



LITCHFIELD

MINERALS LIMITED



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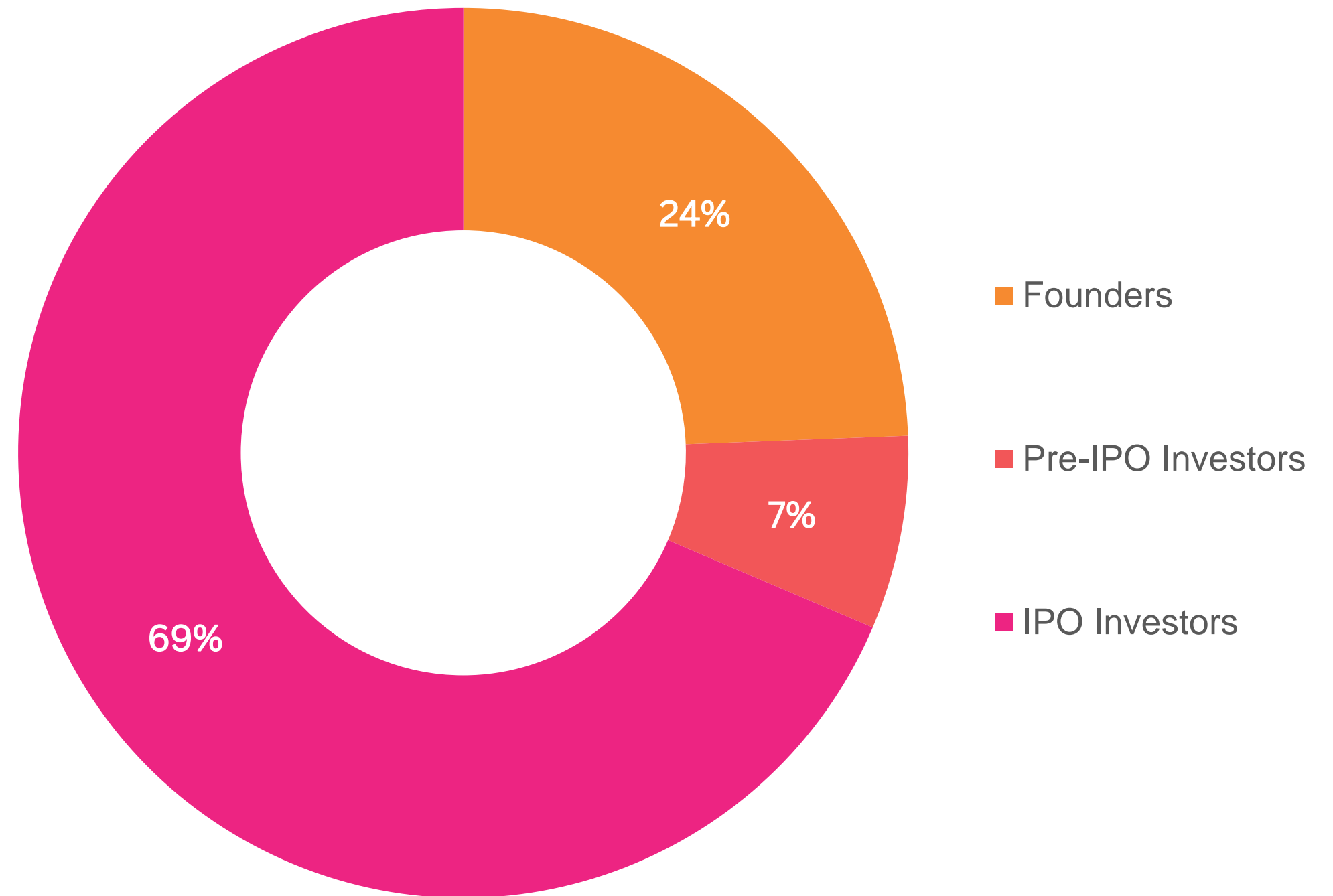
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FORECAST CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Current Shares on Issue	8,000,000
Proposed Pre IPO funding @ 13c	\$300,000
Shares issued after raise	2,307,692
Total Shares on Issues Post Raise	10,307,692
Proposed IPO Shares Issued - \$4.5m @ 20c	22,500,000
Total Shares on Issue Post-proposed IPO	32,807,692
Proposed IPO Market Cap	\$6,561,538
Proposed IPO Enterprise Value	\$2,061,538



LITCHFIELD'S TEAM



Dr Peter Eaglen - Non-Executive Chair

Peter brings more than 35 years of experience in the mining and metals sector working as site management leadership and, most recently, leading assurance activities for the Board of Rio Tinto. Having previously worked across the globe on mining, refining and smelting projects and operations with Rio Tinto, Bechtel, Pasminco, CRA and Mount Isa Mines. Peter's roles have enabled extensive experience throughout health, safety, environmental, security and closure management matters. Peter is highly recognised by Board members and Executive Directors for delivering assurance and advice that enhances and protects their organisation's value. With a track record for assisting senior leaders and Board members with insights, due diligence matters for mergers, acquisitions, divestments and effective management.



Mark Noppe - Non-Executive Director

Mark has over 35 years of experience applying geoscience knowledge in the assessment of developing resource projects and operating mines. As a leading advisor in geoscience and the mining industry, Mark provides advice, training and mentoring in all aspects of orebody knowledge, from exploration reporting, data assessment, resources definition and reporting, mine geology and grade control through to inputs to reserving. Mark's clients include the technical leads, management and boards of Resource project owners, as well as the investors, lenders and legal advisors to these projects. He has worked in South Africa, Western Australia and Queensland, and consulted on a variety of projects and commodities in a range of geological, mining and geographic settings.



Brent Van Staden- Proposed Non-Executive Director

Brent van Staden is a Partner of HWL Ebsworth's Corporate Group and is a key figure in the firm's corporate and capital markets practice, with specialist expertise in IPO's/RTO's, pre-IPO capital raising and post-IPO secondary raisings. His capital raising experience covers all aspects of initial public offerings, rights issues, placements, hybrid issues, share purchase plans and related transactions. Brent advises clients across all industries, but focusses on mineral exploration and mining, tech and biotech and procurement. Brent's areas of skill, experience and expertise cover: capital raisings – equity, debt and hybrid; Equity Capital Markets, IPO's, secondary issues, placements, RTO's; Corporate Governance and Advisory; ASX Listing Rules; JORC reporting; mineral exploration and mining.



Matthew Pustahya - Managing Director

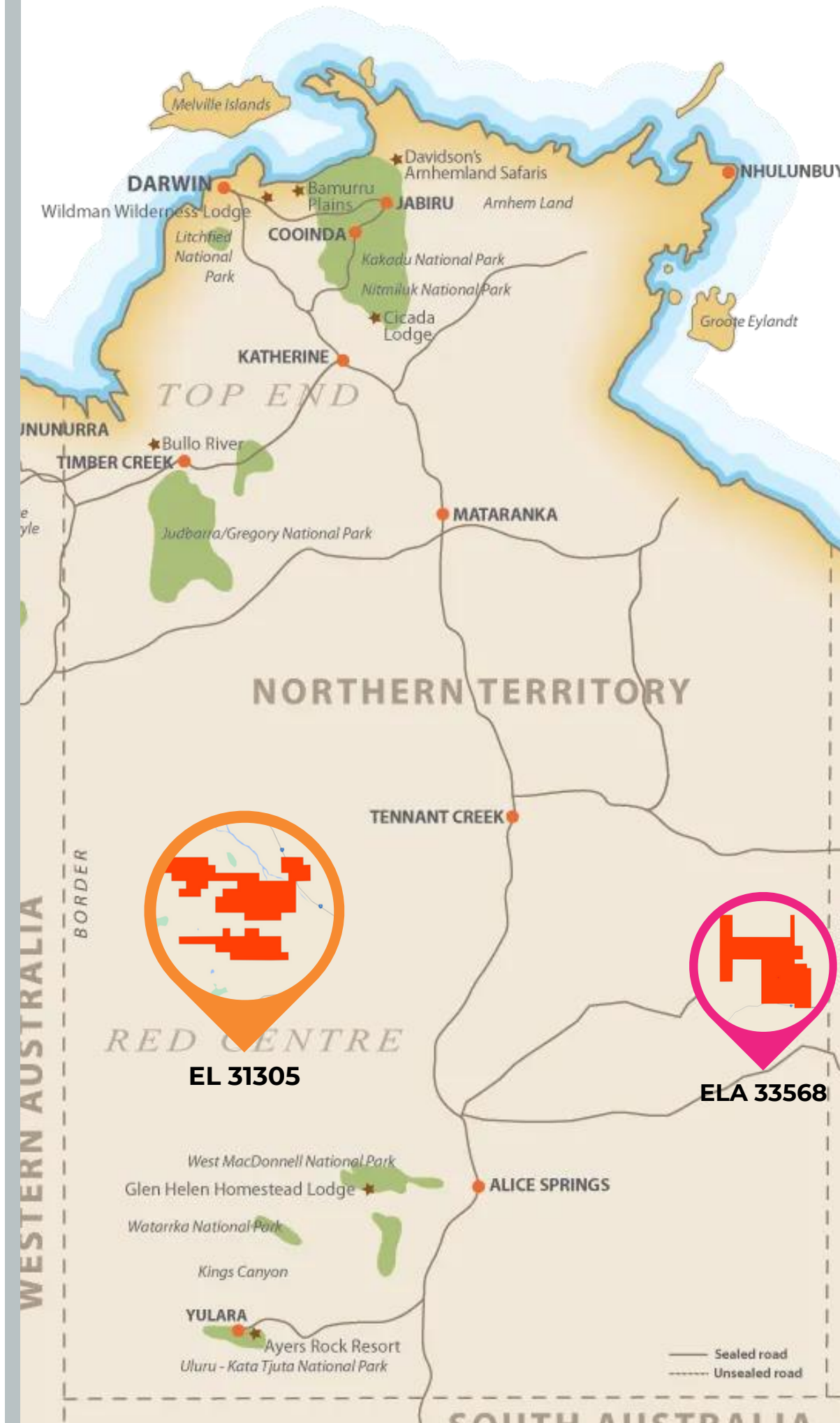
Matthew has dedicated 15 years of his career to the exploration of Australia's most promising metalliferous terrains. With a wealth of experience in private mineral exploration, he has successfully initiated and executed exploration endeavors in both the private and public sectors. Matthew has a proven track record of efficiently organizing and executing exploration programs within specified timelines and budgets. Throughout his career, Matthew has built an extensive network of industry connections, spanning from engineers and earth movers to drillers and pastoralists. His broad industry relationships have been instrumental in facilitating successful exploration projects. Notably, Matthew holds a Master of Business degree from the Macquarie Graduate School of Management, further enhancing his qualifications and knowledge.

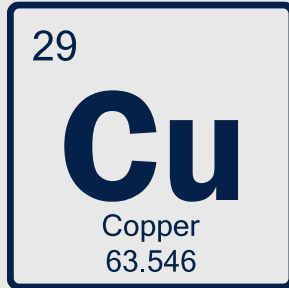


Exploration focused, looking to become the next mid cap

Seeking to make a major discovery across the Northern Territory

- Exploring the Northern Territory in historically overlooked areas.
- Highly prospective areas for base & precious metals and rare earths.
- Historical high-grade intercepts with significant exploration upside.
- Mount Doreen (EL 31305) 350kms NW from Alice Springs is highly prospective for economic concentration of base and precious metals (458km²).
- Recent induced polarisation campaigns across Mount Doreen's, Silver King and Mount Irene has produced numerous drill targets.
- Lucy Creek (ELA 33568) 320Kms NE from Alice Springs is highly prospective for manganese, sedimentary base metals and rare earths (793.5km²).
- Excellent infrastructure with a sealed two-lane road all the way up to the Mount Doreen tenement package. Including access to a fully serviced, 150 room mining camp for the next 1.5 years, with earth moving equipment already located nearby our Wolfram Hill project area.
- Highly experience board, ready to create value for shareholders with the goal of turning Litchfield Minerals into a future mid-tier company.

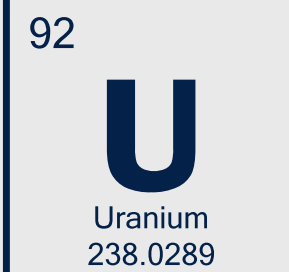




Copper is the new oil. Copper's strong fundamentals are pointing towards a bull market. Copper mines are getting deeper every year with the average age of the world's top 10 mines being 95 years old. Copper demand is predicted to double from 25Mt in 2021 to 49Mt in 2035. The world has never produced this much and won't be able to produce this much unless investment in new mines and discoveries are made.



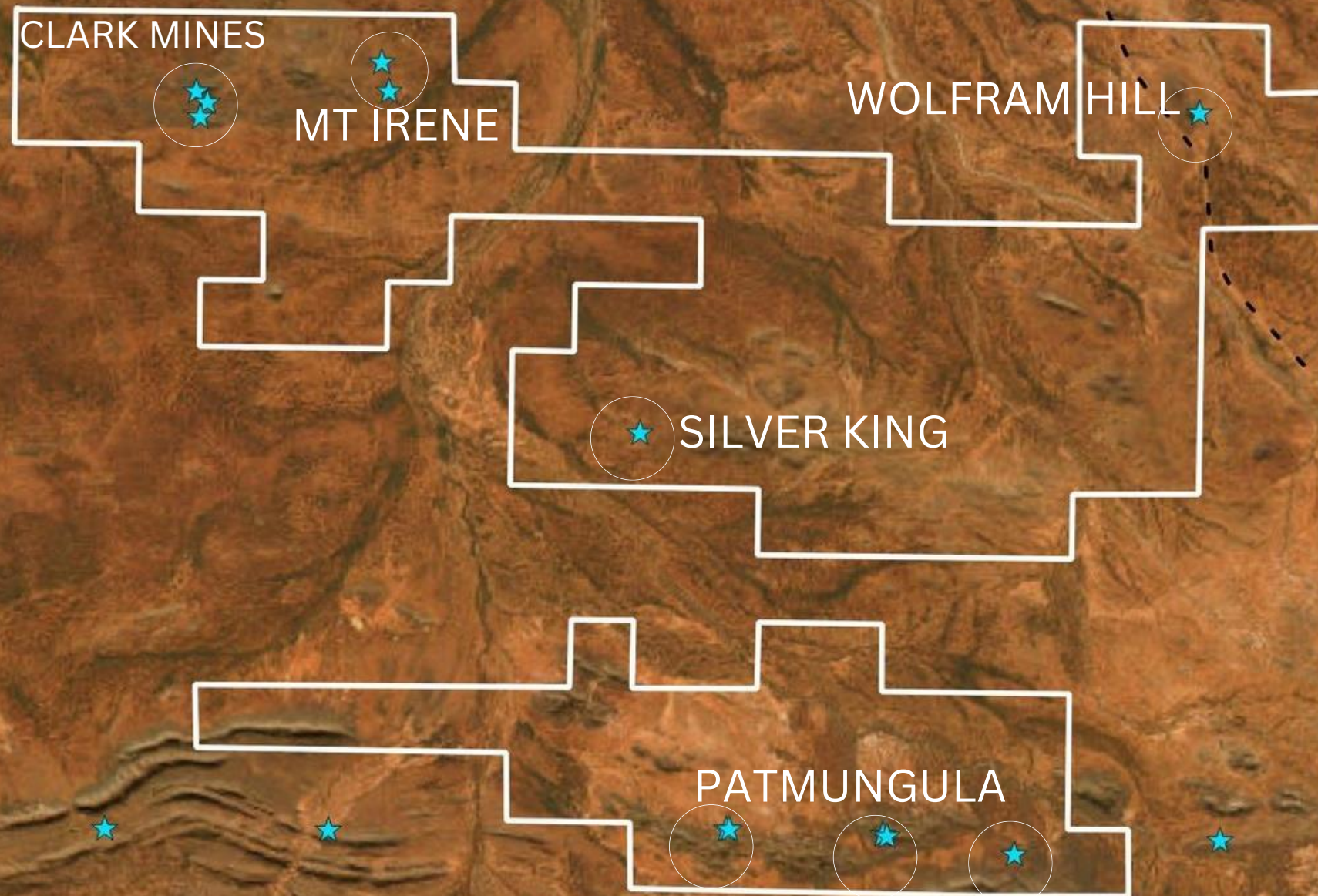
The global tungsten market is on an upward trajectory, with impressive growth projections. In 2022, the demand for this critical mineral reached an estimated 119.2 thousand metric tonnes and is poised to expand to 170.8 thousand metric tonnes by 2030, exhibiting a robust CAGR of 4.6% during the period from 2022 to 2030. The market's promising outlook extends to various industries, including hard metals/cement carbides, steels, superalloys, wear-resistant alloys, mill products, and more, offering substantial opportunities for stakeholders.



The WNA report predicts world reactor requirements for uranium to surge to almost 130,000 tonnes (~285 million pounds) in 2040. That's up from an estimate of 65,650 tonnes in 2023. Under the World Nuclear Association upper forecast that total rise to 184,300 tonnes and even its most pessimistic forecast – 87,000 tonnes in 2040 – translates to a healthy rise in demand for the commodity.



MOUNT DOREEN EL31305



- **MULTIPLE AREAS** - The Mount Doreen tenement package consist of 5 highly mineralised areas known as Silver King, Mount Irene, Wolfram Hill, Clark Mines and Patmungula. Mineralisation across all areas varies in geological style. Most is Polymetallic consisting mainly of Copper, Lead, Zinc, Silver, Gold , Rare Earths and Tungsten.
- **GOOD LOCATION** - The Mount Doreen tenement package is only 350kms North-West of Alice Springs. The tenement is accessible by the newly sealed Tanami road, all six areas easily accessible by station tracks.
- **ROAD TO DISCOVERY** - Good exploration database including historical and modern exploration & geophysical data. We have 6 walk up target areas to explore and drill once all clearances are in place.
- **DRILL READY-** Immediate drilling to commence once IPO is complete. Drilling will occur at the Silver King and Mount Irene areas. Targets have been generated from a 2023 induced polarisation campaign. Mining Management plan approved for 30 holes - 10 at Silver King, 10 at Mount Irene and 10 at Clark Mines.
- **GOOD INFRASTRUCTURE** - A fully serviced engineering camp exists nearby Wolfram Hill. These facilities and earth moving equipment have already been made available to us, and we are negotiating continued access for a further 1.5 years to reduce costs and earlier mobilisation.

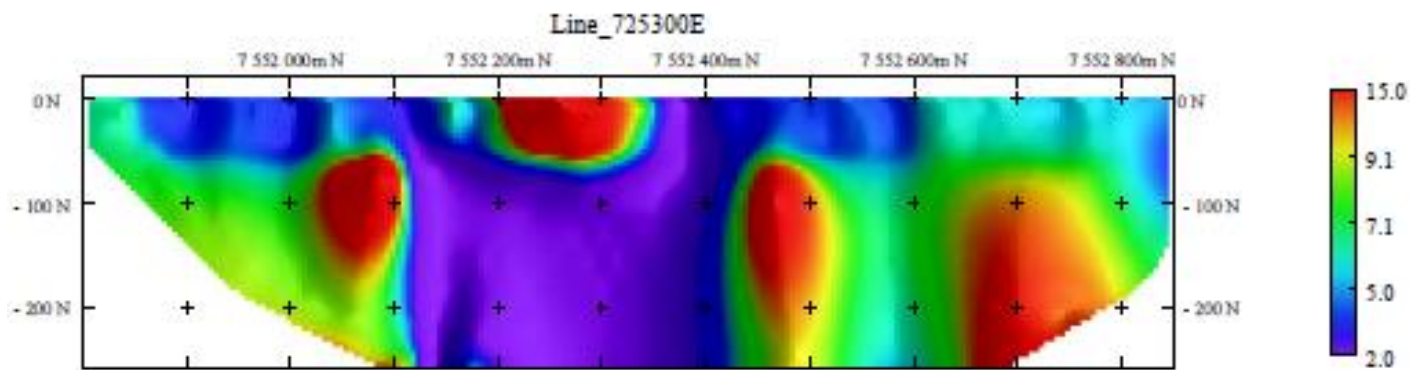
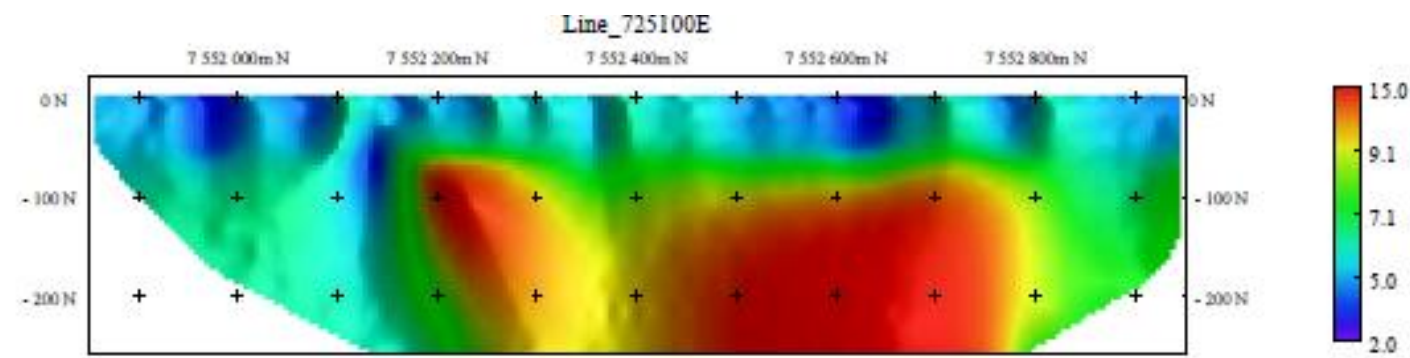
SILVER KING

- Historical drilling was carried out at Silver King returning a best result of MDRC5 - 32m @ 1.8% combined Cu, Pb, Zn and Ag, MDRC1 - 15m at 1.5% CuEq between 49m and 64m. MDRC4 hit an interval of 8m @ 1% CuEq.
- Mapping indicated the mineralised zone is confined by E-W striking faults to a narrow 70m wide band (strike length unknown) however new IP results suggest up to 800m long. The hosting unit is felsic, possibly a chert- tuffrhyolite sequence or altered porphyry.
- Induced polarisation campaign indicates a strong chargeability anomaly over 600m long which appears to be open at depth. Drilling will commence immediately over this area once listed.
- A recent field trip to Silver King yielded similar results, with our best rock chip samples coming back at 21.8% Pb, 884g/t Ag, 18.6% Cu & 5.6% S.
- Located within a zone of no magnetic expression. Suggestions made that alteration relates to an injection of mineralised quartz-feldspar porphyry which may have been early phase intrusion proceeding the Mount Doreen granite.
- Moderate to strong malachite and azurite, and massive spongy gossan and Fe-stone is common within the outcrops and pit walls. Minor brecciated and boudinaged ferruginous quartz veining occurs in the area, however most outcropping surficial mineralisation appears to be stratiform and strongly lateritised.
- Gold anomalism have been identified by previous explorers in rock chips, with soils to 160ppb and stream sediments to 9ppb.

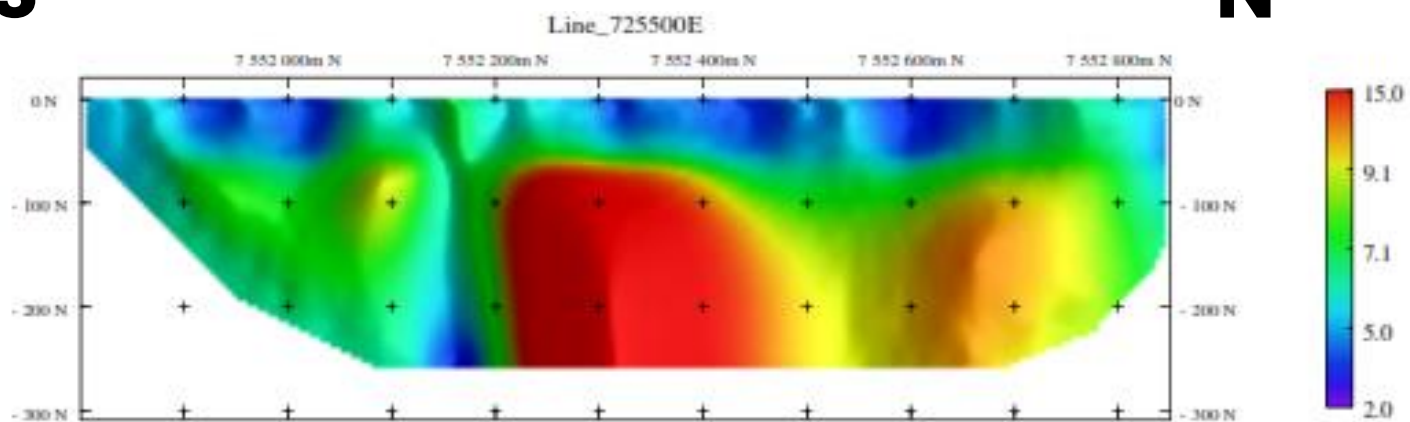


SILVER KING IP RESULTS

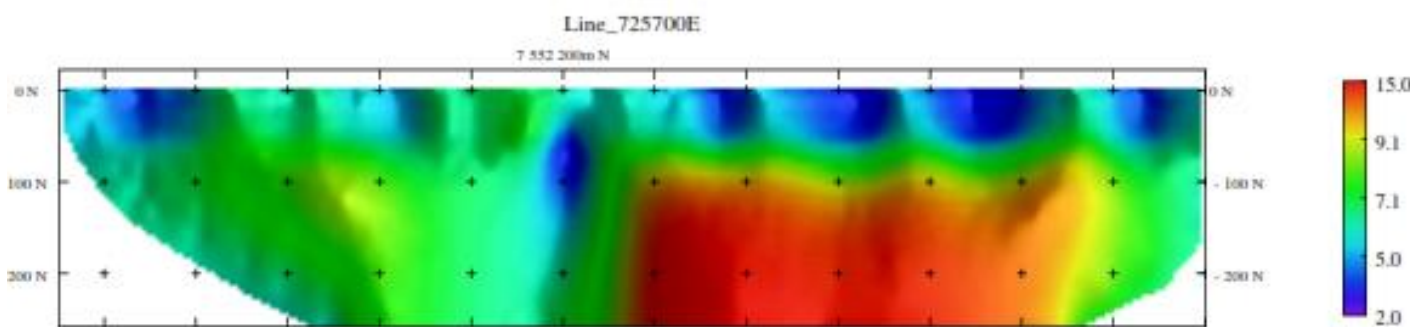
W



S



N



E

Five gradient IP lines were conducted over the Silver King area, spaced at 200m each line. The gradient array came back highlighting an 800m long chargeability anomaly. Four NS lines of Pole Dipole were then completed - PDIP lines spaced at 200m.

The chargeable zone is dominated by a very chargeable (26 mV/V) anomaly which is coincident with historical workings. The resistivity is dominated by EW trends and seems to represent a large fault over the entirety of the area.

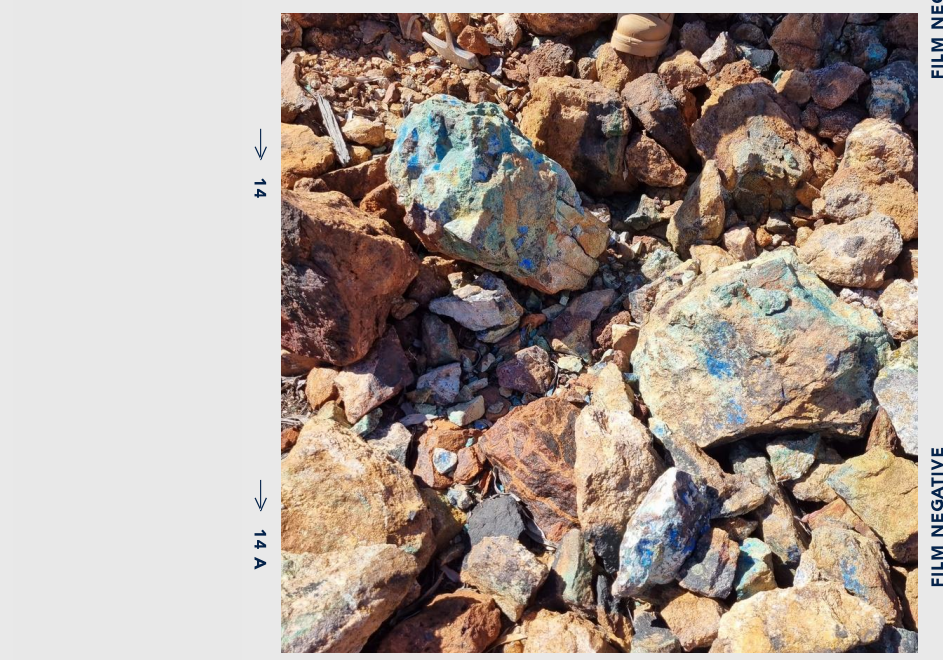
Line 725100E - Low resistivity cover layer around 30m deep sitting over a very resistive basement. It has a Fault like sub-vertical lower resistive zone at 7552140N. It has a broad diffuse of moderate chargeability zones. This zone starts from 50m, its up to 600m long, and appears to go down past 300m.

Line 725300E - Dominated by discrete highly chargeable zone at surface which appears to be 200m long by 100m deep. There is a broad chargeable zone to the North and some secondary high chargeable zones to the south.

Line 725500E - Low resistivity cover layer around 30m deep sitting over a very resistive basement. It has a Fault like sub-vertical lower resistive zone at 7552140N and a broad diffuse chargeability zone in the centre of the line. This zone starts from 50m, is up to 600m long, and appears to go down past 300m.

Line 725700E - Low resistivity cover layer around 30m deep sitting over a very resistive basement. It has a Fault like sub-vertical lower resistive zone at 7552180N. There is a broad diffuse chargeable zone to the northern part of the lines which appears to start at 100m, with 400m of length and potentially 300m of depth.

SILVER KING IMAGES

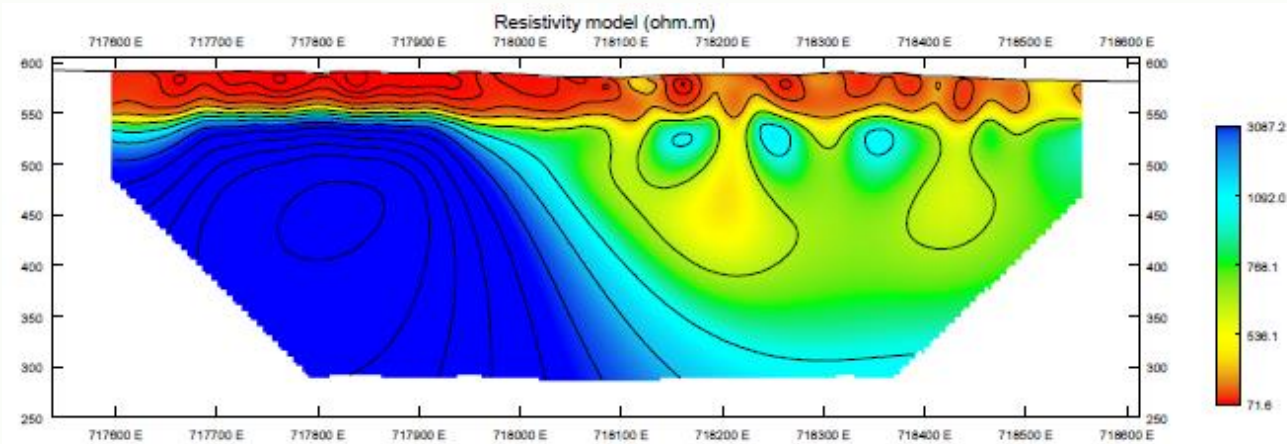


MOUNT IRENE

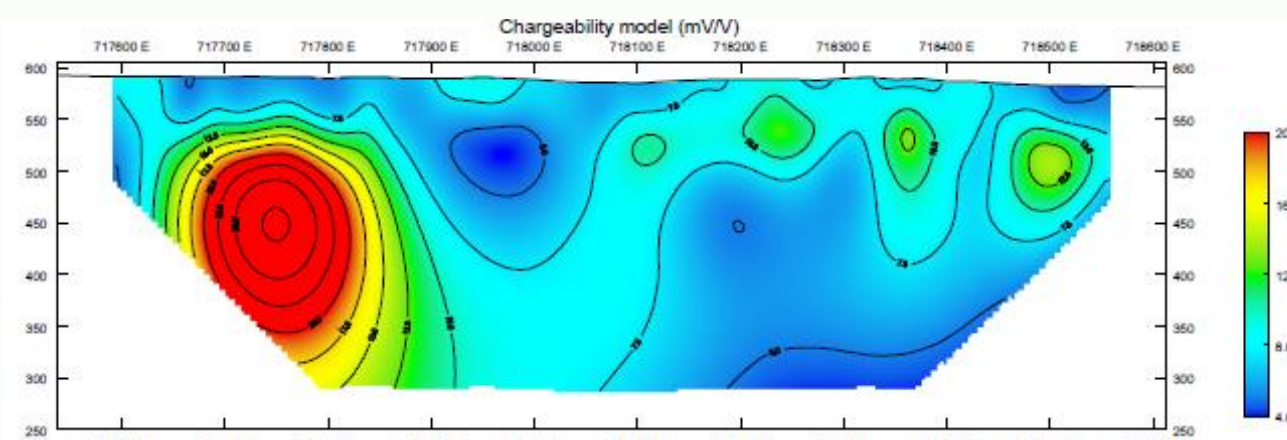
- The workings comprise two parallel quartz-veined shears. Historic rock chip sampling returned a best result of 0.35g/t Au and over 30% copper. Our recent field work was able to replicate similar results, yielding rock chips of up to 24.2% Copper, 1.3% Zinc, 0.5g/t Au & 2,930ppm Lead.
- Later rock chip sampling in May 2023 included PXRF scanning of 64 rocks, which pointed to anomalous newly discovered, vanadium (0.5-5%+) with anomalous levels of tungsten, tin, lead, and zinc. Copper results showed a consistently high tenor.
- The copper workings lie along a broad zone of outcropping bedrock and residual lag gravels over an east-west strike length of 13kms. Lag geochemistry was completed over the area to 1000 x 100 metre spacing returning several low-level gold values to a maximum of 7ppb gold.
- The visible mineralization occurs within two main surface structures which appear to be mineralised quartz veins. The structures are clearly visible in the IP lines and look to connect to a mineralized zone to the NW.
- A large high chargeability anomaly sits to the NW of the smaller chargeability anomalies which sit beneath the known workings. The core of the large chargeability around 150m deep and starting from 50m below surface. This anomaly needs to be closed off properly and drill tested.
- During field reconnaissance, we have identified and defined a large area of 1.26m² to further explore hoping to define a larger area sub crop mineralisation. We will explore for unexposed in quartz lodes which may extend underneath desert sands. More geophysical work will need to be done on this site with priority.



MOUNT IRENE IP



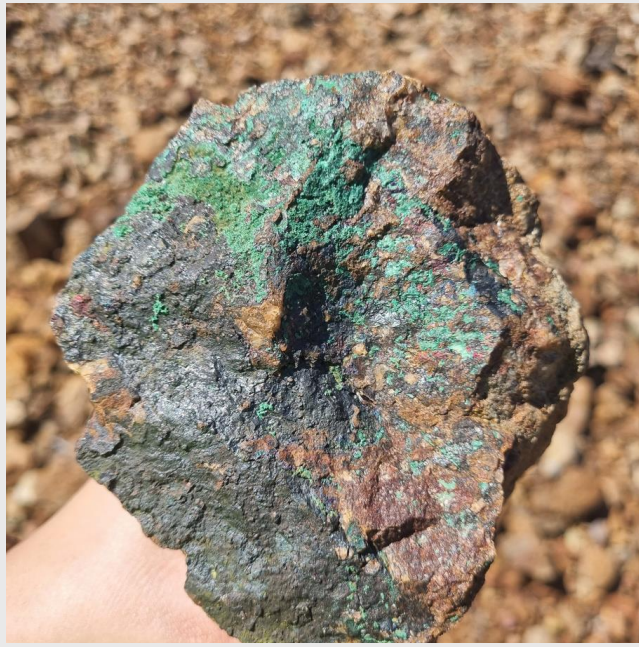
Five gradient IP lines were conducted over the Mount Irene area initially, after which we completed a Pole Dipole line over an area which showed high chargeability. This area appears to be open to the west and more lines will need to be done.



The Pole Dipole line has shown several small, shallow sources through 718100E to 718500E. These sources appear to marry the known surface mineralisation.

The large highly chargeable body at 717750E starts from 50m and has its core about 150m deep, 400m long & looks to extend down past 300m. This anomaly is not completely defined and needs to be closed off to the west to better gauge this result.

MOUNT IRENE IMAGES



FILM NEGATIVE

FILM NEGATIVE



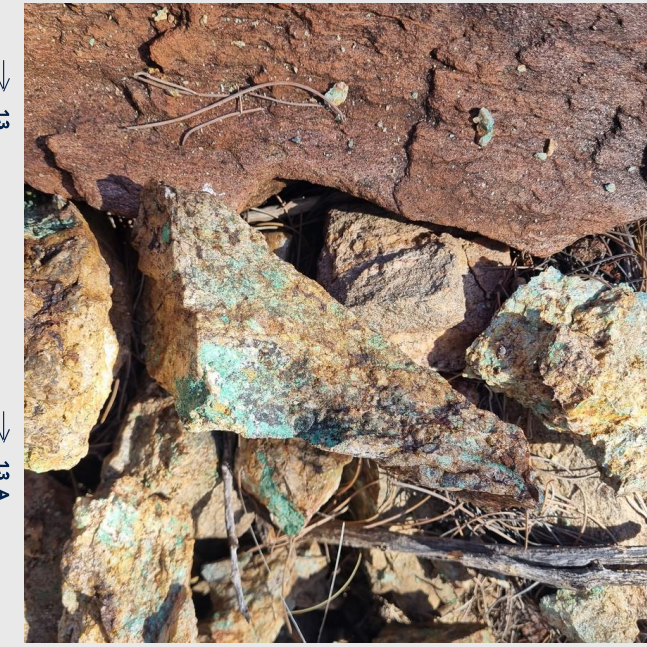
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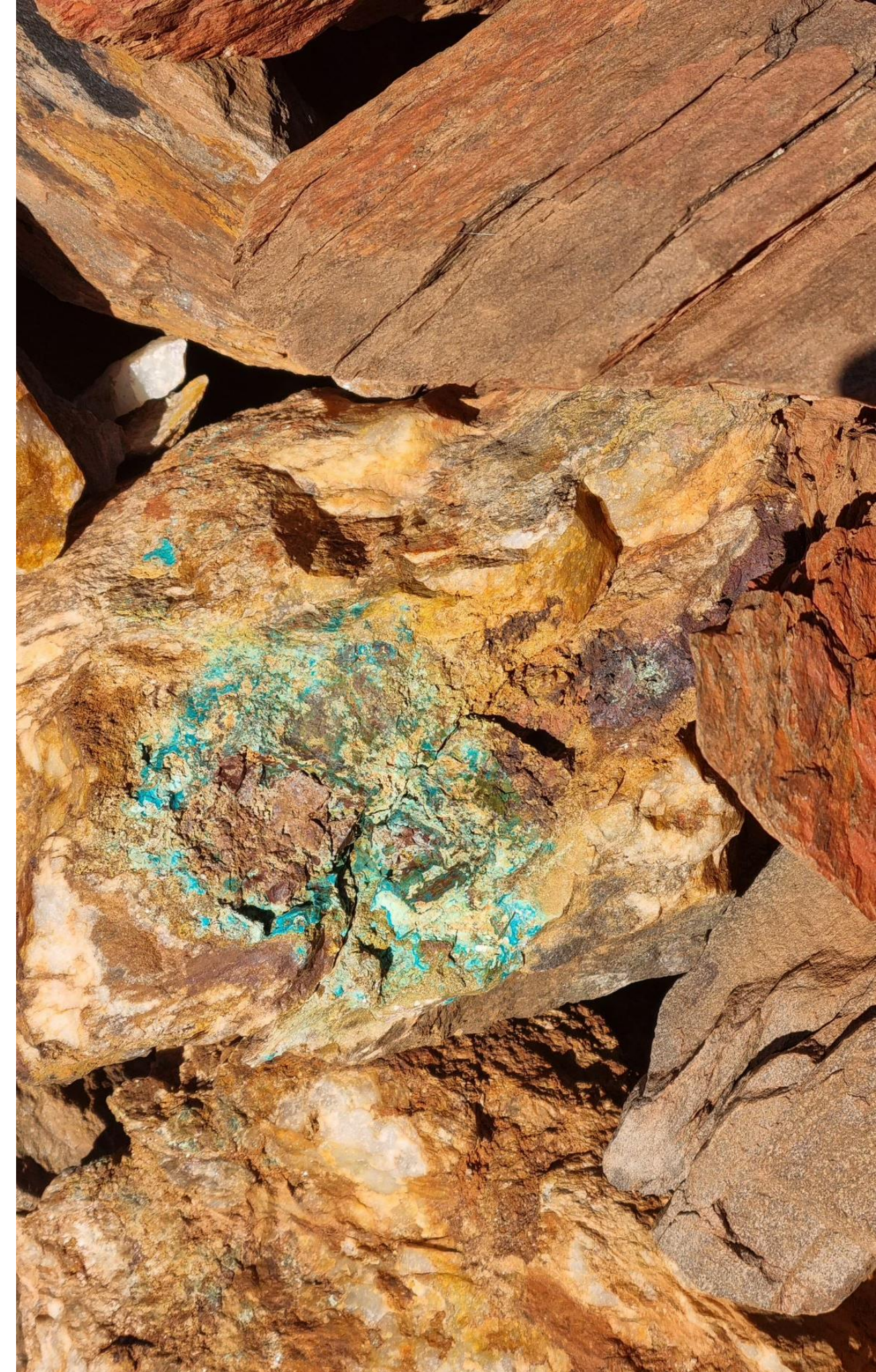
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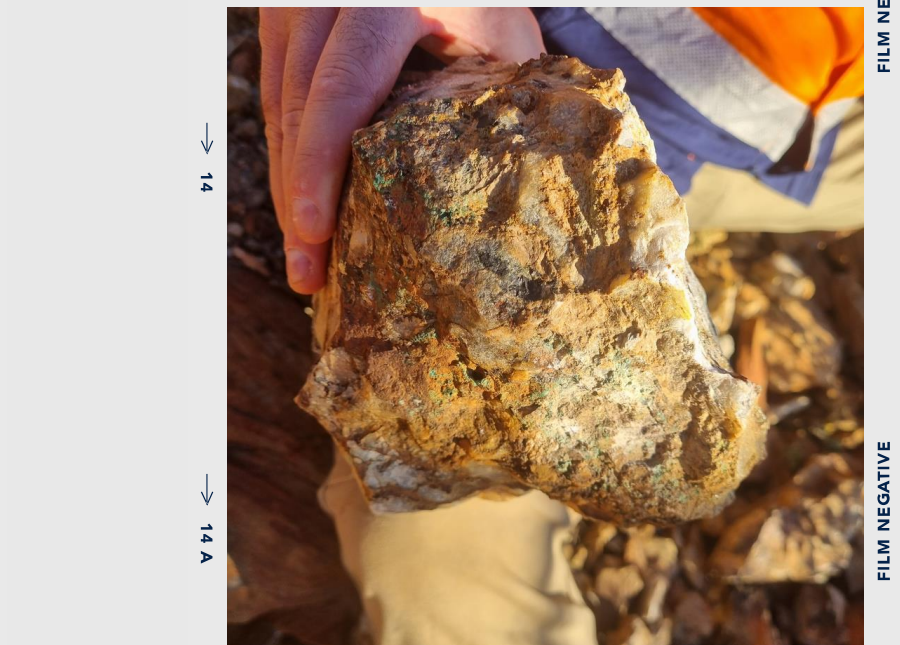
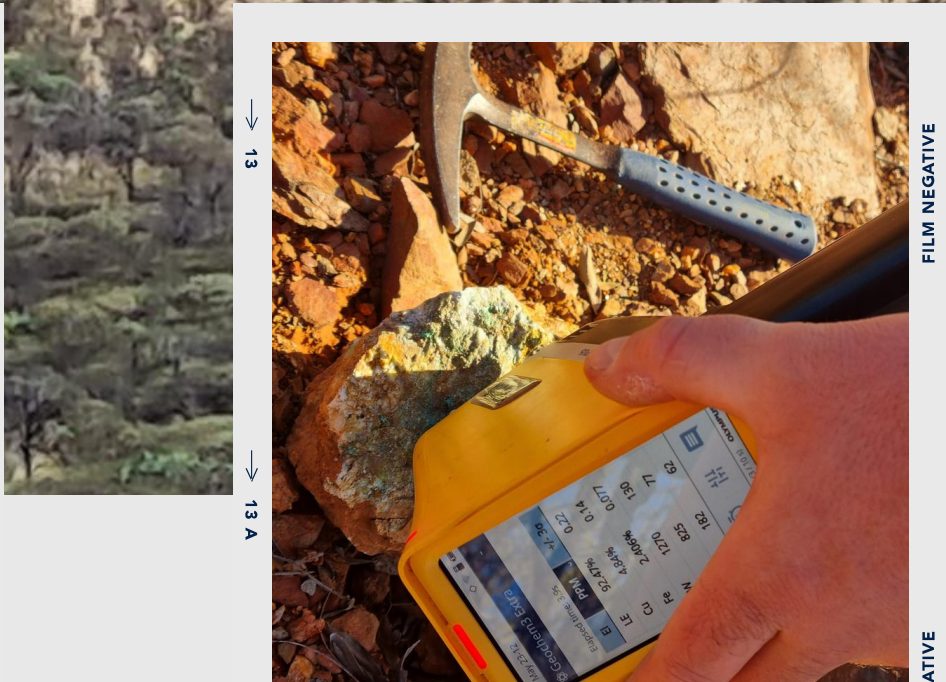
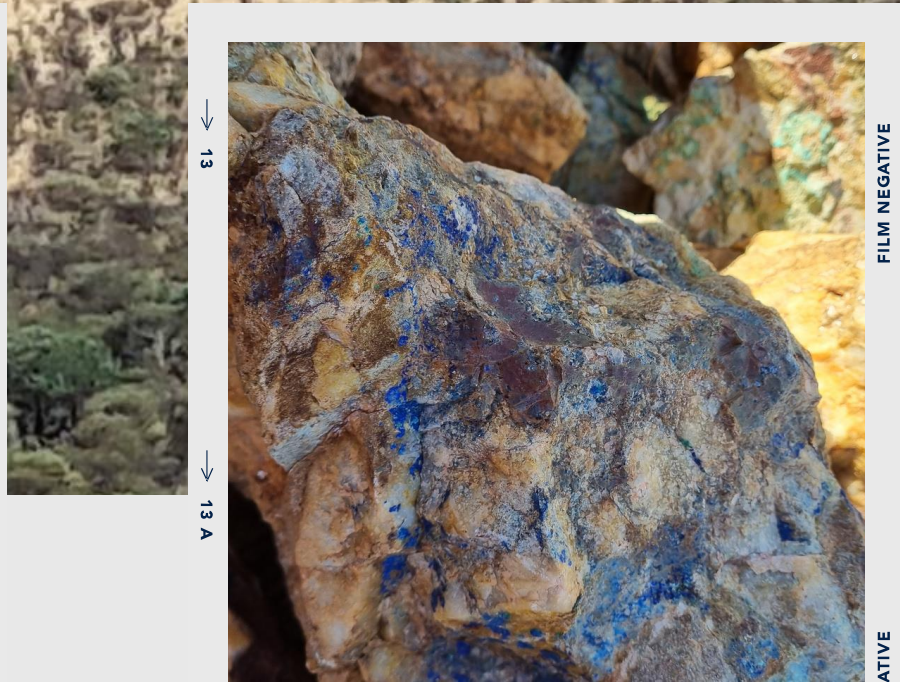
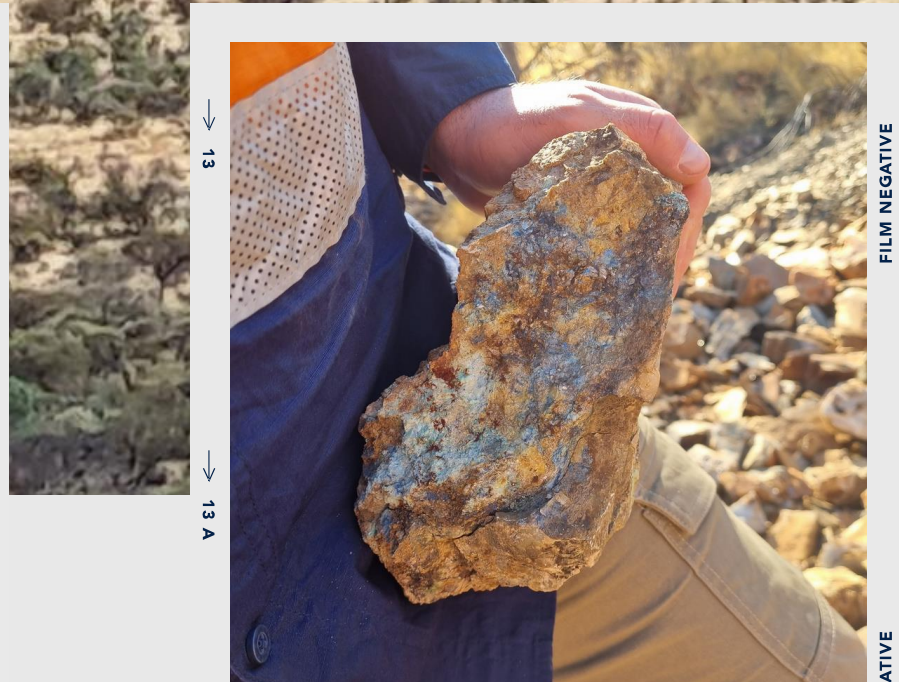
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WOLFRAM HILL

- Wolfram Hills are two prominent hills by the side of Tanami road, they are both mineralised over a large 1.1km strike, 350m width and around 150m high. XRF consistently obtained percentage grade copper & tungsten with potentially economic grade Nickel, Thorium, Uranium, Caesium, Molybdenum, Sulphur, Arsenic, Tin, Gold and Silver.
- PXRF results indicate up to 400ppm in reef structures – 60 of 150 rock chip samples showed Gold, with an average of 60ppm using a PXRF – more geochemistry testing and exploration work needs to be done once approvals in place to confirm results.
- The workings are in a folded series of NW trending mica schists. These schists are outcropping between the old Mount Doreen Homestead and the Yaloogarrie creek. There is a likelihood that these schists are intruded by a gneissic granite visible as hills and knolls in an alluvial plain of a low reef.
- The pegmatite and quartz veins are the main hosts to the tungsten and the copper & only this metal has been mined to date. Mining that has taken place across the hills is relatively artisan in nature as they were focusing exclusively on visible veins.
- The mineralised shoots have been described as lense shaped, much like the saddle reefs of Bendigo. This indicates that they are potentially represented in a similar fashion at depth, and that similar folding will have taken place under the surface.
- The visible mineralisation occurs within two main structures, the first is within the quartz veins which cut across the schists, & secondly in pegmatites which often are cut by wolfram bearing quartz veins. The quartz veins are visibly large and while most have been mined out at surface, appear open to depth.
- The area will need to be cleared by the AAPA before we can drill test this location. Clearance is a priority given the size of this target. We are working with the AAPA and have submitted an application for an Authority Certificate over this area.



WOLFRAM HILL IMAGES



CLARK MINES

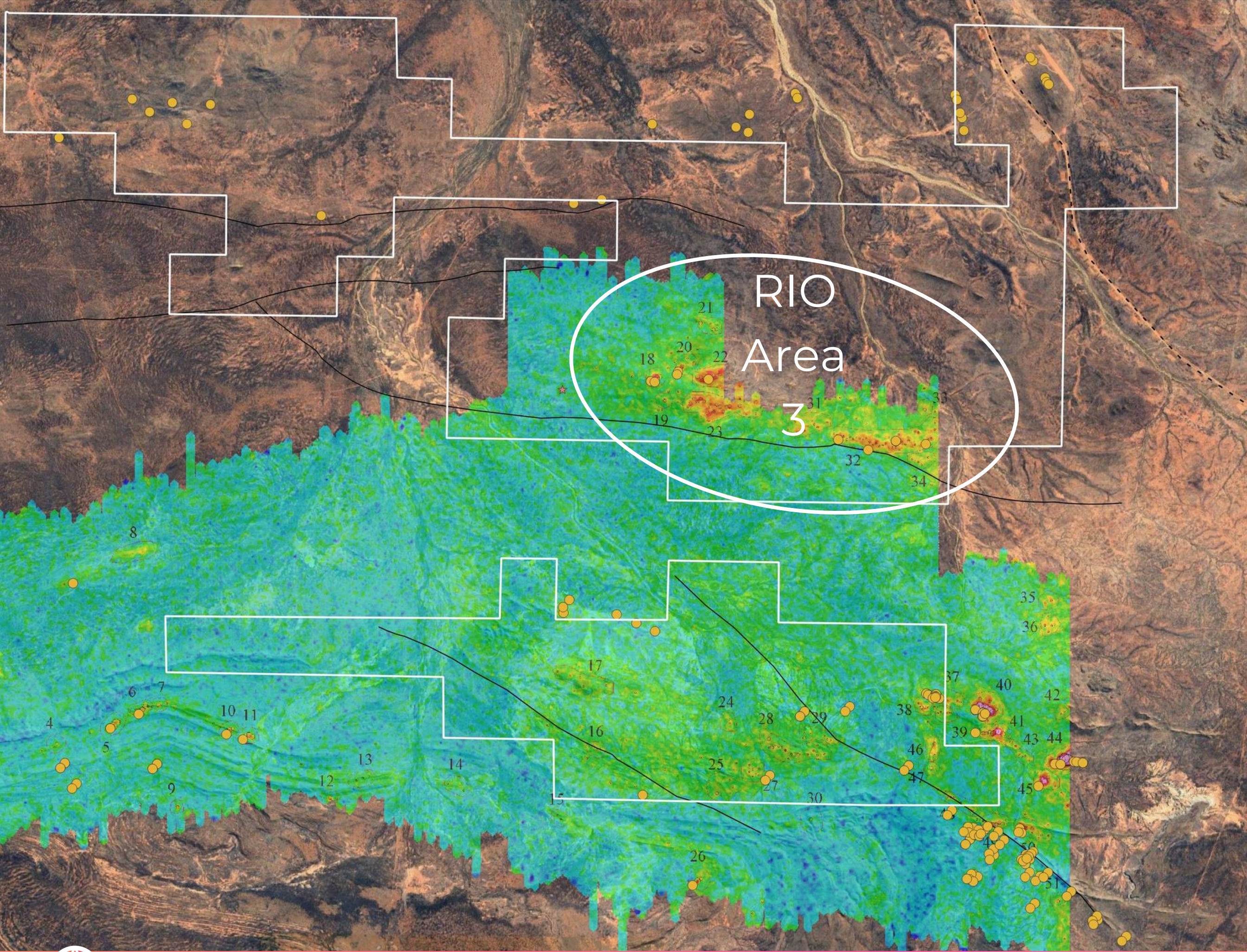
- The Clarke copper mines are a series of worked historical mines. Copper is hosted within the quartz, emplaced in the gneisses and phyllites next to a granite intrusion. The mineralisation consists of malachite, azurite and minor visible chalcocite in the oxidized zone, and chalcopyrite with pyrite in the sulphide zone.
- The three pits lie along strike of a quartz-veined shear zone that strikes north-east. Several veins of quartz and pegmatite cut the phyllite and granite, and copper minerals occur in three of the veins. These areas are roughly within 800m of each other, which may suggest more discoveries might be made beneath the unexposed area.
- A program of trenching and pitting was completed at the Clark copper mine in 1950's to chase and expose the ore bodies and stockpile small amounts of ore. The mining ceased after a short period of exploitation due to economics, limited infrastructure & access to these areas.
- In 1970 the NT Mines and Water Resources branch undertook geological mapping, rock chip sampling, and drilling at Clark. Six diamond holes totalling 282.5m were drilled with maximum analysis reported of 3.6% Cu, 0.14% Pb, and 0.6% Zn. At the time, the Clark workings were estimated to contain 2,800t of broken material grading 7% Cu and 5,700t of material grading 2 – 3% Cu.
- Homestake undertook regional soil and stream sediment sampling that outlined an anomaly 1.5km long over the Clark workings, and a 500m long anomaly, 1km south. Rock chip sampling returned up to 1.52g/t Au and 19.7% Cu. Later vacuum drilling apparently tested the soil anomalies, with assays resulting in spotty anomalism with a maximum 69ppb Au.



PATMUNGULA

- Prospecting at the Patmungula Cu and Pb shows returned rock chip results up to 6.2% Cu, 190ppm Pb and massive pyrite containing 15-20ppb Au. The geology and Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au association suggests a VHMS origin.
- At the known copper occurrence, mineralisation is within a chert-vitric tuff horizon over a 200m strike length. The minerals are mainly malachite and azurite with some cuprite, and appear to fill a large tension gash.
- Largest working trench is 10m long, which has only tested less than one meter in width which yielded up to 6.2% copper with unmineralised wall rock reporting a maximum of 1,030ppm.
- The lead prospect which is 4.5kms to the east is represented by small pits within a 50m wide zone of vitric tuffs where disseminated galena occurs in thin bands.
- North of the vitric tuff zone an abundance of volcanic related sediment float, lo sub-outcrop and quartz veining occurs between outcrop areas of Patmungula beds.
- Roebuck conducted reconnaissance rock chip sampling. The copper occurrence returned up to 6.2% Cu and trace Ag and Au. A sample of the galena bands at the lead occurrence assayed up to 1,900ppm Pb. Additional ferruginous, mainly carbonate rich horizons were noted but not sampled.
- Visible cherts which was tested sub 1m in width assayed 10% pyrite.





Uranium Potential RIO AREA 3

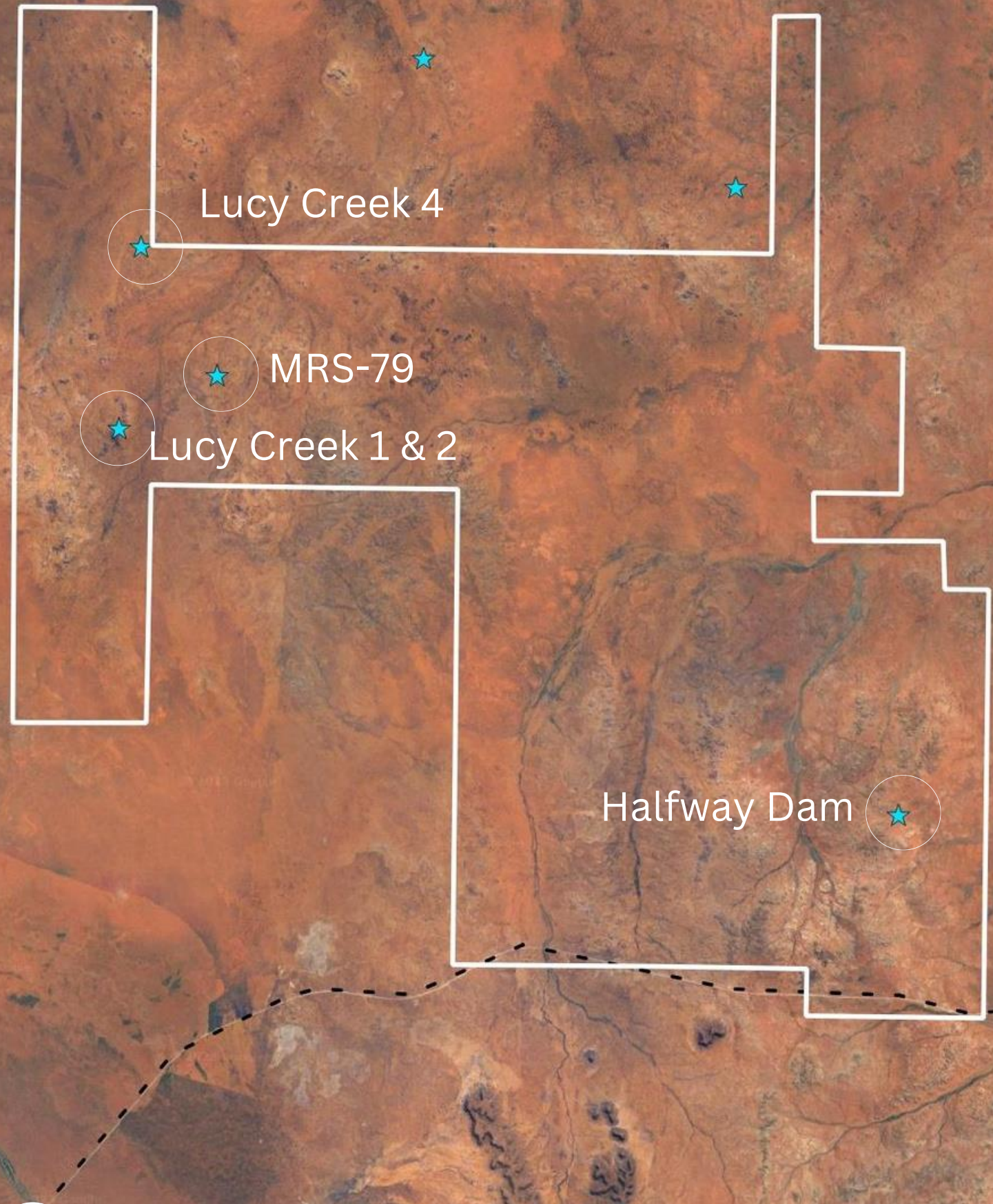
The radiometric anomalies in Area 3 are associated with quartz-feldspar-mica amphibole granite surrounded by alluvial plains (60-100 cps TC). The granite has a background total count response of 200-300 cps, corresponding to approximately 39ppm U. Small isolated hot spots, up to 2m x 2m, with total count response of up to 4,700 cps occur within the granite. The hot spots are lithologically and visually indistinguishable from the remainder of the granite.

Carnotite mineralisation occurs in the weathering layer within the hot spots. 9 chip samples were taken with one chip sample from the most mineralised portion of one of the hot spots returned an assay of 0.255% U. Other (8) rock chip samples from the hot spots returned assays of 185-460ppm.

The hot nature of the granite presents itself as a potential source of remobilised uranium in the area.



LUCY CREEK ELA33568



- Litchfield Minerals tenement EL33568 has 250 blocks within an area of approximately 800km², north-east of Alice Springs along the Plenty road.
- The area contains the large Lucy Creek and Halfway Dam Manganese outcrops and Alluvials. Extensive historic sample assays demonstrate the area is highly prospective for high grade manganese.
- Historical assays indicate highly anomalous REE, Cobalt, Silver, Lead, Barite, and Zinc grades as secondary mineralisation.
- The manganese deposits sit on magnetic highs in the Georgina basin on the neoproterozoic-proterozoic dolomitic, glauconite bearing quartz sandstone Tomahawk formation.
- There is disconformity separating the predominantly carbonate sediment Arrinthrunga formation from the overlying clastic sediment Tomahawk formation. This disconformity may have acted as locus for mineralising fluid/wall rock interaction. Within the project area, the disconformity is thought to lie 200-300m below surface.
- The basement Altjavarra domain and the Cambrian rocks of the Georgina Basin are cut by a series of north-west and north-east trending faults, which may have acted as pathways for mineralising fluids. The intersections of these faults with the Arrinthrunga formation Tomahawk formation disconformity represent possible sites of MVT-style base metal and manganese mineralisation.
- The original discovery of manganese across this ground was during the construction of the Halfway dam. A layer of manganese was found in the floor of the excavations. Although narrow, at around 20cm thick the manganese assayed over 40% and had a low Iron content.
- A stratigraphic drill hole was drilled by Exoil in 1966 down to 1,106m at the Lucy Creek 1 area. The rock was a dark, red coloured rock with pronounced gnessic fabric containing dark clots of mafic minerals. The predominant minerals are K-feldspar and sodic plagioclase. Mafic clots are dominated by calcic-alkalic ferroan amphibole and lesser tiantian biotite. Oxide phases are relatively abundant and comprise titanomagnetite and Manganese rich illmenite. Accessory minerals comprise apatite, zircon, monazite. The rock classifies as a syenite or alkali syentie. This syenetite represents one of few felsic alkaline rocks recognised from the North Australian craton. Syenites are often associated with both heavy and light rare earths.

IPO TIMELINE

H2 CY23

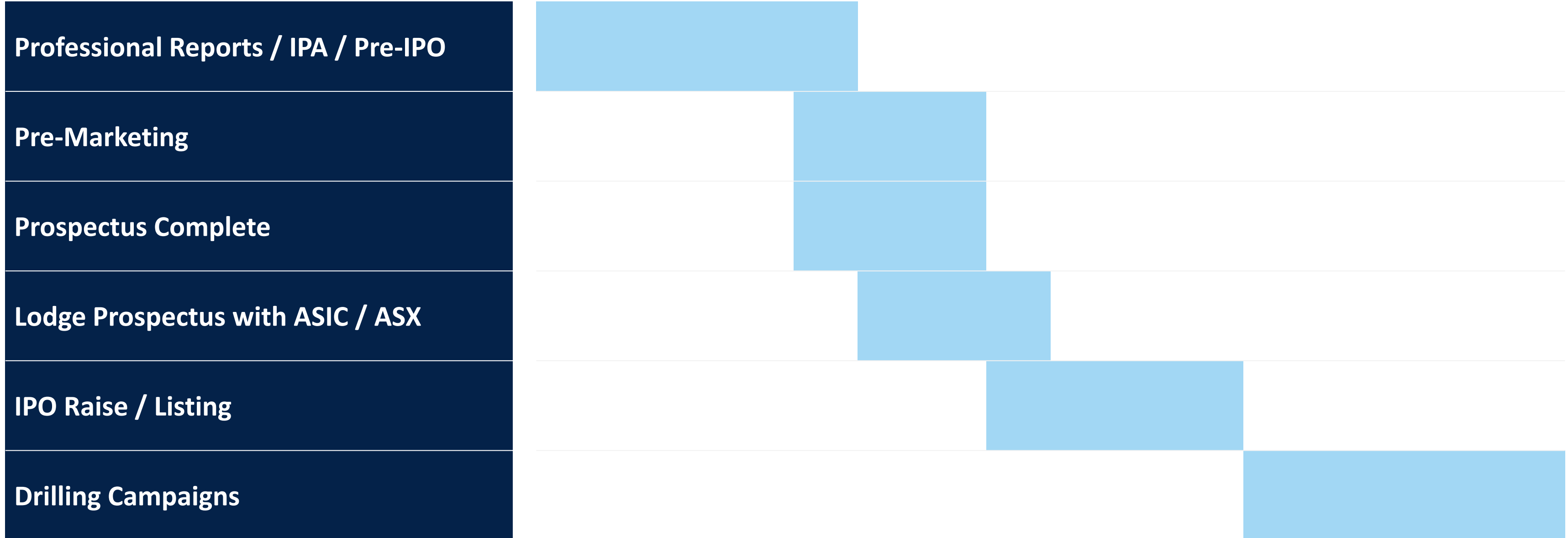
H1 CY24

Q3 CY23

Q4 CY23

Q1 CY24

Q2 CY24



RISKS

You should be aware that an investment involves various risks. This section sets out some of the key risks associated with an investment. A number of risks and uncertainties, which are both specific to Litchfield and of a more general nature, may adversely affect the operating and financial performance or position of Litchfield, which in turn may affect the value of its securities and the value of an investment in Litchfield. The risks and uncertainties described below are not an exhaustive list of the risks facing Litchfield or associated with an investment in Litchfield. Additional risks and uncertainties may also become important factors that adversely affect Litchfield's operating and financial performance or position.

This document is not financial product advice and has been prepared without taking into account your investment objectives or personal circumstances. Before investing, you should consider whether an investment is suitable for you. Potential investors should consider publicly available information on Litchfield, make their own enquiries, carefully consider their personal circumstances and consult their stockbroker, solicitor, accountant or other professional adviser before making an investment decision. Some of the risks of investing are set out below, but the list is not comprehensive.

Risk	
Commodity Prices	The success of Litchfield's operations is primarily dependent on the price of commodities, with potential revenues and company valuations derived from commodity prices. Commodity prices may fluctuate as a result of numerous factors, which are beyond the control of Litchfield.
Mineral resource and ore reserve estimates	Mineral resource and ore reserve estimates are a subjective process based on drilling results, past experience with mining properties and modifying factors, knowledge, industry practice and many other factors. Estimates which are valid when made may change substantially when new information becomes available. Ore reserve estimation is an interpretive process based on a limited amount of geological data pursuant to JORC standards and similar applicable regimes and interpretations and thus estimations may prove to be inaccurate.
Occupational health and safety	Litchfield's operations are subject to a variety of industry specific health and safety laws and regulations which are formulated to improve and to protect the safety and health of employees. Mining operations are potentially hazardous and the management of safety and health risks is essential. Litchfield seeks to implement best practice procedures in occupational health and safety and meet compliance with government regulations. The occurrence of any industrial accidents, workplace injuries or fatalities may result in workers' compensation claims, related common law claims and potential occupational health and safety prosecutions.
Availability of capital	Any additional equity financing will dilute shareholdings, and debt financing, if available, may involve restrictions on financing and operating activities. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain additional debt or equity funding when required, or that the terms associated with that funding will be acceptable to the Company and this may have a material adverse effect on the Company.
License conditions and renewals	The Company's operations and exploration activities require certain licenses to operate that include conditions of operation and renewal. The Company ensures it is in compliance with all of its licence conditions and any renewal requirements. Changes in regulatory conditions and requirements, or the expansion of permit areas with additional regulatory conditions and requirements beyond what is currently required, remains a risk with ongoing and new mining operations. Some permits are currently in the renewal process and administrative arrangements allow the ongoing operations and permit conditions to continue while the renewal process is underway.



RISKS

Risk	
Key Personnel	Litchfield's success depends on the continued services of its key personnel. Litchfield could be adversely affected if any of the key management team ceased to actively participate in the management of Litchfield or ceased employment with Litchfield entirely.
Limited operating history	Litchfield has a limited operating history. It is therefore not possible to evaluate its prospects based on past performance. Since Litchfield intends to invest in exploration of its projects, it is likely to continue to make losses in the foreseeable future.
Regulations	Litchfield's operations are subject to government laws, regulations and policies governing (among other things) taxation, exploration, production, exports, labour standards, occupational health and safety, greenhouse gas reporting, and environmental protection. Any future changes in these laws, regulations or policies may adversely affect Litchfield's operations.
No identified mineral resources	At this time, Litchfield does not have any identified mineral resources or reserves and previous exploration over the areas covered by its projects is limited. There is no assurance that exploration of the Projects will result in the discovery of an economic ore deposit.
Environmental regulations and risks	National and local environmental laws and regulations in jurisdictions in which Litchfield operates affect Litchfield. These laws and regulations set various standards regulating certain aspects of health and environmental quality, provide for penalties and other liabilities for the violation of such standards and establish, in certain circumstances, obligations to remediate current and former facilities and locations where operations are or were conducted. Litchfield minimises the potential impact of these laws and regulations by taking steps to ensure compliance with environmental regulations and, where possible, by carrying appropriate insurance.
Share price fluctuations	The value of Litchfield's shares will be determined by the stock market (if it is listed) or otherwise, the private market, and will be subject to varied and often unpredictable influences beyond Litchfield's control. These factors include, but are not limited to, the demand for, and availability of Litchfield's shares, the demand for commodities and the fluctuations in commodity prices, movements in interest rates, exchange rates, and rates of inflation, fluctuations in the Australian and international stocks markets, changes in fiscal, monetary and regulatory policies, and general domestic and international and economic activity. Depending on general market conditions and Litchfield's share price, Litchfield may not be able to attract new investors or raise capital as and when required.
No liquid market	There is currently no liquid market for Litchfield's shares, as it is not listed. While Litchfield intends to seek listing on the ASX, there is no guarantee that this will be successful and therefore that a liquid market for its shares may develop. Even if listed, there is no guarantee of a liquid market for Litchfield's shares, which may increase or decrease in value based on factors outside of the company's control.
Dilution	Capital raisings in the future may dilute shareholders.
Land access and Native Title	There is a substantial level of regulation and restriction on the ability of exploration and mining companies to have access to land in Australia. Negotiations with both Native Title and land owners/occupiers in respect of Native Title, cultural heritage and access issues are generally required before the Company can access land for exploration or mining activities. Inability to gain access, or delays experienced in accessing the land may impact on the Company's activities.
Title risk	All Litchfield's exploration Tenements permit the Company to undertake only exploration on the Tenements. If the Company successfully delineates an economic resource on any of these exploration permits, it will need to apply for a mining lease to undertake development and mining. There is no guarantee that the Company will be granted a mining permit, if sought. Exploration permits are subject to periodic renewal and there is no guarantee that renewal will be granted in each case (although the Directors have no reason to believe that renewals will not be granted).



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