LITCHFIELD
MINERALS LIMITED

21 March 2024

Silver King drilling preparation well underway targeting Copper, Silver & Lead following a successful IP Survey and rock chip samples

Highlights:

- **With Litchfield Minerals successful ASX listing, the Company is immediately enacting the planned drilling & exploration program, starting at Silver King.**
- **The maiden IP survey conducted in May 2023 identified a strong chargeable zone near the historic copper workings, suggesting a possible vertical, pipe-like structure that could extend to depths.**
- **Drill targets have been identified and a combination of Diamond and RC drill rigs will be deployed to the Silver King target area within the Mount Doreen tenement.**
- **Currently, the Litchfield Minerals' team is on site marking up drill pads & sumps, preparing the site for the arrival of drilling equipment & machinery.**
- **Although initial rock chip samples are only indicative of high-grade mineralisation, the samples from November 2023 have returned outstanding results including:**
    - CMLS002133 - 22.5% Copper - 551 g/t Silver – 28.9% Lead
    - CMLS002143 - 15.8% Copper – 379 g/t Silver – 14.65% Lead
- **Litchfield Minerals has greater clarity with our Induced Polarisation ("IP") surveys and drilling & exploration has identified target zones. (figure 3, figure 6, figure 7, figure 8).**
- **We have secured the necessary permissions to drill, including Mining Management plans with the NTGS and Land Access agreements with station owners.**
- **The company confirms that all contractors have now been engaged and we are nearing the initiation of deploying drill rigs from Alice Springs to the Mount Doreen site, weather permitting.**

Matthew Pustahya, Managing Director commented on our expected drilling program:

"Following our successful listing on the ASX, our plans are now being enacted and we are excited to commence our productive drilling & exploration season, starting at Silver King.

"The 2023 IP survey and rock chip results give us confidence that we are targeting the right area for our maiden campaign at Silver King, which will be tested with this round of our preliminary diamond and RC drilling program."

"We look forward to updating the market with drilling results as they become available."

Litchfield Minerals Limited (**ASX:LMS**) ("**Litchfield**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce that preparation for our maiden drilling program at the Silver King prospect, which sits in the Mount Doreen tenement in the Northern Territory, is underway.

The Silver King drilling program will be targeting the Copper, gold-silver-lead-zinc mineral occurrences which are hosted within the Lander Rock Formation. In November 2023, the Company sent four rock grab / chip samples to ALS Laboratory from Silver King's historic working for review. The assays returned results of up to 22.5% Copper, 551 g/t Silver, and 28.9% Lead.

In May 2023, the Company completed an IP Survey which delineated a discrete, strong chargeable zone near the historic workings, suggesting a possible vertical, pipe-like structure that could extend to depths of up to 100 metres.

These rock assays, coupled with historic drilling results and the positive results from the IP Survey, have provided the basis for determining 2 drill targets, which will be tested by 4 RC / diamond holes and two contingent holes as part of the upcoming, maiden Diamond and RC drilling campaign.

The Litchfield team is currently onsite at Silver King pegging the drill collars and defining the drill pads, in preparation for clearing and the subsequent commencement of drilling.

Silver King copper Prospect

The Silver King prospect, located in tenement EL 310305 (**Figure 1),** is characterised by copper-lead-silver mineralisation concentrated along a zone where faulting intersects truncated and folded layers of rock, penetrated by siliceous, granite-associated intrusions.

The mineralisation is exposed at the surface, we are optimistic that fault-displaced repeats or extensions of this mineralisation are present nearby, which is potentially supported IP survey which was conducted in May 2023.

Historically, copper mining activities at Silver King, including shafts and larger pits, were primarily located along fractures, especially those crossing through siliceous rock layers. The most evident copper mineralisation is found within these fractures, while the surrounding siliceous strata typically contain bands of disseminated sulphides. **Figure 2** is an example of the mineralised content of the rocks that have been observed within the Silver King location.

In 1989, Silver King was the site of five percussion drilling attempts aimed at evaluating its mineralisation and the potential types of mineral deposits present. Below is a summary of those drilling efforts. All these holes were relatively shallow with the deepest hole being around 60 metres, with a couple holes ending in or near mineralisation.

[1] Warne, S.B. (1994). EXPLORATION LICENSE 7749 - PYRAMID HILL - DRILLING & SAMPLING REPORT.

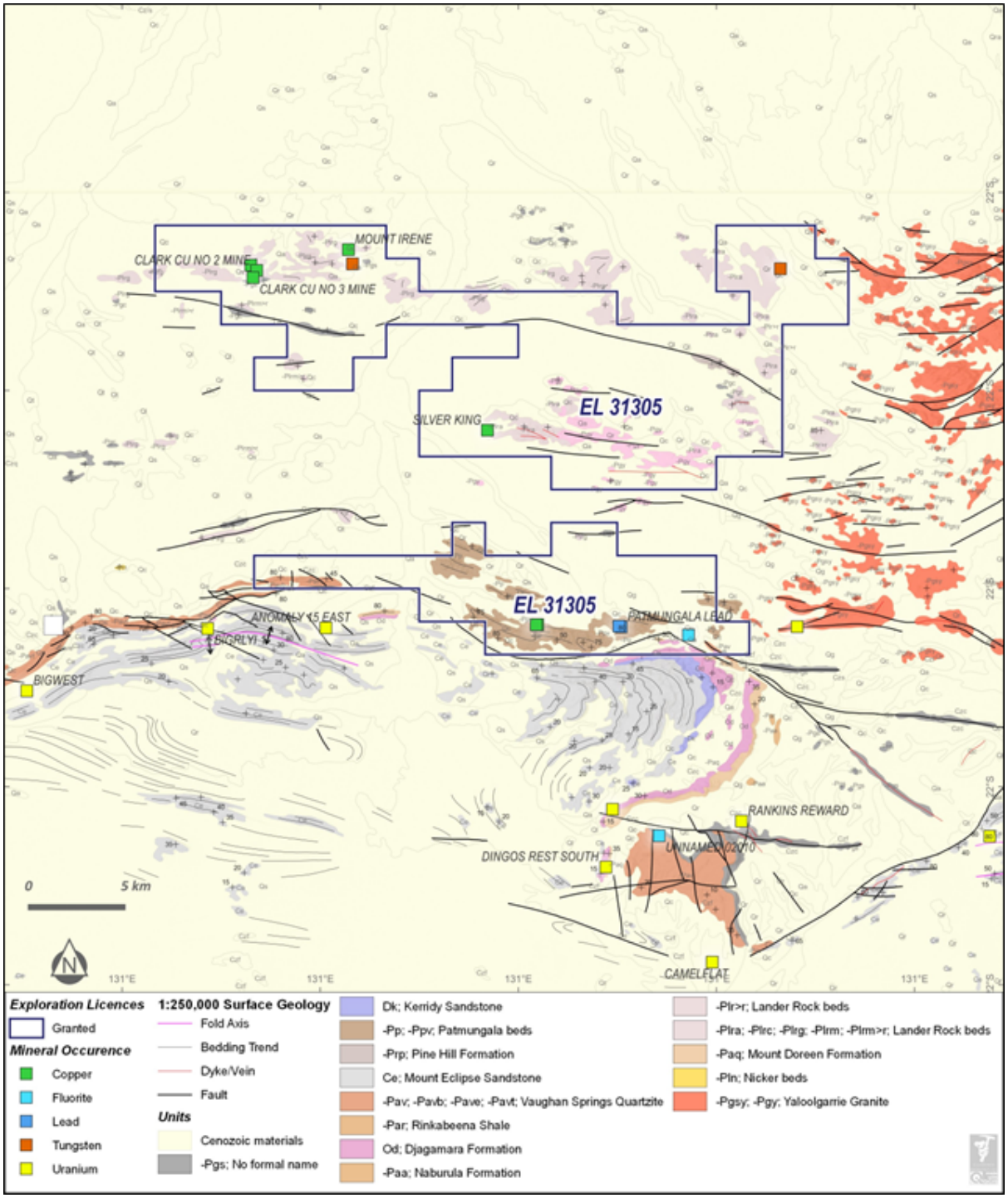

Figure 1. Tenement EL 31305, with Litchfield Minerals sites. overlayed with local geology map

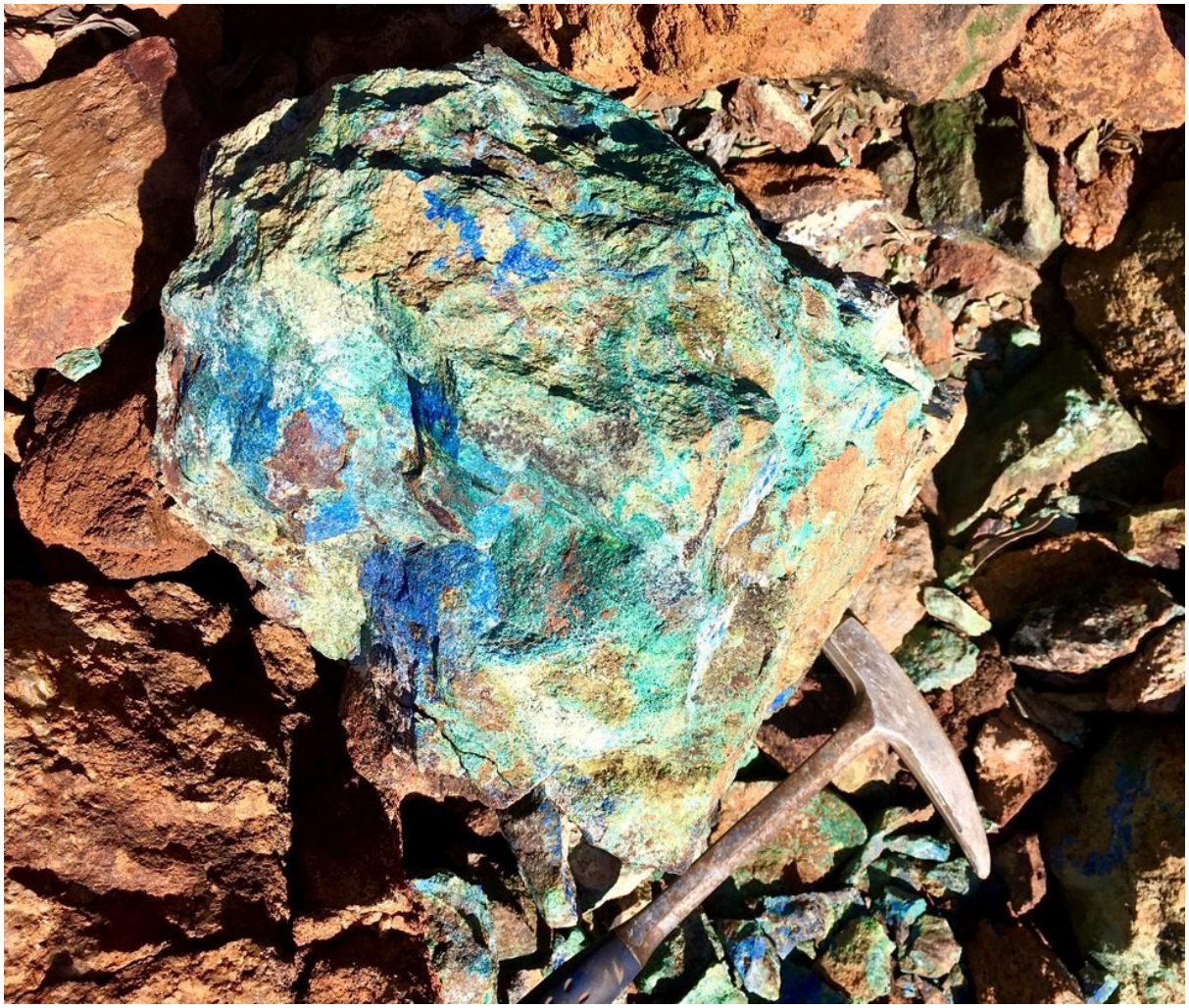

Figure 2. Mineralised wall rock from Silver King.

Historical Drilling

While the 1989 drilling campaign by Bruce and Mules achieved some success, one of the holes was not ideally located and, due to the percussive drilling method used, it yielded limited data. Litchfield Minerals sees an opportunity to plan and execute a more effective series of drillings. Our recent IP data is indicating the potential of a deeper system. This potential will be explored in our upcoming preliminary round of diamond drilling. Our team is optimistic about accurately positioning future drill holes, especially after analysing our initial drill's core, which is expected to provide a clearer understanding of the system than past efforts.

Figure 3 illustrates the drill collar locations from the 1989 Bruce and Mules drilling overlaid with a rendering of our latest IP chargeability data. The area modelled for IP responses extends approximately 800 metres in both length and width. Below, the older drill collars, reaching depths of around 60 metres, align with areas of higher chargeability indicated in red. However,

it's notable that no drilling has tested the two expansive areas of lower order chargeability, highlighted in lime yellow. A view of the outcropping is provided in Figure 4.

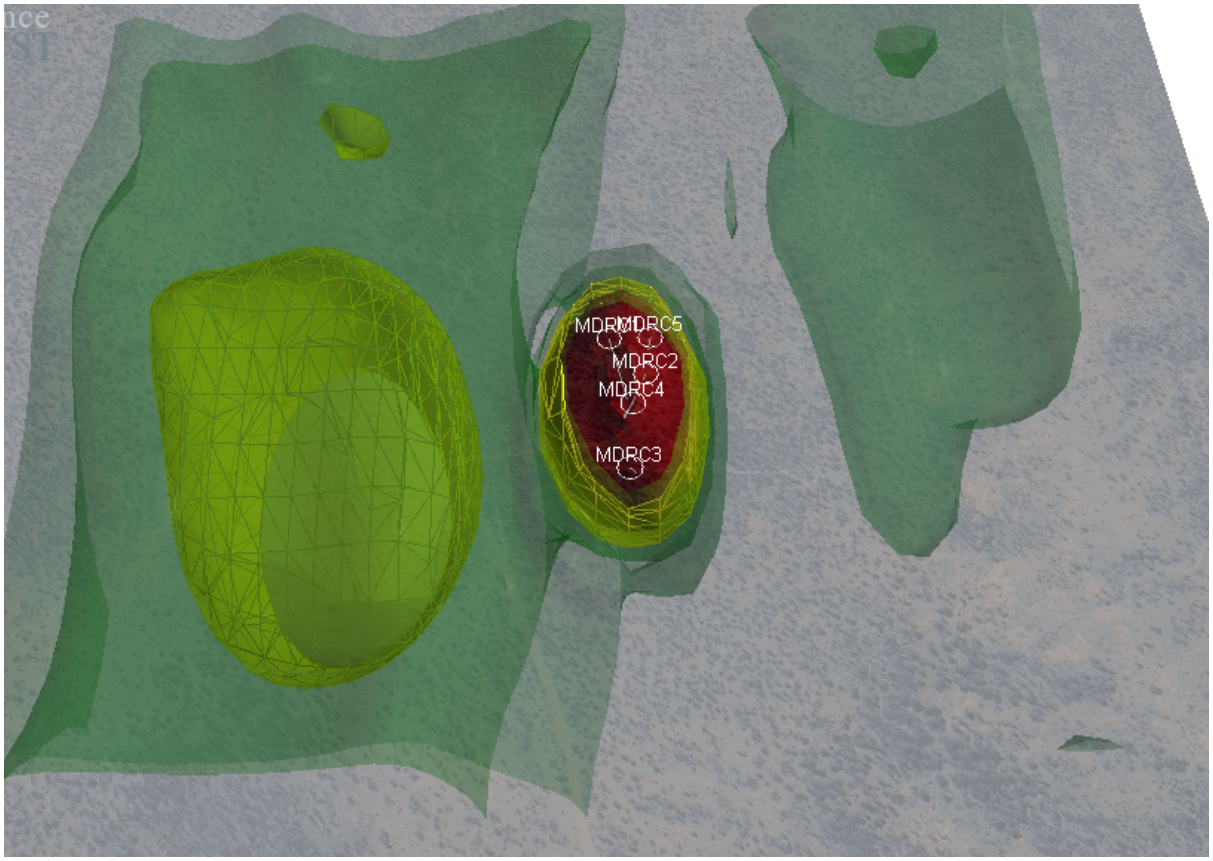

Figure 3. A rendering of historical holes sunk by Bruce & Mules in 1988-1989 overlayed with our IP Chargeability model arrow pointing to potential extensions we are looking to drill.

Historical drilling by Bruce & Mules (1988-1989)

The historic CuEq values in this release were taken from a Bruce and Mules hand drawn section in their 1990 report. There is no available detail on individual assays, recovery or price assumptions to support these historic values and they should be interpreted as indicative of mineralisation rather than as quantitative results.

MDRC5

Positioned to probe the southern segment of the mineralized siliceous zone, this hole aimed at the shaft within fractured rock, located at coordinates 4995E, 5055N. It emerged as the standout of this modest drilling initiative, yielding an average of **32 metres at 1.84%** CuEq, marking it as the most successful drill in the campaign.

Drill hole - MDRC2 Drilling was directed towards 4980E, 5080N where there is some dump material which possibly indicates a former shaft however the team has found no other evidence of such a shaft. The best intersection in this hole was **15 metres @ 1.5% CuEq between 49-64 metres.**

Drill hole - MDRC3

Murrel (1989) firmly believes in his opinion this hole was drilled complete incorrectly and only a minor surface hit intersected mineralisation, yielding a best intersection of **3 metres @1.1% CuEq between 3-6 metres.**

Drill hole - MDRC4

The hole was directed towards a bold siliceous outcrop immediately north of the fault terminate the mineralised zone at 5100N and occurs grid west of it. These intervals below correspond well with the down dip projection of the silicious outcrop with the best intersection yielding **8 metres @1% CuEq between 3 - 11 metres.**

Figure 4. Image from Silver King showing part of the outcropping area, facing eastward.

New Results – Late November field Trip

In November 2023, the Company sent four rock grab / chip samples from the dumps at Silver King, 30m from the known workings to ALS Labs for review. Results highlighted the potential for High grade Copper, Silver and Lead as shown below:

CMLS002133 - 22.5% Copper - 551 g/t Silver – 28.9% Lead

CMLS002143 - 15.8% Copper – 379 g/t Silver – 14.65% Lead

CMLS002145 – 0.38% Copper – 6.6 g/t Silver – 0.36% Lead

CMLS002147 - 0.25% Copper - 145 g/t Silver – 22.8% Lead

Figure 5. Rock grab samples from the Silver King mine site ore dumps.

Historical Results ALS lab results – Litchfield Minerals

In H2 2019, the Company sent three rock grab / chip samples to ALS, from a rock dump, above the Silver King trench. The results from these assays encouraged the Board of the prospectivity at Silver King location. Results from these three samples included:

SKNRC2541 – 18.6% Copper – 884 g/t Silver – 12.55% Lead

SKNRC2542 – 4.85% Copper – 242 g/t Silver – 11.85% Lead

SKNRC2543 – 0.21% Copper – 29 g/t Silver – 21.82% Lead

Drill targets from Induced Polarisation Campaign from May 2023 at Silver King

The IP Survey produced a chargeability 3D modelling which has delineated a distinctly strong chargeable zone near the historic workings, indicating a possible vertical, pipe-like structure that could extend to depths of up to 100 metres. **Figure 6** is a rendering of this very high chargeability anomaly from surface, with a possible pipe like feature that sits below known workings.

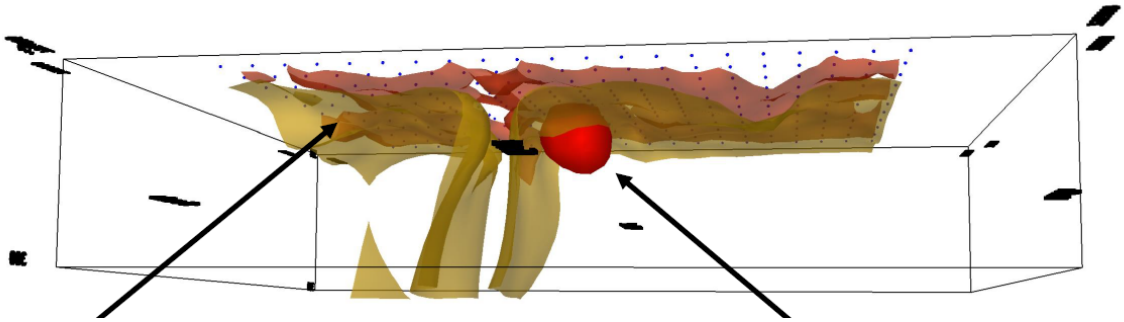

Figure 6. Discrete high chargeability anomaly shown as a red ball at Silver King from the 2023 IP survey

The 3D IP model **(Figure 7)** reveals a substantial lower order chargeability anomaly beneath the surface-level higher order chargeability anomaly, beginning approximately 150 metres below the surface. Our model highlights the lower chargeability zones in yellow, indicating proposed a large drill target. The purpose of the deeper (**LMD009**) drilling is to intersect anomalies which have the potential to be mineralised conduits to the surface anomaly.

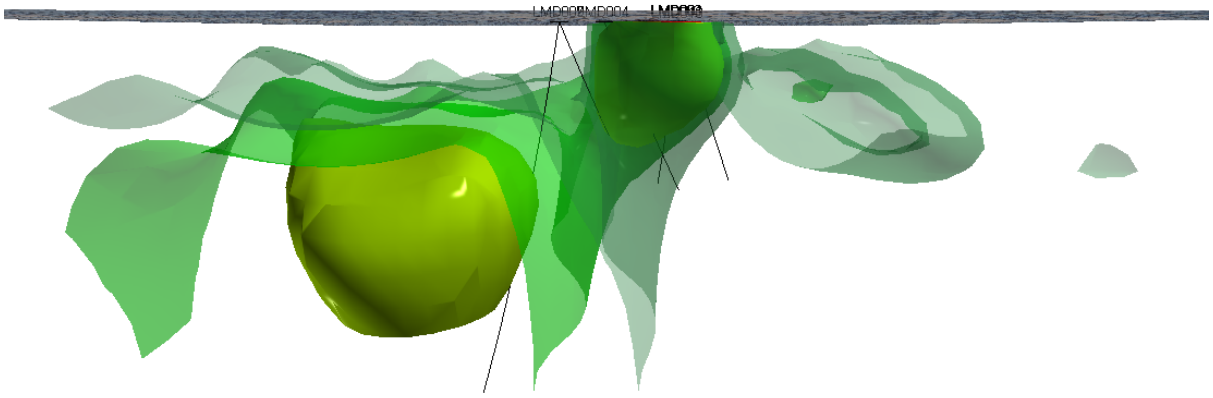

Figure 7. Low order chargeability IP anomaly in yellow to the north of the high chargeability anomaly, looking towards 090 degrees.

Litchfield Geological Interpretation

East West fault, adjacent to modelled body.

Litchfield's geological interpretation of the results to date has shown a large east - west fault which is visible from surface which has also been identified by our resistivity work, the fault is adjacent to the potential ore body. Having a fault is highly encouraging as faults often serve as conduits for hydrothermal fluids, which are hot, mineral-rich solutions. These fluids travel through the cracks and fissures created by faults, allowing the transport and deposition of minerals.

The second rendering in **figure 8** shows the potential modelled body up against the fault, providing a very good set of drill targets. Figure 9 shows the higher and lower resistivity ISO shells which indicate both the surface and a large fault running adjacent to these chargeability anomalies.

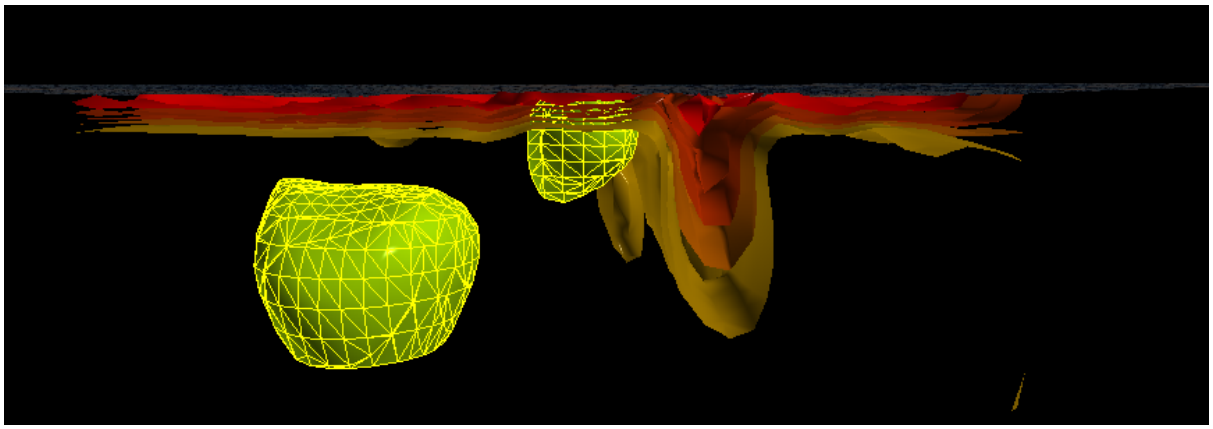

Figure 8. IP model highlight the yellow shapes (shells) representing the chargeability anomalies and the red shells representing the resistivity anomaly interpreted to be an east – west fault.

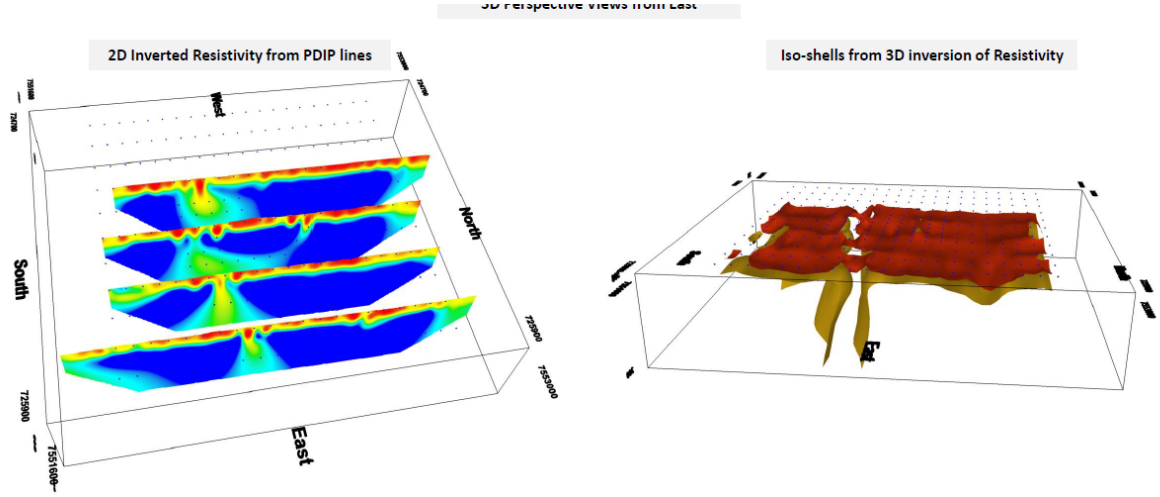

Figure 9. The left image Illustrates an 800x800m shell of the lower resistivity surface layer (red in the section images) and the sub-vertical linear EW lower resistivity feature within the resistive basement. Shells displayed on the right are 5 (dark brown) which defines the surface layer (light brown) to illustrate the sub-vertical linear zone in the basement representing a fault.

Drill Plan based off IP targets, surface mapping and on-site exploration.

The company has defined four holes with two contingent holes based on site visits, historical mapping and a 3D chargeability & resistivity model generated from a gradient array and Pole - Dipole, Induced Polarisation survey completed in 2023. The holes have been designed to test the higher order chargeability anomaly (possibly pipe-like), better define the style and controls on mineralisation and confirm several historical high-grade Cu, Pb, Ag intercepts. We have also planned a deeper hole to test the larger, low order chargeability anomaly to the north. Note, depending on the initial results of the drilling campaign, Litchfield may alter the number and design of subsequent drill holes to maximise the chances of intersecting the best target.

DRILL COLLARS:

PLAN #	EASTING	NORTHING	RL	DIP	AZI	AZImag	DEPTH	HQ	RC	TOTAL
LMD001	725342	7552237	601.2	-64	285	**280.5**	220	200	0	220
LMD003	725307	7552243	601.2	-60	50	**45.5**	150		150	150
LMD004	725300	7552325	600	-60	224.5	**220**	210	192	18	210
LMD007	725350	7552375	600	-60	224.5	**220**	150	50	150	200
LMD009*	725350	7552375	600	-80	20	**15.5**	500	300	150	500
LMD010*	725390	7552230	600	-60	240	**235.5**	210	192	18	200

Note – collars could be moved up to 10m from planned site to avoid rock outcrop or large trees.

*Holes contingent on geology / mineralisation intersected in previous holes

Hole justifications

LMD001 – Designed to replicate MDRC5 from the Bruce & Mules Campaign

LMD003 – Designed as scissor hole to LMD001 testing mineralisation.

LMD004 – Testing northern extension to mineralisation.

LMD007 – Testing mineralisation at depth

LMD009 – Deeper hole testing deeper IP chargeability anomaly

LMD010 – Designed to test the fault/ extension of mineralisation to the south.

All planned holes are subject to a change in design based on information from previous drill holes. We might require a change in depth, dip, or azimuth to provide the best opportunity to intersect mineralisation.

What's Next

The company is happy to announce that all contractors have now been engaged and predicated on experiencing dry weather patterns, we are nearing the initiation of deploying drill rigs from Alice Springs to the Mount Doreen site. Preparation is underway for the arrival of earthmoving machinery, after which sumps and pads will be installed. This setup will be immediately followed by the drill team's arrival on site, enabling them to commence operations as soon as their preparation work concludes.

We have secured the necessary permissions to drill, including Mining Management plans and Land Access agreements. Assuming there are no further deleterious weather events, we anticipate beginning drilling operations within two weeks of our listing.

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 Statement

The information in this Presentation that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr David Esser BSc (Hons) Geology, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG). Mr Esser is employed by Litchfield Minerals Limited as a consulting Geologist. Mr Esser 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". Mr Esser consents to the inclusion in this Presentation of the matters that are based on and fairly represent information and supporting documentation prepared by him in the form and context in which it appears. Mr David Esser, BSc (Hons), MAIG.

The announcement has been approved by the Board of Directors.

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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.	Sampling methods have included surface rock chip or grab samples and historic RC percussion samples. The accuracy of rock chip geochemistry is generally high, but these samples are often spot samples and generally not used in Mineral Resource estimation. The quality of RC percussion drilling is generally medium – high because the method significantly reduces the potential of contamination, unless there is a lot of groundwater or badly broken ground. However, given the data quality and historical nature of the RC drilling at Silver King by Bruce and Mules in 1988-1989, it cannot be used for Mineral Resource estimation and is rather an indicator of mineralisation.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	No information is available documenting measures to ensure sample representivity for RC percussion drilling methods for historical drilling. These historical holes are not used for Mineral Resource estimation.
	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 warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Economic precious metal mineralisation is generally measured in terms of parts per million and therefore rigorous sampling techniques must be adopted to ensure quantitative, precise measurements. Economic base metal mineralisation is generally measured in terms of percentages. This report details sampling methods and assays that are appropriate for reporting Exploration Results but not used for Mineral Resource estimation.
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).	No information was recorded about the RC drilling program at Silver King completed by Bruce and Mules in 1988-1989.
DRILL SAMPLE RECOVERY	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	No information is available documenting if sample recovery for RC percussion drilling was routinely recorded.

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	No information is available documenting measures to maximise sample recovery or ensure collection of representative samples for RC percussion drilling.
	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 assessment has been completed to determine if there is a relationship between sample recovery and grade, and whether there is any potential for sample bias associated with the different drilling methods used to date.
LOGGING	Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnical logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.	No information is available documenting logging for RC percussion drilling by Bruce and Mules in 1988. Information to support Mineral Resource estimation, mining and metallurgical studies is minimal.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	No information is available indicating whether RC logging was conducted
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	No information on total length and logging intervals is available for the RC percussion drilling.
SUB-SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND SAMPLE PREPARATION	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	No core drilling is reported.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	No information is available about Bruce and Mules' 1988-1989 RC sample intervals, collection methods, and moisture content.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	No information is available for the details of laboratory preparation of RC percussion. It is assumed that sample preparation methods used by all commercial laboratories followed the basic steps of drying, crushing, and pulverising, but details of the amount of the sample crushed and pulverised are not known. Therefore, it is not possible to assess the quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation techniques. Litchfield Minerals: Rock chip samples were assayed by ALS Laboratory. All samples were less than 550 g and were crushed then pulverised to 85 - 92% passing 75um. This is an appropriate sample preparation technique.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	No information has been recorded that documents quality control procedures adopted for the historic RC percussion sample sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. Litchfield Minerals: The entire chip sample was pulverised; no duplicate or repeat assays were completed for quality control given the reconnaissance level of these 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.	No information has been recorded that documents measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected. Litchfield Minerals: no duplicate pr second/half sampling was completed for quality control given the reconnaissance level of these chip / grab samples.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	No formal assessment has been undertaken to quantify the appropriate sample size required for good quality determination of polymetallic mineralisation.

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Litchfield Minerals: Given the reconnaissance level of these samples, the sample size (of approximately 500g) is considered appropriate for the samples.
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.	Bruce and Mules' 1988-1989 percussion RC samples were analysed by Amdel Laboratories. Only one hole's assays were documented. The assay method was PM1/4 which is assumed to be industry standard at the time of assaying. No information was recorded that documents assaying and laboratory procedures. Litchfield Minerals: Rock chip samples were assayed by ALS Laboratory. Multi-elements and REE were assayed with a four acid digest and ICP-MS or ICP-AES finish. This is an appropriate assay method and is normally considered a total assay method. Selected elements were assayed with borate fusion and ICP-MS finish. This is an appropriate assay method for more resistive elements. Selected samples were assayed for gold with a 30g charge fire assay method with AAS finish. This is an appropriate assay method and is normally considered a total assay method, except where gold grain size is very coarse. Selected samples were assayed for silver with cyanide leach and AAS finish. This is considered a partial assay method. Higher grade assays for Cu, Pb and Ag were re-analysed using method OG62 and overlimit W assays were re-analysed by W-XRF15b
	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.	Litchfield Minerals: A handheld XRF instrument was used to determine chemical composition of rock chips at a qualitative to semi-quantitative level of accuracy. No information has been recorded that documents 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.	No information has been recorded that documents quality control procedures adopted for historical RC percussion assaying. Therefore, it is not possible to assess whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. Litchfield Minerals: No quality control procedures were adopted for the assaying of the rock chips.
VERIFICATION OF SAMPLING AND ASSAYING	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	It has not been possible to independently verify significant historical intersections. Litchfield Minerals has not located any remaining sample material from historical RC percussion drilling campaigns.
	The use of twinned holes.	No information is available documenting the use of twinned holes.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	No information is available documenting primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols for all samples. The Silver King RC drilling information is collated from the original Bruce and Mules report. Assay information for one hole is provided on Laboratory data sheets. The hole depths, dips and remainder of assay information was sourced from one hand drawn section. The section reported graphically reported combined Cu/Pb/Zn/Ag assays with no documentation of original assays, nor weighting methods. Hole azimuths were sourced from the Northern Territory Geological Survey map. All the Silver King RC hole collars were picked up by handheld GPS. Litchfield Minerals: Rock chip sample locations were recorded with hand-held GPS. Samples were photographed prior to despatch to the Laboratory.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments to assay data have been made.

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
LOCATION OF DATA POINTS	Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.	Silver King RC collar locations are from pick-up by handheld GPS (November 2023), cross checked with NTGS report No information is available documenting down-hole surveying.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The co-ordinate system used in the tenement is MGA zone 52, GDA94 Datum.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Quality of the topographic control data is poor and is currently reliant on public domain data.
DATA SPACING AND DISTRIBUTION	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	The spacing of drillhole data is variable. Holes were drilled around old workings.
	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.	There are no Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves. Data spacing and primary data documentation is not sufficient to support the use of the historical drilling for Mineral Resource estimates.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No information is available documenting RC sample compositing.
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.	At Silver King the relationship between mineralisation and the RC drilling is not fully understood, with no detailed review of the variable drill azimuths and the mineralisation strike (315 degrees magnetic). Hole MDRC3 was later interpreted by Bruce and Mules to have been drilled in an incorrect orientation to intersect mineralisation.
	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.	The relationship between the historical drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is not fully understood.
SAMPLE SECURITY	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	No information is available documenting sample security for historical campaigns. Litchfield Minerals: The rock chip samples were transported by Litchfield Minerals to Alice Springs then despatched by Australia Post to ALS Laboratories in Brisbane. All samples were put in a calico bag, then placed inside two polyweave sacks and zip-tied.
AUDITS OR REVIEWS	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	There has been no audits review of the actual historical sampling techniques, as this is not possible. A review of reports describing the Silver King RC drilling data has resulted in the finding they are not suitable for Mineral Resource estimation.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results (Adapted from the IGR by Ross et al, 2023)

(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.	Refer to Section 4 in Independent Geologists Report (IGR) by Ross et al, 2023 for further detail. In summary, the Mount Doreen project is secured by EL 31305 for total of approximately 388.35 square kilometres.
	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.	Refer to Section 4 in Independent Geologists Report (IGR) by Ross et al, 2023 for further detail. Tenement EL 30305 is in good standing
EXPLORATION DONE BY OTHER PARTIES	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Refer to Section 6 and 7 in Independent Geologists Report (IGR) by Ross et al, 2023 for further detail. A summary of previous exploration and mining is presented below. 1930- 1956: Minor amounts of copper and tungsten extracted from Silver King, Clark, Mount Irene and Wolfram Hill. 1969: NT Mines & Water Resources diamond drilling at Clark workings. 1987 – 2006: White Industries/Mareeba Mining, Bruce and Mules, MIM Exploration/Roebuck Resources, Track Minerals, Poseidon Gold/Yuendumu Mining, BHP, Homestake Gold, Rio Tinto Exploration and Tanami Gold completed geological mapping, geochemical sampling, airborne and ground geophysical surveys, and drilling programs.
GEOLOGY	Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	Refer to Section 5 in Independent Geologists Report (IGR) by Ross et al, 2023 for further detail. In summary: Mount Doreen is located in the southern portion of the Paleoproterozoic Aileron Province of the Arunta Region. The oldest rocks at Mount Doreen are the multiply deformed and metamorphosed siliciclastic sediments of the Lander Rock Formation. The younger volcano sedimentary Patmungala Beds lie in the south of the tenement, and both are intruded by the Yarunganyi Granite. Numerous major faults strike close to east-west and often contain veins or vein swarms of quartz, forming ridges. Neoproterozoic to Palaeozoic sedimentary rocks of the Ngalia Basin overlie the Aileron basement in the southwest of the tenement and along the southern boundary. Mineralisation is considered to be epigenetic intrusion-related breccia and vein mineralisation with polymetallic copper-lead-zinc-silver-molybdenite and tungsten. Mineralisation is interpreted to be from varied sources and associations as evidenced from mineralisation dating. The most prominent mineralisation is supergene copper at Silver King with varying lead-zinc-silver- in quartz veins and shear zones.

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.	Refer to APPENDIX A in Independent Geologists Report (IGR) by Ross et al, 2023. The document is available on the Litchfield Minerals website or ASX website for ASX:LMS.
	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.	Refer to APPENDIX A in Independent Geologists Report (IGR) by Ross et al, 2023 for further detail. In summary. The Silver King RC drilling by Bruce and Mules is not suitable for Mineral Resource estimation. They are indicators of mineralisation only and are not Material.
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.	No Material drill results were reported.
	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.	No data aggregation was undertaken.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent reporting was undertaken. The historic CuEq values in this release were taken from a Bruce and Mules hand drawn section in their 1990 report. There is no available detail on individual assays, recovery or price assumptions to support these historic values and they should be interpreted as indicative of mineralisation rather than as quantitative results.
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MINERALISATION WIDTHS AND INTERCEPT LENGTHS	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	No Material drill results were reported.
	If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.	No Material drill results were 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').	No Material drill results were reported.
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.	Refer to Section 6 and 7 of the Independent Geologists Report (IGR) by Ross et al, 2023.
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.	Balanced reporting of Exploration Results is presented (refer to Section 6 and Section 7 of Independent Geologists Report (IGR) by Ross et al, 2023).

CRITERIA	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
OTHER SUBSTANTIVE EXPLORATION DATA	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	The Mount Doreen Project includes stream sediment geochemical data, soil sample and rock chip data, geological mapping data, open hole percussion drilling data, and airborne magnetics that have been collected by other companies. This data is undergoing data capture. Litchfield Minerals: Ground geophysics surveys comprising Gradient Array IP and follow up Pole-Dipole IP at Silver King and Mount Irene were conducted by Planetary Geophysics. RAMA Geoscience undertook data QAQC, Gradient Array gridding and imaging and 2D Pole-Dipole Inversion modelling. 3D inversion modelling was also completed at Silver King.
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).	Refer to Section 8 in Independent Geologists Report (IGR) by Ross et al, 2023. Litchfield plans to conduct surface geological mapping and geochemistry, ground geophysics and drilling across five high-priority target areas over the next two years.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Refer to Section 6 and Section 7 Independent Geologists Report (IGR) by Ross et al, 2023.

APPENDIX A APPENDIX B: SIGNIFICANT DRILLHOLE LOCATIONS

HOLE Name	Hole Type	Easting (GDA 94 Z52)	Northing (GDA 94 Z52)	RL (m)	Azimuth (°) True	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Company
MDRC1	RC	725340	7552274	Unknown	MGA Grid 243	-60	Unknown	J.R. Bruce & J.H. Mules
MDRC2	RC	725305	7552245	Unknown	MGA Grid 315	-60	68	J.R. Bruce & J.H. Mules
MDRC3	RC	725220	7552260	Unknown	MGA Grid 180	-60	78	J.R. Bruce & J.H. Mules
MDRC4	RC	725275	7552255	Unknown	MGA Grid 335	-60	55	J.R. Bruce & J.H. Mules
MDRC5	RC	725345	7552240	Unknown	MGA Grid 289	-60	58	J.R. Bruce & J.H. Mules

HOLE Name	Hole Type	Easting (GDA 94 Z52)	Northing (GDA 94 Z52)	RL (m)	Azimuth (°) True	Dip (°)	Depth (m)	Company

Note – Collar coordinates picked up using hand held GPS. Azimuths were based on an estimate using a compass in the field (David Esser, November 2023).

References:

Ross, A., Berry, M., Graves, C., 2023. 'INDEPENDENT GEOLOGIST REPORT OF THE NORTHERN TERRITORY EXPLORATION ASSETS HELD BY LITCHFIELD MINERALS PTY LTD' by Derisk for Litchfield Minerals Pty Ltd.