ASX ANNOUNCEMENT – 28th October 2025

DHEM CONFIRMS LARGE CONDUCTIVE BODY AT VT2

Major conductive zone identified directly up-dip from OGRC011, new high-priority hole planned

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Highlights

- Downhole Electromagnetic (DHEM) survey confirms OGRC011 successfully intersected the lower edge of the VT2 interpreted massive sulphide conductor.
- DHEM results show the main conductive core lies immediately up-dip (southeast) of OGRC011, the most conductive and thicker portion of the body remains untested.
- The conductor extends at least 120m in depth and 400m along strike, with DHEM unable to define the limits of the system due to the size and strength of the conductor.
- A follow-up hole, 35m up-dip from OGRC011, is now planned to test the core of the interpreted massive sulphide zone.
- Combined VTEM and DHEM data strongly suggest a structurally controlled, high-conductance, laterally extensive sulphide system, consistent with large-scale copper-zinc mineralisation across Oonagalabi.
- DHEM currently taking place at VT1.

VT2 – DHEM Confirms Massive Sulphide Core Up-Dip

Litchfield Minerals Limited (ASX: LMS) ("Litchfield" or "the Company") is pleased to report that Downhole Electromagnetic (DHEM) modelling from drillhole OGRC011 at the VT2 conductor has confirmed a substantial interpreted body of conductive sulphides extending directly up-dip and along strike from the hole (**Figures 1, 2, Table 1**).

In hole OGRC011, the company intersected 168 metres of sporadic sulphides, including two zones between 199–204m and 246–256m that contained semi-massive to massive sulphides **(Figure 3)**[1]**.** The DHEM data show OGRC011 intersected the lower north-western edge of the VT2 conductor between 245 – 250m downhole, validating the Company's VTEM model and confirming that the northwest-dipping plate interpretation was correct. The DHEM assessment of the VT2 conductor indicates that it extends approximately 100 – 120m up-dip (southeast) from OGRC011 and 10 – 20m down-dip (northwest), suggesting a coherent, steeply dipping interpreted sulphide lens that thickens significantly toward the southeast.

[1] ASX Announcement – 17 October 2025 – Disseminated to Massive Sulphides Interested in Oonagalabi VT2 Target, Extending Strike Length

This new data demonstrates that OGRC011 has not yet hit the core of the conductor, the zone immediately up-dip is likely to be thicker, more conductive and potentially more strongly mineralised.

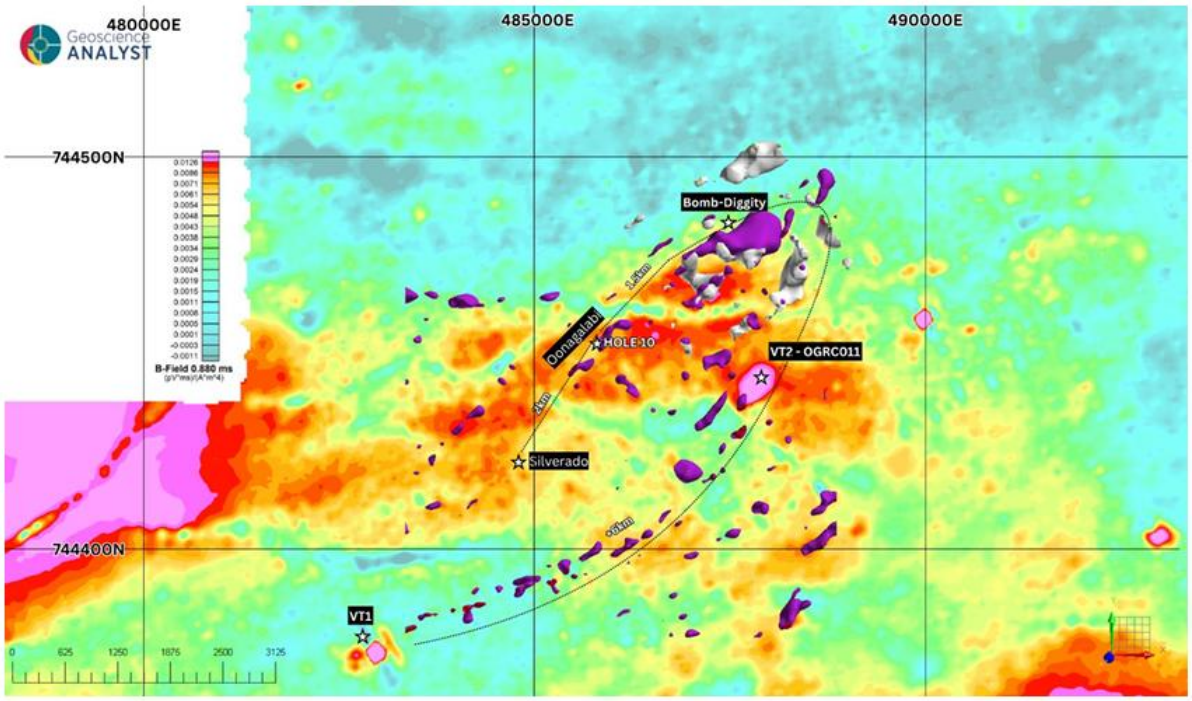

Figure 1. VTEM BFz(30) conductivity image of the Oonagalabi Project showing the interpreted folded mineralised corridor (black line), showing confirmed mineralisation at Silverado, Oonagalabi, the southern extent of the Bomb Diggity cluster, and now the VT2 conductor.

Hole_ID	Hole_Type	Max_Depth	Orig_Grid_ID	Orig_East	Orig_North	Orig_RL	Orig_Dip	Orig_Azi	TN_Azi
OGRC011	RC	348	GDA94_53	487137	7442131	869	-50	142	148

Table 1. OGRC011 Drillhole collar information.

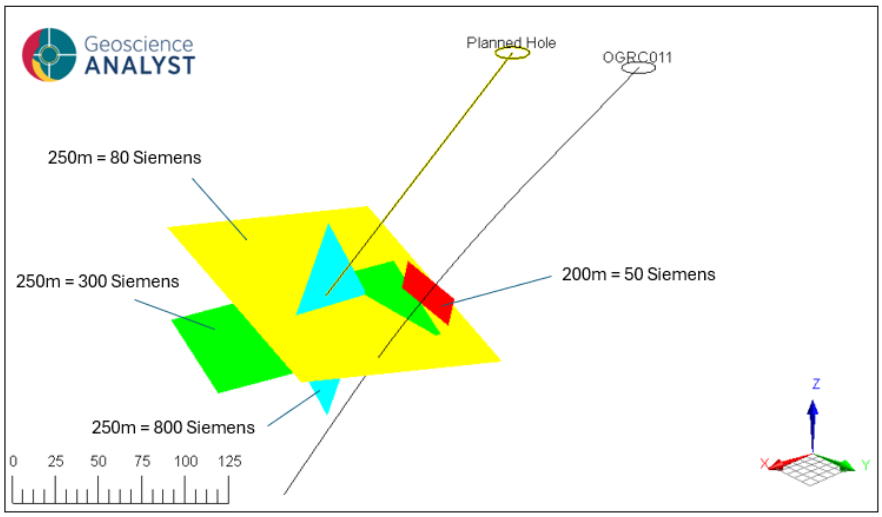

Figure 2. 3D view looking southwest illustrating RC drillhole OGRC011 at the VT2 conductor alongside modelled plates from the downhole EM survey. OGRC011 intersected the 50 S plate at approximately

200 m and clipped the base of the 80 S plate at around 250 m downhole, where semi-massive to massive sulphides (pyrrhotite–chalcopyrite–sphalerite) were encountered. Modelling suggests OGRC011 passed beneath the stronger 300 S and 800 S plates near 250 m depth, and a new drillhole has been designed to target these high-conductance zones.

Large-Scale Conductive System

Modelling indicates the VT2 conductor **has a depth extent of at least 120m and strike length exceeding 400m**. Though the true upper limit and total length cannot yet be defined, the conductor is too extensive for the loop to capture the full body, implying the target continues beyond the current limits of the DHEM survey.

The geometry of the conductor suggests structural control, possibly folding or remobilisation of sulphides that have concentrated along a conductive shear or hinge zone. This interpretation aligns with the broader Oonagalabi corridor, where copper-zinc mineralisation extends over more than 3km at surface.[2]

Figure 3. *Semi-massive to massive sulphides from OGRC011 (249m), estimates comprising 4% pyrrhotite, 4% chalcopyrite and 3% sphalerite.*[1] ***Note: Visual estimates of mineral abundance results should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations of grades are the factors of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuation.***

[2] ASX announcements: 2nd October 2025 – Oonagalabi formation extensions found & mapped system, Open NE-SW. Also, ASX announcement 17th October 2025 – Disseminated to massive sulphides intersected in Oonagalabi VT2 target, extending strike length.

Next Steps at VT2

A new hole will be drilled 35m up-dip and parallel to OGRC011 to test the heart of the VT2 conductor, where modelling suggests the thickest, most conductive interpreted sulphides reside.

- Planned collar: 487175 E, 7442065 N, RL 870m, dip –55°, azimuth 145° TN, total depth ~250m.
- This hole will directly target the DHEM-defined core, providing a further test of the sulphide system's location, scale and grade.

This hole can't be completed from the current pad, so a new pad will need to be constructed with a bulldozer to allow optimal positioning to test the core of the conductor. This hole is planned to be drilled as soon as the earthmoving and drilling crews are coordinated, with the aim to complete it during the upcoming Bullion drilling campaign scheduled for early November.

Induced Polarisation (IP) and ground EM surveys have been scheduled over the next month to further refine the VT2 target and allow for further optimal drillhole testing.

Commentary from Managing Director, Matthew Pustahya

"These DHEM results are the confirmation we've been waiting for. The OGRC011 hole appears to have 'clipped' the edge of the system, however, these downhole electromagnetic results provide insight that it's appearing to be large.

The model now highlights a thick, highly conductive interpreted sulphide body extending directly up-dip, indicating we're vectoring straight toward the core of what our first drill hole suggests is a large, continuous semi-massive or massive sulphide system.

To hit sulphides in our first hole into VT2 and then see the DHEM light up an even larger zone above it, is exactly the kind of signature you want when chasing big copper-zinc systems.

Every dataset, VTEM, DHEM and geology, is now lining up. The VT2 conductor is shaping up as a potentially serious system and we're preparing the next hole to target the thickest part of the conductor. Additional DHEM is also underway over VT1, and we're keen to see what the data reveals. Planned IP and ground EM over the next month is aimed at testing the full potential of this emerging discovery."

Next Steps

The Induced Polarisation (IP) crew arrives on site 1 November 2025. They have been contracted to run IP lines across three priority areas: (VT2), then extending northeast from the main Oonagalabi outcrop toward and over Bomb-Diggity, and finally over VT1, the other high-priority conductor from VTEM.

Once IP is complete, the ground EM team will survey the same three zones. The objective is two-fold: (1) identify additional sulphide conductors that VTEM may have missed, and (2) tightly vector into the most conductive cores of the known targets for follow-up drilling.

Operational update

The Company is completing the final hole of the shortened Phase 2 RC program, which will bring this phase to seven holes. As the current contractor is scheduled to mobilise to other commitments, we're wrapping up this program. Bullion Drilling, a premier RC contractor, is scheduled for early to mid November to complete further holes and has committed a rig and ongoing time to our company and the project as additional geophysical data and interpretations come to hand.

Once the final hole is finished in the coming days, the Company will be pleased to provide a full summary covering all remaining holes. Last week we elected to batch results rather than provide hole-by-hole commentary. Further drilling will be planned and scheduled toward the end of the year as new geophysical data is received.

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. OGRC011 Geological Log

HOLE_ID	From	To	CPY%	Minz type	Grain size	SPH%	Minz type	Grain size	Py%	Po%	TOT SUL %	Comments
OGRC011	180	181	0.1	DS	FG					0.1	0.2	Fine to medium-grained black amphibolite with 2% diss garnet and trace diss cpy-py
OGRC011	181	182										
OGRC011	182	183										40% interbedded black amphibolite
OGRC011	183	184	0.1	DS	FG					0.1	0.2	Massive, medium-grained, dark green amphibolite with trace diss sulphides
OGRC011	184	187	0.5	DS	FG					0.5	1	As above but slightly more disseminated sulphides and 5% pale green qtz veins. Intrusive has 2% diss garnet
OGRC011	187	189	0.1	DS	FG					0.1	0.2	Medium-grained black to green mafic amphibolite with minor to trace disseminated cpy-po
OGRC011	189	190										
OGRC011	190	199	0.1	DS	FG					0.1	0.2	Medium-grained mafic amphibolite with 2% diss garnet and trace disseminated sulphides
OGRC011	199	200	1	MS	MG	1	MS	MG		3	**5**	Medium-grained mafic amphibolite with 2% diss garnet and up to 5% disseminated sulphides
OGRC011	200	201	2	MS	MG	3	MS	MG		10	**15**	Mafic amphibolite with zones of semi-massive to massive po-cpy-sph mineralisation (15%). Minor po +/- cpy veins
OGRC011	201	202	2	DS	MG	2	MS	MG		3	**7**	Amphibolite with 7% total sulphides, mostly as disseminated and minor zones of net-textured to semi-massive
OGRC011	202	204	0.1	DS	FG	0.5	DS	FG		0.5	**1.1**	Amphibolite with minor disseminated po-cpy-sph
OGRC011	204	205	1	DS	FG					1	**2**	Amphibolite with 2% sulphides as disseminations and smeared zones / ultra thin veinlets
OGRC011	205	211	0.1	DS	FG					0.1	0.2	Amphibolite with trace to minor disseminated sulphides
OGRC011	211	212										Medium-grained, oink feld-qtz gneiss with darker grey qtz-feld-bt gneiss interbands. Unaltered, unmineralised
OGRC011	212	214										Qtz-feld-bt gneiss banded with minor medium-grained massive amphibolite. Amph has a definite foliation, possibly some bt
OGRC011	214	216										Medium-grained, pink feld-qtz gneiss with darker grey qtz-feld-bt gneiss interbands. Unaltered, unmineralised
OGRC011	216	217										Pink feld-qtz gneiss with minor bands of medium-grained, dark green amphibolite. Looks like amph but also could be bt-rich gneiss??
OGRC011	217	219										Pink feld-qtz gneiss
OGRC011	219	220										Weakly foliated, massive medium-grained dark green amphibolite with 2% diss garnet
OGRC011	220	231										Unaltered, unmineralised qtz-feld-bt gneiss
OGRC011	231	234	0.05	DS	FG				0.05	0.1	0.2	Qtz-feld-bt gneiss with minor amphibolite bands with trace po-cpy-py disseminated mineralisation
OGRC011	234	235	0.5	DS	FG				0.5	2	3	Massive, apparently unfoliated, medium-grained amphibole-feldspar +/- bt intrusive rock (amphibolite). Can clearly see the interlocking amph-feld xls = igneous texture. Unfoliated potentially indicates post peak metamorphism. Up to 3% diss po-py-cpy as fine disseiminations interstitial to igneous matrix and as larger clumps / clots or semi-massive to massive sulphide mineralisation
OGRC011	235	240										Unmineralised/unaltered qtz-feld-bt gneiss
OGRC011	240	241	0.05	DS	FG				0.1	0.1	0.25	Foliated qtz-feld-bt gneiss with minor bands of darker material that could be amphibolite. Definitely some disseminated po-py-cpy in the gneiss. Minor po veinlet obsersed = metal mobilisation
OGRC011	241	242	0.1	DS	FG				0.1	0.3	0.5	Fine- to medium-grained, possibly unfoliated feld-horn intrusive rock with up to 0.5% total po-py-cpy sulphides, 10% unmineralised pale green qtz veins
OGRC011	242	243										Unmineralised, fg-mg granular looking qtz-bt gneiss, unaltered, unmineralised
OGRC011	243	244								0.2	0.2	Fine- to medium-grained amph-feld-bt-garn intrusive rock. Significant variation in individual mineral proportions between chips, probably only 20% intrusive rock in interval
OGRC011	244	245	0.1	DS	FG				0.1	0.1	0.3	Mixed unit of massive mg dark green amphibolite, fine-medium-grained horn-feld-cg bt-garn intrusive rock and qtz-bt-feld gneiss. Intrusive rocks appear to have weak foliation
OGRC011	245	246										Qtz-feld-bt gneiss with minor to trace bands / veins of cg phlog-anthophyllite (light, fibrous, soft xls)
OGRC011	246	247	0.5	MS	MG	0.5	MS	CG		1	**2**	Dark green amphibolite rock with disseminated cpy-po. Minor chunks of massive, coarse-grained, cpy-po-sph
OGRC011	247	248	2	MS	CG	3	MS	CG		4	**9**	Dark green-black amph-feld fine- to medium-grained intrusive rock with weak foliation with trace disseminated sulphides. Cut by 5% zones of massive sph-cpy-po mineralisation.
OGRC011	248	249	3	MS	CG	4	MS	CG		4	**11**	As above with 3% qtz, cg garnet veins. As with above, where it is massive the cpy-sph-po are roughly in the same proportions, sph+cpy > po
OGRC011	249	251	1	DS	MG	3	MS	CG		4	**8**	Dark green medium-grained amphibolite with 3% diss garnet. Zones with interstitial, disseminated and semi-massive po-cpy-sph mineralisation
OGRC011	251	253	1	DS	MG	4	MS	CG		1	**6**	Amphibolite +/- qtz-feld-bt-garn gneiss. Also has 2% chunks of massive sph-cpy-po mineralisation.
OGRC011	253	254										Darker, more bt-rich qtz-bt-garn gneiss. Can't see any disseminated sulphides but likely present in low levels.
OGRC011	254	256	0.5	DS	FG	1	DS	FG		1	**2.5**	Weakly foliated, medium-grained amph-feld-bt-garn intrusive rock with minor po-cpy smears on foliation surfaces and disseminated interstitial sulphides in the intrusion
OGRC011	256	263										fine-grained to sub medium-grained qtz-feld-bt intrusive rock?? with weak fabric?. Has elongate laths of feldspar that give it an intrusive look. 5% diss garnet Garnet to 5mm porphyroblasts.
OGRC011	263	264										As above with minor band of dark green amphibolite, unmineralised to the eye.
OGRC011	264	265										Unmineralised qtz-bt-garn gneiss
OGRC011	265	266	0.5	DS	FG					0.5	1	Massive dark green amphibolite and amph-bt rock with minor diss cpy-po, some mineralisation is smeared along foliation planes.
OGRC011	266	267										Unmineralised mafic amphibolite cut by 10% zones of qtz-lighter green horn-mag alteration
OGRC011	267	268										Unmineralised or altered qtz-feld-bt gneiss
OGRC011	268	276										Unmineralised dark, bt-rich qtz-bt gneiss?? Could be intrusive but most likely sediment/gneiss
OGRC011	276	280										Regular qtz-feld-bt gneiss, unmineralised
OGRC011	280	287										Qtz-feld-bt gneiss with minorbands of massive, foliated biotite to almost amphibolite texture.
OGRC011	287	291	0.5	VN	MG	1	VN	MG		0.5	2	As above with cpy-po bands/veins along foliation specifically in the cg bt-rich zones. Bt is either alteration bands or could be the mafic intrusive.
OGRC011	291	294										Unaltered pink feld-qtz and qtz-feld-bt gneiss interbands
OGRC011	294	298										Interbanded qtz-feld-bt gneiss and dark green amphibolie-garnet rock (intrusive)

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

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.*	**Downhole EM** • A downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) survey was carried out on RC drillhole OGRC011 from 0-348m downhole. The survey was carried out by AGS Pty Ltd under the guidance and supervision of Mitre Geophysics Pty Ltd (Kate Hine).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	
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).*	• This announcement is referring to downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveying only.
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.*	• This announcement is referring to downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveying only.
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.*	• This announcement is referring to downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveying only.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</td><td>

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.

</td><td>

This announcement is referring to downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveying only.

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</td><td>

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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks)

</td><td>

The DHEM survey conducted was acquired to the below specifications.

<table>
<tr><td>Prospect</td><td>Oonagalabi</td></tr>
<tr><td>Target</td><td>Oonagalabi mineralisation</td></tr>
<tr><td>Loop</td><td>L1, ~400x500m
L2, ~400x500m</td></tr>
<tr><td>Receiver</td><td>DigiAtlantis</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sensor</td><td>AUV</td></tr>
<tr><td>Transmitter</td><td>TBA</td></tr>
<tr><td>Effective Current</td><td>Max achievable with stable transmitter waveform</td></tr>
<tr><td>Frequency</td><td>5Hz</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stacking</td><td>Minimum 128 stacks</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stations</td><td>10m station spacing, 5m infill on intersection responses.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Significant intersections</td><td>OGRC004: 45-70m, 75-100m, 116-148m
OGRC006: 41-47m, 142-173m
OGRC010: 6-30m</td></tr>
</table>
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Transmitter = Georesults DRTX
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.*	• All geophysical data is recorded electronically and stored in a Sharepoint cloud server.
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 drillhole collars were located with a hand-held GPS Garmin 64s.•The Geodetic Map Grid of Australia (MGA94 Zone 53) system was used to reference locations. • Drill hole collars are surveyed with a handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 3m which is considered sufficient for drill hole location accuracy.
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.*	• This announcement is referring to downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveying only and is not sufficient to establish and or improve Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation.
Orientation of data in relation to	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• This announcement is referring to downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveying only.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	• *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.*	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• This announcement is referring to downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveying only.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• This announcement is referring to downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveying only.

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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 1979, Amoco completed photo-interpretation, rock chip sampling and drilling (8 holes). • 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 Table 1 for collar and hole orientation data.
		• This announcement is referring to downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveying only.

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.*	• This announcement is referring to downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveying only.

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').*	• This announcement is referring to downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveying only.
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.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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