DRILLING RESULTS STRENGTHENS IOCG MODEL AT THREE SAINTS PROJECT, CHILE

Assay results validate key alteration–mineralisation relationship and provide new vectors for exploration targeting

HIGHLIGHTS

Three Saints Project

- **Assays received for L3SDD004 confirm the IOCG-style deposit model at Three Saints Project**
- **Positive correlation between iron content and the presence of sulphides aligns with IOCG hydrothermal mineral assemblage**
- **Copper-sulphides are linked to magnetite bearing mineralisation, associated with the main actinolite-biotite and sodic-calcic (skarn) hydrothermal alteration within the tonalite intrusive**
- **Anomalous copper and cobalt values in previously identified skarn intercept, provides a significant vector for ongoing exploration**

Los Loros Project

- **Drilling at Los Loros has been postponed due to current El Nino weather conditions. Drilling will start once road access is restored**
- **Los Loros remains a highly prospective opportunity with five new copper & gold targets identified at the Águila prospect in May 2026, following the IP + MT and Magnetometry surveys confirming the potential for a fully preserved, close to surface, porphyry system with targets from 150m depth up to 800m**
- **Recent acquisition of Pacífico Cu-Mo-Au Porphyry Project provides LSR with a strategic low-cost entry into a potentially large-scale copper system, further strengthening the Company's growing Chilean copper portfolio alongside its emerging Los Loros and Three Saints projects**

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Lodestar Minerals Limited ("LSR" or "the Company") (ASX: LSR) is pleased to announce the receipt of final assay results for the second diamond drill hole, L3SDD004, completed to a final depth of 611.10m at the Three Saints IOCG Project in the Coastal Cordillera of the Atacama region in Chile.

The geochemical response observed in the hole coincides with zones of sulphide mineralisation and hydrothermal alteration identified by geological logging. These mineralisation and alteration relationships are consistent with the regional geological setting and with alteration styles recognised in IOCG systems elsewhere in the Chilean Coastal Cordillera IOCG belt.

Importantly, L3SDD004 provides additional geological and geochemical information beneath the project's extensive cover; increasing confidence in the interpretation of the concealed hydrothermal system and providing new vectors for the next phase of exploration.

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Management Commentary

Commenting on the confirmation of mineralisation, Lodestar CEO & Executive Director Coraline Blaud said: "*The Three Saints drilling program has delivered an encouraging geological outcome, identifying a previously untested, concealed IOCG-style hydrothermal system. The first two drill holes confirmed copper-gold mineralisation and a strong alteration assemblage consistent with an IOCG system.*

Importantly, the second hole intersected skarn alteration accompanied by cobalt mineralisation, providing an important geological vector towards potentially more favourable host rocks. This is an exciting development, and we now have a clearer understanding of the system and the geological controls that will help guide the next phase of exploration at Three Saints. "

L3SDD004: REVIEW OF RESULTS

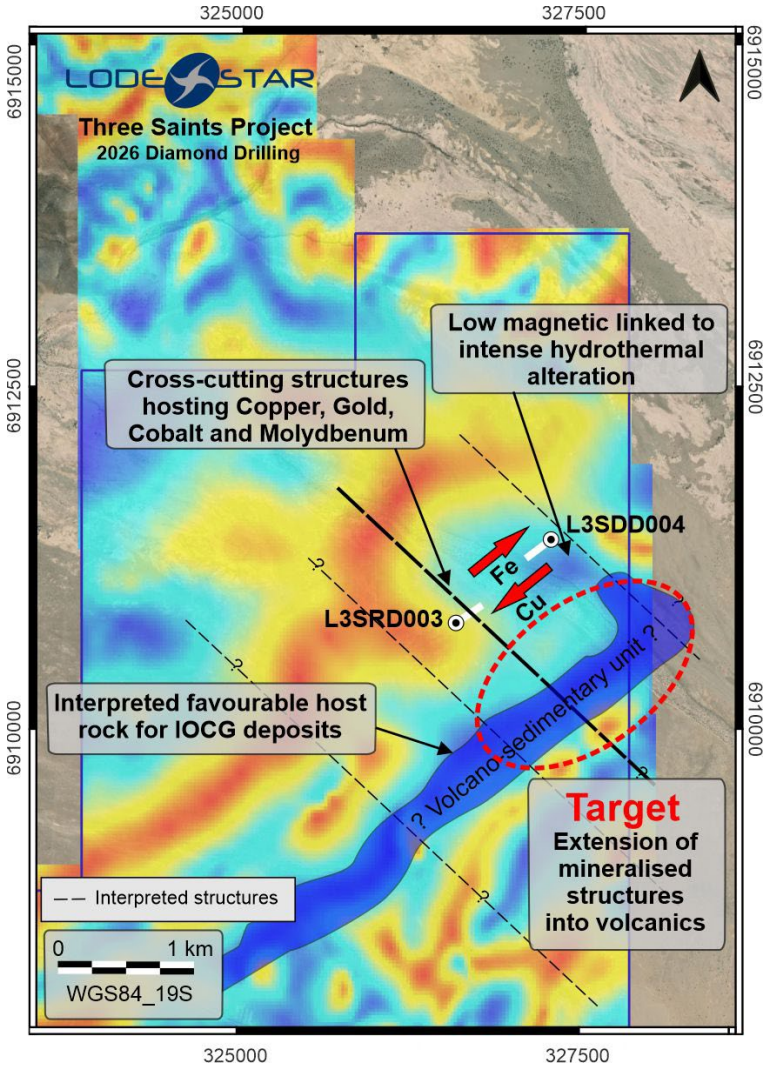

Figure 1: Plan view of the Three Saints drilling and interpreted results

Diamond drill hole L3SDD004 (-75 degree inclination) reached final depth of 611.10m. Geological logging has been completed and assay results have now been received, allowing the geological observations made during core logging to be compared directly with the geochemical response.

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The assays received from hole L3SDD004 confirm the sulphide mineralisation identified during geological logging, with several copper-bearing intervals identified throughout the hole. The mineralised segments are characterised by pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralisation spatially associated with magnetite veins and breccias and biotite-actinolite alteration, locally accompanied by albite and scapolite (Figure 3). Additionally, the hydrothermal breccia intercepted close to the EOH, between 568m and 570.26m, previously recognised as a **skarn alteration assemblage**, yielded anomalous high values of Cu and Co (max values of **1314 ppm Cu and 404 ppm Co**). This mineralisation is related to a fine sulphide dissemination within a strong sodic-calcic alteration of garnet and epidote (retrograde) within the tonalite intrusive (Figure 3). **This mineral-package requires the presence of carbonatic fluids, which cannot be provided by the tonalite (intrusive host rock), and this could indicate proximity to a volcano-sedimentary basin.** Skarn alteration, including abundant garnet-pyroxene-actinolite as the main alteration facies, have been extensively recognised in the Candelaria deposit and Punta del Cobre district as directly related to the copper mineralisation. The regional comparison is provided for geological context only and does not imply that Three Saints has comparable mineralisation, scale, grade, resources or economic potential.

Mineralised intersections in hole L3SDD004 comprise 4.30 m @ 0.12% CuEq[1] from 333.0 m, including 1.42 m @ 0.25% CuEq[1] from 333.00; 14.82m @ 0.10% CuEq[1] from 404.40 m, including 1.0 m @ 0.43% CuEq[1] from 407.0 m (Table 2). The repeated association between elevated copper values with magnetite and actinolite–biotite alteration provides further support for the interpretation of an IOCG-style hydrothermal system at Three Saints.

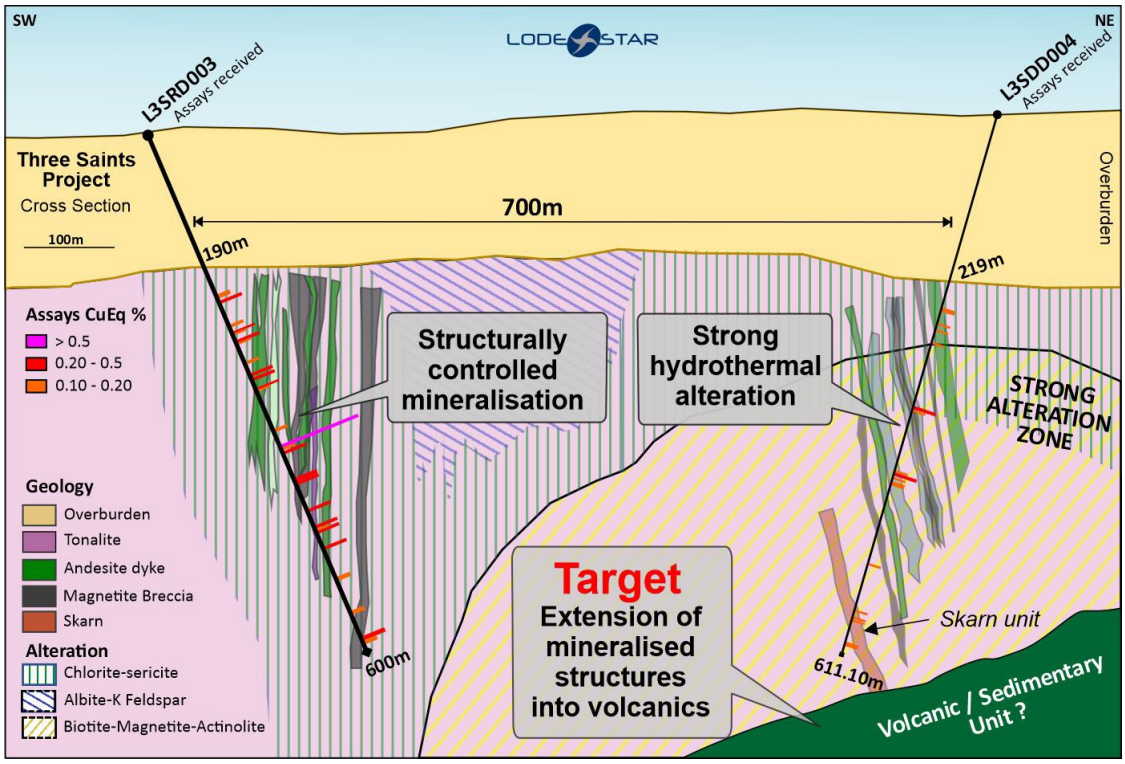

Figure 2: Cross section of drill hole L3SRD003 & L3SDD004 showing CuEq [1]% in relation to the geological interpretation.

[1] See Appendix 1 for CuEq formula

Table 1: Collar table

Hole ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Grid ID	Azi	Dip	End of Hole (m)	Comments
L3SRD003	326552	6910775	220	WGS84_19S	55	-70	600	Completed
L3SDD004	327253	6911371	230	WGS84_19S	235	-75	611.10	Completed

Table 2: Significant intercepts. All assays above 0.1% CuEq[2] and greater than 1m apparent thickness with a maximum dilution of 4m are reported in the table (NA = Not Assayed).

Hole ID	From	To	Interval[3]	Au g/t	Cu ppm	Co ppm	Mo ppm	CuEq %[4]
L3SRD004	221.00	223.00	2.00	NA	1064	86	2	0.14
L3SRD004	333.00	337.30	4.30	0.01	765	75	8	0.12
Inc	**333.00**	**334.42**	**1.42**	0.01	**2020**	78	3	**0.25**
L3SRD004	404.40	419.22	14.82	0.01	483	97	3	0.10
Inc	**407.00**	**408.00**	**1.00**	**0.09**	**2901**	**120**	3	**0.43**
L3SRD004	508.00	510.00	2.00	0.01	3	266	6	0.12
L3SRD004	568.00	572.00	4.00	0.01	359	256	9	0.15
L3SRD004	598.00	600.00	2.00	NA	165	272	3	0.13

GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

Hole L3SDD004 was collared approximately 1km north-east of L3SRD003, (see Figure 1 and 2, Table 1), aiming to evaluate the "demagnetisation" geophysical anomaly (low magnetic – blue shade on Figure 1) and crosscutting the regional NW-SE structural regional trend. **Both holes proved that the annular-shaped negative magnetic anomaly was related to hydrothermal alteration associated with fault-veins systems** fully developed within a tonalite igneous rock. Along with the hydrothermal alteration, IOCG-style mineralisation was defined with sulphides (chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite) intimately related to hydrothermal magnetite; a key feature to classify IOCG mineralisation in addition to the alteration assemblage, which included actinolite-biotite, albite-potassic feldspar, epidote-chlorite and garnet-pyroxene as sodic-calcic expression.

From core logging, chalcopyrite and pyrite were the most recognised sulphide phases, additionally molybdenite and pyrrhotite were relevant especially in hole L3SRD003. Visual contents of iron, copper and molybdenum were confirmed by the assays. Furthermore, assays also yielded gold anomalies, which were associated mostly with quartz veins, and high cobalt values related to iron hydrothermal injection (magnetite), especially relevant in hole L3SDD004 (404 ppm Co, 569-570.26m).

The greater intensity of the hydrothermal alteration in the host rock to the east, with higher Fe-Co and lower Cu content/occurrences is consistent with the proximity of a feeder (fault conduit) of the hydrothermal system. In IOCG deposits, Fe-bearing mineral phases are more related to the early/high temperature mineral stage, whereas Cu usually precipitates in the intermediate-late stage, at lower temperatures compared with the Fe-rich assemblages.

[2] See Appendix 1 for CuEq formula
[3] Apparent thickness
[4] See Appendix 1 for CuEq formula

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The combined knowledge of structural and mineralogical evidence from core logging, chemical assays, and geophysical response allows us to significantly update the understanding of the Three Saints IOCG project. To maximise the opportunities to find a mineralised orebody, the targeting now consists of extending the mineralised structures identified in the two holes, not just at depth, but laterally, with the aim to crosscut these feeder structures within the most mineralisation-receptive volcano-sedimentary rock units that exist in the area. The alteration mineral assemblage and mineralisation identified in hole L3SRD003 and L3SDD004, provides encouraging evidence to pursue further exploration at Three Saints.

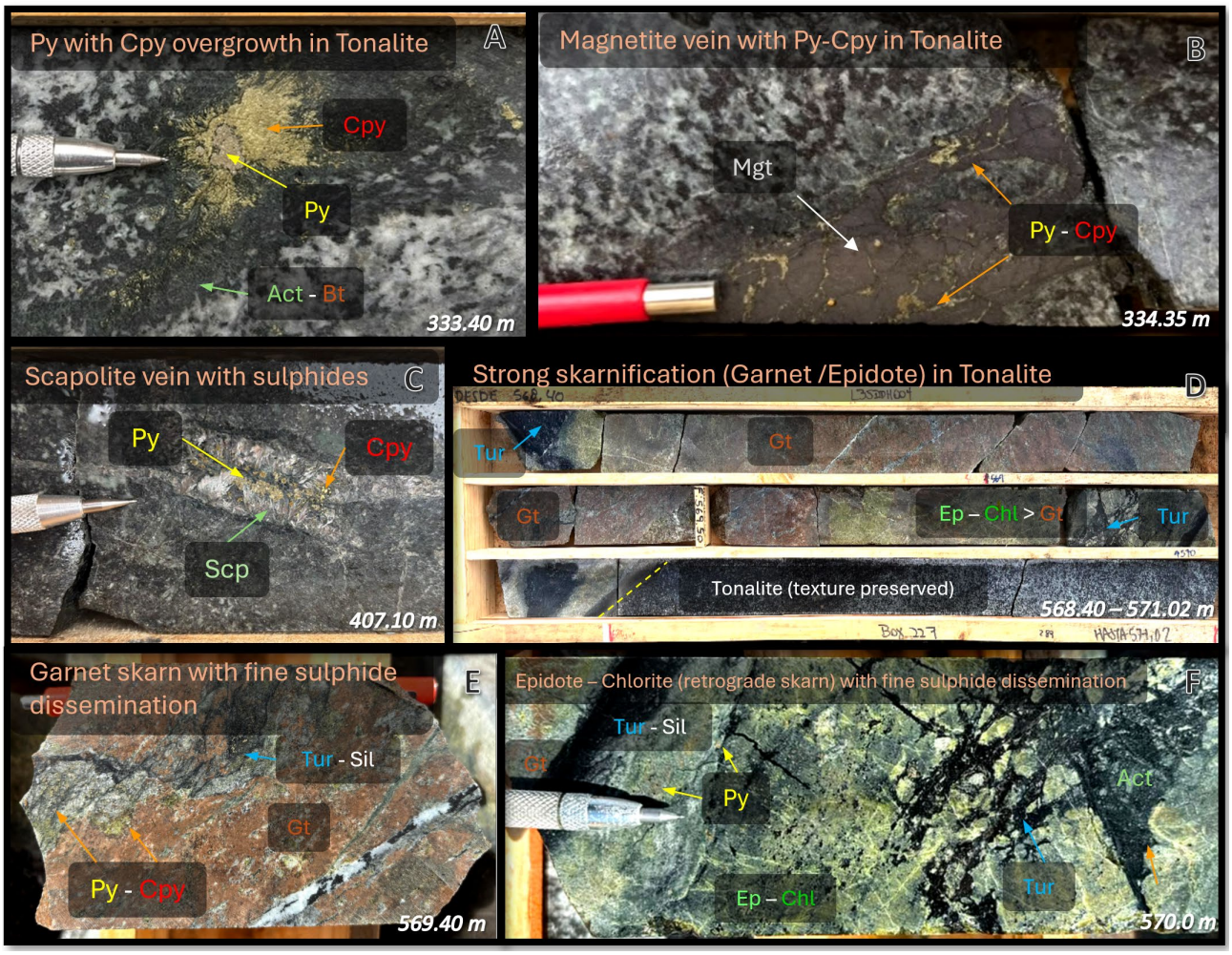

Figure 3 : Representative alteration and mineralisation styles observed in L3SDD004: (A) Pyrite (Py) with chalcopyrite (Cpy) overgrowth developed within actinolite (Act) -biotite (Bt) alteration in tonalite showing sulphide growth (333.40 m); (B) Magnetite (Mgt)- rich vein carrying pyrite (Py) - chalcopyrite (Cpy) occurring as a fracture infill and fine dissemination in tonalite (334.35 m); (C) Scapolite (Scp)- bearing vein with pyrite (Py) – chalcopyrite (Cpy). Sulphides concentrate along the vein margin, tonalite host (407.10 m); (D) Strong calc-silicate/skarn replacement of tonalite, characterised by pervasive garnet (Gt) with epidote (Ep) - chlorite (Chl) retrograde overprinting, limited by tourmaline (Tur) - silica (Sil) border; original tonalite textures are locally preserved (568.4 -570m); (E) Garnet-rich skarn with fine pyrite (Py) – chalcopyrite (Cpy) dissemination, narrow microfractures, locally associate with tourmaline - silica alteration (569.40 m); and (F) retrograde epidote (Ep) – chlorite (Chl) skarn with fine sulphide dissemination and local actinolite-tourmaline breccia development illustrating a later lower-temperature overprint on the earlier calcic-silicate assemblage.

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FUTURE WORK ON THE THREE SAINTS PROJECT

With assay results now integrated with the geological logging of L3SRD003 and L3SDD004, the next phase of work will focus on reprocessing, reinterpreting and calibrating the existing geophysical datasets using the newly defined alteration and mineralisation signatures as geological constraints.

The recurring association between copper-bearing sulphides, magnetite, and the actinolite-biotite and skarn hydrothermal alterations provide an important vector for refining the interpretation of the structural architecture of the Three Saints system. The revised geophysical interpretation will focus on the extension of the mineralised structures previously identified in drill core, aiming for its interaction with the volcano-sedimentary country rocks.

This integrated geological, geochemical and geophysical interpretation is planned as part of the exploration program and will be used to prioritise the new exploration targets and define potential peripheral vectors for the future drilling at Three Saints.

LOS LOROS DRILLING UPDATE

The Los Loros drilling program has been delayed following the severe El Nino weather events that recently affected Chile's northern regions. These floods damaged the main access roads, which currently prevents the safe passage of heavy machinery. The Government is currently undertaking repairs to public road infrastructure in the affected areas. The drilling will commence once access has been reinstated.

Figure 4. Los Loros Project main access route through Quebrada Santa Gracia, showing the affected section of the road following recent anomalous rainfall events.

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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, the Three Saints IOCG, and the newly acquired Pacifico Cu-Mo-Au projects in Chile, the 100% owned Ned's Creek Gold and Earaheedy projects in Western Australia, and the Virgin Mountain HREE project in USA (Figure 5).

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 5: 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, and fairly represents, information compiled by Coraline Blaud, CEO & Executive Director, 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.

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APPENDIX 1: COPPER EQUIVALENT FORMULA FOR THREE SAINTS PROJECT

Copper Equivalent Formula = Cu % + Mo % x 6.321 + Au g/t * 1.000 + Co % x 4.040

Copper Equivalent calculation derived from the following parameters:

Metal prices in USD: Cu = $6.3025/lb, Mo = $40.02/lb, Au = $4,261.0/t.oz , Co = $56,290/t (Metal prices 9th June 2026)

There is no current metallurgical test work on the Three Saints Project, metallurgical recoveries are based on deposits with similar geological setting and mineralisation type in Chile:

Lundin Mining Corporation reported on their Technical Report for the Candelaria Copper Mining Complex, Chile dated 22nd February 2023, average recoveries of 93% copper and 72% gold. The Candelaria Mine is an IOCG-style ore body with mineralisation and alteration assemblage similar to the ones observed at the Three Saints Project.

Hot Chili reported their PFS on ASX Announcement date 27th March 2025 about their Costa Fuego Cu-Au Project average recoveries of 86% Cu and 70% Molybdenum.

Mantoverde IOCG mine, owned by Capstone Copper, is a Cu-Co IOCG system in the Coastal region of Chile, with a similar mineralisation than Three Saints are developing a cobalt recovery circuit but has not published cobalt recovery percentages. For Three Saints, a conservative recovery of 50% was assumed.

Three Saints copper equivalent formula is based on the recoveries from the Candelaria deposit metallurgical studies for 93% copper and 72% gold recoveries; the molybdenum recoveries are based on Costa Fuego recovery of 70%; and cobalt with a recovery of 50%.

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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 drilling of L3SDD004 was diamond drilled from surface. • The bedrock was entirely diamond drilled in HQ size. • The core was cut in half using an automatic core saw, and one half of the core was sent for assays. The sample length varied from 30cm until 2.6m length, varying following lithological contact and visible mineralisation. • The half core was crushed and pulverised to a size of 140 microns • Industry standards and blanks were used on a ratio of 1:25. • The entire bedrock half core samples were assayed by ICP-OES for 36 elements (Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb. S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Te, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr), and selected samples were sent to fire assays (30g) for gold. Samples for gold fire assays were sent on visual clues: quartz veins, rich in magnetite.
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 drilled using PQ diamond drilling to go through the overburden, and then reduced to HQ drilling once in bedrock all the way until the end of hole. • The hole was surveyed with a gyroscope every 10m. • 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 (219.2m) until the end of hole by reconciling against driller depth blocks, production plods and visual inspection. • Core recoveries typically were above 90% in bedrock • Returned assays from the laboratory showed no sampling bias nor perturbance due to recovery issues.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the*	• 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 was then transported to La Serena for detailed geological logging as well as sampling and cutting.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	relevant intersections logged.	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• The PQ diamond drilling in the overburden has core recovery which has not been sampled. • The HQ diamond drill core was cut in half and then send to the laboratory for analysis. • For laboratory analysis, samples were collected over intervals ranging from 30 cm to 2.58 m, with shorter intervals taken in areas of greater geological interest. The average sampling interval throughout the drill hole was approximately 2 meters downhole thickness. • The entire drill core was transported to the AGS laboratory in Coquimbo, where the cutting and sampling process was carried out under the supervision of a Lodestar Minerals geologist.
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.*	• During this campaign, blanks and standards were inserted at a rate of 1:25. The standards and blanks were checked for standard deviation, and their level of accuracy was considered accurate. • No duplicate samples were used for this first pass of assays.
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.*	• Sampling was based on detailed geological observations from LSR geology team. Sampling criteria and selection were internally validated by Senior Geo (Exploration Manager). No external personnel have been involved at this stage. • No twin holes done in this maiden drilling campaign. • Sampling procedures, Laboratory protocols and assays certificates, are kept in LSR Data Room No adjustment or corrections were applied to the data
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 was 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*	• Drillhole's locations are set to test the geophysical anomaly. • The data spacing is insufficient to establish geological and grade continuity to establish a mineral resource estimate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• No sampling compositing was 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 mineralized 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.*	• The entire drill core was transported to the AGS laboratory in Coquimbo, where the cutting and sampling process was carried out under the supervision of a Lodestar Minerals geologist.
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 and L3SDD004 are the first drill holes historically known to be drilled in the area. These holes 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, because of destruction of the original magmatic magnetite (homogeneously distributed in granitoid bodies) due intense hydrothermal alteration.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level - elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• See table 1 and 2 in the main text and Appendix 1.

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 weighting or upper/lower cuts apply. All results above 0.1% CuEq including all results above 0.1 g/t Au and 0.1% Cu have been reported.
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 and L3SDD004 drill core 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*	• Plan holes, maps and photos have been included in the body of the report.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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 geological re-logging of hole L3SRD003, integrating available assay results. • Integration of L3SDDH004 assays results with geological information from logging and interpretation. • Reprocessing and reinterpretation of existing magnetometry surveys to refine structural control and identify prospective hydrothermal corridors, favorable lithological contact and magnetite-rich alteration domains. • Integration of geological, geochemical and geophysical datasets to priorities then next exploration targets and guide to potential future drilling.

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