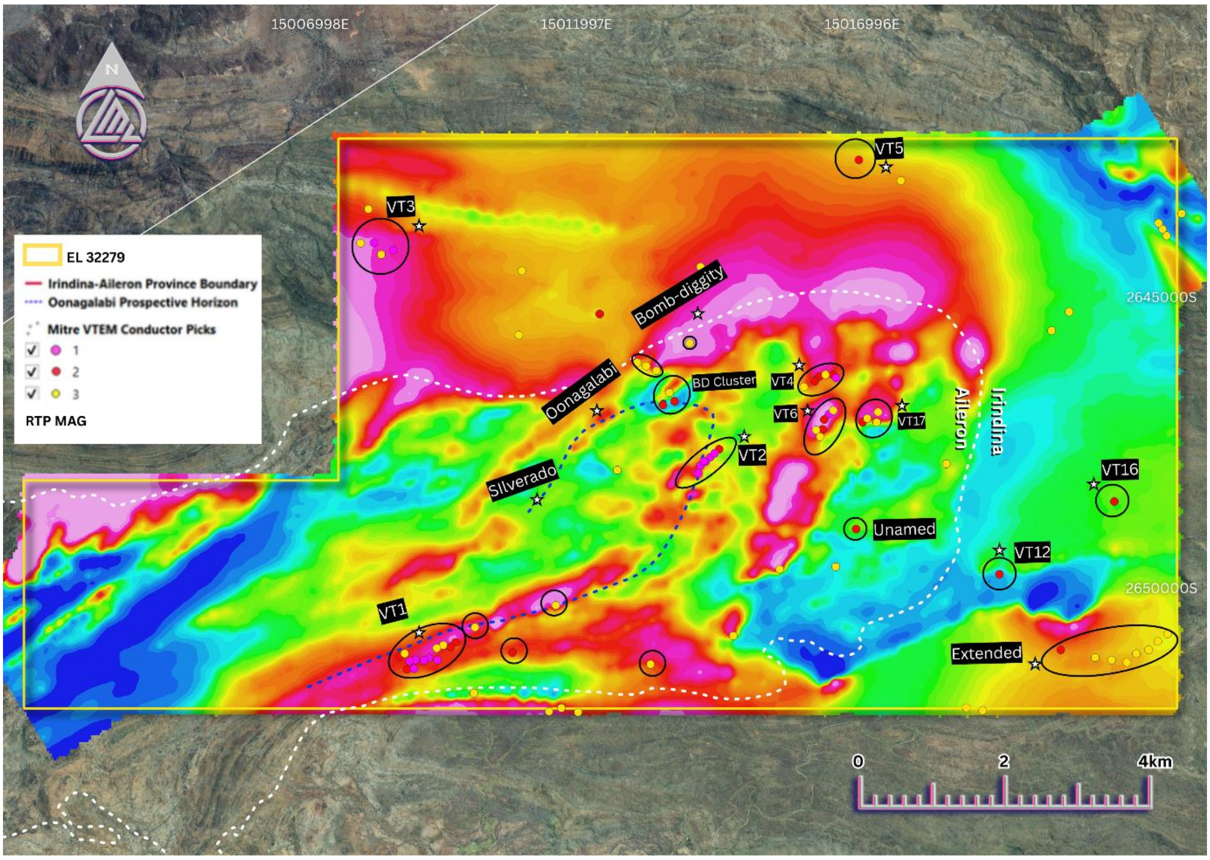


*Figure 3. New TMI-RTP magnetic data from the VTEM survey (200m line spacing) highlights a strong correlation between VTEM conductor targets which have been circled and magnetic anomalies.*

## Exploration Update

Drilling recommenced on Friday 14th November, targeting an additional five to six holes. The program aims to refine some interpretation within the Main Zone, test the northern Bomb Diggity zone and to directly test the VT2 massive sulphide conductor, recently refined by DHEM.

Induced Polarisation (IP) is underway across VT2 and Bomb-Diggity and is scheduled to conclude on 20th November 2025. Data processing will run in parallel. The survey is designed to map resistivity and chargeability responses beneath surface to vector additional sulphide mineralisation and refine key structural controls, directly informing follow-up targeting at both positions.

Ground EM is scheduled to commence in late November, beginning at VT1 before progressing to VT2 and then into the Bomb-Diggity and surrounding cluster area. The program is designed to refine the geometry of conductive bodies across these positions and improve our definition of sulphide targets within each corridor.

**Program priorities:**

- Refining stratigraphic and structural controls within the Main Zone.
- First direct test of the refined VT2 conductor plate.
- Induced Polarisation and Ground EM to further target Bomb-Diggity, VT1 & VT2.
- Improving geological confidence for 2026 diamond drilling program.
- Increasing definition and resolution across the northern intrusive corridor.

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## Managing Director's Comments

"Hole 10 is a standout result for Litchfield. Close to a hundred metres of copper–zinc mineralisation from near-surface is the kind of intercept that demonstrates real scale and strengthens the case for Oonagalabi as a significant system. Litchfield views the Main Oonagalabi Zone as the Company's **valuation foundation and we look forward to refining our exploration across the entirety of the projected system.**

We've now confirmed the Main Zone as a large, laterally continuous foundation for value. The new magnetic inversion is starting to tie everything together, an interpreted major intrusive zone sitting on major crustal architecture potentially acting as the fluid, heat and metal source for the entire system. More evidence shows most of the VTEM priority conductors are sitting right on or adjacent to these magnetic structures and all of these magnetic structures extend far deeper than VTEM can see.

From here, we build upwards, deeper-looking geophysics, diamond drilling, and systematic testing of the northern corridor. The potential scale is growing and Hole 10 is an important step in revealing it.

Addressing the obvious comparison, the Hole 10 assay results are slightly lower than the previously released pXRF readings. The earlier pXRF data were collected on the larger green sample bags, while the laboratory assays are based on the smaller Sample A splits, and variability between these subsets is expected.

Our pXRF remains a valuable real-time geological tool at the rig, however, it is not designed to replace certified laboratory assays. On that basis, the Board and management have confirmed that future market disclosures of grade will be based solely on laboratory assays, with any pXRF data used internally to guide logging, interpretations and exploration."

## 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

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.

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**Appendix 1**. OGRC010 1m laboratory assays. Intercepts were calculated using either 0.1% Cu or 0.1% Zn cut-off with a maximum of four consecutive metres of internal dilution below 0.1% Cu/Zn. Reported intervals highlighted in green.

| Hole_ID | From | To | Sample_ID | Cu | Zn | Pb | Ag | Au |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| OGRC010 | 0 | 1 | A1701 | 212 | 624 | 67 | 0.4 | 2 |
| OGRC010 | 1 | 2 | A1702 | 294 | 1010 | 59 | <0.2 | 4 |
| OGRC010 | 2 | 3 | A1703 | 238 | 802 | 37 | 0.4 | 6 |
| OGRC010 | 3 | 4 | A1704 | 486 | 1450 | 39 | <0.2 | 3 |
| OGRC010 | 4 | 5 | A1705 | 354 | 1130 | 38 | 0.4 | <1 |
| OGRC010 | 5 | 6 | A1706 | 100 | 434 | 27 | <0.2 | <1 |
| OGRC010 | 6 | 7 | A1707 | 1310 | 2640 | 84 | 0.4 | 45 |
| OGRC010 | 7 | 8 | A1708 | 7120 | 5240 | 737 | 2.4 | 62 |
| OGRC010 | 8 | 9 | A1709 | 10800 | 7790 | 601 | 4.4 | 64 |
| OGRC010 | 9 | 10 | A1710 | 17600 | 21400 | 652 | 6.6 | 100 |
| OGRC010 | 10 | 11 | A1711 | 16400 | 14900 | 576 | 18.4 | 78 |
| OGRC010 | 11 | 12 | A1712 | 13400 | 10900 | 136 | 4.2 | 52 |
| OGRC010 | 12 | 13 | A1713 | 10200 | 11000 | 1340 | 6.4 | 77 |
| OGRC010 | 13 | 14 | A1714 | 9440 | 14700 | 2090 | 11 | 86 |
| OGRC010 | 14 | 15 | A1715 | 10500 | 17200 | 1410 | 9.6 | 74 |
| OGRC010 | 15 | 16 | A1716 | 11300 | 14000 | 1610 | 7.4 | 90 |
| OGRC010 | 16 | 17 | A1717 | 11100 | 18800 | 565 | 5.2 | 54 |
| OGRC010 | 17 | 18 | A1718 | 12900 | 13200 | 4250 | 26.8 | 135 |
| OGRC010 | 18 | 19 | A1719 | 15400 | 16700 | 2290 | 14.8 | 117 |
| OGRC010 | 19 | 20 | A1720 | 10800 | 23700 | 1790 | 11.4 | 83 |
| OGRC010 | 20 | 21 | A1721 | 16500 | 12900 | 2380 | 21.4 | 112 |
| OGRC010 | 21 | 22 | A1722 | 12800 | 17200 | 1590 | 11 | 74 |
| OGRC010 | 22 | 23 | A1723 | 13800 | 15000 | 1030 | 8.6 | 70 |
| OGRC010 | 23 | 24 | A1724 | 7240 | 28100 | 1250 | 6.8 | 51 |
| OGRC010 | 24 | 25 | A1725 | 6060 | 21100 | 764 | 5 | 39 |
| OGRC010 | 25 | 26 | A1726 | 5150 | 19800 | 804 | 5 | 30 |
| OGRC010 | 26 | 27 | A1727 | 5540 | 39900 | 559 | 4.6 | 29 |
| OGRC010 | 27 | 28 | A1728 | 2160 | 7140 | 1470 | 5.6 | 42 |
| OGRC010 | 28 | 29 | A1729 | 1950 | 2150 | 1220 | 2.8 | 19 |
| OGRC010 | 29 | 30 | A1730 | 2360 | 8440 | 1890 | 5.8 | 33 |
| OGRC010 | 30 | 31 | A1731 | 3350 | 15400 | 1000 | 4 | 24 |
| OGRC010 | 31 | 32 | A1732 | 1120 | 30200 | 438 | 2 | 9 |
| OGRC010 | 32 | 33 | A1733 | 4540 | 22900 | 221 | 2.8 | 18 |
| OGRC010 | 33 | 34 | A1734 | 5880 | 14100 | 1800 | 7.4 | 50 |
| OGRC010 | 34 | 35 | A1735 | 6050 | 18900 | 1520 | 7.2 | 50 |
| OGRC010 | 35 | 36 | A1736 | 5430 | 21200 | 2020 | 8 | 67 |
| OGRC010 | 36 | 37 | A1737 | 6110 | 17400 | 3250 | 11.6 | 86 |
| OGRC010 | 37 | 38 | A1738 | 3880 | 8440 | 5280 | 13.6 | 81 |
| OGRC010 | 38 | 39 | A1739 | 6730 | 9280 | 3670 | 15.8 | 88 |
| OGRC010 | 39 | 40 | A1740 | 6480 | 4400 | 359 | 4.6 | 95 |
| OGRC010 | 40 | 41 | A1741 | 15000 | 35600 | 1150 | 11.6 | 89 |
| OGRC010 | 41 | 42 | A1742 | 9770 | 18300 | 725 | 6.2 | 52 |
| OGRC010 | 42 | 43 | A1743 | 10400 | 34800 | 604 | 6.4 | 58 |
| OGRC010 | 43 | 44 | A1744 | 12600 | 61500 | 172 | 7.2 | 45 |
| OGRC010 | 44 | 45 | A1745 | 9530 | 14300 | 482 | 5.8 | 49 |
| OGRC010 | 45 | 46 | A1746 | 962 | 2060 | 271 | 0.4 | <1 |
| OGRC010 | 46 | 47 | A1747 | 238 | 1180 | 220 | <0.2 | <1 |
| OGRC010 | 47 | 48 | A1748 | 82 | 470 | 151 | <0.2 | 2 |
| OGRC010 | 48 | 49 | A1749 | 36 | 194 | 70 | <0.2 | <1 |
| OGRC010 | 49 | 50 | A1750 | 70 | 280 | 104 | <0.2 | <1 |
| OGRC010 | 50 | 51 | A1751 | 72 | 324 | 66 | <0.2 | <1 |
| OGRC010 | 51 | 52 | A1752 | 94 | 298 | 61 | <0.2 | <1 |
| OGRC010 | 52 | 53 | A1753 | 78 | 154 | 38 | <0.2 | <1 |
| OGRC010 | 92 | 93 | A1793 | 94 | 154 | 39 | <0.2 | <1 |
| OGRC010 | 93 | 94 | A1794 | 78 | 182 | 39 | <0.2 | <1 |
| OGRC010 | 94 | 95 | A1795 | 14 | 244 | 62 | <0.2 | <1 |
| OGRC010 | 95 | 96 | A1796 | 60 | 218 | 75 | <0.2 | <1 |
| OGRC010 | 96 | 97 | A1797 | 74 | 712 | 41 | <0.2 | <1 |
| OGRC010 | 97 | 98 | A1798 | 374 | 276 | 173 | <0.2 | <1 |

| Hole_ID | From | To | Sample_ID | Cu | Zn | Pb | Ag | Au |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| OGRC010 | 98 | 99 | A1799 | 5630 | 5060 | 404 | 4.6 | 32 |
| OGRC010 | 99 | 100 | A1800 | 17800 | 8390 | 204 | 9.4 | 120 |
| OGRC010 | 100 | 101 | A1801 | 5460 | 9310 | 839 | 6.6 | 49 |
| OGRC010 | 101 | 102 | A1802 | 4980 | 11700 | 690 | 5.2 | 46 |
| OGRC010 | 102 | 103 | A1803 | 2550 | 3620 | 2600 | 11.2 | 67 |
| OGRC010 | 103 | 104 | A1804 | 3420 | 4100 | 3370 | 12.8 | 66 |
| OGRC010 | 104 | 105 | A1805 | 2230 | 3100 | 1830 | 5.8 | 24 |
| OGRC010 | 105 | 106 | A1806 | 5720 | 7800 | 2410 | 10.6 | 85 |
| OGRC010 | 106 | 107 | A1807 | 3940 | 12900 | 1940 | 7.2 | 46 |
| OGRC010 | 107 | 108 | A1808 | 4820 | 6430 | 3670 | 9.6 | 44 |
| OGRC010 | 108 | 109 | A1809 | 4210 | 3580 | 1330 | 5.4 | 43 |
| OGRC010 | 109 | 110 | A1810 | 2690 | 5910 | 970 | 4.2 | 29 |
| OGRC010 | 110 | 111 | A1811 | 2570 | 4990 | 820 | 4.6 | 39 |
| OGRC010 | 111 | 112 | A1812 | 9060 | 10100 | 287 | 6.2 | 64 |
| OGRC010 | 112 | 113 | A1813 | 3320 | 14100 | 1000 | 5.6 | 49 |
| OGRC010 | 113 | 114 | A1814 | 2700 | 16100 | 923 | 4 | 28 |
| OGRC010 | 114 | 115 | A1815 | 2420 | 5060 | 1450 | 5.8 | 42 |
| OGRC010 | 115 | 116 | A1816 | 3840 | 7730 | 887 | 5.8 | 48 |
| OGRC010 | 116 | 117 | A1817 | 3720 | 25600 | 1020 | 6.6 | 49 |
| OGRC010 | 117 | 118 | A1818 | 6350 | 18700 | 175 | 4.6 | 49 |
| OGRC010 | 118 | 119 | A1819 | 4680 | 16400 | 595 | 5.6 | 56 |
| OGRC010 | 119 | 120 | A1820 | 2750 | 4980 | 934 | 5 | 32 |
| OGRC010 | 120 | 121 | A1821 | 3910 | 8310 | 628 | 4.8 | 34 |
| OGRC010 | 121 | 122 | A1822 | 3000 | 8200 | 778 | 5.2 | 40 |
| OGRC010 | 122 | 123 | A1823 | 5670 | 15700 | 410 | 5 | 38 |
| OGRC010 | 123 | 124 | A1824 | 4130 | 8150 | 414 | 3.8 | 28 |
| OGRC010 | 124 | 125 | A1825 | 6180 | 9790 | 435 | 5.2 | 40 |
| OGRC010 | 125 | 126 | A1826 | 2990 | 4550 | 454 | 2.8 | 20 |
| OGRC010 | 126 | 127 | A1827 | 890 | 614 | 89 | <0.2 | <1 |
| OGRC010 | 127 | 128 | A1828 | 128 | 296 | 42 | <0.2 | <1 |
| OGRC010 | 128 | 129 | A1829 | 30 | 78 | 17 | <0.2 | <1 |
| OGRC010 | 129 | 130 | A1830 | 52 | 112 | 11 | <0.2 | <1 |
| OGRC010 | 130 | 131 | A1831 | 38 | 94 | 9 | <0.2 | <1 |
| OGRC010 | 131 | 132 | A1832 | 22 | 72 | 8 | <0.2 | <1 |
| OGRC010 | 132 | 133 | A1833 | 44 | 142 | 14 | <0.2 | <1 |
| OGRC010 | 133 | 134 | A1834 | 54 | 116 | 8 | <0.2 | <1 |
| OGRC010 | 134 | 135 | A1835 | 40 | 86 | 10 | <0.2 | <1 |
| OGRC010 | 135 | 136 | A1836 | 36 | 72 | 15 | <0.2 | <1 |
| OGRC010 | 136 | 137 | A1837 | 62 | 204 | 51 | <0.2 | 2 |
| OGRC010 | 137 | 138 | A1838 | 68 | 158 | 30 | <0.2 | <1 |
| OGRC010 | 138 | 139 | A1839 | 124 | 224 | 43 | <0.2 | <1 |
| OGRC010 | 139 | 140 | A1840 | 92 | 178 | 23 | <0.2 | <1 |
| OGRC010 | 140 | 141 | A1841 | 104 | 164 | 24 | <0.2 | <1 |
| OGRC010 | 141 | 142 | A1842 | 62 | 184 | 39 | <0.2 | <1 |
| OGRC010 | 142 | 143 | A1843 | 132 | 280 | 86 | <0.2 | <1 |
| OGRC010 | 143 | 144 | A1844 | 2450 | 2580 | 494 | 1.6 | 9 |
| OGRC010 | 144 | 145 | A1845 | 6990 | 3200 | 431 | 4.4 | 46 |
| OGRC010 | 145 | 146 | A1846 | 9350 | 5700 | 1550 | 11.4 | 91 |
| OGRC010 | 146 | 147 | A1847 | 11800 | 34500 | 456 | 6.4 | 78 |
| OGRC010 | 147 | 148 | A1848 | 18600 | 27600 | 157 | 8.2 | 113 |
| OGRC010 | 148 | 149 | A1849 | 12600 | 14700 | 288 | 5.8 | 75 |
| OGRC010 | 149 | 150 | A1850 | 17700 | 14000 | 176 | 9 | 111 |
| OGRC010 | 150 | 151 | A1851 | 20500 | 9240 | 183 | 11.2 | 112 |
| OGRC010 | 151 | 152 | A1852 | 9410 | 7390 | 68 | 4.8 | 52 |
| OGRC010 | 152 | 153 | A1853 | 20300 | 10900 | 74 | 9.2 | 122 |
| OGRC010 | 153 | 154 | A1854 | 13300 | 5470 | 248 | 7.2 | 92 |
| OGRC010 | 154 | 155 | A1855 | 15000 | 4100 | 67 | 6.2 | 121 |
| OGRC010 | 155 | 156 | A1856 | 21500 | 5780 | 74 | 10.6 | 128 |
| OGRC010 | 156 | 157 | A1857 | 8550 | 3950 | 103 | 3.4 | 49 |

| Hole_ID | From | To | Sample_ID | Cu | Zn | Pb | Ag | Au |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| OGRC010 | 157 | 158 | A1858 | 9020 | 2990 | 67 | 3.8 | 90 |
| OGRC010 | 158 | 159 | A1859 | 18200 | 6390 | 201 | 7.8 | 135 |
| OGRC010 | 159 | 160 | A1860 | 13200 | 4930 | 346 | 5.8 | 142 |
| OGRC010 | 160 | 161 | A1861 | 18100 | 6130 | 152 | 6.6 | 153 |
| OGRC010 | 161 | 162 | A1862 | 16800 | 6140 | 456 | 8 | 183 |
| OGRC010 | 162 | 163 | A1863 | 14100 | 5720 | 234 | 7 | 129 |
| OGRC010 | 163 | 164 | A1864 | 13000 | 5710 | 124 | 5 | 114 |
| OGRC010 | 164 | 165 | A1865 | 5020 | 2230 | 89 | 2 | 43 |
| OGRC010 | 165 | 166 | A1866 | 324 | 182 | 45 | <0.2 | 2 |
| OGRC010 | 166 | 167 | A1867 | 220 | 178 | 39 | <0.2 | <1 |
| OGRC010 | 167 | 168 | A1868 | 338 | 230 | 63 | <0.2 | 2 |
| OGRC010 | 168 | 169 | A1869 | 216 | 312 | 98 | <0.2 | <1 |
| OGRC010 | 169 | 170 | A1870 | 130 | 154 | 58 | <0.2 | <1 |
| OGRC010 | 170 | 171 | A1871 | 88 | 226 | 81 | <0.2 | <1 |
| OGRC010 | 171 | 172 | A1872 | 160 | 322 | 72 | <0.2 | <1 |
| OGRC010 | 172 | 173 | A1873 | 144 | 238 | 61 | <0.2 | <1 |
| OGRC010 | 173 | 174 | A1874 | 342 | 354 | 106 | <0.2 | <1 |
| OGRC010 | 174 | 175 | A1875 | 4830 | 8620 | 1200 | 3.6 | 72 |
| OGRC010 | 175 | 176 | A1876 | 18200 | 29000 | 346 | 5 | 155 |
| OGRC010 | 176 | 177 | A1877 | 14800 | 11600 | 587 | 5.2 | 237 |
| OGRC010 | 177 | 178 | A1878 | 2660 | 1230 | 656 | 2.6 | 65 |
| OGRC010 | 178 | 179 | A1879 | 3960 | 2340 | 313 | 1.6 | 62 |
| OGRC010 | 179 | 180 | A1880 | 508 | 524 | 223 | 0.6 | 17 |
| OGRC010 | 180 | 181 | A1881 | 1330 | 16100 | 3310 | 5 | 33 |
| OGRC010 | 181 | 182 | A1882 | 748 | 14300 | 2230 | 2.8 | 27 |
| OGRC010 | 182 | 183 | A1883 | 1100 | 13700 | 946 | 1.6 | 20 |
| OGRC010 | 183 | 184 | A1884 | 4230 | 6630 | 1550 | 3 | 28 |
| OGRC010 | 184 | 185 | A1885 | 3890 | 3230 | 116 | 0.8 | 11 |
| OGRC010 | 185 | 186 | A1886 | 2630 | 2890 | 317 | 1 | 16 |
| OGRC010 | 186 | 187 | A1887 | 958 | 2800 | 13 | <0.2 | 3 |
| OGRC010 | 187 | 188 | A1888 | 200 | 1070 | 13 | <0.2 | 2 |
| OGRC010 | 188 | 189 | A1889 | 410 | 1320 | 16 | <0.2 | 33 |
| OGRC010 | 189 | 190 | A1890 | 326 | 4450 | 12 | <0.2 | 7 |
| OGRC010 | 190 | 191 | A1891 | 1990 | 3990 | 37 | 0.4 | 60 |
| OGRC010 | 191 | 192 | A1892 | 530 | 2460 | 564 | 0.4 | 3 |
| OGRC010 | 192 | 193 | A1893 | 32 | 302 | 93 | <0.2 | <1 |
| OGRC010 | 193 | 194 | A1894 | 56 | 196 | 25 | <0.2 | <1 |
| OGRC010 | 194 | 195 | A1895 | 8 | 72 | 18 | <0.2 | <1 |
| OGRC010 | 195 | 196 | A1896 | 58 | 352 | 25 | <0.2 | <1 |
| OGRC010 | 196 | 197 | A1897 | 44 | 162 | 23 | <0.2 | <1 |
| OGRC010 | 197 | 198 | A1898 | 40 | 194 | 31 | <0.2 | <1 |
| OGRC010 | 198 | 199 | A1899 | 70 | 212 | 32 | <0.2 | <1 |
| OGRC010 | 199 | 200 | A1900 | 20 | 104 | 21 | <0.2 | <1 |

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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.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>• *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**<br>• 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.<br>• 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.<br>• A portable XRF instrument (Olympus Vanta) was used to assess Cu and Zn levels in green bags for each metre drilled.<br>• Reported intercepts calculated using a 0.1% Cu cut-off with maximum 4m internal dilution.<br>• All samples that exceeded either 0.1% Cu or 0.1% Zn were selected for individual 1m samples.<br>• 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.<br>• QAQC standards (blank, reference and duplicate) were included routinely, alternating every 25 samples.<br>• 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).<br>**VTEM**<br>The instruments and parameters used for the VTEM survey are as follow:<br>• The VTEM survey was flown by UTS Geophysics Pty. Ltd.<br>• Heliborne electromagnetic data was acquired with VTEMTM Max transmitter frequency of 25Hz, loop diameter 35m and mean terrain clearance height of 35m.<br>• Line spacing was 200m across the full survey area. |
| *Drilling techniques* | • *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).* | • All holes were completed using the RC drilling technique by GeoDrill and Stark Drilling using a 5.5'' face sampling bit.<br>• 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.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* | • 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. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | • *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.* | • 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.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*<br>• *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.<br>• 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.<br>• All drillholes were geologically logged in their entirety.<br>• A portable XRF instrument (Olympus Vanta) was used to facilitate identification of mineralized intervals where visual mineralisation was difficult to identify. |
| *Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation* | • *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* | • 1m cone split samples were collected for all metres at the time of drilling from the drill rig mounted cone splitter.<br>• The sample size is considered appropriate for the mineralisation style, application and analytical techniques used. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | • *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.*<br>• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | |
| *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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.* | **Sampling:**<br>• RC Chip samples were analysed for a multi-element suite (59 elements) by a combination of ICP-OES (Al, Ba, Ca, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, Li, Mg, Mn, Na, Ni, P, S, Sc, Ti, V, Zn & Zr) and ICP_MS (Ag, As, Be, Bi, Cd, Ce, Co, Cs, Dy, Er, Eu, Ga, Gd, Hf, Ho, In, La, Lu, Mo, Nb, Nd, Pb, Pr, Rb, Re, Sb, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Tl, Tm, U, W, Y & Yb) following a multi-acid digest. Assays for Au were completed by 40g Fire Assay with an AAS finish. The assay methods used are considered appropriate.<br>• QAQC standards, blanks and duplicates were routinely included at a rate of 1 per 25 samples.<br>• Further internal laboratory QAQC procedures included internal batch standards and blanks.<br>VTEM<br>• Transmitter loop diameter: 35m<br>• Peak dipole moment – 700,000 NIA<br>• Transmitter Pulse Width – 7ms<br>• VTEM Max Receiver – Z,X, coils (Y optional) |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Verification of sampling and assaying* | • *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | RC Sampling<br>• QAQC duplicate samples were inserted every 75 samples as part of the routine QAQC sampling procedure.<br>VTEM<br>• Data detailed in this report has been reviewed and processed by Mitre Geophysics. |
| *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.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | RC Drilling<br>• Drill hole collars are surveyed with a handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 3m which is considered sufficient for drill hole location accuracy.<br>• Co-ordinates are in GDA94 datum, Zone 53.<br>• Downhole depths are in metres measured downhole from the collar location on surface.<br>• Topographic control has an accuracy of 2m based on detailed satellite imagery derived DTM or on laser altimeter data collected from aeromagnetic surveys.<br>VTEM<br>• The navigation system used was a UTS PC104 based navigation system utilising a NovAtel WAAS (Wide Area Augmentation System) enabled GPS receiver, UTS navigate software, a full screen display with controls in front of the |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | pilot to direct the flight and a NovAtel GPS antenna mounted on the helicopter tail. As many as 11 GPS and two WAAS satellites may be monitored at any one time. The positional accuracy or circular error probability(CEP) is 1.8m, with WAAS active, it is 1.0m. The co-ordinates of the block were set-up prior to the survey and the information was fed into the airborne navigation system.<br>• Altitude control used the FreeFlight Systems TRA-3000 radar altimeter with altitude range (40 to 2500ft), altitude accuracy (40 to 100 ft. ±5 ft., 100 to 500 ft. ±5%, 500 to 2500 ft. ±7%) and sample rate of 10Hz. |
| *Data spacing and distribution* | • *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | RC Drilling<br>• No specific drillhole spacing was used for the Phase 2 program. Individual hole locations were selected based on specific geological and geophysical targets.<br>• It is too early to establish if drillhole spacing is sufficient to establish geological continuity.<br>• 4m composite samples were completed on intervals that did not exceed 0.1% Cu or 0.1% Zn in pXRF analysis.<br>VTEM<br>• The full survey was flown at 200m line-spacing. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *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.*<br>• *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.* | RC Drilling<br>• 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.<br>• OGRC010 drilled at an oblique angle to stratigraphic strike.<br>VTEM<br>• Flight lines were orientated north-south to run perpendicular to most of the structures and geology of the area. |
| *Sample security* | • *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | RC Drilling<br>• Each sample was put into a tied off calico bag and then several placed in large plastic “polyweave” bags which were zip tied closed.<br>• Samples have been driven to the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Adelaide by Northline Transport.<br>VTEM<br>• All data was collected under strict security measure by UTS Geophysics Pty Ltd. |
| *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.*<br>• *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.<br>• 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.<br>• 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:<br>• Oonagalabi was discovered in the 1930's.<br>• In 1970, Russgar Minerals completed regional mag-rad survey, VLF_EM survey, ground magnetic survey, single line resistivity traverse and 14 drillholes.<br>• In 1971, Geopeko completed limited IP.<br>• 1979, Amoco completed photo-interpretation, rock chip sampling and drilling (8 holes). |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | • 1981 D'Dor Mining NL completed limited dipole-dipole IP.<br>• 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<br>• 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.<br>• 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.<br>• The project lies within the Harts Range that represents a package of multiply deformed and metamorphosed sedimentary and igneous intrusive rock. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *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:*<br>  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*<br>  ○ *hole length.*<br>• *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 Figures 1, 3 for spatial distribution of drillholes.<br>• See Appendix 1 for laboratory assay data |
| *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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | • No data aggregation methods used.<br>• 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 |
|---|---|---|
| *Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths* | • *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *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.<br>• It is unknown whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures as no measurable structures are recorded in drill chips.<br>• 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.<br>• 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 being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.* | • See figures within the main body of the announcement. |
| *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. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *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).*<br>• *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:<br>• Completion of Phase 2 RC drilling program<br>• Ongoing IP<br>• Ground EM in late November |