ASX ANNOUNCEMENT – 6 March 2026

Company Announcements Office
ASX Limited
Level 6, 20 Bridge Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

Retraction of Historical Exploration Results

Litchfield Minerals Limited (ACN 123 456 789) ("Litchfield" or "the Company") refers to its ASX announcement lodged on 21 January 2026, "Silver Valley Reconnaissance Complete" and wishes to clarify that references to historical exploration results have been retracted.

While these historical results were generated by credible companies and reported to the Northern Territory Geological Survey (NTGS) over many years of exploration across the tenement, the Company notes that the results may not have been reported in accordance with the JORC Code and may not include the information necessary to comply with Listing Rule 5.7. Accordingly, the references have been withdrawn to ensure compliance with ASX listing requirements and current JORC reporting standards and investors should not place reliance on the retracted historical exploration results in making their investment decisions.

Authorised for release to the ASX by the Board of Litchfield Minerals Limited.

Yours faithfully

Peter Harding-Smith
Company Secretary

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT – 6th March 2026

Silver Valley Reconnaissance Complete

Litchfield Minerals Limited ("Litchfield" or the "Company") is pleased to advise that our exploration team has completed the inaugural field visit to the **Silver Valley Project**, where reconnaissance mapping and sampling were conducted at the **Silver Valley 1, Silver Valley 2, Silver Valley 3 and Chablo Prospects** (Appendices 1-4, JORC Code Tables 1-2).

Highlights:

- Litchfield exploration team completed reconnaissance field visit across the **Silver Valley Project area**, including **Silver Valley 1, Silver Valley 2, Silver Valley 3 and Chablo.**
- **Well-developed quartz reefs and vein systems** observed across multiple prospects, supporting the presence of a potentially **large, structurally controlled mineralised corridor.**
- **Visible sulphide mineralisation identified in outcrop**, including **chalcopyrite and galena**, providing confidence in the system.[1]
- Multiple veins and reefs observed ranging from **narrow splays to major reef structures**, demonstrating potential for **significant strike continuity and repeat mineralised positions.**

Managing Director's Comment

"This reconnaissance visit was a success for Litchfield. We were able to get boots-on-ground across Silver Valley 1, 2, 3 and Chablo, and what we saw confirmed the scale and prospectivity of the vein system. Many of the quartz reefs are well developed and we observed clear signs of mineralisation including visible sulphides such as chalcopyrite and galena, which is exactly what we want to see in a system of this style.

While we went into the trip aiming to complete more extensive mapping and sampling, the reality on the ground was that areas of the prospects sit a significant distance from vehicle access and we were operating in 45+ degree conditions. Safety comes first, and we made the call to limit time on foot to avoid unsafe working conditions to avoid heatstroke impacts.

Importantly, we still achieved what we needed, we saw enough to give us strong confidence to move quickly into the next phase. Our focus will shift to a ground-based Induced Polarisation ("IP") survey across Silver Valley 1–3 and Chablo. Given the presence of visual sulphides across Silver Valley 2 & 3 we believe IP will be an effective way to map continuity, identify repeat mineralised structures, and define high-priority targets for follow-up work".

[1] Visual estimates of mineral abundance results should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations of grades are the factors of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuation.

Work Completed

Over a two-day reconnaissance program, the Litchfield team completed a small soil grid over the Chablo Prospect and collected a suite of selective rock chip samples from Silver Valley 2, Silver Valley 3 and Chablo (**Appendices 1-2, JORC Code Tables 1-2**).

Silver Valley 2 is the standout area in terms of scale and exposure, with the best outcrop and the most extensive historical workings observed during the visit. The area hosts several well-developed quartz reef structures, including strong east-west trending reefs, along with additional, less-developed quartz veins that trend north–south.

Numerous historic costeans are present across the prospect, along with several shafts, including one estimated to extend to approximately 8m depth. Rock chip sampling was completed from the main in-situ reef, as well as from select ore piles that appear to contain material derived from nearby reef systems. Sampling was selective, targeting zones where visible copper, lead and iron were observed in order to best appreciate potential mineralogy presence (**Figures 1 and 2**).

Silver Valley 3 comprises widespread historic disturbance, with old workings and surface scratching evident throughout the area. Compared to Silver Valley 2, the vein development is less obvious in outcrop, however, the prospect contains abundant quartz scree and was traversed for approximately 280m along the strike.

A zone of stronger mineralisation was identified within the workings, including visible galena, and a selective rock chip sample was taken from this area.

Silver Valley 1 was traversed for approximately 200m and is characterised by widespread in-situ white quartz with limited iron staining and generally weaker visual indications of mineralisation. No samples were collected from Silver Valley 1, as the exposed veins did not appear to be strongly mineralised at surface.

Several well-developed quartz veins were observed protruding through the surface. While weathering is present, the veins appear to remain largely in place and likely represent reef structures just breaching the surface.

Chablo is where the team collected two selective rock chip samples. One sample targeted strong iron–manganese float that occurs extensively across the area. The second sample was taken from a sandstone unit containing a quartz vein with fine yellow flecks visible under hand lens inspection.

Due to the rugged access and extreme heat conditions, the team was unable to confidently locate the main Chablo deposit during the visit. However, a reduced soil program was completed, comprising 12 soil samples on an approximate 200m x 200m grid. Given the traverse into the area was several kilometres and conditions were unforgiving, the team made the decision to complete two soil lines out of the six originally planned to ensure the program could be conducted safely.

Rock Chip – Images & location

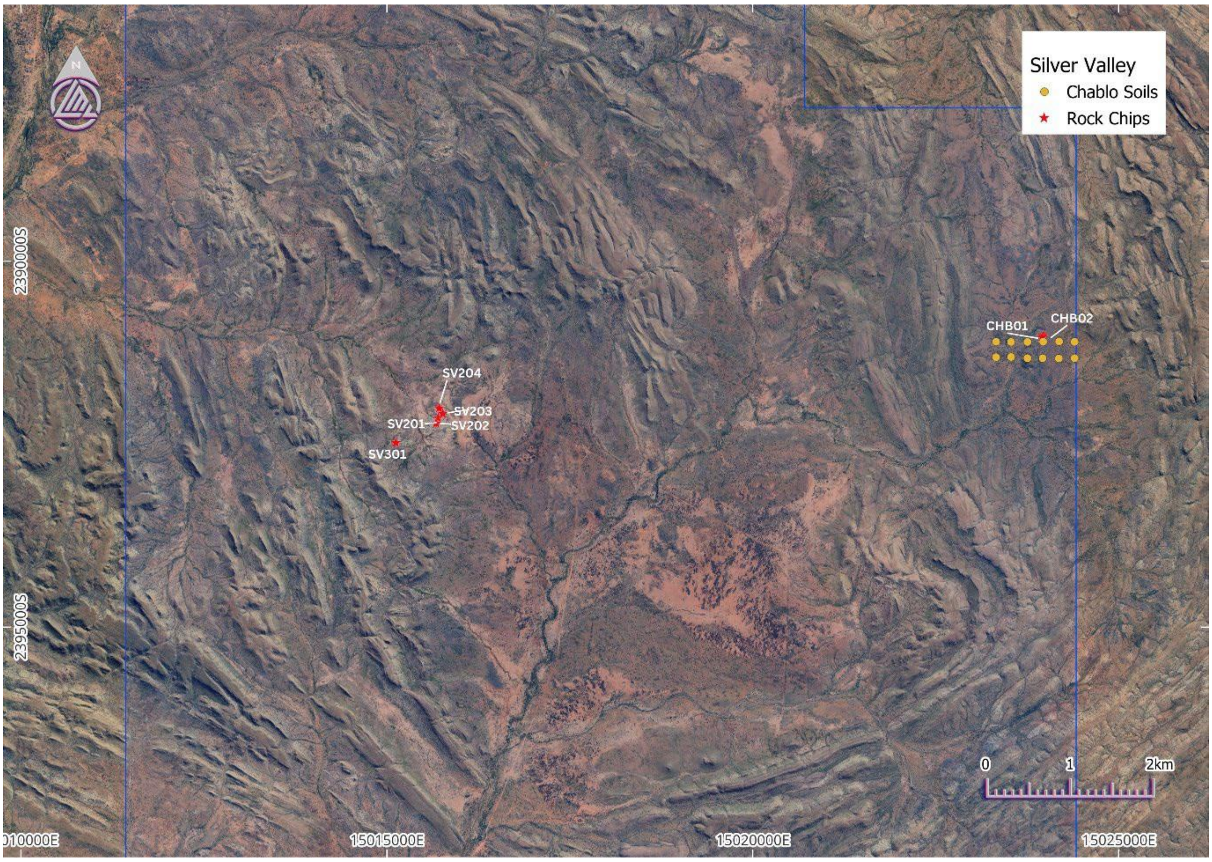
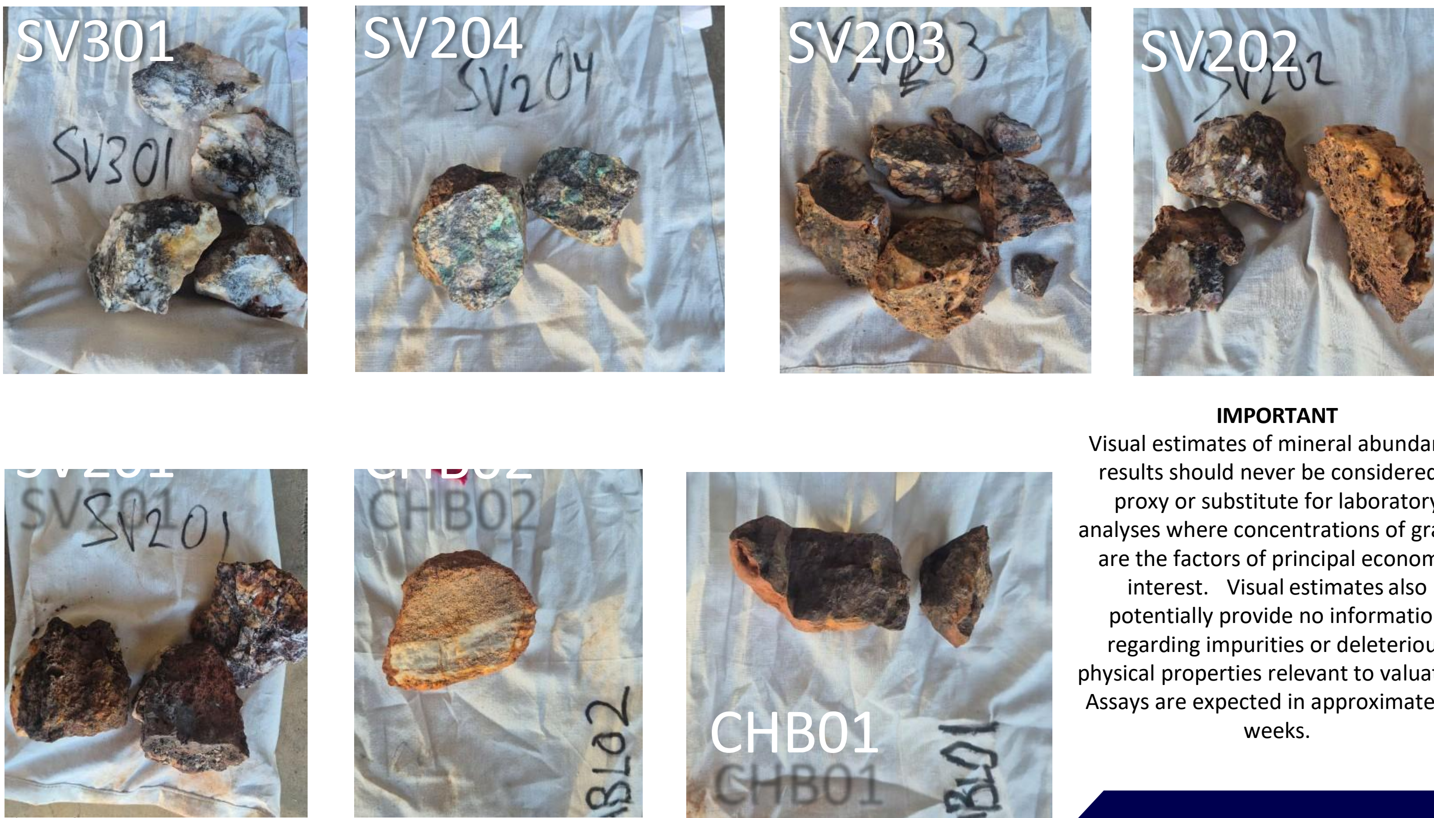


Figure 1. *Silver Valley rock chip and soil locations, Easting/Northing locations in Appendix 1.*



IMPORTANT

Visual estimates of mineral abundance results should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations of grades are the factors of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuation. Assays are expected in approximately 5 weeks.

Figure 2. *Silver Valley rock chip – Descriptions are provided in the Appendix.*

Geology and Style of Mineralisation

Silver Valley sits directly on the Murray Downs Dome, a major Proterozoic structural/intrusive dome that hosts vein-hosted lead–silver–copper–gold mineralisation across multiple prospects. The area hosts documented high-grade mineralisation, across the vein systems (**Figure 3**).

Across Silver Valley 1 to 3 and Chablo, we observed a consistent style of mineralisation characterised by:

- Some strong, well-developed quartz reefs and vein systems;
- Oxidised gossanous zones and altered wallrock adjacent to the veins; and
- Visible sulphide mineralisation including chalcopyrite and galena within or associated with the quartz veins.

The presence of these sulphides in outcrop is particularly important, as it provides Litchfield with confidence that electrical geophysical methods will be highly effective for mapping this system under shallow cover.

IMPORTANT

Visual estimates of mineral abundance results should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations of grades are the factors of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuation. Assays are expected in approximately 5 weeks.

Figure 3. Typical mineralised quartz vein outcrop showing massive milky quartz veins with sulphide matrix crackle Breccia and surface weathering related iron oxide and manganese staining.

Vein Size, Continuity and Potential Repeaters

A key outcome of this field visit was the clear demonstration that the Silver Valley vein field is not a single small occurrence, however, potentially a broader structural corridor with strong potential for repeat mineralised positions. Veins and reefs were observed at multiple scales from narrow vein sets and splays to larger reef structures with more extensive lateral continuity (**Figure 4**).

The veins are structurally controlled and often occur on the contact of a schist, cross-cut basalt and occur as repeating sets along the corridor, with potential for parallel and stacked "repeater" veins beneath shallow cover or in areas where exposure is limited.

This setting is well suited to a systematic geophysical program to assess continuity and define follow-up drill targets. A Gradient Array Induced Polarisation (GAIP) survey has been scheduled for mid to late February.

IMPORTANT

Visual estimates of mineral abundance results should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations of grades are the factors of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuation. Assays are expected in approximately 5 weeks.

Figure 4. Main Silver Valley 2 Quartz reef – up to 7m wide and extending for 200m.

History of Silver Valley

Silver Valley is a historically worked lead-rich vein system, with small-scale mining activity dating back to the 1950's. The prospect sits within the Edmirringee Volcanics and is characterised by a broad zone of white quartz veins and quartz scree which are clearly visible on satellite imagery. This exposed vein field extends across at least ~0.25km², centred near 488383E / 7677529N, and the system is considered likely to persist under areas of shallow cover beyond the visible outcrop. Galena-bearing quartz veins cut basalt of the Edmirringee Volcanics and the copper and lead were presumably derived from the enclosing mafic rocks during deuteric or metamorphic alteration processes (Blake *et al.,* 1987).

Well-developed gossans were observed at Silver Valley 3 and were interpreted as evidence for potential sulphide development at depth (Caughey, 2013). At Silver Valley 1, multiple rock chips over a 110m vein strike also indicated that gold mineralisation may be an important element within the mineralised assemblage, at least at Silver Valley 1 (Caughey, 2013). Importantly, much of the area surrounding the Silver Valley prospects is obscured by shallow alluvial cover and possibly indicate the potential for blind sub-surface extensions of known mineralisation (Figure 7).

Historically at Silver Valley 2, multiple costeans were excavated on the eastern side of the prospect to follow buried reef structures. In contrast, the western area appears to have been more extensively developed, with underground workings including an adit and two vertical shafts connected by drives (**Figure 5**). This level of development suggests the reef system likely persists at depth.

Figure 5. Silver Valley 2 – image of old workings on the western side of the prospect.

Stream sediment data shows a multi-kilometre metal halo

Arafura completed stream sediment sampling (Arafura, 2008) to identify gold and silver anomalism within EL32241 immediately adjacent to the outcropping Silver Valley prospects and up to several kilometres to the west.

What's Next

A Gradient Array Induced Polarisation ("GAIP") survey represents the logical next step in advancing the project. GAIP is an efficient reconnaissance-style IP method designed to rapidly screen large areas for chargeability and resistivity anomalies that may indicate zones of sulphide mineralisation (chargeability anomalies) within quartz veins (resistivity anomalies). This technique is typically more cost-effective and provides broader spatial coverage in a shorter timeframe than detailed Pole–Dipole ("PDIP") surveying.

Should discrete or coherent anomalies be identified during the GAIP program, the survey will be immediately followed up with higher-resolution PDIP over priority zones to better constrain anomaly geometry and depth extent. The objective is to define drill-ready targets for follow-up testing during the 2026 field season.

Planetary Geophysics have been contracted for this work and, once they complete the program at Oonagalabi (following the Oonagalabi Formation southwards), they will mobilise to the Silver Valley Gradient Array survey, with an anticipated start date in mid-February.

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 Mr Russell Dow (MSc, BSc Hons Geology), a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AUSIMM) and is a full-time employee of Litchfield Minerals Limited. Mr Dow has sufficient sampling experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Mr Dow consents to the inclusion in the Public Report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears. With regard to the Company's ASX Announcements referenced in the above Announcement, the Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Announcements.

The announcement has been approved by the Board of Directors.
For further information please contact:

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Arafura Resources Ltd, 2008. EL9745 Annual Report

Blake, D.H. , Stewart, A.J. , Sweet, I.P. , Hone, I.G. 1987. *Geology of the Proterozoic Davenport province, central Australia. Bureau of Mineral Resources, Australia. Bulletin 226.*

Caughey, R., 2013. *Annual Report on Mineral Tenement EL27965, Tennant Creek Region, Third year, January 2014. AMI Resources Pty Ltd.*

Verdant Minerals Ltd, 2018. *First annual report on EL 31340, Silver Valley, 07/04/2017 to 06/04/2018. (Dunster 2018)*

Appendix 1. Litchfield Rock Chip and Soil Sample Coordinates

Name	Longitude	Latitude	Easting_MGA94_Z53	Northing_MGA94_Z53
SVSS001	134.96651	-20.99349	496519.27	7678572.48
SVSS002	134.96459	-20.99349	496319.72	7678572.43
SVSS003	134.96262	-20.99348	496114.97	7678573.49
SVSS004	134.96081	-20.99356	495926.85	7678564.59
SVSS005	134.95874	-20.99354	495711.71	7678566.75
SVSS006	134.95689	-20.99349	495519.43	7678572.24
SVSS007	134.95677	-20.99529	495507.02	7678373.02
SVSS008	134.95875	-20.99526	495712.80	7678376.40
SVSS009	134.96067	-20.99544	495912.36	7678356.53
SVSS010	134.96256	-20.99541	496108.79	7678359.89
SVSS011	134.96452	-20.99537	496312.49	7678364.37
SVSS012	134.96646	-20.99534	496514.12	7678367.73
CHBO1	134.962476°	-20.992968°	496099.99	7678630.15
CHBO2	134.962621°	-20.9928°	496115.06	7678648.75
SV2-01	134.88827°	-21.002199°	488387.96	7677606.33
SV2-02	134.88832°	-21.00222°	488393.40	7677602.61
SV2-03	134.88889°	-21.00172°	488452.60	7677657.99
SV2-04	134.88846°	-21.0011°	488407.86	7677726.58
SV3-01	134.88313°	-21.00507°	487854.24	7677286.81

Appendix 2. Litchfield Rock Chip Coordinates and Descriptions

Sample	Project	Type	EAST_MGA53	NORTH_MGA53	Description
CHBO1	Silver Valley	rock	496099.99	7678630.15	Black to dark grey massive Mn–Fe oxide float, with rusty iron staining and irregular replacement/boxwork texture, interpreted as manganese ± iron replacement after earlier mineralisation at Chablo.
CHBO2	Silver Valley	rock	496115.06	7678648.75	Light brown sandstone float cut by a milky quartz vein, with fine yellow flecks observed in the quartz under loupe (possible sulphides/native Au).
SV2-01	Silver Valley	rock	488387.96	7677606.33	Quartz with dominant massive iron oxide/hematite and possible oxidised sulphide remnants
SV2-02	Silver Valley	rock	488393.4	7677602.61	Vein quartz, ferrugionous with local fine silica 'lattice/boxwork' textures, likely formed after leaching of carbonate or sulphides.
SV2-03	Silver Valley	rock	488452.6	7677657.99	Quartz vein float/subcrop with oxidised sulphide material. Approx. 30–40% ferruginous/gossanous fragments, locally preserving coarse cubic-style crystal shapes (to ~2–3 mm).
SV2-04	Silver Valley	rock	488407.86	7677726.58	Quartz vein float collected near the old worked reef at Silver Valley 2 West, with visible galena plus patchy green copper staining (malachite/azurite) and iron oxide, indicating oxidised base metal mineralisation.
SV3-01	Silver Valley	rock	487854.24	7677286.81	Milky quartz vein float with visible galena and patchy iron oxide mineralisation/staining, suggesting oxidised Pb-bearing sulphide mineralisation.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 downhole 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.	**Litchfield Rock Chip Sampling** • Random rock chip samples were collected from areas of visible base metal mineralization (oxidized and fresh sulphides). • 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. **Litchfield Soil Sampling** • Soil samples were collected from B Horizon (approx. 5-25cm below surface). All samples were sieved to -80mesh to collect an approximately 500g sample that was submitted to Bureau Veritas Adelaide for analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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 new or historic drilling 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 or historic drilling reported

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	**Litchfield Soil and Rock Chip Sampling** • Geological notes were recorded at each sampling site to record soil horizon, colour, moisture, source, in situ vs trans etc.
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 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.	**Litchfield Sampling** • OREAS QAQC standards were inserted at a rate of 1:25. •
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 new or historic drilling reported. • No significant intersections reported. • No twin holes reported or data adjustment made.
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 used to locate sample sites to +/-3m (GDA 94 MGA Zone 53). •

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.	**Litchfield Soil and Rock Chip Sampling** • Soil samples were collected on a 200m x 200m grid on east-west lines. • Rock chip compositing at each specific location was completing by producing a sample comprising many small chips and resulting in a representative sample.
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.	**Litchfield Soil and Rock Chip Sampling** • All Litchfield soil lines were North-South resulting in most samples being collected perpendicular to general structural and lithological strike. • Rock chips were collected at random where mineralisation was observed.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• Litchfield samples were stored in a locked container on site before shipping to the laboratory. •
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• Litchfield QAQC data was reviewed on receipt of assay data to ensure assay results fall within an acceptable range of 2 standard deviations from expected result.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	• Silver Valley Project comprises EL32241 for a total of 165.3km^2 and 52 sub-blocks. • EL32241 is owned by Kalk Exploration Pty. Ltd., a 100% owned entity of Litchfield Minerals Limited. The tenement is located approximately 170km south-southeast of Tennant Creek. • The tenement is in good standing and there are no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	A summary of previous EL32241 exploration and mining is presented below: • 1950's. 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 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. 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. CRA held the area as EL 1851 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. • 1991 Government Survey. The 1991 Barrow Creek 250K notes refer to the Silver Valley Lead Prospect (also known as Murray Downs prospect) about 25km 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 EL 26102 from mid-2008 to late 2012. It included some ex-Arafura ground. Spinifex was primarily targeting uranium based of existing radiometrics with base metals as a secondary target. Radiometric "anomalies" were identified in the Treasure Volcanics and Newland Volcanics. • AMI Resources. Spinifex Uranium held EL 26102 from mid 2008 to late 2012. 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.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• 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. • 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 report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• Historical reports mention possible government drilling but no geological or location data is available anywhere in the literature.

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 data reported. • No data aggregation completed.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• Where possible soil sampling was completed perpendicular of the dominant vein orientation (East-West). • No quantitative measurements of mineralised zones/structures exist. • Veins are assumed to be sub-vertical so reported widths are interpreted to be true thickness. Drilling data is required to confirm this interpretation.
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 avoiding misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	• All available relevant information is presented.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• See the main body of this report for all pertinent observations and interpretations.
Further work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Future planned exploration includes: • Gradient Array Induced Polarization.