



ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

20 August 2026

NEW HARTS RANGE LICENCE UNLOCKS PRIORITY SYBIL COPPER TARGET

*Undrilled historical VTEM target to advance to field validation and ground EM
following grant of EL34245*

HIGHLIGHTS

- Exploration Licence EL34245 (Harts Range 1), covering approximately 384km², granted on 30 July 2026, enabling Litchfield to advance the undrilled Sybil copper target within its expanded Harts Range position.
- Historical exploration identified a VTEM response at Sybil and reported surface rock-chip results of up to 0.9% Cu and 0.1% Zn,¹ with no previous drilling identified in the historical information reviewed.
- Multiple independent datasets now support follow-up at Sybil, including historical conductivity and surface copper anomalism, together with a broader gravity response and favourable geological and structural setting.
- Sybil occurs within Riddock Amphibolite, the same broad geological unit that hosts the nearby third-party Basil copper-cobalt deposit, approximately 24.6km east of Sybil.
- Field work is planned to commence over the coming weeks, including geological mapping, validation and resampling of historical copper occurrences, ground-truthing of the historical VTEM target and ground EM surveying to refine the target ahead of any decision on future drilling.
- Drill targets at Oonagalabi are being refined to better test both strike continuity and true width, with a drilling program to commence as soon as practical.

The exploration results reported in this announcement are historical in nature and are subject to the disclosures set out under the Competent Person's Statement. A JORC Code (2012) Table 1 disclosure relevant to the historical exploration results reported in this announcement is provided as Appendix A. The information is limited to that available from historical records and is unable to be verified to the current JORC Code. Accordingly, the historical exploration results should not be relied upon for the purposes of Mineral Resource estimation or economic evaluation.



Litchfield Minerals Limited (ASX:LMS) ("Litchfield" or the "Company") advises that Exploration Licence EL34245 (Harts Range 1), covering approximately 384 km² within the Company's expanded Harts Range position in central Australia, was granted on 30 July 2026.

The newly granted licence allows Litchfield to advance the Sybil copper target, an undrilled target identified through historical exploration in the Lizzie Creek area and now being reassessed as part of the Company's broader, belt-scale review of Harts Range. Sybil is located approximately 33.6km south-east of the Company's Oonagalabi Project and approximately 24.6km west of the third-party Basil copper-cobalt deposit (Figure 1).

Historical exploration identified an airborne electromagnetic (VTEM) response at Sybil and reported surface rock-chip results of up to **0.9% Cu and 0.1% Zn**.¹ Litchfield's subsequent compilation of historical and regional datasets places the target within a broader gravity response and favourable geological and structural setting (Figure 2). No previous drilling at Sybil has been identified in the historical information reviewed.

With EL34245 now granted, Litchfield plans to move Sybil from desktop interpretation into field validation, including geological mapping, validation and resampling of historical copper occurrences, ground-truthing of the historical VTEM target and ground electromagnetic surveying.

Managing Director Comment

Litchfield Minerals Managing Director Matt Pustahya said:

"The value of taking a belt-scale approach is that we can bring together work completed by different explorers, at different times and for different purposes and assess it within one geological framework.

Sybil is a good example. Historical exploration identified an EM target and copper at surface, then subsequently our broader review has added gravity, geology and structural context around it. None of those datasets on their own determine what is in the ground, however, together they give us a clearer reason to undertake the next stage of work as well as helping refine the direction of our efforts.

Now that EL34245 has been granted, we can move from interpretation to field testing. Our priority is to validate the historical information, better constrain the conductor with ground EM and determine whether the target warrants progression toward drilling.

This is the approach we are applying across Harts Range: integrate the evidence, reduce the geological uncertainty and direct capital to the targets that continue to strengthen as more information is added.

Similarly, we are currently refining new drill targets at Oonagalabi, with the intention of returning to the Main Zone as soon as practical to further test the scale, geometry and controls on the mineralisation identified to date, including potential higher-grade zones.

¹ Mithril Resources Limited, Huckitta Investor Presentation, 3 May 2011 and Broken Hill Presentation, 24 May 2011. The presentations report Sybil rock-chip results of up to 0.9% Cu and 0.1% Zn associated with a VTEM anomaly and state that displayed assay values are from surface rock-chip samples.

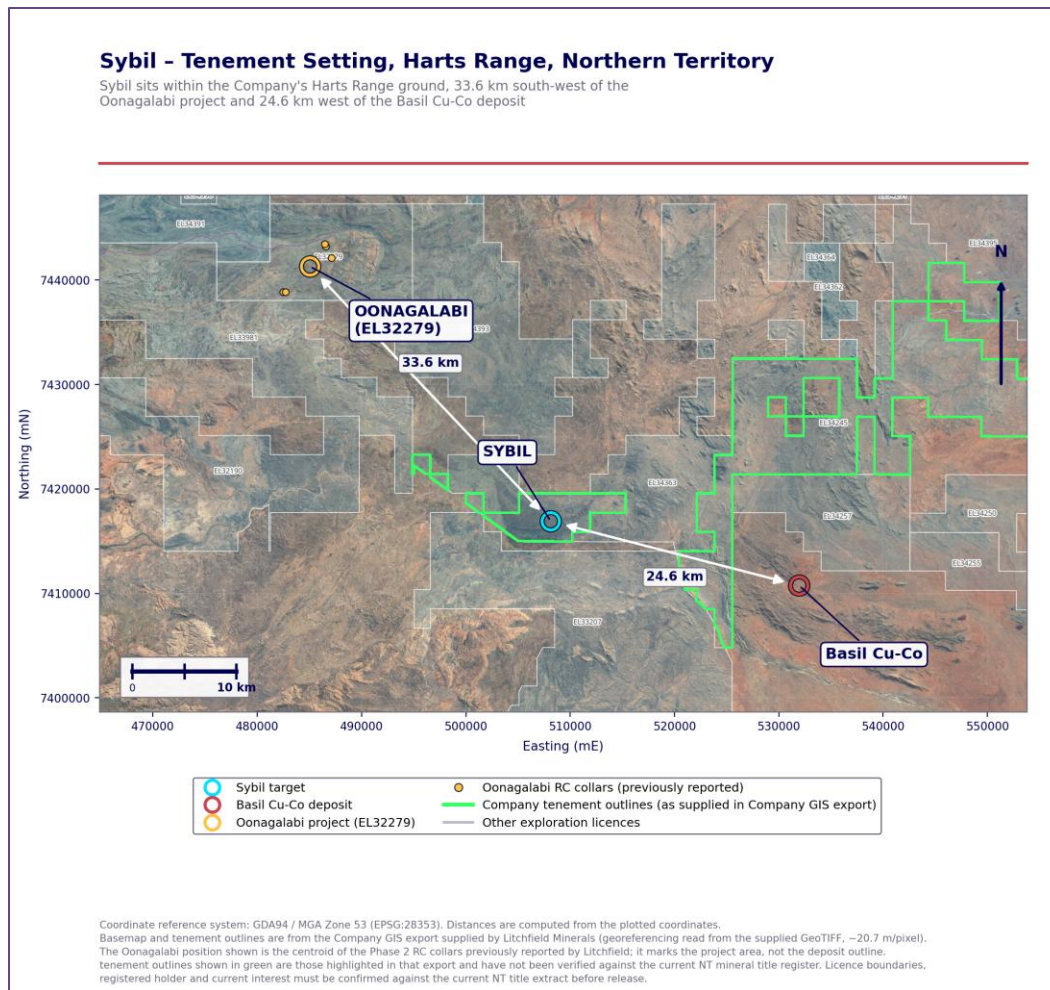


Figure 1. Sybil tenement setting within the Company's Harts Range tenure, showing Sybil relative to the Oonagalabi Project and the third-party Basil, Baldrick and Blackadder deposits and prospects.

SYBIL COPPER TARGET

Sybil was initially identified through historical exploration undertaken by Mithril Resources across the Lizzie Creek area. Airborne VTEM surveying completed in 2010 identified a significant electromagnetic response in the Sybil area (Figure 2). A broader VTEM survey was subsequently completed across the wider Huckitta/Lizzie Creek area in 2011, providing additional regional electromagnetic coverage.²

² Mithril Resources Limited, MD Presentation to Investors / Resources Investment Expo, 23 July 2010; Geotech Airborne Pty Ltd, Survey and Logistics Report on a Helicopter Borne Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic (VTEM) Survey, Huckitta Area, Australia, Project AA1003A, July 2011.

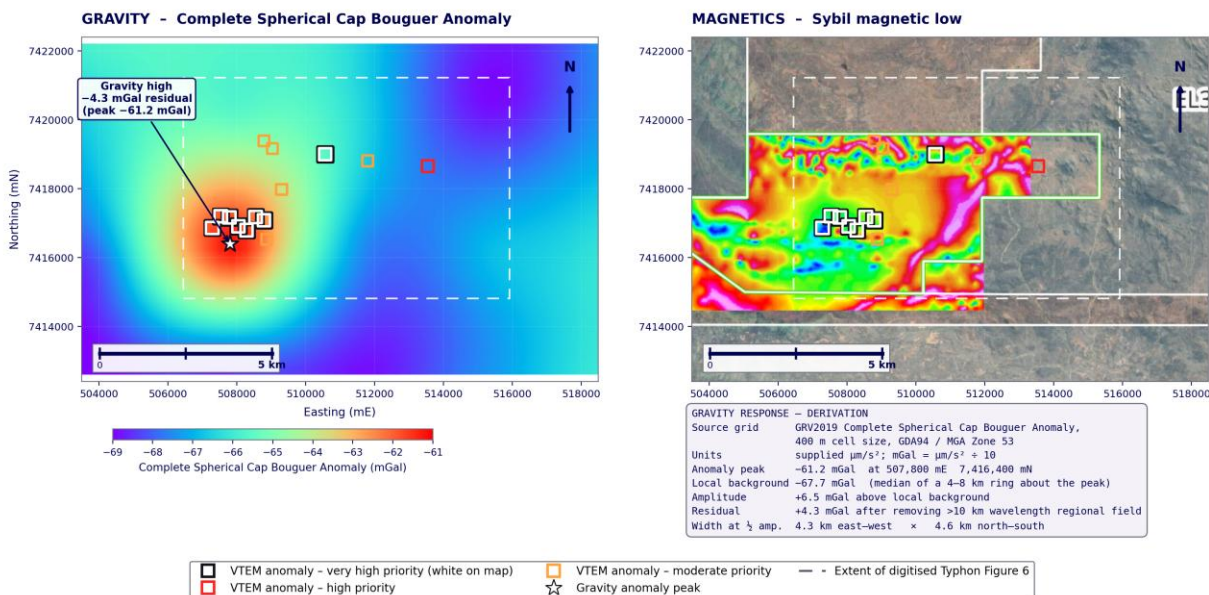


Subsequent Mithril reporting recorded surface rock-chip results of up to **0.9% Cu and 0.1% Zn¹** associated with the Sybil target and described the Lizzie Creek VTEM targets as occurring in a geological setting comparable to the nearby Basil copper-cobalt system.³

No previous drilling at Sybil has been identified in the historical information reviewed by Litchfield. Historical records reviewed also do not establish whether ground EM follow-up was completed specifically at Sybil.

Sybil - Historical VTEM Conductivity Anomalies over Gravity and Magnetics

Gravity shown as Complete Spherical Cap Bouguer Anomaly in mGal; the Sybil high reaches -61.2 mGal, approximately +4.3 mGal above the local background



Coordinate reference system: GDA94 / MGA Zone 53 (EPSG:28353). Gravity image rendered directly from the GRV2019 Complete Spherical Cap Bouguer Anomaly grid (400 m cell size, GDA94/MGA Zone 53). Linear colour stretch -69.0 to -61.0 mGal. Grid values are supplied in $\mu\text{m/s}^2$ and have been converted to mGal by dividing by 10. Residual amplitude quoted is the peak of the anomaly after removal of a >10 km wavelength regional field. Magnetic imagery from the Company GIS compilation (georeferencing read from supplied GeoTIFF, ~20.7 m/pixel). VTEM anomaly locations were digitised by Litchfield from the raster image of Figure 6 of the Typhon Minerals EL31534 annual report using that figure's own coordinate graticule; positional accuracy approximately ± 100 m and priority ranking is as classified by Typhon. Gravity and electromagnetic anomalies can be generated by a range of geological sources and do not of themselves demonstrate the presence, grade or economic significance of mineralisation.

Figure 2. Key survey data summary providing the broader, tenement scale context of the Sybil Copper Target within EL34245.

INTEGRATED DATA STRENGTHENS SYBIL

Litchfield has compiled the historical VTEM information with regional gravity, magnetic, geological, structural and surface geochemical datasets to reassess Sybil within the broader Harts Range mineral systems framework.

This work identifies a broadly rounded gravity high beneath the wider Sybil area, with the historical VTEM target and reported surface copper occurring within the same broader geological setting.

³ Mithril Resources Limited, Investor Presentation / Project Pipeline, 30 August 2011.



Preliminary modelling by Litchfield's geophysics consultants of the historical airborne EM response indicates **numerous, large**, shallow north-dipping conductor plates extending over more than **1km length** at the Sybil target (Figure 3). Ground EM is planned to better constrain the geometry, strength and depth extent of the conductive response before any decision on future drill testing.

The combination of historical conductivity, surface copper anomalism, gravity response and favourable geology provides multiple independent datasets supporting further investigation of the target.

Importantly, the source of the geophysical responses remains unknown. Electromagnetic and gravity anomalies can be generated by a range of geological sources and do not, in themselves, demonstrate the presence, grade or economic significance of mineralisation. Ground-based exploration is required to determine the geological significance of the Sybil anomalies.

BASIL REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

Sybil is interpreted to occur within **Riddock Amphibolite**, the same broad geological unit that hosts the nearby Basil copper-cobalt deposit, approximately 24.6km east of Sybil.

Basil provides useful regional evidence that significant copper-cobalt mineralisation has formed within the Harts Range geological environment. Historical drilling reported by Mithril Resources included⁴:

- 146.5m @ 0.24% Cu and 0.03% Co;
- 131.6m @ 0.30% Cu and 0.04% Co;
- 59.1m @ 0.63% Cu and 0.07% Co, including 13m @ 0.89% Cu and 0.05% Co; and
- 56m @ 0.52% Cu and 0.06% Co.

Copper-cobalt mineralisation at Basil was historically identified over more than 2km of strike.⁵ In March 2012, Mithril Resources reported, under the JORC Code (2004), an Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of 26.5 Mt at 0.57% Cu and 0.05% Co at a 0.3% Cu cut-off for Basil.⁵

Basil is located on third-party tenure and Litchfield has no ownership interest in the deposit. The Basil information is historical and is included solely to provide regional geological context. The historical estimate and exploration information have not been independently verified by Litchfield to current JORC Code standards and should not be relied upon for Mineral Resource estimation or economic evaluation of Sybil.

The geological association between Sybil and Basil does not demonstrate that similar mineralisation is present at Sybil. The source and significance of the Sybil anomalies can only be established through further exploration.

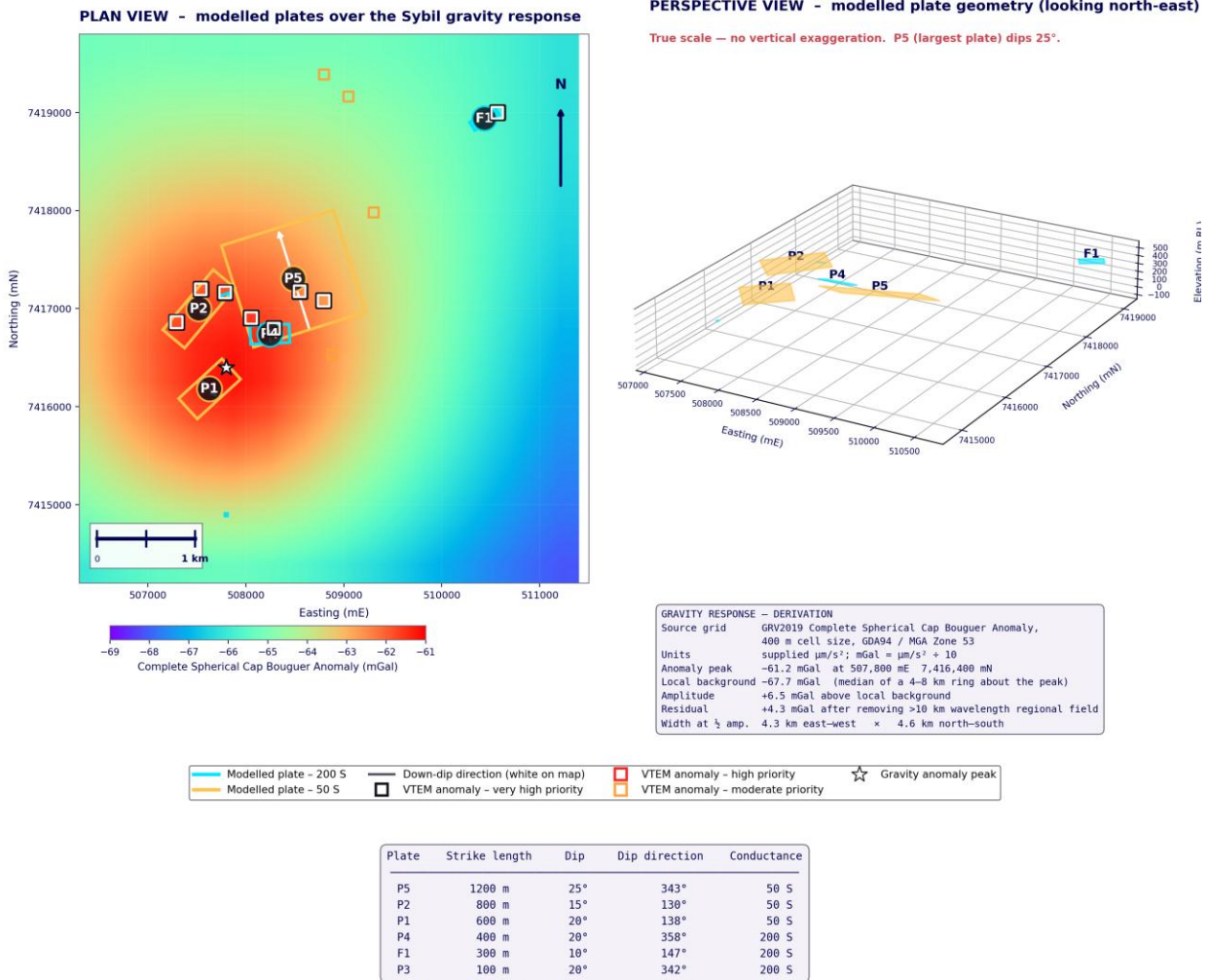
⁴ Mithril Resources Limited, Resources & Energy Symposium Presentation, Broken Hill, 24 May 2011.

⁵ Mithril Resources Limited, Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate for the Basil Copper-Cobalt Deposit, ASX Announcement, 21 March 2012. The estimate was reported in accordance with the JORC Code (2004)



Sybil - Preliminary EM Plate Models over the Gravity Response

Preliminary conductor plate models over the Sybil gravity high, which peaks at -61.2 mGal — approximately +4.3 mGal above the local background



Coordinate reference system: GDA84 / MGA Zone 53 (EPSG:28353). Gravity image rendered directly from the GRV2019 Complete Spherical Cap Bouguer Anomaly grid (400 m cell size), linear colour stretch -69.0 to -61.0 mGal; grid values are supplied in $\mu\text{m/s}^2$ and have been converted to mGal by dividing by 10. Plate models digitised directly from the supplied DXF (Prelim_Mitre_B4VTEM_models_20260807.dxf, Mitre Geophysics); strike length, dip and dip direction are computed from the DXF plate corner geometry and conductance values are as given in the supplied DXF layer names. Elevations are as supplied in the DXF (metres RL). The perspective view is drawn at true scale in all three axes (no vertical exaggeration). These are PRELIMINARY models of airborne EM data and are not a mineralisation estimate; plate position, geometry and conductance are non-unique and require ground EM and drilling to test. VTEM anomaly markers are Litchfield digitisations of Typhon Minerals EL31534 Figure 6 (± 100 m). Gravity and electromagnetic anomalies can be generated by a range of geological sources and do not of themselves demonstrate the presence, grade or economic significance of mineralisation.

Figure 3. Historical priority VTEM conductivity anomalies and rock-chip locations over gravity data at the Sybil Copper Target within EL34245



FIELD WORK TO COMMENCE IN SEPTEMBER

Following the grant of EL34245, Litchfield is preparing to commence field work at Sybil over the coming weeks.

Initial work is expected to include:

- Geological and structural mapping across the target area;
- Locating, validating and resampling historical copper occurrences;
- Systematic rock-chip and surface geochemical sampling;
- Ground-truthing of the historical VTEM targets; and
- Ground EM surveying to better constrain the geometry, strength and depth extent of the conductive response.

The results will be integrated with the existing geological and geophysical datasets to determine whether Sybil progresses to more advanced target definition and drill testing.

Any future drilling would remain subject to land access, heritage, environmental and regulatory requirements.

In addition, our intention is to return to Oonagalabi and drill a series of new holes across the Main Zone to better test both strike continuity and true width of the mineralised system. The program will also test our evolving geological model, including the potential for a steeply dipping shear zone to be a key control on mineralisation, while targeting areas where this structural setting may have focused higher-grade copper-zinc mineralisation.

We are looking to better understand results such as:⁶

OGRC017: 161m @ 0.5% Cu, 1.0% Zn

OGRC010: 91m @ 0.9% Cu, 1.3% Zn

OGRC016: 91m @ 0.6% Cu, 1.0% Zn

OGRC014: 90m @ 0.6% Cu, 1.8% Zn

OGRC004: 63m @ 0.45% Cu, 0.4% Zn

OGRC003: 53m @ 0.55% Cu, 0.44% Zn

OGRC001: 31m @ 0.32% Cu, 1.0% Zn

OGRC006: 35m @ 0.24% Cu, 0.77% Zn

⁶ Results are referenced in the following LMS ASX Announcements: 3 June 2025 – “Gold Emerges in High-Mag Zone at Oonagalabi”; 17 November 2025 – “91m @ 0.9% Cu and 1.3% Zn Confirmed at Oonagalabi”; 10 December 2025 – “148m Copper intercept expands Oonagalabi Main Zone”; 5 February 2026 – “Further Thick Copper-Zinc Mineralisation at Oonagalabi”



BELT-SCALE TARGET GENERATION

Sybil forms part of Litchfield's broader strategy to reassess historical exploration across its expanded Harts Range position within a single mineral systems framework.

Rather than assessing individual anomalies and targets in isolation, the Company is integrating historical electromagnetics, gravity, magnetics, geochemistry, geology and structural information to identify areas where multiple datasets support further exploration.

The review is continuing across Litchfield's granted Harts Range tenure and has also identified areas of interest within exploration licence applications that remain subject to grant.

No exploration activity will be undertaken on application ground until the relevant title has been granted. Litchfield will progressively report additional targets as the historical review advances and as tenure becomes available for exploration.

HISTORICAL EXPLORATION DATA

The information in this announcement that relates to historical Exploration Results has been reviewed by Dr Matthew McGloin (MGeol, PhD), a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and a full-time employee of Litchfield Minerals Limited. Dr McGloin has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, the commodities being explored for, and the exploration activities being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code).

Dr McGloin was not involved in the collection or generation of the historical Exploration Results and therefore cannot independently verify all aspects of the original sampling, analytical procedures or QA/QC beyond the information contained within the available historical records. However, Dr McGloin has reviewed the available historical reports, exploration data and supporting documentation and, on the basis of that review and his knowledge and experience of the geology and mineralisation of the region, considers the historical Exploration Results to be sufficiently reliable and fairly represented for the context in which they are presented in this announcement. Nothing identified during that review has caused Dr McGloin to question the reasonable use of those results for their stated exploration purpose. Dr McGloin consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on the information reviewed by him in the form and context in which they appear.

The historical result should not be interpreted as representing a true width, average grade or continuous mineralised interval. The Company intends to undertake field validation and confirmatory sampling as part of the planned exploration program.

Authorised for release by the Board of Litchfield Minerals Limited.

Matthew Pustahya

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ABOUT LITCHFIELD MINERALS

Litchfield Minerals Limited (ASX: LMS) is a nimble, capital-efficient copper explorer in the Northern Territory, applying the disciplines used by major mining companies to discover and de-risk large-scale mineral systems. Our exploration strategy combines a Mineral Systems approach with structured decision gates, modern technology and rigorous capital allocation. Every exploration decision is guided by evidence, ensuring capital is deployed where it has the greatest potential to create value. By operating with the technical discipline, governance and decision-making processes expected by major mining companies, Litchfield is building high-quality exploration opportunities while positioning itself as a credible partner for future discovery.

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COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is intended to be based on, and to fairly represent, information and supporting documentation to be compiled by Dr. Matthew McGloin (MGeol, PhD), a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) and a full-time employee of Litchfield Minerals Limited. Dr. McGloin has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the JORC Code). This statement, and Dr McGloin's consent to the inclusion of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear, will be finalised prior to release.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This announcement may contain forward-looking statements that are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward-looking statements include those that are predictive in nature, depend on or refer to future events or conditions, or include words such as may, will, expect, intend, plan, estimate, anticipate, believe, continue, target or similar expressions. Such statements are based on assumptions and judgements held by the company as at the date of this announcement and are not guarantees of future performance. Actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied. Litchfield Minerals Limited does not undertake to update any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law or the ASX Listing Rules.



Appendix A

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Sybil Target – EL34245, Lizzie Creek / Harts Range, Northern Territory

JORC Code Compliance (Historic Data)

The exploration results reported in this Table are historical in nature and are derived from reports prepared by Mithril Resources during the 2010s. The information is limited to that available from historical records and is unable to be verified to the current JORC Code (2012 Edition). The historical exploration results should not be relied upon for Mineral Resource estimation or economic evaluation.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	The announcement reports historical surface rock-chip sampling and historical airborne electromagnetic (VTEM) data at the Sybil target; no new Litchfield sampling results are reported. Mithril Resources publicly reported rock chip laboratory results in the Sybil target area with up to 0.9% Cu and 0.1% Zn and stated that the displayed assay values were from surface rock-chip samples. The specific sample ID, exact sample location, collection technique, sample mass and representativity for the Sybil result have not been identified in the records reviewed and the result has not yet been independently verified by Litchfield. The Sybil conductor is shown in Mithril material within 2010 VTEM coverage. Available historical presentations describe it as a large VTEM anomaly. A later 2011 Geotech VTEM survey covered the wider Huckitta/Lizzie Creek area; those later survey specifications are not assumed to be the acquisition parameters of the original Sybil anomaly. Source refs: R2–R6, R10. Gravity data referred to in this announcement are derived from the GRV2019 Complete Spherical Cap Bouguer Anomaly grid (400m cell size, GDA94 / MGA Zone 53). The grid is a pre-existing regional product compiled from ground gravity station data acquired by previous operators and government surveys. No gravity stations have been acquired by Litchfield, and station spacing, station accuracy and the terrain and Bouguer corrections applied are those of the source



		dataset. Grid values are supplied in $\mu\text{m/s}^2$ and have been converted to mGal by dividing by 10.
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>	No drilling has been completed at the Sybil target in the historical information reviewed. No drilling results from Sybil are reported in this announcement. Not applicable.
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 drilling results from Sybil are reported. Not applicable.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	No drill core or drill chips from Sybil are reported. Historical mapping and rock-chip observations are used only as reconnaissance geological context. Detailed geological logging of the specific historical Sybil rock-chip sample is not available in the source material reviewed.
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.	The preparation and sub-sampling procedures for the specific historical Sybil rock-chip result (0.9% Cu and 0.1% Zn) have not been located in the source documents reviewed. No assumptions are made regarding those procedures. The historical result is reported as previously disclosed and remains to be field-validated by Litchfield. No new Litchfield assay results are reported.



	• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • 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.	The laboratory, analytical method, detection limits are known for the historical rock chips results however QA/QC for the specific historical Sybil rock-chip results have not been identified in the source material reviewed. Accordingly, the historical assay is not treated as independently verified by Litchfield. For geophysics, the original 2010 Sybil VTEM acquisition specifications have not been located. The later Geotech AA1003A survey (May 2011) over the broader Huckitta area used a helicopter-borne VTEM system with a 26m diameter, four-turn transmitter loop, 25Hz repetition rate, 200A peak current, peak dipole moment of 425,000NIA, nominal transmitter/receiver terrain clearance of 49 m, and a Geometrics optically pumped caesium-vapour magnetometer. EM data were subjected to spheric rejection and low-pass filtering; magnetic data were diurnally corrected, tie-line levelled and micro-levelled. These specifications are disclosed as regional historical survey context only, not as confirmed specifications of the original 2010 Sybil anomaly. Source refs: R4, R6.
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.	The historical Sybil rock-chip result has not yet been independently replicated by Litchfield. Mithril's contemporaneous public reporting was issued with a Competent Person statement under the then-current JORC Code (2004). Litchfield intends to locate the historical sample position where practicable and undertake geological mapping and confirmatory surface sampling. No adjustment has been made to the historical reported Cu or Zn values. Source refs: R4.
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.	The coordinates of the historical 0.9% Cu and 0.1% Zn Sybil rock-chip are provided in open file reporting from 2010 by Mithril Resources The 2011 Geotech regional survey data were delivered in UTM Zone 53S / WGS84 and MGA Zone 53 / GDA94 coordinate fields. Source refs: R4, R6. The gravity grid is supplied on a 400m cell size in GDA94 / MGA Zone 53. The peak of the Sybil gravity anomaly is located at approximately 507,800mE 7,416,400mN. The precision of that position is limited by the 400m grid cell size and by the station spacing



		of the underlying regional gravity survey; it is a gridded position and not a surveyed one.
Data spacing and distribution	• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	The historical Sybil rock-chip sampling was reconnaissance in nature; the sampling density and spacing for the specific Sybil result are not documented in the sources reviewed and are not sufficient to establish grade continuity. The original 2010 Sybil VTEM line spacing has not been confirmed from the source materials reviewed. A later 2011 VTEM survey over the wider Lizzie Creek area included 697 line-km on nominal 200 m-spaced traverse lines with 2,000m-spaced tie lines. These later survey parameters must not be attributed to the original Sybil anomaly unless data lineage is confirmed. No sample compositing is reported. Source refs: R2, R6, R9. The gravity grid has a 400m cell size. The cell size reflects the gridding of the regional dataset and is finer than the station spacing of the underlying gravity survey; detail at scales below the station spacing is a product of interpolation. More closely spaced ground gravity would be required to further resolve the geometry of the anomaly.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i>	The orientation of the original 2010 VTEM flight lines relative to the Sybil conductor has not been confirmed from the documents reviewed. The later 2011 wider Lizzie Creek block was flown on nominal north-south traverses with east-west tie lines; the geological significance and target geometry remain interpretive and untested by drilling. Source refs: R6, R17.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Chain-of-custody and sample-security procedures for the historical Sybil rock-chip sample are not available in the records reviewed. No new Litchfield samples are reported.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Litchfield has undertaken an internal compilation and reinterpretation of historical public-domain exploration and regional geophysical data. No independent audit of the historical Sybil rock-chip sampling has been completed by Litchfield. The historical VTEM data were acquired and processed by specialist contractors/explorers. A 2024 Typhon report independently records Sybil as containing untested high-priority VTEM conductivity anomalies and anomalous rock-chip samples. Source refs: R6, R10, R17.



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.	Sybil is interpreted to lie within Exploration Licence EL34245 (Harts Range 1), Northern Territory. Litchfield has advised that EL34245 was granted on 30 July 2026 and that the Company holds a 100% interest. Prior public reporting by Litchfield listed ELA34245 as a 100%-interest application, while the NT proposed-grant notice records Kalk Exploration Pty Ltd as the applicant. An exploration licence authorises exploration subject to title conditions, land access requirements and, where substantial disturbance is proposed, applicable environmental approvals. Source refs: R14–R16.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Mithril Resources undertook regional geological mapping, surface geochemistry and airborne VTEM programs across the Huckitta/Lizzie Creek district. Mithril's 2010 presentation showed a large VTEM anomaly at Lizzie Creek in a setting considered similar to Basil. By May 2011, Mithril reported rock chips at the Sybil target at up to 0.9% Cu and 0.1% Zn coincident with a VTEM anomaly, and later described Lizzie Creek as a Cu-Co target containing "VTEM targets in same setting as Basil". Mithril subsequently flew additional VTEM over the wider Lizzie Creek area. The 2012 annual report describes follow-up of 18 VTEM anomalies across the wider licence; available records reviewed do not establish that ground EM was conducted at Sybil and none is attributed to Sybil in this announcement. A 2024 Typhon report records Sybil as containing untested high-priority VTEM conductivity anomalies and anomalous rock-chip samples associated with compositionally layered Riddock Amphibolite. Source refs: R2–R10.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Sybil lies in the Harts Range / Eastern Arunta region within high-grade metamorphic rocks including Riddock Amphibolite and Irindina Province gneissic packages. The target is interpreted by Litchfield to share the same geology as the nearby Basil Cu-Co deposit. Basil is hosted by Riddock Amphibolite and has been interpreted in published work as a metamorphosed volcanic-hosted massive sulphide (VHMS/VMS)



		system. Historical descriptions of Basil mineralisation identify matrix to semi-massive sulphides with pyrrhotite > pyrite > chalcopyrite. Magnetic studies at Basil found a spatial association between highly magnetic pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. Litchfield's exploration hypothesis is that Sybil's conductors may represent chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite mineralization. This is an exploration interpretation only; conductivity and gravity anomalies are not direct evidence of mineralisation or grade. Source refs: R10-R13, R17.
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar • elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar • dip and azimuth of the hole • down hole length and interception depth • hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	No drilling at Sybil is reported and no Sybil drill-hole information exists in the historical information reviewed. Not applicable to the Exploration Results being reported.
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No aggregation, weighting, grade truncation, cut-off grade or metal-equivalent calculation has been applied to the historical Sybil surface result. The values of up to 0.9% Cu and 0.1% Zn are repeated as historically reported. No new assay results are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.	No drilling or channel-sampling widths are reported for Sybil. The historical surface rock-chip result is a selective reconnaissance sample and should not be



widths and intercept lengths	• If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	interpreted as representing a true width, average grade or continuous mineralised interval.
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Figure 1 – Sybil tenement setting within the Company's Harts Range tenure, showing Sybil relative to the Oonagalabi Project and the third-party Basil, Baldrick and Blackadder deposits and prospects. Figure 2 – Key survey data summary providing the broader, tenement scale context of the Sybil Copper Target within EL34245. Figure 3 – Historical priority VTEM conductivity anomalies and rock-chip locations over gravity data at the Sybil Copper Target within EL34245 The gravity image presented in this announcement is rendered directly from the GRV2019 Complete Spherical Cap Bouguer Anomaly grid using a linear colour stretch of -69.0 to -61.0mGal and carries a colour bar in mGal. The derivation of the reported gravity values is set out on the face of the figure. VTEM data is preliminary. Conductance (Siemens) and conductivity values are shown on the diagrams in Figure 3.
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.	The announcement reports the positive targeting vectors (historical VTEM conductor, historical Cu-Zn rock-chip result, gravity anomaly, subdued magnetics and favourable structural interpretation) together with the material uncertainties: the Sybil conductors are undrilled; the source of the EM and gravity responses is unknown; the precise analytical details of the 0.9% Cu / 0.1% Zn historical sample have not been verified in the original reporting; and geophysical anomalies can arise from non-economic lithological or alteration sources. Historical wider-Lizzie Creek follow-up VTEM survey identified multiple EM anomalies whose sources were inconclusive or associated with amphibolite; those results are not represented as tests of Sybil unless a direct spatial match is demonstrated. Source refs: R8-R10.
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	Historical and regional datasets relevant to Sybil include airborne VTEM, airborne/regional magnetics, regional gravity, geological mapping and historical surface geochemistry. Litchfield's compilation



	<i>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>	identifies a broadly circular/pipe-like gravity high beneath the wider Sybil area and a comparatively subdued magnetic response coincident with the historical conductive target. These are Company interpretations of geophysical datasets and are non-unique. The target's relationship to Basil is based on historical Mithril targeting statements, regional geology/structure and comparison of geophysical character; it does not demonstrate continuity of mineralisation between Basil and Sybil. No ground EM result is reported for Sybil. Source refs: R2, R5, R10–R13, R17. Quantification of the gravity response: values were read directly from the GRV2019 Complete Spherical Cap Bouguer Anomaly grid at the Sybil target. The anomaly peak is –61.2mGal. Local background, taken as the median value in a 4–8km ring centred on the anomaly peak, is approximately –67.7mGal, giving an anomaly amplitude of approximately +6.5mGal. A residual amplitude of +4.3mGal is obtained after removal of a regional field of greater than 10km wavelength using a Gaussian high-pass filter. The width of the anomaly at half amplitude is approximately 4.3km east–west and 4.6km north–south. Bouguer anomaly values are absolute measurements of the gravity field and the strongly negative absolute values reflect regional crustal architecture rather than the local target; the amplitude relative to local background is the measurement relevant to targeting. Limitations of the gravity interpretation: a gravity anomaly constrains the excess mass of the source but does not independently resolve the density and the volume of that source, which are interchangeable in any gravity model. No physical property (density) measurements have been made by Litchfield on rock from the Sybil target and no source density has been assumed or reported. The gravity response does not of itself demonstrate the presence, grade or economic significance of mineralisation. Source: GRV2019 Complete Spherical Cap Bouguer Anomaly grid.
Further work	• <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</i>	Following grant of EL34245, Litchfield plans immediate field validation over the coming weeks, including geological and structural mapping, locating and verifying historical copper occurrences, systematic rock-chip sampling, ground-truthing of the historical VTEM targets and refinement of the integrated geological/geophysical model.



	<i>areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Further geophysical modelling and/or surveys (i.e. ground EM) may be undertaken to constrain conductor geometry and depth before drill targeting. Any drilling will be subject to access, heritage, environmental and other regulatory requirements. The source and economic significance of the Sybil anomalies can only be established by further exploration and ultimately drilling. Planned work relevant to the gravity response includes physical property (density) measurements on surface rock samples, and more closely spaced ground gravity over the target, to constrain the density and geometry of the source of the gravity anomaly.
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References

- R1.** JORC, 2012. Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, 2012 Edition; Table 1 checklist and reporting template. https://jorc.org/docs/jorc_code2012.pdf
- R2.** Mithril Resources Limited, 23 July 2010. MD Presentation to Investors / Resources Investment Expo. Includes "Huckitta Project – Lizzie Creek VTEM", showing 2010 VTEM coverage and a "Large VTEM anomaly – similar setting to Basil". User-supplied historical PDF in Sybil source pack.
- R3.** Mithril Resources Limited, 27 August 2010. "Assay results build on success at Huckitta Project". ASX Release. States that ground verification of regional targets generated from the 2010 VTEM survey was continuing and that new surface mineralisation was being identified. User-supplied historical PDF in Sybil source pack.
- R4.** Mithril Resources Limited, 3 May 2011, Huckitta investor presentation; and 24 May 2011 Broken Hill presentation. Sybil reported at 0.9% Cu and 0.1% Zn with a VTEM anomaly; presentation states displayed assay values are from surface rock-chip samples. <https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20110503/pdf/41yf8pvq9h31s4.pdf> ; <https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20110524/pdf/41ytjjgwct2jmw.pdf>
- R5.** Mithril Resources Limited, 30 August 2011. Investor presentation / project pipeline. Lizzie Creek (Cu-Co) target described as "VTEM targets in same setting as Basil". <https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20110830/pdf/420qt3hyjt860y.pdf>
- R6.** Geotech Airborne Pty Ltd, July 2011. Survey and Logistics Report on a Helicopter Borne Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic (VTEM) Survey, Huckitta Area, Australia, for Mithril Resources Limited. Project AA1003A. User-supplied AA1003A_Report.pdf.
- R7.** McKinnon-Matthews, J., 2011. EL27178 Lizzie Creek Year 2 Annual Report for the period 6 November 2010 to 5 November 2011. Mithril Resources. NTGS Open File Company Report CR2011-0836. NTGS GEMIS; report citation confirmed in R9.
- R8.** Lockheed, A., 2012. EL27178 Lizzie Creek Year 3 Annual Report for the period 6 November 2011 to 5 November 2012. Mithril Resources. NTGS Open File Company Report CR2012-0979. NTGS GEMIS / user source pack. Note: reports follow-up of 18 VTEM anomalies across wider EL27178; do not attribute ground EM to Sybil without spatial confirmation.
- R9.** Mackie, A.W. & Bubner, G.J., 2024. First Annual & Final Report, EL33492 Lindsay West, for period 9 January 2024 to 26 June 2024. Gempart (NT) Pty Ltd. Summarises prior EL27178 exploration and the 2011 697 line-km / 200 m-spaced VTEM survey. https://geoscience.nt.gov.au/gemis/ntgsjspui/bitstream/1/93605/1/EL33492_2024_AS_01.pdf
- R10.** Typhon Minerals Pty Ltd, 2024. EL31543 annual report, NTGS Open File Company Report CR2024-0113. States that rugged terrain at the Sybil Prospect contains untested high-priority VTEM conductivity anomalies and anomalous rock-chip samples associated with compositionally layered Riddock Amphibolite. https://geoscience.nt.gov.au/gemis/ntgsjspui/bitstream/1/94413/2/CR2024-0113_EL31543_2024_A_01.pdf
- R11.** Kalia Limited, 2019. EL31275 surrender report. Summarises Basil as hosted in Riddock Amphibolite, within a >10 km trend, with matrix to semi-massive sulphides described as pyrrhotite > pyrite > chalcopyrite. https://geoscience.nt.gov.au/gemis/ntgsjspui/bitstream/1/88771/1/EL31275_2019_S.pdf
- R12.** Sharrad, K.A. et al., 2014. "The Basil Cu-Co deposit, Eastern Arunta Region, Northern Territory, Australia: A metamorphosed volcanic-hosted massive sulphide deposit." Ore Geology Reviews 56, 141-158. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.oregeorev.2013.08.008>
- R13.** Zengerer, M., 2015. "Geostatistically and Drilling Constrained Magnetic Inversion for Predicting Mineralisation at the Basil Cu-Co Deposit." ASEG Extended Abstracts 2015. Reports spatial association of high-magnetic-susceptibility pyrrhotite with chalcopyrite at Basil. <https://doi.org/10.1071/ASEG2015ab061>



- R14.** Northern Territory Government, Notice of Proposed Grant of Exploration Licences, Notification Day 11 February 2026. EL34245 sought by Kalk Exploration Pty Ltd over 126 blocks (384 km²), Quartz locality. https://nt.gov.au/___data/assets/pdf_file/0007/1591702/batch-nt2026-4-koori-11022026.pdf
- R15.** Litchfield Minerals Limited, Quarterly Activities / Appendix 5B report, 28 April 2026. Tenement interests list ELA34245 "Harts Range 1" as Application, 100% current interest. ASX announcement dated 28 April 2026.
- R16.** EL34245 current NT mineral title extract / grant instrument showing grant date 30 July 2026, registered holder, term and conditions. COMPANY TO INSERT / VERIFY BEFORE RELEASE.
- R17.** Litchfield Minerals, 2026. Sybil Overview and Company GIS compilation integrating VTEM, regional gravity, magnetic and structural datasets. Internal Company interpretation; identify exact gravity and magnetic dataset metadata in final figure captions and CP working papers.