LITCHFIELD
MINERALS LIMITED

5th February 2026

Further Thick Copper–Zinc Mineralisation at Oonagalabi

Litchfield Minerals Limited ("**Litchfield**" or "**the Company**") (**ASX:LMS**) is pleased to report strong copper and zinc assay results from Phase 2 RC drilling at the Oonagalabi Project, with drilling confirming thick, continuous copper–zinc mineralisation, including multiple high-grade internal zones, reinforcing the scale and robustness of the system. The hole intersected a broad, stacked mineralised package from near surface, confirming both lateral and vertical continuity of mineralisation within the Oonagalabi Main Zone.

Highlights

- **Combined OGRC017 intercept of 128m @ 0.60% Cu, 1.00% Zn, 4.00 g/t Ag, from 23m including:**
  - **29m @ 0.89% Cu, 2.14% Zn**, 6.7 g/t Ag from 23m
  - **26m @ 0.41% Cu, 0.95% Zn**, 3.8 g/t Ag from 71m
  - **30m @ 0.37% Cu, 0.77% Zn**, 2.7 g/t Ag from 126m
  - **22m @ 0.78% Cu, 0.46% Zn**, 4.3 g/t Ag from 175m
  - **21m @ 0.52% Cu, 0.88% Zn**, 2.0 g/t Ag from 210m

OGRC017 also returned a broader interval of zinc & when calculated separately, equates to **161m @ 0.50% Cu, 1.00% Zn**, **from 23m.**

- Combined OGRC16 intercept of 91m @ 0.60% Cu & 1.00% Zn from 23m Including:
  - **27m @ 0.55% Cu, 1.33% Zn**, 5.3 g/t Ag, from 23m
  - **39m @ 0.81% Cu, 1.09% Zn**, 5.8 g/t Ag, from 75m
  - **25m @ 0.31% Cu, 0.53% Zn,** 1.4 g/t Ag, from 122m

- Best Intercepts from OGRC015
  - **8m @ 0.27% Cu, 1.30% Zn**, 3.2 g/t Ag, from 4m
  - **7m @ 0.25% Zn, 0.17% Cu**, 2.3 g/t Ag from 85m
  - **13m @ 0.20% Zn, 0.14% Cu** from 101m

- Best Intercept from OGRC019 – VT2
  - **34m @ 0.17% Cu and 0.78% Zn** from 190m

Managing Directors Comment

"These results from Oonagalabi reinforce our conviction that we are dealing with a large, robust copper–zinc system with genuine scale. Intercepts such as 161 metres of continuous mineralisation from near surface, containing multiple higher-grade internal zones, demonstrate both the thickness and continuity of the system and further de-risk Oonagalabi from a geological perspective.

What is particularly important is the broad mineralised envelopes hosting stacked, higher-grade zones. This style is exactly what we would expect in a large polymetallic system and gives us multiple pathways to grow both scale and grade as drilling progresses. Importantly, mineralisation at the Oonagalabi Main zone remains open along strike and down-dip, with large areas still completely untested.

*Intercepts calculated with a maximum 2m internal dilution and a 0.1% Cu cut-off.

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At VT2, drilling has confirmed a large, blind sulphide system coincident with strong VTEM and DHEM conductors. While copper and zinc grades encountered to date are below the levels ultimately targeted, the presence of widespread sulphides carrying base-metal tenor represents a critical technical milestone. In many intrusive-related and structurally controlled systems, iron-rich sulphide assemblages form broad halos surrounding higher-grade feeder zones, and we interpret VT2 as likely representing this halo position within a larger mineralised system.

We need to shift our focus decisively to vectoring, using deeper seeking geophysics, chargeability trends, structural interpretation and targeted step-out drilling to locate the feeder zones and structural traps where higher-grade mineralisation is most likely to concentrate. We are now moving from our original thesis of proving a blind mineralised system exists, to unlocking where it upgrades.

With diamond drilling underway, Phase 3 RC drilling planned to start in mid- to late-February, and multiple high-priority targets still undrilled across the broader Oonagalabi trend, and BHP's technical input we believe the Company is exceptionally well positioned to continue delivering meaningful news flow and to in a better position to build a copper–zinc system of real significance across the year."

Geological Interpretation

The distribution of grades within OGRC017 & OGRC016— with high-grade cores developed inside broad mineralised envelopes, is considered significant.

Importantly:

- Mineralisation remains open down-dip and along strike.
- Multiple zones suggest repetition or stacking of mineralised horizons.

Growth Potential

Based on these results, the Company will soon target:

- Diamond drilling to test the strong magnetic anomaly within the Oonagalabi main zone.
- Step-out drilling to the Northeast.
- Chasing the System to the Southwest.
- Down-dip extensions across the site; and

OGRC017 & OGRC016 have increased confidence that Oonagalabi hosts a **large, continuous copper–zinc system**, capable of delivering both **scale and grade** (**Figures 1 & 2, Appendices 1 & 2**).

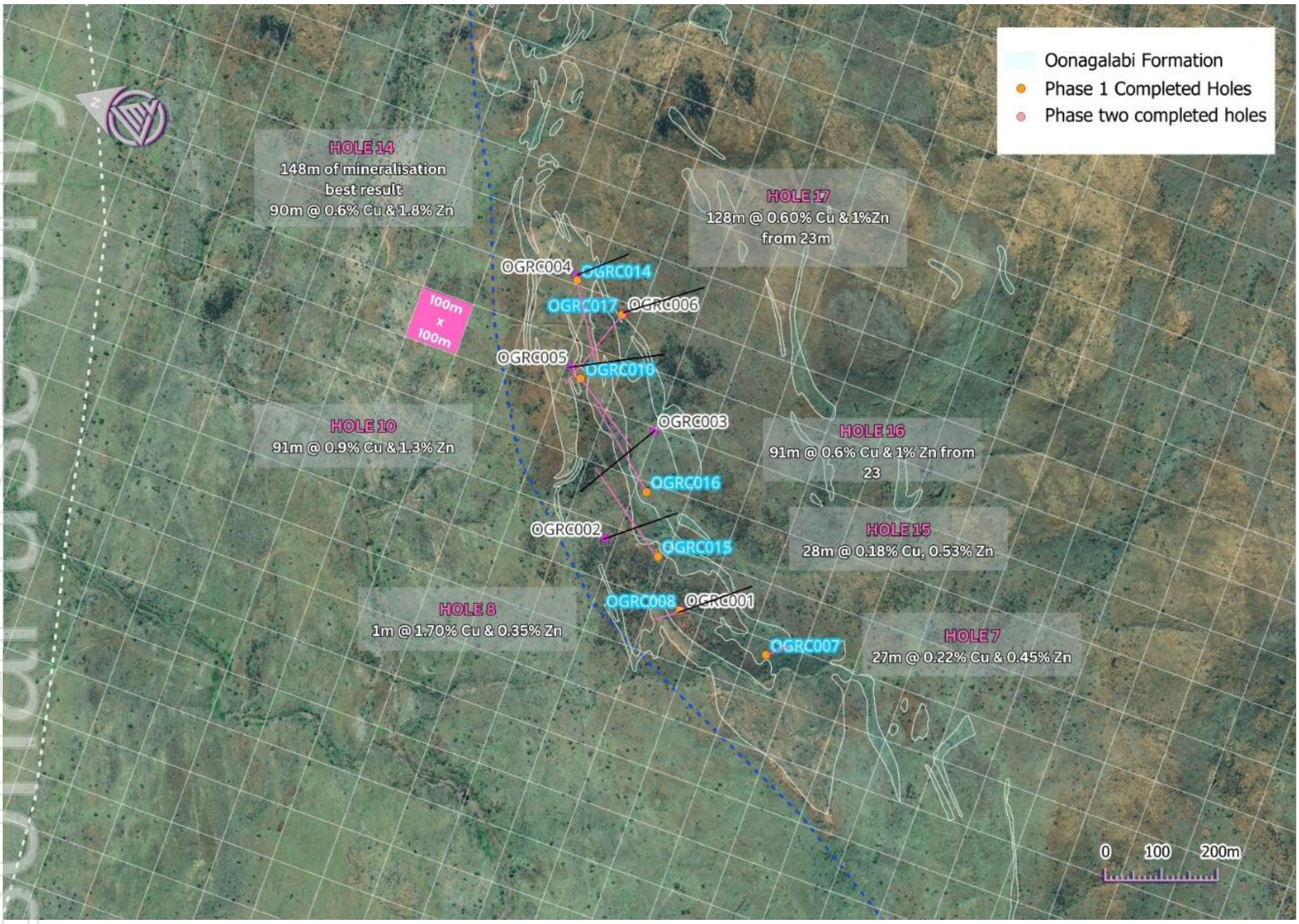

Figure 1 – Map view looking east showing the Oonagalabi Main Zone, including all drill holes completed to date, with reported Phase 2 assay results displayed. The relevant data is tabulated in Appendices 1 & 2.

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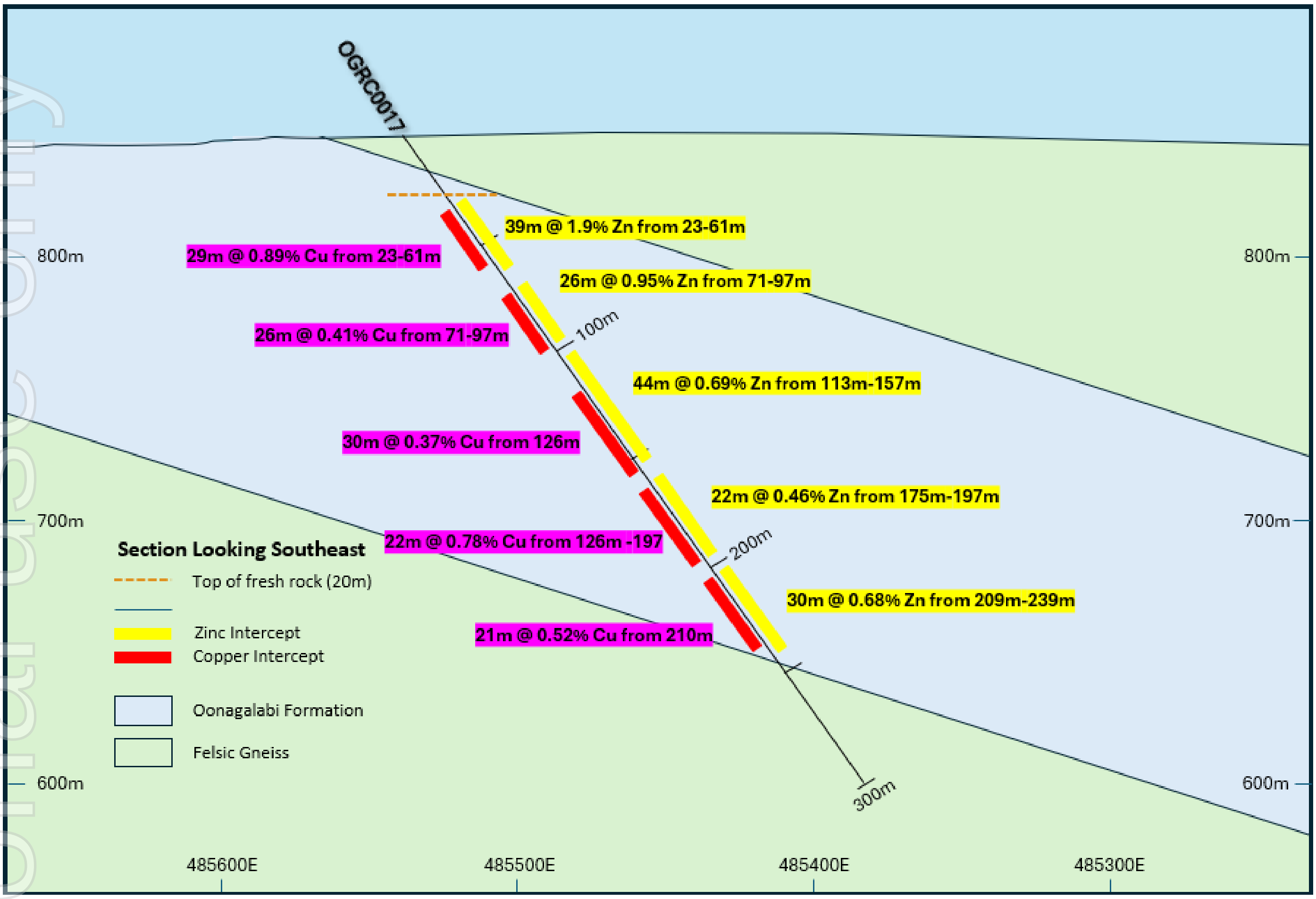

Figure 2 – Schematic geological cross section of OGRC0017 (looking southeast) showing the Cu-Zn mineralised intercepts hosted within the Oonagalabi Formation.

Litchfield's Drilling Strategy

The drilling program assessing the Oonagalabi Main Zone has been, and continues to be, systematically designed to define the lateral and vertical extent of the thick, stacked mineralised package recognised to date. The last phase and next phase of drilling is deliberately focused on identifying the boundaries and limits of the broader mineralised envelope, rather than targeting isolated high-grade zones early in the program. As such we are still trying to step out 100m minimum from every hole, in order to find these boundaries of the outer margins **(Figure 3).**

Once the outer margins of these thick copper–zinc zones are constrained, the drilling strategy will progressively work back toward the centre of the system, where geological interpretation suggests increased sulphide intensity and higher-grade mineralisation are most likely to develop.

This approach is intended to first establish scale and continuity, followed by grade optimisation to ensure the system is better understood.

Importantly, mineralisation remains open along strike, with multiple priority targets identified approximately 500m to the northeast and 1km to the southwest of the current drilling. These areas exhibit favourable geological characteristics and have not yet been tested by drilling, representing clear opportunities to expand the known mineralised footprint of the Oonagalabi system.

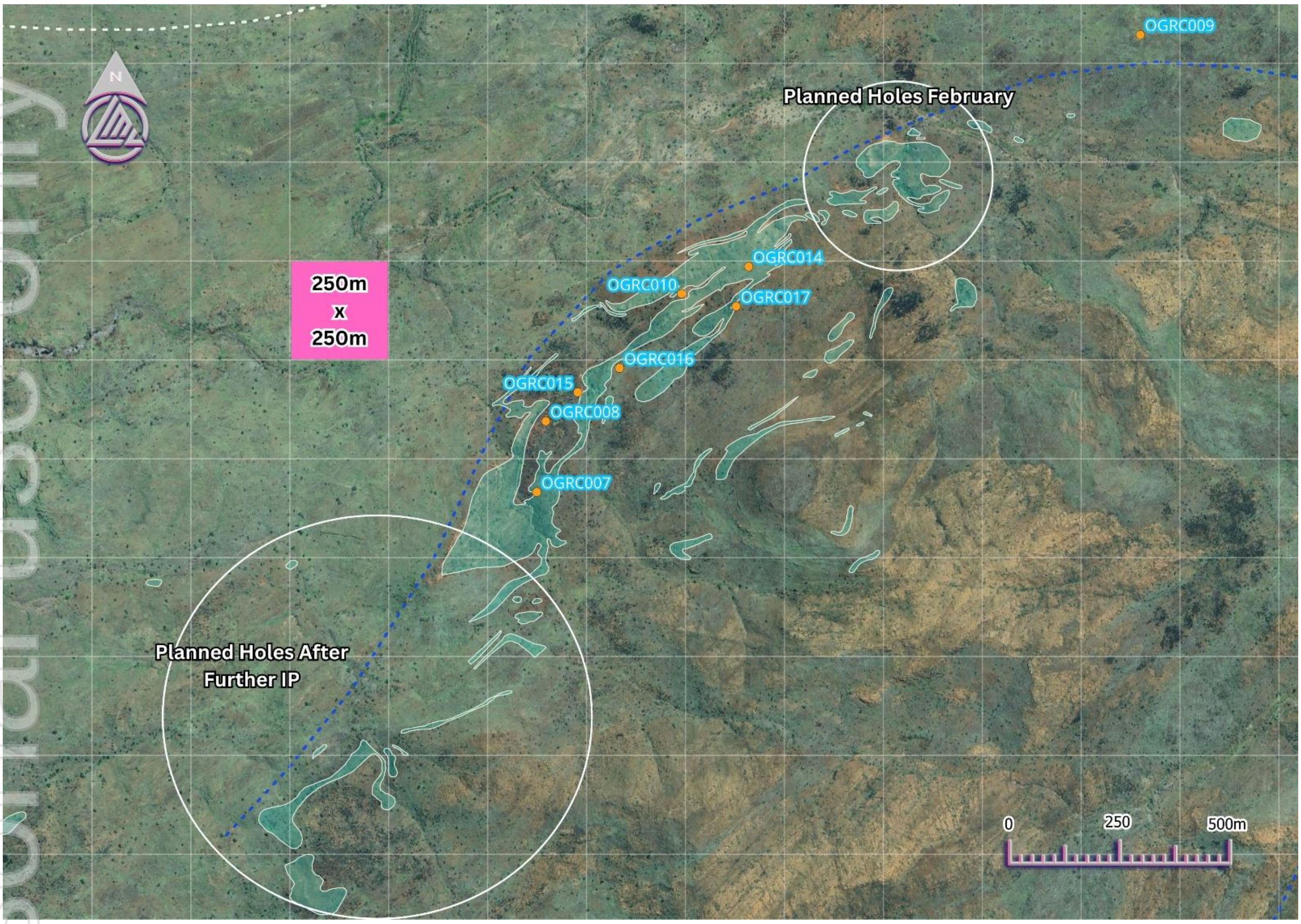

Figure 3 – Areas to the Northeast and Southwest which are currently open and undrilled.

VT2 Discussion – OGRC019

VT2 has now been tested with two drill holes, confirming a large blind sulphide system coincident with the VTEM and DHEM conductor. Drilling intersected disseminated through to semi-massive and locally massive sulphides over meaningful widths of up to ~30m, validating the geophysical response and confirming the presence of a preserved sulphide body at depth.

The sulphide assemblage is dominated by pyrrhotite, with associated sphalerite and chalcopyrite returning zinc values of up to ~7% and copper values of up to ~1.2%. This mineral mix is consistent with a mineralised polymetallic system, where sulphide volume and connectivity drive the EM response, rather than metal grade alone.

Importantly, in many intrusive-related and structurally controlled polymetallic systems, metal distribution is strongly zoned. Iron-rich sulphides such as pyrrhotite commonly form broader halos that surround feeder zones, while higher-grade copper and zinc mineralisation is often concentrated into more discrete structural traps or up-temperature zones closer to the core of the system. The intercepts to date are interpreted to represent the sulphide halo to the wider system. Deeper seeking geophysics along with BHP's technical guidance will further unlock this system.

The confirmation of a blind, preserved sulphide system is a critical technical milestone. While grades intersected to date at VT2 are below the Company's ultimate target, the presence of widespread sulphides carrying base-metal tenor demonstrates that the mineral system is active and fertile. Ongoing work at VT2 will focus on two key objectives, firstly, testing IP anomalies proximal to the EM conductors; and secondly, vectoring toward potential feeder structures and

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potential higher-grade accumulation zones through the integration of downhole EM, chargeability trends, structural interpretation and targeted step-out drilling.

Exploration update

The current diamond drilling program is currently averaging approximately 25m per shift, in line with expectations for the existing ground conditions. The Company is planning to mobilise an RC rig for the Phase 3 drilling program (**Figure 4**) in mid- to late-February pending rig availability, targeting the VT1 high-conductance (3,000 siemens) conductor[1], VT2 chargeability anomalies identified from IP surveying[2], step-out drilling on the VT2 conductor and extensions to the Oonagalabi Main Zone toward the northeast.

The Company's exploration strategy for the year is two-fold. Firstly, to complete deep-seeking geophysics to assess the broader, deeper mineral system, and secondly, to continue advancing the Oonagalabi Main Zone, which represents a near-term opportunity with established continuity and thickness.

Following receipt and interpretation of additional Induced Polarisation data, exploration focus will progressively expand into the southern portion of the system. This work is planned to be undertaken as part of the Phase 4 drilling program, which is currently anticipated to commence around April 2026.

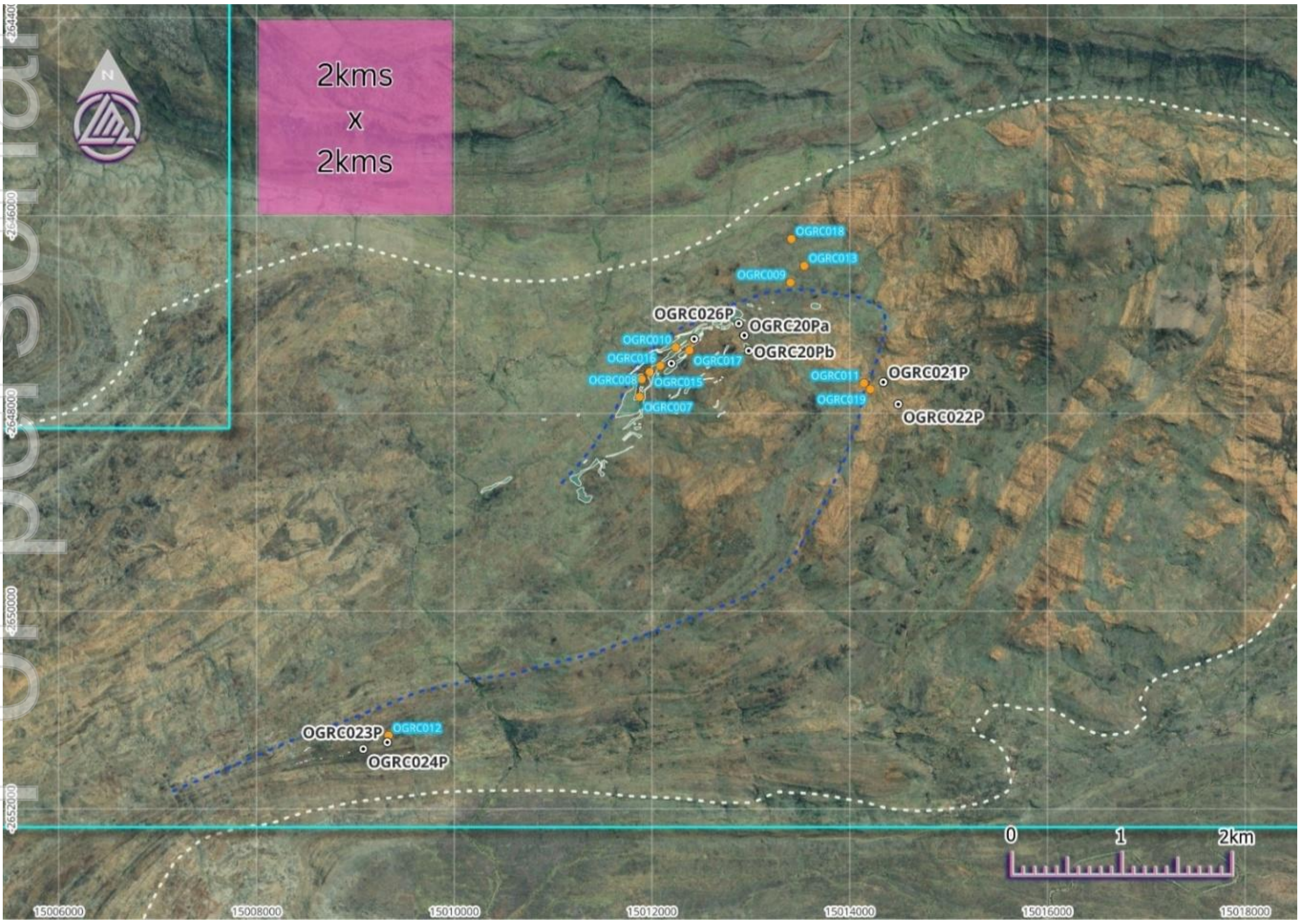

Figure 4 – Planned RC holes within the current drilling program (shown in white and black) to be undertaken during the middle of February

[1] ASX Announcement – 12/01/2026 – EM Defines 3000-Siemens Conductor & 1km Carbonate Unit - VT1.
[2] ASX Announcement – 24/11/2025 - New IP Data Highlights Multiple High-Priority Targets

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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.

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. For further information please contact:

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Appendix 1. Litchfield Phase 1 and 2 RC drillhole collar information

Hole_ID	East	North	RL	Coord_Ref	Depth	Dip	Azi_TN	Azi_Mag
OGRC001	485069	7442172	814	GDA94_Zone 53	200	-60	150.55	144.55
OGRC002	485143	7442333	805	GDA94_Zone 53	250	-56	149.09	143.09
OGRC003	485351	7442314	820	GDA94_Zone 53	300	-56	314.19	308.19
OGRC004	485402	7442483	852	GDA94_Zone 53	300	-70	151.44	145.44
OGRC005	485552	7442532	849	GDA94_Zone 53	300	-80	148.63	142.63
OGRC006	485513	7442440	836	GDA94_Zone 53	300	-61	151.48	145.48
OGRC007	485055	7441984	816	GDA94_Zone 53	96	-60	148	142
OGRC008	485066	7442174	812	GDA94_Zone 53	198	-80	328	322
OGRC009	486450	7443058	833	GDA94_Zone 53	278	-60	148	142
OGRC010	485397	7442475	846	GDA94_Zone 53	282	-60	221	215
OGRC011	487143	7442126	860	GDA94_Zone 53	348	-50	148	142
OGRC012	482716	7438867	787	GDA94_Zone 53	174	-80	180	174
OGRC013	486573	7443226	814	GDA94_Zone 53	244	-60	148	142
OGRC014	485541	7442524	845	GDA94_Zone 53	288	-50	240	234
OGRC015	485141	7442232	811	GDA94_Zone 53	300	-50	44	38
OGRC016	485239	7442293	816	GDA94_Zone 53	300	-55	44	38
OGRC017	485502	7442443	846	GDA94_Zone 53	300	-70	294	288
OGRC018	486453	7443455	828	GDA94_Zone 53	300	-55	328	322
OGRC019	487192	7442074	861	GDA94_Zone 53	304	-57	155	149

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Appendix 2. OGRC017 assay results (all data in ppm).

Hole_#	From	To	ID	Cu	Zn	Pb	Ag	Au	Hole_#	From	To	ID	Cu	Zn	Pb	Ag	Au
OGRC017	0	1	A0301	1040	1100	86	0.6	0.005	OGRC017	43	44	A0344	18000	39400	333	9	0.06
OGRC017	1	2	A0302	66	80	4	<0.2	0.005	OGRC017	44	45	A0345	10300	32100	416	5.4	0.06
OGRC017	2	3	A0303	62	84	4	<0.2	0.005	OGRC017	45	46	A0346	9590	58400	439	5.6	0.04
OGRC017	3	4	A0304	124	190	5	<0.2	0.005	OGRC017	46	47	A0347	12400	31600	399	7.2	0.06
OGRC017	4	5	A0305	90	148	4	<0.2	0.005	OGRC017	47	48	A0348	5770	14500	713	4	0.04
OGRC017	5	6	A0306	90	162	4	<0.2	0.005	OGRC017	48	49	A0349	4800	8970	920	4	0.04
OGRC017	6	7	A0307	100	128	7	<0.2	0.005	OGRC017	49	50	A0350	9060	9330	946	6.2	0.03
OGRC017	7	8	A0308	104	126	7	<0.2	0.005	OGRC017	50	51	A0351	9690	11800	1430	7.6	0.05
OGRC017	8	9	A0309	76	186	5	<0.2	0.005	OGRC017	51	52	A0352	2070	17500	472	2.2	0.02
OGRC017	9	10	A0310	172	262	18	<0.2	0.005	OGRC017	52	53	A0353	988	6720	462	1.4	0.005
OGRC017	10	11	A0311	80	144	7	<0.2	0.005	OGRC017	53	54	A0354	300	2790	138	0.4	0.005
OGRC017	11	12	A0312	48	66	3	<0.2	0.005	OGRC017	54	55	A0355	458	932	191	0.4	0.005
OGRC017	12	13	A0313	56	102	3	<0.2	0.005	OGRC017	55	56	A0356	1900	42800	281	1.6	0.005
OGRC017	13	14	A0314	124	98	4	<0.2	0.005	OGRC017	56	57	A0357	2800	43500	264	2	0.01
OGRC017	14	15	A0315	58	64	3	<0.2	0.005	OGRC017	57	58	A0358	1790	9960	332	0.6	0.005
OGRC017	15	16	A0316	70	104	11	<0.2	0.005	OGRC017	58	59	A0359	1010	6340	248	0.4	0.005
OGRC017	16	17	A0317	106	150	21	<0.2	0.005	OGRC017	59	60	A0360	476	3370	91	0.4	0.005
OGRC017	17	18	A0318	48	118	5	<0.2	0.005	OGRC017	60	61	A0361	320	3800	47	0.4	0.005
OGRC017	18	19	A0319	72	82	5	<0.2	0.005	OGRC017	61	62	A0362	210	1310	33	<0.2	0.005
OGRC017	19	20	A0320	48	56	6	<0.2	0.005	OGRC017	62	63	A0363	176	854	39	<0.2	0.005
OGRC017	20	21	A0321	58	72	6	<0.2	0.005	OGRC017	63	64	A0364	188	830	35	<0.2	0.005
OGRC017	21	22	A0322	148	298	10	<0.2	0.005	OGRC017	64	65	A0365	210	674	25	<0.2	0.005
OGRC017	22	23	A0323	708	514	90	0.6	0.03	OGRC017	65	66	A0366	238	1450	78	<0.2	0.01
OGRC017	23	24	A0324	2210	1230	334	3.6	0.15	OGRC017	66	67	A0367	914	1550	912	5.6	0.06
OGRC017	24	25	A0325	2310	1640	186	1.8	0.08	OGRC017	67	68	A0368	186	418	57	0.4	0.01
OGRC017	25	26	A0326	3870	2100	53	1	0.04	OGRC017	68	69	A0369	124	234	39	<0.2	0.02
OGRC017	26	27	A0327	3280	2070	107	1.4	0.04	OGRC017	69	70	A0370	100	214	64	<0.2	0.02
OGRC017	27	28	A0328	5500	4400	253	2.2	0.06	OGRC017	70	71	A0371	108	264	60	<0.2	0.005
OGRC017	28	29	A0329	5430	6750	1060	4.8	0.07	OGRC017	71	72	A0372	1820	5530	458	1.6	0.02
OGRC017	29	30	A0330	5570	34600	919	4.6	0.05	OGRC017	72	73	A0373	2680	4660	320	2	0.03
OGRC017	30	31	A0331	10300	17900	6580	20	0.25	OGRC017	73	74	A0374	3820	4680	749	3.6	0.04
OGRC017	31	32	A0332	4460	25700	3820	10	0.11	OGRC017	74	75	A0375	3750	11800	938	3.2	0.03
OGRC017	32	33	A0333	6820	15700	3650	10.2	0.1	OGRC017	75	76	A0376	2400	21500	2230	3.8	0.03
OGRC017	33	34	A0334	5110	15500	1740	6.8	0.08	OGRC017	76	77	A0377	3450	28000	1500	4	0.04
OGRC017	34	35	A0335	5410	16700	4760	14.6	0.15	OGRC017	77	78	A0378	4090	24100	8400	14.6	0.06
OGRC017	35	36	A0336	5730	44200	1600	6.6	0.07	OGRC017	78	79	A0379	2710	28900	1130	3	0.03
OGRC017	36	37	A0337	5050	27300	1260	5.4	0.07	OGRC017	79	80	A0380	7890	22400	4650	12	0.06
OGRC017	37	38	A0338	3990	37200	1030	4.2	0.06	OGRC017	80	81	A0381	7400	13700	2190	9.2	0.06
OGRC017	38	39	A0339	3940	36900	1310	4.4	0.05	OGRC017	81	82	A0382	4020	12200	2180	7.4	0.03
OGRC017	39	40	A0340	15900	24300	1150	8.8	0.08	OGRC017	82	83	A0383	700	1510	230	0.8	0.005
OGRC017	40	41	A0341	28900	35000	186	11	0.07	OGRC017	83	84	A0384	1350	8650	599	1.8	0.01
OGRC017	41	42	A0342	37800	19700	125	13.2	0.06	OGRC017	84	85	A0385	1040	5910	421	1	0.005
OGRC017	42	43	A0343	17000	29700	333	8.6	0.07	OGRC017	85	86	A0386	7060	9530	598	4	0.04

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Hole_#	From	To	Sample_	Cu	Zn	Pb	Ag	Au	Hole_#	From	To	Sample_	Cu	Zn	Pb	Ag	Au
OGRC017	86	87	A0387	4560	5080	359	2.2	0.03	OGRC017	129	130	A0430	5650	12500	423	2.6	0.02
OGRC017	87	88	A0388	2700	3220	349	1.4	0.02	OGRC017	130	131	A0431	10300	33600	1250	4	0.04
OGRC017	88	89	A0389	6060	3740	967	4.8	0.06	OGRC017	131	132	A0432	10500	15200	522	4.2	0.03
OGRC017	89	90	A0390	5740	3290	589	3.2	0.03	OGRC017	132	133	A0433	7020	4990	219	2.8	0.02
OGRC017	90	91	A0391	7520	4260	399	3.2	0.03	OGRC017	133	134	A0434	5540	4900	255	2.6	0.02
OGRC017	91	92	A0392	2200	1530	149	0.8	0.005	OGRC017	134	135	A0435	2810	3130	377	1.4	0.02
OGRC017	92	93	A0393	8990	4470	138	2.8	0.01	OGRC017	135	136	A0436	5430	3810	525	2.8	0.005
OGRC017	93	94	A0394	4860	5240	157	1.8	0.005	OGRC017	136	137	A0437	2490	3070	1140	2.2	0.02
OGRC017	94	95	A0395	6470	5800	170	2.6	0.01	OGRC017	137	138	A0438	6060	3340	1180	3.8	0.03
OGRC017	95	96	A0396	3850	5090	626	2.8	0.005	OGRC017	138	139	A0439	1820	3140	918	1.4	0.005
OGRC017	96	97	A0397	1930	3170	216	1.2	0.005	OGRC017	139	140	A0440	1570	1110	336	0.8	0.005
OGRC017	97	98	A0398	452	470	33	<0.2	0.005	OGRC017	140	141	A0441	952	596	92	0.4	0.005
OGRC017	98	99	A0399	74	138	51	<0.2	0.005	OGRC017	141	142	A0442	1230	1780	394	0.8	0.005
OGRC017	99	100	A0400	72	126	25	<0.2	0.005	OGRC017	142	143	A0443	906	1910	902	1.4	0.005
OGRC017	100	101	A0401	64	140	12	<0.2	0.005	OGRC017	143	144	A0444	1700	2820	1130	2	0.01
OGRC017	101	102	A0402	82	178	12	<0.2	0.005	OGRC017	144	145	A0445	1730	9860	1370	1.2	0.02
OGRC017	102	103	A0403	716	868	85	0.4	0.005	OGRC017	145	146	A0446	1100	17400	3480	3.6	0.03
OGRC017	103	104	A0404	464	316	38	<0.2	0.005	OGRC017	146	147	A0447	892	12400	5140	3	0.02
OGRC017	104	105	A0405	92	176	9	<0.2	0.005	OGRC017	147	148	A0448	664	16200	3020	2.6	0.01
OGRC017	105	106	A0406	70	160	8	<0.2	0.01	OGRC017	148	149	A0449	5230	5110	467	3.8	0.03
OGRC017	106	107	A0407	66	160	8	<0.2	0.005	OGRC017	149	150	A0450	7090	2600	661	4.8	0.04
OGRC017	107	108	A0408	92	204	13	<0.2	0.005	OGRC017	150	151	A0451	2610	1910	1350	2.6	0.01
OGRC017	108	109	A0409	290	254	13	<0.2	0.005	OGRC017	151	152	A0452	5060	6520	381	4.2	0.03
OGRC017	109	110	A0410	116	264	9	<0.2	0.005	OGRC017	152	153	A0453	4860	14400	693	8.4	0.03
OGRC017	110	111	A0411	580	208	7	<0.2	0.005	OGRC017	153	154	A0454	7550	13000	265	5.4	0.04
OGRC017	111	112	A0412	74	110	8	<0.2	0.005	OGRC017	154	155	A0455	4930	7340	205	3.4	0.02
OGRC017	112	113	A0413	62	112	9	<0.2	0.01	OGRC017	155	156	A0456	1630	3360	135	1.4	0.005
OGRC017	113	114	A0414	718	1020	33	<0.2	0.005	OGRC017	156	157	A0457	524	2540	546	0.6	0.005
OGRC017	114	115	A0415	2670	4200	32	1	0.01	OGRC017	157	158	A0458	112	278	50	<0.2	0.01
OGRC017	115	116	A0416	418	538	35	<0.2	0.005	OGRC017	158	159	A0459	104	272	34	<0.2	0.005
OGRC017	116	117	A0417	386	394	64	<0.2	0.005	OGRC017	159	160	A0460	124	212	53	<0.2	0.01
OGRC017	117	118	A0418	874	4720	202	0.8	0.005	OGRC017	160	161	A0461	98	332	60	0.4	0.02
OGRC017	118	119	A0419	8730	9100	1690	5.8	0.04	OGRC017	161	162	A0462	96	198	53	<0.2	0.02
OGRC017	119	120	A0420	4150	11500	2680	5	0.03	OGRC017	162	163	A0463	44	192	45	<0.2	0.005
OGRC017	120	121	A0421	2050	21600	2150	4.2	0.03	OGRC017	163	164	A0464	26	78	10	<0.2	0.005
OGRC017	121	122	A0422	794	6510	1070	1.6	0.01	OGRC017	164	165	A0465	24	84	13	<0.2	0.005
OGRC017	122	123	A0423	310	2180	395	<0.2	0.01	OGRC017	165	166	A0466	24	86	17	<0.2	0.005
OGRC017	123	124	A0424	232	2710	174	<0.2	0.01	OGRC017	166	167	A0467	26	86	15	<0.2	0.005
OGRC017	124	125	A0425	840	3900	666	1.4	0.01	OGRC017	167	168	A0468	68	130	38	<0.2	0.005
OGRC017	125	126	A0426	908	4070	498	0.8	0.01	OGRC017	168	169	A0469	126	170	36	<0.2	0.005
OGRC017	126	127	A0427	1930	21200	482	1	0.02	OGRC017	169	170	A0470	134	264	47	<0.2	0.005
OGRC017	127	128	A0428	2680	1600	286	1	0.03	OGRC017	170	171	A0471	146	182	63	<0.2	0.005
OGRC017	128	129	A0429	1310	3080	437	1.4	0.02	OGRC017	171	172	A0472	126	184	71	<0.2	0.005

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Hole_#	From	To	Sample_	Cu	Zn	Pb	Ag	Au
OGRC017	172	173	A0473	134	208	58	<0.2	0.005
OGRC017	173	174	A0474	118	208	50	<0.2	0.005
OGRC017	174	175	A0475	118	290	107	<0.2	0.005
OGRC017	175	176	A0476	10300	7700	447	6.8	0.07
OGRC017	176	177	A0477	9920	4550	575	5	0.08
OGRC017	177	178	A0478	5350	2970	1550	5.6	0.05
OGRC017	178	179	A0479	10800	25100	1080	9.2	0.09
OGRC017	179	180	A0480	15300	11200	1100	11	0.13
OGRC017	180	181	A0481	3510	3510	2030	6.6	0.12
OGRC017	181	182	A0482	2070	3120	598	2.4	0.05
OGRC017	182	183	A0483	1490	1380	126	1	0.02
OGRC017	183	184	A0484	498	464	85	0.4	0.005
OGRC017	184	185	A0485	430	332	60	0.4	0.005
OGRC017	185	186	A0486	2810	1180	155	1.8	0.03
OGRC017	186	187	A0487	2010	1900	67	1	0.01
OGRC017	187	188	A0488	5720	3140	67	2	0.02
OGRC017	188	189	A0489	6160	3010	80	2.8	0.06
OGRC017	189	190	A0490	1920	1200	52	0.8	0.02
OGRC017	190	191	A0491	14800	4610	142	6	0.09
OGRC017	191	192	A0492	4930	3080	1230	5.4	0.57
OGRC017	192	193	A0493	27200	6680	121	9.6	0.28
OGRC017	193	194	A0494	21400	6400	166	8.4	0.18
OGRC017	194	195	A0495	9680	3910	75	3	0.08
OGRC017	195	196	A0496	11000	4950	122	3.8	0.1
OGRC017	196	197	A0497	5670	1910	157	1.8	0.05
OGRC017	197	198	A0498	720	278	32	0.4	0.02
OGRC017	198	199	A0499	1220	590	62	0.6	0.01
OGRC017	199	200	A0500	292	184	27	<0.2	0.005
OGRC017	200	201	A0501	402	276	50	<0.2	0.02
OGRC017	201	202	A0502	396	220	45	0.4	0.005
OGRC017	202	203	A0503	288	220	55	0.4	0.005
OGRC017	203	204	A0504	242	200	146	0.4	0.005
OGRC017	204	205	A0505	240	190	92	0.4	0.02
OGRC017	205	206	A0506	300	298	105	0.4	0.005
OGRC017	206	207	A0507	270	274	101	0.4	0.005
OGRC017	207	208	A0508	252	202	79	0.4	0.005
OGRC017	208	209	A0509	64	190	22	<0.2	0.005
OGRC017	209	210	A0510	622	2080	117	<0.2	0.005
OGRC017	210	211	A0511	2530	9560	343	1.2	0.01
OGRC017	211	212	A0512	5480	15000	248	1.8	0.04
OGRC017	212	213	A0513	6780	16700	500	2.8	0.08
OGRC017	213	214	A0514	6630	14800	374	2.6	0.06
OGRC017	214	215	A0515	5770	13200	862	3.2	0.11

Hole_#	From	To	Sample_	Cu	Zn	Pb	Ag	Au
OGRC017	215	216	A0516	2590	19400	635	2.2	0.08
OGRC017	216	217	A0517	10700	20200	761	5.4	0.14
OGRC017	217	218	A0518	15300	9790	449	5.6	0.18
OGRC017	218	219	A0519	3030	2250	303	1.4	0.05
OGRC017	219	220	A0520	4260	3120	245	1.8	0.05
OGRC017	220	221	A0521	3080	3260	623	1.8	0.04
OGRC017	221	222	A0522	1360	9350	450	0.8	0.02
OGRC017	222	223	A0523	6660	20400	1810	3.2	0.04
OGRC017	223	224	A0524	10500	8070	287	2.4	0.04
OGRC017	224	225	A0525	7580	5140	311	1.8	0.03
OGRC017	225	226	A0526	6050	3330	356	1.6	0.02
OGRC017	226	227	A0527	1560	2080	66	0.4	0.005
OGRC017	227	228	A0528	4140	3730	319	1	0.03
OGRC017	228	229	A0529	1240	2650	112	0.8	0.02
OGRC017	229	230	A0530	3600	2600	126	1	0.05
OGRC017	230	231	A0531	2190	1710	99	0.4	0.08
OGRC017	231	232	A0532	354	1190	30	<0.2	0.03
OGRC017	232	233	A0533	188	1830	23	<0.2	0.005
OGRC017	233	234	A0534	166	2160	8	<0.2	0.02
OGRC017	234	235	A0535	3590	2150	39	0.4	0.08
OGRC017	235	236	A0536	2470	2530	35	0.4	0.06
OGRC017	236	237	A0537	1560	2710	45	0.4	0.03
OGRC017	237	238	A0538	1200	1810	9	<0.2	0.005
OGRC017	238	239	A0539	286	1730	392	0.6	0.005
OGRC017	239	240	A0540	158	424	42	<0.2	0.005
OGRC017	240	241	A0541	148	414	38	<0.2	0.02
OGRC017	241	242	A0542	132	388	30	<0.2	0.01
OGRC017	242	243	A0543	96	252	24	<0.2	0.01
OGRC017	243	244	A0544	110	278	27	<0.2	0.01
OGRC017	244	245	A0545	128	302	34	<0.2	0.01
OGRC017	245	246	A0546	82	278	28	<0.2	0.005
OGRC017	246	247	A0547	148	356	25	<0.2	0.005
OGRC017	247	248	A0548	122	342	31	<0.2	0.04
OGRC017	248	249	A0549	168	404	33	<0.2	0.01
OGRC017	249	250	A0550	144	372	42	<0.2	0.01

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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 there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	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. • 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).
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,*	• All holes were completed using the RC drilling technique by GeoDrill and Stark Drilling using a 5.5'' face sampling bit. • All holes were surveyed during drilling using a GyroMaster north-seeking gyro tool.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	
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 techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*	• 1m cone split samples were collected for all metres at the time of drilling from the drill rig mounted cone splitter. • The sample size is considered appropriate for the mineralisation style, application and analytical techniques used.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.* • *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.*	Sampling: • 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. • 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.
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.*	RC Sampling • QAQC duplicate samples were inserted every 75 samples as part of the routine QAQC sampling procedure.
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.*	RC Drilling • 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.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	RC Drilling • 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 have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	RC Drilling • 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. • OGRC010 drilled at an oblique angle to stratigraphic strike.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	RC Drilling • 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. • 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. • 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:*
	  o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  o *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  o *down hole length and interception depth*
	  o *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 Figures 1, 3 for spatial distribution of drillholes.
		• 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.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No 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.
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*	• 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.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• 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.
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 3 RC drilling program • Ongoing IP

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