HIGH-GRADE ANTIMONY INTERCEPTS AND LARGE SURFACE ANOMALIES FROM ROCK ABBEY & MAGWOOD PROSPECTS, NEW ENGLAND ANTIMONY PROJECT

Highlights

- Lode's systematic exploration program continues to deliver high-grade results from the 1,900km^2 New England Antimony Project.
- The New England Antimony Project area, which has almost no previous modern exploration, is located within Australia's premier antimony province, the New England Fold Belt, a jurisdiction with established production history relevant to today's critical minerals supply chain.
- Initial scout RC drilling at the Rock Abbey mine prospect, one of many antimony prospects located within LDR's New England Antimony Project, has resulted in several high-grade intercepts such as:
  - Drill hole RKA015 intercepted 2.0 metres @ 3.15% Sb and 0.13 g/t Au including 1.0 metres @ 6.18% Sb and 0.23 g/t Au
  - Drill hole RKA003 intercepted 2.0 metres @ 1.31% Sb and 0.34 g/t Au including 1.0 metres @ 2.22% Sb and 0.63 g/t Au
  - Drill hole RKA014 intercepted 2.0 metres @ 0.96% Sb and 0.05 g/t Au including 1.0 metres @ 1.72% Sb and 0.04 g/t Au
- Extensive and systematic soil sampling has revealed highly anomalous antimony results over significant areas near both the Magwood and Rock Abbey antimony mines.
  - At Magwood an 850m long antimony anomaly has been defined and is coincident with gold mineralisation in float. This large anomaly is located to the north of the Magwood mine where previous first pass drilling had intersected 4.8m @ 9.92% Sb.
  - Another large antimony anomaly, which remains open-ended, has been located 700m along strike to the southwest of the Magwood mine.
  - At Rock Abbey several antimony anomalies have been defined over a 1,000m strike length.
  - On going exploration, including further soil sampling, auger drilling and geological mapping, is designed to enhance and define existing targets whilst at the same time delineating new targets further afield.
- Lode's New England Antimony Project compliment the company's critical metal projects in Tasmania where drilling is currently underway at both the Montezuma Antimony Project and the Granville Tin Project.

Lode's Managing Director Keith Mayes said: *"Solid fieldwork at our New England antimony projects continue to deliver exciting high-grade exploration results. As the largest exploration license holder in the New England, with 19 recorded antimony prospects across essentially undrilled ground, Lode is well positioned to deliver results, specifically on the critical minerals front. Lode's exploration licences host numerous recorded antimony prospects with almost no previous modern exploration which means we are well positioned in our exploration endeavors."*

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Lode Resources Ltd (‘Lode’ or ‘Company’) **(ASX: LDR)** is pleased to announce exploration results from the company’s New England Antimony Project located in the New England region of NSW.

New England Antimony Project – Rock Abbey Mine Prospect First Pass Drilling

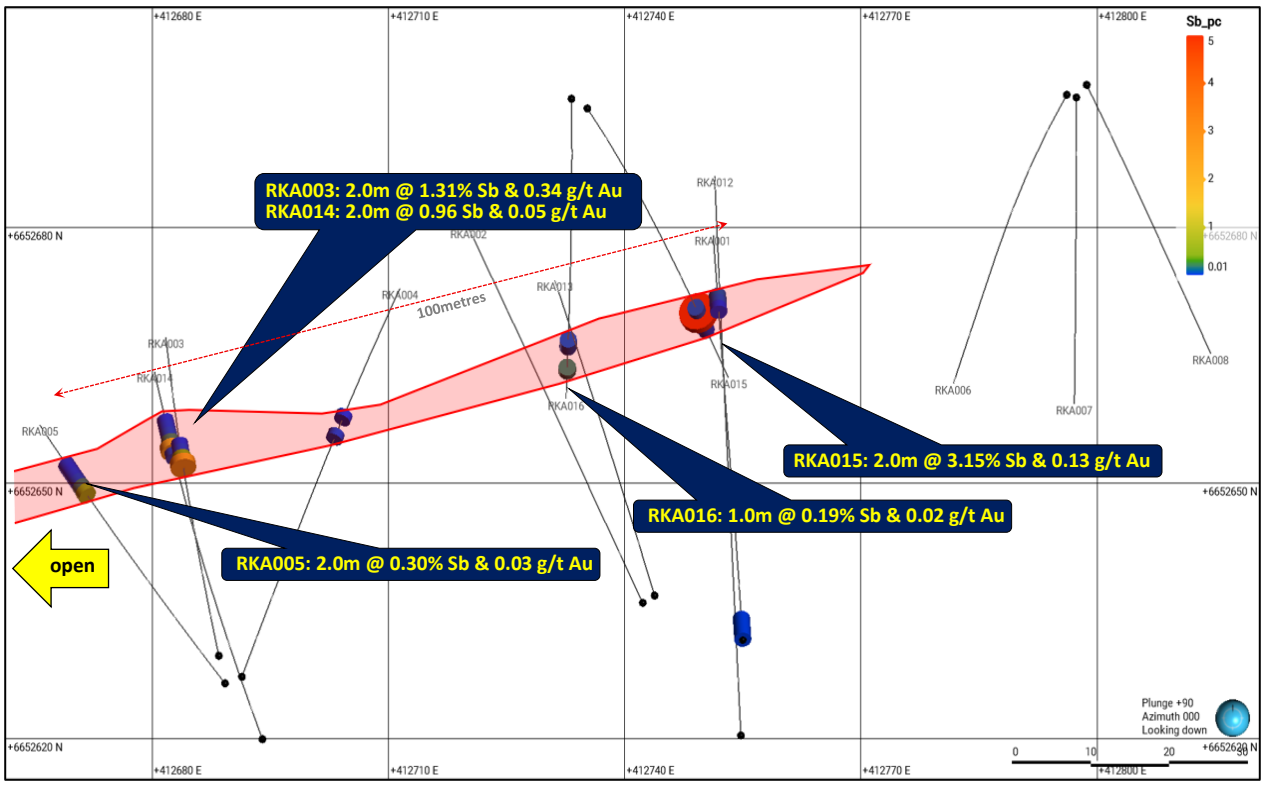
The Rock Abbey mine prospect is located within Lode’s New England Antimony Project (EL9662) and is 8km west-southwest of the Magwood antimony mine prospect. It is also one of several known antimony prospects located within the project area.

Initial shallow scout reverse circulation (RC) drilling at the Rock Abbey mine prospect has resulted in several high-grade intercepts over a 100m strike. Please see Tabel 1 and Figure 1.

Table 1. First pass drill results at Rock Abbey antimony prospect

Hole Number	Fom (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sb (%)	Au (g/t)
RKA003	32.0	34.0	2.0	**1.31**	**0.34**
incl.	32.0	33.0	1.0	**2.22**	**0.63**
RKA005	39.0	41.0	2.0	**0.30**	0.03
incl.	39.0	40.0	1.0	**0.42**	0.01
RKA014	49.0	51.0	2.0	**0.96**	0.05
incl.	49.0	50.0	1.0	**1.72**	0.04
RKA015	59.0	61.0	2.0	**3.15**	**0.13**
incl.	59.0	60.0	1.0	**6.18**	**0.23**
RKA016	71.0	72.0	1.0	**0.19**	0.02

Figure 1. Plan view of first pass RC drill results at the Rock Abbey antimony prospect



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This first pass RC drilling program targeted antimony mineralisation that was historically mined by artisanal prospectors at Rock Abbey mine. A total of 16 RC holes were drilled for a total 1,009m drilled.

The fault breccia style lodes intercepted host stibnite (Sb_2S_3) mineralisation is ubiquitously surrounded by a wide and very distinct light coloured silica/sericite alteration halo and is hosted within a dark-coloured fine grained schist unit.

The Rock Abbey antimony lode strikes WSW- ENE and dips -75° to the north in the eastern portion of drilled mineralisation and steepens to near vertical in the western portions. Drill holes that did intercept mineralisation typically encountered wide zones (10-30m) of strong silica/sericite alteration.

A moderate amount of quartz veining, often chalcedonic, and quartz breccia material is associated with the stibnite mineralisation. Fine grained pyrite mineralisation is also present as a halo to stibnite mineralisation and no other sulphides were observed.

It is worth noting that, at this early stage, the geology and stibnite mineralisation style encountered in this first pass drill programme draws strong analogies to that in near surface levels at the Magwood mine where workings extend to 300m depth. It is also believed that both Rock Abbey and Magwood antimony prospects occur on the same regional structure which strikes WSW-ENE over potentially 20km within EL9662. The best endowed drill intercept from a previously reported drill programme[1] at Magwood is shown in Table 2. This geological parallel is commercially significant: if Rock Abbey replicates Magwood's depth profile, the shallow intercepts reported here may represent only the uppermost expression of a substantially larger mineralised system.

Table 2. Previously reported drill intercept[1] at Magwood mine located 8km ENE of Rock Abbey.

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sb grade (%)
MAG002	66.0	67.1	1.1	0.15
MAG002	81.3	82.0	0.7	0.13
MAG004	41.5	41.6	0.1	9.65
MAG004	49.5	51.0	1.5	0.17
MAG007	26.0	27.0	1.0	0.08
MAG007	35.7	36.6	0.9	1.28
MAG007	164.3	164.8	0.5	0.11
MAG008	53.0	55.0	2.0	0.17
MAG008	61.0	61.2	0.2	1.75
MAG008	66.5	66.7	0.2	19.20
MAG008	68.0	69.0	1.0	0.25
MAG008	73.5	75.0	1.5	0.86
MAG010	74.3	75.0	0.7	0.88
MAG010	77.0	78.9	1.9	2.20
MAG010	81.5	86.3	4.8	9.92
incl.	82.0	84.4	2.4	19.61
incl.	82.0	83.3	1.3	28.57
MAG010	103.0	106.0	3.0	1.96
incl.	104.0	104.3	0.3	16.60
MAG010	107.2	107.7	0.5	0.20

Deeper drilling below the first pass drill maximum depth of 40m at Rock Abbey is warranted together with drill testing additional antimony targets as defined by mapping and anomalous antimony in soil sampling (see next section on soil sampling).

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New England Antimony Project – Magwood & Rock Abbey Antimony Anomalies

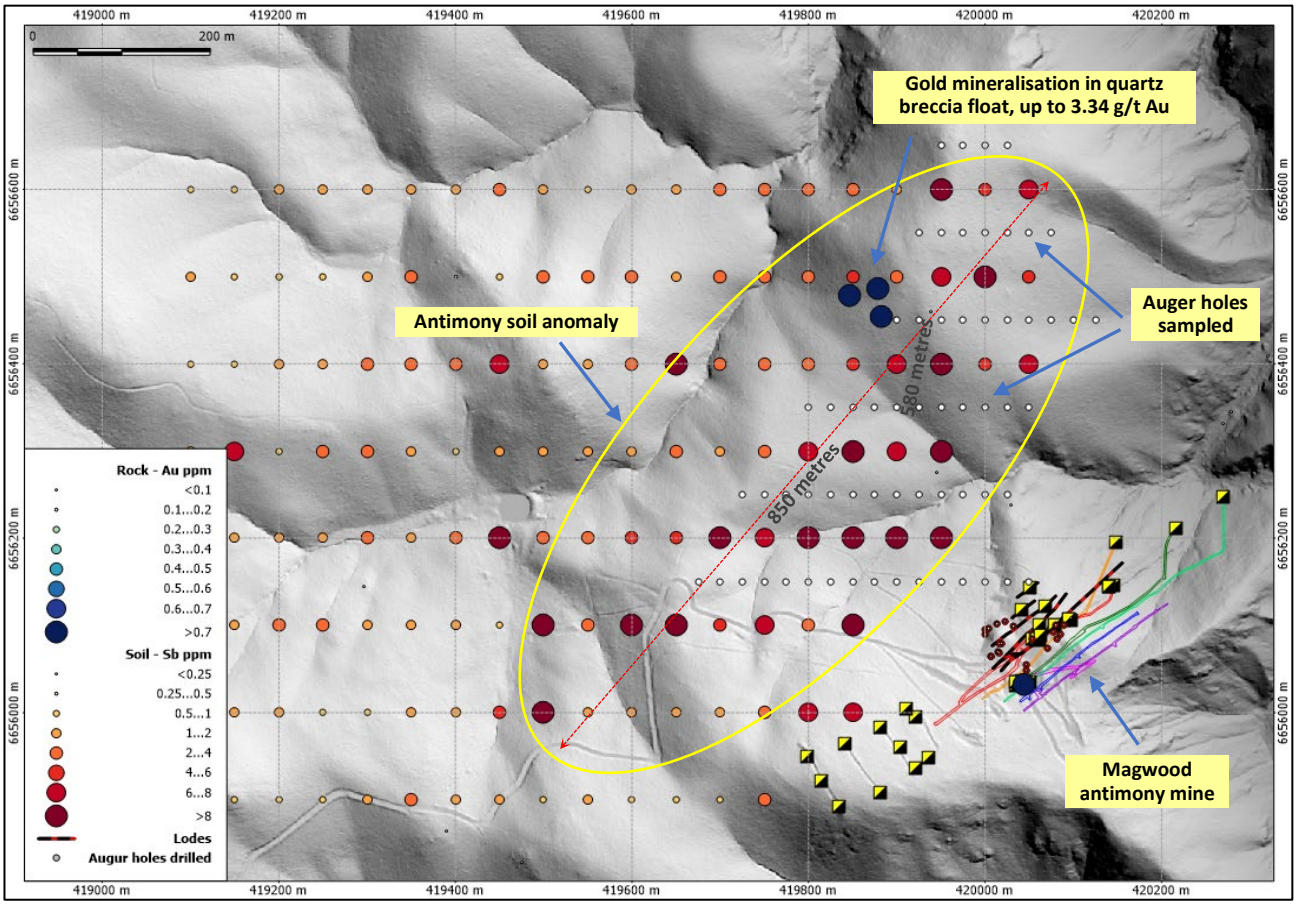
Over 1,200 soil samples have been collected over the Rock Abbey mine prospect and Magwood antimony prospect areas. This extensive surface work has revealed several large and coherent antimony anomalies in soil.

At the Magwood mine prospect soil sampling adjacent to the mine workings was designed to avoid the extensive workings, mineralised dumps and general high level of contamination. This surface work outlined a quite significant antimony soil anomaly located a short distance NW of the Magwood mine, refer to Figure 2. This large anomaly has a strike length extent of 850m and trends SW-NE, a similar orientation to the Magwood antimony lode.

This antimony anomaly NW of the Magwood mine appears not to be impacted by contamination as it is largely separated from the Magwood workings area by a steep gully and there are no bonanza soil antimony values typical of contamination. Interestingly, 3 samples of quartz breccia float located on the NW edge of this antimony anomaly graded gold, up to 3.34 g/t Au. A follow up deep soil augur sampling programme has just been completed over this anomaly with the aim being to better define antimony anomalism before drilling.

Another antimony soil anomaly has been discovered several hundred metres to the SW of the Magwood mine, refer to Figure 3. This anomaly is not closed off along the northern edge, so these sample lines are currently being extended.

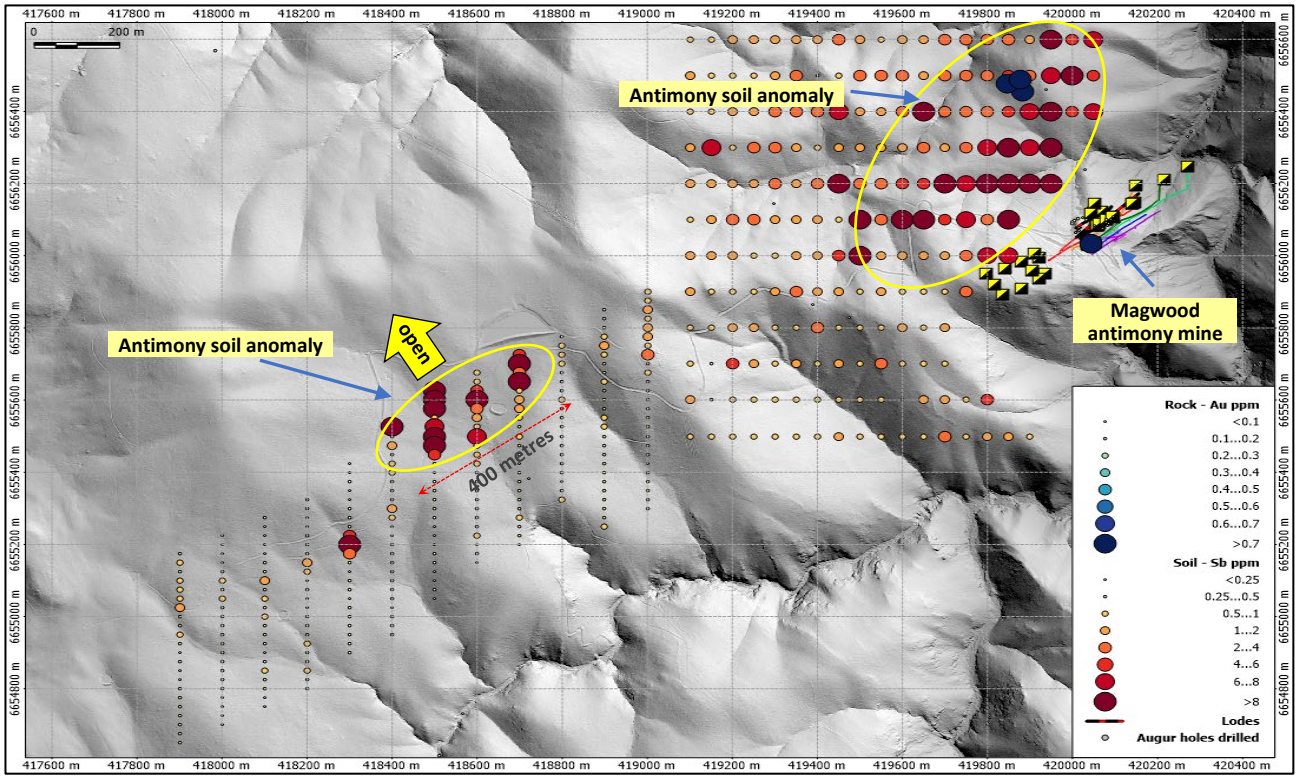
Figure 2. Plan view of antimony soil anomaly adjacent to the Magwood antimony mine



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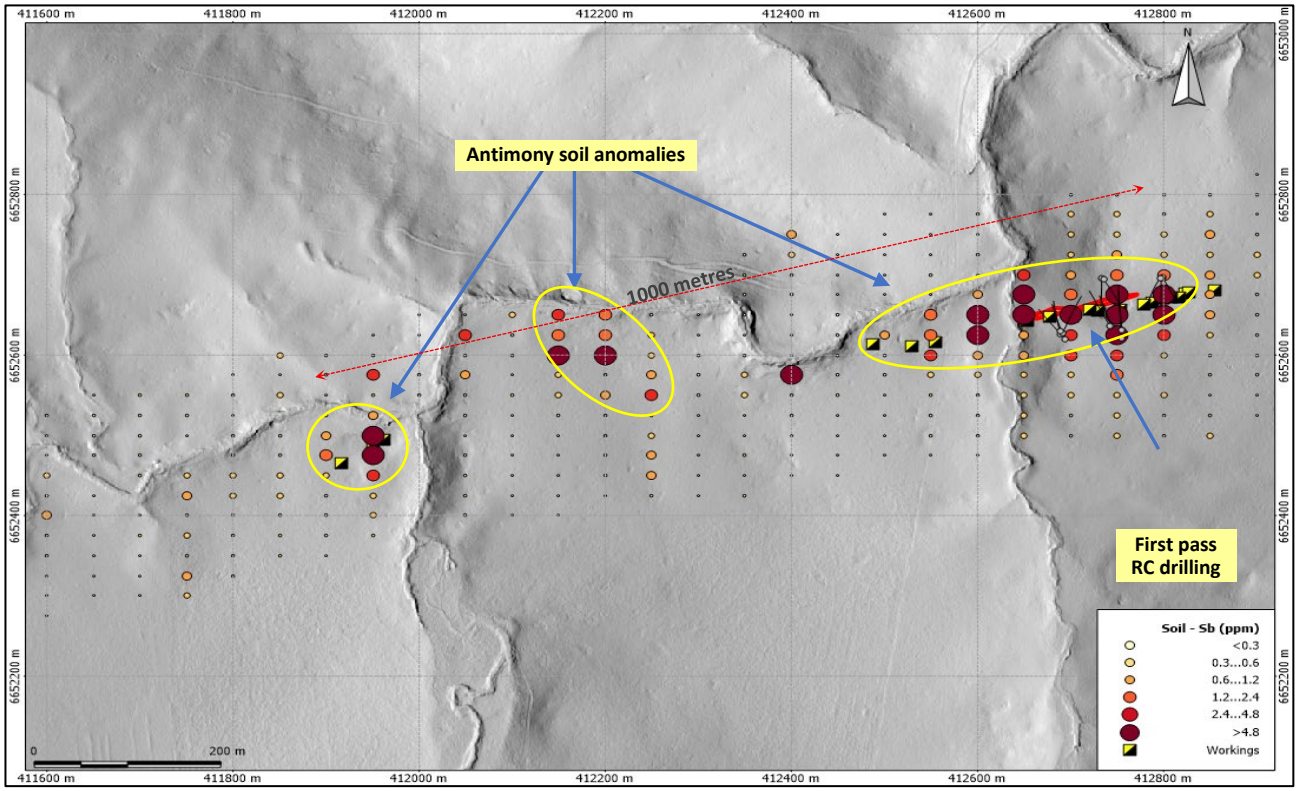
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Figure 3. Plan view of antimony soil anomaly adjacent & along strike to the Magwood antimony mine



At Rock Abbey a discrete antimony soil anomaly was found to be coincident with artisanal workings and mineralised intercepts as reported above in this report. A couple soil samples were found to be exceptional high (up to 1,315ppm Sb) and were located immediately adjacent to workings. Anomalous antimony in soils also occurs to the WSW of the Rock Abbey workings resulting a total strike length of 1,000m for this prospect, refer to Figure 4. The Rock Abbey antimony anomaly is a good analogue for exploration further afield as it mostly represents uncontaminated anomalism due to the lack of extensive workings, large dumps and minimal ore haulage spillage.

Figure 4. Plan view of antimony soil anomalies at the Rock Abbey antimony mine prospect



New England Antimony Exploration Licences – 1,914 km^2

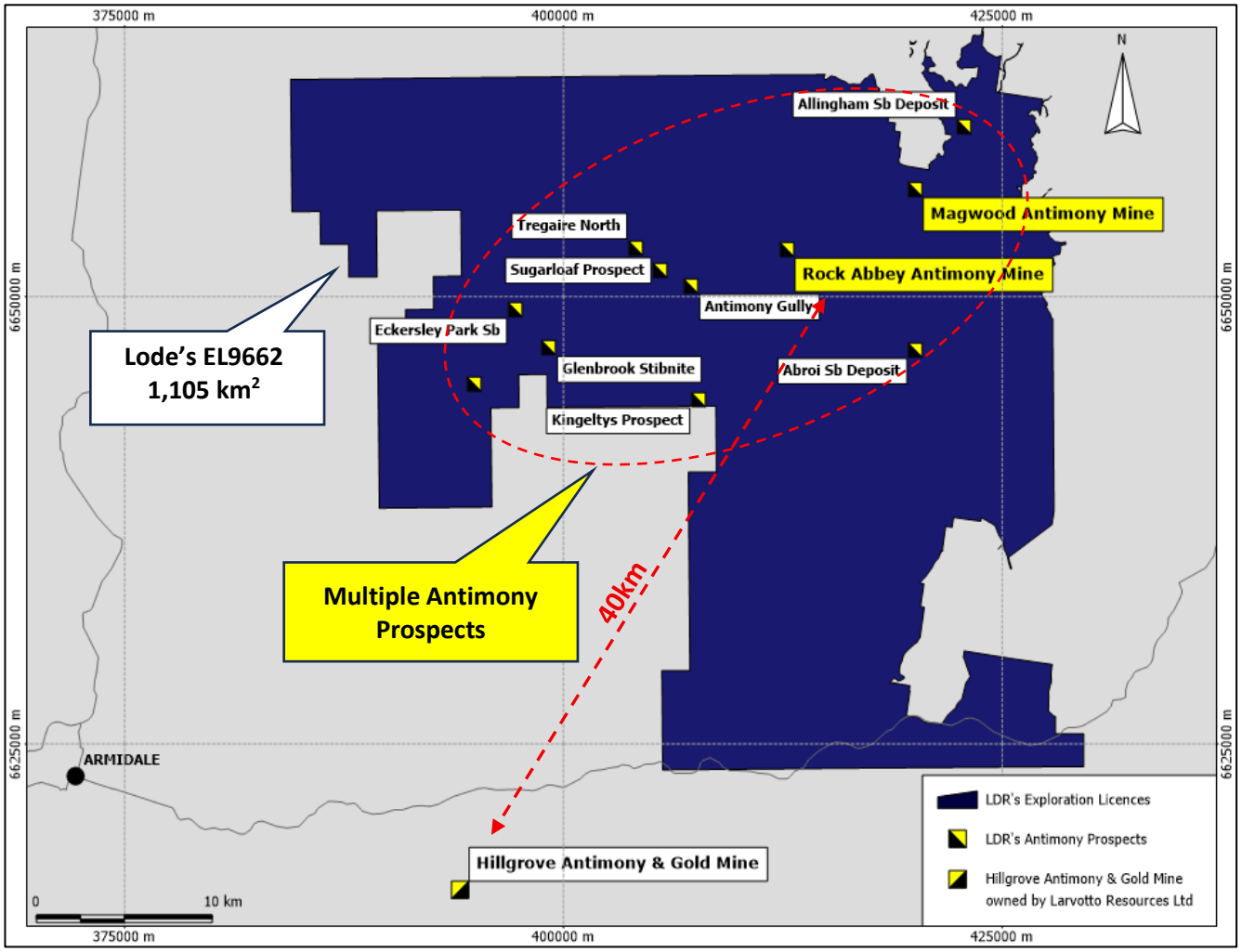
Lode's New England exploration licences EL9662 and EL9319 cover multiple strategic antimony prospects, including the historical Magwood and Rock Abbey antimony mines. These antimony prospects, together with Lode's Montezuma Antimony Project located in Tasmania, forms a strategic exploration portfolio that is highly prospective for one of the world's most critical metals.

In total there are 19 recorded antimony prospects within the Exploration Licences EL9662 and EL9319, both controlled 100% by Lode. Almost no drilling has occurred within Lode's antimony project areas despite the geology being considered highly prospective for orogenic structurally-controlled antimony mineralisation. It is highly relevant that surface work is almost nonexistent prior to Lode commencement of exploration activities.

The two exploration licences prospective for antimony covers an area of 1,914 km^2 and forms a large proportion of the approximately 2,742km^2 of exploration licences that Lode owns in NSW. This makes Lode the largest holder of exploration ground in the New England Fold Belt.

Exploration within the New England Fold Belt has been limited since the 1970's with one exploration hole drilled for every fourteen holes drilled in the Lachlan Fold Belt attesting to the tremendous discovery potential that may be latent within Lode's strategic exploration portfolio.

Figure 5: Location of Lode's EL9662 With Multiple Antimony Prosects



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About Lode Resources

Lode Resources Ltd (LDR) is an ASX-listed explorer focused on the highly prospective but under-explored New England Fold Belt in north-eastern NSW and the Montezuma Silver & Antimony Project located in Tasmanian's premier West Coast Mining Province. The Company has assembled a portfolio of brownfield precious and base metal assets characterised by:

- 100% ownership;
- Significant historical geochemistry and/or geophysics;
- Under-drilled and/or open-ended mineralisation; and
- Demonstrated high-grade mineralisation and/or potential for large mineral occurrences.

This has resulted in a portfolio of assets with diverse mineralisation styles consisting of four core projects of current focus.

Montezuma Silver & Antimony Project – Located on the west coast of Tasmania, a region well known for mining activity, the Project consists of a high-grade antimony-silver-lead deposit with initial development, advanced metallurgical test work and significant beneficiation infrastructure.

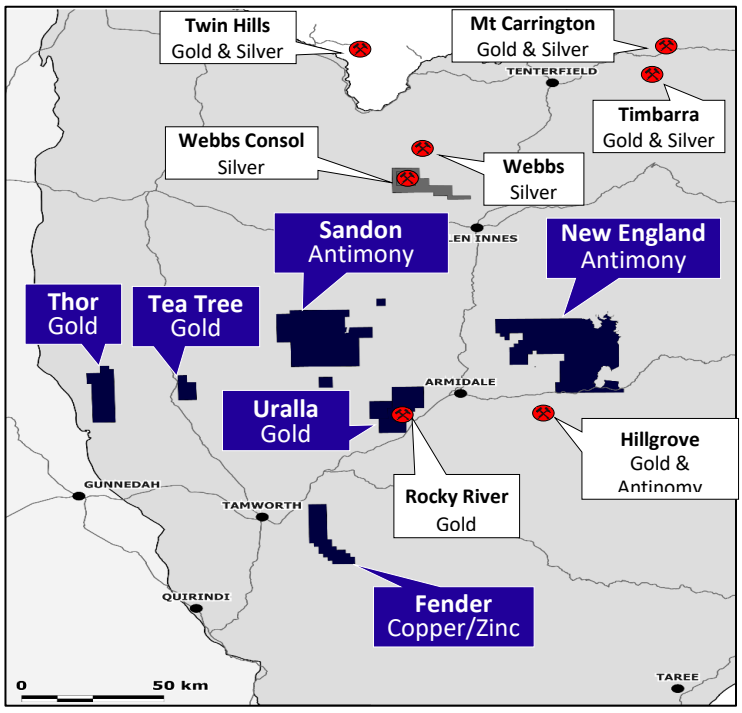
Uralla Gold – Located 8km west of the Uralla township, this goldfield was one of the earlier goldfields discovered in NSW and a significant gold producer in the 1850's. Despite this long history the mineralisation style has only recently been recognised as being an Intrusive Related Gold System (IRGS) and this has strong implications for this project's discovery potential. Lode's holdings cover over 300 square kilometres.

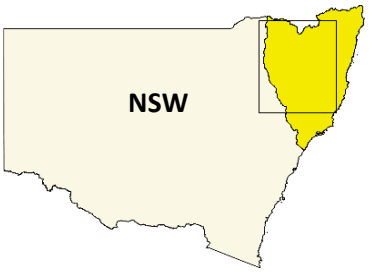
New England Antimony Project – Located in one of Australia's most prolific antimony producing provinces, 19 antimony prospects have already been identified within the Exploration Licences (EL) EL9662 and EL9319, both controlled 100% by Lode. The project is anchored by the Magwood Mine, discovered in the 1880s and mainly worked between 1941 and 1970, and was Australia's primary producer of antimony.

Granville Tin Project – Located approximately 5 km west of Zeehan in Tasmania, this project is known for its high-grade tin skarn mineralisation. Infrastructure includes connection to grid power, ball mill, gravity tables, spirals, tankage, raw water and a recently constructed tailings dam.

Silver Hills Silver & Antimony Project – Located on the West Coast of Tasmania this Project completely surrounds the historic Mt Bischoff Mine and is high prospective for high-grade silver–antimony mineralisation such as that identified at the Silver Cliffs prospect.

Lode's New England Project Locations

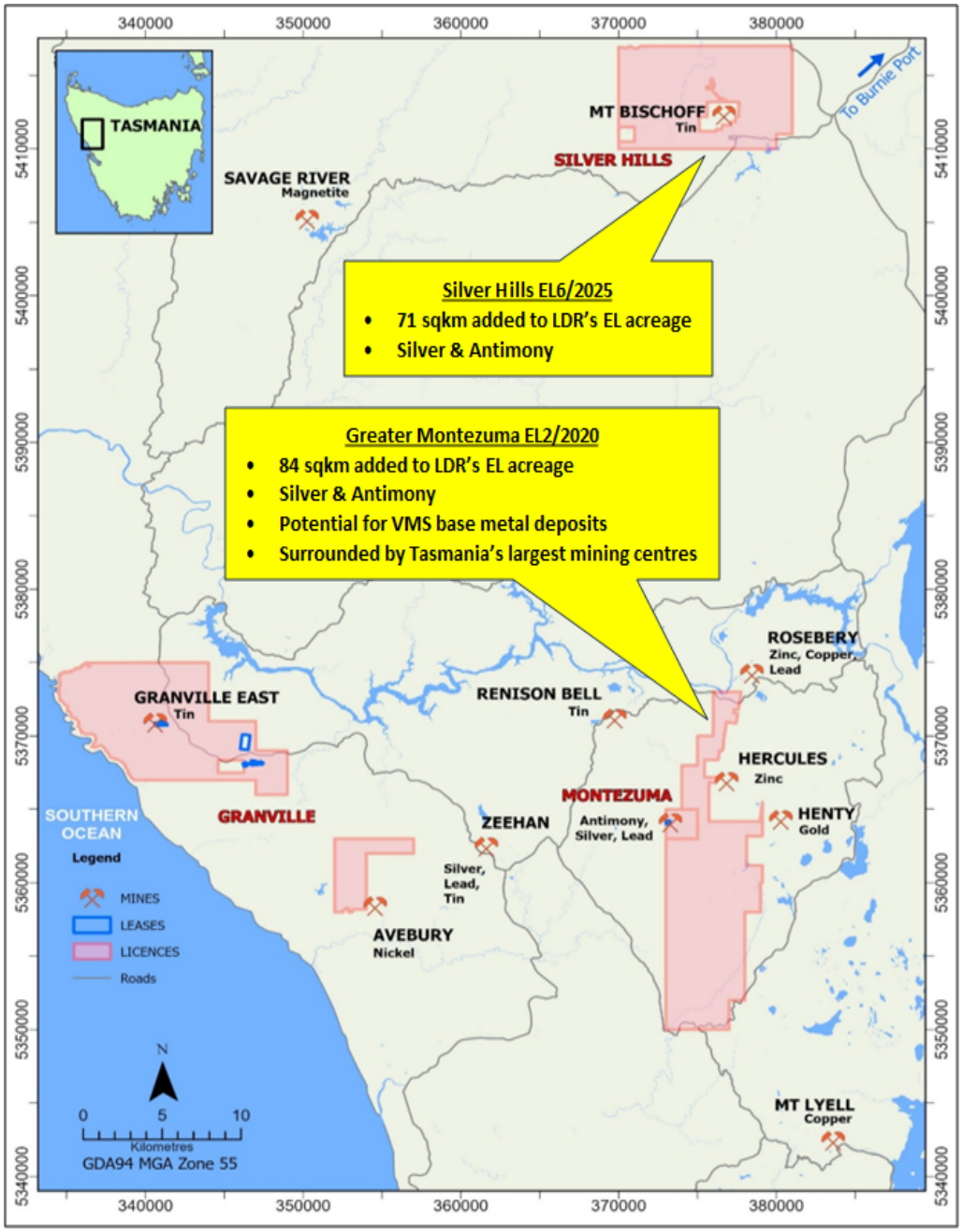




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Lode's Tasmanian Project Locations



This announcement has been approved and authorised by Lode Resource Ltd.'s Managing Director, Keith Mayes.

For more information on Lode Resources and to subscribe for our regular updates, please visit our website at www.loderesources.com or email info@loderesoruces.com

No Material Changes

The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in this announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the exploration activities in this market announcementscontinue to apply and have not materially changed.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this Report that relates to Exploration Results for LDR's NSW projects is based on information compiled by Mr Mitch Tarrant, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Tarrant, who is a consultant geologist and project manager for LDR, has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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'. Mr Tarrant consents to the inclusion in this Report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix I

Drill Hole Collar, Orientation, Depth and Interval Information

Drill Hole	Easting (m gda94 zone 56)	Northing	RL (m)	Azimuth (deg)	Dip (deg)	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	ETW (m)
RKA001	412754	6652630	1155	356	50	70	no intercept			
RKA002	412742	6652635	1155	333	-50	70	no intercept			
RKA003	412688	6652628	1153	347	-50	52	32.0	34.0	2.0	1.3
RKA004	412691	6652626	1153	22	-50	64	no intercept			
RKA005	412689	6652625	1153	320	-50	52	39.0	41.0	2.0	1.3
RKA006	412796	6652694	1160	212	-50	52	no intercept			
RKA007	412797	6652694	1160	180	-50	43	no intercept			
RKA008	412798	6652695	1160	152	-50	42	no intercept			
RKA009	413175	6652735	1168	182	-50	52	no intercept			
RKA010	413173	6652735	1168	2	-50	66	no intercept			
RKA011	413419	6652774	1149	182	-50	67	no intercept			
RKA012	412754	6652619	1155	357	-50	88	no intercept			
RKA013	412743	6652635	1155	342	-50	55	no intercept			
RKA014	412693	6652619	1154	338	-52	61	49.0	51.0	2.0	1.2
RKA015	412735	6652693	1161	144	-65	76	59.0	61.0	2.0	0.8
RKA016	412733	6652694	1161	179	-65	79	71.0	72.0	1.0	0.4

Appendix II

Drill Hole Assays - only significant assay results are shown

Sample Number	Drill Hole	Fom (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Sb (%)	Au (g/t)
RC03303	RKA001	59.0	60.0	1.0	0.08	0.01
RC03302	RKA001	58.0	59.0	1.0	0.05	0.01
RC03353	RKA003	34.0	35.0	1.0	0.03	0.02
RC03352	RKA003	33.0	34.0	1.0	0.4	0.05
RC03347	RKA003	32.0	33.0	1.0	2.22	0.63
RC03384	RKA004	41.0	42.0	1.0	0.03	0.01
RC03415	RKA005	41.0	42.0	1.0	0.04	0.03
RC03413	RKA005	40.0	41.0	1.0	0.18	0.05
RC03408	RKA005	39.0	40.0	1.0	0.42	0.01
RC03728	RKA014	52.0	53.0	1.0	0.03	0.01
RC03725	RKA014	51.0	52.0	1.0	0.04	0.03
RC03721	RKA014	50.0	51.0	1.0	0.2	0.06
RC03718	RKA014	49.0	50.0	1.0	1.72	0.04
RC03716	RKA014	48.0	49.0	1.0	0.05	0.02
RC03762	RKA015	62.0	63.0	1.0	0.03	0.01
RC03759	RKA015	60.0	61.0	1.0	0.13	0.02
RC03756	RKA015	59.0	60.0	1.0	6.18	0.23
RC03755	RKA015	58.0	59.0	1.0	0.06	0.01
RC03800	RKA016	71.0	72.0	1.0	0.19	0.02
RC03794	RKA016	65.0	66.0	1.0	0.06	0.11
RC03789	RKA016	64.0	65.0	1.0	0.06	0.08

New England Antimony Project References

1. LDR announcement 17 October 2025 “31.1% Antimony Intercepted in Inaugural Drilling at Magwood NSW”
2. LDR announcement 25 February 2026 “High-grade Antimony and Gold Mineralisation at Rock Abbey”
3. LDR announcement 13 April 2026 “Drilling Commences at Rock Abbey Antimony Prospect”

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Appendix III

JORC Code, 2012 Edition - Table 1.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Nature and Quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips or specific specialized industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments etc.). • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverized to produce 30g 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 sampling types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	<u>Soil Sampling</u> • Samples were collected by a qualified geologist. • 1261 soil samples were collected. • The soil sample weight range was between 0.04kg to 0.21kg. This is considered appropriate for this style of sampling. • Sample locations were surveyed with a handheld GPS (+- 5m) and marked into sample books and on sample bags. <u>Reverse Circulation Drilling</u> • Industry standard Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling techniques were used at the Rock Abbey Mine project to obtain rock chip samples. • The holes were 5 inch in size. • RC samples were collected using a 3-way cone splitter. Samples were collected every metre. • Composite samples were collected using a sampling spear. • The RC sample weight range was between 0.51kg to 5.9kg with the average sample weight being 2.65kg. This is considered appropriate for this style of sampling. • Barren samples were composited together in 4m composites. Samples containing visible alteration and mineralisation were sampled per metre. • Samples were collected by a qualified geologist • Sampling techniques are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g.core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	<u>Reverse Circulation Drilling</u> • Industry standard Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling techniques were used at the Rock Abbey Mine project to obtain rock samples. • The holes were 5 inch in size.
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.	<u>Reverse Circulation Drilling</u> • The RC samples were weighed to determine recoveries. • Recoveries in fresh rock were excellent at 99% recovery. • No relationship exists between sample recovery and grade.
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 of quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel etc) photography.	<u>Reverse Circulation Drilling</u> • Drill holes were geologically logged by an experienced geologist to industry standard. • Geological logs were qualitative with quantitative estimates of mineral contents. • Quantitative logging includes sulphide and vein percentages. • A representative sample was retained and stored in chip trays per metre. • Chip trays were photographed.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	<u>Soil Sampling</u> • Samples were sent to ALS Brisbane. • Samples were dried and then assayed. • No standards or blanks were inserted. <u>Reverse Circulation Drilling</u> • The RC samples were split on the rig using a 3-way cone splitter. • Barren samples were composited together into 4m composites using a sampling spear. • Samples containing visible alteration and mineralisation were sampled per metre. • Samples were sent to ALS Brisbane. • QAQC included industry best practice insertion of duplicate, standards and blanks at >5%. • All QAQC performed within acceptable limits
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	<u>Soil Sampling</u> • Samples were stored in a secure location and transported to the ALS laboratory in Brisbane by LDR staff. • The assay methods included 4 acid digest followed by multi element ICP-AES spectrometry (ME-MS41L). Gold was analysed by 30g fire assay method Au-AA25. • The assay methods employed are considered appropriate for total analysis. <u>Reverse Circulation Drilling</u> • Samples were stored in a secure location and transported to the ALS laboratory in Brisbane by LDR staff. • Sample preparation comprised drying (DRY-21), weighing, crushing to 70% passing 2mm (CRU-31) and a 1kg split pulverized to 85% passing 75um (PUL-32). • The assay methods included 4 acid digest followed by multi element ICP-AES spectrometry (MEICP61). Gold was analysed by 30g fire assay method Au-AA25. Sb ore grade was analysed by fused disc XRF (XRF15b & c) (refer to ALS assay codes). • Certified reference materials and blanks were inserted at a rate of >5% at the appropriate locations. Coarse and pulp duplicates were requested at >5%. All QAQC fall within the accepted limits. • The assay methods employed are considered appropriate for total analysis
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.	<u>Soil Sampling</u> • Laboratory results have been reviewed by the Exploration Manager. • Significant intersections are reviewed by the Exploration Manager. • Commercial laboratory certificates and digital data were supplied by ALS and uploaded to mining software. <u>Reverse Circulation Drilling</u> • Laboratory results have been reviewed by the Exploration Manager. • Significant intersections are reviewed by the Exploration Manager.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• No twin holes were drilled. • Commercial laboratory certificates and digital data were supplied by ALS and uploaded to mining software. • Industry standard QAQC reported within acceptable limits.
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.	<u>Soil Sampling</u> • Samples were located using a handheld GPS with an accuracy of +-5m <u>Reverse Circulation Drilling</u> • Preliminary collar positions were located by handheld GPS • Drill holes collars were surveyed with a total station RTK GPS by licenced surveyors. • All locations are reported in GDA94 MGA Zone 56. • Down hole surveys were completed with Reflex EZ-Track tool at 30m intervals.
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	<u>Soil Sampling</u> • Samples were spaced at 25m X 50m <u>Reverse Circulation Drilling</u> • The holes drilled were for exploration purposes and were not drilled on a grid pattern. • Drill hole spacing is considered appropriate for exploration purposes. • The data spacing, distribution and geological understanding is not currently sufficient for the estimation of mineral resource estimation. • Unmineralised samples were composited together into 4m composite samples. Samples containing visible alteration and mineralisation were sampled per metre. On resampling of composite samples was required.
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.	<u>Soil Sampling</u> • N/A <u>Reverse Circulation Drilling</u> • Drill holes were designed to intersect the mineralised lodes approximately perpendicular to the strike and dip and are considered close to true width. • Drill hole orientation is not considered to have introduced any bias.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	<u>Soil Sampling</u> • Samples have been overseen by the Project Manager during transport from site to the assay laboratories. <u>Reverse Circulation Drilling</u> • Samples were bagged and sealed on site. • Samples have been overseen by the Project Manager during transport from site to the assay laboratories.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• No audits or reviews have been carried out at this point.

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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.	<u>Soil Sampling</u> • Soil sampling was conducted on EL9662 • EL9662 is 100% held by Lode Metals Pty Ltd. • Native title does not exist over EL9662 • All leases/tenements are in good standing <u>Reverse Circulation Drilling</u> • Soil sampling was conducted on EL9662 • EL9662 is 100% held by Lode Metals Pty Ltd. • Native title does not exist over EL9662 • All leases/tenements are in good standing
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Extremely limited historic rock and soil sampling.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting andstyle of mineralisation.	• EL9662 falls within the southern portion of the New England Orogen (NEO). EL9662 hosts numerous antimony and gold occurrences. The Magwood and Rock Abbey mineralisation is very similar and is likely to be orogenic related and similar to other orogenic systems in the area such as Hillgrove locate 40km to the SW.
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 drillholes, including, easting and northing, elevation or RL, dip andazimuth, down hole length, interception depth and hole length. • If the exclusion of this information isjustified the Competent Personshould clearly explain why this is the case.	<u>Reverse Circulation Drilling</u> • See tables containing relevant drill collar details and intercept depths and grades in the body of this report. • The general orientation of the mineralisation intersected at Rock Abbey is WSW-ENE. • Only drill assays from meaningful mineralised intercepts are included in the tables. A meaningful intercept is generally determined have grade >0.02% Sb.
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.	<u>Reverse Circulation Drilling</u> • Unmineralised RC samples were composited together into 4m composite samples. Samples containing any visible alteration or mineralisation were sampled per metre. • No grade capping has been applied. • No metal equivalent figures have been calculated.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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').	Reverse Circulation Drilling • The azimuth of all RC drill holes were oriented approximately perpendicular to the strike direction of the mineralisation, that being approximately perpendicular to the WSW-ENE mineralisation strike. • Down hole and estimated true width intercepts are included in the body of this report.
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 plans and sections.	• Refer to plans and sections within this report.
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 exploration results discussed in this report are included in the tables and figures associated with this report. • Exploration results previously reported in LDR ASX announcements are listed at the end of this report.
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.*	• Given the early stage of exploration with EL9662 there is no other relevant exploration data to report.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Soil sampling is ongoing. • A deep soil augur sampling program has been completed infilling soil sample traverses that showed the most anomalous Sb grades at Magwood as discussed in the body of this report. • Further exploration drilling is planned

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