ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

12 March 2026

VISIBLE COPPER SULPHIDES IN MAIDEN DRILL HOLE AT THREE SAINTS, CHILE

Multiple zones of visible copper identified, consistent with regional IOCG-style mineralised systems in Chile

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Visible chalcopyrite, magnetite, pyrite and molybdenite observed in maiden diamond drill hole**
- **Chalcopyrite visually identified in L3SRD003 within multiple intervals from 190m until end of hole (600m) - mineralisation remains open at depth**
- **Visible increase in the concentration of mineralisation with depth**
- **Drill core currently being transported to La Serena for detailed logging, cutting and assay results expected Q2 2026**
- **A second and step out diamond drill hole targeting the extensions to the mineralised system has been planned and will commence shortly**
- **Project is located in the Coastal Cordillera of Chile, an area of well-established infrastructure, at an altitude of 250m, 35km from the coast and 20km from the main highway, Ruta 5 (Pan-American Highway)**

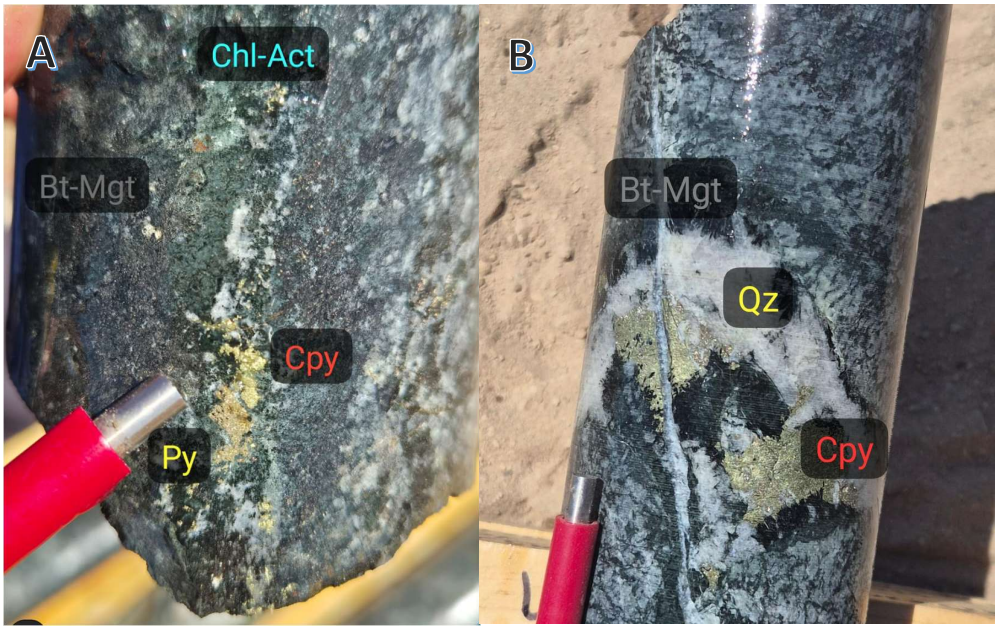

Figure 1: Photo of L3SRD003 HQ diamond drill core. A) 299.40m depth showing chalcopyrite (Cpy) associated with pyrite (Py) within an alteration package of chlorite-actinolite (Chl-Act) and biotite-magnetite (Bt-Mgt). B) 373.50m Blebs of massive chalcopyrite (Cpy) within a quartz (Qtz) vein with biotite-magnetite (Bt-Mgt) alteration halo.

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT: VISUAL ESTIMATES

This announcement contains references to visual results and visual estimates of mineralisation. Lodestar emphasises that visual estimates of mineral abundance should not be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

Lodestar Minerals Limited ("LSR" or "the Company") (ASX: LSR) is pleased to announce that **visible copper mineralisation** has been observed in maiden diamond drill hole L3SRD003 at the Three Saints Copper Project in the Coastal Cordillera of Chile. This maiden drill hole was designed to test an undercover geophysical anomaly and has intersected **chalcopyrite (Cu sulphide) and magnetite (Fe) over multiple intervals**. No laboratory assay results have been received for L3SRD003 at this time. The drilling program remains ongoing with a second diamond hole planned. First assays from L3SRD003 are scheduled for Q2 2026.

Commenting on the intersected mineralisation, Lodestar Executive Director and Head of Exploration Coraline Blaud said*: "The observation of chalcopyrite and magnetite in our maiden drill hole at Three Saints is a very encouraging indication that this first hole has intersected a potential economic system.* ***The alteration and sulphide assemblages identified are consistent with IOCG-style (Iron Oxide Copper Gold) mineralisation recognised elsewhere in this highly prospective belt (Candelaria Mine, Lundin Mining's Largest Operation, ~65km away)****. This initial program was designed as a two-hole RC campaign to a depth of approximately 350 metres per hole. During drilling, ground conditions and geological observations led us to transition to diamond drilling, which provided improved geological logging, clear identification of sulphide mineralisation and testing of the target at greater depth to 600m.*

Observing visible chalcopyrite in the first drill hole provides confidence in the geological model and supports the decision to continue drilling the target with a second diamond hole. It is important to note that these observations are qualitative in nature and laboratory assays will be required to determine the copper grade and significance of the mineralisation. The drill core will be assayed for multielement analysis as well as for gold and silver.

The Three Saints Project is located within the same regional metallogenic belt that hosts the Candelaria Mine – IOCG deposit. While the alteration and mineralisation styles observed in the core show similarities to IOCG systems in the region, the Company cautions that this comparison is conceptual only and there is no assurance that mineralisation encountered at Three Saints will be comparable in scale, grade or economic characteristics to other deposits in the district."

Visual mineralisation

Geological logging of diamond core has identified chalcopyrite (copper sulphide), molybdenite (molybdenum sulphide) and magnetite (Iron oxide) within multiple intervals between 190m and 600m end of hole (**EOH**) associated with alteration assemblages including chlorite–actinolite, biotite–magnetite quartz veining and K-feldspar and albite (Appendix 1). The mineralisation is present in recuring intervals through the hole as:

- ***Fine grained disseminated chalcopyrite***
- ***Chalcopyrite, pyrite and molybdenite within quartz veins and breccias***
- ***Chalcopyrite and pyrite associated with magnetite in veinlets, disseminated and as hydrothermal breccias***

There is a visible increase in the concentration of mineralisation with depth. Mineralisation scales with veinlets rich in chalcopyrite and pyrite from 190m (Figure 1 and 2) to a large increase in the proportion of magnetite from 594m linked to an increase in the hydrothermal fluid's activity.

The core has been photographed and is being systematically logged for lithology, alteration and mineralisation. The core is being transported to La Serena for detailed logging, cutting and assay.

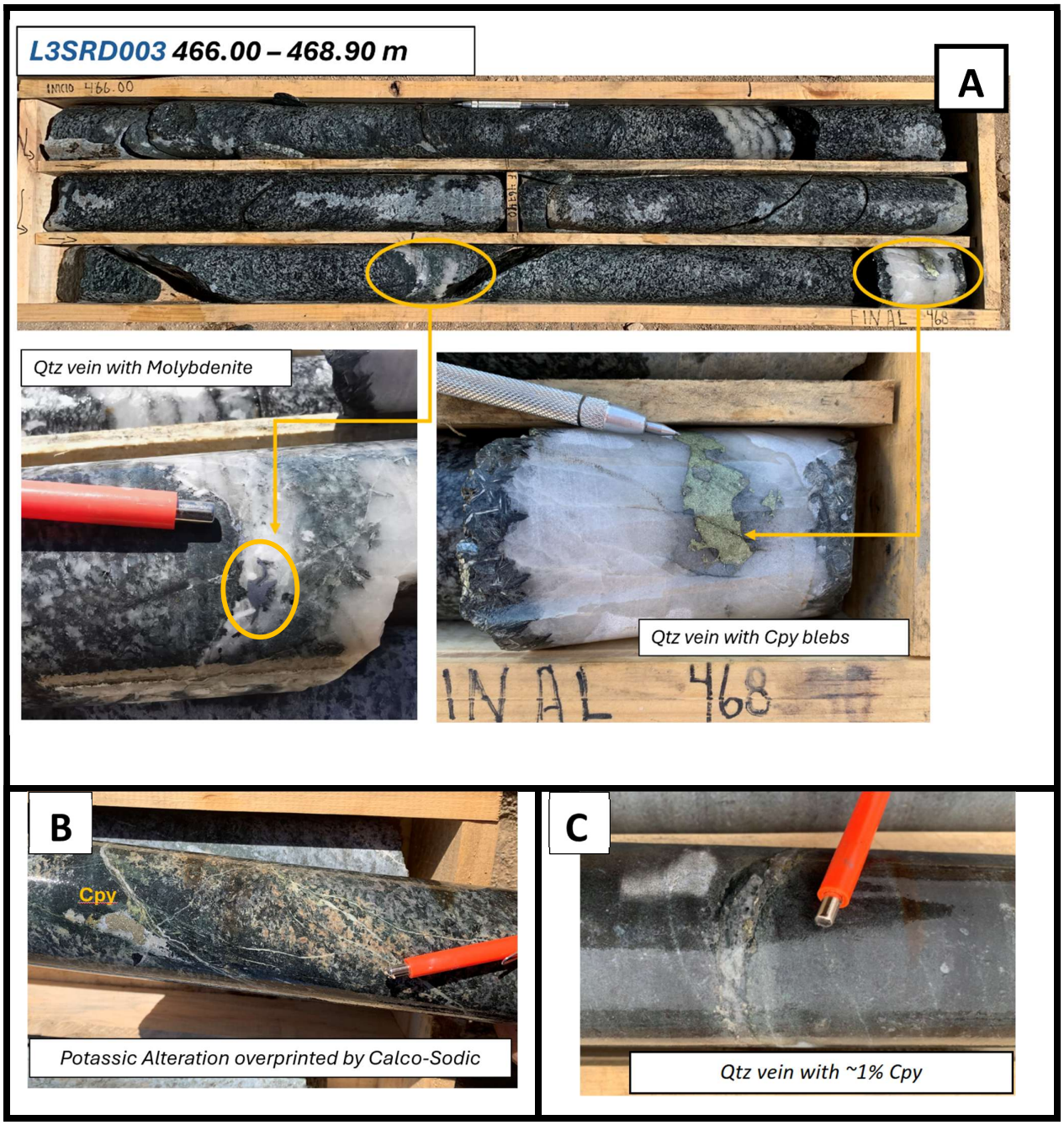

Figure 2: Photographs of L3SRD003 HQ diamond drill core. A) Tonalite intrusive (host rock) with quartz veins presenting molybdenite, chalcopyrite and magnetite mineralisation. Depth 466.00 - 468.90m B) Visible chalcopyrite (Cpy) mineralisation within a feldspar alteration overprinted by calco-sodic altered tonolite. Depth 240.00 m. C) Andesitic dike with quartz (Qtz)-chalcopyrite (Cpy) vein and a chlorite (Chl)-magnetite (Mgt) alteration halo. Depth 277.50m.

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Drill hole L3SRD003

Table 1: Collar table

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Grid ID	Azi	Dip	End of Hole (m)	Comments
L3SRC001	326288	6910931	220	WGS84_19S	45	-65	50	Abandoned
L3SRD003	326552	6910775	220	WGS84_19S	55	-70	600	Completed
L3SRD004	327250	6911330	220	WGS84_19S	0	-90		Planned

Drilling was completed using RC (no recovery) and PQ diamond drilling as pre-collar to drill through the overburden. HQ diamond core was used from top of bedrock until end of hole. Core recovery, sampling methodology, QA/QC procedures and additional technical information are detailed in Appendix 2.

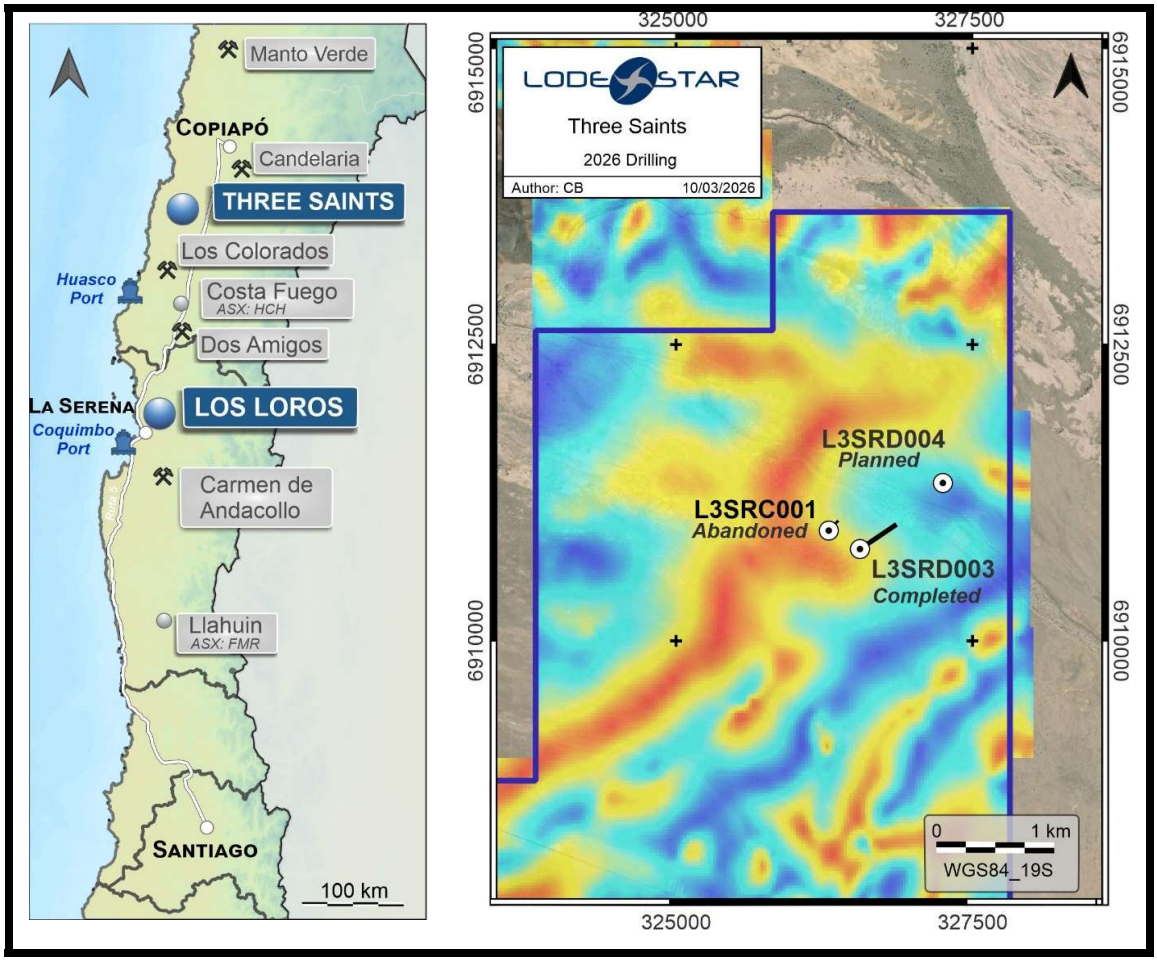

Figure 3: Three Saints project location and plan view of the drilling in relation to the magnetic geophysical anomaly targeted.

Geological summary

The Three Saints project is a blind prospect, the target is undercover fully obscured by sand and gravel of the Atacama region. L3SRD003 is the first historically recorded drill hole completed in the area. This hole targeted an annular-shape magnetic "negative" anomaly or demagnetisation zone. This type of magnetic response has been associated to both porphyry copper and IOCG style mineralisation, the feature is attributed to the destruction of the original magmatic magnetite (homogeneously distributed in granitoid bodies) due intense hydrothermal alteration. The magnetite is still present as a mineral, but its magnetic properties have been altered. The exploration team integrated the geophysical results with the main structural trends of the district to design the maiden drill campaign at Three Saints.

L3SRD003 drilled 183.50m (down hole depth) of overburden before reaching bedrock, a tonalite coarse-grained intrusive (Figure 2, 4 & 5) which is the main geological unit present until the end of the hole at 600 m depth. The tonalite is sporadically intruded by andesitic dikes (Figure 2C) with variable textures, from aphanitic to porphyritic. In general, the andesite dikes are less prone to hydrothermal alteration but can still exhibit mineralisation (Figure 2C). So far, all mentioned units are considered host-rock for the hydrothermal alteration and mineralisation identified down the hole.

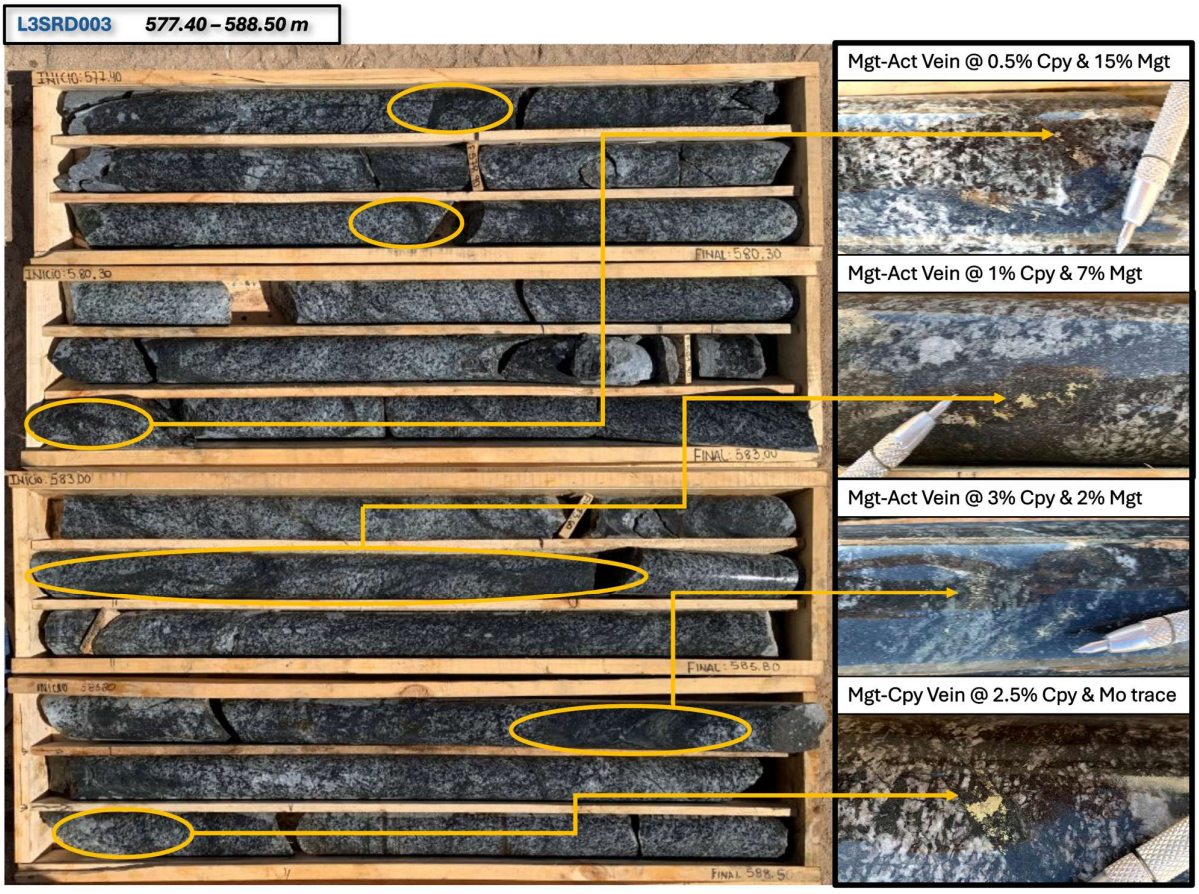

Figure 4: Photographs of L3SRD003 HQ diamond drill core from 577.40m to 600.0m (End of Hole) highlighting the presence of chalcopyrite (Cpy) (Cu sulphide) and magnetite (Mgt) (Fe) visual estimates. The chalcopyrite and magnetite can be associated to alteration minerals such as actinolite (Act) and are presents as veins, blebs and penetrative through the host rock (Tonalite).

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Sulphide mineralisation is intersected early within the tonalite (no weathering profile), mostly as disseminated pyrite (Py) > chalcopyrite (Cpy) at depth starting at ~190 m (Appendix 1). Down the hole, the mineralisation is developed as sets of narrow structural corridors in the tonalite, expressed as veins/veinlets and hydrothermal breccias with mineralisation of chalcopyrite-pyrite in close relationship with magnetite (Mgt) (Figure 1 & 4). Additionally, chalcopyrite>>pyrite and molybdenite can be also seen as coarse blebs or in fine veins within quartz-bearing structures (Figure 2A). These sulphides (Cpy/Py) and iron oxides (Mgt) mineral assemblages are accompanied by biotite-chlorite, actinolite, albite-K feldspar, epidote, carbonates, and anhydrite alteration zones (Figure 2B). The close relationship between chalcopyrite/magnetite mineralisation and the potassic and calco-sodic alteration observed in L3SRD003, is consistent with regional

IOCG-type deposit, in particular with the Candelaria – Punta del Cobre district[1,2]. The Company cautions that this comparison is conceptual in nature. There is no assurance that mineralisation at Three Saints is comparable in scale, grade or economic characteristics to other deposits in the region.

The frequency and width of the mineralised structural corridors increase with depth, highlighting the significance of the hole ending in mineralisation (Figure 4) (Appendix 1).

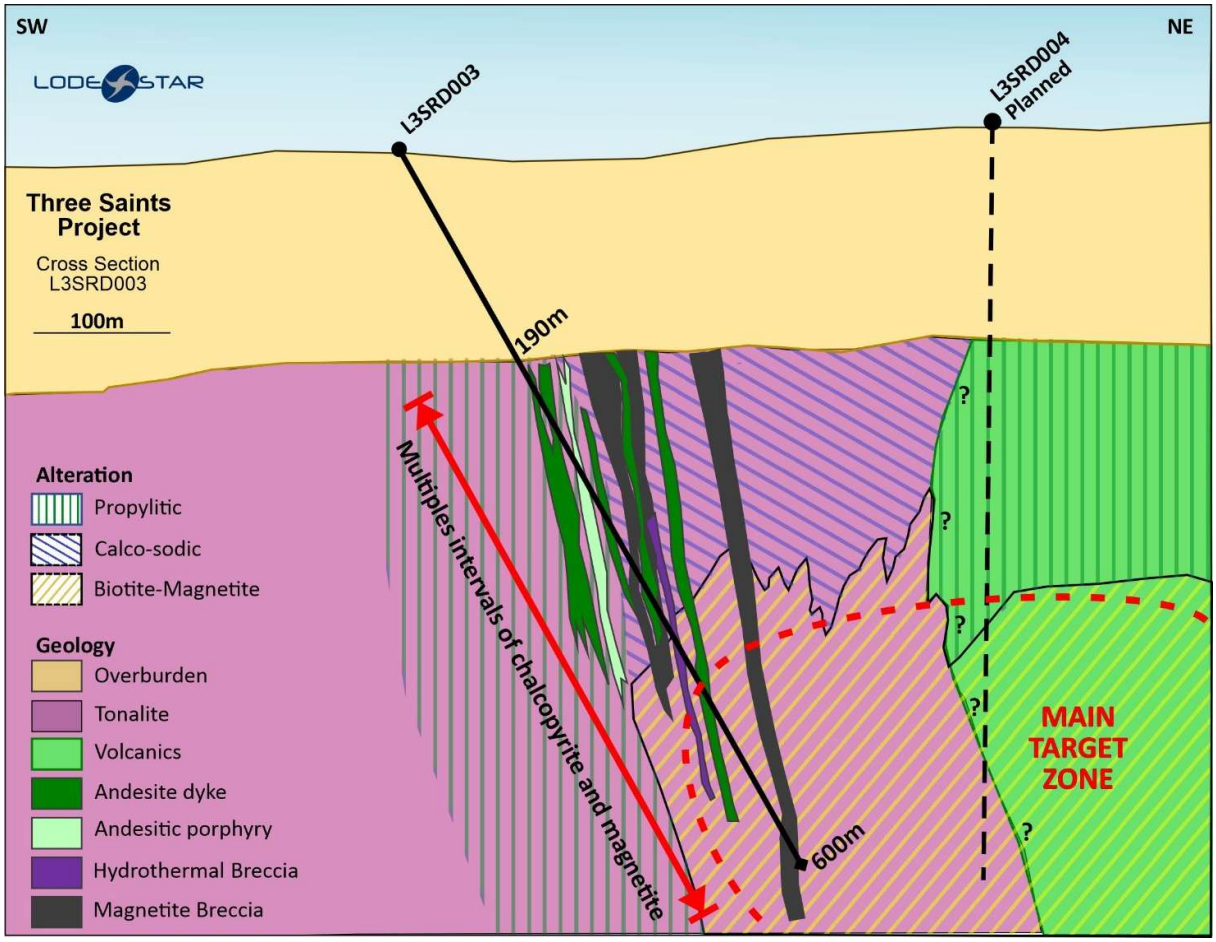

Figure 5: Cross Section of L3SRD003, showing the logged geology and alteration.

Ongoing Drilling

L3SRD003 Core will be transported to La Serena for detailed logging, cutting and sampling. The half-core will be sent to ALS laboratory in Santiago for analysis with assays expected during Q2 2026, subject to laboratory turnaround times.

L3SRD004 has been planned and will commence shortly with an RC pre-collar drilling through the overburden, and then followed by diamond drilling. The planned depth is 500m and should be completed

[1] Marschik, R., and Chiaradia, M., 2000, Lead isotope signatures of ores, volcanic, and batholithic rocks of the Candelaria-Punta del Cobre area, Chile [abs.]: International Geological Congress, 31st, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 2000.

[2] del Real, I., Thompson, J.F.H., and Carriedo, J., 2018, Lithological and structural controls on the genesis of the Candelaria-Punta del Cobre iron oxide copper gold district, northern Chile: Ore Geology Reviews , v. 102, p. 106–153.

within the next three weeks (indicative). This hole is designed to test the newly identified mineralised trend and associated geophysical response. The core will be logged on site, and then will be transported to La Serena to be cut and the half core send to the laboratory.

About Lodestar

Lodestar Minerals is an active critical metals, gold and base metals explorer. Lodestar's projects include the Los Loros Porphyry Cu-Mo-Au and the Three Saints IOCG projects in Chile, the 100% owned Ned's Creek Gold and Earaheedy projects in Western Australia, and the Virgin Mountain REE project in USA (Figure 6).

Lodestar also has exposure to lithium via its 27.5M performance rights in ORE Resources (**ASX:OR3**) (previously known as Future Battery Minerals, ASX: FBM) who own the Kangaroo Hills and Miriam Projects in Western Australia.

Figure 6 : Global map of Lodestar Projects

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Directors of the Company.

-ENDS-

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Coraline Blaud, Executive Director and Head of Exploration, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Ms Blaud consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

This announcement is available to view on the Lodestar website. The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Cautionary statement

Certain information in this announcement contains references to visual results. The Company draws attention to the inherent uncertainty in reporting visual results. Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain information in this document refers to the intentions of Lodestar, however these are not intended to be forecasts, forward looking statements, or statements about the future matters for the purposes of the Corporations Act or any other applicable law. Statements regarding plans with respect to Lodestar's projects are forward looking statements and can generally be identified using words such as 'project', 'foresee', 'plan', 'expect', 'aim', 'intend', 'anticipate', 'believe', 'estimate', 'may', 'should', 'will' or similar expressions. There can be no assurance that the Lodestar's plans for its projects will proceed as expected and there can be no assurance of future events which are subject to risk, uncertainties and other actions that may cause Lodestar's actual results, performance, or achievements to differ from those referred to in this document. While the information contained in this document have been prepared in good faith, there can be given no assurance or guarantee that the occurrence of these events referred to in the document will occur as contemplated. Accordingly, to the maximum extent permitted by law, Lodestar and any of its affiliates and their directors, officers, employees, agents and advisors disclaim any liability whether direct or indirect, express or limited, contractual, tortuous, statutory or otherwise, in respect of, the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information in this document, or likelihood of fulfilment of any forward-looking statement or any event or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement; and do not make any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information in this document, or likelihood of fulfilment of any forward-looking statement or any event or results expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement; and disclaim all responsibility and liability for these forward-looking statements (including, without limitation, liability for negligence).

Appendix 1: Estimated Mineral Abundance

List of visually estimated copper sulphide (chalcopyrite) abundance from diamond drill hole L3SRD003. Noting visual estimates are qualitative only and sulphide abundance does not directly correlate to copper grade. Reported intervals represent downhole lengths. True widths are not yet known.

Minerals: Cpy = Chalcopyrite, Py = Pyrite, Mgt = Magnetite, Mo = Molybdenite, Co = Cobaltite

Style: Diss = Disseminated

Hole ID	From	To	Width (m)	Type	Mineral 1			Mineral 2			Mineral 3			
					Min	%	Style	Min	%	Style	Min	%	Style	
L3SRD003	190.7	190.8	0.1	Core	Cpy	0.5	Veins							
	201.0	203.2	2.2	Core	Mgt	5	Diss							200 m
	204.5	204.6	0.1	Core	Cpy	0.2	Veins							
	234.1	234.2	0.1	Core	**Cpy**	**4**	Veins							
	253.2	253.3	0.1	Core	**Cpy**	**3**	Veins	Mgt	10	Veinlets				250 m
	270.0	270.2	0.2	Core	Cpy	0.01	Veins	Co	0.1	Veinlets				
	275.5	275.8	0.3	Core	**Cpy**	**1**	Veins							
	289.6	290.6	1.0	Core	Cpy	0.1	Veins	Co	0.2	Veinlets				
	295.0	295.2	0.2	Core	Cpy	0.2	Veins							
	301.4	301.6	0.2	Core	Mo	0.01	Veins							300 m
	305.2	305.3	0.1	Core	**Cpy**	**1.5**	Veins	Co	0.05	Veinlets				
	306.5	306.6	0.1	Core	**Cpy**	**2**	Veins							
	318.0	318.1	0.1	Core	**Cpy**	**4**	Veins	Co	0.2	Veinlets				
	318.5	318.6	0.2	Core	Cpy	0.1	Veins	Co	0.1	Veinlets	Mo	0.01	Diss	
	321.2	321.3	0.1	Core	**Cpy**	**1.5**	Veins							
	322.3	322.5	0.2	Core	Cpy	0.1	Veins							
	323.5	323.7	0.2	Core	**Cpy**	**6**	Veins	Co	0.2	Veinlets				
	326.6	326.7	0.1	Core	**Cpy**	**1**	Veins							
	333.4	333.5	0.1	Core	Cpy	0.5	Veins	Mo	0.01	Diss				
	336.2	336.3	0.1	Core	Cpy	0.01	Veins	Mgt	10	Veins	Co	0.01	Diss	
	346.8	347.0	0.2	Core	Cpy	0.1	Veins	Co	0.2	Veinlets	Mo	0.01	Diss	
	353.7	353.8	0.1	Core	Cpy	0.1	Veins	Co	0.2	Veinlets	Mo	0.01	Diss	350 m
	359.8	360.0	0.2	Core	Cpy	0.3	Veins							
	369.3	369.4	0.1	Core	Cpy	0.5	Veins	Mo	0.01	Diss				
	372.5	372.6	0.1	Core	**Cpy**	**1**	Veins							
	373.7	373.8	0.1	Core	**Cpy**	**4.5**	Veins	Mgt	10	Veins				
	378.1	378.2	0.1	Core	Cpy	0.2	Veins	Mgt	5	Veins	Mo	0.01	Diss	
	379.2	379.5	0.3	Core	**Cpy**	**1.5**	Veins	Mgt	10	Veins	Mo	0.01	Diss	
	382.1	382.2	0.1	Core	**Cpy**	**2.5**	Veins	Mgt	10	Veins	Mo	0.01	Diss	
	395.3	395.4	0.1	Core	Cpy	0.1	Veins	Silver	0.01	Diss				

Hole ID	From	To	Width (m)	Type	Mineral 1			Mineral 2			Mineral 3			
					Min	%	Style	Min	%	Style	Min	%	Style	
	395.6	395.7	0.1	Core	Cpy	0.5	Veins	Mo	0.01	Diss				
	399.6	399.7	0.1	Core	Cpy	0.5	Veins							
	401.7	401.8	0.1	Core	Cpy	0.3	Veins	Mo	0.01	Diss				**400 m**
	402.2	402.3	0.1	Core	**Cpy**	**1**	Veins	Mgt	10	Veins	Mo	0.01	Diss	
	402.6	402.7	0.1	Core	**Cpy**	**4**	Veins							
	407.1	407.2	0.1	Core	Cpy	0.5	Veins							
	411.6	411.9	0.3	Core	Co	0.2	Veins	Mgt	2	Veins	Mo	0.01	Diss	
	421.8	421.9	0.1	Core	Cpy	0.5	Veins	Mo	0.01	Veins				
	433.8	434.0	0.2	Core	**Cpy**	**4.5**	Veins	**Mgt**	**20**	Veins	Mo	0.01	Diss	
	446.1	446.3	0.2	Core	**Cpy**	**4.5**	Veins	**Mgt**	**40**	Veins	Co	0.2	Veins	
	452.5	452.6	0.1	Core	Cpy	0.2	Veins	Co	0.1	Veins				**450 m**
	455.3	455.4	0.1	Core	Cpy	0.2	Veins	Mo	0.01	Veins				
	465.0	465.1	0.1	Core	Cpy	0.3	Veins	Mo	0.01	Veins				
	468.5	468.6	0.1	Core	**Mo**	**2**	Veins							
	468.8	468.9	0.1	Core	**Cpy**	**15**	Veins	Mgt	15	Veins	Co	0.01	Veins	
	469.8	470.0	0.2	Core	**Cpy**	**3**	Veins	Mgt	10	Veins	Mo	0.01	Diss	
	474.3	474.4	0.1	Core	Cpy	0.5	Veins							
	477.6	477.7	0.1	Core	Cpy	0.5	Veins							
	482.4	482.5	0.1	Core	Cpy	0.5	Veins	Co	0.1	Veins				
	485.5	485.6	0.1	Core	Mo	0.2	Veins							
	488.2	488.3	0.1	Core	Cpy	0.2	Veins	Mo	0.01	Veins				
	489.4	489.5	0.1	Core	**Mo**	**2**	Veins	Cpy	0.2	Veins				
	489.7	490.0	0.3	Core	**Cpy**	**5**	Veins	Mgt	10	Veins	Mo	0.01	Diss	
	498.6	498.7	0.1	Core	Cpy	0.2	Veins	Mgt	10	Veins	Co	0.1	Veins	
	501.1	501.2	0.1	Core	Cpy	0.2	Veins							**500 m**
	506.1	506.2	0.1	Core	Cpy	0.3	Veins	Co	0.1	Veins				
	507.3	507.4	0.1	Core	Cpy	0.5	Veins							
	508.0	508.1	0.1	Core	**Cpy**	**1**	Veins							
	509.7	509.8	0.2	Core	Cpy	0.5	Veins	Mgt	10	Veins	Mo	0.01	Diss	
	515.0	515.1	0.1	Core	**Cpy**	**2**	Veins	Mgt	10	Veins				
	523.6	523.8	0.2	Core	**Cpy**	**20**	Veins	**Mgt**	**20**	Veins	Co	0.1	Veins	
	525.0	525.4	0.4	Core	**Cpy**	**3**	Veins	Mo	0.01	Diss				
	529.5	529.7	0.2	Core	Cpy	0.5	Veins							
	530.1	530.2	0.1	Core	Cpy	0.5	Veins							
	534.9	535.0	0.1	Core	**Cpy**	**1**	Veins							
	543.7	543.8	0.1	Core	Cpy	0.2	Veins							
	544.4	544.7	0.3	Core	Cpy	0.2	Veins							
	546.2	546.3	0.1	Core	**Cpy**	**3**	Veins	Mgt	15	Veins				

Hole ID	From	To	Width (m)	Type	Mineral 1			Mineral 2			Mineral 3			
					Min	%	Style	Min	%	Style	Min	%	Style	
	547.5	547.6	0.1	Core	Cpy	0.5	Veins	Co	0.1	Veins				
	549.6	549.7	0.2	Core	Cpy	0.2	Veins	Mo	0.1	Veins				
	550.6	550.7	0.1	Core	Cpy	0.2	Veins	Mgt	15	Veins				**550 m**
	552.0	552.2	0.2	Core	Cpy	0.5	Veins	**Mgt**	**25**	Veins	Co	0.1	Veins	
	553.2	553.3	0.1	Core	Cpy	0.2	Veins	Mo	0.1	Veins				
	556.6	556.7	0.1	Core	**Cpy**	**10**	Veins	Mgt	15	Veins	Co	0.1	Veins	
	558.5	558.6	0.1	Core	Cpy	0.5	Veins	Mgt	10	Veins	Mo	0.01	Diss	
	560.2	560.3	0.1	Core	Cpy	0.5	Veins	**Mgt**	**20**	Veins				
	560.7	560.8	0.1	Core	**Cpy**	**1**	Veins	Mgt	10	Veins	Mo	0.01	Diss	
	567.8	568.0	0.2	Core	**Cpy**	**2**	Veins	Mgt	10	Veins	Co	0.1	Veins	
	563.6	563.8	0.2	Core	**Cpy**	**1**	Veins	Mgt	10	Veins	Mo	0.01	Diss	
	564.3	564.5	0.2	Core	**Cpy**	**1**	Veins	Mgt	11	Veins	Mo	0.01	Diss	
	566.1	566.4	0.3	Core	**Cpy**	**1**	Veins	Mgt	5	Veins				
	569.0	569.1	0.1	Core	Cpy	0.2	Veins	Mgt	10	Veins	Co	0.1	Veins	
	574.6	574.8	0.2	Core	Cpy	0.5	Veins	Mgt	1	Veins				
	573.2	573.3	0.1	Core	**Cpy**	**1**	Veins	Mgt	10	Veins				
	574.1	574.2	0.1	Core	**Cpy**	**1**	Veins							
	577.9	578.0	0.1	Core	Cpy	0.3	Veins	Mgt	0.3					
	579.8	579.9	0.1	Core	Cpy	0.2	Veins	Mgt	0.2					
	582.0	582.2	0.2	Core	Cpy	0.5	Veins	Mgt	15	Veins	Co	0.1	Veins	
	584.1	584.5	0.4	Core	**Cpy**	**1**	Veins	Mgt	7	Veins				
	586.7	586.8	0.1	Core	**Cpy**	**3**	Veins	Mgt	2	Veins	Mo	0.1	Veins	
	587.8	587.9	0.1	Core	**Cpy**	**2.5**	Veins	Mo	0.1	Diss				
	590.3	590.4	0.1	Core	**Cpy**	**2**	Veins	Mgt	2	Veins				
	591.1	591.5	0.4	Core	**Cpy**	**2**	Veins	Mgt	10	Veins				
	594.3	595.3	1.0	Core	**Cpy**	**10**	Veins	**Mgt**	**20**	Veins	Co	0.1	Veins	
	597.3	598.3	1.0	Core	Cpy	0.2	Veins	**Mgt**	**40**	Veins	Co	0.2	Veins	**600 m**

Appendix 2: 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	• *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 visual estimates. The drill core has not yet been sampled. The core was logged by Lodestar Exploration Manager who has knowledge and experience on this type of mineralisation. The report is of visual estimates of visible mineralisation.
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• The hole was pre-collar using RC drilling for the first ~50m then using PQ diamond drilling to go through the overburden, and then switching to HQ drilling once in bedrock all the way until the end of hole. • The hole was surveyed with a gyroscope. • The core was not oriented.
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.*	• Core recovery was recorded from bedrock until the end of hole by reconciling against driller depth blocks, production plods and visual inspection. • Core recoveries typically were above 90% in bedrock • Samples are yet to be submitted to the laboratory for analysis and any relationship between core recovery and grade has yet to be determined. There is no reason to expect any sampling bias.
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,*	• All core logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature. The entire hole drillhole has been preliminary geologically and geotechnically (from bedrock) logged and photographed on site. The core will then be transported to La Serena for detailed geological logging as well as sampling and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	channel, etc) photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	cutting.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• No sample recovery was obtained in the RC pre-collars. The PQ diamond drilling in the overburden had core recovery which won't be sampled. • The HQ diamond drill core in bedrock has not been sampled to date. • No assay are being reported in this report.
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 assays discussed
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No assays discussed
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.*	• Drill hole location were located and recorded using a hand-held GPS using grid system WGS84_S19. • Handheld GPS coordinates are regarded as having an accuracy of 3-5m in the east and west directions and 2-10m in elevation (RL).
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*	• Drill holes locations are set to set to test the geophysical anomaly. • The data spacing is insufficient to establish geological and grade continuity to establish a mineral resource estimate. • No assays discussed.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	
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.*	• The orientation of the drill holes from this drilling campaign was designed to intersect any mineralised structures related with the geophysical anomalies.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No assays discussed. •
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audit or reviews carried out.

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.*	• Lodestar (through its subsidiary Tesoro Andes) owns 100% of the Three Saints Project.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• There are no historical records of exploration work carried out by other companies.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Three Saints project is a blind project, fully covered by sand and gravel of the Atacama region. L3SRD003 is the first drill hole historically known drilled in the area. This hole followed an annular-shape magnetic "negative" anomaly or demagnetisation zone. This type of magnetic response has been associated to both porphyry copper and IOCG style mineralisation, as a result of destruction of the original magmatic magnetite (homogeneously distributed in granitoid bodies) due intense hydrothermal alteration.
Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the*	• See table 1 in the main text and Appendix 1.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No assays discussed.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* ○ *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• L3SRD003 was not oriented. The orientation of the mineralisation is unknown, and all the intervals reported represent down hole length. • True width of mineralisation is unknown.
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*	• Plan holes, maps and photos have been included in the body of the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.*	• All available data have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• NA
Further Work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Future work includes, but not limited to, detailed logging of L3SRD003 and sampling before sending them to the laboratory for analysis. Second hole, L3SRD004 has been planned and will commence soon.