ASX Announcement 13th October 2025

# 100m+ Copper Sulphide Hit in Hole 10 at Oonagalabi

Litchfield Minerals Limited (ASX: LMS) is pleased to report the extent of copper mineralisation from Hole 10 (OGRC010, **Figure 1**, **Appendix 1**) at the Company's Oonagalabi Project, Northern Territory.

Geological logging and **handheld XRF (pXRF)** readings indicate more than 100m of disseminated copper-zinc mineralisation, including several broad, higher-grade zones within a strongly mineralised stratigraphic sequence[1] (**Appendix 2**). Assays are now being rushed to the labs to quantify the presence of copper, gold, silver and other valuable elements (approximately four weeks). Our experience from previous fieldwork campaigns is that the assays are regularly returned with higher grades than the field pXRF results.

Preliminary pXRF analysis has returned the following standout intervals for OGRC010:

- **104m @ 1.37% CuEq[2] total length from surface** (0.92% Cu, 1.59% Zn, 0.08% Pb)

Composed of the following intersections, listed from strongest to weakest result.

- **21m @ 2.26% CuEq from 144m** (1.81% Cu, 1.58 % Zn, 0.03% Pb) within a zone of **33m @ 1.69% CuEq from 144m** (1.34% Cu, 1.23% Zn, 0.03% Pb)
- **41m @ 1.42% CuEq** from surface (0.85% Cu, 1.99% Zn and 0.11% Pb)
- **30m @ 1.02% CuEq** from 98m (0.58% Cu, 1.55% Zn, 0.1% Pb)

The reported intervals of these results align with visual observations of abundant chalcopyrite, sphalerite and minor galena, which confirms that OGRC010 is the most significant intersection drilled at Oonagalabi to date (**Figure 2**, **Appendix 2**). The cumulative mineralised width exceeds 100m with average grades well above 1% CuEq[2]. Importantly, every hole we have drilled during this and previous campaigns has intersected copper mineralisation, underscoring the scale and continuity of the system.

OGRC010 has intercepted the high chargeability western IP anomaly (+25mV/V) that was defined in this year's induced polarisation program (**Figure 1**) and confirms the strong correlation between chargeability and disseminated Cu-Zn sulphides. The eastern IP chargeability represents the folded continuation of the western zone, is interpreted to host similar Cu-Zn mineralisation and will be targeted with two holes later in the current Phase 2 drilling campaign.

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[1] *Disclaimer: PortableXRF results are indicative only and are not a substitute for laboratory assays.*

[2] Metal equivalent for drill results reported in this announcement have been calculated at a copper price of US$10,359/t and a zinc price of US$2,976/t based on close of trade 10/10/2025. Metallurgical recoveries have been assumed at 90% for copper and 85% for zinc. Lead was excluded from the calculation due to low levels and unlikelihood of metallurgical recovery. Copper equivalent was calculated based on the formula CuEq(%) = Cu(%) + (Zn% x 0.28728). While recovery testwork has not been carried out, in the opinion of the Company, all elements included in the metal equivalent calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold based on current market conditions.

VTEM modelling indicates that high-grade Cu-Zn mineralisation at Oonagalabi is located within a zone of low conductivity (Figure 1). This raises compelling questions about the higher conductive zones adjacent to Oonagalabi and at Bomb Diggity, and most importantly, the strong conductive anomaly modelled at VT2.

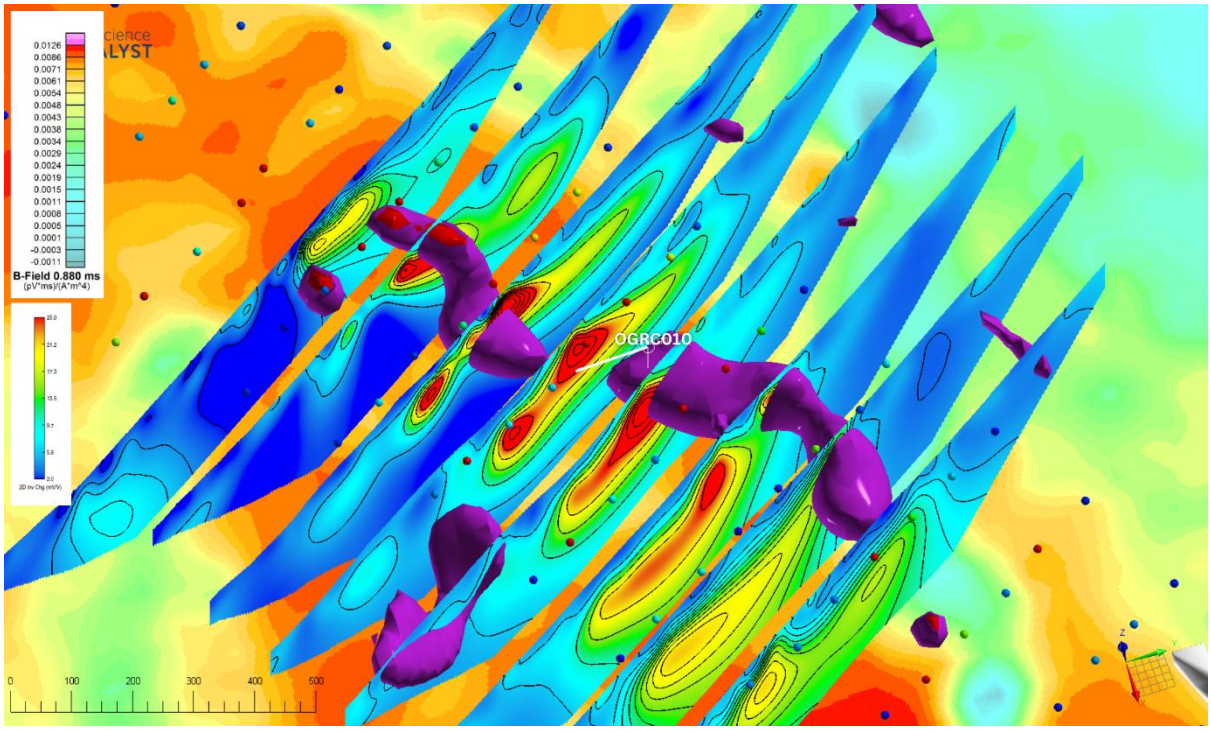



***Figure 1*** *– Hole 10 drilled into a high chargeable zone at the Oonagalabi Main zone, marked by low conductivity, and a subdued magnetic signature.*

## Managing Director Comment

"Hole 10 is a positive milestone for proving this system hosts grades as well as volume, over 100m of copper sulphide mineralisation, with multiple high-grade zones, is an outstanding outcome. Every hole to date has hit copper mineralisation, reinforcing the strength and continuity of this system.

Seeing strong grades in a low-conductivity setting is particularly intriguing and broadens our search window within the wider system. While drilling has been slower than planned, both rigs are on priority targets and we're confident the coming weeks will deliver further strong results.

We are now extremally excited to be drilling VT2 due to the large (500m+), highly conductivity anomaly found. Independent review by VTEM Mitre Geophysics, supports a high likelihood of this having a sulphide source. This conductor is highly conductive and laterally extensive, with clear potential to host high-grade mineralisation.

Also adding to our excitement, a rock chip taken directly above the VT1 conductor returned gold, silver, copper and tellurium, pointing to the probability of this conductor containing metal. We're eager to put the drills on it this week".



***Figure 2***. *Image showing dominantly finely disseminated and minor semi-massive Cu-Zn mineralisation within strong, pervasive calc-silicate alteration (olivine, pyroxene, amphibole, relict marble), 149-150m, OGRC010. Visual estimates ~7% chalcopyrite (2.3% Copper) and ~4% Sphalerite (2.7% Zinc). Cu and Zn percentages were calculated using a pXRF[1].* ***Note: Visual estimates of mineral abundance 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.***

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## Rock chip confirms Cu–Au–Ag-Te directly above VT1 Conductor

Last month, while ground-truthing VTEM anomalies, we mapped a gossanous outcrop directly above the VT1 conductor[3]. Assays from a representative rock chip have now returned copper, silver, gold and tellurium - **0.6% Cu, 0.6 g/t Au, 14g/t Ag and 7 g/t (ppm) Te – (Appendix 3, Figure3**)

VT1 is a very strong conductor (up to ~700 S) from the VTEM survey, responses of this magnitude are typically associated with massive to semi-massive sulphides.

[3] ASX Announcement – 8 September 2025 – Gossanous Copper Identified Above Priority Conductor

Why Cu–Au-Ag–Te over a VTEM conductor is a great sign.

- A strong EM conductor suggests sulphides (e.g., chalcopyrite, Galena, Pyrrhotite). Finding Cu–Au–Te right above VT1 indicates this conductor is likely metal-bearing, and not barren graphite or clays.
- Te commonly accompanies Au in magmatic-hydrothermal systems (Au–Bi–Te tellurides). The 7 ppm Te is *very* anomalous and consistent with gold-bearing fluids.
- The Cu + Au ± Te association points to a fertile skarn/IOCG-style system.
- Gossan at surface + coincident EM plate below is a classic setup where the outcrop is the weathered leakage and the sulphide body sits at depth.



***Figure 3*** *- Gossan outcrop (482389E, 7438704N) showing classic ex-sulphide boxwork texture identified at VT1 immediately along strike from outcropping Oonagalabi Formation marble with oxidised copper mineralisation present.*

Drilling Progress and Program Update

- 19P (magnetic target): Designed to test a discrete magnetic zone (**Figure 4**). The hole intersected a 25m zone of Cu-Zn mineralisation from surface before being terminated early once geological logging confirmed the hole had successfully tested the magnetic target.

- 14P (magnetic anomaly / Au vector): Planned to test a strong magnetic anomaly. The hole intersected a 20m zone of Cu-Zn mineralisation with cross-cutting bands of semi-massive magnetite alteration. Assays are required to determine if this zone hosts gold mineralisation, however, the alteration is similar to that observed in OGRC002 that intersected 15m @ 0.45 g/t Au, 0.17% Bi from 55m[4] in the Phase 1 drilling campaign.
- 20P ("Bomb Diggity" cluster): Testing coincident magnetic, gravity and VTEM conductivity anomalies. The first ~40m of 20P intersected magnetic intrusive rock with low level, finely disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrite. Unfortunately, the hole dropped below the target zone and the observed copper mineralisation is consistent with the periphery of this target. This hole will be cased with PVC to refine the target further.
- OGRC10 – Intersected disseminated to semi-massive and massive sulphides. Samples are being fast-tracked to the lab for verified metal assays, with expectations that this interval may also contain strong gold values.
- Further updates will be provided as logging, pXRF and assay data are received.

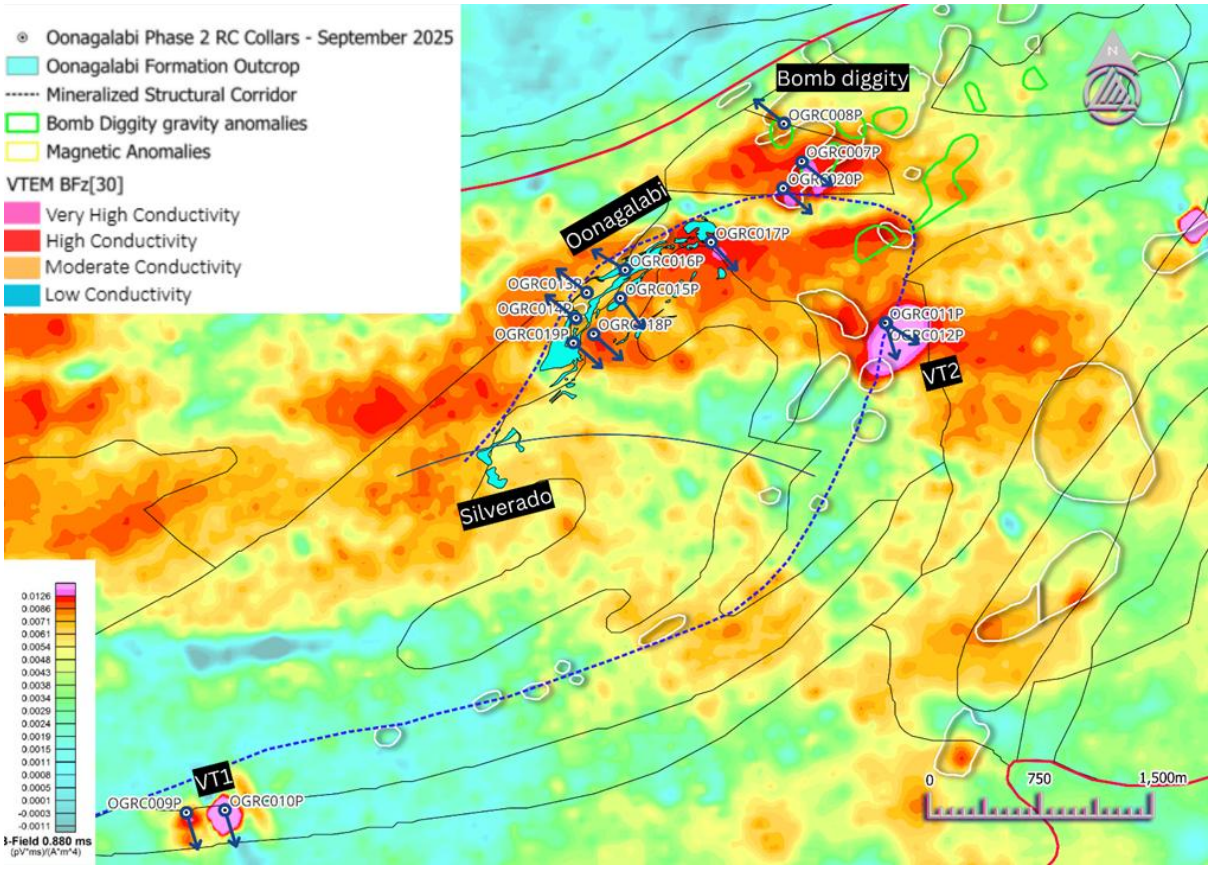



*Figure 4. Oonagalabi VTEM BFz30 conductivity image showing the Priority 1 conductors, preliminary anomaly picks, interpreted prospective horizon, historic drillholes and proposed Phase 2 RC holes.*

[4] LMS ASX Announcement 3rd June 2025: Gold Emerges in High-Mag Zone at Oonagalabi – Bomb Diggity Now Priority Target

## Currently Drilling

- **OGRC11P (VT2)**: testing an ~500m long, highly conductive VTEM modelled plate that is interpreted to represent semi-massive to massive sulphides (e.g.; chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite). The planned 300m hole will be cased with PVC for downhole EM that will further refine the conductive source for additional drill holes. Further commentary will be provided as additional information becomes available later this week.
- The VT1 and VT2 anomalies are the most pronounced, potentially sulphide-bearing features in the VTEM dataset.
- Independent review by Mitre Geophysics, supports a high likelihood of a sulphide source. These conductors are both highly conductive and laterally extensive, with clear potential to host high-grade mineralisation along strike and
  down-dip.

## Next to drill

- **OGRC007P (Bomb Diggity cluster).** This hole will test a strong magnetic anomaly with an offset gravity anomaly, interpreted to sit at the very top of the steeply plunging Bomb Diggity intrusion.

- **VT1 –** A 400 m long, highly conductive VTEM anomaly with a gold-copper-silver-tellurium rock chip directly above it.

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## Operational Note

Progress across both rigs has been slower than anticipated, reflecting challenging ground conditions, equipment logistics and the technical nature of the targets. Litchfield appreciates shareholders' patience as the program advances — every metre drilled is adding critical geological insight into what is shaping up to be a large copper–zinc system with lateral continuity.

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## Cautionary Statement

This announcement contains forward-looking statements that involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors that may cause actual results, performance, or achievements to differ materially from those expressed or implied. Such statements include but are not limited to, interpretations of geophysical data, planned exploration activities, and potential mineralisation outcomes. Visual estimates of mineral abundance and pXRF results should never be considered a proxy

or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations of grades are the factors of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuation. Forward-looking statements are based on Litchfield Minerals Limited's current expectations, beliefs, and assumptions, which are subject to change in light of new information, future events, and market conditions. While the Company believes that such expectations and assumptions are reasonable, they are inherently subject to business, geological, regulatory, and operational risks. Further work, including drilling, is required to determine the economic significance of any anomalies identified. Investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Litchfield Minerals Limited disclaims any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this announcement, except as required by law.

## About Litchfield Minerals

Litchfield Minerals is a critical mineral explorer, primarily searching for base metals and uranium out of the Northern Territory of Australia. Our mission is to be a pioneering copper exploration company committed to delivering cost-effective, innovative and sustainable exploration solutions. We aim to unlock the full potential of copper and other mineral resources while minimising environmental impact, ensuring the longevity and affordability of this essential metal for future generations. We are dedicated to involving cutting-edge technology, responsible practices and stakeholder collaboration drives us to continuously redefine the industry standards and deliver value to our investors, communities and the world.

The announcement has been approved by the Board of Directors.

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement relates to Exploration Results and is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Russell Dow (MSc, BSc Hons

Geology), a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AUSIMM) and is a full-time employee of Litchfield Minerals Limited. Mr Dow has sufficient sampling experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Mr Dow consents to the inclusion in the Public Report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears. With regard to the Company's ASX Announcements referenced in the above Announcement, the Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Announcements.

**Appendix 1**. Oonagalabi Phase 2 RC collar information

| Planned Hole ID | Completed Holes | Prospect | Hole_Type | Max_Depth | Orig_Grid_ID | East | North | RL | Dip | Azi_Mag | Azi_TN |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| OGRC007P | | Bomb Diggity | RC | 250 | GDA94_53 | 486579 | 7443215 | 821 | -60 | 142 | 148 |
| OGRC008P | | Bomb Diggity | RC | 300 | GDA94_53 | 486459 | 7443464 | 824 | -60 | 322 | 328 |
| OGRC009P | | VT1 | RC | 200 | GDA94_53 | 482457 | 7438852 | 792 | -55 | 142 | 148 |
| OGRC010P | | VT1 | RC | 150 | GDA94_53 | 482716 | 7438867 | 787 | -80 | 174 | 180 |
| OGRC011P | | VT2 | RC | 300 | GDA94_53 | 487137 | 7442131 | 869 | -55 | 142 | 148 |
| OGRC012P | | VT2 | RC | 300 | GDA94_53 | 487137 | 7442131 | 869 | -70 | 142 | 148 |
| OGRC013P | | Oonagalabi | RC | 300 | GDA94_53 | 485138 | 7442333 | 809 | -90 | 354 | 360 |
| OGRC014P | OGRC008 | Oonagalabi | RC | 198 | GDA94_53 | 485069 | 7442166 | 816 | -80 | 322 | 328 |
| OGRC015P | | Oonagalabi | RC | 300 | GDA94_53 | 485364 | 7442296 | 812 | -60 | 134 | 140 |
| OGRC016P | | Oonagalabi | RC | 300 | GDA94_53 | 485396 | 7442485 | 843 | -80 | 322 | 328 |
| OGRC017P | | Oonagalabi | RC | 300 | GDA94_53 | 485972 | 7442671 | 829 | -60 | 142 | 148 |
| OGRC018P | | Oonagalabi | RC | 300 | GDA94_53 | 485192 | 7442052 | 825 | -70 | 142 | 148 |
| OGRC019P | OGRC007 | Oonagalabi | RC | 96 | GDA94_53 | 485048 | 7442002 | 821 | -60 | 142 | 148 |
| OGRC020P | OGRC009 | Oonagalabi | RC | 300 | GDA94_53 | 486450 | 7443061 | 821 | -60 | 142 | 148 |
| OGRC021P | OGRC010 | Oonagalabi | RC | 282 | GDA94_53 | 485384 | 7442461 | 851 | -60 | 215 | 221 |

**Appendix 2**. pXRF data for OGRC010. See Table 1 for pXRF instrument specifications.

| IDENT | Ag | Cu | S | Te | Au | East | North |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNITS | g/t | % | % | g/t | g/t | 482389 | 7438704 |
| RK0072 | 14 | 0.593 | 0.235 | 7 | 0.58 | | |

## Appendix 3. VT1 Rock Chip result

| Hole_# | From (m) | To (m) | Cu % | Zn % | Pb % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| OGRC010 | 0 | 1 | 0.0373 | 0.0961 | 0.0055 |
| OGRC010 | 1 | 2 | 0.0432 | 0.1417 | 0.0054 |
| OGRC010 | 2 | 3 | 0.0589 | 0.232 | 0.0045 |
| OGRC010 | 3 | 4 | 0.0748 | 0.2345 | 0.0056 |
| OGRC010 | 4 | 5 | 0.0761 | 0.2461 | 0.006 |
| OGRC010 | 5 | 6 | 0.0328 | 0.0934 | 0.0033 |
| OGRC010 | 6 | 7 | 0.1759 | 0.3101 | 0.0129 |
| OGRC010 | 7 | 8 | 0.7701 | 0.5333 | 0.0687 |
| OGRC010 | 8 | 9 | 0.9719 | 0.7819 | 0.0592 |
| OGRC010 | 9 | 10 | 1.5793 | 1.9301 | 0.0678 |
| OGRC010 | 10 | 11 | 1.6974 | 1.7516 | 0.0573 |
| OGRC010 | 11 | 12 | 1.6033 | 1.4822 | 0.0177 |
| OGRC010 | 12 | 13 | 1.1568 | 1.3497 | 0.1127 |
| OGRC010 | 13 | 14 | 0.8504 | 1.8001 | 0.1856 |
| OGRC010 | 14 | 15 | 1.0705 | 2.026 | 0.1251 |
| OGRC010 | 15 | 16 | 1.2461 | 1.8154 | 0.1529 |
| OGRC010 | 16 | 17 | 0.9983 | 1.8462 | 0.0567 |
| OGRC010 | 17 | 18 | 1.2127 | 1.5222 | 0.3715 |
| OGRC010 | 18 | 19 | 1.5035 | 1.9041 | 0.2109 |
| OGRC010 | 19 | 20 | 1.1471 | 2.6218 | 0.1677 |
| OGRC010 | 20 | 21 | 1.8166 | 1.5654 | 0.2149 |
| OGRC010 | 21 | 22 | 1.4636 | 1.8889 | 0.1287 |
| OGRC010 | 22 | 23 | 1.1499 | 1.7124 | 0.0984 |
| OGRC010 | 23 | 24 | 0.8688 | 3.0512 | 0.1182 |
| OGRC010 | 24 | 25 | 0.7072 | 1.9639 | 0.089 |
| OGRC010 | 25 | 26 | 0.6571 | 2.4649 | 0.0789 |
| OGRC010 | 26 | 27 | 0.5349 | 4.2008 | 0.0551 |
| OGRC010 | 27 | 28 | 0.3274 | 0.9061 | 0.1511 |
| OGRC010 | 28 | 29 | 0.3177 | 0.3779 | 0.149 |
| OGRC010 | 29 | 30 | 0.3183 | 1.2348 | 0.155 |
| OGRC010 | 30 | 31 | 0.3793 | 1.9287 | 0.0918 |
| OGRC010 | 31 | 32 | 0.149 | 3.2336 | 0.0355 |
| OGRC010 | 32 | 33 | 0.3994 | 2.5783 | 0.0253 |
| OGRC010 | 33 | 34 | 0.6589 | 2.1899 | 0.1728 |
| OGRC010 | 34 | 35 | 0.6754 | 2.4425 | 0.1221 |
| OGRC010 | 35 | 36 | 0.6048 | 3.0743 | 0.1027 |
| OGRC010 | 36 | 37 | 0.6463 | 2.0427 | 0.2604 |
| OGRC010 | 37 | 38 | 0.5054 | 1.5427 | 0.2924 |
| OGRC010 | 38 | 39 | 0.4854 | 1.0112 | 0.1789 |
| OGRC010 | 39 | 40 | 1.0814 | 1.1684 | 0.083 |
| OGRC010 | 40 | 41 | 1.109 | 2.882 | 0.0778 |
| OGRC010 | 41 | 42 | 1.1958 | 2.4649 | 0.0848 |
| OGRC010 | 42 | 43 | 1.0025 | 4.326 | 0.0553 |
| OGRC010 | 43 | 44 | 0.9712 | 6.971 | 0.0175 |
| OGRC010 | 44 | 45 | 0.8799 | 2.1804 | 0.0453 |
| OGRC010 | 45 | 46 | 0.1396 | 0.3429 | 0.0255 |
| OGRC010 | 46 | 47 | 0.1014 | 0.3518 | 0.0227 |
| OGRC010 | 47 | 48 | 0.0224 | 0.0799 | 0.0146 |
| OGRC010 | 48 | 49 | 0.034 | 0.0965 | 0.0066 |
| OGRC010 | 49 | 50 | 0.0227 | 0.0645 | 0.0098 |
| OGRC010 | 50 | 51 | 0.0409 | 0.1096 | 0.0071 |
| OGRC010 | 51 | 52 | 0.0322 | 0.0749 | 0.0052 |
| OGRC010 | 52 | 53 | 0.0253 | 0.0467 | 0.0038 |

| Hole_# | From (m) | To (m) | Cu % | Zn % | Pb % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| OGRC010 | 53 | 54 | 0.0299 | 0.0721 | 0.0058 |
| OGRC010 | 54 | 55 | 0.0246 | 0.0511 | 0.0028 |
| OGRC010 | 55 | 56 | 0.0382 | 0.088 | 0.006 |
| OGRC010 | 56 | 57 | 0.0224 | 0.0638 | 0.0052 |
| OGRC010 | 57 | 58 | 0.0219 | 0.0593 | 0.0065 |
| OGRC010 | 58 | 59 | 0.0283 | 0.0575 | 0.0044 |
| OGRC010 | 59 | 60 | 0.0233 | 0.0443 | 0.0031 |
| OGRC010 | 60 | 61 | 0.0477 | 0.1833 | 0.0054 |
| OGRC010 | 61 | 62 | 0.0295 | 0.0674 | 0.0041 |
| OGRC010 | 62 | 63 | 0.0567 | 0.1479 | 0.0061 |
| OGRC010 | 63 | 64 | 0.0283 | 0.0386 | 0.0035 |
| OGRC010 | 64 | 65 | 0.0169 | 0.0359 | 0.0047 |
| OGRC010 | 65 | 66 | 0.0191 | 0.0295 | 0.0054 |
| OGRC010 | 66 | 67 | 0.022 | 0.0525 | 0.0062 |
| OGRC010 | 67 | 68 | 0.011 | 0.0548 | 0.0079 |
| OGRC010 | 68 | 69 | 0.012 | 0.0253 | 0.006 |
| OGRC010 | 69 | 70 | 0.0219 | 0.04 | 0.0064 |
| OGRC010 | 70 | 71 | 0.0183 | 0.0325 | 0.0048 |
| OGRC010 | 71 | 72 | 0.017 | 0.0443 | 0.0068 |
| OGRC010 | 72 | 73 | 0.0217 | 0.0731 | 0.005 |
| OGRC010 | 73 | 74 | 0.0181 | 0.0454 | 0.0049 |
| OGRC010 | 74 | 75 | 0.0244 | 0.0791 | 0.0085 |
| OGRC010 | 75 | 76 | 0.0401 | 0.1156 | 0.0091 |
| OGRC010 | 76 | 77 | 0.0205 | 0.0601 | 0.0054 |
| OGRC010 | 77 | 78 | 0.0414 | 0.0874 | 0.0067 |
| OGRC010 | 78 | 79 | 0.0364 | 0.0817 | 0.0063 |
| OGRC010 | 79 | 80 | 0.0151 | 0.0361 | 0.0047 |
| OGRC010 | 80 | 81 | 0.0187 | 0.0361 | 0.0029 |
| OGRC010 | 81 | 82 | 0.0295 | 0.0954 | 0.003 |
| OGRC010 | 82 | 83 | 0.0184 | 0.0347 | 0.0026 |
| OGRC010 | 83 | 84 | 0.0226 | 0.0421 | 0.0022 |
| OGRC010 | 84 | 85 | 0.0288 | 0.0619 | 0.004 |
| OGRC010 | 85 | 86 | 0.0401 | 0.1063 | 0.0046 |
| OGRC010 | 86 | 87 | 0.0351 | 0.0699 | 0.0047 |
| OGRC010 | 87 | 88 | 0.0264 | 0.0609 | 0.0028 |
| OGRC010 | 88 | 89 | 0.0248 | 0.0464 | 0.0027 |
| OGRC010 | 89 | 90 | 0.0343 | 0.0649 | 0.0039 |
| OGRC010 | 90 | 91 | 0.0225 | 0.0419 | 0.0076 |
| OGRC010 | 91 | 92 | 0.0208 | 0.0342 | 0.0035 |
| OGRC010 | 92 | 93 | 0.0306 | 0.0977 | 0.0035 |
| OGRC010 | 93 | 94 | 0.0147 | 0.03 | 0.0033 |
| OGRC010 | 94 | 95 | 0.0109 | 0.0336 | 0.0037 |
| OGRC010 | 95 | 96 | 0.0128 | 0.0318 | 0.0075 |
| OGRC010 | 96 | 97 | 0.0196 | 0.138 | 0.0035 |
| OGRC010 | 97 | 98 | 0.0484 | 0.0508 | 0.0142 |
| OGRC010 | 98 | 99 | 0.5163 | 0.6351 | 0.0351 |
| OGRC010 | 99 | 100 | 1.769 | 1.167 | 0.0199 |
| OGRC010 | 100 | 101 | 0.5766 | 1.0093 | 0.0551 |
| OGRC010 | 101 | 102 | 0.5548 | 1.7634 | 0.0867 |
| OGRC010 | 102 | 103 | 0.5487 | 1.3991 | 0.0595 |
| OGRC010 | 103 | 104 | 0.3188 | 0.4606 | 0.3668 |
| OGRC010 | 104 | 105 | 0.2779 | 0.4838 | 0.1696 |
| OGRC010 | 105 | 106 | 0.8584 | 1.2957 | 0.3179 |

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| Hole_# | From (m) | To (m) | Cu % | Zn % | Pb % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| OGRC010 | 106 | 107 | 0.6802 | 2.1235 | 0.2314 |
| OGRC010 | 107 | 108 | 0.597 | 1.7049 | 0.3537 |
| OGRC010 | 108 | 109 | 0.2906 | 0.5946 | 0.0821 |
| OGRC010 | 109 | 110 | 0.2477 | 0.7005 | 0.0795 |
| OGRC010 | 110 | 111 | 0.425 | 1.1684 | 0.0993 |
| OGRC010 | 111 | 112 | 1.1798 | 1.7192 | 0.0307 |
| OGRC010 | 112 | 113 | 0.4371 | 2.5598 | 0.1123 |
| OGRC010 | 113 | 114 | 0.3077 | 3.1476 | 0.1017 |
| OGRC010 | 114 | 115 | 0.3219 | 0.9117 | 0.1196 |
| OGRC010 | 115 | 116 | 0.5036 | 1.5035 | 0.0683 |
| OGRC010 | 116 | 117 | 0.6143 | 4.0065 | 0.0609 |
| OGRC010 | 117 | 118 | 1.1647 | 3.9399 | 0.0284 |
| OGRC010 | 118 | 119 | 1.0094 | 4.1214 | 0.079 |
| OGRC010 | 119 | 120 | 0.7007 | 1.4405 | 0.0944 |
| OGRC010 | 120 | 121 | 0.4546 | 1.1814 | 0.0499 |
| OGRC010 | 121 | 122 | 0.5382 | 1.7022 | 0.082 |
| OGRC010 | 122 | 123 | 0.6357 | 1.4284 | 0.0814 |
| OGRC010 | 123 | 124 | 0.4935 | 1.2996 | 0.0545 |
| OGRC010 | 124 | 125 | 0.5947 | 1.4652 | 0.0403 |
| OGRC010 | 125 | 126 | 0.4704 | 0.8488 | 0.036 |
| OGRC010 | 126 | 127 | 0.2058 | 0.6476 | 0.0213 |
| OGRC010 | 127 | 128 | 0.1666 | 0.1937 | 0.0085 |
| OGRC010 | 128 | 129 | 0.0164 | 0.0361 | 0.0027 |
| OGRC010 | 129 | 130 | 0.0305 | 0.0361 | 0.0014 |
| OGRC010 | 130 | 131 | 0.0305 | 0.0294 | 0.0006 |
| OGRC010 | 131 | 132 | 0.0291 | 0.0241 | 0.0007 |
| OGRC010 | 132 | 133 | 0.0751 | 0.0523 | 0.0013 |
| OGRC010 | 133 | 134 | 0.0961 | 0.0775 | 0.0019 |
| OGRC010 | 134 | 135 | 0.0192 | 0.0307 | 0.0016 |
| OGRC010 | 135 | 136 | 0.034 | 0.0405 | 0.0013 |
| OGRC010 | 136 | 137 | 0.0328 | 0.0457 | 0.0011 |
| OGRC010 | 137 | 138 | 0.1226 | 0.0986 | 0.0033 |
| OGRC010 | 138 | 139 | 0.0235 | 0.0344 | 0.0024 |
| OGRC010 | 139 | 140 | 0.0529 | 0.05 | 0.0036 |
| OGRC010 | 140 | 141 | 0.0741 | 0.043 | 0.0012 |
| OGRC010 | 141 | 142 | 0.039 | 0.0361 | 0.0017 |
| OGRC010 | 142 | 143 | 0.0639 | 0.06 | 0.0063 |
| OGRC010 | 143 | 144 | 0.0197 | 0.0243 | 0.0208 |
| OGRC010 | 144 | 145 | 1.1044 | 0.6344 | 0.0821 |
| OGRC010 | 145 | 146 | 1.3936 | 1.007 | 0.2237 |
| OGRC010 | 146 | 147 | 1.5283 | 6.9739 | 0.0328 |
| OGRC010 | 147 | 148 | 2.5522 | 6.0311 | 0.0149 |
| OGRC010 | 148 | 149 | 1.7813 | 2.4147 | 0.0579 |
| OGRC010 | 149 | 150 | 1.9641 | 2.8348 | 0.0124 |
| OGRC010 | 150 | 151 | 1.8824 | 1.1437 | 0.0132 |
| OGRC010 | 151 | 152 | 1.9579 | 1.154 | 0.0113 |
| OGRC010 | 152 | 153 | 2.3819 | 1.9693 | 0.0063 |
| OGRC010 | 153 | 154 | 1.6505 | 0.8496 | 0.0141 |
| OGRC010 | 154 | 155 | 1.7896 | 0.7533 | 0.0115 |
| OGRC010 | 155 | 156 | 2.5731 | 0.7798 | 0.0057 |
| OGRC010 | 156 | 157 | 1.0743 | 0.522 | 0.0072 |
| OGRC010 | 157 | 158 | 1.2489 | 0.6573 | 0.0073 |
| OGRC010 | 158 | 159 | 2.0277 | 0.8548 | 0.0337 |

| Hole_# | From (m) | To (m) | Cu % | Zn % | Pb % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| OGRC010 | 159 | 160 | 1.6184 | 0.6927 | 0.0293 |
| OGRC010 | 160 | 161 | 2.0423 | 0.813 | 0.0168 |
| OGRC010 | 161 | 162 | 2.3648 | 0.9693 | 0.0621 |
| OGRC010 | 162 | 163 | 1.9794 | 0.8059 | 0.017 |
| OGRC010 | 163 | 164 | 1.3876 | 0.6023 | 0.0161 |
| OGRC010 | 164 | 165 | 1.7123 | 0.7513 | 0.0091 |
| OGRC010 | 165 | 166 | 0.273 | 0.1262 | 0.0068 |
| OGRC010 | 166 | 167 | 0.0732 | 0.0392 | 0.0017 |
| OGRC010 | 167 | 168 | 0.0963 | 0.0566 | 0.008 |
| OGRC010 | 168 | 169 | 0.2748 | 0.1683 | 0.0105 |
| OGRC010 | 169 | 170 | 0.3473 | 0.1733 | 0.0077 |
| OGRC010 | 170 | 171 | 0.0685 | 0.0722 | 0.0071 |
| OGRC010 | 171 | 172 | 0.1366 | 0.2948 | 0.0113 |
| OGRC010 | 172 | 173 | 0.0748 | 0.1047 | 0.0043 |
| OGRC010 | 173 | 174 | 0.0641 | 0.1072 | 0.0112 |
| OGRC010 | 174 | 175 | 0.6493 | 1.8364 | 0.1933 |
| OGRC010 | 175 | 176 | 1.8192 | 2.8862 | 0.0302 |
| OGRC010 | 176 | 177 | 2.4318 | 1.6216 | 0.0133 |
| OGRC010 | 177 | 178 | 0.5808 | 0.4174 | 0.0313 |
| OGRC010 | 178 | 179 | 0.4092 | 0.3018 | 0.0324 |
| OGRC010 | 179 | 180 | 0.1948 | 0.1935 | 0.0232 |
| OGRC010 | 180 | 181 | 0.209 | 1.4234 | 0.2049 |
| OGRC010 | 181 | 182 | 0.1091 | 1.8833 | 0.1823 |
| OGRC010 | 182 | 183 | 0.1741 | 1.8903 | 0.0728 |
| OGRC010 | 183 | 184 | 0.4015 | 0.8149 | 0.1371 |
| OGRC010 | 184 | 185 | 0.3361 | 0.4772 | 0.0174 |
| OGRC010 | 185 | 186 | 0.5919 | 0.3926 | 0.0078 |
| OGRC010 | 186 | 187 | 0.1121 | 0.3759 | 0.0029 |
| OGRC010 | 187 | 188 | 0.2208 | 0.2482 | 0.0046 |
| OGRC010 | 188 | 189 | 0.0521 | 0.1779 | 0.0012 |
| OGRC010 | 189 | 190 | 0.1701 | 0.3805 | 0.0028 |
| OGRC010 | 190 | 191 | 0.1916 | 0.5986 | 0.0064 |
| OGRC010 | 191 | 192 | 0.1164 | 0.438 | 0.061 |
| OGRC010 | 192 | 193 | 0.0168 | 0.0862 | 0.0091 |
| OGRC010 | 193 | 194 | 0.0479 | 0.3031 | 0.0038 |
| OGRC010 | 194 | 195 | 0.0197 | 0.0524 | 0.0023 |
| OGRC010 | 195 | 196 | 0.0451 | 0.139 | 0.0026 |
| OGRC010 | 196 | 197 | 0.029 | 0.1017 | 0.0028 |
| OGRC010 | 197 | 198 | 0.0907 | 0.2281 | 0.0068 |
| OGRC010 | 198 | 199 | 0.0102 | 0.0315 | 0.0034 |
| OGRC010 | 199 | 200 | 0.02 | 0.0465 | 0.0028 |
| OGRC010 | 200 | 201 | 0.0242 | 0.0507 | 0.0016 |
| OGRC010 | 201 | 202 | 0.0495 | 0.1061 | 0.0036 |
| OGRC010 | 202 | 203 | 0.0224 | 0.0539 | 0.0017 |
| OGRC010 | 203 | 204 | 0.0334 | 0.0642 | 0.0034 |
| OGRC010 | 204 | 205 | 0.0325 | 0.0452 | 0.0023 |
| OGRC010 | 205 | 206 | 0.0116 | 0.0486 | 0.0017 |
| OGRC010 | 206 | 207 | 0.0135 | 0.0321 | 0.0016 |
| OGRC010 | 207 | 208 | 0.0087 | 0.0213 | 0.0032 |
| OGRC010 | 208 | 209 | 0.0031 | 0.008 | 0.0024 |
| OGRC010 | 209 | 210 | 0.0058 | 0.0191 | 0.0023 |
| OGRC010 | 210 | 211 | 0.0069 | 0.0395 | 0.0015 |
| OGRC010 | 211 | 212 | 0.0054 | 0.3675 | 0.0018 |

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Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Sampling techniques* | • *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>• *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where* | RC Drilling<br>• Reverse Circulation (RC) was used to obtain samples collected in a large green bag (for a bulk sample) and a smaller calico 1m split sample for each metre drilled.<br>• Chip samples were collected using a sieve for each metre drilled and retained in a plastic chip tray that were used to complete geological logging and mineralisation visual estimates.<br>• A portable XRF instrument (Olympus Vanta) was used to assess Cu and Zn levels in green bags for each metre drilled.<br>• Reported intercepts calculated using a 0.1% Cu cut-off with maximum 4m internal dilution.<br>• All samples that exceeded either 0.1% Cu or 0.1% Zn were selected for individual 1m samples.<br>• 4m composite samples were collected for all intervals that did not exceed 0.1% Cu or 0.1% Zn. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.* | • Spear sampling was used to collect 4m composite samples.<br>• QAQC standards (blank, reference and duplicate) were included routinely, alternating every 25 samples.<br>• All samples have been dispatched to Bureau Veritas in Adelaide for conventional multi-element and fire assay analysis (see Quality of Assay Data section below for further details).<br>• Rock chip samples were collected by selecting multiple small chips from each outcrop to produce a representative sample..<br><br>pXRF Analysis / Sampling<br>• Portable XRF (pXRF) readings were collected using an Olympus Vanta analyser in 3-beam, Geochem mode. Single measurements were taken for each 1m RC bulk sample bag (green bag).<br>• pXRF results were used for rapid geochemical screening to determine mineralised zones and sample intervals. Data are indicative/qualitative and not a substitute for laboratory assays.<br>• Data collected for 45 seconds for each sample (15 seconds per beam). |
| *Drilling techniques* | • *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g.* | • All holes were completed using the RC drilling technique by GeoDrill and Stark Drilling using a 5.5'' face sampling bit. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).* | • All holes were surveyed during drilling using a GyroMaster north-seeking gyro tool. |
| *Drill sample recovery* | • *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.* | • RC sample recoveries were visually estimated for each metre with poor or wet samples recorded in drill and sample log sheets. The sample cyclone was routinely cleaned at the end of each 6m rod and when deemed necessary.<br>• No relationship has been determined between sample recoveries and grade and there is insufficient data to determine if there is a sample bias. |
| *Logging* | • *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*<br>• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | • Geological logging of RC drill holes was done on a visual basis with logging including lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure, weathering, oxidation, magnetic susceptibility etc.<br>• Logging of RC drill samples is qualitative and based on the presentation of representative drill chips retained for all 1m sample intervals in the chip trays.<br>• All drillholes were geologically logged in their entirety.<br>• A portable XRF instrument (Olympus Vanta) was used to facilitate identification of mineralized intervals where visual mineralisation was difficult to identify. |
| *Sub-sampling* | • *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* | • 1m cone split samples were collected for all metres at the time of drilling from the drill rig mounted cone splitter. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *techniques and sample preparation* | • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*<br>• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | • The sample size is considered appropriate for the mineralisation style, application and analytical techniques used. |
| *Quality of assay data and laboratory tests* | • *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*<br>• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*<br>• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.* | pXRF:<br>• Primary analytical method: Olympus Vanta Vanta VMR model 3 Beam GeoChem mode using manufacturer default beam settings.<br>• Sample positioning & measurement approach: The analyser nose cap was held in firm contact with the 1m RC green bags. Single readings were collected on each sample.<br>• Measurement environment (temperature):All measurements were conducted outdoors in the cooler early mornings to reduce temperature-related errors.<br>• Calibration/standardisation: The instrument operated on factory calibration with no user-applied matrix corrections. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | • QAQC: Prior to use, manufacturer-supplied silica blanks were analysed to check for contamination/carry-over and to confirm instrument function. On an Olympus supplied standard, repeat spot analyses were taken to assess repeatability. The instrument window and sample contact area were checked/cleaned between readings as required.<br>• Data treatment (raw vs corrected): Reported pXRF values are raw instrument outputs from Geochem mode; no post-hoc corrections were applied.<br><br>Sampling:<br>• QAQC standards, blanks and duplicates were routinely included at a rate of 1 per 25 samples.<br>• Further internal laboratory QAQC procedures included internal batch standards and blanks.<br>• pXRF results are preliminary and will be confirmed by laboratory assays for any material exploration results reported under the JORC Code. |
| *Verification of sampling and assaying* | • *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | • pXRF readings are intended as screening data only. No independent verification of pXRF values has been undertaken. Laboratory analyses (when completed) will be used to verify and report significant results.<br>• QAQC duplicate samples were inserted every 75 samples as part of the routine QAQC sampling procedure. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Location of data points* | • *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | • Drill hole collars are surveyed with a handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 3m which is considered sufficient for drill hole location accuracy.<br>• Co-ordinates are in GDA94 datum, Zone 53.<br>• Downhole depths are in metres measured downhole from the collar location on surface.<br>• Topographic control has an accuracy of 2m based on detailed satellite imagery derived DTM or on laser altimeter data collected from aeromagnetic surveys. |
| *Data spacing and distribution* | • *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | • No specific drillhole spacing was used for the Phase 2 program. Individual hole locations were selected based on specific geological and geophysical targets.<br>• It is too early to establish if drillhole spacing is sufficient to establish geological continuity.<br>• 4m composite samples were completed on intervals that did not exceed 0.1% Cu or 0.1% Zn in pXRF analysis. |
| *Orientation of data in relation to geological structure* | • *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*<br>• *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to* | • It is unknown whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling as interpretation of quantitative measurements of mineralised zones/structures has not yet been completed.<br>• The drilling is oriented perpendicular to the lithological strike except for OGRC010 that drilled at an oblique angle to |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.* | stratigraphic strike. |
| *Sample security* | • *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | • Each sample was put into a tied off calico bag and then several placed in large plastic “polyweave” bags which were zip tied closed.<br>• Samples have been driven to the Bureau Veritas laboratory in Adelaide by Northline Transport. |
| *Audits or reviews* | • *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | • Continuous improvement internal reviews of sampling techniques and procedures are ongoing. No external audits have been performed. |

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Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Mineral tenement and land tenure status* | • *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*<br>• *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.* | • Tenement includes Oonagalabi (EL32279) for a total of 145.3km$^2$ and 46 sub-blocks.<br>• EL32279 is owned by Kalk Exploration Pty. Ltd., a 100% owned entity of Litchfield Minerals Limited. The tenement is located approximately 125km northeast of Alice Springs on pastoral leases.<br>• The tenement is in good standing and there are no known impediments. |
| *Exploration done by other parties* | • *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | • A summary of previous EL32279 exploration and mining is presented below:<br>• Oonagalabi was discovered in the 1930's. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | • In 1970, Russgar Minerals completed regional mag-rad survey, VLF_EM survey, ground magnetic survey, single line resistivity traverse and 14 drillholes.<br>• In 1971, Geopeko completed limited IP.<br>• 1979, Amoco completed photo-interpretation, rock chip sampling and drilling (8 holes).<br>• 1981 D'Dor Mining NL completed limited dipole-dipole IP.<br>• Between 1990 – 1996 on EL 6940 Clarence River Finance Group explored for garnet in the Florence and Maud Creeks, collecting 15 samples that averaged 4.4% garnet<br>• Between 1997 – 2000 on EL 9420 Clarence River Finance Group completed garnet exploration north of Oonagalabi EL32279. In 2007, ML 22624 was applied for to cover the central Oonagalabi deposit and surrounding proximal alluvial systems (outside 2025 bulk sampling area). No work was completed and the ML was relinquished in 2019.<br>• Silex 2009 completed pole-dipole IP 1 x diamond hole. |
| *Geology* | • *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | • The Oonagalabi-type mineralisation is considered to be either skarn-related, sediment-hosted or carbonate replacement with potential for high-grade remobilised breccia zones similar to the Jervois deposit. EL32279 falls within one of Geoscience Australia's IOCG high potential zones. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | • The project lies within the Harts Range that represents a package of multiply deformed and metamorphosed sedimentary and igneous intrusive rock. |
| *Drill hole Information* | • *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*<br>  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*<br>  ○ *hole length.*<br>• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.* | • See Appendix 1 for collar and hole orientation data.<br>• See Figures 1, 3 for spatial distribution of drillholes. |
| *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 data aggregation methods used.<br>• Reported assay intervals used a minimum 0.1% Cu and 0.1% Zn cut-off with a maximum of 4m of internal dilution below either 0.1% Cu or 0.1% Zn. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.*<br>• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | |
| *Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths* | • *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').* | • Where possible and known the drilling is oriented perpendicular to the lithological strike and dip of the target rock unit, except for OGRC010 that drilled at an oblique angle to strike.<br>• It is unknown whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures as no measurable structures are recorded in drill chips.<br>• The OGRC010 intercepts are not considered true thickness intervals and the complex folding of the system makes it difficult at this stage to determine what the true thickness of the intercept is.<br>• No quantitative measurements of mineralised zones/structures exist, and all drill intercepts are reported as down hole length in metres, true width unknown. |
| *Diagrams* | • *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery* | • See figures within the main body of the announcement. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *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.* | • All available relevant information is presented. |
| *Other substantive exploration data* | • *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.* | • See the main body of this report for all pertinent observations and interpretations. |
| *Further work* | • *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*<br>• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.* | Future planned exploration includes:<br>• Completion of Phase 2 RC drilling program<br>• Inaugural diamond drilling program<br>• Inferred resource calculation. |