ASX ANNOUNCEMENT – 31st October 2025

200 Metre Copper-Zinc Zone Demonstrates System Scale and Continuity at Oonagalabi

Highlights

- Hole OGRC014 intersected at least 200 m of continuous mineralisation from 13m, including 189 m from 36 m averaging ~1 % chalcopyrite(cpy) and ~1.5 % sphalerite(sph), for a total of over ~1.0 % combined Cu + Zn across the full interval. The oxide zone above this hosts a 23 m section from 13–36 m containing ~1 % malachite (Appendix 1–2; Figures 1–2).
- Within this 200m, visual[1] logging records 59m at ~2% cpy and ~3% sph[2] from 36m nested within a broader ~100 m zone at ~1.5% combined Cu+Zn metal content, indicating a thick, high-tenor core within a larger mineralised envelope.This hole infers a further >300m strike length and >180m vertical extent of mineralisation between OGRC010 and OGRC014.
- The Planned step-out drilling in November, 300m south of OGRC010 aims to extend high-grade continuity to ~600m.
- Hole OGRC013 (7P) at Bomb Diggity intersected finely disseminated chalcopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite in the upper 40m, strongly indicating the area's fertility.
- IP and Ground electromagnetics to commence 1 November 2025 to map the full scale and refine follow-up drill targeting at VT2 and Bomb Diggity.

Managing Director Comment – Matthew Pustahya

"Hole 14 has delivered in a big way with +200m of logged mineralisation, including a logged ~59m interval around 2.5% Cu+Zn content which shows further scale and grade in a single hit.

We've now demonstrated >300m of strike and 200 m of vertical continuity. The next hole, 300m southwest, is positioned to assess whether this extends into a ~600 m corridor of high-grade mineralisation.

We're dialling the drill bit in across the Oonagalabi Main Zone, and the footprint is shaping up as a large system. Over the coming months we'll run an accelerated, systematic program to tie VT2, VT1, Silverado and adjacent targets together and probe the deeper architecture, including testing for potential concealed driver feeding the hydrothermal system

We're chasing a large system than just Oonagalabi main zone & everything is starting to align, sulphides, structure and geophysics. With high-definition IP underway in early November and ground EM after

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[1] *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. Assays are expected in 5 weeks.*

[2] *1% cpy equates to approximately 0.35% copper content, while 1% sph corresponds to around 0.67% total zinc content*

that, we're zeroing in on the core of what is shaping up to be a large, fertile mineral system. Further drilling across the area is planned for early to mid-November, so plenty of news flow to come"

Drilling Discussion

Hole OGRC014 (figure1) has delivered one of Oonagalabi's strongest results to date, intersecting >200 m of continuous sulphide mineralisation. Visual logging indicates an overall ~1% chalcopyrite and ~1.5% sphalerite through a 189 m interval from 36m. Within this, a 59 m zone from 36 m carries ~2% chalcopyrite and ~3% sphalerite, nested within a broader ~100 m run at ~1.5% total metal content. The consistent tenor over substantial thicknesses points to a robust, laterally persistent system..

The zinc-dominant character in OGRC014 is geologically meaningful and consistent with metal zonation associated with folding and remobilisation across the Oonagalabi corridor. Such zonation commonly vectors toward copper-rich centres in large polymetallic systems and is a useful guide for ongoing targeting.

Positioned 170m north of OGRC010 (which returned stronger copper tenor[3]), OGRC014 further pushes the inferred mineralised corridor another >300 m along strike and at least 200 m deep. In November, we're planning a step-out hole ~300 m south of OGRC010 to test the continuity of structure; success with comparable mineralisation would extend the understanding of a coherent, high-grade trend approaching 600m of strike.

Our integrated modelling of Induced Polarisation (IP) in 2D and 3D, coupled with all drilling to date, indicates some understanding of the overall dip, however, the spacing and geometry of the fold repetitions remain unresolved, which makes the system more challenging to target precisely. The immediate objective is to acquire the datasets that only drilling can provide. We are undertaking a series of carefully positioned holes to assess fold spacing, refine true thickness and locate the highest-grade portions of the Oonagalabi main zone.

[3] *ASX Announcement – 13 October 2025 - 100m+ Copper Sulphide Mineralisation Intersected Hole 10*

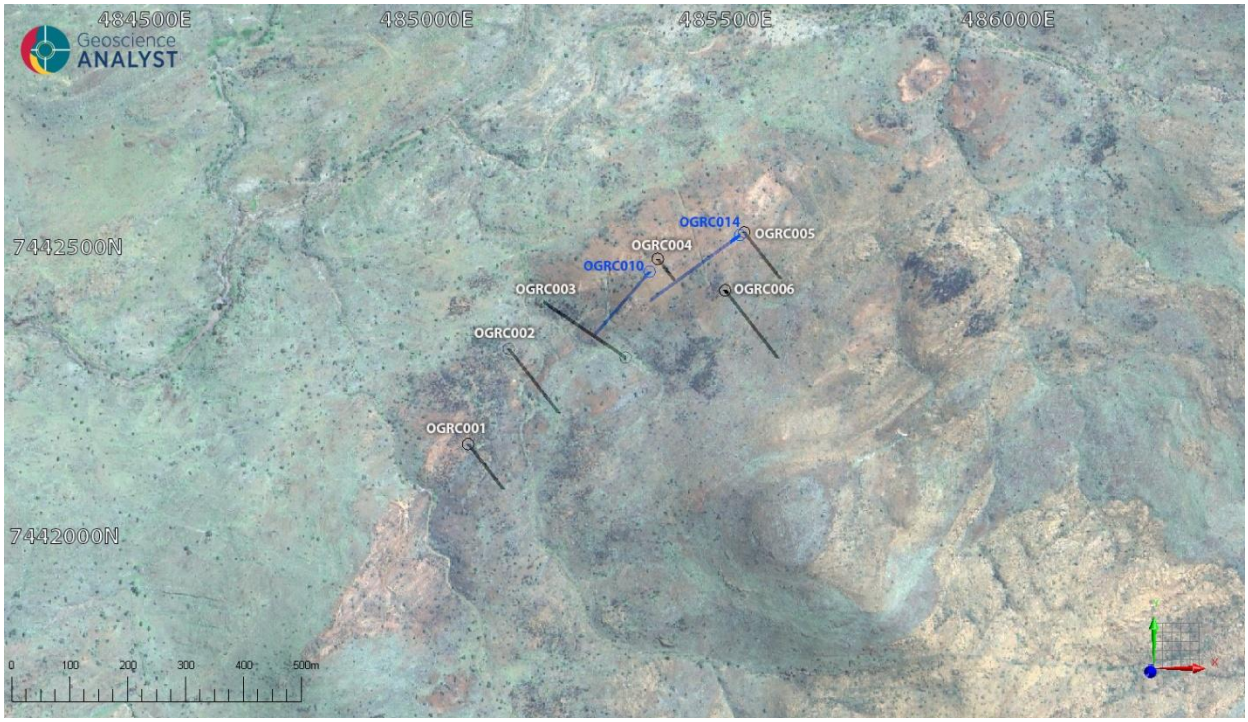

Figure 1. *Oonagalabi main zone phase two drill hole location (OGRC010 & OGRC014) also includes Phase 1 drill holes l OGRC01,OGRC02,OGRC03,OGRC04,OGRC05,OGRC06.*

Bomb Diggity Cluster – Hole OGRC013 (7P)

Hole OGRC013 **(figure2)** tested coincident magnetic and gravity highs within the Bomb-Diggity VTEM conductivity cluster. The upper 40 m intersected finely disseminated chalcopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite, indicating a sulphide-fertile corridor.

Why this matters geologically:

- Coincident magnetic-gravity-conductivity supports a dense, magnetic intrusive centre with a conductive sulphide halo, exactly what we expect from a mineralised intrusion driving metal-rich fluids.
- Disseminated Cu–Fe sulphides over 40 m demonstrate a footprint of fertility and fluid flow, providing vectors toward thicker, higher-grade accumulations along feeder structures and intrusive contacts.
- The alignment of sulphides validates the geophysical model. Using the original VTEM data a conductivity plate model interpretation will now be done over this area, sharpening our focus for the next phase of drilling.

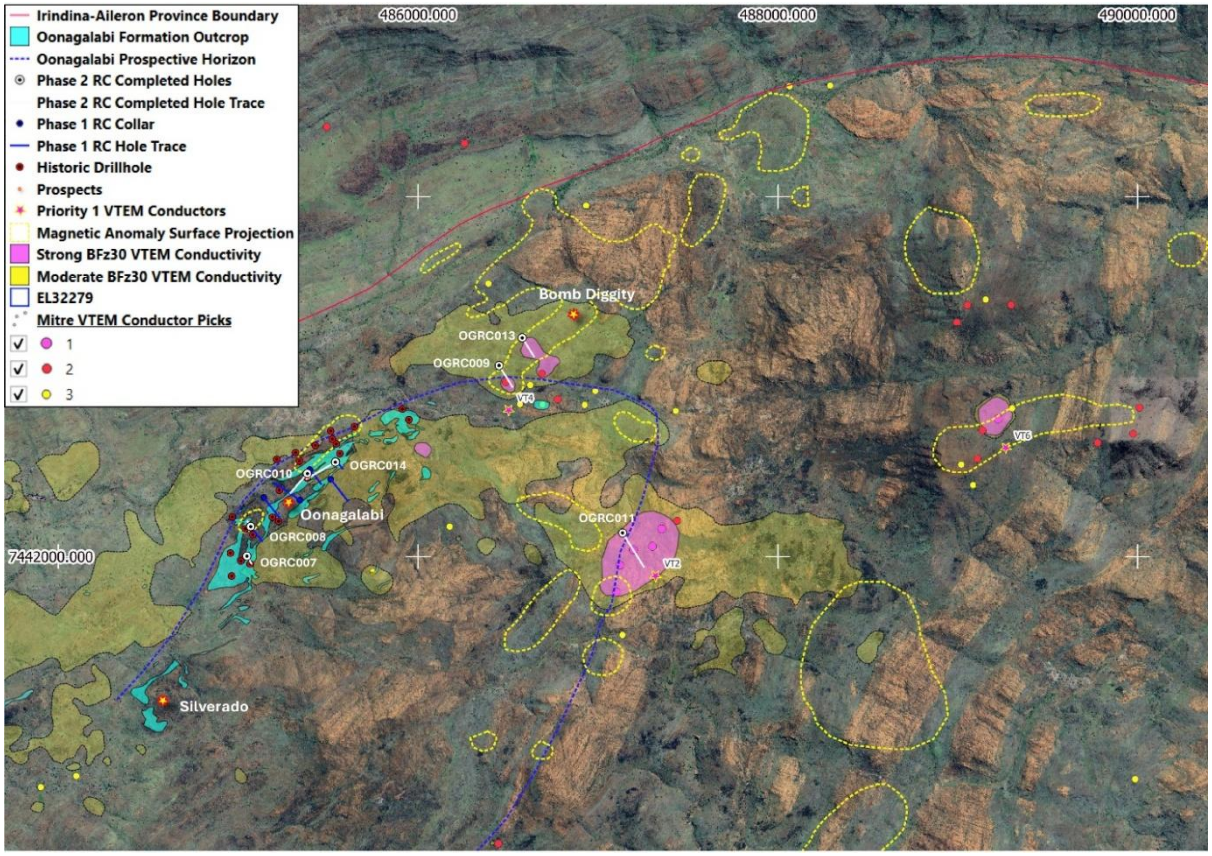

Figure 2 – Drill hole locations from the current campaign, highlighting VTEM conductivity features, magnetic outlines, and priority conductor targets.

Next steps:

High-definition Induced Polarisation (IP) starting on Sunday 2nd November and ground electromagnetics (EM) starting mid-November will tighten conductor geometry and target feeder zones and intrusive margins to assist the Company in pursuing thicker, higher-grade copper-zinc sulphides in follow-up holes.

Important note: Both Bomb Diggity holes (OGRC009 and OGRC013) steepened during drilling and consequently failed to adequately test the main magnetic target. The area remains very strong and now high-definition IP and ground EM and VTEM plate modelling are now scheduled to tighten the inversion model, refine conductor geometry and sharpen drill vectors for follow-up drilling.

Next Steps & News

- Conduct **IP (1 November)**, then **Ground EM**, to refine conductor geometry.
- Hole 10 assays
- Further drilling

- VT1 DHEM results
- Integrate new geophysical and geological data to guide next-phase of drilling on the thickest sulphide zones.

Operational update

Further drilling is scheduled for early mid-November, pending Bullion Drilling's arrival. We've planned four additional holes to complete the original program, advancing VT2 using the new DHEM data, stepping out from the Oonagalabi Main Zone, and testing the north-eastern conductors (including 17P) that the last operator couldn't access. The Company is moving quickly to execute this work and advance the discovery across the wider area.

Assays for Hole 10 are anticipated in around 10 days, following delays with the freight company, which took more than 10 days to transport the samples to the Adelaide laboratory. Plenty of news flow to come.

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. OGRC014 Geological Log

HOLE_ID	From	To	CPY %	Minz type	Grain size	SPH %	Minz type	Grain size	Mal%	Py%	Po%	Comments
OGRC014	0	1										Fine- to medium-grained amphibole-feldspar intrusive rock
OGRC014	1	2										Medium-grained garnet quartzite
OGRC014	2	7										Unaltered / unmineralised qtz-feld-bt gneiss
OGRC014	7	13										Massive phlogopite-lighter green amphibole and dark pyroxene
OGRC014	13	16							0.1			Massive, foliated phlog-pyroxene alteration with trace diss mal
OGRC014	16	18										Unaltered(?) fine-grained amphibolite
OGRC014	18	20							2			Moderately weathered calc-silicate with 2% diss malachite
OGRC014	20	21							1			As above with only 1% malachite
OGRC014	21	22							1			As above with 8% clear qtz veins
OGRC014	22	25							1			Weathered and oxidised calc-silicates with 1% disseminated malachite and trace azurite
OGRC014	25	29										Unaltered/unmineralised, fine-grained amphibolite?
OGRC014	29	36							1			Moderately weathered, weakly oxidised massive coarse-grained anthophyllite with 0.5 - 1% diss malachite
OGRC014	36	37	4	DS	FG	2	DS	FG				Slightly weathewred marble with 3% diss fine-grained chalcopyrite
OGRC014	37	38	5	DS	FG	2	DS	FG			2	Marble with disseminated ol-amph alteration and 7% disseminated sulphides
OGRC014	38	40	3	DS	FG	2	DS	FG		1		As above with less sulphides
OGRC014	40	41	3	DS	FG	2	DS	FG				Quartz-biotite gneiss with disseminated sulphides
OGRC014	41	42	2	DFS	CS	1	DS	FG				Massive green amphibole-anthophyllite-phlogopite calc-silicate alteration
OGRC014	42	43	2	DS	FG	5	DS	FG			1	Amphibole(?) rich calc-silicate with 7% sulphides
OGRC014	43	45	1.5	DS	FG	7	DS	FG				Massive green amphibole-anthophyllite-phlogopite calc-silicate alteration
OGRC014	45	47	1.5	DS	FG	4	DS	FG			0.5	Massive marble with moderate disseminated olivine
OGRC014	47	48	1.5	DS	FG	3	DS	FG			0.5	Massive green amphibole-anthophyllite-phlogopite calc-silicate alteration
OGRC014	48	49	1	DS	FG	4	DS	FG			1	Massive green amphibole-anthophyllite-phlogopite calc-silicate alteration
OGRC014	49	50	0.5	DS	FG	4	DS	FG			0.5	Massive green amphibole-anthophyllite-phlogopite calc-silicate alteration
OGRC014	50	52	1.5	DS	FG	1.5	DS	FG			0.1	Massive green amphibole-anthophyllite-phlogopite calc-silicate alteration
OGRC014	52	61	1.5	DS	FG	2	DS	FG			1	Massive green amphibole-anthophyllite-phlogopite calc-silicate alteration
OGRC014	61	68	1.5	DS	FG	4	DS	FG			1	Massive green amphibole-anthophyllite-phlogopite calc-silicate alteration
OGRC014	68	72	1.5	DS	FG	3	DS	FG			1	Massive green amphibole-anthophyllite-phlogopite calc-silicate alteration
OGRC014	72	75	1.5	DS	FG	3	DS	FG			1	Massive green amphibole-anthophyllite-phlogopite calc-silicate alteration
OGRC014	75	78	1.5	DS	FG	3	DS	FG			1	Massive green amphibole-anthophyllite-phlogopite calc-silicate alteration
OGRC014	78	80	1.5	DS	FG	3	DS	FG			1	Mixed marble with moderate pervasive calc-silicate replacement alteration
OGRC014	80	86	1.5	DS	FG	3	DS	FG			1	Massive amphibole-pyroxene-phlogopite calc-silicate alteration
OGRC014	86	95	1.5	DS	FG	3	DS	FG			1	Marble intermixed with 50% calc-silicate alteration
OGRC014	95	98	0.5	DS	MG	0.5	DS	FG			0.5	Massive fine-grained amphibolite intrusive(?) with minor disseminated sulphdies
OGRC014	98	100	0.5	DS	MG	0.5	DS	FG			0.5	Massive amphibole-anthophyllite-phlogopite calc-silicate alteration with 5% QV and 1.5% sulphides
OGRC014	100	101	0.5	DS	MG	0.5	DS	FG			0.5	Massive anthophyllite-phlogopite-amphibole calc-silicate alteration
OGRC014	101	102	0.5	DS	MG	0.5	DS	FG			0.5	Massive anthophyllite-dark pyroxene-amphibole alteration'
OGRC014	102	105	0.5	DS	MG	0.5	DS	FG			0.5	Massive lighter green amphibole alteration
OGRC014	105	106	0.5	DS	MG	0.5	DS	FG			0.5	Massive anthophyllite alteration
OGRC014	106	107	0.5	DS	MG	0.5	DS	FG			0.5	Massive amphibole-pyroxene-anthophyllite alteration
OGRC014	107	113	0.5	DS	MG	0.5	DS	FG			0.5	Garnet quartzite with weak-mod pervasive pale green amphibole(?) alteration, 5% mg-cg red garnet
OGRC014	113	114	0.5	DS	MG	0.5	DS	FG			0.5	Massive dark green amphibolite with minor zones of chunky, massive chalcopyrite
OGRC014	114	115	0.5	DS	MG	0.5	DS	FG			0.5	Massive, light green amphibole, diss dark pyroxene with abundant disseminated fine-grained pyrrhotite.
OGRC014	115	117	0.5	DS	MG	0.5	DS	FG			0.5	Massive, mod magnetic amphibolite intrusive with minor zones of chunky, massive chalcopyrite veins.
OGRC014	117	118	7	DS	MG	2	DS	FG			0.5	Massive, mod magnetic amphibolite intrusive with minor zones of chunky, massive chalcopyrite veins.
OGRC014	118	119	1	DS	MG	3	DS	FG			0.5	Massive, mod magnetic amphibolite intrusive with minor zones of chunky, massive chalcopyrite veins.
OGRC014	119	126	1	DS	MG	3	DS	FG			0.5	Massive olivine(?) +/- dark pyroxene altered amphibolite with minor zones of massive chalcopyrite clots.
OGRC014	126	135	0.5	DS	FG	0.5	DS	FG			0.5	Amphibolite with weak-mod zones of pervasive lighter coloured amphibole alteration(?)
OGRC014	135	137	0.5	DS	FG	0.5	DS	FG			0.5	Massive anthophyllite - quartz alteration
OGRC014	137	142	0.5	DS	FG	0.5	DS	FG			0.5	Massive amphibolite with minor lighter green alteration on fracture surfaces
OGRC014	142	144	0.5	DS	FG	0.5	DS	FG			0.5	Massive qtz-anthophylltie alteration
OGRC014	144	147	0.5	DS	FG	1.5	DS	FG			0.5	Massive anthophyllite-qtz-amphibole alteration
OGRC014	147	148	0.5	DS	FG	1.5	DS	FG			0.5	Sheared(?) lighter green amphibole-phlogopite alteration with strong foliation fabric, recrystallized cpy
OGRC014	148	149.5	0.5	DS	FG	1.5	DS	FG			0.5	Massive amphibolite
OGRC014	149.5	157	0.5	DS	FG	1.5	DS	FG			0.5	Weak diss px-ol-amph altered marble
OGRC014	157	163	0.3	DS	FG	0.5	DS	FG			0.5	Mass amphibolite intrusive with wk pervasive lighter green amphibole alteration, trace py-cpy on fractures
OGRC014	163	169	0.3	DS	FG	0.5	DS	FG			0.5	Marble with weak disseminated olivine replacement
OGRC014	169	180	0.3	DS	FG	0.5	DS	FG			0.5	Massive marble with moderate disseminated dark pyroxene +/- light coloured olivine alteration
OGRC014	180	181	0.5	DS	FG	0.5	DS	FG			0.5	
OGRC014	181	183	0.5	DS	FG	0.5	DS	FG			0.5	
OGRC014	183	191	0.5	DS	FG	0.5	DS	FG			0.5	Foliated anthophyllite-phlogopite-amphibole alteration
OGRC014	191	205	0.5	DS	FG	0.5	DS	FG			0.5	Massive, foliated anthophyllite alteration
OGRC014	205	208	0.5	DS	FG	0.5	DS	FG			0.5	Massive amphibole - anthophyllite altered amphibolite intrusion
OGRC014	208	220	0.1	DS	FG	0.3	DS	FG			0.1	Mass amphibolite w/ weak pervasive lighter green amphibole alteration, cut by minor py-cpy veinlets
OGRC014	220	223	0.1	DS	FG	0.3	DS	FG			0.1	Massive marble with weak-mod disseminated px +/- ol alteration
OGRC014	223	225	0.1	DS	FG	0.3	DS	FG			0.1	Massive anthophyllite alteration
OGRC014	225	238										Unaltered, dark coloured qtz-bt-feld-gar gneiss with minor interbanded pink feld-qtz gneiss
OGRC014	238	239										Amphibolite intrusion
OGRC014	239	244										Unaltered / unmineralised
OGRC014	244	245										As above with moderate white, grasey clay (talc?)
OGRC014	245	249										Unaltered, dominantly pink/red feld-qtz gneiss and interbanded qtz-bt-feld-garn gneiss. Wk diss hem
OGRC014	249	262.5										
OGRC014	262.5	265										
OGRC014	265	270										Massive dark green amphibolite with possibly 5% pale green plagioclase crystals
OGRC014	270	288										End of Hole, Unaltered qtz-bt-feld-garn gneiss with minor interbanded pink feld-qtz gneiss

CPY = Chalcopyrite, SPH = Sphalerite, Py = Pyrite, Po = Pyrrhotite

Appendix 2. OGRC014 drillhole collar information

Completed Hole ID	Prospect	Hole_Type	Final_Depth	Orig_Grid_ID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azi_Mag	Azi_TN
OGRC014	Oonagalabi	RC	288	GDA94_53	485540	7442524	869	-50	234	240

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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g.*	RC Drilling • Reverse Circulation (RC) was used to obtain samples collected in a large green bag (for a bulk sample) and a smaller calico 1m split sample for each metre drilled. • Chip samples were collected using a sieve for each metre drilled and retained in a plastic chip tray that were used to complete geological logging and mineralisation visual estimates. • A portable XRF instrument (Olympus Vanta) was used to assess Cu and Zn levels in green bags for each metre drilled. • Reported intercepts calculated using a 0.1% Cu cut-off with maximum 4m internal dilution. • All samples that exceeded either 0.1% Cu or 0.1% Zn were selected for individual 1m samples. • 4m composite samples were collected for all intervals that did not exceed 0.1% Cu or 0.1% Zn. • Spear sampling was used to collect 4m composite samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• QAQC standards (blank, reference and duplicate) were included routinely, alternating every 25 samples. • All samples have been dispatched to Bureau Veritas in Adelaide for conventional multi-element and fire assay analysis (see Quality of Assay Data section below for further details). • Rock chip samples were collected by selecting multiple small chips from each outcrop to produce a representative sample.
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).*	• All holes were completed using the RC drilling technique by GeoDrill and Stark Drilling using a 5.5'' face sampling bit. • All holes were surveyed during drilling using a GyroMaster north-seeking gyro tool.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC sample recoveries were visually estimated for each metre with poor or wet samples recorded in drill and sample log sheets. The sample cyclone was routinely cleaned at the end of each 6m rod and when deemed necessary. • No relationship has been determined between sample recoveries and grade and there is insufficient data to determine if there is a sample bias.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Geological logging of RC drill holes was done on a visual basis with logging including lithology, alteration, mineralisation, structure, weathering, oxidation, magnetic susceptibility etc. • Logging of RC drill samples is qualitative and based on the presentation of representative drill chips retained for all 1m sample intervals in the chip trays. • All drillholes were geologically logged in their entirety.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• 1m cone split samples were collected for all metres at the time of drilling from the drill rig mounted cone splitter. • The sample size is considered appropriate for the mineralisation style, application and analytical techniques used.
Quality of assay data and	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	pXRF: • No new assay data reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	**Sampling:** • QAQC standards, blanks and duplicates were routinely included at a rate of 1 per 25 samples. • Further internal laboratory QAQC procedures included internal batch standards and blanks.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• QAQC duplicate samples were inserted every 75 samples as part of the routine QAQC sampling procedure.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill hole collars are surveyed with a handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 3m which is considered sufficient for drill hole location accuracy. • Co-ordinates are in GDA94 datum, Zone 53. • Downhole depths are in metres measured downhole from the collar location on surface.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• No specific drillhole spacing was used for the Phase 2 program. Individual hole locations were selected based on specific geological and geophysical targets. • Only a single hole has been drilled at the VT2 conductor and as such no attempts have been made to estimate geological continuity at the prospect other than relying on the modelled VTEM plate that has been proven to host semi-massive and massive sulphides. • 4m composite samples were completed on intervals that did not exceed 0.1% Cu or 0.1% Zn in pXRF analysis.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• This announcement is referring to visual estimates only, no new assay data is reported.
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.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Tenement includes Oonagalabi (EL32279) for a total of 145.3km^2 and 46 sub-blocks. • EL32279 is owned by Kalk Exploration Pty. Ltd., a 100% owned entity of Litchfield Minerals Limited. The tenement is located approximately 125km northeast of Alice Springs on pastoral leases. • The tenement is in good standing and there are no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• A summary of previous EL32279 exploration and mining is presented below: • Oonagalabi was discovered in the 1930's. • In 1970, Russgar Minerals completed regional mag-rad survey, VLF_EM survey, ground magnetic survey, single line resistivity traverse and 14 drillholes. • In 1971, Geopeko completed limited IP. • 1979, Amoco completed photo-interpretation, rock chip sampling and drilling (8 holes).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 1981 D'Dor Mining NL completed limited dipole-dipole IP. • Between 1990 – 1996 on EL 6940 Clarence River Finance Group explored for garnet in the Florence and Maud Creeks, collecting 15 samples that averaged 4.4% garnet • Between 1997 – 2000 on EL 9420 Clarence River Finance Group completed garnet exploration north of Oonagalabi EL32279. In 2007, ML 22624 was applied for to cover the central Oonagalabi deposit and surrounding proximal alluvial systems (outside 2025 bulk sampling area). No work was completed and the ML was relinquished in 2019. • Silex 2009 completed pole-dipole IP 1 x diamond hole.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Oonagalabi-type mineralisation is considered to be either skarn-related, sediment-hosted or carbonate replacement with potential for high-grade remobilised breccia zones similar to the Jervois deposit. EL32279 falls within one of Geoscience Australia's IOCG high potential zones. • The project lies within the Harts Range that represents a package of multiply deformed and metamorphosed sedimentary and igneous intrusive rock.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• See Appendix 1 and 2 for collar and hole orientation data and Figures for relative spatial distribution between holes.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No data aggregation methods used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (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 OGRC014 that drilled at an oblique angle to strike. • It is unknown whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures as no measurable structures are recorded in drill chips. • The OGRC014 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. • No quantitative measurements of mineralised zones/structures exist, and all drill intercepts are reported as down hole length in metres, true width unknown.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• See figures within the main body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All available relevant information is presented.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• See the main body of this report for all pertinent observations and interpretations.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Future planned exploration includes: • Ground EM and IP at VT1, VT2 and Oonagalabi – Bomb Diggity corridor • Phase 3 RC drilling