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ASX ANNOUNCEMENT 30 September 2026

Surface Copper Strengthens Exploration Targets

Copper-bearing minerals at surface sharpen the focus on large Sybil EM conductors and the Illogwa Creek structural corridor

Litchfield Minerals Limited (ASX: LMS) ("Litchfield" or "the Company") reports an important step forward in its Harts Range Project, with September field reconnaissance identifying copper-bearing minerals at Sybil and sulphide-bearing mafic rocks near a priority electromagnetic (EM) target at Illogwa Creek. The observations strengthen the case for follow-up ground EM to test for copper-bearing sulphide systems below surface.

The targets were identified through the Company's review of historical airborne EM surveys and exploration records. At Sybil, visually identified chalcopyrite and nearby copper carbonate staining provide a clear focus around the large modelled P4 conductor.

At Illogwa, the combination of sulphide-bearing mafic rocks, an untested conductor and an interpreted deep structural corridor provide a compelling target for the Company's broader orthomagmatic copper-nickel exploration model.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Copper-bearing minerals observed in the Sybil P4 target area, with visually identified chalcopyrite and nearby malachite staining.
- P4 is modelled at approximately 400m long and 200m wide, providing a sizeable, modelled conductor for ground EM follow-up.
- Sulphide-bearing mafic rocks near Illogwa anomaly 26, together with an interpreted deep structural corridor, define a priority copper-nickel exploration target.
- Ground EM is being organised across priority targets. Nineteen rock chip samples, together with a standard and a blank, have been sent to the laboratory, with assays expected in approximately three to four weeks.

Visual mineral identifications are preliminary. They do not establish copper grade, mineralised continuity or economic significance, and are subject to laboratory confirmation.

Cautionary statement: *Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. The mineral descriptions in this announcement are visual field observations only. Samples have been submitted to the laboratory, and assay results are expected in approximately three to four weeks.*

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Managing Director Matt Pustahya said:

> *"Finding copper-bearing minerals at surface in these large, modelled EM conductors is an exciting step forward for Litchfield. At Sybil, we have visually identified chalcopyrite in the P4 target area and malachite nearby. Together, these observations give us a stronger geological basis to pursue the copper potential below surface and sharpen our next phase of exploration.*
>
> *Illogwa Creek is one of the areas we are most excited to advance. Our interpretation developed through BHP Xplor points to a deep structural corridor that may have provided a pathway for mantle-derived magmas. What makes this target compelling is the combination of that setting, sulphide-bearing mafic rocks and a priority EM conductor. That is a strong reason to test our wider copper-nickel model.*
>
> *We are eager to get ground EM across Illogwa and the priority Sybil targets. Our focus is to resolve the conductors, integrate the pending assays and turn these opportunities into well-defined drill targets. There is more work to do to establish what is driving the EM responses, and we now have a clear set of priorities to pursue."*

Surface copper strengthens the case for testing large Sybil conductors

Sybil lies within EL34245, approximately 33.6 kilometres southeast of Oonagalabi. Following the licence grant and the Company's initial desktop review, fieldwork examined the geology around historical VTEM conductor areas and rock chip locations (Figures 1, 2 and 5).

Mitre Geophysics conducted a preliminary assessment of the historical VTEM data, identifying seven modelled conductor plates, several of substantial scale. Their approximate dimensions, expressed as along-strike length by down-dip extent, are:

- P5: 1,200m × 1,200m
- P2: 800m × 300m
- P1: 600m × 300m
- P4: 400m × 200m
- F1: 300m × 100m
- P3: 100m × 50m
- P6: 25m × 25m

These preliminary modelled dimensions highlight the scale of the targets, with further exploration required to determine their geological source.

The strongest field observations were recorded in the P4 area, where garnet-bearing amphibolite contains fine disseminated sulphides visually identified as chalcopyrite and pyrite (Figure 1). Sample SYB-04 was collected from quartz- and garnet-rich rock, with sulphides observed within and around garnet porphyroblasts (Table 1b). The preliminary P4 conductor plate is modelled at approximately 400m long and 200m wide, dipping at 20 degrees, providing a sizeable geophysical target for follow-up ground EM. These are interpreted conductor dimensions; the presence and dimensions of any mineralised body remain to be established.

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Northwest of P4, the field team identified malachite staining along a faulted contact between felsic gneiss and altered amphibolite. The host outcrop was traced for approximately 50m, with the copper-bearing zone locally 0.5–1m wide at surface. Continuous copper mineralisation over the mapped extent and true width have not been established. Samples SYB-07 and SYB-08 were collected from the altered unit and an adjacent vein, respectively (Table 1b and Figure 5; Appendix A).

Surface copper-bearing minerals and the large modelled P4 conductor make this area a priority for ground EM. The survey will refine conductor geometry and help assess whether the surface observations relate to conductive sources at depth. The source, grade and extent of any subsurface mineralisation remain unconfirmed.



Figure 1. *Sybil field photograph showing green copper carbonate staining. Disseminated sulphides were recorded during field inspection; their identity and abundance cannot be determined from this photograph. Mineral identifications are provisional and no grade is implied.*

Cautionary statement: *Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. The mineral descriptions in this announcement are visual field observations only. Samples have been submitted to the laboratory, and assay results are expected in approximately three to four weeks.*

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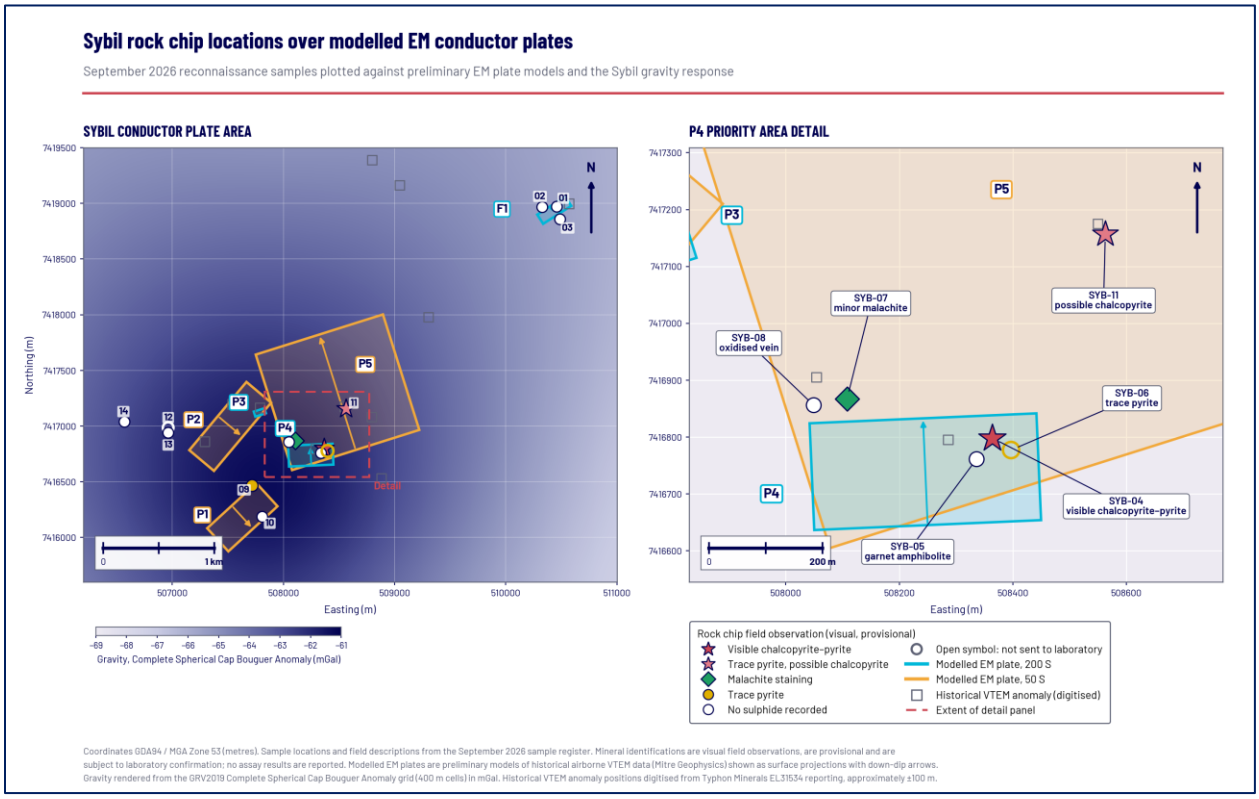


Figure 2. *Sybil rock chip locations from the September 2026 sample register plotted over the preliminary modelled EM conductor plates on a regional gravity background, shown as a zoomed-out view of the Sybil conductor plate area (left) and a zoomed-in view of the P4 priority area (right). Coloured polygons are the conductor plates modelled by Mitre Geophysics from historical VTEM data; small grey squares are the historical Mithril Resources VTEM anomaly positions. Mineral identifications are visual field observations and hence are provisional and subject to laboratory confirmation; no assay results are reported.*

Illogwa Creek brings together a priority conductor and a deep structural target

Reconnaissance near historical AEM anomaly 26 at Illogwa Creek identified sulphide-bearing mafic rocks within altered felsic gneiss along the Illogwa Creek Shear Zone (Figure 3). Pyrite, chalcopyrite and possible pyrrhotite were observed. The team traced a mafic intrusion for approximately 200m length, and noted foliated and less-deformed rocks with local iron oxidation, silica alteration and moderate to strong magnetism. Rock chip samples ILG-05 to ILG-08 cover the principal sulphide-bearing exposures (Table 1b; Appendix A). This mapped extent describes the geological zone and does not establish continuous mineralisation.

Research and interpretation undertaken by Litchfield (in conjunction with the BHP Xplor program) suggest the Illogwa Creek Shear Zone may extend into the deep crust and potentially connect with mantle-derived magmatic pathways. Such a structure could have helped channel mafic magma into the crust, making the corridor an attractive setting to investigate for orthomagmatic copper-nickel systems. The depth extent and mantle connection remain interpretations to be tested.

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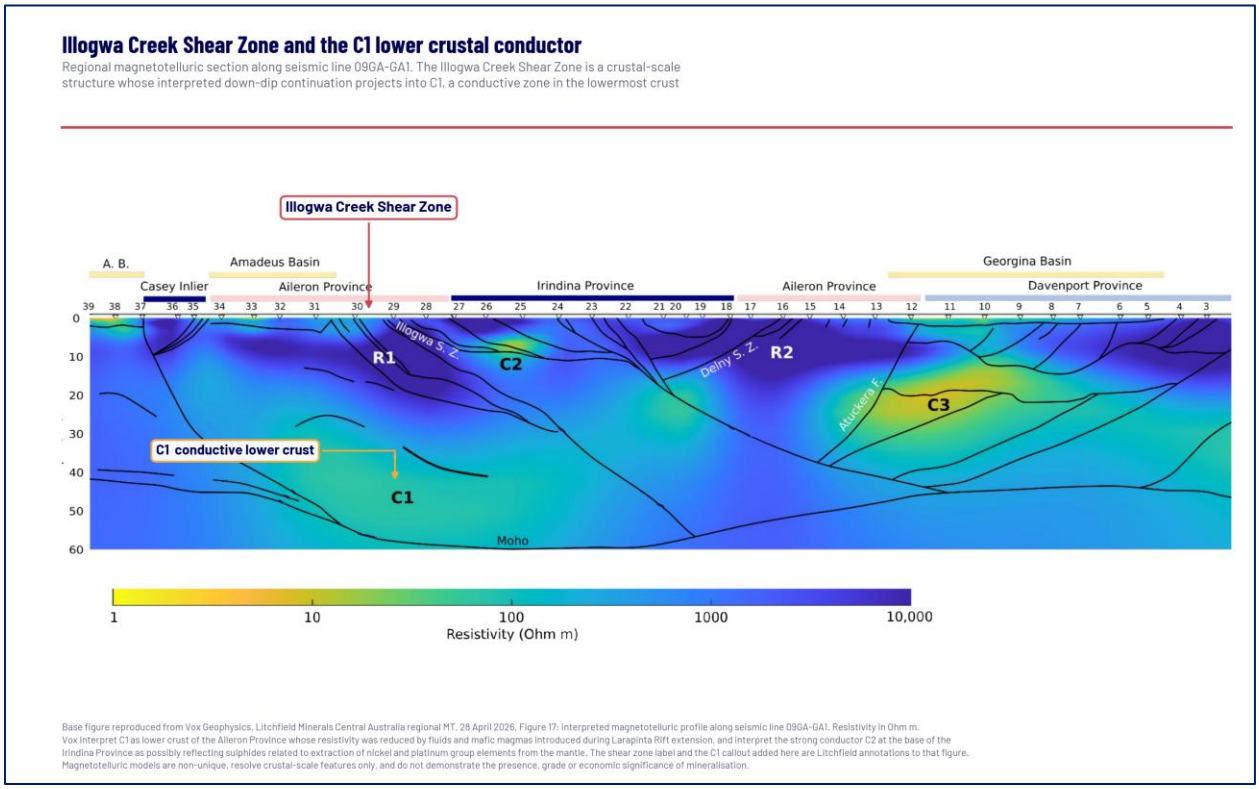


Figure 3. *Regional magnetotelluric section along seismic line 09GA-GA1 (after Vox Geophysics, 2026), showing the interpreted down-dip continuation of the Illogwa Creek Shear Zone towards C1, a conductive zone in the lowermost crust. The shear zone label and C1 callout are Litchfield annotations. Magnetotelluric models are non-unique, resolve crustal-scale features only, and do not demonstrate the presence, grade or economic significance of mineralisation.*

Orthomagmatic copper-nickel systems form when mantle-derived magma becomes sulphide-saturated, and a separate sulphide liquid collects copper, nickel and other metals. Accumulation of these sulphides can form mineralised deposits. Trace sulphides alone are common in mafic rocks; at Illogwa, the exploration opportunity comes from their occurrence near an untested EM conductor within the interpreted deep structural corridor (Figure 4). Together, these features provide a compelling basis for ground EM and further testing of the model. A magmatic origin for the observed sulphides has not yet been established.

Potassic and epidote alteration was reported at localities extending up to approximately 1km from the surface expression of the conductor, with localised silica, sericite, chlorite and possible actinolite alteration around the mafic rocks. The alteration also leaves open a hydrothermal contribution or later overprinting. Follow-up ground EM and assessment of the samples will help test how the surface sulphides, host rocks and alteration relate to the EM response.

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Figure 4. *Illogwa field exposures examined during reconnaissance around the priority EM target, where mafic rocks and alteration were mapped and sampled. These photographs illustrate outcrop context; mineral identifications rely on field inspection and remain provisional pending laboratory confirmation. Left: sample ILG-06; right: sample ILG-02.*

Visual mineral observations

Table 1b (Appendix A) reports the visual mineral observations from the September 2026 surface rock chip sampling at Sybil and Illogwa, in line with ASX Guidance Note 8 (with sample locations shown in Figure 5). Observations are from outcrop and rock chips only; no drilling has been undertaken. Abundances are visual field estimates of the proportion of each mineral in the sampled rock. Laboratory assay results for the 19 rock chip samples sent for analysis are expected in approximately three to four weeks and will be reported when received. Full sample descriptions and coordinates are listed in the sample and observation register (Table 1a, Appendix A), and JORC Code (2012) Table 1 information is provided in Appendix B.

Next steps

Litchfield is organising follow-up ground EM surveys over Illogwa anomaly 26 and the priority Sybil targets. Nineteen rock chip samples, comprising 12 from Sybil and seven from Illogwa, have been sent to the laboratory together with a standard and a blank, with results expected in approximately three to four weeks. The Company will integrate assay results, surface mapping and refined conductor models to select potential drill targets. At Illogwa, a key objective is to test whether the surface sulphides relate to a larger conductive source below surface.

Future drilling will depend on target definition, terrain and access planning, and heritage, environmental and regulatory requirements.

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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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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. 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.

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.

Reference: Litchfield Minerals Limited, New Harts Range Licence Unlocks Priority Sybil Copper Target, 21 August 2026. New observations: September 2026 field reconnaissance and sample register. Historical data: Northern Territory Geological Survey open-file reports CR2010-0516 (Mithril Resources, 2010 Eastern Lizzie Creek VTEM survey), CR2011-0836 (Mithril Resources, 2011 Western Lizzie Creek VTEM survey), CR2012-0979 (Figure 5, VTEM anomaly numbering) and CR2011-0091 (Western Desert Resources, Appendix 2, Limbla RepTEM interpretation of the 2010 REPTEM survey, Illogwa).

Geological context: USGS Scientific Investigations Report 2010–5070–I, Occurrence Model for Magmatic Sulfide-Rich Nickel–Copper–Platinum-Group Element) Deposits Related to Mafic and Ultramafic Dike–Sill Complexes (2013), https://pubs.usgs.gov/sir/2010/5070/i/. This reference describes the general deposit model and does not substantiate the site-specific Illogwa interpretation.

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Appendix A Sample and observation register and the September 2026 sample locations

Coordinates are GDA94 / MGA Zone 53 (refer to Figure 5). "Lab" reproduces the register's "Sent to lab" field. Descriptions summarise field observations, not assay results. Mineral identifications are provisional.

Table 1a. *Rock chip sample locations and field descriptions.*

ID	Easting	Northing	Lab	Field description
SYB-01	510458	7418971	Yes	Mica from historical trench mullock heap.
SYB-02	510328	7418968	Yes	Mafic rock, felsic gneiss and pegmatite; patchy strong epidote alteration.
SYB-03	510487	7418859	Yes	Fine-grained garnet–silica rock near pegmatite and mafic dyke.
SYB-04	508364	7416798	Yes	Quartz–garnet-rich mafic rock; visible disseminated chalcopyrite–pyrite.
SYB-05	508336	7416761	Yes	Garnet-bearing amphibolite; manganese staining.
SYB-06	508397	7416777	No	Layered garnet-bearing amphibolite; trace pyrite.
SYB-07	508108	7416867	Yes	Altered schist, minor malachite; locally 0.5–1m wide.
SYB-08	508049	7416856	Yes	Oxidised chalcedony breccia vein, approximately 0.3m wide.
SYB-09	507716	7416467	Yes	Oxidised garnet–quartz amphibolite; trace pyrite.
SYB-10	507807	7416187	Yes	Quartz-rich amphibolite, minor garnet; calcrete horizon.
SYB-11	508563	7417157	Yes	Garnet-altered quartzite; trace pyrite and possible chalcopyrite.
SYB-12	506963	7416986	No	Quartz–feldspar-rich amphibolite.
SYB-13	506963	7416940	Yes	Garnet-bearing quartzite near amphibolite contact.
SYB-14	506570	7417040	Yes	Garnet-bearing, iron-stained amphibolite.
ILG-01	520700	7412923	No	Quartz stockwork veining in Salthole Gneiss.
ILG-02	521361	7413443	Yes	Epidote-altered metagabbro and gneiss near quartz veins.
ILG-03	521503	7413579	Yes	Sheared quartz vein; epidote and tourmaline reported.
ILG-04	521539	7413564	Yes	Porphyritic gabbro with preserved cumulate texture.
ILG-05	521610	7413772	Yes	Siliceous, locally gossanous mafic; pyrite–chalcopyrite, possible pyrrhotite.
ILG-06	521645	7413767	Yes	Foliated mafic unit; trace pyrite and possible chalcopyrite.
ILG-07	521720	7413754	Yes	Iron-stained mafic; trace pyrite and possible chalcopyrite.
ILG-08	521584	7413729	Yes	Quartz-rich mafic to intermediate rock; veinlets, pyrite and possible chalcopyrite.

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Total: 22 recorded locations; 19 rock chip samples sent to the laboratory (12 Sybil, seven Illogwa), submitted with one standard (ILG-020) and one blank (SYB-030) for a total of 21 samples. Surface sampling is selective and does not establish representative grades or continuity.

Table 1b. *Rock chip samples with visual mineral observations, September 2026 rock chip sampling (GDA94 / MGA Zone 53). Samples with no visible sulphide or copper minerals are listed in Table 1a (Appendix A).*

Sample	Easting	Northing	Nature of occurrence	Minerals observed	Estimated abundance (vol %)	Sent to lab
SYB-04	508364	7416798	Fine disseminated grains within and around garnet porphyroblasts in quartz- and garnet-rich mafic rock	Chalcopyrite, pyrite	Cpy <3%; py <2%	Yes
SYB-06	508397	7416777	Minor disseminated sulphide in layered garnet-bearing amphibolite	Pyrite (trace)	Py <1%	No
SYB-07	508108	7416867	Staining along a faulted contact in altered schist; zone locally 0.5–1m wide at surface	Malachite (minor)	Mal 3%	Yes
SYB-09	507716	7416467	Oxidised garnet-quartz amphibolite with trace pyrite	Pyrite (trace)	Py <1%	Yes
SYB-11	508563	7417157	Garnet-altered quartzite; disseminated in fractures	Pyrite (trace); possible chalcopyrite	Py <1%; cpy <0.1%	Yes
ILG-05	521610	7413772	Siliceous, locally gossanous mafic rock with lightly disseminated sulphides	Pyrite, chalcopyrite; possible pyrrhotite	Py <3%; cpy <2%; po <1%	Yes
ILG-06	521645	7413767	Foliated mafic unit with lightly disseminated sulphides	Pyrite (trace); possible chalcopyrite	Py <3%; cpy <1%	Yes
ILG-07	521720	7413754	Iron-stained mafic rock with lightly disseminated sulphides	Pyrite (trace); possible chalcopyrite	Py <3%; cpy <1%	Yes
ILG-08	521584	7413729	Quartz-rich mafic to intermediate rock with veinlets	Pyrite; possible chalcopyrite	Py <5%; cpy <1%	Yes

Abbreviations: cpy, chalcopyrite; py, pyrite; po, pyrrhotite; mal, malachite. "Trace" and "minor" reproduce the field register. Mineral identifications are visual and provisional; "possible" denotes identifications not confirmed in the field.

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September 2026 sample locations

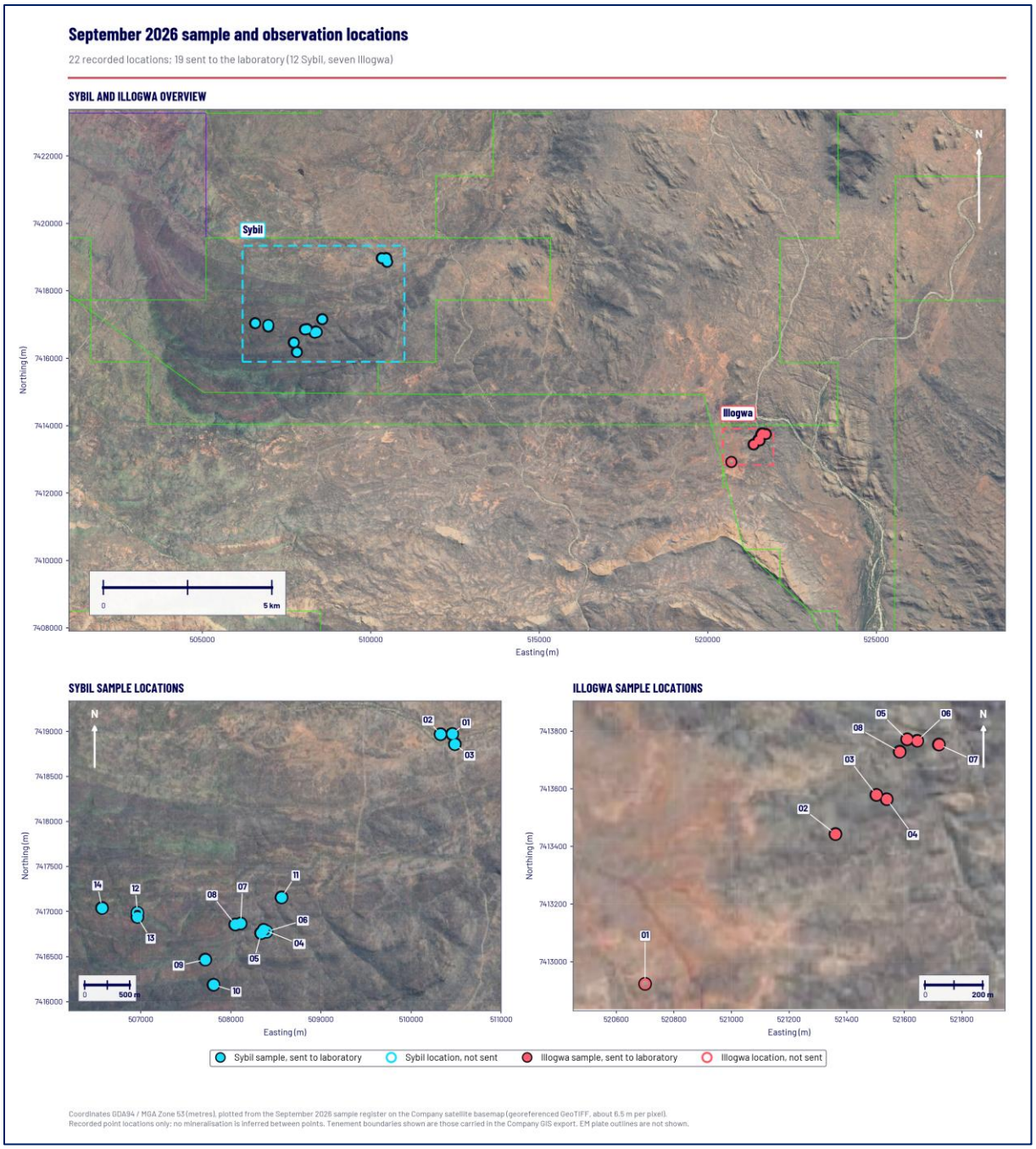


Figure 5. *Sample and observation locations plotted from the September 2026 register in GDA94 / MGA Zone 53 (metres). Number labels use the SYB prefix in the Sybil panel and ILG in the Illogwa panel. In these detail panels, filled markers indicate samples recorded as sent to the laboratory; open markers indicate locations not sent. The map shows recorded point locations only, with no inferred mineralisation between points. Tenement boundaries are reproduced from the Company GIS basemap; EM plate outlines are not shown. Hand held GPS locations taken.*

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APPENDIX B JORC CODE TABLE 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition

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 (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.*	September 2026 reconnaissance involved geological traverses, inspection of historical EM target areas and rock sampling. The register records 22 locations and 19 rock chip samples sent to a laboratory, submitted with one standard (ILG-02Q) and one blank (SYB-03Q) (21 samples in total). SYB-01 is from a historical mica-trench mullock heap; other records describe rock exposures. Rock chip samples were collected as grab samples from outcrop and subcrop, using a geological hammer to take fresh rock across the exposed lithology or mineralised zone. No subsampling or preparation was undertaken in the field; each sample was bagged, numbered and submitted to the laboratory as whole rock. All sample preparation will be completed by the laboratory in accordance with its standard procedures. The sample size is considered appropriate for the reconnaissance nature of the sampling. No field duplicates were collected, as the sampling is selective and not intended to be representative of grade. No assay results are reported in this announcement.
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).*	No drilling results are reported in this announcement.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 drill samples are 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.*	Qualitative lithology, alteration, visible minerals and selected structural observations are recorded in field notes and the location register. Mineral identifications are visual and provisional; quantitative mineralogical confirmation is not reported.
Subsampling 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.*	The sample register identifies 19 rock chip samples sent to the laboratory, submitted with one standard (ILG-020) and one blank (SYB-030) for a total of 21 samples. Rock chip samples were collected as grab samples from outcrop and subcrop, using a geological hammer to take fresh rock across the exposed lithology or mineralised zone. No subsampling or preparation was undertaken in the field; each sample was bagged, numbered and submitted to the laboratory as whole rock. All sample preparation will be completed by the laboratory in accordance with its standard procedures. The sample size is considered appropriate for the reconnaissance nature of the sampling. No field duplicates were collected, as the sampling is selective and not intended to be representative of grade. No assay results are reported in this announcement.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Samples have been submitted to Bureau Veritas for analysis. The analytical programme comprises multi-element analysis by Bureau Veritas methods MA100, MA101 and MA102, and gold by fire assay (method FA001). Detection limits will be reported with the results. Litchfield inserted one standard (ILG-02Q) and one blank (SYB-03Q) into the submission, in addition to Bureau Veritas' internal laboratory quality control. No laboratory assays or quantitative portable XRF readings are reported in this announcement. Visual sulphide observations are not estimates of metal grade. Historical airborne EM data (Mithril Resources VTEM surveys, 2010 and 2011; Western Desert Resources REPTEM survey, 2010) were acquired and processed by previous explorers, with system parameters as reported in open-file reports CR2010-0516, CR2011-0836 and CR2011-0091. Litchfield has not independently verified the acquisition or processing of these data. Historical EM responses provide targeting context only; no new ground EM survey result is reported.
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.*	No independent analytical verification of the visual mineral identifications is reported. Historical sample locations recorded as 60847 and 60849 were revisited without reproducing the reported mineralisation. Their source records, positioning and sample context require reconciliation. No assay adjustments have been made because no new assay data are reported.
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.*	Coordinates are supplied as GDA94 / MGA Zone 53 eastings and northings in metres. Table 1a (Appendix A) reproduces those coordinates. Locations were recorded with a Garmin GPSMAP 65 multi-band, multi-GNSS handheld GPS. Positional accuracy of the handheld GPS is typically ±5m, which is appropriate for reconnaissance sampling. No topographic control was used and elevations are not reported. Coordinates should not be assumed to have survey-grade accuracy. The historical VTEM anomaly positions shown as grey squares in Figure 2 were digitised from historical reporting of the Mithril Resources VTEM data and are considered accurate to approximately ±100m. The conductor plates in Figure 2 were modelled by Mitre Geophysics from the historical VTEM data and are shown as surface projections. Historical EM anomaly positions at Illogwa are taken from CR2011-0091. Historical rock chip locations 60847 and 60849 are plotted from historical records and their positions have not been verified in the field.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Locations reflect selective reconnaissance around historical targets and geological exposures, rather than a regular sampling grid. The distribution is insufficient to establish geological or grade continuity for Mineral Resource estimation. No compositing is reported. Historical airborne EM line spacing and survey coverage are as reported in open-file reports CR2010-0516, CR2011-0836 and CR2011-0091.
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.*	Selected dips and dip directions occur in the field register. They are not treated as surveyed orebody orientations. No systematic channel samples are reported and sampling bias cannot be assessed quantitatively.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	The register identifies which samples were sent to the laboratory. Samples were bagged, numbered and dispatched from Alice Springs to Bureau Veritas by Northline freight on 21 September 2026.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Field observations have been compiled with the sample register and the Company's 21 August 2026 Sybil announcement. No independent audit of this reconnaissance program is reported. The Competent Person has reviewed the observations and supporting records.

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.*	The Sybil and Illogwa prospects are located within Exploration Licence EL34245, which is wholly owned and operated by Kalk Exploration Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Litchfield Minerals Limited. Litchfield Minerals Limited holds a 100% interest in both prospects through Kalk Exploration Pty Ltd.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Mithril Resources completed historical airborne VTEM surveying and surface exploration in the Lizzie Creek / Sybil area. The 2010 Eastern Lizzie Creek VTEM survey formed part of a larger multi-block survey in which the Sybil area is block E05 (Alice Springs Block 3), and is reported in Northern Territory Geological Survey open-file report CR2010-0516. The 2011 Western Lizzie Creek VTEM survey, which covers VTEM anomalies 41 and 42, is reported in CR2011-0836; that report does not number the anomalies, and the numbers used here are taken from Figure 5 of CR2012-0979. Historical airborne EM anomalies at Illogwa, including anomaly 26, are from a 2010 REPTEM airborne EM survey by Western Desert Resources, reported in CR2011-0091 (Appendix 2, Limbla RepTEM interpretation). The historical VTEM anomaly positions shown in Figure 2 derive from the Mithril Resources VTEM data, as subsequently reprocessed and reported by a later explorer (Typhon Minerals, EL31534). Mitre Geophysics has since re-modelled the Mithril VTEM data to produce the conductor plate models shown in Figure 2.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Geological observations from the Sybil target include garnet-bearing amphibolite, felsic gneiss, quartzite, pegmatite and fault-related alteration, with visual chalcopyrite-pyrite and malachite at priority exposures. At Illogwa Creek, sulphides occur in mafic rocks within altered felsic gneiss. Litchfield's interpretation developed through BHP Xplor suggests a deep crustal structure with a possible connection to mantle-derived magmatic pathways. This supports testing an orthomagmatic copper-nickel hypothesis. Mantle connectivity, a magmatic sulphide origin and the EM source remain unconfirmed. Hydrothermal mineralisation and later overprinting remain alternatives.
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. No previous drilling at Sybil was identified in the historical review described in the August 2026 announcement, and no historical drilling at Illogwa is described in the historical reports reviewed.

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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.*	No assay aggregation, grade cut-offs, metal equivalents or weighted intervals are reported. Field observations and individual sample locations are presented without assigning metal grades.
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').*	The approximately 50m Sybil outcrop and 200m Illogwa zone are reconnaissance geological extents, not continuous assayed intervals. Sybil's locally observed 0.5–1m unit width is an apparent surface width of mineralisation. True widths and continuity of mineralisation have not been established.
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.*	Figure 5 and Table 1a (Appendix A) locate all 22 recorded sample and observation points. Table 1b summarises the visual mineral observations. Figures 1 and 4 provide field photographic context. Figure 2 plots the Sybil sample locations against the preliminary conductor plates modelled by Mitre Geophysics from historical Mithril Resources VTEM data, as a zoomed-out view (left) and a zoomed-in view of the P4 priority area (right), with the historical Mithril Resources VTEM anomaly positions shown as small grey squares and regional gravity shown as background only. Figure 3 shows the regional magnetotelluric section along seismic line 09GA-GA1 (after Vox Geophysics, 2026). EM plate geometry and tenure boundaries are not inferred from the sample points.
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.*	Priority observations at P4 and Illogwa anomaly 26 are reported alongside less significant results. Other Sybil traverses recorded no notable visible mineralisation at F1, P3 or historical VTEM anomaly 42, minor to trace sulphides at P1 and P5, and iron-stained garnet-bearing amphibolite at anomaly 41. Two historical rock chip locations, recorded as 60847 and 60849, were revisited and the reported mineralisation was not reproduced. Selected samples are not representative grades. The source of each EM anomaly remains unresolved.

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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.*	Mitre Geophysics completed a preliminary assessment of the historical Mithril Resources VTEM data (CR2010-0516 and CR2011-0836), modelling seven conductor plates at Sybil, including the P4 conductor at approximately 400m long and 200m wide. These are model dimensions, not mineralised dimensions; the model requires ground EM refinement. The regional gravity background in Figure 2 is from the Geoscience Australia 2019 Complete Spherical Cap Bouguer Anomaly grid (400m cells); no gravity anomaly is interpreted or reported. Figure 3 reproduces an interpreted magnetotelluric profile from Vox Geophysics (Litchfield Minerals Central Australia regional MT, 28 April 2026, Figure 17), with Litchfield annotations. Local alteration, magnetism and sulphides are qualitative observations. The interpreted mantle connection at Illogwa is a Company geological interpretation developed through BHP Xplor research; it is not a demonstrated magma conduit or evidence of an economic deposit. No new geophysical, metallurgical, density 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.*	Prioritise the organisation of ground EM over Illogwa anomaly 26 and the priority Sybil areas; assess laboratory results when available; extend geological and structural mapping; integrate results into potential drill targets. Test the relationship between sulphides, mafic rocks, the interpreted deep structure and conductive sources. Timing and scope remain subject to planning and approvals. Grade, continuity, conductor sources and economic significance remain to be established.