23 April 2026

Diamond and RC drill program completed at Oonagalabi & Silver Valley Delivers High-Grade Silver-Lead-Copper Results

Highlights

At the Oonagalabi Project:

- 11-hole RC program for 1,791 m and 3-hole diamond program for 1,214 m completed.
- Drilling tested extensions to the main Oonagalabi prospect, Bomb-Diggity and priority EM conductors, magnetic anomalies and IP targets elsewhere on tenement EL32771.
- Samples submitted for laboratory analysis with assay results expected in May 2026.
- **At the Silver Valley project:** Standout rock chip assay results from tenement EL32241 include:
    - **378 g/t Ag, 0.91 g/t Au, 5.04% Cu, 44.9% Pb** (SV2-04) and
    - **128 g/t Ag, 0.07 g/t Au, 0.02% Cu, 16.1% Pb** (SV3-01).

Oonagalabi Drilling Summary

Litchfield Minerals Limited ("**Litchfield**" or "**the Company**") (**ASX:LMS**) is pleased to advise that the planned Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond drilling program[1] at the Oonagalabi project in the Northern Territory has been successfully completed.

The program comprised 11 RC holes for 1,791 m, testing a series of targets including EM conductors, IP chargeability anomalies, as well as extensions to the Main Zone at the Oonagalabi prospect, and 3 Diamond drill holes for 1,214 m, with 2 diamond holes testing a magnetic anomaly at the Bomb Diggity target, and 1 diamond hole testing extensions to the Main Zone at the Oonagalabi prospect. Drill hole collar locations and details can be found in **Figure 1** and **Appendix 1**. Samples have been submitted for laboratory analysis with assay results expected in May 2026.

[1] Refer to the following ASX Announcements:– 2 April 2026 – Oonagalabi RC Drilling Update;, 17 March 2026 – Operational and Drilling Update; and 3 March 2026 – IP Results Strengthen Oonagalabi Discovery Model.

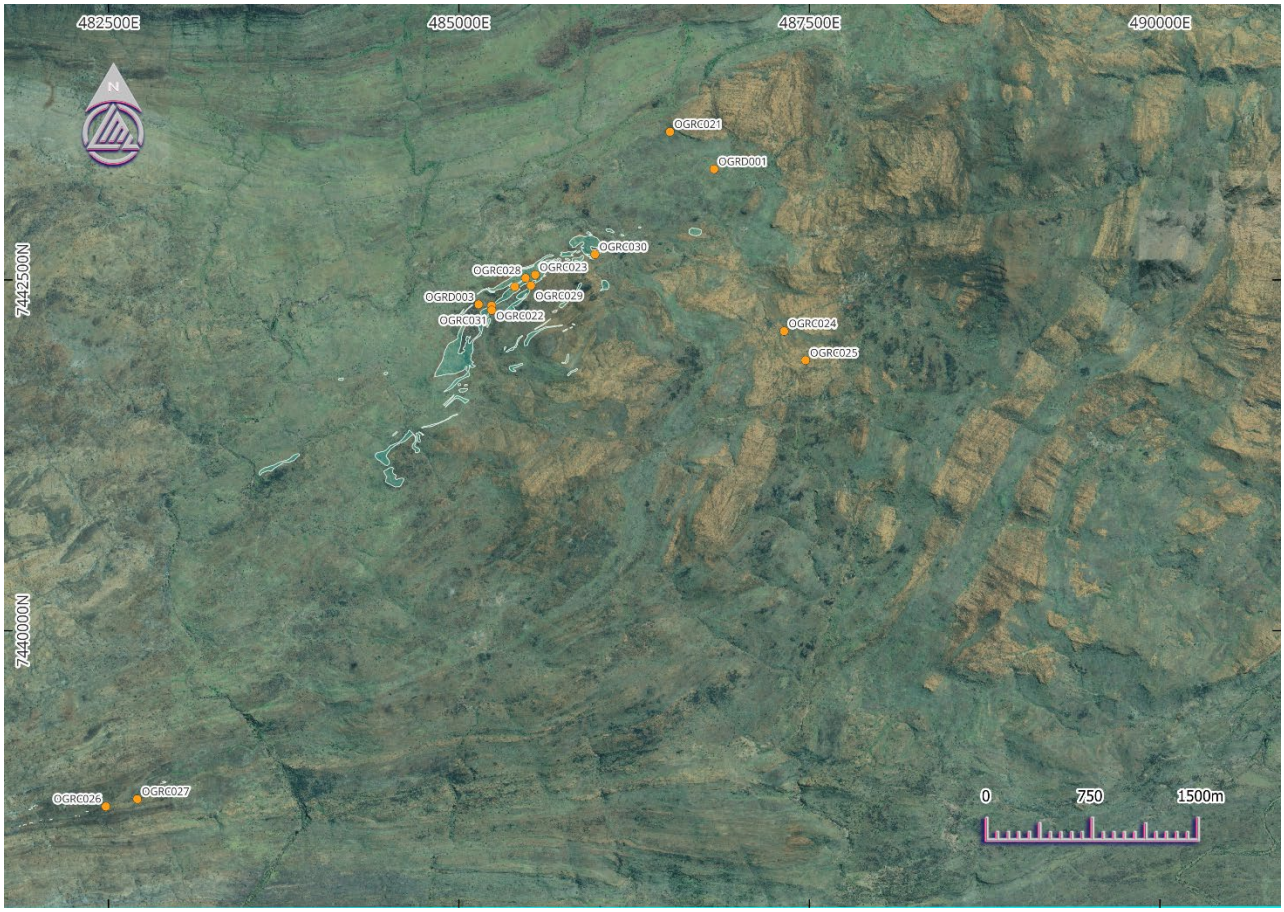


Figure 1. *Map of drill hole locations and coordinates*

Silver Valley Results

Litchfield Minerals is pleased to report compelling assay results from rock chip samples collected during a March 2026 reconnaissance program on Exploration Lease EL32241 at the Silver Valley Project in the Northern Territory (Figure 2). The assay results confirm high-grade polymetallic mineralisation associated with quartz veining[2] (Appendix 2 and Figure 3).

Standout rock chip assay results includes:

- **SV2-04: 378 g/t Ag, 0.91 g/t Au, 5.04% Cu, 44.9% Pb**
- **SV3-01: 128 g/t Ag, 0.07 g/t Au, 0.02% Cu, 16.1% Pb**

These results from samples SV2-04 and SV3-01 demonstrate that parts of the Silver Valley vein system host high-grade silver and lead mineralisation, with associated copper and gold, reinforcing the Company's view that there is potential for a large-scale, structurally controlled mineralised system.

Importantly, these high-grade surface results sit within a broader system characterised by extensive quartz reef development, visible sulfides and historical high-grade production, supporting the interpretation that the system is well preserved and likely extends at depth and beneath shallow cover.

[2] Refer ASX Announcement – 6 March 2026 – Retraction of Silver Valley Historical Data.

Further fieldwork is planned in May 2026 to identify further surface mineralisation and to assess and define the trend and geometry of known quartz veining across the tenement. With this information, and given the style of sulfide mineralisation at the known prospects, the Company believes that further exploration is highly amenable to electrical geophysical methods, particularly Induced Polarisation (IP), that may delineate sulfide mineralisation below surface. This work will represent a key step in transitioning Silver Valley from a surface-defined high-grade vein system into drilling targets with potential for scale at depth.

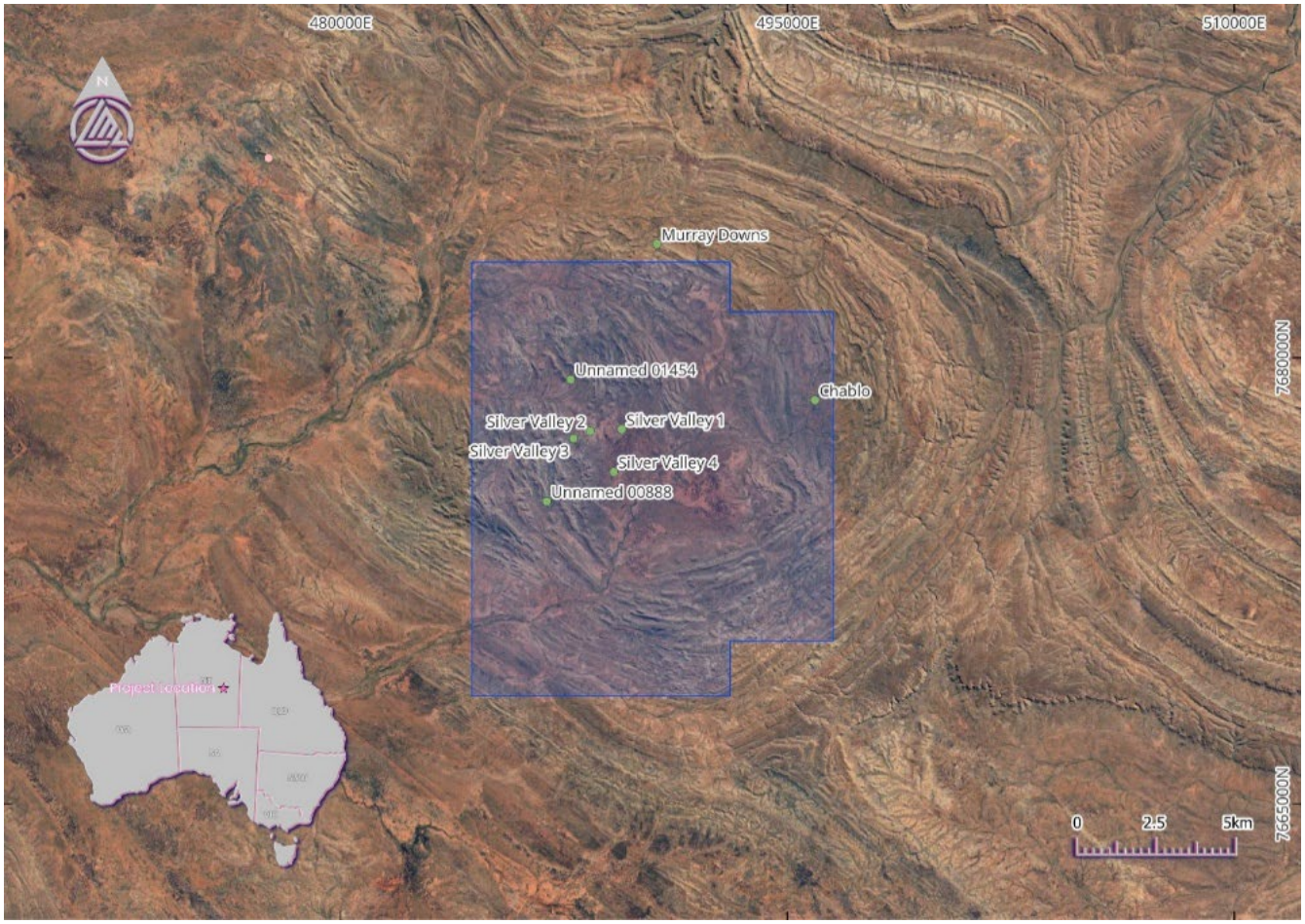


Figure 2 – *Silver Valley Project location in EL32241 in the Northern Territory, Australia. The map also highlights numerous old prospects and workings (green dots) in and around the tenement (prospect locations taken from the Northern Territory Geological Survey MODAT database).*

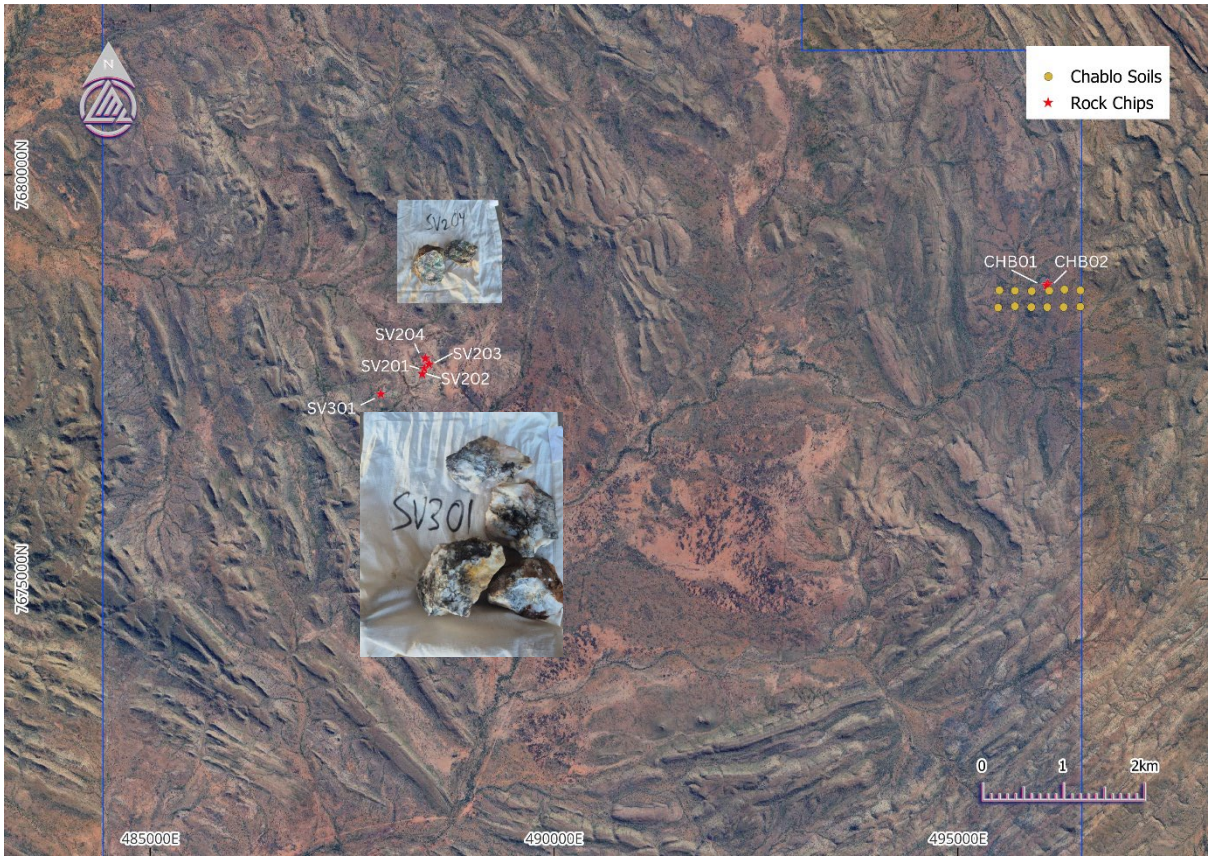


Figure 3 *- Location of rock chip and soil sampling sites on EL32241. Overlain are photos showing rock chips collected in samples SV2-04 and SV3-01.*

Managing Director's Comment

These results are exactly what we were hoping to see from our first pass reconnaissance at Silver Valley. Results of this tenor, including 378 g/t silver and 44.9% lead, confirm that parts of the system are genuinely high-grade, and reinforce our view that there is the potential for a large, mineralised vein system.

Given the limited time spent on the ground due to heat and other factors, these results are particularly encouraging. What stands out is that they came from surface sampling within a system displaying strong structural control, visible sulfides, and clear evidence of continuity across multiple Silver Valley prospects and workings. The next step is to test whether this mineralisation persists at depth - where we believe the real opportunity lies.

We see Silver Valley as a compelling near-term opportunity within our portfolio, withthe potential to deliver both scale and grade, and importantly, provide a pathway to rapid value creation as we move towards drilling.

Despite the challenges encountered during the diamond drilling campaign – often requiring us to react to changing conditions and operational constraints – Iwas pleased with how the team demonstrated resilience and adaptability. With limited time between campaigns, we successfully pivoted into the RC program, delivering a significant number of holes efficiently and on schedule, maintaining momentum across key targets including the Main Zone, VT1 and VT2.

I'm particularly proud of the younger members of the team, as we have all effectively been in the bush since early January, who stepped up when it mattered most and went above and beyond to help deliver the entire RC & Diamond drilling program under demanding conditions."

Next Steps

Diamond core and RC chips from the Oonagalabi drill program have been submitted for laboratory analysis with assay results expected in May 2026.

When received, assay results will be combined with logging and geophysical data to further define targets both regionally and at known prospects and targets. Planning of the next drilling campaign will focus on high-confidence, constrained targets.

Further field work at Silver Valley planned in May 2026 to identify further surface mineralisation and to assess and define the trend and geometry of known mineralised quartz veining across the tenement. With the data, a suitable Induced Polarisation (IP) survey will be designed to delineate potential mineralisation at depth and undercover.

The Company is aiming to host a webinar in the middle of next week, where it will present its AGES conference presentation so shareholders can better understand the work undertaken behind the scenes to advance our understanding of the broader district. We are now also in a position to outline aspects of its involvement in the BHP Xplor Program, including the specific workstreams being progressed and the strategic rationale underpinning them.

The announcement has been approved by the Board of Directors.

For further information please contact:

Matthew Pustahya, Managing Director
Matthew@litchfieldminerals.com.au

Follow us on:

www.litchfieldminerals.com.au
https://twitter.com/Litchfield_LMS
https://www.linkedin.com/company/litchfield-minerals-limited/

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.

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 Dr Matthew McGloin (MGeol, Phd), 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.

Dr McGloin 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). Dr McGloin 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 – Drill hole information from the Oonagalabi project.

hole_id	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	RL	Dip	Azimuth (True North)	Depth of hole
OGRD001	486820	7443289	821	-57	3	800
OGRD002	485398	7442451	855	-77	227	300
OGRD003	485140	7442325	803	-62	148	114
OGRC021	486505	7443555	819	-55	62	364
OGRC022	485232	7442316	836	-55	264	119
OGRC023	485544	7442536	843	-55	38	119
OGRC024	487319	7442134	869	-55	146	215
OGRC025	487472	7441927	867	-55	146	218
OGRC026	482481	7438747	805	-55	168	120
OGRC027	482705	7438800	792	-80	178	92
OGRC028	485475	7442513	849	-60	253	156
OGRC029	485513	7442459	860	-65	315	197
OGRC030	485970	7442681	828	-55	280	91
OGRC031	485233	7442284	814	-70	300	100

Appendix 2 – Rock chip and soil sampling assay results from the Silver Valley project.

Sample ID	Sample Type	Easting (mE) GDA 94 Zone 53	Northing (mE) GDA 94 Zone 53	Ag (g/t)	Bi (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	S (ppm)	Au (g/t)
CHABL01	Rock Chip	496100	7678630	<0.2	<0.1	14	11	200	<0.01
CHABL02	Rock Chip	496115	7678649	<0.2	<0.1	16	12	50	<0.01
SV2-01	Rock Chip	488388	7677606	4.4	1.7	754	6970	1800	0.02
SV2-02	Rock Chip	488393	7677603	8.2	0.6	372	2900	1150	0.06
SV2-03	Rock Chip	488453	7677658	10.8	3.4	388	3910	1650	0.19
SV2-04	Rock Chip	488408	7677727	378	180	50400	449000	2200	0.91
SV3-01	Rock Chip	487854	7677287	128	73.6	230	161000	14400	0.07
SVSS001	Soil	496519	7678572	<0.2	0.2	34	11	100	0.01
SVSS002	Soil	496320	7678572	<0.2	0.2	30	15	100	<0.01
SVSS003	Soil	496115	7678573	<0.2	0.2	26	13	100	<0.01
SVSS004	Soil	495927	7678565	<0.2	0.2	26	21	100	<0.01
SVSS005	Soil	495712	7678567	<0.2	0.2	24	13	100	<0.01
SVSS006	Soil	495519	7678572	<0.2	0.2	28	14	100	<0.01
SVSS007	Soil	495507	7678373	<0.2	0.2	20	13	100	<0.01
SVSS008	Soil	495713	7678376	<0.2	0.2	20	14	100	0.01
SVSS009	Soil	495912	7678357	<0.2	0.2	18	14	100	<0.01
SVSS010	Soil	496109	7678360	<0.2	0.2	22	15	100	<0.01
SVSS011	Soil	496312	7678364	<0.2	0.2	26	16	50	<0.01
SVSS012	Soil	496514	7678368	<0.2	0.2	22	13	100	<0.01

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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. submarine nodules) may*	**Drilling** • No new drilling assay results are reported. Results are expected from the laboratory in May 2026. **Surface geochemical sampling** • Random rock chip samples were collected from areas of visible base metal mineralisation (oxidized and fresh sulfides). • Rock chips were collected to provide a representative geochemical sample by collecting lots of small rock fragments from the target site. An approximate 1kg sample was submitted to Bureau Veritas Adelaide for analysis. • Soil samples were collected from the B Horizon (approx.5-25 cm below surface). All samples were sieved to -80 micron mesh to collect an approximately 500g sample that was submitted to Bureau Veritas Adelaide for analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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).*	• All new diamond drill holes were completed by DDH1 Drilling using a Sandvik DE840 Multipurpose rig. All new Reverse Circulation holes were completed by Geodrill using a Schramm 685 rig. Hole OGRC001 had a RC pre collar of 85 metres included in the total diamond hole metreage 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.*	• No new drilling assay results 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.*	• No new drilling logging results reported. This information will be provided when assay results are returned. • Soil and Rock Chip Sampling involved collecting geological notes recorded at each sampling site to record geology and/or soil horizon, colour, moisture, source, in situ vs trans etc.
Sub-sampling	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether*	• No sub-sampling was completed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
techniques and sample preparation	*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.*	
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.*	• The rock chip and soil samples submitted to the lab contained sufficient repeat and duplicate samples as per QAQC industry standards. Seven OREAS internal lab standards were analysed and produced acceptable results (OREAS 137, Gannet ST-BM-21/310, OREAS 120, OREAS 525, OREAS 501b, IMS-507, Canmet MP-1b). No Litchfield standards were submitted to the laboratory. • Rock chip and soil samples were analysed using Bureau Veritas methods MA101 / MA102 – Multi-Element (Aqua Regia Digest) and where higher grade using the MA201 (multi-element (4-acid-digest) method. Gold was

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	analysed using a 30 g fire assay FA001 method with AAS finish. • Soil samples were weighed wet, then placed into a 105°C oven to dry for 12 hours. Samples were crush/split using a boyd crusher to split down to size and retain coarse rejects. Samples were then pulverised to <75um grain size. The samples are then taken to the lab/fire assay departments and the same assay processes are conducted as per rock chip samples above.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• Assay data from rock chip and soil samples have been assessed and reviewed by Company geologists with QAQC completed on this data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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.*	• Litchfield used a handheld GPS to locate sample sites to +/-3m (GDA94 MGA Zone53). Coordinates for each drill hole collar and surface geochemical sample site mentioned in the announcement are recorded in Appendix 1 and 2 and Figures 1 and 3 under the GDA94/GDA Zone 53 coordinate system. • Drilling companies used a REFLEX Gyro or similar tool to measure collar location and azimuth and dip directions of drill holes approximately every 30 m depth down each hole.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of*	• No new drilling results reported. This information will be provided when assay results are returned. • Soil samples were collected as two east-west trending lines at 200 m spacing, with each line 200 m apart. • Rock chip compositing at each specific location was completed by producing a sample comprising many small chips and resulting in a representative sample.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	
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.*	• No new drilling results reported. This information will be provided when assay results are returned. • Rock chips were collected at random where mineralisation was observed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Drill core, chips, and rock chips and soil samples were collected and packaged for transport on site by Company Staff before being sent by courier/freight companies to the laboratory. Whilst one site, samples were stored in a locked shipping container.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Raw data was supplied and checked by Company geologists or the laboratory before being reviewed by a Senior Geologist. All QAQC data falls within an acceptable range of 2 standard deviations from expected results. • No other audits or reviews have been undertaken.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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*	Drilling • No new drilling assay results are reported. Results are expected from the laboratory in May 2026. Surface geochemical sampling • Random rock chip samples were collected from areas of visible base metal mineralisation (oxidized and fresh sulfides). • Rock chips were collected to provide a representative geochemical sample by collecting lots of small rock fragments from the target site. An approximate 1kg sample was submitted to Bureau Veritas Adelaide for analysis. • Soil samples were collected from the B Horizon (approx.5-25 cm below surface). All samples were sieved to -80 micron mesh to collect an approximately 500g sample that was submitted to Bureau Veritas Adelaide for analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. 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).*	• All new diamond drill holes were completed by DDH1 Drilling using a Sandvik DE840 Multipurpose rig. All new Reverse Circulation holes were completed by Geodrill using a Schramm 685 rig. Hole OGRC001 had a RC pre collar of X metres included in the total diamond hole metreage 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.*	• No new drilling assay results 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.*	• No new drilling logging results reported. This information will be provided when assay results are returned. • Soil and Rock Chip Sampling involved collecting geological notes recorded at each sampling site to record geology and/or soil horizon, colour, moisture, source, in situ vs trans etc.

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.*	• No sub-sampling was completed.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is*	• The rock chip and soil samples submitted to the lab contained sufficient repeat and duplicate samples as per QAQC industry standards. Seven OREAS internal lab standards were analysed and produced acceptable results (OREAS 137, Gannet ST-BM-21/310, OREAS 120, OREAS 525, OREAS 501b, IMS-507, Canmet MP-1b). No Litchfield standards were submitted to the laboratory. • Rock chip and soil samples were analysed using Bureau Veritas methods MA101 / MA102 – Multi-Element (Aqua

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Regia Digest) and where higher grade using the MA201 (multi-element (4-acid-digest) method. Gold was analysed using a 30 g fire assay FA001 method with AAS finish. • Soil samples were weighed wet, then placed into a 105°C oven to dry for 12 hours. Samples were crush/split using a boyd crusher to split down to size and retain coarse rejects. Samples were then pulverised to <75um grain size. The samples are then taken to the lab/fire assay departments and the same assay processes are conducted as per rock chip samples above.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative*	• Assay data from rock chip and soil samples have been assessed and reviewed by Company geologists with QAQC completed on this data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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.*	• Litchfield used a handheld GPS to locate sample sites to +/-3m (GDA94 MGA Zone53). Coordinates for each drill hole collar and surface geochemical sample site mentioned in the announcement are recorded in Appendix 1 and 2 and Figures 1 and 3 under the GDA94/GDA Zone 53 coordinate system. • Drilling companies used a REFLEX Gyro or similar tool to measure collar location and azimuth and dip directions of drill holes approximately every 30 m depth down each hole.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to*	• No new drilling results reported. This information will be provided when assay results are returned. • Soil samples were collected as two east-west trending lines at 200 m spacing, with each line 200 m apart. • Rock chip compositing at each specific location was completed by producing a sample comprising many small chips and resulting in a representative sample.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
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*	• No new drilling results reported. This information will be provided when assay results are returned. • Rock chips were collected at random where mineralisation was observed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	reported if material.	
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Drill core, chips, and rock chips and soil samples were collected and packaged for transport on site by Company Staff before being sent by courier/freight companies to the laboratory. Whilst one site, samples were stored in a locked shipping container.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Raw data was supplied and checked by Company geologists or the laboratory before being reviewed by a Senior Geologist. All QAQC data falls within an acceptable range of 2 standard deviations from expected results. • No other audits or reviews have been undertaken.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report. 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 Oonagalabi Project is in tenement EL32279, comprising 145.3 km^2. The Silver Valley Project is in tenement EL32241 comprising 165 km^2. • EL32279 and EL32241 are owned by Kalk Exploration Pty. Ltd., a 100% owned entity of Litchfield Minerals Limited. EL32779 is located approximately 125 km northeast of Alice Springs with EL32241 located 325 km northeast of Alice Springs. Both tenements are located on pastoral leases. Both tenements are in good standing and there are no known impediments.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• A summary of previous EL32279 exploration and mining is presented below: • Oonagalabi was discovered in the 1930's. • In 1970, Russgar Minerals completed regional mag-rad survey, VLF_EM survey, ground magnetic survey, single line resistivity traverse and 14 drillholes. • In 1971, Geopeko completed limited IP. • 1979, Amoco completed photo-interpretation, rock chip sampling and drilling (8 holes). • 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. • A summary of previous EL32241 exploration and mining at Silver Valley is presented below: • Pb-Ag bearing veins were found by prospectors some time before the 1950's. At least one of these veins was briefly worked for lead in the period up to 1954. A small stamp mill was

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		operational in the 1950's but there was little production and no records are available. • 1960's. Government Surveys BMR Reports and Map Notes from 1961 and 1964 mention the galena-bearing quartz veins in basic intrusive rocks on Murray Downs Station but provide no additional information. In 1966, five samples thought to have been collected from quartz veins at or near the prospect were assayed for gold. • Western Nuclear / Aquitane Australia Minerals. Followed up 1956 BMR radiometric survey. Locals reported that WN possibly drilled Silver Valley, however, no record of this work could be located by the Department (CR1973-0157, EL301). • Geopeko held EL 743 and reported (CR1974-004) that they had relocated a Western Nuclear grid and collars of pattern drilled vertical percussion drillholes around a vein which carried galena. The vein was described as 7 to 10 feet wide and up to 500 foot long. Geopeko appraised the Government geophysical data and noted the high magnetic response of the basalt. Their interest focused on two radiometric anomalies which were considered uranium exploration targets. • CRA held the area as EL1851 in the late 1970s(CR1979-0195) to explore for uranium. CRA flew an analogue helicopter spectrometer survey and then abandoned the uranium search. • 1987 Government Survey. The 1987 Barrow Creek 250K notes documented the Chablo Prospect which is in the east of the EL as having copper lead mineralisation in quartz veins in a dolerite (Stewart and Blake 1986 reported in 1987 Explan Notes) • BHP (1990's). BHP Minerals undertook a bulk leach extractable gold (BLEG) survey for gold. These data were not provided to NTGS but a copy of the report, minus data, was later obtained by Arafura Resources. BHP Minerals withdrew the applications before grant and no data was ever supplied to the Department.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 1991 Government Survey. The 1991 Barrow Creek 250K notes refer to the Silver Valley Lead Prospect (also known as Murray Downs prospect) about 25 km ENE of Murray Downs Homestead. The prospect was described as galena-bearing quartz veins in basalts of the Edmirringee Volcanics (1991 Barrow Creek 250K notes). • Meekatharra Minerals. Between 1988 and 1992, Meekatharra Minerals explored for gold and undertook pan concentrate sampling over the area of interest (CR1992-0354). • Arafura. EL 9745 was originally granted to McCleary Investments PL in 2004 and was then transferred to Arafura Resources. Arafura was interested in pursuing a number of low-order Au-Ag stream sediment anomalies for gold mineralisation. These were in part based on the results of the BHP BLEG survey from 1991 which Arafura considered encouraging because of the coincidence of Au and Ag anomalism. • Spinifex Uranium AMI Resources. Spinifex Uranium held EL26102 from mid-2008 to late 2012. It included some ex-Arafura ground. Spinifex was primarily targeting uranium based of radiometrics with base metals as a secondary target. Radiometric "anomalies" were identified in the Treasure Volcanics and Newland Volcanics. 80 rock chips were collected from the dome generally (including samples of scree), at the Silver Valley Prospects and other MODAT occurrences specifically. Only 54 samples could be identified by Litchfield. • The Silver Valley Project is located within the southern Davenport Province that comprises a folded succession of Palaeoproterozoic shallow marine sedimentary rocks and volcanics comprising sandstone, conglomerate, siltstone, dolostone, shale, mafic and felsic volcanics and granite • Mineralisation is hosted within the Murray Downs Dome where quartz veins have developed within structural dilation sites where they cross-cut basalt.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Silver Valley mineralisation is epigenetic, structurally-controlled comprising quartz-vein hosted Cu-Pb-Ag. Basalt is the assumed source for observed base and precious metal mineralization.
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*	• No new drilling logging or drill assays results are reported, howeverr, drill hole locations and information from the Oonagalabi diamond and RC holes in this announcement are reported in Appendix 1 and Figure 1. Assay results will be reported upon their receipt. • Where material, downhole lengths and interception depths will be reported with assay results on their return from the laboratory.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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').*	
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*	• See the main body of this report for all pertinent observations and interpretations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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 at Oonagalabi is outlined in the main body of this announcement but will be guided further upon receipt of assay results. • At Silver Valley, further field reconnaissance and a possible gradient Array Induced Polarization survey is planned.