

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

3 July 2026



SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - PETROLOGY CONFIRMS RHYOLITE INTRUSION HOSTED GOLD MINERALISATION AT MT TURNER

Lightning Minerals Ltd (**Company**) refers to its ASX announcement dated 1 July 2026 titled "PETROLOGY CONFIRMS RHYOLITE INTRUSION HOSTED GOLD MINERALISATION AT MT TURNER."

The Company provides the attached JORC Table 1 as supplementary information to the announcement.

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This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Lightning Minerals Limited.

For more information, please visit: lightningminerals.com.au

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About Lightning Minerals Ltd (ASX: L1M)

Lightning Minerals Limited is an Australian exploration and development company focused on advancing a portfolio of gold and copper assets in Tier 1 mining jurisdictions.

The Company's flagship asset is the wholly owned Mt Turner Gold Project in northern Queensland, which hosts a large-scale gold system extending over approximately 14km of strike along the prospective Drummer Fault. Mt Turner is the primary focus of exploration, with ongoing drilling aimed at progressing the project toward resource definition and development.

Lightning Minerals also holds a pipeline of gold and copper projects across Australia, including assets in the Lachlan Fold Belt in New South Wales and the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia, providing additional exploration upside and growth opportunities.

The Company's objective is to create long-term shareholder value through disciplined exploration, resource growth and the development of high-quality mineral assets.

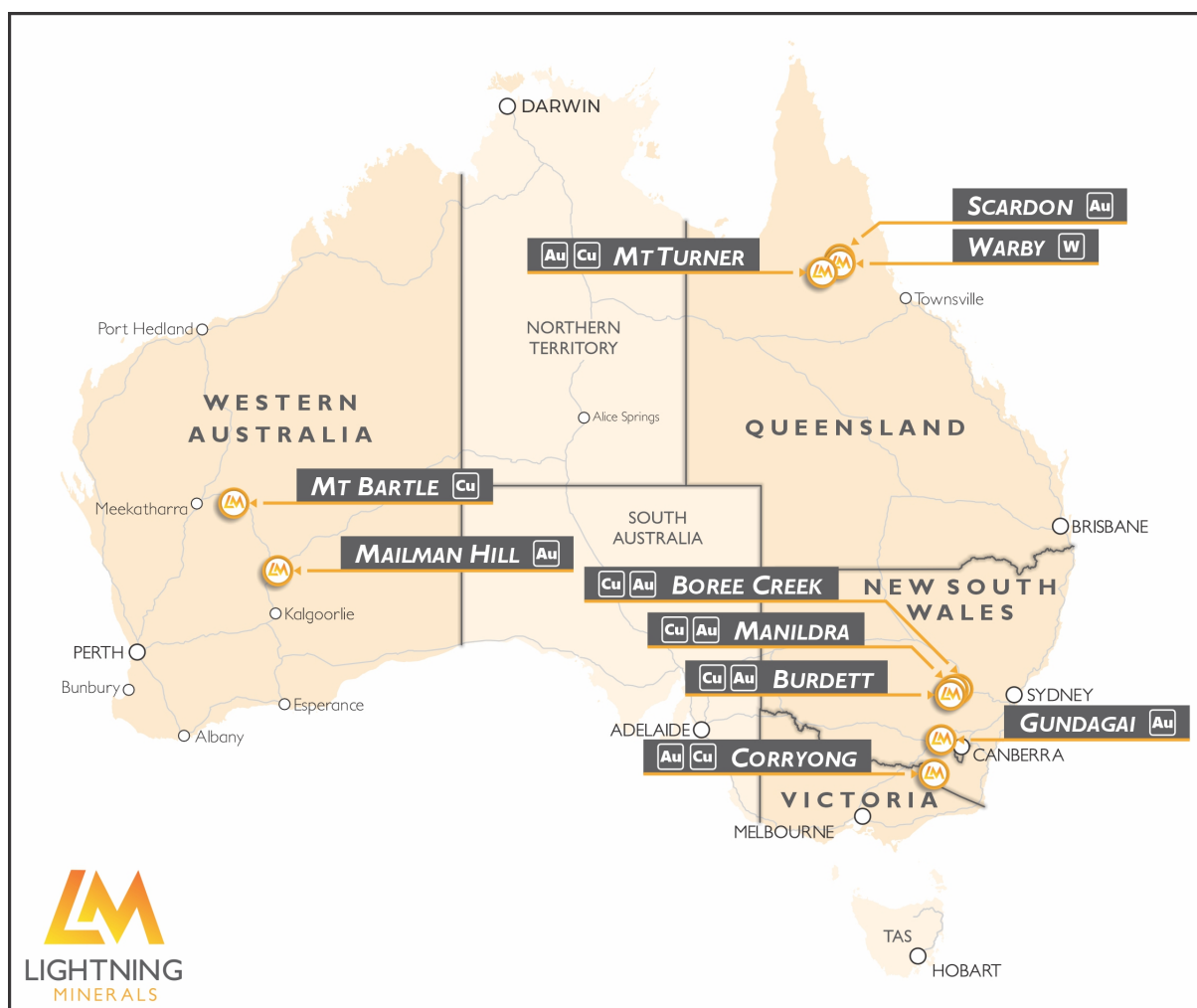


Figure 3: Location of Lightning Minerals Australian Gold and Copper Projects

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i>	- Petrology samples were secured from 14 locations from 6 diamond holes drilled in 2025, refer to Table 1 in this announcement. - Samples were selected based on previous logging from intervals that were deemed critical in understanding the host lithology, alteration and mineralization - No assays were undertaken
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	- Diamond core HQ3 - Reported in ASX Announcements dated: 21/10/2025, 10/11/2025 and 17/11/2025.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>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.</i>	As above
Logging	<i>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.</i>	As above

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	
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.	- Core has been previously sawn and cut into half core, as reported in previous announcements - Approximate 3cm wide portions of core to be sampled for petrology were sawn from existing core placed into sealed packets, labelled and dispatched to UNSW - Thin sections and polished sections were prepared by UNSW
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.	- No assay data was generated - The petrographic analysis at UNSW was undertaken using 'standard' procedures as follows: - Macroscopic description – hand specimen - Microscopic description – polished thin-section - Texture - Mineralogy (individual mineral descriptions) - Mineralisation (in reflected light – sulfides, oxides) - Alteration (mineral assemblages and intensity) - Analysis techniques: Thin sections were examined under a doubly polarising microscope (a Leica DM 4500P, petrological microscope) under magnifications from 10X to 500X and images directly taken using a Leica digital camera system with accompanying Leica software. - Traditional microphotography of rocks uses a doubly polarising transmitted light microscope, which passes white light through sections of rock cut to a standard thickness of 0.03 mm, at which thickness most minerals become transparent or translucent. In all of the photomicrographs a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		scale bar is given in either mm or microns (µm).
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.	Not applicable
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.	Previously reported
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.	Not applicable
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.	Not applicable
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Chief measure to ensure sample security was the adoption of an internal chain of custody. Samples were delivered from the field and delivered to UNSW
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits undertaken

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	• <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i>	• The Mt Turner Project includes exploration licences EPM27525, and EPM27170. • The Tenements are considered to be in good standing at the time of this announcement
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	• <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	• Exploration undertaken by prior parties includes: • Essex Minerals 2020-2022 • Meryllion Resource Corp 2020-2022 • KNX Resources Australia 2015-2020 • Mega Uranium 2006-2014 • Union Mining 1993-2003 • CRA Exploration 1985-1990
<i>Geology</i>	• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	• Back arc epithermal and porphyry related
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	• <i>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:</i> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i>	• Previously reported ASX Announcements of 21/10/2025, 10/11/2025 and 17/11/2025.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	• <i>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.</i> • <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used</i>	• Not applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i>	Not applicable
<i>Diagrams</i>	<i>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.</i>	Sections were drafted and previously reported refer 2025 announcements
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<i>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.</i>	Assay data included in announcement was previously reported
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<i>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.</i>	All meaningful data and relevant information have been included in the body of previous announcements
<i>Further work</i>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Further exploration drilling is planned in 2026 as indicated, utilising petrology to guide drilling