ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

10 August 2026

Silver Valley IP Survey identifies Western Anomalies

HIGHLIGHTS

- Initial IP survey completed across three lines at Silver Valley, providing new information on the geometry of the mineralised system.
- The work follows previously reported high-grade silver, lead and copper rock chip results from Silver Valley, including assays of up to **378g/t Ag, 44.9% Pb and 5.04% Cu.**[1]
- **New rock chip samples** collected from historical workings at Silver Valley have generated results of **470g/t Ag, 19.2% Cu and 23.2% Pb** (sample SV2_06) and **342g/t Ag, 16.1% Cu and 36.8% Pb** (sample SV2_08).
- Elevated chargeability occurs immediately west of the known Silver Valley workings, with additional elevated responses towards the western ends of the southern survey lines. Deeper low-resistivity zones identified on the southern lines may be mapping geological structure and will be assessed as part of the revised interpretation.
- Further IP lines are required to better test the emerging western structural corridor. Following completion of current MT and gravity surveys at Harts Range, Litchfield is actively redeploying field resources to Silver Valley to support completion of the revised IP program.
- Final assay results from Oonagalabi drilling campaign in hole OGDD003 yielded a best intercept of 5.3m at 0.64% Cu, 0.67% Zn and 2.2g/t Ag from 49.5m depth.

OVERVIEW

Litchfield Minerals Limited (ASX: LMS) ("Litchfield" or "the Company") provides an update on the initial Induced Polarisation (IP) survey completed at its Silver Valley Project in the Northern Territory.

Three planned survey lines, totalling 5.1-line kilometres were completed in July 2026. This work has materially improved the Company's understanding of the Silver Valley mineralised system and, importantly, is beginning to highlight a stronger geophysical response towards the western side of the survey area that warrants redeployment of fieldwork to focus on completing a revised IP program.

[1] Refer ASX announcement – 23/04/2026 – Diamond and RC drill program completed at Oonagalabi & Silver Valley Delivers High-Grade Silver-Lead-Copper Results

Five new rock chip samples collected from dumps next to historical shafts and workings have generated **assays of up to 470g/t Ag, 19.2% Cu and 23.2% Pb** (sample SV2_06), **and 342g/t Ag, 16.1% Cu and 36.8% Pb** (sample SV2_08; (Appendix 1)). The work follows previously reported high-grade silver, lead and copper rock chip results from elsewhere at Silver Valley, including assays of up to **378g/t Ag, 44.9% Pb and 5.04% Cu.**[1]

The IP program was designed to better understand the continuation of this mineralisation beneath surface and assist with refining future drill targeting. The northern survey line identified a chargeability response immediately west of the known Silver Valley workings, with modelling suggesting potential depth extent towards the west. Elevated chargeability is also present towards the western ends of the two southern survey lines, while deeper low-resistivity features may represent geological structure.

These emerging western responses are an important re-focussing of our follow-up work. When integrated with concurrent field mapping, the results suggest the IP survey design may not have fully tested the most prospective structural zones. The Company is prioritising follow-up work to better understand the relationship between the chargeability responses, deeper structural features and the known high-grade silver mineralisation before any further IP surveys are completed.

Litchfield Managing Director, Matthew Pustahya said:

"The value of these first three IP lines is that they have challenged our original interpretation and given us a better basis for the next phase of work. Rather than continue spending money against a survey design that may no longer be optimally positioned, we made the decision to stop, integrate the data and investigate the western side of the system before completing the program.

The western chargeability responses and deeper resistivity features may be pointing us towards an important structural control that was not adequately covered by the original survey footprint. Our geological team will now test that interpretation in the field and use those observations to optimise the remaining IP lines.

This is the exploration discipline and agility that continue to apply across Litchfield: let the data challenge the model, change the plan when the evidence changes, and make sure each additional dollar is spent testing the best geological interpretation available."

IP Survey Details

The northern IP line contained a chargeability response immediately west of the known Silver Valley workings, with modelling suggesting possible continuation at depth towards the west. The two southern lines also show a more elevated chargeability towards their western ends. In the context of Silver Valley, the relatively modest IP responses from this initial survey are consistent with the style of mineralisation observed at surface. Galena, which hosts much of the lead and associated silver mineralisation, is conductive but typically produces a weaker chargeability response than other sulphides such as pyrite, meaning significant silver–lead mineralisation can be present without generating a strong IP anomaly (Figure 1).

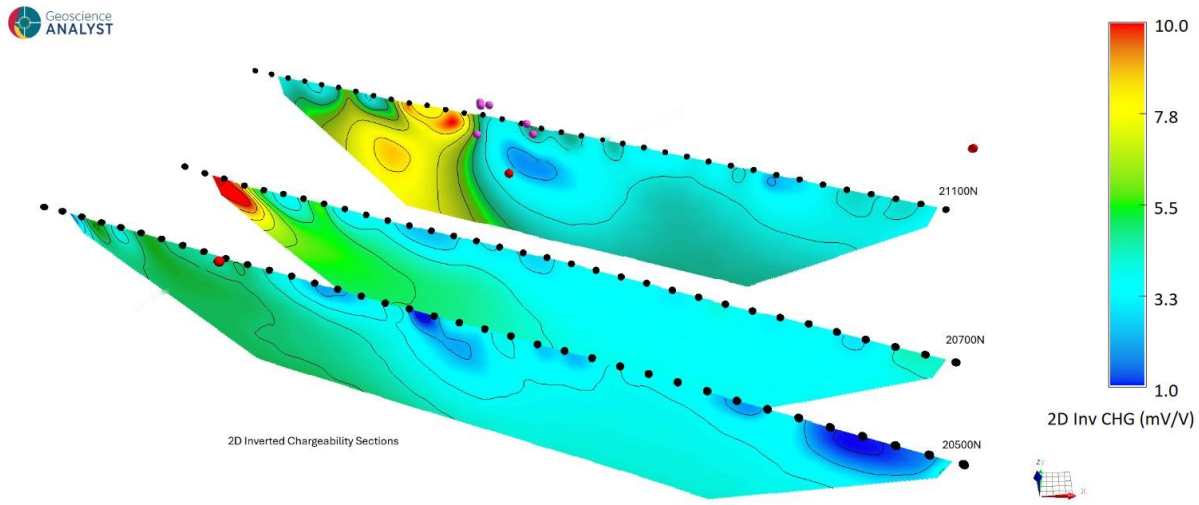

Figure 1: Three-dimensional perspective view (looking north) of the 2D inverted chargeability sections for lines 21100N, 20700N and 20500N. Elevated chargeability is concentrated towards the western ends of all three lines, immediately west of the Silver Valley 2 workings. Red dots are known mineral occurrences and pink dots are mapped old workings.

The resistivity modelling provides an additional structural observation. While the basement is generally resistive, deeper low-resistivity zones are present on the two southern survey lines and may represent geological structure (Figure 2). The Company will now interpret the spatial relationship between these features, the western chargeability responses and known mineralisation with targeted field investigation before any further IP surveys are completed.

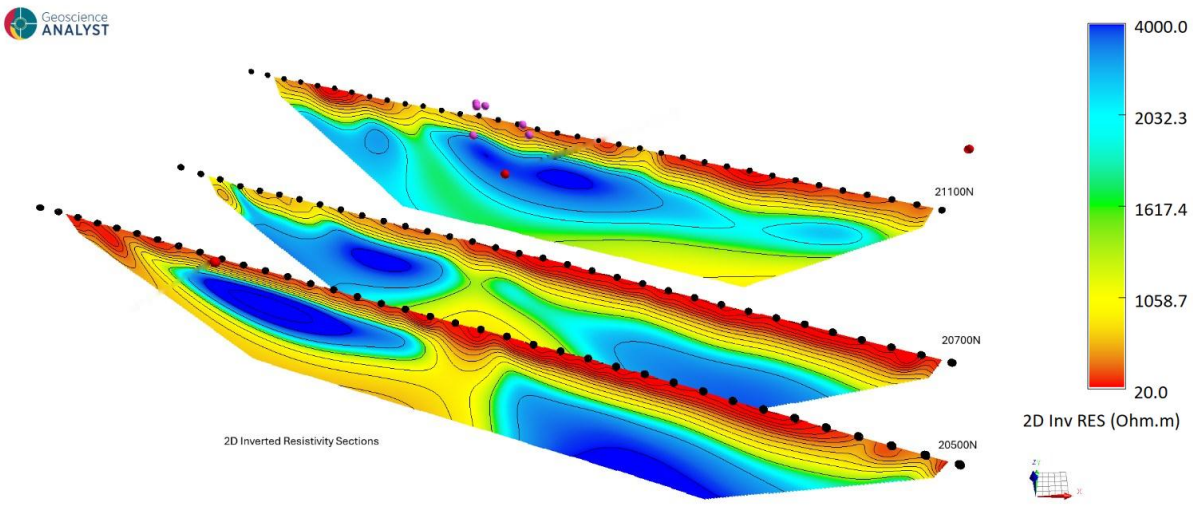

Figure 2: Three-dimensional perspective view (looking north) of the 2D inverted resistivity sections. Deeper low-resistivity zones on the southern lines 20700N and 20500N sit beneath and to the west of the elevated chargeability and may be mapping the interpreted western structural corridor. Red dots are known mineral occurrences and pink dots are mapped old workings.

New Rock Chip Results from Silver Valley

Field reconnaissance at Silver Valley in May 2026 included the collection of 5 new rock chip samples from dumps next to historical shafts and workings (Figure 3) have generated assays of up to 470g/t Ag, 19.2% Cu and 23.2% Pb (sample SV2_06), and 342g/t Ag, 16.1% Cu and 36.8% Pb (sample SV2_08; (Appendix 1)). These results complement previously reported high-grade silver, lead and copper rock chip results from elsewhere at Silver Valley, including assays of up to **378g/t Ag, 44.9% Pb and 5.04% Cu.**[1]

OGDD003 Drilling Results Oonagalabi

Final assay results from the Oonagalabi prospect Q3 drilling campaign were returned in late June 2026. The best intercept from hole OGDD003 was 5.3m at 0.64% Cu, 0.67% Zn and 2.2g/t Ag from 49.5m depth (Appendix 2). Previous drilling descriptions and maps reported in previous announcement.[2]

[2] Refer ASX Announcement – 03/06/2026 – Oonagalabi Drilling Strengthens Geological & Targeting Model.

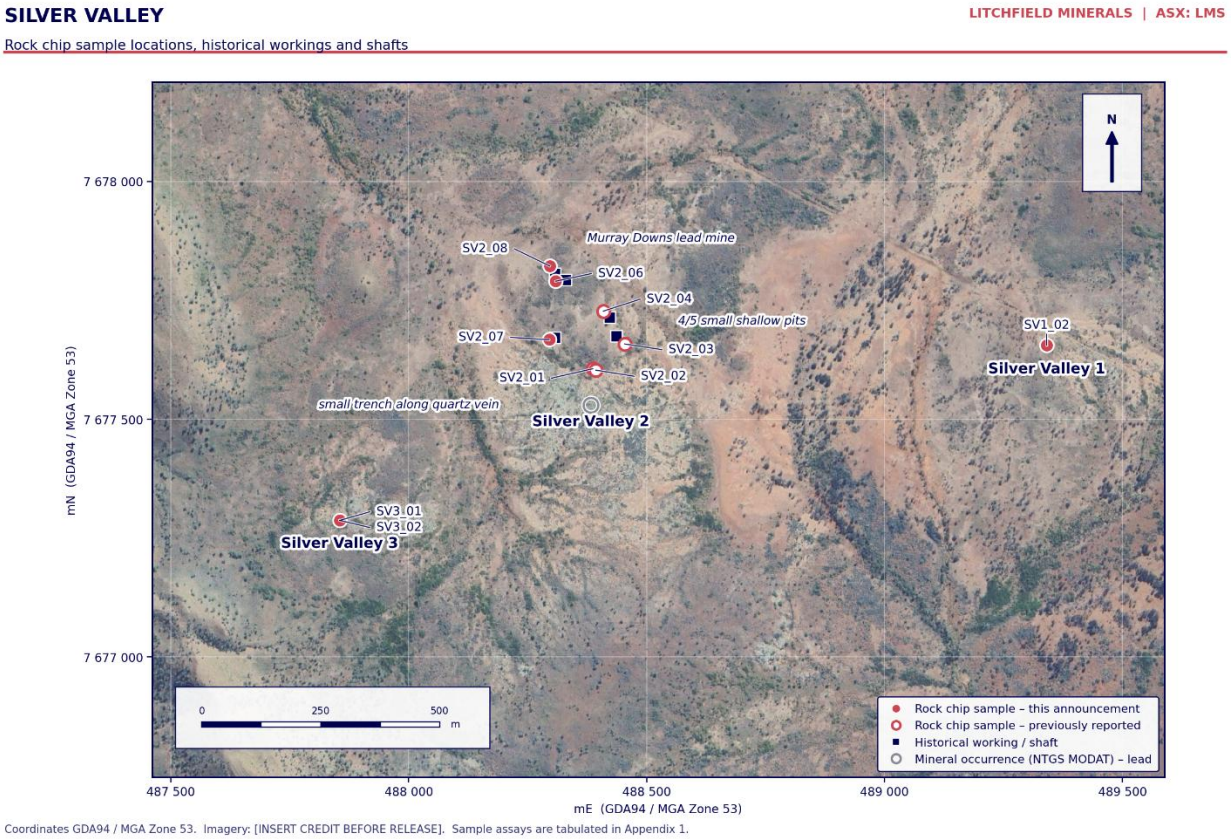

Figure 3: New rock chip sample locations from June 2026 are shown alongside historical rock chip samples collected in January 2026. The NTGS Silver Valley 2 location is also highlighted, as our field mapping, sampling and subsequent investigations indicate that the recorded location may be incorrect.

Next Steps

At Silver Valley, Litchfield will complete targeted field mapping and structural investigation west of the existing IP footprint and integrate these observations with completed chargeability and resistivity models. This work will aid the position and orientation of any follow-up IP lines.

The Company is currently undertaking MT and gravity programs around our Oonagalabi tenement in the Harts Range. Once these programs are completed, Litchfield has the flexibility to redeploy its field teams to Silver Valley to support completion of the revised IP program whilst avoiding unnecessary standby and mobilisation costs.

AUTHORISATION

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Litchfield Minerals Limited.

Matthew Pustahya
Managing Director Matthew@litchfieldminerals.com.au

ABOUT LITCHFIELD MINERALS

Litchfield Minerals Limited (ASX: LMS) is a nimble, capital-efficient copper explorer in the Northern Territory, applying the disciplines used by major mining companies to discover and de-risk large-scale mineral systems. Our exploration strategy combines a Mineral Systems approach with structured decision gates, modern technology and rigorous capital allocation. Every exploration decision is guided by evidence, ensuring capital is deployed where it has the greatest potential to create value. By operating with the technical discipline, governance and decision-making processes expected by major mining companies, Litchfield is building high-quality exploration opportunities while positioning itself as a credible partner for future discovery.

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PREVIOUSLY REPORTED INFORMATION

This announcement refers to previously reported Silver Valley exploration results, including the high-grade silver-lead-copper rock chip results announced on 23 April 2026. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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 STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Dr. Matthew McGloin (MGeol, PhD), a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and a full-time employee of Litchfield Minerals Limited. Dr. McGloin has sufficient 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 (the JORC Code). Dr McGloin consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this 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.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement may contain forward-looking statements that are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward-looking statements include those that are predictive in nature, depend on or refer to future events or conditions, or include words such as may, will, expect, intend, plan, estimate, anticipate, believe, continue, target or similar expressions. Such statements are based on assumptions and judgements held by the company as at the date of this announcement and are not guarantees of future performance. Actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied. Litchfield Minerals Limited does not undertake to update any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law or the ASX Listing Rules.

Appendix 1 – Rock chip assay results from the Silver Valley project.

Sample ID	Easting (mE GDA94 Zone 53)	Northing (mN GDA94 Zone 53)	Ag (g/t)	Bi (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	S (ppm)	Au (g/t)
SV1_02	489341	7677655	10.6	4.7	272	22	300	0.27
SV2_06	488309	7677790	470	829	192000	232000	10300	0.08
SV2_07	488295	7677667	58.8	12.9	4760	16500	1100	0.04
SV2_08	488296	7677822	342	656	161000	368000	23700	0.06
SV3_01	487854	7677285	33.8	19.5	256	47800	2400	<0.01

Appendix 2– Assay results from hole OGDD003 at Oonagalabi.

Sample ID	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
SIX0444480	OGDD003	40	41	1	<0.2	<2	52
SIX0444481	OGDD003	41	42	1	<0.2	16	46
SIX0444482	OGDD003	42	43	1	<0.2	24	38
SIX0444483	OGDD003	43	44	1	<0.2	42	64
SIX0444484	OGDD003	44	45	1	<0.2	12	44
SIX0444485	OGDD003	45	46	1	<0.2	12	48
SIX0444486	OGDD003	46	47	1	<0.2	14	86
SIX0444487	OGDD003	47	48	1	<0.2	118	152
SIX0444488	OGDD003	48	49	1	<0.2	120	142
SIX0444489	OGDD003	49	49.5	0.5	<0.2	84	228
SIX0444490	OGDD003	49.5	50	0.5	2.4	4870	15000
SIX0444491	OGDD003	50	50.88	0.88	4	14600	16600
SIX0444492	OGDD003	50.88	51.8	0.92	0	616	736
SIX0444493	OGDD003	51.8	52.04	0.24	4.8	11700	10000
SIX0444494	OGDD003	52.04	53	0.96	2.8	8010	5450
SIX0444495	OGDD003	53	53.6	0.6	1.4	4880	1970
SIX0444496	OGDD003	53.6	54.17	0.57	0	180	468
SIX0444497	OGDD003	54.17	54.8	0.63	2.4	6270	3160
SIX0444498	OGDD003	54.8	56	1.2	<0.2	474	278
SIX0444499	OGDD003	56	57	1	<0.2	134	148
SIX0444500	OGDD003	57	58	1	<0.2	348	398
SIX0444501	OGDD003	58	59	1	<0.2	200	192
SIX0444502	OGDD003	59	59.35	0.35	<0.2	406	198
SIX0444503	OGDD003	59.35	60.13	0.78	0.6	3960	854
SIX0444504	OGDD003	60.13	60.8	0.67	<0.2	444	208
SIX0444505	OGDD003	60.8	61.3	0.5	<0.2	342	108
SIX0444506	OGDD003	61.3	62	0.7	<0.2	248	110
SIX0444507	OGDD003	62	63	1	0.2	796	232
SIX0444508	OGDD003	63	64	1	<0.2	150	374
SIX0444509	OGDD003	64	65	1	<0.2	1480	3510

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• This Announcement includes results of a ground Induced Polarisation (IP) survey and rock chip sampling from the Silver Valley project, and final assay results from diamond drill core at the Oonagalabi project. • The Ground geophysical Induced Polarisation (IP) survey was acquired by Australian Geophysical Services (AGS) on behalf of Litchfield Minerals between 8 and 17 July 2026, using a pole-dipole IP (PDIP) array. Equipment comprised a GDD TxIV 5 kVA transmitter and either a SmarTem 24 or a GDD 16-channel IP receiver. • Receiving electrodes were non-polarisable stainless steel plates and transmitter electrodes were buried aluminium plates. A transmit frequency of 0.125 Hz was used (2 seconds on-time, 2 seconds off-time). • Readings were acquired using 16 x 50 m receiver dipoles along each line, giving a nominal 50 m station interval. Each reading represents the bulk chargeability and resistivity response of a volume of rock rather than a discrete physical sample. • Functionality issues were experienced with the first SmarTem receiver deployed. The GDD receiver was substituted while a replacement SmarTem receiver was transported to site. Both are industry-standard instruments and data acquired with both receivers were processed and quality controlled identically. • Instrument calibration was undertaken by the acquisition

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		contractor in accordance with its own standard operating procedures. Calibration certificates have not been independently verified by Litchfield. • IP is an indirect geophysical measurement. Elevated chargeability may be caused by disseminated sulphides but can equally result from graphite, clays, magnetite, weathering effects or near-surface cultural features. A geophysical response is not a measure of mineralisation and cannot be used to infer grade, width or tonnage. • Surface Geochemical Sampling: Random rock chip samples were collected from areas of visible base metal mineralisation (oxidized and fresh sulfides). Rock chips were collected to provide a representative geochemical sample by collecting lots of small rock fragments from the target site. An approximate 1kg sample was submitted to Bureau Veritas Adelaide for analysis. • Diamond drill samples were cut as ½ core using a diamond saw. ½ core was then sampled at specific intervals to account for mineralisation and lithology (0.24m to 1.2m intervals, most at 1m). Drilling intervals selected for sampling were decided on a subjective basis by the person(s) responsible for supervision of the drilling campaign. Given the nature of the minerals being sampled, core sampling is considered by the Competent Person to be an appropriate method of sampling. • All ½ diamond core in the interval 40-65m in OGDD003 were sampled. Samples were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		submitted to the Bureau Veritas Adelaide laboratory for analysis. All samples were pulverised. QAQC standards (blank, reference and lab duplicates) were included routinely. Litchfield standards were inserted along with laboratory standards. All samples were analysed by conventional multi-element and fire assay analysis (see Quality of Assay Data section below for further details). • Reported intercepts were calculated using a cut-off for Cu and Zn of 0.1%. There was no cut-off for Ag within these Cu and Zn cut-off zones. Diamond core internal dilution was 0.92m for both Cu and Zn.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• Diamond drill hole OGDD003 was completed by DDH1 Drilling using a Sandvik DE840 Multipurpose rig. Drill core was either HQ or NQ size.
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.*	• Samples were collected and logged at metre intervals (in some cases less for diamond drill core). • 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.*	• IP survey lines were positioned with reference to previous geological mapping, mapped historical workings and recorded mineral occurrences. • Geological mapping and field observations were undertaken concurrently with the survey.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	That mapping is ongoing, is qualitative in nature, and its results are not reported as Exploration Results in this announcement. • Rock Chip Sampling involved collecting geological notes recorded at each sampling site to record geology and/or soil horizon, colour, moisture, source, in situ vs trans etc. • Geological logging of diamond drill holes was done on a visual basis with logging including lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure, weathering, oxidation, magnetic susceptibility etc. • All drillholes were geologically logged in their entirety. • A portable XRF instrument (Niton) was used to qualitatively facilitate identification of mineralised 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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• The sample size for diamond core samples is considered appropriate for the mineralisation style, application and analytical techniques used. • Individual diamond ½ core sampling varied in intervals, with 1m intervals typical, but the minimum interval being 0.24m. • For rock chips, an approximate 1 kg sample was submitted to the laboratory for analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• In respect of the geophysical instrumentation: a GDD TxIV 5 kVA transmitter was used with either a SmarTem 24 or GDD 16-channel IP receiver; a pole-dipole array with 16 x 50 m receiver dipoles; and a transmit frequency of 0.125 Hz (2 s on-time, 2 s off-time). Raw IP data supplied by AGS was imported into TQIPdb, a specialist IP data quality control and processing package. Individual chargeability decays at each station were inspected, and any noisy decays, bad repeat readings, or readings with very low primary received voltage were flagged in the database. Flagged readings were excluded from all subsequent stages of processing. • Final chargeability was calculated using a standard integration window of 590 ms to 1540 ms. • Data quality was assessed by Mitre Geophysics as generally good, with clean and repeatable decays. Because the measurement is geophysical rather than analytical, accuracy and precision in the assay sense (standards, blanks, duplicates, umpire laboratory checks) are not applicable. Repeat readings were acquired in the field and used as the basis for the decay repeatability assessment. • Rock chip and diamond core samples submitted to the lab contained sufficient repeat and duplicate samples as per QAQC industry standards. Several OREAS internal lab standards was analysed and produced acceptable results. One Litchfield standard was submitted to the laboratory. Rock chips were analysed using Bureau Veritas methods MA101 /

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		MA102 – Multi-Element (Aqua Regia Digest) and where higher grade using the MA201 (multi-element (4-acid-digest) method. Gold was analysed using a 30 g fire assay FA001 method with AAS finish. The assay methods used are considered appropriate. • QAQC standards, blanks and duplicates were routinely included. Further internal laboratory QAQC procedures included internal batch standards and blanks. Internal Litchfield standards were inserted with laboratory standards also used. The samples submitted to the lab contained sufficient repeat and duplicate samples as per QAQC industry standards.
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.*	• Data acquired by AGS was independently processed, quality controlled, inverted and reported by Mitre Geophysics Pty Ltd, a specialist geophysical consultancy, providing a level of verification independent of the acquisition contractor. • Primary data was recorded digitally in the field by AGS and supplied to Mitre Geophysics in raw form. Validation and QC were undertaken within the TQIPdb database. • Deliverables supplied to Litchfield comprise raw IP data as supplied by AGS; QAQC-passed data in ESF format (both all-repeat-readings and final averaged files, in local grid and GDA2020/MGA53 coordinates); survey coverage files; PDF section plots; geo-located 2D inversion model section images and contours; and a Geoscience Analyst 3D workspace. The ESF format data is suitable for statutory submission to the Northern Territory Geological Survey (NTGS).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Data is stored electronically within Litchfield's data management system, with the contractor retaining copies of the raw field data. • No adjustments have been made to the geophysical data or resulting models other than the quality control exclusions and inversion parameterisation described in this table. • Assay data from rock chip and diamond drill samples have been assessed and reviewed by Company geologists with QAQC completed on this data.
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.*	• The IP survey was completed on a local grid. The local grid origin (10000E, 20000N) corresponds to 487141.3E / 7677012.6N in GDA2020 / MGA Zone 53. Line bearings are 110.0° / 290.0°. • Survey coverage (local grid coordinates): line 20500N, 10100E to 11900E, 1800 m; line 20700N, 10300E to 11900E, 1600 m; line 21100N, 10200E to 11900E, 1700 m. • Electrode positions were located by the acquisition contractor using handheld GPS along the pre-defined local grid lines. • Elevations were not surveyed in the field. Elevation values for each electrode were extracted from SRTM digital elevation data and integrated into the TQIPdb database for use in the inversion modelling. SRTM vertical accuracy is of the order of several metres, which is considered adequate relative to the 50 m dipole length and the depth of investigation of the survey. • The grid system used for reporting is GDA2020 / MGA Zone 53.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Litchfield used a handheld GPS to locate sample sites to +/-3 m (GDA94 MGA Zone 53). • Figure 1 of the Mitre Geophysics memorandum dated 20 July 2026 is captioned "Thomson IP Survey 2025-2026 Location Map. GDA2020 / MGA54", which is inconsistent with the project name and with the MGA Zone 53 transform stated in the body and Table 2 of that report. This is a typographical error in the contractor's report.
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.*	• Three IP lines were completed, totalling 5,100m: 20500N (1800 m), 20700N (1600m) and 21100N (1700m). Line separation is 200m between 20500N and 20700N, and 400m between 20700N and 21100N. • Readings were acquired using 16 x 50m receiver dipoles, giving a nominal 50m station interval along each line. • Two further lines were planned but were not completed. The Company concluded the mobilisation after three lines to allow the geological interpretation and remaining survey geometry to be refined. • Resolution of the upper approximately 50m of the model sections is limited by the 50m dipole length. • The data spacing and distribution are appropriate for reconnaissance-scale definition of chargeability and resistivity features. They are not sufficient to establish geological or grade continuity, and no Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve estimation is reported or implied. • No specific drillhole spacing was used for the Phase 3 program. Individual hole locations were selected based on specific geological and geophysical

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		targets. It is too early to establish if drillhole spacing is sufficient to establish geological continuity. • Random rock chip samples were collected from areas of visible base metal mineralisation (oxidised and fresh sulfides). Rock chips were collected to provide a representative geochemical sample by collecting lots of small rock fragments from the target site.
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.*	• The IP survey lines were oriented at 110° / 290°, designed on the geological interpretation current at the time of survey design to cross the interpreted strike of the Silver Valley vein system at a high angle. • Geological mapping undertaken concurrently with the survey has since prompted a reassessment of the position of the principal mineralised structure. The Company has concluded that the completed lines may not have optimally tested the emerging western structural corridor. The remaining planned lines will be repositioned following completion of that mapping. • The 2D inversion assumes a two-dimensional earth. Features that are off-line or out of plane can introduce artefacts, which typically present as deep features whose apparent strength increases with depth. Caution has been applied to the interpretation of deep features in the 2D model sections, including the deeper low-resistivity zones described on lines 20700N and 20500N. No orientation-based sampling bias is considered to have been introduced into the acquired geophysical data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Rock chips were collected at random where mineralisation was observed. • For drill core, 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. • Hole OGDD003 targeted a magnetic anomaly oblique to stratigraphic strike but also intercepted sulfide mineralisation. All widths are downhole, true widths not known.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Raw digital data was recorded in the field by AGS and transferred directly to Mitre Geophysics for processing. Processed data and deliverables were transferred to Litchfield via a secure OneDrive link and stored within the Company's electronic data management system. • Drill core and rock chips were collected and packaged for transport on site by Company Staff before being sent by courier/freight companies to the laboratory. Whilst one site, samples were stored in a locked shipping container.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The IP data was independently processed, inverted and reported by Mitre Geophysics Pty Ltd (project LM10437) in a memorandum to Litchfield Minerals authored by Rob Angus, Principal Consulting Geophysicist, dated 20 July 2026. • The Competent Person has reviewed the Mitre Geophysics memorandum, including the survey specifications, quality control procedures, inversion methodology and the 2D model sections.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Mitre Geophysics concluded that there are no discrete significant anomalies or exploration targets defined by the survey. The Company's reporting of the weak chargeability responses and deeper low-resistivity features as a basis for further geological investigation is consistent with, and does not overstate, that conclusion. • No external audit or independent review of the survey beyond the Mitre Geophysics processing and reporting has been undertaken. • Raw geochemical data was supplied and checked by Company geologists or the laboratory before being reviewed by a Senior Geologist. All QAQC data falls within an acceptable range of 2 standard deviations from expected results. • No other audits or reviews have been undertaken

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.*	• The Silver Valley Project is located approximately 320km north-north-east of Alice Springs in the Northern Territory. The IP survey and new rock chip sampling was completed on EL32241. The tenement totals 165.3km^2 and 52 sub blocks. owned by Kalk Exploration Pty. Ltd., a 100% owned entity of Litchfield Minerals Limited. • 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.*	• The Silver Valley area contains historical workings and recorded mineral occurrences (Silver Valley 1 to 4) held in Northern Territory Geological Survey (NTGS) records. The positions of

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		the old workings and mineral occurrences shown on the geophysical figures are derived from NTGS data. • Field observations undertaken during the 2026 program indicate that the historical NTGS coordinates for the Silver Valley 2 workings lie over a quartz reef that is unlikely to represent the principal mineralised structure. • No previous IP survey coverage by other parties is known over the area surveyed. • A summary of previous EL32241 exploration and mining is presented below: • 1950's. Pb-Ag bearing veins (up to 25% Pb) were found by prospectors some time before the 1950's. At least one of these veins was briefly worked for lead in the period up to 1954. A small stamp mill was operational in the 1950s but there was little production and no records are available. • 1960's Government Surveys BMR Reports and Map Notes from 1961 and 1964 mention the galena-bearing quartz veins in basic intrusive rocks on Murray Downs Station but provide no additional information. In 1966, five samples thought to have been collected from quartz veins at or near the prospect. • Western Nuclear / Aquitane Australia Minerals followed up 1956 BMR radiometric survey. Locals reported that WN possibly drilled Silver Valley, however, no record of this work could be located by the Department. • Geopeko held EL 743 and reported that they had relocated a Western Nuclear grid and collars of pattern drilled vertical percussion drillholes around a vein which carried galena. The

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		vein was described as 7 to 10 feet wide and up to 500 foot long. Geopeko appraised the Government geophysical data and noted the high magnetic response of the basalt. Their interest focussed on two radiometric anomalies which were considered uranium exploration targets. • The 1991 Barrow Creek 250K notes refer to the Silver Valley Lead Prospect (also known as Murray Downs prospect) about 25km ENE of Murray Downs Homestead. The prospect was described as galena bearing quartz veins in basalts of the Edmirringee Volcanics (1991 Barrow Creek 250K notes). • Meekatharra Minerals. Between 1988 and 1992, Meekatharra Minerals explored for gold and undertook pan concentrate sampling over the area of interest. • AMI Resources. Spinifex Uranium held EL 26102 from mid 2008 to late 2012. 80 rock chips were collected from the dome generally (including samples of scree), at the Silver Valley Prospects and other MODAT occurrences specifically • For Oonagalabi, previous drilling descriptions, geology and other information reported via announcement - Oonagalabi Drilling Strengthens Geological & Targeting Model Released 03 Jun 26.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Mineralisation at Silver Valley is interpreted as structurally controlled, quartz vein- and reef-hosted silver-lead-copper mineralisation, associated with historical workings. • The IP method responds to chargeable material such as disseminated sulphides, and to

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		resistivity contrasts associated with cover, weathering, lithology and structure. • The Silver Valley Project is located within the southern Davenport Province that comprises a folded succession of Palaeoproterozoic shallow marine sedimentary rocks and volcanics comprising sandstone, conglomerate, siltstone, dolostone, shale, mafic and felsic volcanics and granite. • For Oonagalabi, previous drilling descriptions, geology and other information reported via announcement - Oonagalabi Drilling Strengthens Geological & Targeting Model Released 03 Jun 26.
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.*	• Final assay results from the Oonagalabi prospect Q3 drilling campaign were returned in late June 2026. The best intercept from hole OGDD003 was 5.3m at 0.64% Cu, 0.67% Zn and 2.2g/t Ag from 49.5m depth (Appendix 2). Previous drilling descriptions and information reported via announcement - Oonagalabi Drilling Strengthens Geological & Targeting Model Released 03 Jun 26.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are*	• Chargeability values quoted are modelled values in millivolts per volt (mV/V) derived from 2D inversion of the observed IP data, using a chargeability integration

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	window of 590ms to 1540 ms. Resistivity values are modelled values derived from the same inversions. • The 2D inversion modelling was completed using Res2DInv (Aarhus Geosoftware). Numerous inversion iterations were run with variation of mesh size, damping and smoothing factors, directional weighting filters and depth weighting parameters. In some cases, poorly fitting data points were removed from subsequent runs. The models presented are those considered by Mitre Geophysics to provide the best combination of data fit, convergence and geological reasonableness. • No metal equivalent values are reported. • Oonagalabi drilling descriptions and information reported via announcement - Oonagalabi Drilling Strengthens Geological & Targeting Model Released 03 Jun 26.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• For Silver Valley, the chargeability and resistivity features described are modelled geophysical responses and are not mineralised intersections. The geometry of any mineralisation relative to the survey lines is not known. Not applicable. • Previous Oonagalabi drilling descriptions and information reported via announcement - Oonagalabi Drilling Strengthens Geological & Targeting Model Released 03 Jun 26.
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*	• Figures 1 and 2 of the announcement present three-dimensional perspective views (looking north) of the 2D inverted chargeability and resistivity model sections for lines 21100N, 20700N and 20500N, reproduced

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	drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	from the Mitre Geophysics memorandum dated 20 July 2026. Known mineral occurrences (red) and mapped old workings (pink) are shown for reference. • These perspective views are not presented to a single uniform scale. Full-resolution section plots at 1:7500 scale, showing both the observed pseudo-sections and the 2D inversion model sections, together with a stacked model section plot annotated with MGA53 coordinates, form part of the Mitre Geophysics deliverables. • Survey line locations, lengths, start and end coordinates and the local grid to GDA2020/MGA53 transform are tabulated in Section 1 of this Table 1. • Figure 3 shows locations of new rock chip sampling at Silver Valley. • Previous Oonagalabi drilling descriptions and information reported via announcement - Oonagalabi Drilling Strengthens Geological & Targeting Model Released 03 Jun 26.
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.*	• Mitre Geophysics concluded that there are no discrete significant anomalies or exploration targets defined by the IP survey and described the results as disappointing. The announcement states that the completed lines did not define a discrete high-priority drill target within the area surveyed. • The chargeability responses described are weak in absolute terms. The response on line 21100N, immediately west of the mapped Silver Valley 2 workings, has an amplitude of approximately 8 mV/V. The near-surface response at the western end of line 20700N is

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		approximately 10 mV/V and shows no indication of depth extent; Mitre Geophysics did not consider it a priority exploration target. Line 20500N shows values of approximately 4.5 mV/V against a background of 2 to 2.5 mV/V and was assessed as not significant. • None of these responses is considered a standalone drill target at this stage. • The deeper low-resistivity zones on lines 20700N and 20500N may map geological structure, however, may also be inversion artefacts. Mitre Geophysics advises caution where deep features occur in 2D model sections, as off-line features can present as deep features increasing in strength with depth. • Two of the five originally planned lines were not completed, and the surveyed area therefore does not cover the full originally intended footprint. • All chargeability and resistivity features identified by Mitre Geophysics across the three completed lines are reported, without selective reporting of favourable responses.
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.*	• Resistivity modelling indicates a low-resistivity cover and/or weathering layer extending to a depth of approximately 50 to 75m, over generally high-resistivity basement. Resolution of the upper 50m is limited by the 50m dipole configuration. • Geological mapping and structural interpretation are ongoing. Those results are not reported in this announcement. • Previously reported rock chip results from Silver Valley include assays of up to 378g/t Ag, 44.9% Pb and 5.04% Cu (LMS ASX

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		announcement dated 23 April 2026). • Magnetotelluric (MT) and gravity programs are being undertaken elsewhere within the Company's Northern Territory portfolio. Those programs are not over Silver Valley and are not the subject of this announcement.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• Targeted geological mapping and structural investigation west of the existing IP footprint, to assess whether the western chargeability responses and deeper low-resistivity zones are associated with a broader fault or structural corridor controlling mineralisation. • Integration of those field observations with the completed 2D chargeability and resistivity models to optimise the position and orientation of the remaining IP survey lines. • Recommencement of the IP survey on revised line positions, following completion of the Company's current MT and gravity programs and redeployment of field teams to Silver Valley. • No drilling is currently planned at Silver Valley. Any future drill targeting will depend on the outcome of the work described above. • Diagrams highlighting areas of possible extension are not provided, as the revised structural interpretation is not yet complete.