19 November 2026

LMS Survey Defines Four Shallower Copper and Nickel Priority Areas Around a Deep Conductor

A large conductor on a projected mantle-tapping fault sits beneath the strongest gravity feature, with four shallower conductors on, or near, the structures around it. The LMS field team is on site this week to assess the geology at surface over these conductors.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Four priority areas defined:** the magnetotelluric (MT) and gravity surveys completed through BHP Xplor across an area of about 1,100km^2 has defined four priority areas for follow up orthomagmatic copper–nickel and hydrothermal copper exploration: IA1, IA2, MT4 and MT6.
- **Two deposit styles, one set of pathways:** the areas are relevant to both orthomagmatic copper–nickel sulphides, as found at the Blackadder and Baldrick prospects in the Lloyd Gabbro, and hydrothermal copper, as found at the Basil deposit in the Riddock Amphibolite (not held by Litchfield).
- **Deep conductor on a mantle-tapping structure:** MT5, from about 3km to more than 5km below surface, lies on the projected Mt Mary Fault beneath the most prominent gravity feature, an association Vox Geophysics considers encouraging for a sulphide-bearing interpretation. Graphite is the main alternative and MT5 is too deep to target directly.
- **Boundary conductors, IA1 and IA2:** robust conductors on the Irindina–Aileron shear zone, supported by induction-arrow data. IA1 connects to MT5 at depth. Neither has an associated gravity high.
- **Conductors on gravity highs, MT4 and MT6:** conductive zones in dense, potentially reactive rocks, MT6 within the Riddock Amphibolite, with some evidence of connection to MT5. MT4 is constrained mainly by two stations and MT6 is poorly defined at this stage.
- **MT3:** a broad, strong conductor not explained by cover; its subdued gravity response is less supportive of a sulphide source and its origin is currently unresolved.
- **On the ground this week:** field reconnaissance initiated to test the survey results, to be followed by 3D gravity modelling to test whether MT5 is dense (which would favour sulphides) and closer-spaced surveys aimed at turning the best conductors into drill targets.
- **Wider opportunity:** Litchfield intends to apply the same approach across the eastern Irindina as results, tenure, access and funding allow.

Litchfield Minerals Limited (ASX: LMS) has received Vox Geophysics' final interpretation[1] of its Harts Range magnetotelluric (MT) and gravity surveys in the Irindina Province, Northern Territory, completed through BHP's 2026 Xplor program.[2] The surveys covered a program area of about 1,100km^2 with 101 MT stations and 504 new gravity stations (**Figure 1**).

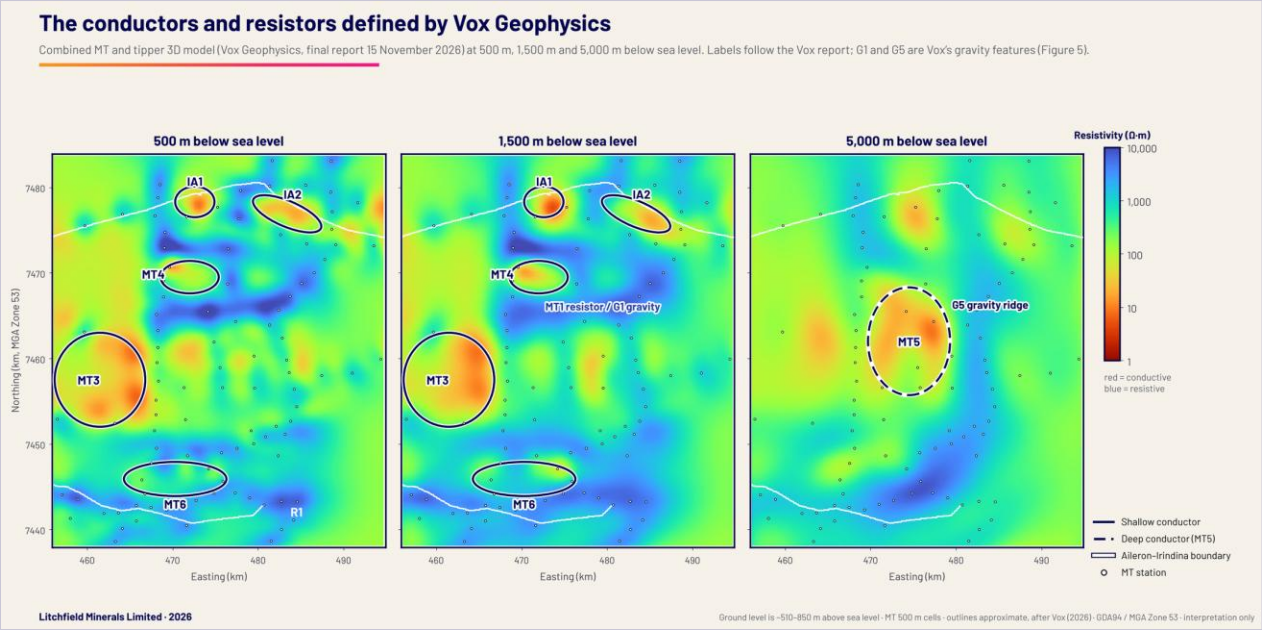


Figure 1: Where the search now focuses. The combined MT and tipper model at 500m, 1,500m and 5,000m below sea level. Ground level is about 510–800m above sea level, so the top slice is roughly 1,000–1,300m below surface. Red is conductive and blue is resistive, on a logarithmic scale. Solid outlines mark the priority areas IA1, IA2, MT4 and MT6 and the unresolved conductor MT3; the dashed outline marks the deep conductor MT5. Outlines are approximate, after Vox Geophysics (2026). These are interpreted conductive features, not mineral discoveries.

Litchfield is exploring for two styles of copper deposits that rely on similar ingredients: a source of metal, a pathway through the crust and rocks where sulphides can form and be trapped. In orthomagmatic copper–nickel deposits, metal-bearing magma rises from the mantle and forms sulphides when it picks up sulphur from the rocks around it. In hydrothermal copper deposits, fluids moving along structures and deposit copper sulphides in favourable layers, contacts and reactive rocks.

Litchfield's earlier work found evidence of mantle-derived magmas, including the Lloyd event, which hosts known nickel–copper–PGE sulphides at the Blackadder and Baldrick prospects (which are outside the Company's tenure).[3] The Riddock Amphibolite, within the survey area, is associated with the Basil copper–cobalt deposit, which is held by Typhon Minerals (not Litchfield).[4]

The new surveys add evidence for the pathway and possible locations where sulphides could have formed or been trapped. The report's interpreted structures are connecting the deep crust with the upper crust, which could have carried both magmas and mineralising fluids. The results indicate that conductive rocks may include sulphur-bearing rocks, although graphite could also explain the conductivity. IA1, IA2, MT4 and MT6 are found where these features coincide (**Figure 1**): IA1 and IA2 on the Irindina–Aileron boundary, and MT4 and MT6 in potentially reactive rocks with gravity highs, with MT6 within the Riddock

Amphibolite. All four conductors are visible in the model from about 500m below sea level, roughly 1,000–1,300m below surface; noting this is a model level, not the top of each conductor or a drilling depth.

The result turns a belt-scale hypothesis into a short list of specific places to test for both magmatic copper–nickel and hydrothermal copper sulphides. The next phase is staged: field reconnaissance and modelling first, more detailed surveys only where the evidence strengthens, and drill testing only once specific targets are defined. Conductivity can also come from graphite, saline fluids or clay, so the conductors do not in themselves establish mineralisation; only further work and, ultimately, drilling can show whether sulphides are present.

Managing Director, Matthew Pustahya, said:

*"This is the result we hoped for from the Xplor program. By testing our Harts Range thesis across a survey area of approximately 1,100km2, we have narrowed one part of a belt-scale exploration opportunity to four priority areas for follow-up (**Figure 2**).*

Our earlier work found evidence of metal-bearing magmas from the mantle in this region. The survey now images the deep structures that could have carried them. MT5 sits on the projected line of a mantle-tapping fault beneath the strongest feature in the gravity data, the kind of long-lived pathway our model needs.

MT5 is too deep to drill, but when you follow the interpreted structures up, you come to some very interesting shallower conductors: IA1 and IA2 on the Irindina–Aileron boundary, and MT4 and MT6 sitting on gravity highs. They could be sulphides and finding out what they are is now our priority.

Those structures matter for both of our models: nickel–copper sulphides from mantle magmas, and hydrothermal copper of the kind found at Basil. MT6 sits within the same Riddock Amphibolite as Basil.

We are clear that conductors have other possible explanations, and that only fieldwork, further surveys and modelling, and ultimately drilling will tell us what is there. That is why our team heads to site this week, while we model the gravity in 3D with the MT to test whether MT5 is dense. The aim is to turn the best of these conductors into drill targets and put our next dollars where the evidence is strongest."

Why the results matter: two deposit styles, one set of pathways

The exploration opportunity lies where the key ingredients for orthomagmatic copper–nickel sulphide deposits and hydrothermal copper deposits come together. The Harts Range survey tested just one of these areas within Litchfield's belt (**Figure 2**) and the Company considers that the results highlight the prospectivity of the wider belt. Litchfield holds a further ~9,000km^2 of ground where the same approach can be applied. Magma provides a potential source of metals and heat, while deep geological structures provide pathways for magma and mineralising fluids. Interaction between sulphur-bearing rocks and magmas can promote the formation of sulphides that collect copper and nickel, while favourable structures and reactive rocks can help focus and trap copper carried by hydrothermal fluids. The

challenge is identifying where those sulphides may have accumulated and been preserved at explorable depths (**Figure 3**).[3] The table below sets out the evidence for each part of the model before the survey, what the survey adds, and what is still to be established.

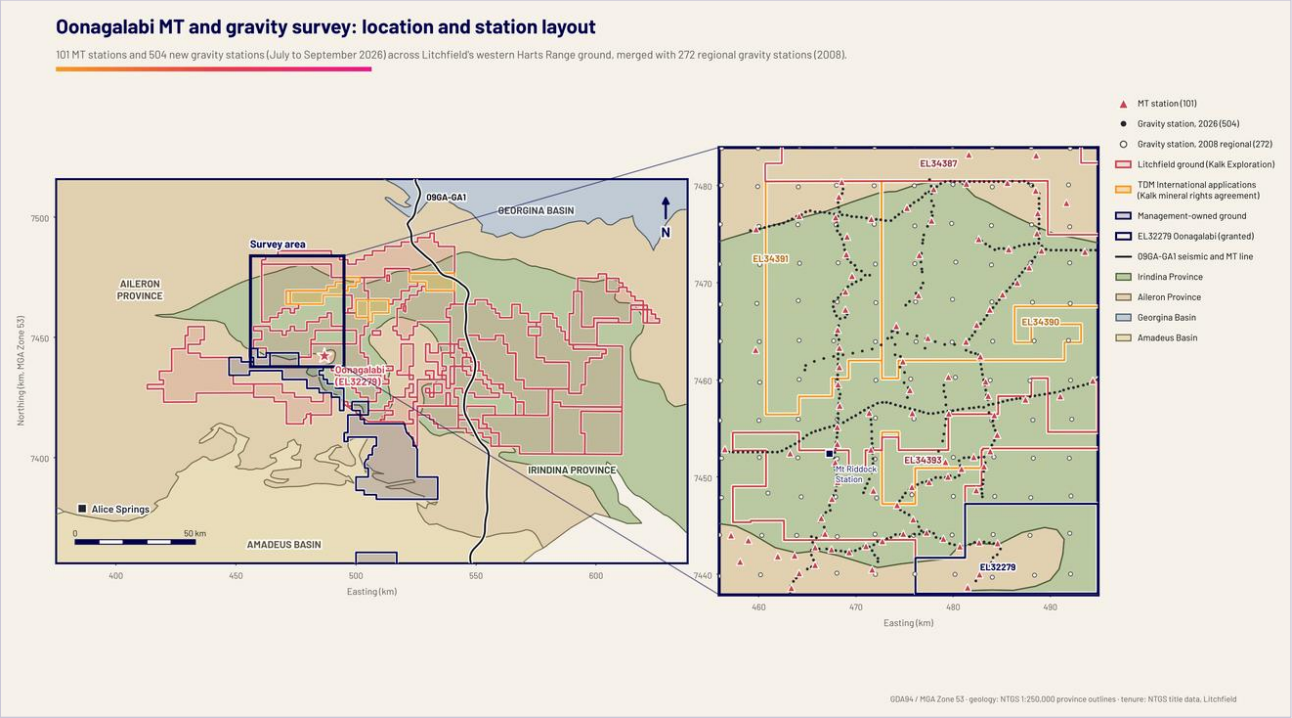


Figure 2: The area investigated. The regional map places the survey within Litchfield's Harts Range ground; the detailed map shows the measurement locations. The dataset comprises 101 MT stations, 504 new gravity stations and 272 regional gravity stations. Coverage is uneven, with gravity measurements following access routes. Company tenure and application status are detailed in Appendix 1. Geological outlines: NTGS; coordinates: GDA94 / MGA Zone 53.

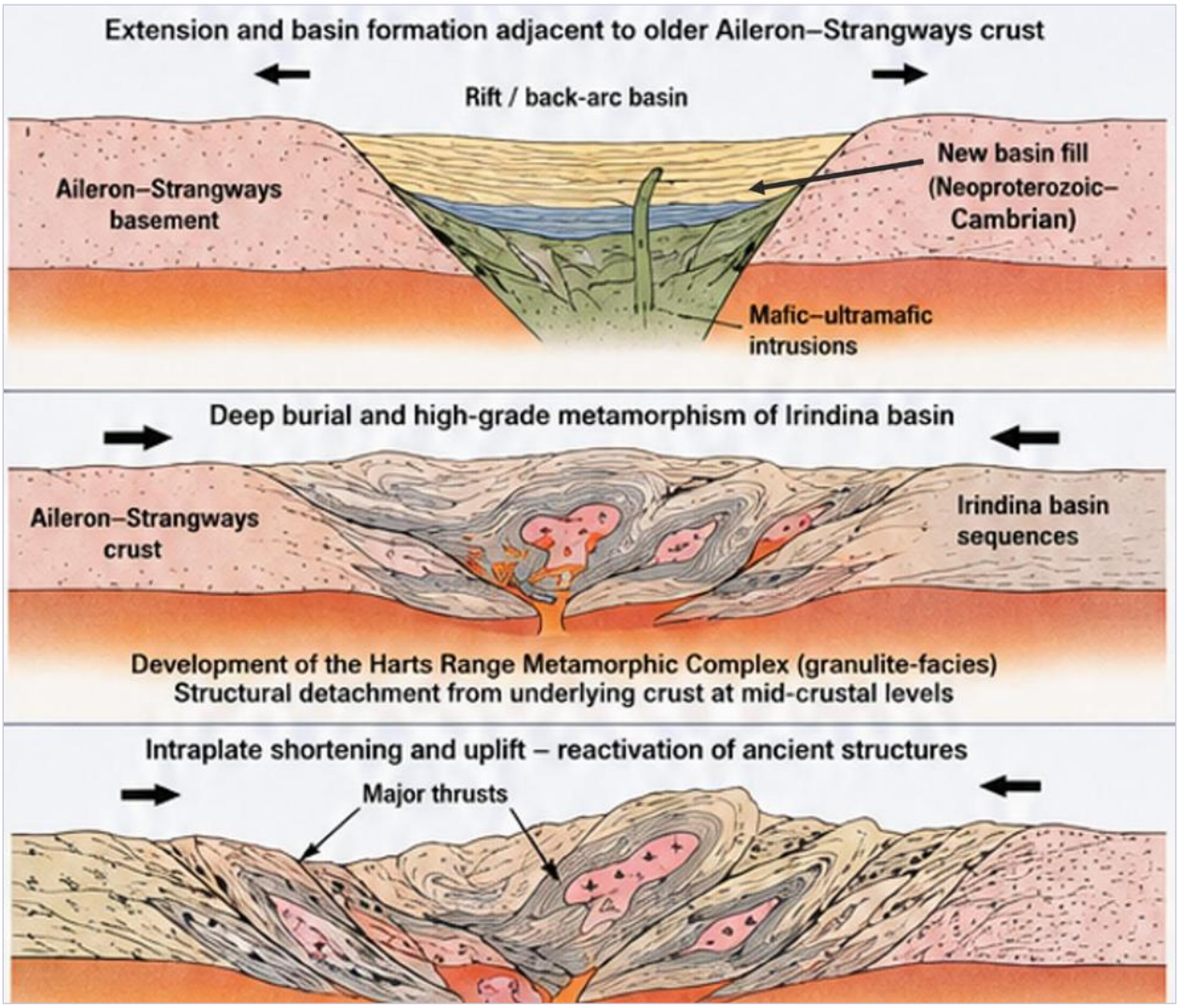


Figure 3: Geological evolution and Litchfield's exploration model. PGN Geoscience's interpretation shows basin formation and magma intrusion, followed by burial, heating, deformation and uplift. Litchfield's thesis is that deep structures provided pathways for mantle-derived magmas to encounter potentially sulphur-bearing or reactive basin rocks. These interactions may have helped sulphides form, collect copper and nickel, and accumulate in favourable contacts or magma channels. Later deformation and uplift may have modified and exposed parts of that system. Exploration now focuses on where these pathways and favourable rocks intersect, and whether sulphide accumulations were preserved at accessible depths. The diagram provides a regional framework spanning different events; it does not establish mineralisation at the new conductive areas. Previously reported by Litchfield.[3]

Ingredient	Evidence before the survey	What the survey adds	Still to establish
Metal and heat source: mantle-derived magma	Isotope and age studies identified four periods of enriched-mantle magma within 250km radius of Oonagalabi, including the Lloyd event, which hosts nickel–copper–PGE sulphides at Blackadder–Baldrick not within LMS tenure)	Not directly tested by MT or gravity	Whether intrusions of this kind are present at the priority areas, as a source of Cu and Ni, or heat for hydrothermal fluids
Pathway for magmas and fluids: deep structures	PGN Geoscience structural interpretation and 3D fault model; reinterpretation of regional MT and seismic data	Interpreted crustal-scale structures dipping inwards from both margins of the province, connecting the conductive middle and lower crust with the upper crust; IA1 and IA2 on the boundary shear zone	The interpretation assumes crustal structure similar to a seismic line 70km to the east
Sulphur source and reactive rocks	Mapped rock packages, including the Harts Range Group and Riddock Amphibolite (NTGS)	A conductive province interior that may include sulphidic metasedimentary rocks; MT4 and MT6 in potentially reactive rocks with gravity highs	Whether the conductivity reflects sulphides, graphite, saline fluids or clay
Trap: where sulphides could accumulate	Regional precedents: the Lloyd Gabbro (nickel–copper–PGE) and Basil (copper–cobalt, held by Typhon Minerals)	Four defined areas where interpreted pathways meet potentially reactive rocks: IA1, IA2, MT4 and MT6	Untested. A significant accumulation could be smaller than the current surveys can resolve

How MT and gravity see below the surface

MT (Magnetotelluric) surveys use naturally occurring electrical and magnetic fields to measure the electrical resistivity of rocks beneath the surface. Low resistivity indicates high conductivity and vice versa. Some sulphide accumulations are highly conductive, making MT useful for identifying deeper targets for investigation beyond the typical reach of conventional EM (electromagnetic) techniques. However, other materials, including graphite and saline water, can produce similar responses.

Gravity surveys measure small changes in the Earth's gravitational field caused by differences in the density and distribution of rocks. It helps identify broad packages of denser rock and possible boundaries between geological units. In this setting (**Figure 4**), a gravity high may reflect amphibolite or a dense intrusion; gravity alone cannot determine whether any rock contains mineralisation.

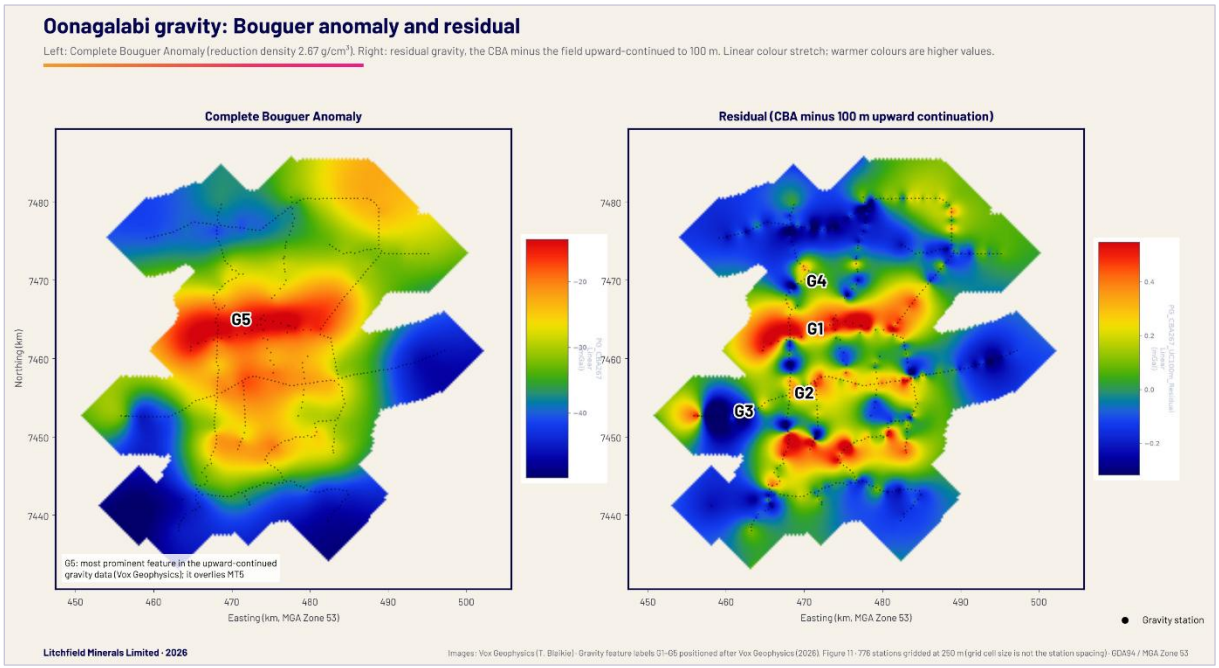


Figure 4: The gravity framework. Left: Complete Bouguer Anomaly, where warmer colours are relatively higher gravity values. Right: residual gravity, which suppresses broad regional trends to enhance shorter-wavelength features from near-surface density variations, with less noise amplification than derivative products. This gives a clearer picture of geological trends for comparison with mapped geology and interpreted structures. Labels mark the gravity features defined by Vox Geophysics: G1, the prominent east–west gravity ridge coinciding with the resistive band MT1; G2, a central gravity high with no corresponding MT feature; G3, subdued gravity associated with MT3; and G4, a gravity high associated with MT4. G5, marked on the left panel, is the most prominent feature in the upward-continued gravity data and overlies MT5. 776 gravity stations gridded at 250m; processing parameters are given in Survey details. Images: Vox Geophysics; feature labels after Vox Geophysics (2026).

What the survey found

Vox Geophysics' combined MT and tipper model divides the survey area into three electrical domains that match the major rock packages:

- Southern region: predominantly resistive, comprising the Strangways Metamorphic Complex, Riddock Amphibolite and Irindina Gneiss;
- Central region: conductive with the central Irindina Province; and
- Northern region: generally resistive encompassing the Harts Range Group and the adjacent Aileron Province.

The interpreted resistivity boundaries dip inwards from both margins, consistent with the geological model of an inverted rift basin for the Irindina Province.

Following the structures up from MT5 across the major geological boundaries

The results are best read as a whole system rather than as individual anomalies (**Figures 5 to 7**). The deep conductor MT5 lies on one of the interpreted crustal-scale structures in the centre of the survey area and the shallower conductors lie on or near the major structures and boundaries around it. The Vox Geophysics' model shows different degrees of connection between MT5 and the shallower conductors. These range from a modelled connection at IA1 to possible connections at MT4, MT6 and MT3 that require testing. Each feature is described below, starting at depth.

MT5 – The deep conductor

MT5 is a large conductor interpreted to extend from approximately 3km to more than 5km below surface, aligned with the projected mantle-tapping Mt Mary Fault and Illogwa–Bruna Detachment (**Figures 5 and 6**). Its association with G5, the most prominent feature in the upward-continued gravity data, is considered encouraging by Vox Geophysics for a possible sulphide-bearing interpretation. Sulphides and/or graphite associated with a long-lived pathway for deep fluids and magmas are possible explanations. The depth of the gravity source remains unresolved. The north–south banding likely reflects an aligned (north–south) conductive fabric and station spacing, rather than separate bodies. MT5 lies too deep to be a direct exploration target, however, Vox Geophysics considers it significant for an improved understanding of potential mineral systems in this region.

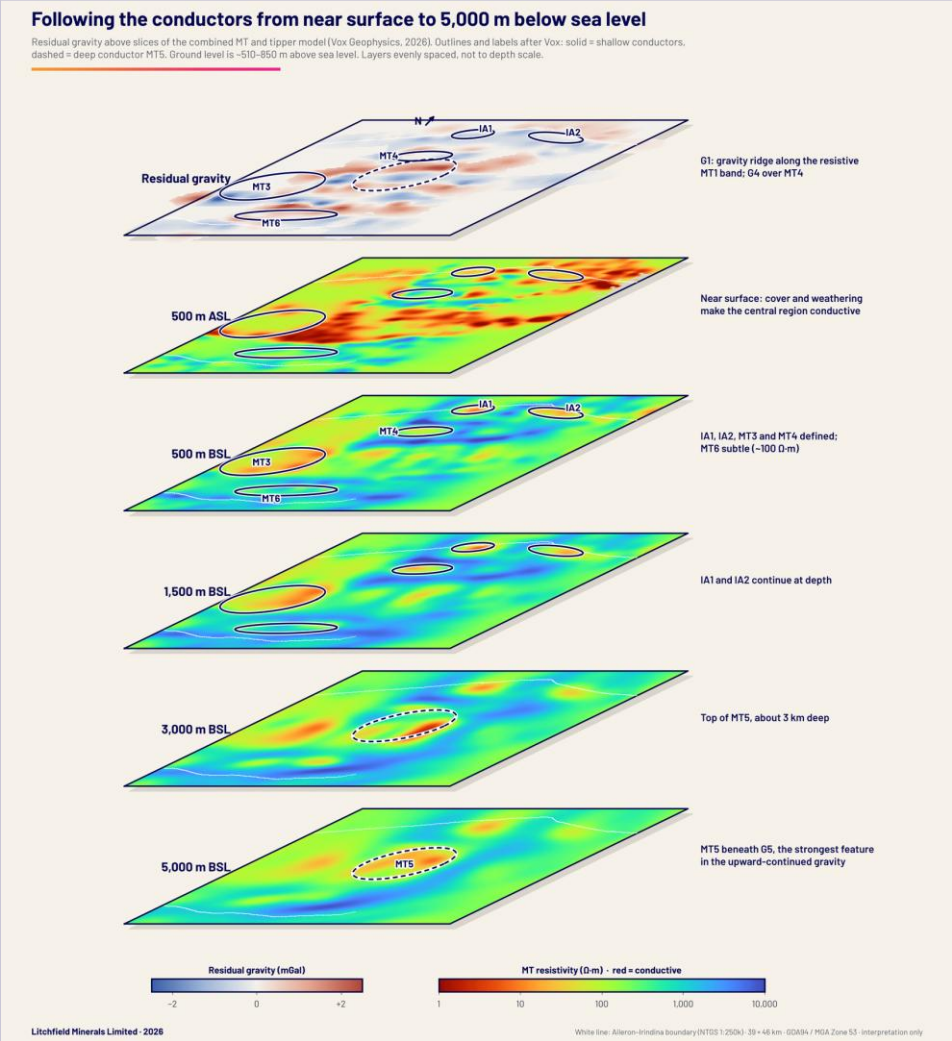


Figure 5: Following the conductors with depth. The top panel shows residual gravity; the panels below show successive levels of the combined model from 500m above sea level to 5,000m below sea level. Solid outlines: shallow conductors; dashed outline: MT5. A surface gravity response and a deeper conductor may be related without having identical outlines or a single geological source. The panels are equally spaced for illustration, not to a true vertical scale.

IA1 and IA2 – Priority areas along a major geological boundary

IA1 and IA2 are two robust, south-dipping conductors along the northern Irindina–Aileron boundary, supported by induction-arrow data. Both are visible in the 500m below-sea-level slice and extend to at least 5km depth in the model (**Figure 5**). IA1 connects to MT5 at depth in Vox's model and rises along the boundary shear zone, which dips south at about 45–55° (**Figure 6**). PGN Geoscience's 3D fault model places the shallowest part of IA1 at the fault's surface trace, and the strongest part of IA2 within 750m of the modelled fault surface (**Figure 7**).[5] IA1 and IA2's position on a major geological boundary suggests they may mark zones of focused fluid or magma movement. Neither is associated with a gravity high.

Figure 6 shows the north–south section along 475,000mE. Resistivity boundaries dip inwards from both margins of the Irindina Province; MT5 lies on an interpreted structure in the centre of the province, and

IA1 lies along the south-dipping northern boundary. Vox Geophysics notes striking similarities with the 09GA-GA1 deep seismic line 70km to the east; its structural interpretation assumes that the crustal structure here resembles that imaged on the 09GA-GA1 seismic line and is presented as a guide to further investigation.

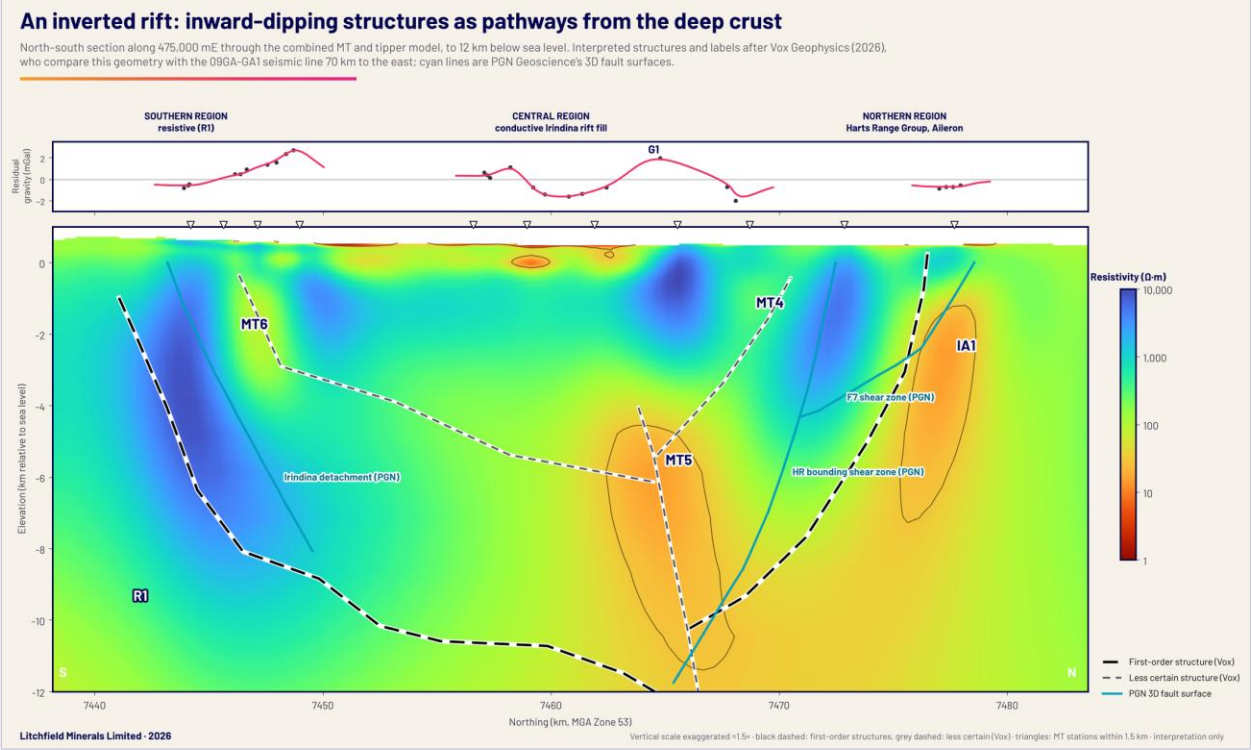


Figure 6: An inverted rift. North–south section along 475,000mE through the combined MT and tipper model to 12km below sea level, with residual gravity above. Black dashed lines: first-order structures; grey dashed lines: less certain structures; both after Vox Geophysics (2026), following the 09GA-GA1 seismic interpretation 70km to the east. Cyan lines: PGN Geoscience's 3D fault surfaces. Black contour: 30ohm metres. Triangles: MT stations within 1.5km.

MT4 and MT6 – Conductive features within favourable host rocks

MT4, in the Harts Range Group, and MT6, in the Riddock Amphibolite, are conductive relative to their largely resistive surroundings and lie within potentially reactive rock packages. Both are associated with gravity highs (**Figure 5**) and this combination warrants follow-up. There is some evidence of connection to MT5 at about 5km depth along second-order structures, although this may reflect model smoothing and needs to be confirmed by modelling. MT4 is constrained mainly by two stations; MT6 is subtle and poorly defined. Additional MT stations or ground EM may be needed to define them better. Litchfield will also assess whether MT6 could reflect Lloyd Gabbro-type intrusions within the Riddock Amphibolite.

Where the most prospective settings lie

Vox Geophysics identified the most prospective settings as those where the interpreted crustal-scale pathways intersect potentially sulphur-bearing or reactive country rocks, such as sulphidic metasedimentary rocks, (meta)carbonates or (meta)evaporites, including IA1, IA2, MT4 and MT6 (**Figure 7**). Litchfield considers these settings relevant to both its magmatic copper–nickel and hydrothermal

copper models. Whether sulphides accumulated in these settings is not yet known; the survey has identified where to look, and field reconnaissance this week is the first step in testing them.

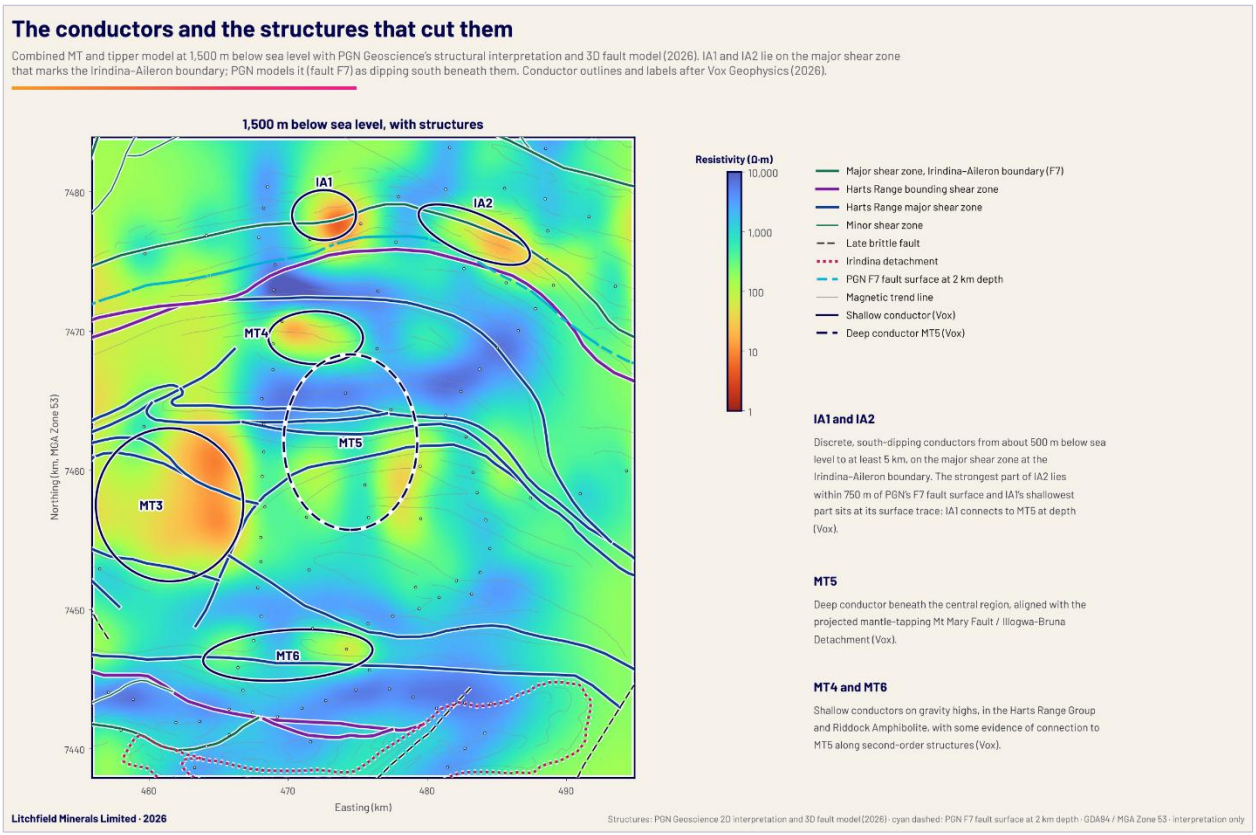


Figure 7: The conductors and the structures that overlap them. Combined MT and tipper model at 1,500m below sea level with PGN Geoscience's structural interpretation (shear zones, faults and magnetic trend lines) and the PGN 3D F7 fault surface at 2km depth, showing its southward dip. Conductor outlines after Vox Geophysics (2026).

MT3 – Unresolved conductor in the central west

MT3 is a broad, strong conductor in the central west, modelled from about 500m below sea level to at least several kilometres depth (**Figure 5**). It is supported by induction arrows, which are independent of the modelling and provide a useful constraint. Vox Geophysics noted that MT5 potentially extends to shallower depths in the west, towards MT3, though this is poorly defined. MT3's deeper response is not explained by expected shallow cover (**Figure 8**). No MT stations lie directly over it, so its geometry remains poorly constrained. The subdued gravity response argues against a sulphide source but does not resolve the conductor's origin. MT3 therefore warrants further assessment as a separate investigation opportunity alongside the four areas recommended for ground reconnaissance.

Summary of the conductors

The table below summarises each feature: why it matters, how well the current data constrain it, and what remains to be established.

Feature	Why it matters	How well constrained	To be established
IA1 and IA2	Robust conductors on a major tectonic boundary, potentially marking focused fluid or magma movement; IA1 connects to MT5. Litchfield considers they could reflect magmatic or hydrothermal sulphides along the shear zone.	Robust; supported by induction arrows; visible from 500m below sea level to at least 5km in the model.	Whether mineralisation occurs along or near these pathways. Neither has an associated gravity high.
MT4 and MT6	Conductive units within otherwise resistive, potentially reactive rocks associated with gravity highs, with some evidence of connection to MT5. MT6 lies within the Riddock Amphibolite, which is associated with the Basil deposit. Litchfield considers they could reflect magmatic or hydrothermal sulphides.	MT4 is constrained mainly by two stations; MT6 is subtle and poorly defined. Additional MT stations or ground EM may be needed to define them.	Conductor geometry, geological source and possible connections to MT5. Whether MT6 could reflect Lloyd Gabbro-type intrusions within the Riddock Amphibolite.
MT5 (deep source)	Large deep conductor on a projected mantle-tapping structure; its association with the most prominent gravity feature is encouraging for a sulphide-bearing interpretation.	About 3km to more than 5km below surface; north–south banding likely reflects conductive fabric and station spacing.	Composition, depth of the gravity source and whether the MT and gravity features share a geological source. Too deep for direct targeting.
MT3	Broad, strong conductor supported by the data and induction arrows; its deeper response is not explained by expected shallow cover.	No MT stations directly over it, so its geometry is poorly constrained.	Geometry and origin remain unresolved. The subdued gravity response is less supportive of a sulphide source. Further assessment is warranted.

Understanding shallow cover

Much of the central region lies beneath Cenozoic sand, alluvium and clay. Vox Geophysics' 1D probabilistic inversions show that most central-region stations have less than 100m of conductive cover (**Figure 8**), however, cover may extend to several hundred metres at five stations, two of which overlap a palaeochannel mapped by a 2006 HoisTEM airborne EM survey. Historical aircore holes intersected mainly lacustrine clay (Appendix 2).[6,7]

Vox Geophysics interprets the shallow conductivity in the central region as largely caused by cover and weathering, with this response potentially extending to greater depths due to smoothing in the MT model.

Shallow cover does not explain the deeper MT3 response. Stations west of the main profiles show no evidence of thick conductive cover and Vox Geophysics considered the MT3 response at approximately 500m below sea level and deeper is unexplained by cover.

IA1, IA2, MT4 and MT6 lie beneath areas of outcropping or subcropping rock, while MT5 lies kilometres below the cover. The historical drilling characterises cover only; it did not test zones overlapping with the MT conductors.

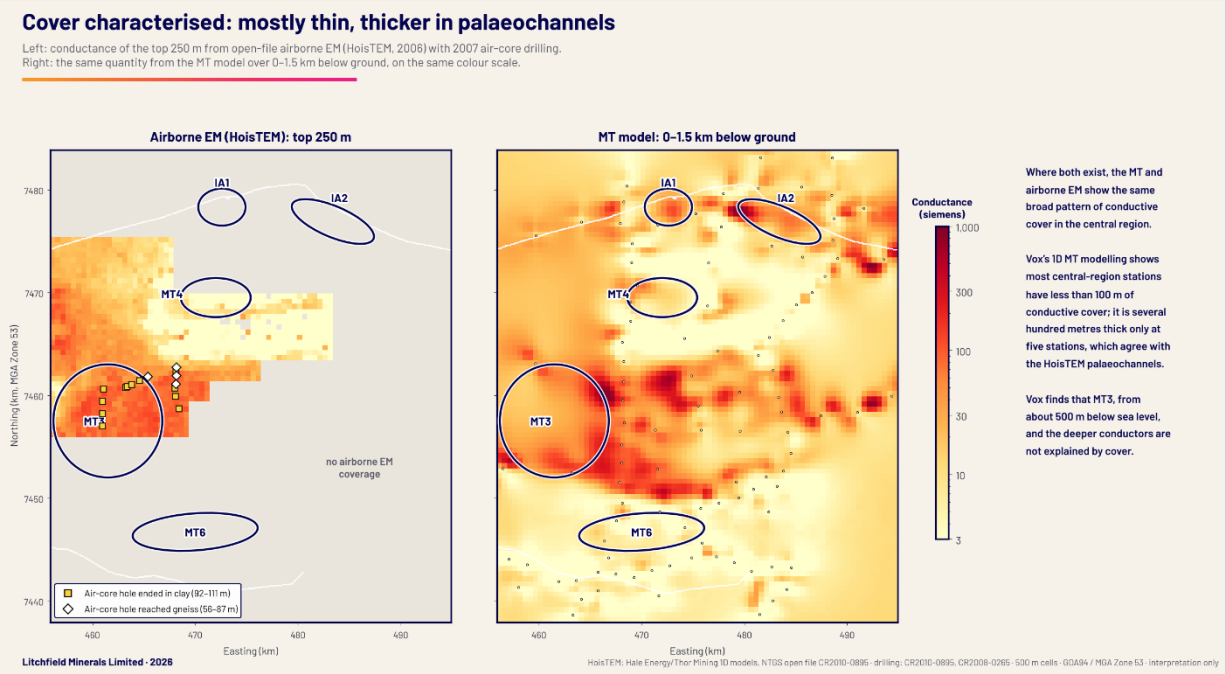


Figure 8: Cover characterised. Left: conductance of the top 250m from the 2006 HoisTEM airborne EM survey (one-dimensional models), with the 2007 aircore holes. Right: conductance of the top 1.5km of the combined MT model, on the same colour scale. The two cover different depth ranges (250m and 1.5km), so they are compared for pattern rather than value. Conductance, in siemens, is conductivity multiplied by thickness, summed over the depth range shown; it is the property MT models resolve best, better than conductivity and thickness separately. Sources: NTGS open-file reports CR2010-0895 and CR2008-0265.[6,7]

Two deposit styles: regional precedents

Riddock Amphibolite: a hydrothermal copper focus. A key regional example is the Basil copper–cobalt deposit, drilled by Mithril Resources and now held by Typhon Minerals, which is associated with the Riddock Amphibolite. Mithril reported a JORC Code 2004 Mineral Resource in 2012 of 26.5 Mt at 0.57% copper and 0.05% cobalt.[4]

Basil has been interpreted as a possible metamorphosed volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit, formed by seafloor hydrothermal activity[8], although other ore-forming models remain plausible. Historical reporting also records copper occurrences at Virginia and Selins within the Riddock Amphibolite, while Sybil reporting describes conductive anomalies and anomalous surface samples associated with layered Riddock Amphibolite.[9,10]

These occurrences support further exploration for hydrothermal copper sulphide mineralisation in favourable layers, contacts and structures. They demonstrate regional copper potential, but do not establish mineralisation within the new survey anomalies or throughout the Riddock Amphibolite (**Figure 9**). Basil is not held by Litchfield and the Company has not verified a Mineral Resource.

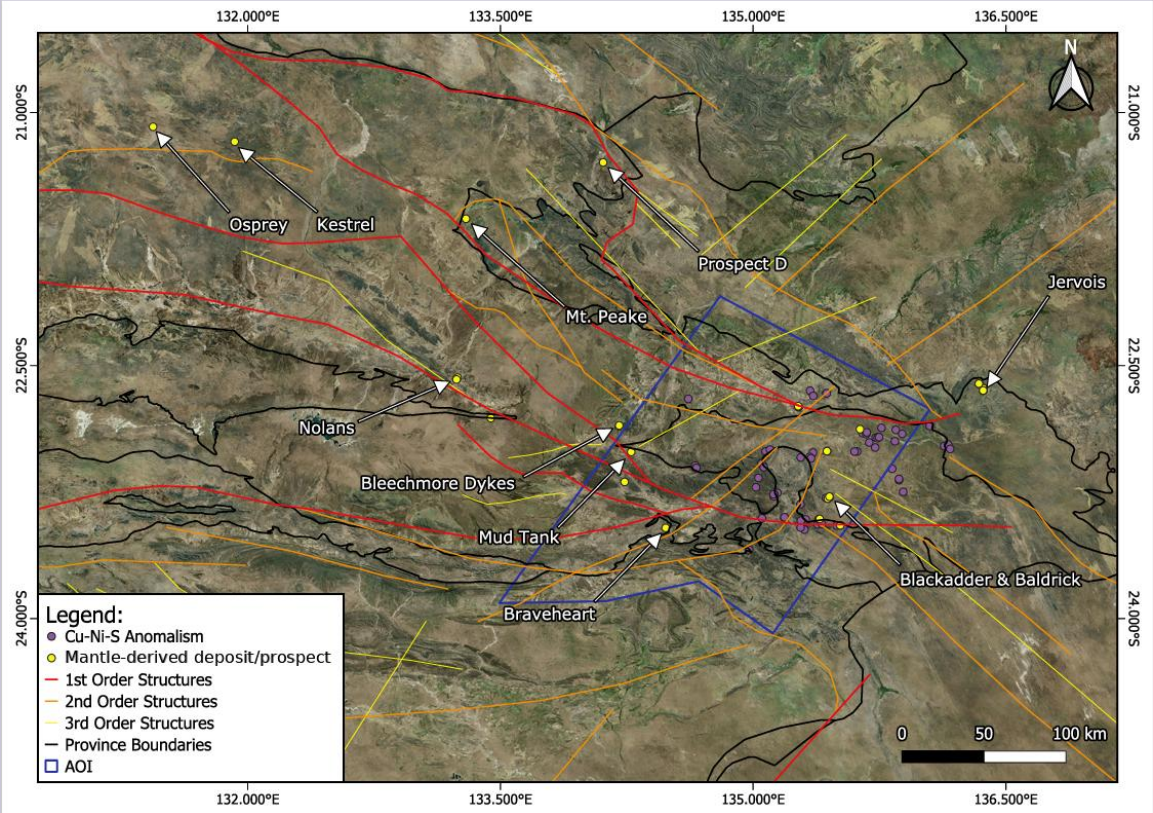


Figure 9: Mantle-derived deposits and prospects, and regional structural context. The map brings together mantle-derived mineral deposits and prospects and the interpreted structures used in the Company's mineral systems assessment. They span different ages (ca 1.8–0.4Ga) and deposit styles, including orthomagmatic Cu–Ni, Fe–Ti–V and carbonatite-related mineralisation; most are not copper–nickel occurrences, and many are outside Litchfield tenure. Jervois Fe-Ti-V prospects are located close to but not associated with the Jervois Cu-Ag deposits. The map shows where mantle-derived mineralising processes are known to have operated in the region and help frame the search, rather than establish mineralisation at the new targets.[3]

Lloyd and Coggans gabbros: an orthomagmatic copper–nickel focus. The ca. 0.4Ga Lloyd Gabbro provides regional evidence of nickel–copper–PGE sulphide mineralisation, including at the Blackadder and Baldrick prospects that are outside the Company's tenure. The limited surface exposure of these intrusions and their potential continuation beneath shallow cover support exploration for concealed mineralised intrusive bodies.

The ca. 0.5Ga Coggans Gabbro represents an older, separate intrusive event and is also included in the Company's magmatic exploration model. Its fertility and relationship to any new exploration targets remain to be established.[11,12] **Figure 9** plots all known mantle-derived deposits and prospects in the region along with major lithospheric architecture, showing the potential for such systems regionally.

Many major orthomagmatic sulfide deposits occur in relatively small intrusions or magma channels (**Figure 10**), which likely carried much larger volumes of magma over time. Research at Nova–Bollinger nickel-copper mine documents one example of the importance of magma movement and sulphide accumulation within a compact intrusive setting.[13] **Figure 10** illustrates the limited footprint of selected host bodies and that an economic sulphide accumulation could occupy a small part of the broader geological system and may not be separately resolved at the current geophysical survey spacing. The regional results guide where more detailed work should be concentrated; the dimensions of the MT and gravity anomalies are not estimates of an orebody.

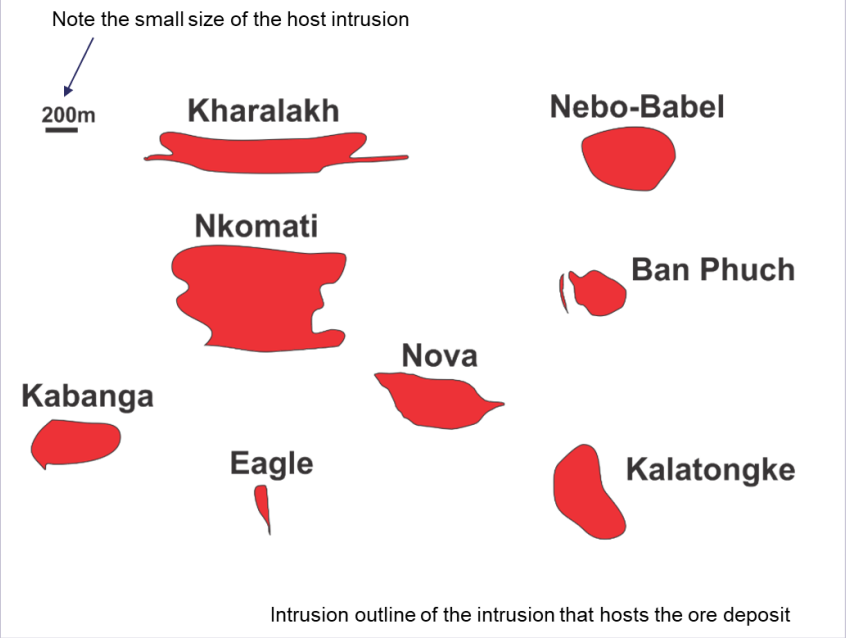


Figure 10: Many major orthomagmatic deposits occur in compact host intrusions. The schematic from Beresford (2021)[14], reproduced with permission, illustrates the limited footprint of selected host bodies; the graphic includes a 200m scale bar. The comparison justifies the exploration model and the need for appropriately detailed geophysical surveys undercover.

Next steps: how the results direct the next spend

The next phase is staged, so that each step is justified by the results of the one before. A target area advances only if the evidence strengthens:

- **Field reconnaissance (starting this week):** inspect IA1, IA2, MT4, MT6 and other areas of interest for surface evidence of prospective rocks, alteration and mineralisation. The results will decide which areas proceed to modelling and follow-up surveys.
- **Targeted modelling (proposed):** 3D gravity and joint MT–gravity inversion to test whether MT5 is dense, which would favour sulphides over graphite, and the relationship between G1 and G5, and to assess MT3's geometry, low-density association and possible geological sources. Integrate these results with magnetic data and PGN's structural model to determine appropriate follow-up for MT3 and the other conductive areas.
- **Follow-up surveys (proposed):** closer-spaced gravity and MT, airborne EM or ground EM over the strongest areas, with mapping, sampling and rock-property measurements, to define targets more accurately than the current surveys allow.
- **Drill target selection:** integrate the geological, sampling and geophysical results to identify and rank specific targets for potential drill testing. Only targets defined by this work would be considered for drilling.
- **Eastern Irindina Province:** potential to extend this approach across the shallow covered eastern Irindina Province in future exploration seasons, subject to results, tenure, access and funding.

The initial program-design area is approximately 1,100km^2, within a geological belt of about 10,000km^2. MT stations span a wider envelope of about 39 × 46km, with uneven coverage. The broader belt provides scope to apply the approach elsewhere. Company tenure and applications cover only part of it.

The work behind the exploration model

Litchfield was selected for BHP's 2026 Xplor cohort, receiving US$500,000 in non-dilutive funding and access to BHP's technical specialists, mentoring and exploration frameworks.[2] Through the program the Company completed:

- **A regional mineral systems synthesis:** a review of historical exploration, mineral occurrences, rock chemistry and isotopic signatures, and and assessment of the timing of geological events, consolidated in a 160-page technical report.[3]
- **Isotope and age studies:** Remote Area GeoScience assessed published rock ages, isotopes and chemistry within 250km radius of Oonagalabi to identify periods with magma derived from enriched mantle.[15] Four periods were identified, including two that host known magmatic copper–nickel sulphide mineralisation: the Warakurna event (Nebo-Babel, Western Australia) and the Lloyd event (Blackadder–Baldrick, Irindina Province).
- **Structural and regional geophysical interpretation:** a structural interpretation and 3D fault model by PGN Geoscience, and reinterpretation of regional MT and seismic data by Vox Geophysics.
- **A belt-scale geophysical survey:** 101 broadband MT stations with tipper (Planetary Geophysics, July–August 2026) and 504 new gravity stations (July–September 2026) across approximately 1,100km^2, combined with 272 regional gravity stations.

- **3D inversion of the MT and tipper data,** integrated with the processed gravity data, and final interpretation by Vox Geophysics, delivered on 15 November 2026.

Survey details

- **Magnetotellurics:** 101 broadband MT stations with tipper at a nominal 2km spacing (1.7–3.7km between neighbouring stations), including two dense north–south profiles, acquired by Planetary Geophysics in July and August 2026 with Phoenix MTU-5C receivers and MTC-155 magnetometers. Data were processed by Geophysical Resources and Services. The survey was designed by Planetary Geophysics and Vox Geophysics. Dr Kate Selway analysed and inverted the MT data in 3D, and Dr Teagan Blaikie processed and merged the gravity data, both of Vox Geophysics.
- **Gravity:** 501 new about 500m spacing along roads, tracks and fence lines, acquired by Planetary Geophysics between 13 July and 13 September 2026[16] (Scintrex CG-5 meter; Trimble R12i GNSS). Repeat readings at 99.4% of stations gave a mean repeat error of 0.011mGal. Vox Geophysics merged the data with 272 stations from the 2008 Central Arunta survey and gridded the Complete Bouguer Anomaly at 250m. The Complete Bouguer Anomaly uses a reduction density of 2.67g/cm^3. Residual gravity is derived by removing the 100m upward-continued field from the Complete Bouguer Anomaly grid. The 250m grid cell size is the interpolation resolution, not the original station spacing.
- Ground level across the survey area is about 510–800m above sea level. Details are set out in the JORC Code Table 1 in Appendix 1.

Technical context and remaining questions

The interpretation is based on Vox Geophysics' report dated 15 November 2026. The combined MT and tipper model (ModEM; rms misfit 2.27) is nested within the pre-existing regional AusLAMP model.

Model resolution varies depending on station coverage: MT3 has no stations directly over it, MT4 is constrained mainly by two stations and MT6 is poorly defined. MT5's north–south banding may reflect directional conductivity, while its modelled form is also influenced by station distribution and resolution.

Figure 6 is based on an interpretation that assumes crustal structure broadly similar to the seismic line 70km to the east. No gravity inversion has yet been completed for this survey, so gravity-source depths and densities remain unresolved. Historical CRA gravity data are consistent with the new data to within about 1mGal after a datum shift.[17]

Depths are approximate model levels referenced either to sea level or ground surface, not proposed drilling depths. Conductivity can arise from sulphides, graphite, saline fluids or clay, and gravity highs from several rock types. Further modelling, surveys and sampling are required to determine the geological sources of these responses.

The results strengthen Litchfield's exploration framework, but do not establish the presence of a Mineral Resource, economic mineralisation or an Exploration Target.

Acknowledgement

Litchfield acknowledges the technical support and mentoring provided through BHP Xplor, and co-funding of up to A$100,000 for the survey program from the Northern Territory Geological Survey under Round 19 of the Geophysics and Drilling Collaborations program. The interpretations and proposed next steps in this announcement are Litchfield's; Xplor participation does not imply BHP endorsement of individual targets or a commitment to further funding.

AUTHORISATION

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

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ABOUT LITCHFIELD MINERALS

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

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REFERENCES AND PREVIOUSLY REPORTED INFORMATION

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The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in its previous announcements referred to above.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Dr Matthew McGloin (MGeol, PhD), a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and a full-time employee of Litchfield Minerals Limited. Dr McGloin has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code). Dr McGloin consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

APPENDIX 1: JORC CODE (2012 EDITION) TABLE 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• This announcement reports ground magnetotelluric (MT) and ground gravity survey data and their interpretation. No drilling, rock, soil or other physical sampling is reported. • MT is a passive electromagnetic method that measures natural electric and magnetic field variations to derive subsurface resistivity with depth. 101 broadband MT stations were acquired by Planetary Geophysics; Vox Geophysics supplied phase tensor and induction arrow maps from 1,000Hz to 0.01Hz. Data were acquired in July and August 2026 with Phoenix MTU-5C receivers and MTC-155 induction-coil magnetometers, with overnight recording to extend the bandwidth to about 0.01Hz. • Gravity: 504 stations were read with a Scintrex CG-5 AutoGrav meter (serial 41115) with GNSS heights from a Trimble R12i receiver using the Trimble RTX service (±5 cm, GDA94). 1,278 readings in total; reading durations 60 or 90 seconds. • Outputs are resistivity models, gravity anomaly grids and derived products, not grade or assay data.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	Not applicable. No drilling is reported.
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.	Not applicable. No drilling or sample recovery is reported.
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.	Not applicable. No core or chip logging is reported. The MT and gravity models were interpreted against NTGS 1:250,000 geology and Vox Geophysics' geological annotations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	Not applicable. No physical samples were collected.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• No assaying was undertaken. • MT: time series were processed to impedance and tipper data by Geophysical Resources and Services (EMPower, then multi-remote-reference processing). Vox Geophysics inverted the data in 3D with the ModEM code, nested within its regional AusLAMP model, using error floors of 5% of |Z| for off-diagonal impedances, 10% for diagonal impedances and 0.05 for tipper. Separate tipper and MT inversions reached rms misfits of 1.24 and 2.48; the preferred combined MT and tipper model reached 2.27. Horizontal cells are 500m; vertical cells are 25m in the top 500m and increase by a factor of 1.2 with depth. • Gravity: the meter calibration was checked on the Geoscience Australia 58mGal calibration range before the survey. Earth tides were corrected with the Longman (1959) formula and drift by linear interpolation between daily base readings. Repeat readings were taken at 501 of 504 stations (99.4%), 774 repeats in total, with a mean repeat error of 0.0106mGal (RMS 0.0215mGal, maximum 0.105mGal). 98 stations were re-occupied on separate set-ups, with a mean absolute difference of 0.037mGal. • Resistivity is non-unique: a given value can arise from more than one combination of rock type, fluid, temperature and mineralogy. Model features are interpretive and are not direct measurements of mineralisation.
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.	• The MT processing and inversion, and the gravity merge and gridding, were completed independently by Vox Geophysics. Gravity acquisition and reduction were completed by Planetary Geophysics and checked by Vox. • Conductive and resistive features (MT1–MT6, IA1 and IA2) and gravity features (G1–G5) were defined by Vox Geophysics in its final report from the combined model, the separate MT and tipper models, induction arrows, phase tensors and apparent resistivity data. Features reproduced in several of these are considered more robust. Labels and assessments in this announcement follow Vox's report. • Twinned holes are not applicable. No adjustments were made to the contractor data.

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. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• All data are in GDA94 / MGA Zone 53 (gravity located data also supplied in GDA2020). Heights are AHD from GNSS ellipsoidal heights using AUSGeoid09. • Gravity base 99999 at Mt Riddock Station (467,248.2mE, 7,452,413.1mN; 603.82m AHD) was tied to the camp base 99998 and to AFGN station 2012990235 (Tropic of Capricorn monument); adopted value 978,675.20mGal. • Terrain corrections used a 30m SRTM-derived DEM converted to AHD, to a radius of 160km (Vox merge) and 200km (Planetary Geophysics reduction). • MT station positions were supplied with the Vox model deliverables.
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.	• MT: 101 stations at a nominal 2km spacing (1.7–3.7km to the nearest neighbouring station) over about 39 × 46km. At 500m BSL there are resolution gaps between stations; MT3 is not directly covered by stations, MT4 is constrained mainly by two stations and MT6 is poorly defined; the eastern and western parts of the model have few stations. • Gravity: 504 new stations at about 500m spacing along roads, tracks and fence lines, merged with 272 stations from the 2008 Central Arunta survey (4km grid) to give 776 stations, gridded at 250m by minimum curvature. • Data spacing is regional to prospect scale and is not sufficient to define drill targets or to establish geological or grade continuity. No Mineral Resource is reported. No compositing applies.
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.	• MT is a sounding method; 3D inversion was used because Vox's phase tensor and induction arrow analysis indicates a three-dimensional resistivity structure. • Gravity stations follow access tracks, so station density is uneven; the 250m grid between tracks is interpolated. No orientation bias in the sense of drilling applies.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Not applicable in the physical sense. Digital data were delivered by Planetary Geophysics and Vox Geophysics and are held by the Company.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No external audit has been undertaken. Vox Geophysics reviewed the contractor gravity data during the merge, including a –0.74m height levelling of the 2008 regional data to the new survey.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• The features described lie within or adjacent to exploration licence applications held by Kalk Exploration Pty Ltd (a subsidiary of Litchfield) and TDM International Pty Ltd. Based on NT mineral titles data (November 2026) and the approximate feature outlines: IA1 and IA2 lie within EL34394 (Kalk Exploration); MT4 lies mainly within EL34394, with parts in EL34390 and EL34391 (TDM International); MT6 lies within EL34393 (Kalk Exploration); about half of MT3 lies within EL34393 and EL34394, with the remainder on EL34256 (TDM International) and applications EL32776 and EL32959 (IGO Newsearch); and about half of MT5 lies within EL34390 and EL34394, with the remainder on other TDM International titles. TDM International and Kalk Exploration have a mineral rights agreement under which TDM has access only to alluvial and colluvial rare earths and heavy mineral sands, and Kalk Exploration has access to all other minerals. • The survey area also covers part of EL34387 (Kalk Exploration, application) and adjoins granted EL32279 (Oonagalabi). The applications have not been granted.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Regional gravity was acquired in 2008 by Atlas Geophysics for the Central Arunta survey (open file). Regional MT (AusLAMP 2019, and 09GA-GA1 2009) was acquired by Geoscience Australia and remodelled by Vox Geophysics for the Company, as reported on 18 June 2026. • Historical exploration in the district includes work on the Blackadder and Baldrick Ni–Cu–PGE prospects by Mithril Resources Limited and joint venture partners (not on Litchfield tenure), as reported on 18 June 2026. • Hale Energy Limited (Thor Mining PLC) flew a HoisTEM airborne EM survey in 2006 and drilled 16 vertical air-core holes (07PHAC001–016; 1,579m) in 2007 on former EL24810 for palaeochannel uranium exploration (NTGS open files CR2008-0265 and CR2010-0895). The Company uses these data only to characterise Cenozoic cover.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The survey covers the Irindina Province and its northern boundary with the Aileron Province, in the Arunta Region of central Australia. The Irindina Province is interpreted as a Neoproterozoic to Cambrian rift basin, buried and metamorphosed during the Larapinta Event and later reactivated. • The exploration models include hydrothermal copper within favourable parts of the Riddock Amphibolite succession, and orthomagmatic copper–nickel sulphides with possible associated PGEs in mafic intrusions. The ca 410Ma Lloyd Gabbro hosts regional Ni–Cu–PGE occurrences at Blackadder and Baldrick, outside Company tenure. The older ca 500Ma Coggans Gabbro is a separate suite included in the Company's exploration model; equivalent mineralisation at Coggans or the new targets has not been demonstrated by these surveys.

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.	No new drilling is reported. Sixteen historical vertical air-core holes (Hale Energy, 2007) are referred to only for cover thickness and lithology; collar, depth and lowest-unit information is tabulated in Appendix 2. No assay results are reported from them.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are 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.	Not applicable. No assay data are reported. Resistivity values are model outputs: resistivities quoted are approximate values from Vox Geophysics' final report. Conductance (siemens) is the sum of model conductivity multiplied by cell thickness over the stated depth interval. Residual gravity values are from the 8km Gaussian residual grid, lightly smoothed (Gaussian, 1.5 cells).
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	Not applicable. No mineralised intersections are reported. Depths and dimensions of conductors are model-derived and describe geophysical features, not mineralisation.
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.	Figures 1 and 3–8 show the survey location, model levels with the features defined by Vox Geophysics, stacked model levels, the conductors with PGN structures, a north–south section with interpreted structures, the gravity results and the cover assessment. Figures 2, 9 and 10 provide geological context and host-intrusion examples. Appendix 2 lists the historical aircore holes referred to.
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.	Some conductors are associated with gravity highs (MT4, MT6 and, at depth, MT5 with G5) and others are not (IA1 and IA2). MT3 coincides with subdued gravity, which Vox Geophysics notes argues against a sulphide source. MT5 is too deep to be a direct drilling target. Electrical conductors can be caused by graphite, sulphides, saline fluids or clays; Vox's sulphide-bearing interpretation of MT5 is one possibility that gravity modelling is designed to test. Resolution limitations are described under Technical context and remaining questions.

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.	• The qualitative comparison of stronger and weaker residual gravity responses with MT models changes with depth. Residual gravity is not a direct measurement of rock density; conductivity is not a direct measurement of sulphide or metal content. • Regional mineral occurrences and host-intrusion examples provide geological context only. No mineralisation is inferred solely from resemblance to another deposit. Open-file HoisTEM airborne EM 1D models (2006) and air-core lithology logs (2007) from former EL24810 were compared with the MT model to assess Cenozoic cover (Figure 8). PGN Geoscience's structural interpretation and 3D fault model (2026) were compared with the MT model (Figures 6 and 7). Historical gravity station data from CRA Exploration (1988; NTGS open file CR1988-0402) were compared with the new gravity data as an independent quality check. No new drilling or assay results are reported.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Proposed work is set out under Next steps towards drill targets: 3D gravity inversion and joint MT–gravity inversion; integration with magnetic data and PGN Geoscience's structural model; ground reconnaissance of IA1, IA2, MT4 and MT6; closer-spaced gravity and MT, airborne EM or ground EM over the strongest of these; and targeted mapping, sampling and physical-property measurements before selecting drill targets; and replicating this approach across the eastern Irindina Province as results, tenure, access and funding allow.

APPENDIX 2: HISTORICAL AIRCORE HOLES REFERRED TO IN THIS ANNOUNCEMENT

Historical EL24810, Hale Energy Limited (Thor Mining PLC), drilled by Orbit Drilling between 29 August and 11 September 2007 for palaeochannel uranium exploration. Coordinates GDA94 / MGA Zone 53, located by handheld GPS. Collar elevations were recorded as a placeholder (500m) in the open-file data and are not reported. Holes are vertical. Total 1,579m. Source: NTGS open-file reports CR2010-0895 and CR2008-0265. The holes are referred to only for the thickness and nature of Cenozoic cover; no assay results are reported.

Hole	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Dip (	Depth (m)	Lowest unit logged
07PHAC001	468400	7458700	−90	111	Lacustrine clay
07PHAC002	468170	7462700	−90	78	Gneiss from 56 m
07PHAC003	468140	7462300	−90	96	Unit logged as "M" (code not defined)
07PHAC004	468160	7461900	−90	84	Gneiss from 84 m
07PHAC005	468120	7461100	−90	85	Gneiss from 84 m
07PHAC006	468055	7460700	−90	108	Lacustrine clay
07PHAC007	468060	7459900	−90	108	Lacustrine clay
07PHAC008	463250	7460760	−90	108	Clay, possibly saprolite
07PHAC009	463400	7460840	−90	92	Clay, possibly saprolite
07PHAC010	463800	7461030	−90	99	Clay, possibly saprolite
07PHAC011	464600	7461410	−90	105	Lacustrine sand
07PHAC012	465400	7461790	−90	88	Gneiss from 87 m
07PHAC013	461000	7457000	−90	105	Lacustrine clay
07PHAC014	461000	7458200	−90	105	Lacustrine clay
07PHAC015	461000	7459400	−90	105	Lacustrine clay
07PHAC016	461070	7460600	−90	102	Lacustrine clay

Lithology codes SW, LC and M are not defined in the open-file reports; "possibly saprolite" and the description of SW as water-bearing sand are the Company's interpretation. "Lowest unit logged" is the final logged interval in each hole.