ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

12 June 2026

THREE SAINTS DRILLING CONFIRMS IOCG MINERALISING SYSTEM; GEOPHYSICS TO TARGET HIGHER-GRADE CORE

Copper associated with gold, cobalt and molybdenum in multiple mineralisation events

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Assays received for L3SRD003 confirms the potential of Three Saints Project for IOCG-style mineralisation**
- **Presence of anomalous copper, gold, cobalt, and molybdenum mineralisation with grades up to 0.77% Cu, 0.38 g/t Au, 449ppm Co and 190 ppm Mo.**
- **Multiple mineralisation events identified from the mineralisation assemblage:**
  - **Copper + Gold + Iron +/- cobalt: IOCG-Style structure**
  - **Copper + Molybdenum in quartz : Metasomatic event**
  - **Gold +/- cobalt in quartz: late-stage veins**
- **Mineralisation is structurally controlled with multiple anomalous copper and gold intervals disseminated through the hole from 197m through to EOH (600m) depth, where the hole finished in mineralisation**
- **Footprint of the system is already demonstrated over more than 1.6km wide, remaining open in all directions within this target area, both laterally as well as at depth demonstrating the potential for a large mineralised system**
- **Next steps will involve re-processing the geophysical magnetic survey using the newly acquired drilling data as calibration to focus on targeting the core of the mineralisation**

Lodestar Minerals Limited ("LSR" or "the Company") (ASX: LSR) is pleased to announce receipt of assay results for the first diamond hole, L3SRD003, completed at the Three Saints IOCG Project in the Coastal Cordillera of Chile have confirmed the previously reported visual mineralisation. The assays have demonstrated the presence of copper, gold, cobalt, and molybdenum mineralisation across multiple mineralised events related to IOCG and hydrothermal style mineralisation.

Commenting on the confirmation of mineralisation, Lodestar CEO & Executive Director Coraline Blaud said

"We are highly encouraged that the assay results have confirmed the visual mineralisation observed in hole L3SRD003. As the first drill hole completed at the Three Saints Project, it has provided a strong indication of the project's prospectivity and the potential scale of the mineralising system.

Importantly, the assays confirm the presence of gold and cobalt associated with copper and iron; a geochemical signature consistent with IOCG-style mineralisation. In addition, the results have identified further mineralising events associated with silica-rich veins carrying gold with variable copper and molybdenum, highlighting the complexity and fertility of the system. Consistent with our visual observations, mineralisation in this hole appears to be largely structurally controlled. Encouragingly, multiple intervals of significant mineralisation have been intersected throughout the hole, demonstrating the persistence of mineralising processes across a substantial vertical extent.

These results provide increased confidence in the exploration potential of Three Saints and support our ongoing efforts to refine the geological model. Our next steps will focus on reviewing and reinterpreting the available geophysical datasets against the new drillhole-derived geological information, with the objective of better defining the controls on mineralisation and targeting the core of the system for the next drilling campaign."

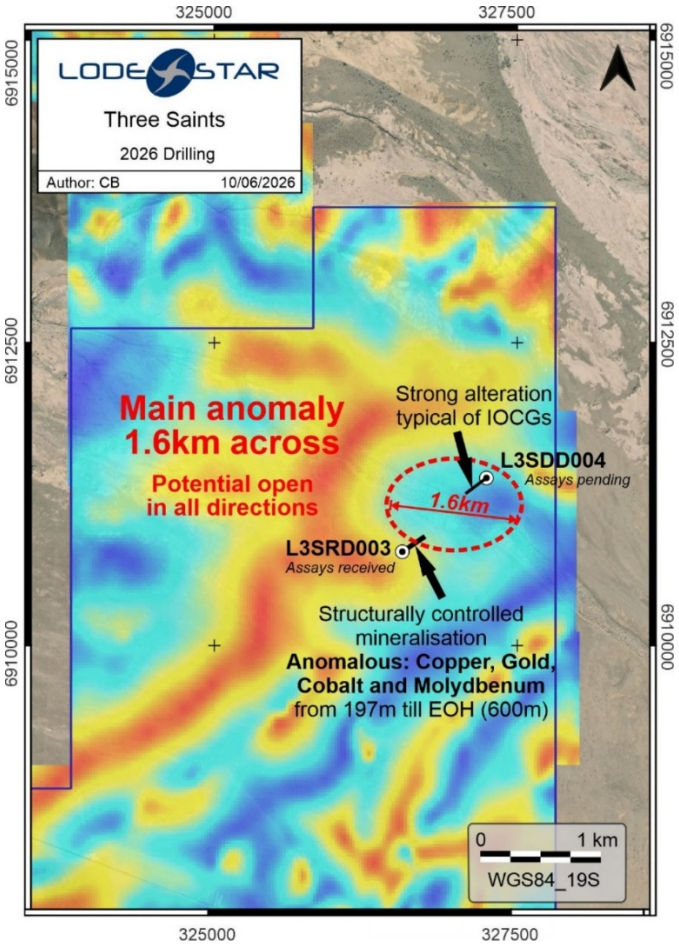

Figure 1: Plan view of the Three Saints maiden drilling

Review of the assays

The assays received for hole L3SRD003 confirm the sulphide mineralisation recognised in the core logging with the first signs of anomalous copper mineralisation starting at 196m depth (2m @ 0.12% CuEq[1] from 196m[2]) and observed all the way until the end of hole (600 m) (2m @ 0.11% CuEq[1] from 596m) (Table 2).

[1] See Appendix 1: CuEq formula (includes Cu, Au, Mo and Co grades)
[2] All mineralisation interval reported are apparent thickness (down the hole).

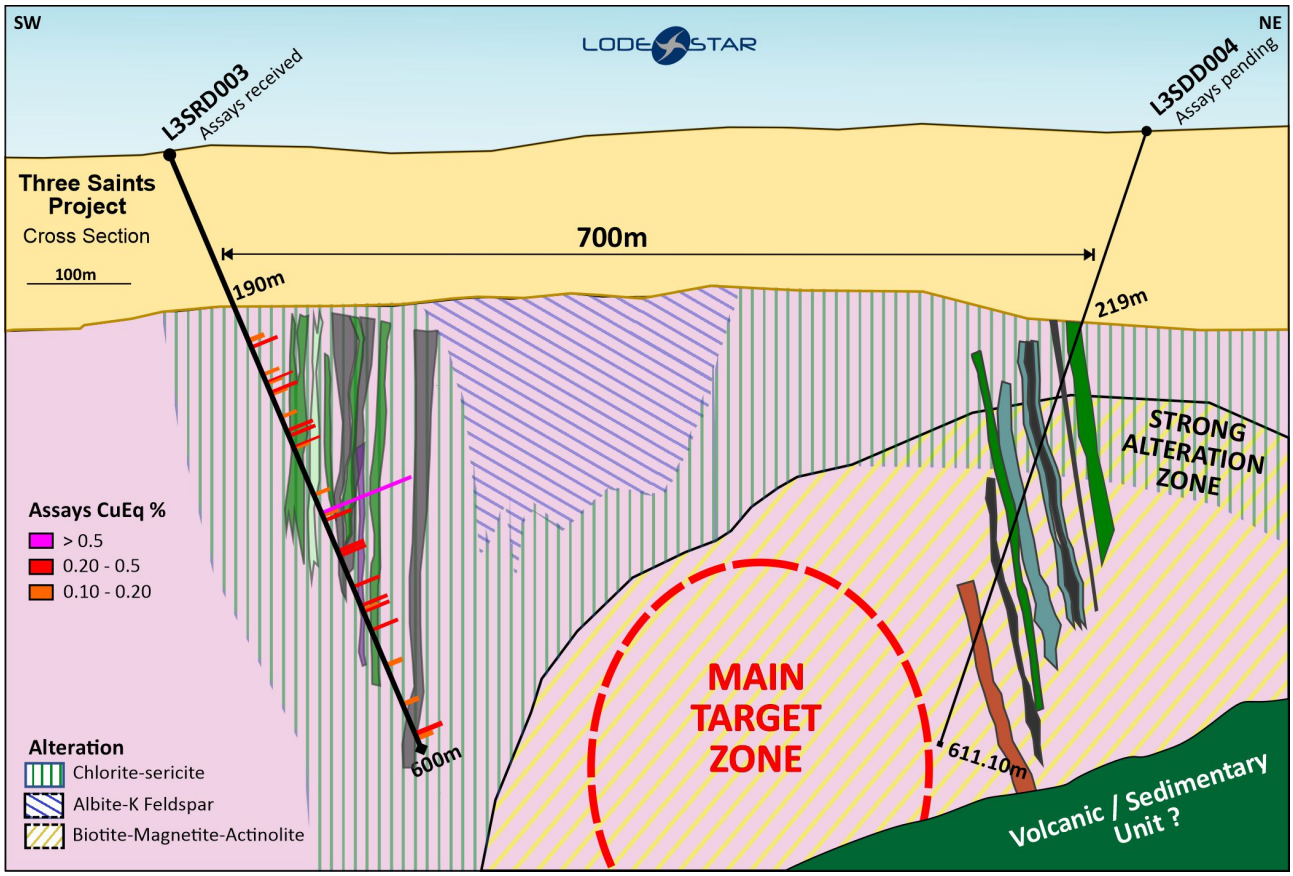

Figure 2: Cross section of hole L3SRD003 and L3SDD004 displaying the CuEq % assays (see Appendix 1 for CuEq formula)

Multiple peaks of mineralisation, identified as sets of narrow structural corridors in the tonalite, veins/veinlets and hydrothermal breccias, were recognised by copper, gold, cobalt and molybdenum anomalous values, associated with mineralisation of chalcopyrite-pyrite in close relationship with magnetite, which corresponds to an IOCG-style mineral assemblage with grades up to **0.55% CuEq[3] (0.61m @ 0.4% Cu and 0.15 g/t Au)** (Table 2) displaying that style of mineralisation.

Additionally, the silica-rich veins which include variable amounts of coarse chalcopyrite, pyrite and molybdenite were also confirmed by the assays with additional credits of gold and cobalt such as **0.42m @ 1.18% CuEq[3] from 373.27m (0.77% Cu and 0.38 g/t Au) (Figure 3**).

It also appears that cobalt can be associated with multiple events including the silica-rich veins as well as with pyrrhotite and magnetite towards the end of hole, which is more typical of IOCG-style mineralisation such as **2m @ 0.11% CuEq[3] from 596m (623 ppm Cu and 103 ppm Co)**.

The frequency and width of the mineralised structural corridors can be monitored by the distribution of the iron content at depth, highlighting the addition of hydrothermal magnetite, as a proxy of the intensity of the IOCG event.

The assays confirm the existence of an IOCG-style mineral assemblage, in combination with late-magmatic/metasomatic veining events cross-cutting the IOCG mineralisation.

[3] See Appendix 1: CuEq formula (includes Cu, Au, Mo and Co grades)

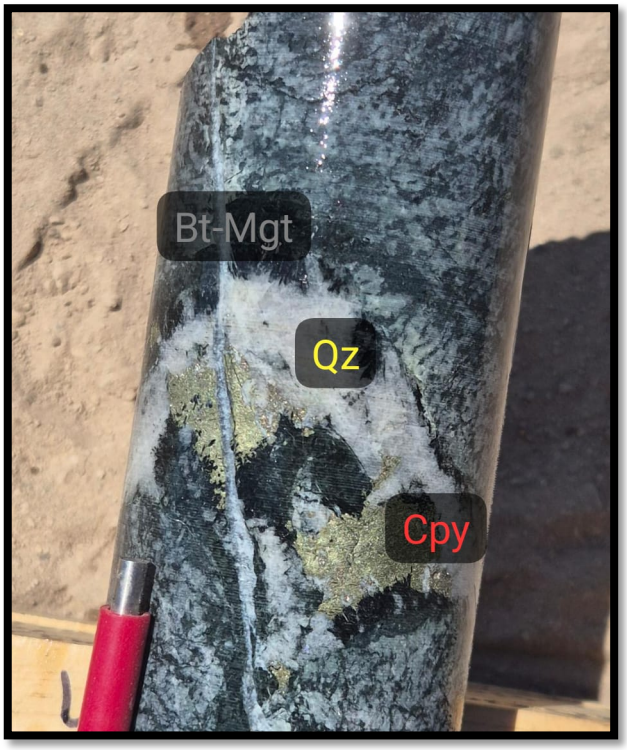

Figure 3: Photo of L3SRD003 HQ diamond drill core. Blebs of massive chalcopyrite (Cpy) within a quartz (Qtz) vein with biotite-magnetite (Bt-Mgt) alteration halo, 373.50m depth, Sample interval 373.27-373.69m, 0.42m @ 0.77% Cu & 0.38g/t Au (Table 2).

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

Discussion

The widespread occurrence of IOCG-style mineralisation throughout the 600m hole, together with the presence of magnetite-rich alteration, copper-gold-cobalt mineralisation and multiple hydrothermal events, suggests L3SRD003 has intersected the outer portions of a large and fertile mineralising system. Importantly, the main part of the geophysical and alteration anomaly remain untested, providing a clear vector towards the interpreted core of the system where higher-grade and potentially more continuous mineralisation may occur.

Importantly, the mineralised footprint is associated with a geophysical anomaly extending over more than 1.6km in width, highlighting the significant scale potential of the project. The broad distribution of mineralisation encountered in this maiden drill hole suggests that the system remains open and provides considerable scope to vector towards higher-grade zones and the potential core of the mineralised system.

While the initial drilling program was designed as a first-pass test of the target, the results have successfully confirmed the presence of a mineralised system and provide a strong foundation for ongoing exploration aimed at identifying the most prospective zones within the project area.

Table 2: Significant assays. All assays above 0.1% CuEq are reported in the table (NA = Not Assayed). See Appendix 1 for CuEq formula – includes Cu, Au, Mo and Co values. Intervals are downhole length (apparent thickness).

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Cu ppm	Au g/t	Co ppm	Mo ppm	CuEq %
L3SRD003	196.00	198.00	2.00	**1023**	*NA*	34	1	0.12
L3SRD003	204.00	204.43	0.43	325	**0.20**	26	1	**0.24**
L3SRD003	204.43	204.73	0.30	511	0.08	30	1	0.14
L3SRD003	231.59	232.36	0.77	487	**0.12**	30	2	0.18
L3SRD003	**239.50**	**240.11**	**0.61**	**3902**	**0.15**	29	2	**0.55**
L3SRD003	241.61	242.00	0.39	**1281**	0.05	27	3	0.19
L3SRD003	250.00	251.00	1.00	**2074**	0.06	43	2	**0.29**
L3SRD003	252.24	252.57	0.33	996	*NA*	46	1	0.12
L3SRD003	275.36	275.74	0.38	104	0.09	39	2	0.12
L3SRD003	289.00	290.00	1.00	**1477**	0.05	69	2	**0.23**
L3SRD003	290.00	290.75	0.75	372	0.05	37	3	0.10
L3SRD003	294.53	295.19	0.66	**1434**	0.05	40	2	**0.21**
L3SRD003	304.95	305.39	0.44	**2226**	0.05	47	3	**0.29**
L3SRD003	305.39	306.57	1.18	**1596**	*NA*	47	4	0.18
L3SRD003	314.00	316.00	2.00	886	*NA*	35	3	0.10
L3SRD003	353.14	354.09	0.95	242	0.01	**165**	**55**	0.14
L3SRD003	**373.27**	**373.69**	**0.42**	**7734**	**0.38**	56	1	**1.18**
L3SRD003	373.69	374.45	0.76	**1109**	*NA*	45	3	0.13
L3SRD003	379.00	379.23	0.23	**1860**	0.02	29	2	**0.22**
L3SRD003	410.37	412.06	1.69	4	0.03	**449**	12	**0.22**
L3SRD003	413.80	414.12	0.32	15	**0.17**	**92**	5	**0.21**
L3SRD003	445.84	446.17	0.33	**1704**	0.04	57	1	**0.23**
L3SRD003	466.70	467.00	0.30	87	**0.28**	32	7	**0.31**
L3SRD003	468.00	468.32	0.32	62	0.02	33	**190**	0.16
L3SRD003	468.32	468.77	0.45	583	0.03	39	4	0.11
L3SRD003	468.77	469.00	0.23	**1754**	0.06	73	4	**0.27**
L3SRD003	489.65	490.00	0.35	**2030**	*NA*	41	**165**	**0.32**
L3SRD003	524.00	526.00	2.00	**1018**	0.02	33	4	0.14
L3SRD003	543.00	543.32	0.32	644	0.02	34	3	0.10
L3SRD003	564.00	564.38	0.38	**1462**	0.03	51	3	**0.20**
L3SRD003	594.00	595.00	1.00	**2241**	0.04	65	2	**0.29**
L3SRD003	596.00	598.00	2.00	623	0.01	**103**	2	0.11

Future work

Assay results from hole L3SDD004 are expected within the next month and will provide additional information to further refine the geological interpretation of the project. Upon receipt of these results, the Company intends to undertake a comprehensive reprocessing and reinterpretation of the existing magnetic geophysical dataset, incorporating the newly acquired geological, structural, mineralogical and geochemical information from the drilling program.

This integrated approach is expected to improve the Company's understanding of the geological architecture controlling mineralisation and assist in identifying the most favourable host lithologies and structural corridors. The refined interpretation will form the basis for the next phase of exploration and will be used to define higher-priority drill targets aimed at testing the core of the mineralising system in a follow-up drilling campaign.

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 HREE project in USA (Figure 4).

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 4 : Global map of Lodestar Projects

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

-ENDS-

Contacts

Coraline Blaud

CEO & Executive Director
info@lodestarminerals.com.au
+61 8 9435 3200

Media and Investor Relations:

Sam Burns
Six Degrees Investor Relations
+61 400 164 067

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. The information contained in this market announcement provided in respect of requirements under Listing Rule 5.12.2 to 5.12.7 is an accurate representation of the available data and studies for the project area.

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.

Appendix 1: CuEq 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%.

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 was done using a combination of RC and Diamond drilling. L3SRD003 had an RC pre-collar until 100m depth, then was diamond drilled using PQ and HQ rods until the EOH. L3SDD004 was diamond drilled from surface. • The bedrock was entirely diamond drilled in HQ size. • The corewas 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 switching 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*	• Core recovery was recorded from bedrock until the end of hole by reconciling against driller depth blocks, production plods and visual inspection.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 recoveries typically were above 90% in bedrock • Returned assays from the laboratory showed no sampling bias nor perturbance due 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 relevant intersections logged.*	• 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 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.*	• The PQ diamond drilling in the overburden has core recovery which has not been sampled. • The HQ diamond drill core in bedrock has not been sampled to date. • 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 was internally validated by Senior Geo (Expl Manager). No external personnel have been involved at this stage. • No twin holes done in this maiden drilling campaign. • Sampling procedures, Laboratory protocols

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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 applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill holes 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. • 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 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.*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	should be clearly stated.	
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 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 limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Plan holes, maps and photos have been included in the body of the 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 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 with assays • Integration of upcoming assays from hole L3SDDH004 to current model, and re-logging • Reprocessing of magnetometry survey, to evaluate existence of volcano-sedimentary units at depth.