29 May 2024

Drilling Update at Silver King Targeting Copper-Lead-Silver Mineralisation

Initial drill holes from of our maiden diamond drilling program at the Silver King prospect are considered a success with regard to explaining our geophysical model and exploration targeting.

Highlights:

- **Drilling of Silver King diamond drill holes LMD001 and LMD002 are now complete.**
- **Silver King's third hole, LMD003 is over halfway complete.**
- **Initial two drill holes at Silver King and initial third hole have visually observed several zones of multiple types of sulphide mineralisation throughout all three holes (Image 1).**
- **Silver King, LMD004 expected to start by the end of the week.**
- **The first hole (LMD001) core has been cut, prepared and dispatched for laboratory assay, with a turnaround time of 4 weeks.**
- **Hole two (LMD002) core is being cut and prepared for laboratory analysis.**
- **Litchfield is focussed on ramping up drilling through deploying an additional RC rig for two exploration holes targeting Copper Flats as well as four exploration holes at Mount Irene.**

Litchfield Minerals Limited (**"Litchfield"** or the **"Company"**) (**ASX:LMS**), a company with a strategic emphasis on critical minerals, is pleased to announce that our maiden drilling program at the Silver King Prospect within the Mount Doreen tenement, Northern Territory, is progressing as planned.



Image 1 – One zone indicating multiple types of sulphide mineralisation (orange box) from Diamond hole LMD002.

Matthew Pustahya, Managing Director commented:

"We are excited to announce that our initial two diamond drill holes at the Silver King Prospect are now complete with our third in progress and we have visually observed several zones of multiple types of sulphide mineralisation throughout all three holes. The system appears at varying levels throughout the core, and we have confidence the rest of our drill program will provide additional insights into its orientation and style."

"We believe there is potential for a robust system to exist at Silver King, evidenced by significant alteration and intense silica flooding associated with sulphide mineralisation. Due to our Company's steadfast commitment to data-supported reporting, it is not appropriate to speculate further until we receive the results. We look forward to sharing more updates on the assay results with the market as soon as they become available."

Silver King copper Prospect

The Silver King prospect, located in tenement EL 310305 as shown in **Figure 1**, The surface is characterised by copper-lead-silver mineralisation that is concentrated along a zone where faulting intersects truncated and folded layers of rock, penetrated by siliceous, granite-associated intrusions.

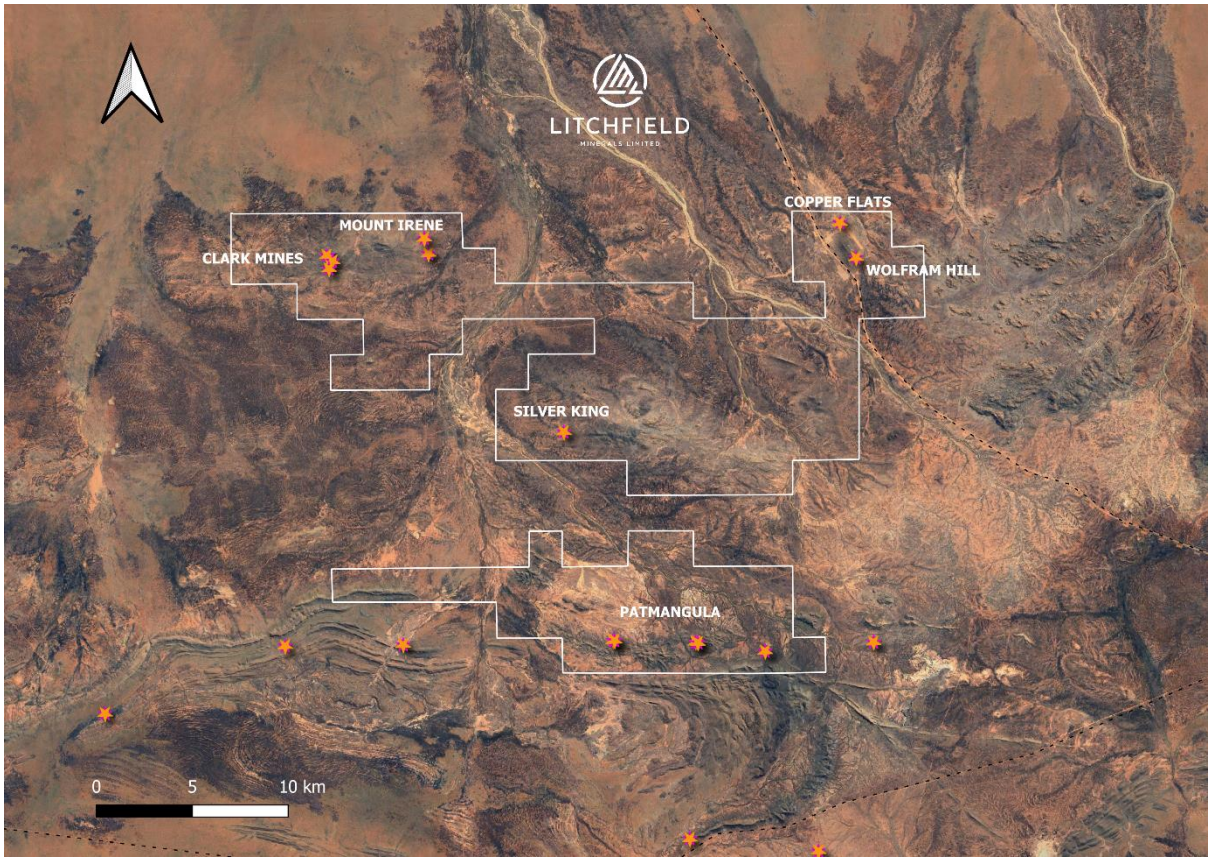

Figure 1 – Localised area of the Mount Doreen tenement showing the numerous target areas.

Historical copper mining at Silver King, including a shaft, underground workings and surface pits, occurred within gossanous, silicified mineralisation, within the hinge of a fold. The higher grade copper mineralisation at the surface appears to be associated with pegmatite, veining, and possibly brecciation, with a halo of disseminated sulphides.

Drilling update

The team at Litchfield minerals consider that the first two holes of our maiden diamond drilling program at the Silver King prospect are a success with regard to explaining our geophysical model and exploration targeting.

LMD001 has been logged, cut, and sent to South Australia for laboratory analysis. This analysis will provide valuable insights into to help us identify the type of mineral system present at Silver King. Assays results are expected within four weeks.

LMD001 and LMD002 contained several zones of sulphides within intensely alterated and silicificified rock, which is positive for the company and the project. Litchfield Minerals will collate and interpret all the geophysical data, and geological and assay data from the drilling to determine the type and size potential of the Silver King mineralised system.

Additional rig being deployed to ramp up the program

Litchfield has decided to accelerate our drilling program, given the preliminary results at Silver King, and has mobilised an RC rig to our Mount Doreen project. The RC rig will focus on two areas known as Copper Flats (northeast of Wolfram Hill) and Mount Irene. The Company plans to drill four 150m deep holes (two at Copper Flats and two at Mount Irene) and an additional two 120m RC holes at Mount Irene. Deploying another rig demonstrates the Company's commitment to delivering robust exploration programs aimed at making discoveries across the entire Mount Doreen tenement package.

Copper Flats (north of Wolfram Hill)

The Copper Flats Prospect is a new target area identified during an induced polarisation survey completed in May 2024. This chargeability anomaly, or 'reef target' is interpreted to be sulphide mineralisation, similar to the wolframite-copper bearing mineralisation at Wolfram Hill to the south-west. This target is validated by the induced polarisation data and our latest magnetic survey. The image below represents these two data sets, with the interpreted mineralisation outlined in a white cross-hatch, overlying reduced to the pole (RTP), sun-tilt aeromagnetics (**Figure 2**).

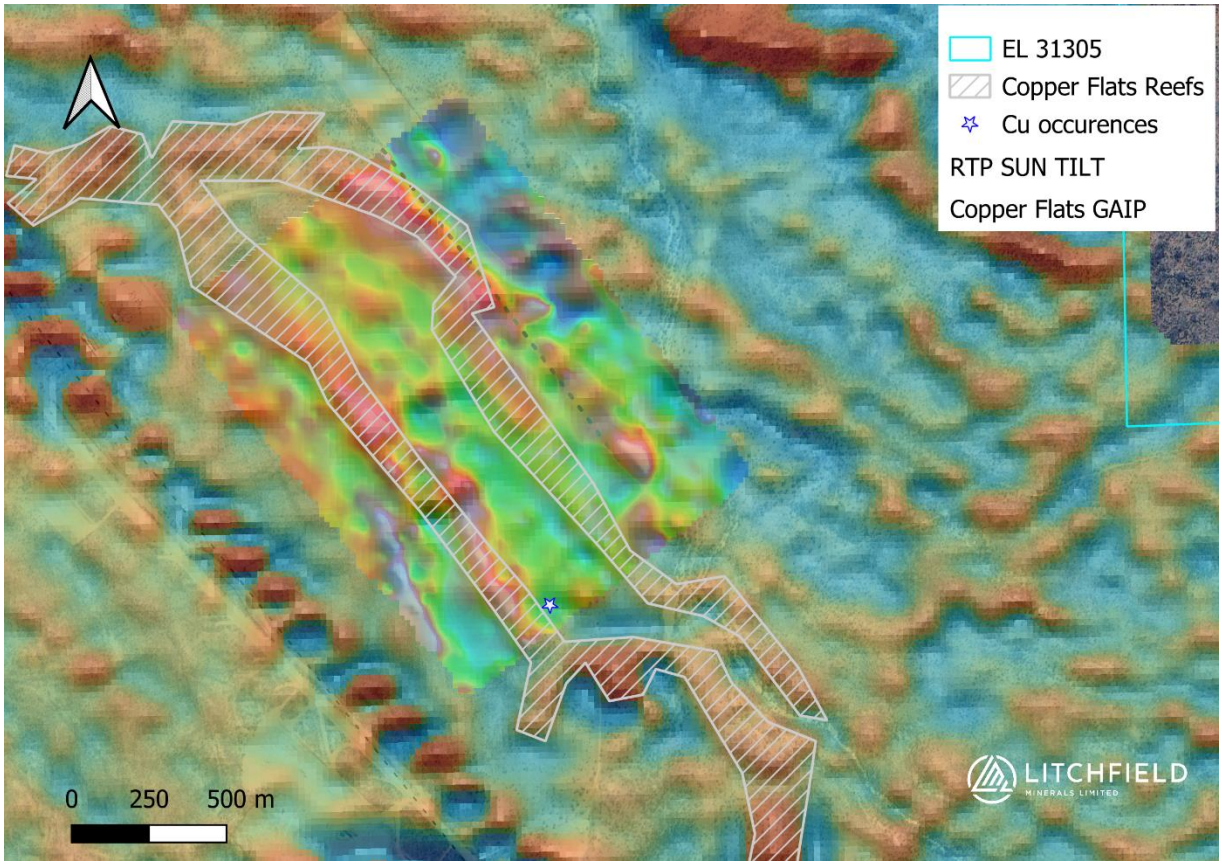

Figure 2 – Highlighting the copper flats inferred reef target with reduced-to-the-pole, sun-tilt magnetics as background overlayed with gradient array Induced Polarisation.

Mount Irene

The Mount Irene Prospect consists of a sub-vertical, WNW to ESE trending copper lode, with historical shafts, pits and open stopes, up to 1m wide and approximately 100m in length. In March 2024, Litchfield conducted an extension, to the west, of the IP survey completed in 2023 and defined another sub-parallel chargeability anomaly. This suggests that the structure hosting the copper mineralisation might actually extend along strike to the northwest and southwest (**Figure 3**). The proposed four-hole RC program is designed to test the known mineralised reef at the surface and two induced polarization chargeability anomalies, which could be related to the surface mineralisation at Mount Irene.

Proposed holes LMR018 and LMR020 are designed to test the extent and grade of the Mount Irene mineralisation at a vertical depth of approximately 50 to 60m. LMR019 is designed to test a WNW – ESE pole-dipole IP gradient array chargeability anomaly, which is 300m along strike to the WNW from the copper mineralisation at Mount Irene. LMR021 is designed to test a pole-dipole IP chargeability anomaly, which is situated approximately 300m to the southwest of Mount Irene. Figure 3 shows both LMR019 and LMR021.

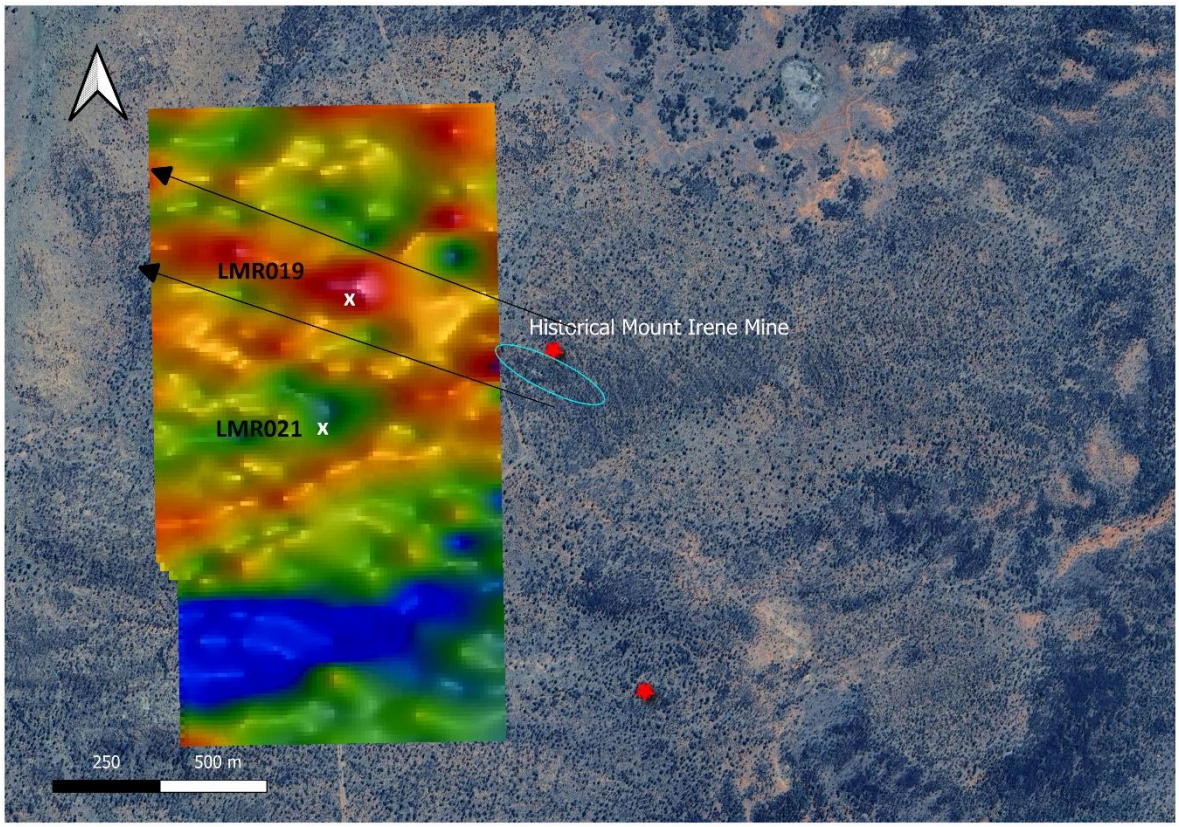

Figure 3 – Showing LMR019 and LMR021 induced polarisation targets.

Future Drilling Campaigns

Silver King RC / Diamond

- LMD003 – Due for completion this week (approximately 170m)
- LMD004 – Estimated to start Friday 31st May (approximately 200m)
- Two other contingent holes, discussed in our previous drilling announcements, will be finalised based on compilation and analysis of the geological data from all recent drilling at Silver King.

Copper Flats RC - Estimated to start 29th of June

- LMR 010 – 150m – Testing new chargeability anomalies found.
- LMR 015 - 150m - Testing new chargeability anomalies found.

Mount Irene RC - Estimated to start 5th of June

- LMR018 – 120m – Testing sub vertical outcrop
- LMR019 – 150m – Testing the GAIP extension.
- LMR020 – 120m - Testing sub vertical outcrop
- LMR021 – 150m – Testing the Pole Dipole anomaly.

All planned holes are subject to a change in design based on information from previous drill holes. We might require a change in depth, dip, or azimuth to provide the best opportunity to intersect mineralisation.

About Litchfield Minerals

Litchfield Minerals is a critical mineral explorer, primarily searching for base metals and uranium in the Northern Territory of Australia. Our mission is to be a pioneering copper and other minerals exploration company, which is committed to delivering cost-effective, innovative and sustainable exploration solutions.

We aim to unlock the full potential of copper and other mineral resources while minimising environmental impact, ensuring the longevity and affordability of this essential metal for future generations.

We are dedicated to involving cutting-edge technology, responsible practices and stakeholder collaboration drives us to continuously redefine the industry standards and deliver value to our investors, communities, and the world."
The announcement has been approved by the Board of Directors.

For further information please contact:

Matthew Pustahya
Matthew@litchfieldminerals.com.au

Jane Morgan
jm@janemorganmanagement.com.au

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this Presentation that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr David Esser BSc (Hons) Geology, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG). Mr Esser is employed by Litchfield Minerals Limited as a consulting Geologist. Mr Esser 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 Esser consents to the inclusion in this Presentation of the matters that are based on and fairly represent information and supporting documentation prepared by him in the form and context in which it appears. Mr David Esser, BSc (Hons), MAIG.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (adapted from the IGR by Ross et al, 2023)

(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 RC percussion riffle split samples, and HQ3 diamond core (half core sampled for assay). The quality of RC percussion drilling is generally medium – high because the method significantly reduces the potential of contamination, unless there is a lot of groundwater or badly broken ground. Based on the problems with full sample return at the top of the hole and contamination of collapsing unconsolidated rock and gravel, the top 2 – 3m will likely not be used in a resource grade estimation. The quality of HQ3 diamond core is high as it is a semi-continuous, albeit sometimes broken, cylinder of rock. Zones with core loss will be noted in the sample description.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Where RC samples were taken, unless stated otherwise, they were collected in a calico bag after passing through a cyclone and a cone splitter mounted on a sample trailer. The sample comprising between 2 – 5kg are submitted in total (no further split). This represents between 5 to 7% of the total sample. Diamond core samples comprise 50% HQ3 core which has been cut in half (longitudinally) using an Almonte diamond saw. Samples will usually comprise 1m of half core unless a zone of mineralisation is encountered and then the sample will commence at the start of the mineralisation and finish at the end of mineralisation, with a minimum width of 70cm and a maximum width of 1.2m.
	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.	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 likely not for use in Mineral Resource estimation.
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).	Hole LMD001 was cored from surface, whereas all other holes had a short RC precollar (0 – 5.4m). The RC precollar was 7" in diameter and the subsequent core was HQ3 in size, which is approximately 63.5mm in diameter depending on bit wear.

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
DRILL SAMPLE RECOVERY	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	No detailed information is recorded for RC sample recovery (samples not weighed). The recovery of diamond core is measured for each run drilled and also when the core is marked up on the logging racks.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	RC samples, unless stated otherwise, were collected from the cyclone after passing through a cone-splitter. The HQ3 core is 'triple tube' and therefore the core is kept 'enclosed' in the splits reducing minor core loss. An Almonte saw, with 'boats' (an enclosed sample tray that guides the core through the diamond blade) is used to cut core which controls loss of core during cutting.
	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.	The loss / gain of material or bias in sampling is not considered a problem with the core as 100% of half core is submitted for analysis. RC samples may have some bias due to the splitting process, however, this will be taken into account if the assay data is considered for Mineral Resource estimation.
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.	Logging and sample procedure documentation is sufficient for using diamond core assays in a Mineral Resource. However, SG measurements have not yet been taken, pending the results of the drilling. RQDs are completed on each logged interval. No geotechnical logging nor metallurgical testing was completed.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Logging describes rocktype, alteration and visual estimates of sulphide percentage. The logging is much more accurate for the core logging compared with RC chip logging.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	100% of recovered core was logged. A small sample (approximately 2.5cm^3) of dry and wet sieved RC chips were logged
SUB-SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND SAMPLE PREPARATION	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	HQ3 core is cut in half, longitudinally, and one half is submitted for analysis.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	The sample collected has passed through a cone-splitter mounted on the bottom of the cyclone.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	The core and RC chips will be dried, crushed to nominal 10mm using a Boyd crusher (PR101), then pulverised in an LM5 (PR303) to 85% passing -75 micron. This prep method is appropriate for both core and RC chips.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Certified Reference Material (standards) will be submitted with the samples at an interval of one standard per 50 samples. A blank CRM will be inserted after each mineralised interval.
	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 duplicates will be submitted for the diamond core. Field duplicates of the RC samples will be used for RC only holes at a spacing of 50 samples.
	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 stage of the exploration program.

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.	A mixed acid or 'total digest' (MA100) using nitric, perchloric and hydrofluoric acids will be used to digest the sample. It is appropriate for sulphide mineralisation in a siliceous matrix. ICP-AES analysis (MA101) for 27 elements including Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag. ICP-MS analysis (MA102) for 45 elements including Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag. A 40g charge fire assay with an AAS finish will be used to analyse for gold. If an assay value exceeds the detection limit then 'overlimit' analysis for that particular element will be applied. This will be the case for Cu, Pb, Zn and Ag. The above methods are entirely appropriate for this type of sample and deposit style, based on the information we have to date.
	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.	No geophysical tools or instruments were used.
	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.	Suitable OREAS standards with elevated base metal minerals (Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag) will be inserted every 50th sample (3 per batch approx). 'Blanks' (quartz base) will be inserted after each mineralised zone (based on the % of sulphide visible).
VERIFICATION OF SAMPLING AND ASSAYING	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	No independent verification has been conducted on intersections.
	The use of twinned holes.	No twinning of holes was completed during this drilling program
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	No information is available documenting primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols for all samples. The Silver King RC drilling information is logged on paper and then transferred to an Excel spreadsheet by data entry (once). The digital data is saved online to 'One drive'. Drill collar locations were recorded with hand-held GPS. All core trays were photographed dry and wet prior to cutting and sampling, and samples then despatched 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.	Silver King RC collar locations are from picked-up by handheld GPS and drill hole azimuths are set-up using a hand-held Suunto sighting compass. Down-hole surveying is done using a 'Sprint' Reflex gyroscopic survey tool at the end of the hole
	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 drillhole data is variable. Holes were drilled around old workings.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral	There are no Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves estimated or reported.

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Sample compositing of RC samples was completed at the top 5.4m of LMRD002 due to the low volume of sample produced and the questionable quality. This result will be qualitative only.
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.	Drill holes LMD001 and LMRD002 were drilled with the hole azimuth near to perpendicular to the strike of the mineralised trend. LMRD003 is drilled at a more oblique angle. Layering at Silver King is sub-vertical and in the area of drilling trends between N-S and NE – SW.
	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.	No sampling bias has been assessed or identified at this stage.
SAMPLE SECURITY	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	The core was transported to Alice Springs for cutting. Once cut it was sampled with each sample (between 0.7 to 1.2m) placed in a calico bag and then 5 bags were placed in a polyweave sack and zip-tied at the top. Sacks will be placed in a bulka bag and despatched via Northline freight company to Bureau Veritas in Adelaide for analysis.
AUDITS OR REVIEWS	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	There have been no audits review of the logging or sampling techniques at this time.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results (Adapted from the IGR by Ross et al, 2023)

(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

CRITERIA	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. 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 is considered to be epigenetic intrusion-related breccia and vein mineralisation with polymetallic copper-lead-zinc-silver-molybdenite and tungsten. Mineralisation is interpreted to be from varied sources and associations as evidenced from mineralisation dating. The most prominent mineralisation is supergene copper at Silver King with varying lead-zinc-silver- in quartz veins and shear zones.
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.	Refer to Appendix – A
	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.	Refer to Appendix – A
	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 are reported.

CRITERIA	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
DATA AGGREGATION METHODS	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.	No data aggregation was undertaken.
	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.	
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.
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 Silver King and Mount Irene were conducted by Planetary Geophysics. RAMA Geoscience undertook data QAQC, Gradient Array gridding and imaging and 2D Pole-Dipole Inversion modelling. 3D inversion modelling was also completed at Silver King.
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).	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.	This information is not available at this time.

APPENDIX A: SIGNIFICANT DRILLHOLE LOCATIONS

HOLE Name	Hole Type	Easting (GDA 94 Z52)	Northing (GDA 94 Z52)	RL (m)	Azimuth (°) True	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Company
LMD001	HQ3	725345	7552236	600	MGA Grid 282	-60	171.54	LITCHFIELD MINERALS
LMRD002	RC / HQ3	725353	7552275	600	MGA Grid 252	-60	117.6	LITCHFIELD MINERALS
LMRD003	RC / HQ3	725284	7552225	601	MGA Grid 045	-60	150*	LITCHFIELD MINERALS

Note – Collar coordinates picked up using hand held GPS. Azimuths were based on an estimate using a compass in the field (David Esser, April / May 2024). *Hole is not yet finished

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.