LITCHFIELD
MINERALS LIMITED

2nd April 2024

New Potential Copper-Tungsten Targets Identified at Wolfram Hill Prospect

Induced Polarisation surveys have uncovered areas of high chargeability across known copper and tungsten-bearing reefs, and have also identified new zones of interest.

Highlights

- **March 2024 induced polarisation ("IP") survey reveals two large new & exciting chargeability targets, one to the north, and the other to the south.**
- **March 2024 IP survey indicates potential for extensions of a known mineralised reef at depth and along strike to the north and south (Figure 1).**
- **Litchfield Minerals has identified several new promising drill targets at Wolfram Hill, which are potentially extensive in both length and depth.**
- **Litchfield still has two (northern & southern) pole-dipole lines to complete at Wolfram Hill.**
- **In addition, recent rock chip sampling has demonstrated the presence of high-grades of bismuth, a critical mineral.**

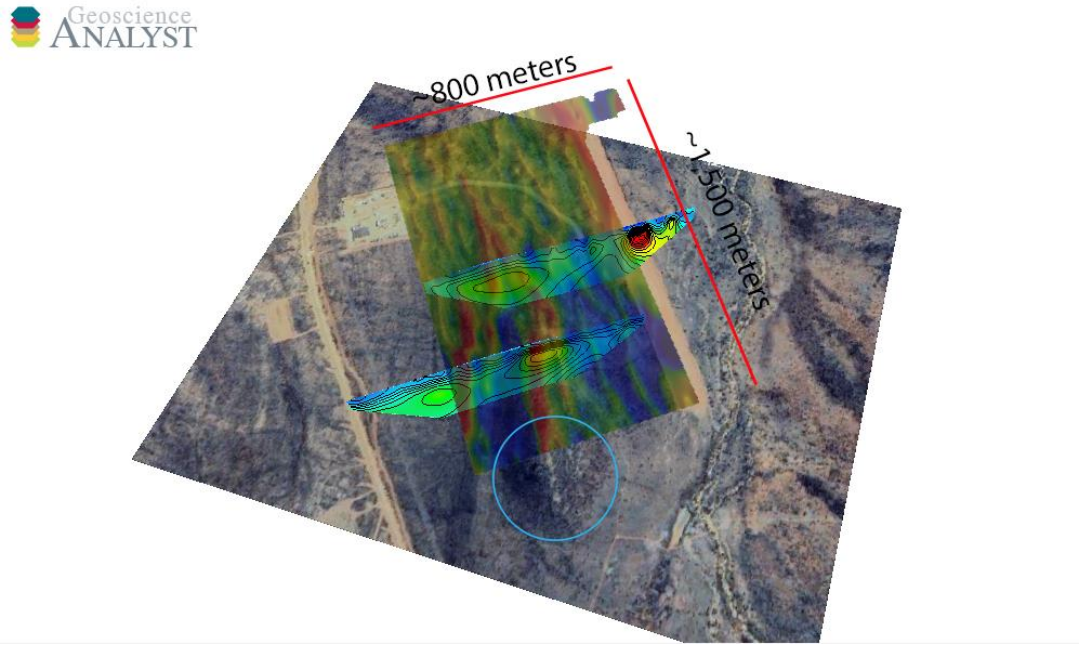


Figure 1 - Gradient Array & pole-dipole IP, demonstrating that the results map to the known, mineralised outcrops perfectly, highlighted with the Blue Circle. The IP survey area, which is 800 m wide by 1,500 m long, trends NW – SE is draped over the google map satellite image.

Litchfield Minerals Limited **(ASX:LMS)** (**"Litchfield"** or the **"Company"**) is pleased to announce that, following the March 2024 IP survey, which was conducted at the Wolfram Hill Prospect at Mount Doreen EL 31305, new targets have been identified. The survey indicates potential for extensions to the north and south of known mineralised reefs at depth and along the strike. To assist, a summary of the geological context for Wolfram Hill is provided at the end of this announcement.

Matthew Pustahya, Managing Director, commented on the success of our IP campaign and the potential of bismuth:

"Since our debut on the ASX, only two weeks ago, we've launched a comprehensive work program and promptly mobilised Planetary Geophysics to Mount Doreen for an IP survey across the Wolfram Hill Prospect. The initial data we've gathered is looking exceptional. Planetary Geophysics will continue the survey as soon as weather conditions permit, ensuring safety and precision."

"The March IP survey at Wolfram Hill has been remarkably successful, filling us with confidence about the significant drill targets we're poised to explore in the upcoming period. This momentum propels us forward, as we anticipate revealing the full potential of these promising findings."

"Bismuth is such a rare element, with an average concentration of about 0.2 parts per million (ppm) in the earth's crust. This scarcity places it on a par with precious metals like gold and silver in terms of abundance. We are excited because not only is bismuth rare and part of Australia's, Europe's and the United States critical mineral lists, it's a great indicator for gold, especially in the Tanami region of Central Australia."

"We are still eagerly waiting and ready for tracks to dry in the back country after an unprecedented rain event that took place in March. We aim to start our initial drill program at Silver King once the station gives us the go ahead."

Gradient Array Induced Polarisation Summary

The Company is extremely pleased by the results of our recent, large 800 m x 1,500 m IP survey conducted at Wolfram Hill in March 2024**.**

The Gradient Array Induced Polarisation ("GAIP") survey has highlighted chargeability anomalies directly over known historical workings as well as defining new zones of chargeability anomalies which aren't associated with historic workings.

Exciting development includes the discovery of two, new, significant areas of high chargeability **(Figures 1 and 2**). One is located in the northeast corner adjacent to the

airstrip ***(black oblong)***, concealed beneath colluvium, and the other in the southwest corner, in an area of outcrop ***(yellow oblong)***. This discovery adds additional exploration potential to the Wolfram Hill prospect and we are enthusiastic to drill test the targets.

The identified chargeability anomalies not only exhibit considerable lengths (>500 m), extending beyond our survey boundaries and known mineralisation to the north and south, but also demonstrate potential for significant depth, identified by the Pole-Dipole survey. This further boosts our optimism regarding the site's exploration potential.

We are looking forward to obtaining our clearance from the Aboriginal Areas Protection Agency, which will enable us to commence drilling operations and further explore the promising opportunities at Wolfram Hill.

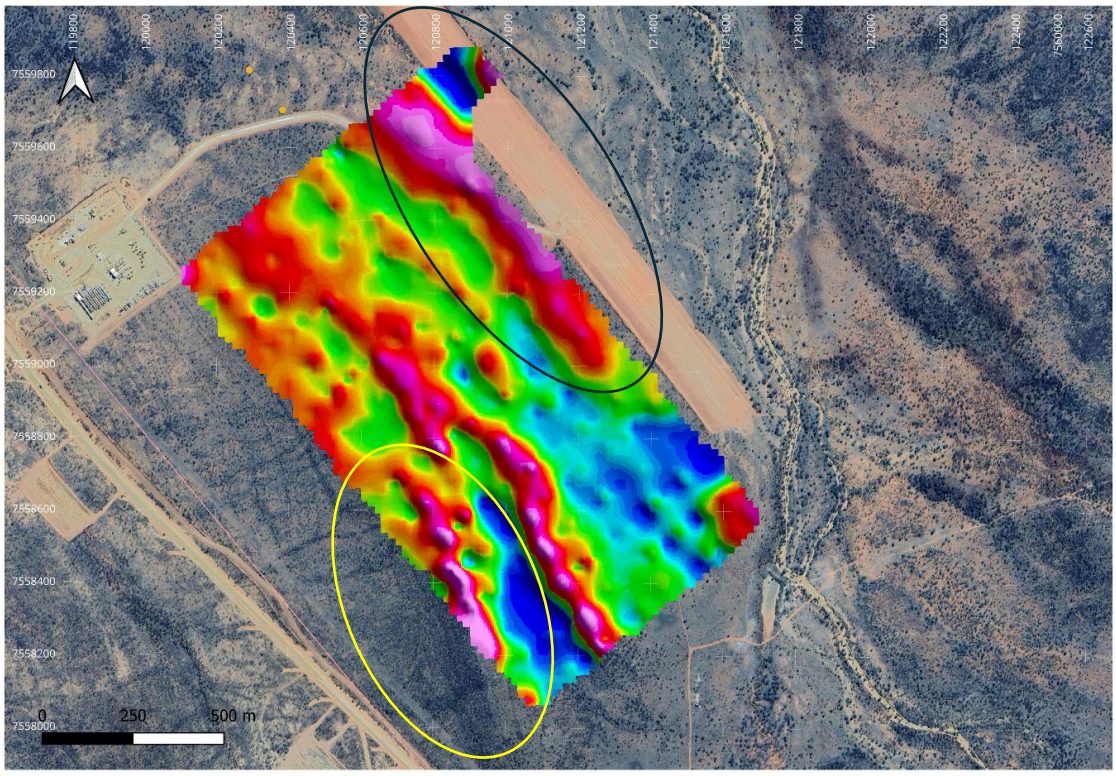


Figure 2 – Gradient Array survey conducted over Wolfram Hill covering an area 1,500 m long x 800 m wide with 100 m spaced lines and 50 m spaced stations along the line.

Pole-Dipole Induced Polarisation Summary

As illustrated in **Figure 3**, we've integrated the gradient array survey Pole-Dipole (**"PDIP"**) survey lines. Two lines of PDIP have been completed and two more lines are scheduled to be surveyed when the IP crew returns to site in the near future. The remaining two lines are shown in **Figure 4.**

"The PDIP survey has indicated the potential of the known mineralisation to continue at depth, suggesting continuity with surface expressions."

Figure 4 showcases how the PDIP chargeability anomalies correspond with the known mineralised reefs at the surface, particularly the two central reefs, framed by blue line boundaries. The PDIP data indicates these reefs extend downward to at least 100 metres. Note, sulphides are oxidised above the water table and therefore there are no surface chargeability anomalies shown.

A notably high chargeability area, encircled in red in **Figure 3**, hints at a substantial feature beginning near the surface, under colluvium, and extending northward & southward. We are eagerly awaiting Planetary Geophysics return to the site to complete the survey of both the northern and southern lines, as shown in **Figure 4.**

Litchfield Minerals now has numerous drill targets, backed up with the IP campaign and we are excited to be able to drill these in the near future.

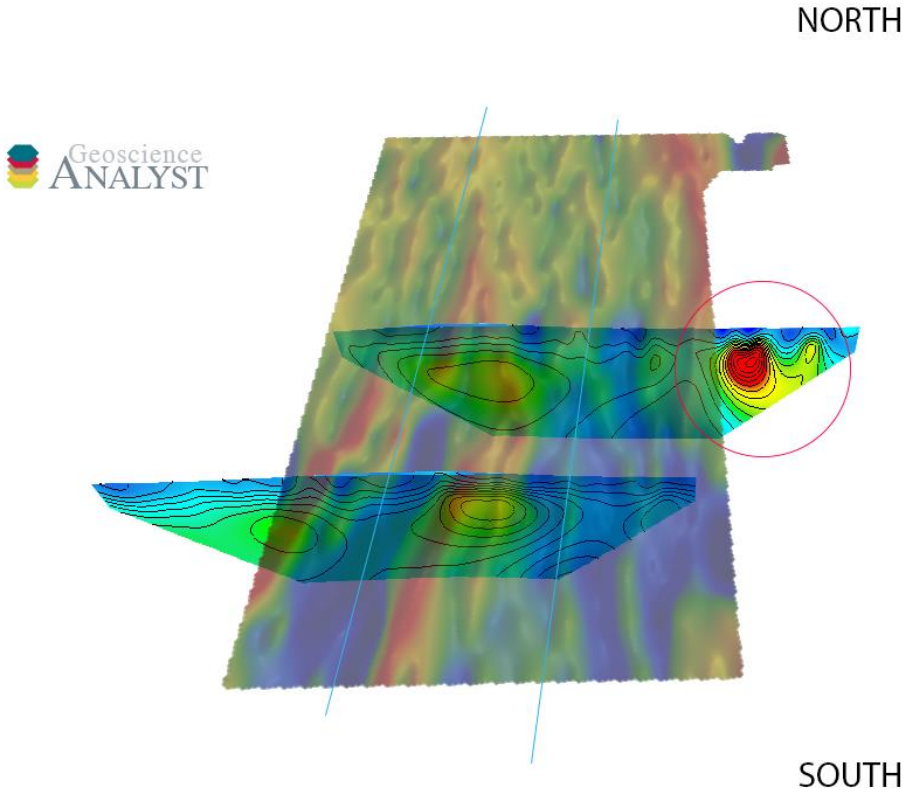


Figure 3 – Gradient Array, with Pole-Dipole lines, trending northeast – southwest, indicating depth to the exposed mineral reefs at surface. The two completed central Pole-Dipole lines each span roughly 1,000m in length, while the planned southern line extends about 1,500m. The planned northern line is to reach a length of 1,200m.

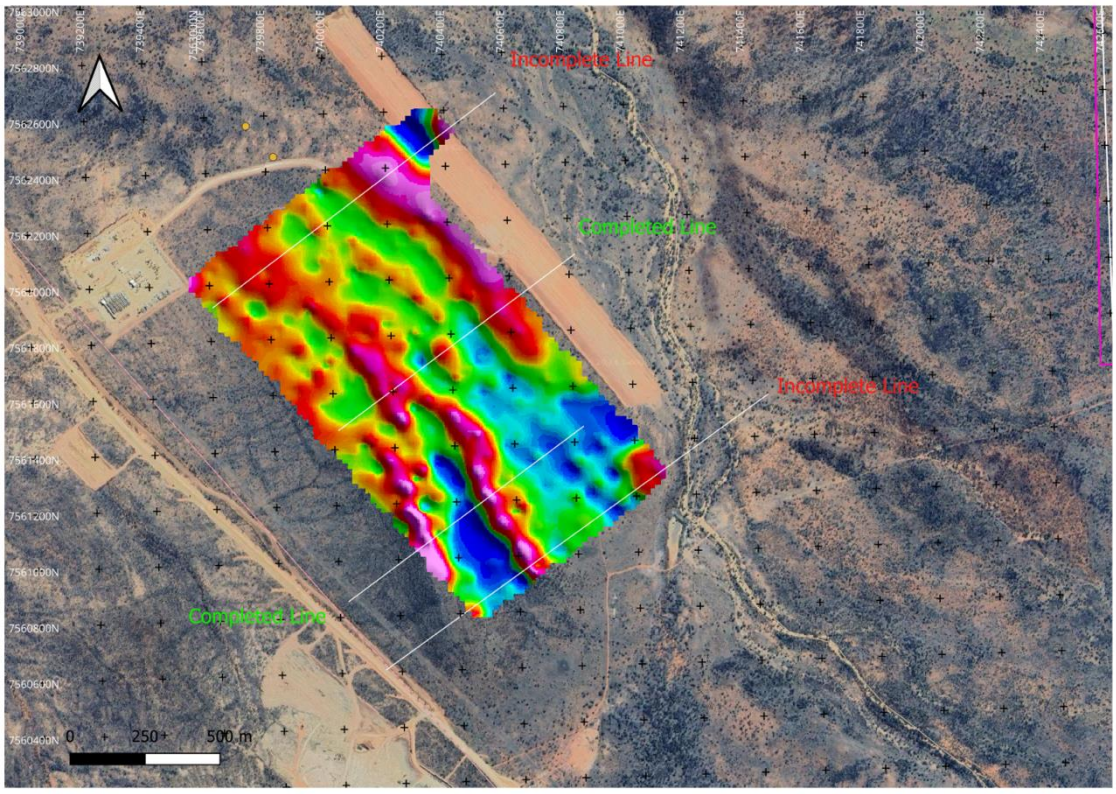


Figure 4 – Gradient Array with four PDIP lines – 2 complete and 2 incomplete.

New Critical Mineral potential (bismuth) at Wolfram Hill Prospect

Bismuth is considered a relatively rare element in the Earth's crust, with an average concentration of about 0.2 parts per million (ppm) which is almost as rare as gold and, rarer than silver.

Litchfield Minerals have found the area may be prospective for high-grade bismuth, whilst taking random rock chip samples across the site when searching for evidence of Gold at Wolfram Hill in November 2023. Bismuth values obtained from ALS analysis include; 8,250 ppm Bi (0.825% Bi), 7,890 ppm, 4,200 ppm, 3,210 ppm, 2,960 ppm, 2,210 ppm, 1,620ppm, and 1,165 ppm. Each of the 18 rock chip samples from Wolfram Hill revealed high to elevated bismuth assays. (Refer to Appendix A). **Figure 5** shows the rock chip / grab locations). As bismuth is listed as a 'Critical Mineral' by the Australian Government, Europe and the USA and it's the heaviest non-toxic heavy metal, its prevalence at Wolfram Hill is very exciting.

Furthermore, bismuth serves as an excellent indicator mineral for gold, particularly in regions like the Tanami area of Central Australia, with deep and intense weathering. Gold's vulnerability to leaching means it can be absent, or at very low grade, at the surface. As such, pathfinder elements like bismuth, which resist leaching more effectively, are crucial for targeting gold mineralisation beneath the surface. Gold is present in Wolfram Hill rock samples such as CMLS002140, which assayed 0.51 ppm gold and 7,890 ppm bismuth, underscoring the potential for gold at Wolfram Hill.

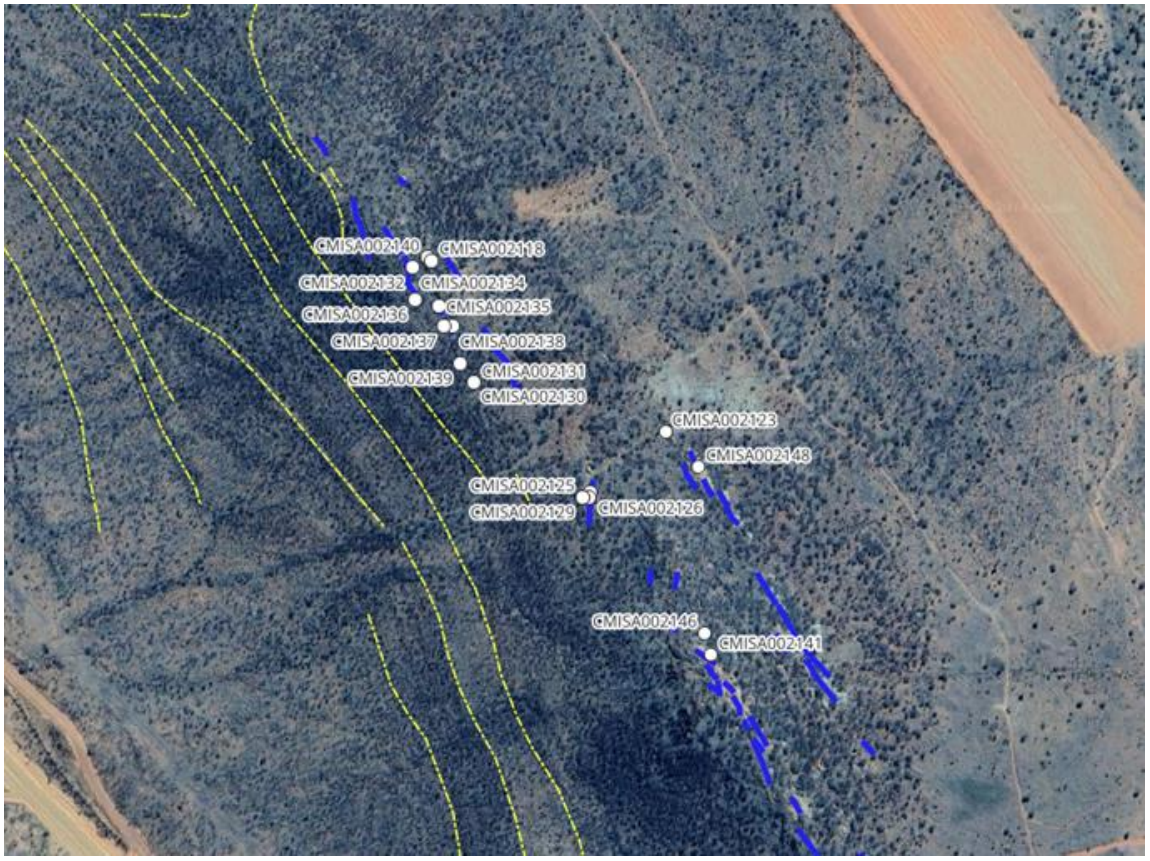


Figure 5 - Rock chip locations at Wolfram Hill with satellite image background. Yellow dashed lines show the trend of sedimentary layering. Blue solid lines represent historic costeans, open stopes and shafts.

Geological context of the Wolfram Hill Prospect, Mount Doreen EL 31305

At the Wolfram Hill Prospect (**"Wolfram Hill"**), in the northeast of the Mount Doreen tenement in the Northern Territory, copper and tungsten mineralisation is associated with muscovite-bearing pegmatite and quartz veins that intrude folded and foliated, biotite–muscovite–andalusite–quartz schist and minor metasandstone of the Lander Rock Formation. In 2019, muscovite from an outcropping pegmatite associated with mineralisation was collected for age dating (McGloin and Matchan, 2019). The approximately 1,550 Ma age is broadly consistent with the timing of emplacement of the nearby Yarunganyi Granite, part of the Southwark Suite that outcrops less than 2 km from Wolfram Hill. This result suggests that the copper and tungsten mineralisation at the Wolfram Hill prospect is related to felsic magmatism at ca 1,550 Ma.

The rocks are tightly folded and the sandstone members have fractured and thus provided sites for pegmatite emplacement. The metasediments are intruded by numerous sub-parallel quartz and pegmatite veins, which dip steeply to the northeast and trend northwest-southeast.

Tungsten and copper mineralisation at Wolfram Hill is hosted in two main reefs of pegmatite and quartz. The pegmatites, which are semi-continuous, range up to 100 m in length. Historic mining activity has been concentrated on the northeastern limb of a fold.

Mineralisation largely comprises wolframite with minor scheelite associated with malachite, azurite, minor chrysocolla and tungstite. Other economic minerals reported include chalcocite, chalcopyrite, anglesite, pyrite, limonite, linarite, cerussite, brochantite, siderite, galena, wolframite, argentite and gold. Refer to images A to D and Appendix A for rock chip sample locations and assays.



Image A – Example of a mineralised pegmatite from vein at Wolfram Hill. The black mineral above the hammer is wolframite.



Image B – Mineralised quartz reef from one of the Wolfram Hill workings, image is approximately 0.5m across.



Image C – View looking south -east at the southern peak of Wolfram Hill towards Alice Springs. Wolfram hill is 1.3 km in length and has two peaks.

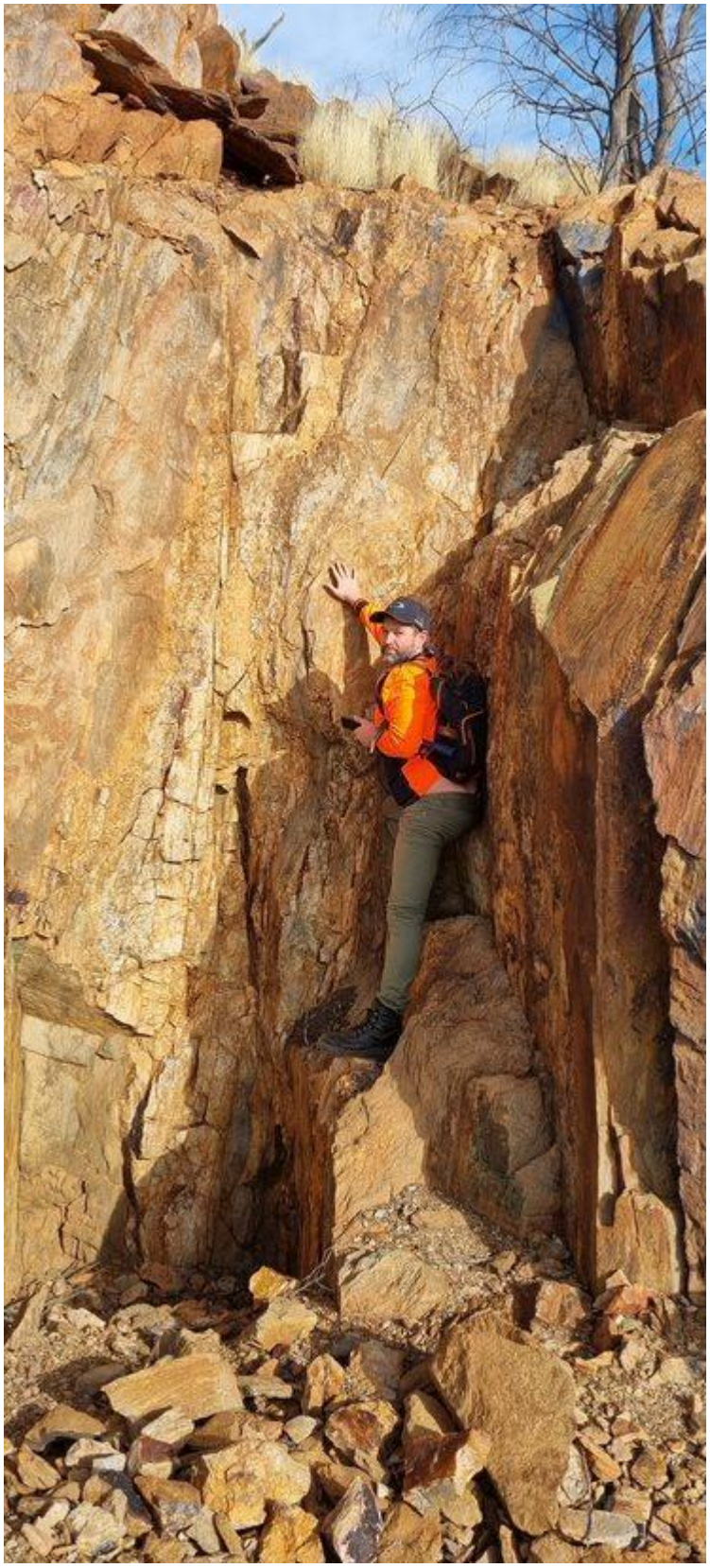


Image D – Matthew Pustahya, standing next to a near vertical Pegmatite vein at one of the lower levels of Wolfram Hill, southern peak.

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 Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr. David Esser who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG). Mr. Esser is a consultant to Litchfield Minerals Limited and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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'. Mr. Esser consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to the Company's new Exploration Results. Mr. Esser has advised that this consent remains in place for subsequent releases by the Company of the same information in the same form and context, until the consent is withdrawn or replaced by a subsequent report and accompanying consent. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters in the market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

The announcement has been approved by the Board of Directors.

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
SAMPLING TECHNIQUES	Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	Sampling methods have included surface rock chip. The method was to collect or 'grab' broken mineralised rock from historical workings comprising vein or pegmatite with disseminated wolframite and / or oxide copper mineralisation (including malachite, chrysocolla and other oxide copper minerals) The accuracy of rock chip geochemistry is generally high, but these samples are often spot 'grab' samples and generally not used in Mineral Resource estimation. All rock chip or grab samples were photographed prior to being backed up and dispatched to ALS Brisbane for preparation and analysis. The location of each sample site was recording by handheld GPS, although the exact site the sample was originally mined from is unknown.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	No information is available documenting measures to ensure sample representivity for rock chip or grab sampling. These rock chip samples are not used for Mineral Resource estimation.
	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	Economic precious metal mineralisation is generally measured in terms of parts per million and therefore rigorous sampling techniques must be adopted to ensure quantitative, precise measurements. Economic base metal mineralisation is generally measured in terms of percentages. This report details sampling methods assays that are not used for Mineral Resource estimation.

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.	**Induced Polarisation** (IP) Geophysics in this release was completed using the following equipment; ● Iris Elrec 10 channel IP/Resistivity Receiver for the GAIP survey ● IP/Resistivity time series data was acquired with V-Full Waver IP/Resistivity Receivers in a distributed pole-dipole array and with the I-Full Waver Current Recorder recording full wave form transmission data ● Tip 6000 15amp transmitter for GAIP survey ● GDD TX4 5000W / 20amp transmitter for PDIP survey ● Kubota 9KW generator ● Handheld GPS ● Field processing computer
DRILLING TECHNIQUES	Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	N/A as no drilling is described in this announcement.
DRILL SAMPLE RECOVERY	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	N/A as no drilling is described in this announcement.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	N/A as no drilling is described in this announcement.

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	N/A as no drilling is described in this announcement.
LOGGING	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnical logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	The chip samples have not been geologically and geotechnical 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.	No detailed sample descriptions were made, but each sample was photographed prior to being dispatched for analysis at ALS Townsville
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	N/A as no drilling is described in this announcement.
SUB-SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND SAMPLE PREPARATION	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	N/A as no drilling is described in this announcement.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	No sub-sampling as the entire chip sample was pulverised prior to assay.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Litchfield Minerals: Rock chip samples were assayed by ALS Townsville Laboratory. All samples were less than 550g and were crushed then pulverised to 85 - 92% passing 75um. This is an appropriate sample preparation technique prior to assay.

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	No sub-sampling stages as the entire chip sample was pulverised prior to assay.
	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.	No additional measures were taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected. By their nature chip samples are not appropriate for use in Mineral Resource estimation and while the site of the chip samples are recorded, the exact site the sample was originally mined from is unknown.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	No formal assessment has been undertaken to quantify the appropriate sample size required for good quality determination of polymetallic mineralisation at this location.
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.	Litchfield Minerals: Rock chip samples were assayed by ALS Laboratory, Townsville. Multi-elements and REE were assayed with a four acid digest and ICP-MS or ICP-AES finish. This is an appropriate assay method and is normally considered a total assay method. Selected elements were assayed with borate fusion and ICP-MS finish. This is an appropriate assay method for more resistive elements. Selected samples were assayed for gold with a 30g charge fire assay method with AAS finish. This is an appropriate assay method and is normally considered a total assay method, except where gold grain size is very coarse. Selected samples were assayed for silver with cyanide leach and AAS finish. This is considered a partial assay method. Elevated grade assays for Cu, Pb and Ag were re-analysed using method OG62 and overlimit W assays were re-analysed by W-XRF15b.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the	Litchfield Minerals: A handheld XRF instrument was used to determine chemical composition of rock chips at a qualitative to semi-quantitative level of accuracy. No information has been

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	recorded that documents 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.	Litchfield Minerals: No quality control procedures were adopted for the assaying of the rock chips outside of the internal procedures in place at the laboratory. **Quality of IP Data** ● 15 x 800m lines of Gradient Array Induced Polarisation (GAIP) survey and 2 lines (approx 1 km long) of Pole-dipole Induced Polarisation (PDIP) were completed in March 2024 by Planetary Geophysics ● Equipment used is listed under sampling techniques above ● A gradient array (GAIP) and Pole-dipole (PDIP) configuration were used over the Wolfram Hill prospect ● Data QAQC and analysis was completed by RAMA Geoscience ● Raw IP data supplied by Planetary Geophysics was imported into TQIP, an IP quality control and processing software package. Individual chargeability decays from each station were inspected and any noisy decays , bad repeat readings, or readings with low primary voltage were flagged in the database and were not used in processing ● 2D and 3D inversion modelling was completed on the IP data ● 2D inversion modelling was completed on each PDIP line using Res2D from Geotomo Software ● 3D inversion modelling and processing was completed using Res3D from Geotomo Software. The cell dimension used for the model mesh was 25m along line and 45m between lines. The surface cell was 12.5m thick and the thickness of cells increases by 1.05 with increasing depth ● A slight bias towards narrower sub-vertical formations was applied during 3D inversion process

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
VERIFICATION OF SAMPLING AND ASSAYING	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	There is no drilling data reported in this announcement and no significant sampling or assay intersections require independent verification.
	The use of twinned holes.	N/A as no drilling is described in this announcement.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	No information is available documenting historical primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols for all samples. Litchfield Minerals: Rock chip sample locations were recorded with hand-held GPS. Samples were photographed prior to despatch to the Laboratory.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments to assay data have been made.
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.	**IP Survey:** IP locations were obtained using a handheld Garmin 'Map 65' GPS in GDA94 MGA Zone 52K.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The co-ordinate system used in the tenement is MGA zone 52, GDA94 Datum.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Quality of the topographic control data is poor and is currently reliant on public domain data.
DATA SPACING AND DISTRIBUTION	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	The spacing of the rock chip / grab sampling is not even or systematic.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of	**IP Survey:** 100m line spacing with 50m Dipole spacing for GAIP; 150 – 500m line spacing with 50m dipole spacing along the line.

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	N/A as no drilling is described in this announcement.
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.	The rock chip/grab samples were exclusively collected from loose mineralised rock originally mined from the vein/pegmatites at Wolfram Hill IP lines were designed to cross the trend of lithology and mineralisation at right angles
	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.	N/A as no drilling is described in this announcement.
SAMPLE SECURITY	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	No information is available documenting historical sample security. Litchfield Minerals: The rock chip samples were transported by Litchfield Minerals to Alice Springs then despatched by Australia Post to ALS in Brisbane. All samples were put in a calico bag, then placed inside two polyweave sacks and zip-tied.
AUDITS OR REVIEWS	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	There has been no audits or reviews of the actual historical sampling techniques, as this is not possible.

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		There has been no audits or reviews of the Litchfield chip sampling techniques and data or IP survey results and interpretations.

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.	Refer to Section 4 in Independent Geologists Report (IGR) by Ross et al, 2023. The Mount Doreen project is secured by EL 31305 for total of approximately 388.35 square kilometres.
	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.	Refer to Section 4 in Independent Geologists Report (IGR) by Ross et al, 2023. Tenement EL 30305 is in good standing
EXPLORATION DONE BY OTHER PARTIES	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Refer to Section 6 and 7 in Independent Geologists Report (IGR) by Ross et al, 2023. A summary of previous exploration and mining is presented below. 1930- 1956: Minor amounts of copper and tungsten extracted from Silver King, Clark, Mount Irene and Wolfram Hill. 1969: NT Mines & Water Resources diamond drilling at Clark workings.

CRITERIA	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		1987 – 2006: White Industries/Mareeba Mining, Bruce and Miles, MIM Exploration/Roebuck Resources, Track Minerals, Poseidon Gold/Yuendumu Mining, BHP, Homestake Gold, Rio Tinto Exploration and Tanami Gold completed geological mapping, geochemical sampling, airborne and ground geophysical surveys, and drilling programs.
GEOLOGY	Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	Refer to Section 5 in Independent Geologists Report (IGR) by Ross et al, 2023. Mount Doreen is located in the southern portion of the Paleoproterozoic Aileron Province of the Arunta Region. The oldest rocks at Mount Doreen are the multiply deformed and metamorphosed siliciclastic sediments of the Lander Rock Formation. The younger volcano sedimentary Patmungala Beds lie in the south of the tenement, and both are intruded by the Yarunganyi Granite. Numerous major faults strike close to east-west and often contain veins or vein swarms of quartz, forming ridges. Neoproterozoic to Palaeozoic sedimentary rocks of the Ngalia Basin overlie the Aileron basement in the southwest of the tenement and along the southern boundary. Mineralisation at Wolfram Hill is considered to be epigenetic intrusion-related and comprises vein / pegmatite hosted wolframite and oxide copper mineralisation, which trends north-west and dips steeply to the north-east. For more details refer to the IGR by Ross et al, 2023.
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.	N/A as no drilling is described in this announcement.

CRITERIA	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	N/A as no drilling is described in this announcement.
DATA AGGREGATION METHODS	In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	No Material drill results were reported.
	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	N/A as no aggregation of data is described in this announcement.

CRITERIA	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent reporting was undertaken.
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MINERALISATION WIDTHS AND INTERCEPT LENGTHS	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	No Material drill results are reported.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	No Material drill results are reported.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	No Material drill results are reported.
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.	Refer to Section 6 and 7 in Independent Geologists Report (IGR) by Ross et al, 2023

CRITERIA	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	Balanced reporting of Exploration Results is presented (refer to Section 6 and Section 7 in Independent Geologists Report (IGR) by Ross et al, 2023).
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.	The Mount Doreen Project includes stream sediment geochemical data, soil sample and rock chip data, geological mapping data, open hole percussion drilling data, and airborne magnetics that have been collected by other companies. This data is undergoing data capture. Litchfield Minerals: Ground geophysics surveys comprising Gradient Array IP and follow up Pole-dipole IP at Wolfram Hill were conducted by Planetary Geophysics. Refer to Appendix B for the IP survey specifications. RAMA Geoscience undertook data QAQC, Gradient Array gridding and imaging and 2D Pole-dipole Inversion modelling..
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).	Refer to Section 8 in Independent Geologists Report (IGR) by Ross et al, 2023. Litchfield plans to conduct surface geological mapping and geochemistry, ground geophysics and drilling across five high-priority target areas over the next two years.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Refer to Section 6 and Section 7 in Independent Geologists Report (IGR) by Ross et al, 2023 .

APPENDIX A ROCK CHIP SAMPLE LOCATION AND ASSAYS

SAMPLE NUMBER	Easting (GDA 94 Z52)	Northing (GDA 94 Z52)	SAMPLE TYPE	MINERALISATION	W %	Cu %	Pb %	Ag ppm	Au ppm	Bi ppm
CMISA002118	740205.6	7561640.3	GRAB	Vein / Pegm	**0.28**	**24**	0.001	**82.8**	**0.17**	363
CMISA002123	740478	7561436	GRAB	Vein / Pegm	0.003	0.3	0	1.5	0.02	187
CMISA002124	740384.6	7561361.8	GRAB	Vein / Pegm	0.007	0.67	0.001	2.1	0.06	**1165**
CMISA002125	740378	7561362.7	GRAB	Vein / Pegm	0.003	0.05	0	0.9	0.01	162
CMISA002126	740387.6	7561361.6	GRAB	Vein / Pegm	0.01	0.32	0	1	0.02	893
CMISA002129	740376.9	7561362.3	GRAB	Vein / Pegm	0.002	0.04	0.001	<0.5	0.01	63
CMISA002130	740252.6	7561498.7	GRAB	Vein / Pegm	0.087	0.16	0.001	0.8	0.06	**2960**
CMISA002131	740252.3	7561497.8	GRAB	Vein / Pegm	**0.16**	0.07	0.001	2.5	0.01	71
CMISA002132	740182.7	7561631.8	GRAB	Vein / Pegm	0.002	0.01	0.001	0.5	0.01	375
CMISA002134	740179	7561629.7	GRAB	Vein / Pegm	0.101	**1.29**	0.18	**14.1**	0.04	942
CMISA002135	740214	7561587.8	GRAB	Vein / Pegm	0.192	**6.79**	**0.67**	**15.3**	0.18	952
CMISA002136	740188.6	7561595.9	GRAB	Vein / Pegm	**1.29**	0.3	0.015	8.5	0.02	991
CMISA002137	740214.6	7651561.2	GRAB	Vein / Pegm	**0.939**	0.14	0.022	4.6	0.13	**8250**
CMISA002139	740236.9	7561520.5	GRAB	Vein / Pegm	0.02	0.19	0.009	4.4	0.08	**4200**
CMISA002140	740210	7561642	GRAB	Vein / Pegm	0.007	5.5	0.007	**141**	**0.51**	**7890**
CMISA002141	740525	7561177	GRAB	Vein / Pegm	0.041	0.18	0.005	1.1	0.03	231
CMISA002146	740517	7561197	GRAB	Vein / Pegm	**0.168**	0.04	0.01	<0.5	0.01	256
CMISA002148	740509	7561386	GRAB	Vein / Pegm	**3.11**	**2.24**	0.22	17.2	**0.32**	**2210**

Note – These results are from batch BR23343337 assayed by ALS Brisbane by method ME-ICP61, Au-AA25, Cu,Pb,Ag-OG62, W-XRF15b. Pegm = Pegmatite

References:

Ross, A., Berry, M., Graves, C., 2023. 'INDEPENDENT GEOLOGIST REPORT OF THE NORTHERN TERRITORY EXPLORATION ASSETS HELD BY LITCHFIELD MINERALS PTY LTD' by Derisk for Litchfield Minerals Pty Ltd.