ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

Lodestar Minerals Limited

ABN 32 127 026 528

CONTENTS

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

Highlights of Operations

- **Darwin & Three Saints Projects (Chile, IOCG, Copper-Gold)**
    - Option agreement secured over the highly prospective Darwin and Three Saints Projects in Chile.
    - Exceptional high-grade surface rock samples assays up to **247 g/t Au, 8.1% Cu, 66% Fe** confirmed.
    - Maiden 16-hole (2,026m) RC drilling program completed; assays confirm gold-copper mineralisation associated with IOCG-style systems.
    - Reconnaissance mapping, soil sampling and geophysics initiated across expanded tenement position.
- **Earaheedy Project (WA, Copper-Gold, 100%)**
    - Additional 2,206 geochemical soil samples defined three new copper targets at Anticline Prospect, supported by gravity and magnetic anomalies.
    - Gold anomaly of **43 ppb Au** identified.
    - Subsequent quarters focused on data integration and target definition for future drill testing.
- **Ned's Creek Project (WA, Gold–Base Metals, 100%)**
    - Four RC holes completed for a total of 954m returned no significant results.
- **Nicanor Project (Chile, IOCG, Copper-Gold)**
    - Earn-in agreement secured post year-end, expanding LSR's footprint in Chile's prolific IOCG belt.
    - Initial rock chip assays highlight significant copper and gold grades.
    - Agreement provides staged pathway to 100% ownership, subject to performance milestones.
- **Corporate**
    - Successfully raised ~$4.4 million across three placements to fund exploration activities.
    - Issued 25 million shares to Aeramentum Resources in consideration for Darwin option.
    - Significant Board renewal: **Ed Turner resigned as MD**; **Coraline Blaud appointed NED and Head of Exploration**; Chilean Technical Advisor engaged.

COMPANY PROJECTS

There have been numerous changes in the Company portfolio during the year. The current Western Australian projects include the 100% owned Earaheedy and Ned's Creek projects. Locations are shown in Figure 1. And in Chile the Darwin and Three Saints Projects, locations shown in Figure 2.

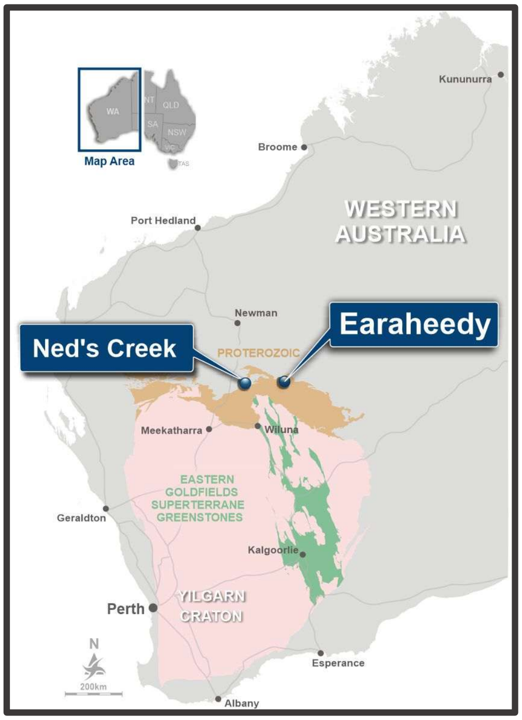

Figure 1: Lodestar's WA Project locations

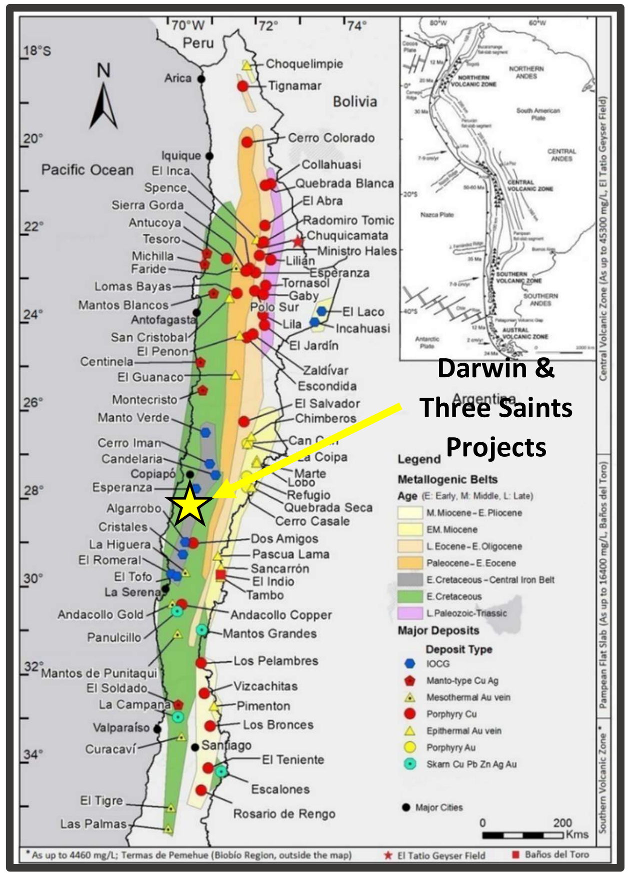

Figure 2: Chilean Projects location in relation to other IOCG and Porphyry deposits[1]

1. **Figure background extracted from Alam MA, Mukherjee A, Bhattacharya P & Bundschuh J (2023). An appraisal of the principal concerns and controlling factors for Arsenic contamination in Chile. Scientific Reports. 13. 10.1038/s41598-023-38437-7.**

Darwin & Three Saints Projects, Chile (Copper-Gold, IOCG – Porphyry Belt)

During the year, Lodestar secured and advanced the **Darwin Project**, located 75 km southwest of Copiapó, 600 km north of Santiago, in Chile's Region III, within one of the world's main IOCG belts (Figure 2). The option agreement with Aeramentum Resources delivered Lodestar immediate exposure to a highly prospective 3,100-hectare project, acquired on favourable non-cash contingent terms.

First pass rock chip sampling confirmed **very high-grade mineralisation**, including results up to **247 g/t Au, 229 g/t Au, 8.1% Cu, and 66% Fe** [(1)]. Alteration consistent with surface expressions of IOCG systems was identified. Drone aeromagnetic surveys delineated multiple coincident anomalies associated with these mineralised trends, defining clear drill-ready targets.

A **maiden RC drilling program** of 16 holes for 2,026 metres was completed in early 2025 (Figure 3 – 6 and Table 1 & 2). Assay results confirmed the presence of gold-copper mineralisation in quartz–calcite veins with continuity at depth. Best intercepts included:

- **8m @ 0.56 g/t Au** (LDARC009)
- 4m @ 0.39 g/t Au (LDARC014)
- **2m @ 0.48 g/t Au & 0.51% Cu** (LDARC007)
- **1m @ 0.68 g/t Au** (LDARC010)

Table 1: Significant Intercepts to date – Lower cut off 0.1 g/t Au and 0.1% Cu.

Hole ID	Depth From	Depth To	Interval	Au g/t	Cu %	
LDARC006	18	19	1	0.15		1m @ 0.15 g/t Au from 18m
LDARC007	**30**	**32**	**2**	**0.48**	**0.51**	**2m @ 0.48 g/t Au & 0.51% Cu from 30m**
LDARC007	63	64	1	0.10		1m @ 0.10 g/t Au from 63m
LDARC009	21	22	1	0.18		1m @ 0.18 g/t Au from 21m
LDARC009	**96**	**104**	**8**	**0.56**		**8m @ 0.56 g/t Au from 96m**
LDARC010	24	25	1	0.20		1m @ 0.20 g/t Au from 24m
LDARC010	**35**	**36**	**1**	**0.68**		**1m @ 0.68 g/t Au from 35m**
LDARC014	32	36	4	0.39		4m @ 0.39 g/t Au from 32m
LDARC015	53	55	2	0.20	0.1	2m @ 0.20 g/t Au & 0.10% Cu from 53m
LDARC016	14	15	1	0.43		1m @ 0.43 g/t Au from 14m

(1) As disclosed to the ASX in the annoncement dated 23 June 2025.

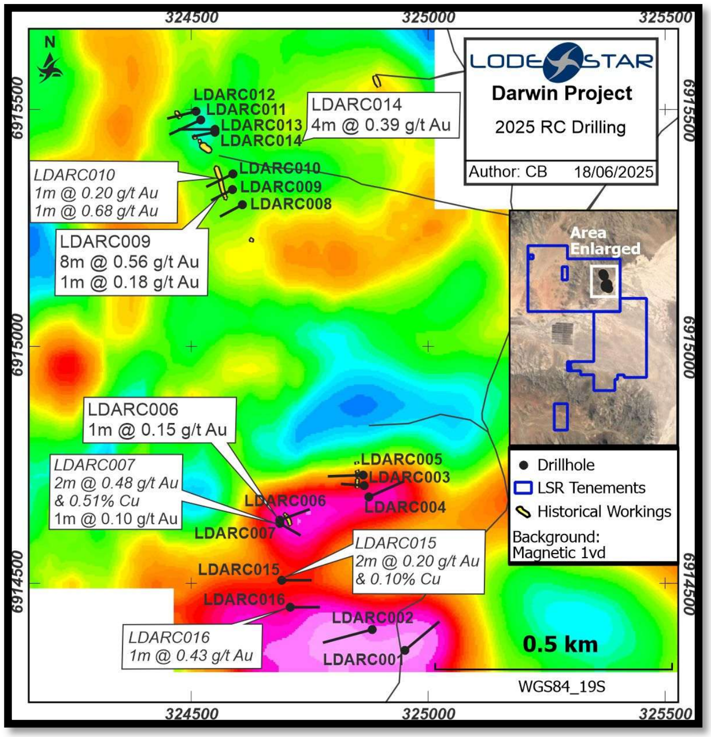

Figure 3: Drilling plan with significant intercepts on magnetic background (1VD)

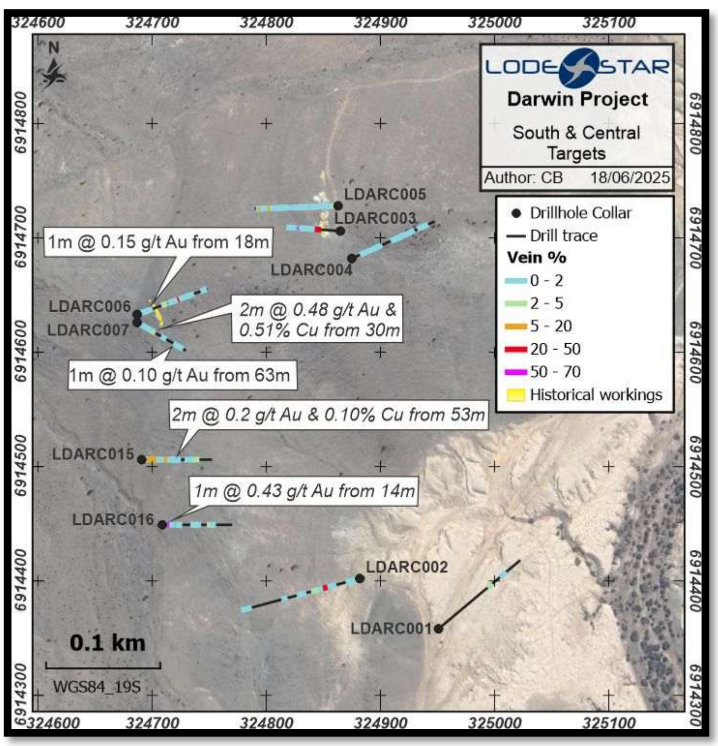

Figure 4: Southern and central targets with recorded visual percentage of veins in drill holes and significant results

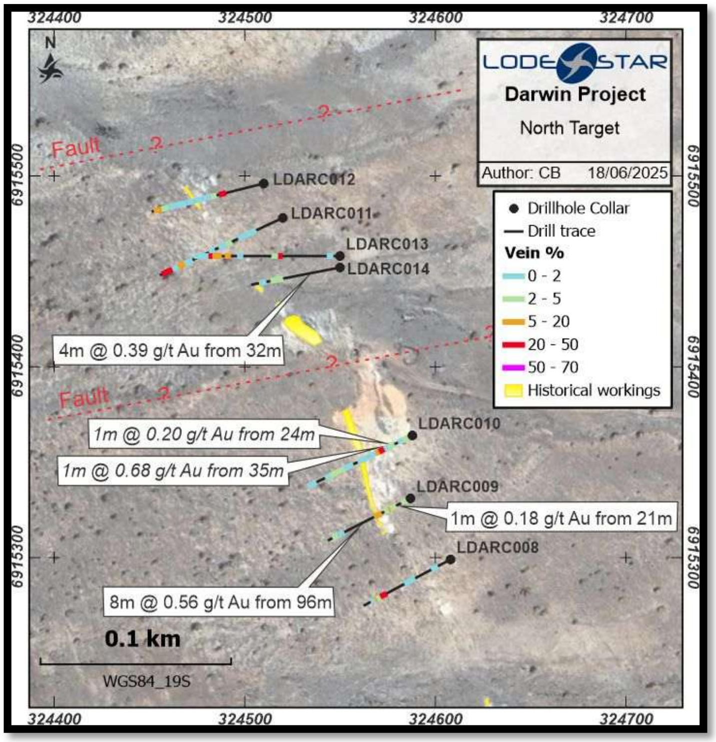

Figure 5: Northern target with recorded visual percentage of veins and significant results

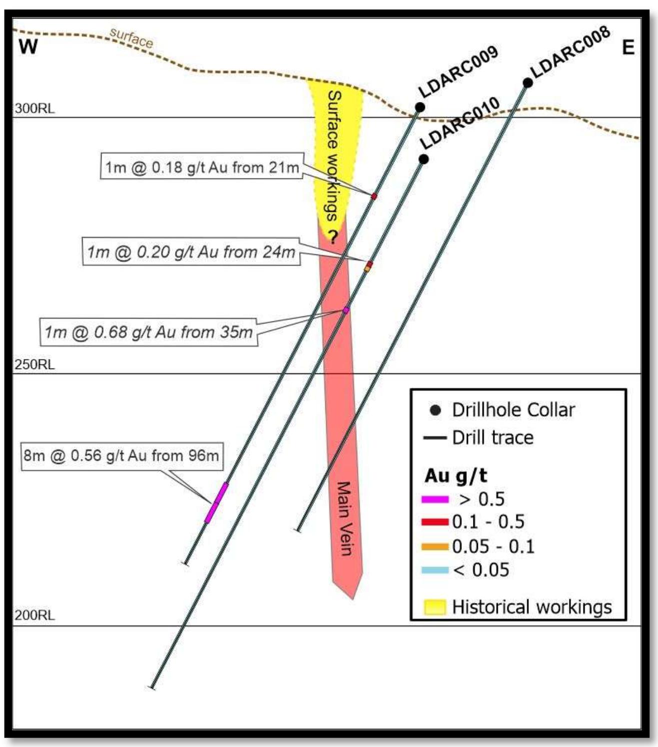

Figure 6: Cross Section of the southern part of the northern target area with significant results (CS - 100m wide)

Table 2: Drill collar table

Hole ID	Hole Type	Dip	Azimuth	GRID_ID	East	North	RL	EOH
LDARC001	RC	-52	50	WGS84_S19	324951	6914358	242	150
LDARC002	RC	-59	255	WGS84_S19	324882	6914402	242	204
LDARC003	RC	-60	274	WGS84_S19	324865	6914706	284	93
LDARC004	RC	-57	66	WGS84_S19	324875	6914682	282	144
LDARC005	RC	-60	268	WGS84_S19	324863	6914728	276	144
LDARC006	RC	-60	70	WGS84_S19	324687	6914633	297	129
LDARC007	RC	-60	120	WGS84_S19	324687	6914626	297	96
LDARC008	RC	-60	242	WGS84_S19	324608	6915299	307	102
LDARC009	RC	-60	243	WGS84_S19	324587	6915331	302	96
LDARC010	RC	-60	244	WGS84_S19	324588	6915364	292	120
LDARC011	RC	-62	245	WGS84_S19	324520	6915478	319	150
LDARC012	RC	-60	256	WGS84_S19	324510	6915496	318	120
LDARC013	RC	-60	270	WGS84_S19	324550	6915458	320	150
LDARC014	RC	-62	259	WGS84_S19	324550	6915452	316	100
LDARC015	RC	-56	90	WGS84_S19	324691	6914506	278	108
LDARC016	RC	-60	90	WGS84_S19	324715	6914447	264	120

These results and the identified alteration package validate the IOCG potential of the project area and provide a strong foundation for continued exploration. Post-drilling, the Company commenced a broader reconnaissance program involving mapping, soil geochemistry and geophysics across the tenement package to expand the target pipeline.

Together, **Darwin** and the nearby **Three Saints Project** position Lodestar as a significant explorer in one of the world's richest copper–gold provinces.

Earaheedy Project, Western Australia (Copper-Gold, 100%)

Exploration at Earaheedy during the year focused on surface geochemical programs with an additional 2,206 soil sample completed defining three copper targets at the **Anticline Prospect** (Figure 7) within a 20 km x 8 km area. These anomalies are spatially associated with gravity highs and complex magnetic responses, consistent with structurally-controlled mineralisation.

A gold anomaly of **43 ppb Au** was also identified. The multi-element geochemistry, completed by Lodestar, has provided a robust dataset for ongoing interpretation. While no field activity was undertaken in the second half of the year, desktop studies and integration of geophysical data are advancing drill target definition for 2026.

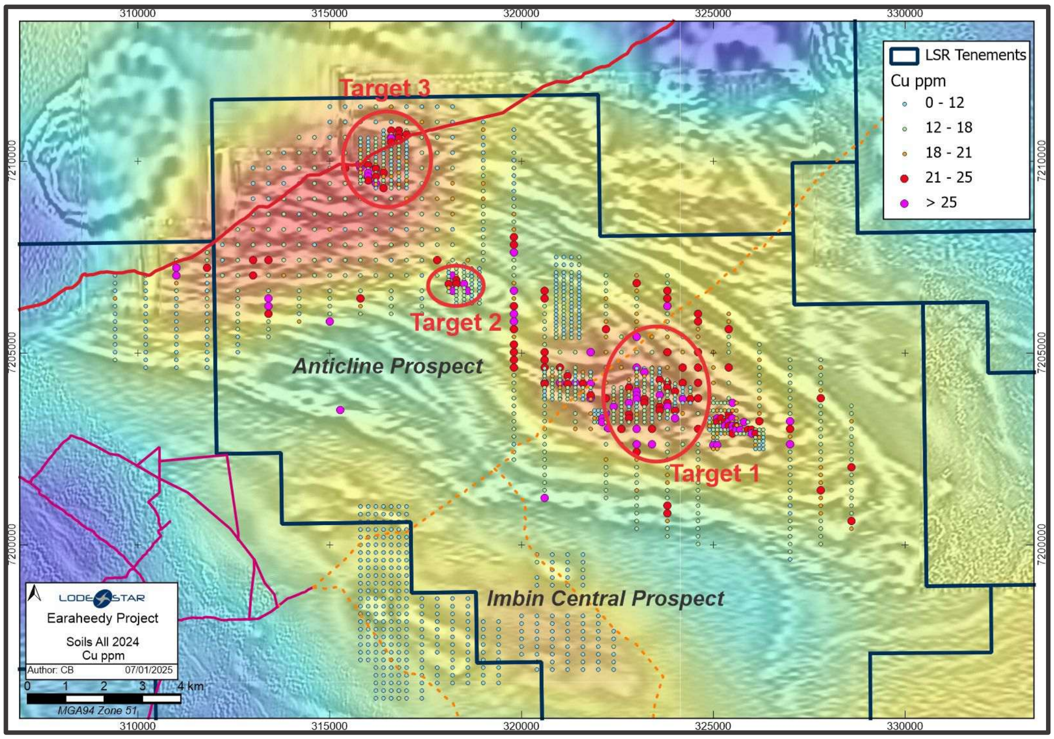

Figure 7: Copper soil sample results displayed on top of gravity 1vd over 2vd magnetic surveys showing the three newly identified targets.

Ned's Creek Project, Western Australia (Gold–Base Metals, 100%)

At Ned's Creek, four RC holes for a total of 954m were completed (Figure 8 – Table 3). The results presented no significant Au intersections. No follow up work was completed on the ground, but a desktop study and review of geological information was completed ahead of follow up drill campaign.

Table 3: RC drill hole collar table(2)

Tenement ID	Hole ID	Dip	Azimuth	MGA_Grid	MGA_East	MGA_North	RL	EOH
E52/2456	LNRC001	-65	320	MGA94_Z50	786240	7190205	582	246
E52/2456	LNRC002	-60	310	MGA94_Z50	789120	7192815	570	264
E52/2456	LNRC003	-60	140	MGA94_Z50	786130	7190359	587	228
E52/2456	LNRC004	-60	140	MGA94_Z50	789001	7192994	574	216

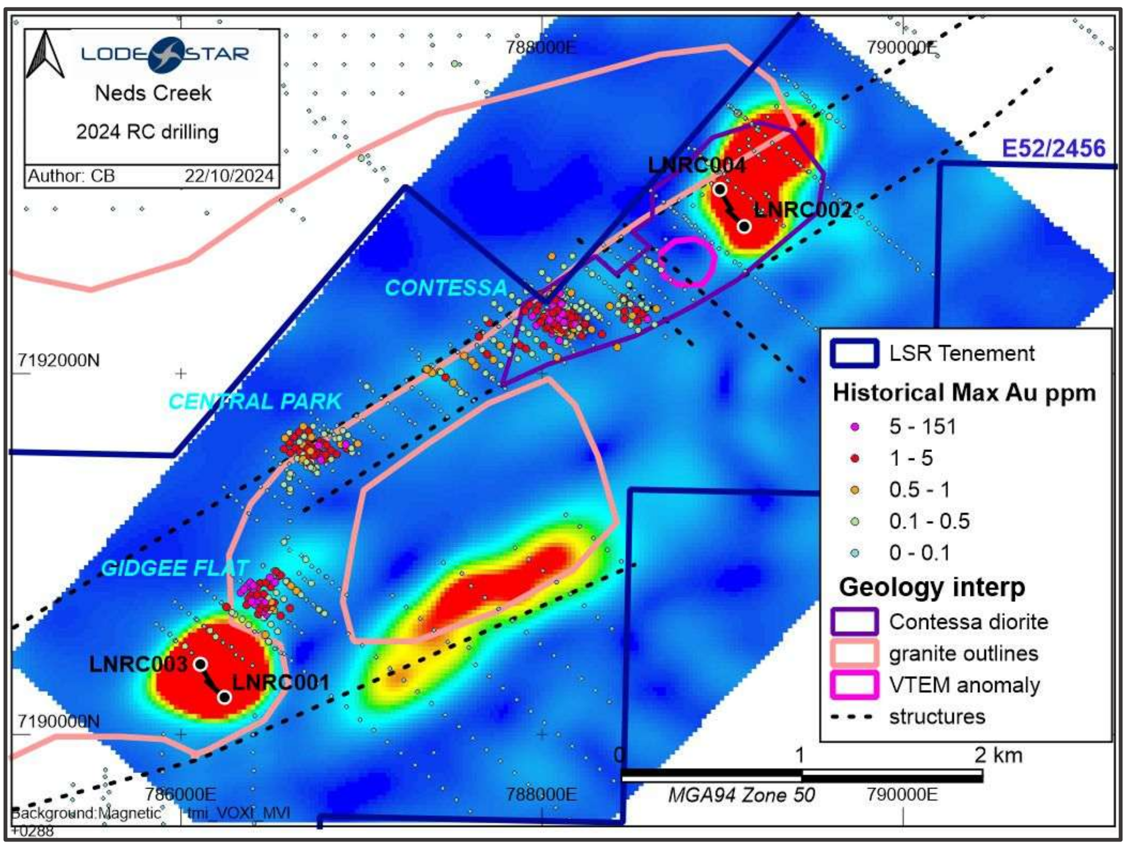

Figure 8: RC drill hole locations testing the two magnetic targets at Ned's Creek in relation to historical drilling displaying their max Au in ppm.

(2) As disclosed to the ASX in the announcement dated 28 October 2024

Nicanor Project, Chile (Copper-Gold, IOCG Earn-In)

Subsequent to year end, Lodestar entered into a staged **earn-in agreement** to acquire up to 100% of the **Nicanor Project** (3), further consolidating its focus in Chile's IOCG belt. Initial reconnaissance rock chip sampling has returned **high-grade copper and gold assays**, highlighting the project's strong prospectivity.

The agreement provides a structured, performance-based pathway to full ownership while managing upfront expenditure. With Nicanor and Darwin, Lodestar is strategically positioned in a globally significant IOCG province, aligned with its strategy of pursuing high-quality exploration opportunities capable of delivering transformational growth.

Corporate

Lodestar successfully strengthened its balance sheet during the year through three placements, raising ~$4.4 million before costs, with strong support from institutional and sophisticated investors. These funds were directed primarily towards the maiden drilling and ongoing exploration activities at the Darwin Project, and for general working capital.

In January 2025, 25 million shares were issued to Aeramentum Resources as consideration for the Darwin Project option.

The Company also underwent a period of significant **board renewal**. Managing Director **Ed Turner** resigned in May 2025 and **Coraline Blaud** joined the **Board as a Non-Executive Director and Head of Exploration**. Lodestar also appointed **Gonzalo Henriquez** as Technical Advisor in Chile, enhancing the Company's in-country technical expertise and operational capacity.

These corporate and technical changes position Lodestar with a refreshed leadership team and strengthened financial platform to drive forward its Chilean exploration strategy into FY26.

COMPETENT PERSONS' STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Ms Coraline Blaud, 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.

These announcements are 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.

(3) As disclosed to the ASX in the announcement dated 7 July 2025

TRADITIONAL OWNERS

Lodestar Minerals would not be able to operate successfully without the support of the Traditional Owners and the local communities in which we operate. We continue to build trust and respect between Lodestar Minerals and our key stakeholders through transparency, listening, acting on concerns, and looking for innovative and sustainable ways of ensuring that the Traditional Owners are participating in the journey to explore and develop, responsibly and sensitively. We are working closely with our Native Title holders to identify mutually supportive initiatives which will see a growing range of business and employment opportunities being developed and importantly ensuring that the local community has the capability and opportunity to grow with the Company.

FINANCIAL RESULTS AND CONDITION

The loss for the financial year ended 30 June 2025 attributable to members of Lodestar Minerals Limited after income tax was $3,179,095 (2024: $4,614,689). The loss includes a $155,864 loss (2024: $1,604,885 loss) on the fair value of finance assets and exploration expenditure of $1,960,979 (2024: $2,305,089).

The Group has a working capital deficit of $475,917 (2024: deficit of $312,585) and had net cash outflows of $166,315 (2024: net cash outflow of $445,219).

On 7 July 2025, the Company has completed the 1st tranche of its 3-tranche capital raising, securing $475,000 (before costs).

On 3 September 2025, the Company received the remaining funds amounting to $2.25 million (before costs) pertaining to the 2 & 3 tranche of capital raising. On same day, all related securities were allotted, totalling 457,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares, and 379,444,445 listed options, exercisable at $0.01 each on or before 31 August 2029.

BUSINESS STRATEGIES AND PROSPECTS

Lodestar is currently not producing a saleable product and relies on several forms of funding to complete its mineral exploration programs and to pay administrative overheads. These include:

- Capital raising via share placements
- Farming out assets to reduce exploration expenditures
- Sale of investments
- Borrowings from related and third parties

Lodestar's strategy is to explore for minerals in Australia & Chile, utilising these funds with the aim of making an economic mineral discovery which can be exploited by mining. In this process, Lodestar may explore dozens of individual tenements each year but will surrender tenements where there are insufficient indicators of mineralisation. This means cost savings are made for rent and rates, and heritage/native title associated fees. The focus therefore moves to a smaller area of exploration ground as time goes by and exploration activities become more advanced.

BUSINESS STRATEGIES AND PROSPECTS (continued)

New tenements can also be applied for if there is a sufficient geological support which is a normal part of the Company strategy. In addition, the Company continually reviews potential new projects for purchase or earn-in opportunities.

Funding these activities is a major risk and the Company mitigates this by reducing discretionary spend where possible when funding is restricted.

In summary, as a junior explorer, Lodestar’s strategy requires a nimble and flexible approach with continual reassessment of spending and the quality of Company assets to minimise waste.

MATERIAL BUSINESS RISKS

The key risk factors affecting the Company are set out below.

Exploration Risk

The Company’s focus is on the exploration and exploitation of natural resources and are at an early stage of exploration development. Mineral exploration, development and mining are considered high-risk activities from an investor standpoint. The success of the Company’s operations depends on, amongst other factors, successful exploration of reserves, securing and maintenance of title to tenements, appropriate design, construction, commissioning and operation of mining and processing facilities and successful management of operations. There is risk inherent with exploration activities that the programs executed by management do not identify economically viable mineral deposits for exploitation. Even if an apparently viable deposit has been recognised, there is no guarantee that it is capable of being exploited profitably.

Lodestar seeks to manage and mitigate the risks around exploration by undertaking staged and systematic exploration programs, designed to identify mineral resources through various exploration methods. Results from exploration programs are assessed for determination of viability of further exploration funding being allocated to the Company’s various projects.

Commodity Price Risk

The prices of natural resources are volatile and can fluctuate widely within any given financial period. As an entity exploring for base and battery metals, changes in the prices of these commodities will not currently affect the Company’s financial position, financial results and cash flows as the Company is not a producing entity. However, depressed, or declining commodity prices may restrict access to capital and the ability for the Company to grow and assess further exploration opportunities. Commodity prices have in recent years been characterized by significant price fluctuations driven by the market’s expectations of demand for various natural resources, which are influenced by geopolitical events and other global phenomena beyond Lodestar’s control.

As Lodestar is not a producing entity, the Company has not entered any hedging arrangements to mitigate downside commodity price risks.

Farm-out and Joint Venture Partners

Lodestar may enter farm-out or joint venture agreements in relation to assets. Farm-out or joint venture partners may be unable to pay for their share of applicable costs.

Material Business Risks (continued)

Counterparty risks
A dispute or a breakdown between Lodestar and its Joint Venture Partners, suppliers or customers, or a failure to reach a suitable agreement with Joint Venture Partners, suppliers or customers could have an adverse effect on the reputation and/or financial performance of the Company.

Global Financial Conditions
Economic conditions, both domestic and global, have the potential to affect the capacity for the Group to raise additional capital for operations. Adverse changes in macroeconomic conditions, such as but not limited to, rates of inflation, interest rates, exchange rates, employment rates and input costs are outside of the Company's control. A slowdown in financial markets or other economic conditions has the potential to result negatively against the Company's capacity to raise capital from markets for operations, if so needed.

Regulatory and Political
Exploration for, and development and exploitation of, natural resources in Australia is subject to numerous laws and regulations at both federal and state levels. These include areas of taxation, environmental protection, and operational regulatory compliance. Existing laws and regulations, as currently interpreted or reinterpreted in the future, or future laws and regulations could potentially adversely impact the Company. Compliance with such laws and regulations may significantly increase the Company's operating expenses and any failure to comply may result in material penalties and fines to the Company or the Operators. Whilst Australia is considered politically stable, changes in governmental regulations and policies (whether through change in governments or change in policy from existing governments) may adversely affect the financial performance or the current and proposed operations of the Company.

The ability to explore, develop and exploit natural resources, as well as industry profitability generally, can be affected by such changes, which are beyond the control of the Company. As such, future financial performance and future operations may thereby be materially adversely affected.

Climate policies
Polices related to climate and energy transition may adversely affect investment in mineral exploration and funding behaviour.

Weather conditions
Weather events (including those related to climate change) may result in physical damage to assets or interruptions to operations.

Decommissioning
Lodestar may not have accurately anticipated required decommissioning costs and obligations, which may vary due to higher standards potentially being imposed in the future. Higher decommissioning obligations may negatively impact the Company's financial position.

Environment
Mineral exploration, development and production activities may damage the environment. If Lodestar is responsible, it will be required to remediate such damage which may involve substantial expenditure and adversely affect Lodestar's reputation.

Material Business Risks (continued)

Key Personnel
The ability of Lodestar to achieve its objectives depends on the engagement of key employees, Directors and contractors with appropriate experience and expertise. If Lodestar cannot attract, motivate, and retain required personnel there is risk of additional costs and delays which may adversely affect Lodestar's financial performance.

Cashflow
Insufficient cashflow could result in an inability to meet contingent payment obligations, debt obligations and/or day to day operational commitments.

Availability of parts, labour, and logistics
Supply or availability of required infrastructure (including drill rigs when required), equipment, goods or services could be subject to interruptions, delays or increases in cost, which may impact exploration, the cost of running Lodestar's operations and the economics of future development projects.

Cybersecurity
Cyber incidents could result in interruptions to, or failure of, the Company's operations and business.

Insurance coverage
Insurance coverage may be insufficient to cover all risks associated with mineral exploration, evaluation, and future development.

Litigation risk
There is a risk that Lodestar may have claims made against it and be the subject of litigation or be required to commence litigations, including with respect to its other contracting parties. The impact of such actions may have a material adverse impact on Lodestar.

Access to capital
Lodestar's activities may require the Company to obtain additional funding from equity and debt capital providers. Any material restriction on the ability of Lodestar to source capital may restrict its operations preventing Lodestar from acquiring new assets and taking advantage of new development opportunities or delaying the commencement or completion of projects in which Lodestar is involved.

Taxation risk
Changes to the rate of taxes imposed on Lodestar or changes in tax legislation or changing interpretations enforced by taxation authorities, may lead to an increase in Lodestar's taxation obligations and a reduction in potential shareholder returns.

Australian Accounting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards
Accounting Standards are set by the AASB and IASB and are outside the Directors' and Lodestar's control. Changes to accounting standards issued by the AASB and IASB may have a material adverse impact on the financial performance and position of Lodestar as reported in its financial statements.

Access to committed debt facility
Lodestar has entered into several debt facility agreements. In certain circumstances, the facility may be terminated, funding unavailable or withdrawn and/or repayments accelerated.

Material Business Risks (continued)

Unforeseen risk
There may be other unforeseeable circumstances beyond the control of the Company which may impact Lodestar, its operations and/or the valuation and performance of its shares. The above list of key risks ought not to be taken as exhaustive of the risks faced by Lodestar or by investors in Lodestar. The above risks and others not specifically referred to above may in the future materially affect Lodestar, its financial performance, or the value of its shares.

Each of the key risks if they were to materialise, could have a material and adverse impact on (among other things) Lodestar's business, reputation, growth, financial position and/or financial performance. Lodestar has an established risk management framework in place to identify, assess and mitigate risks in accordance with the materiality and risk tolerance parameters set by the Board of Directors.

Foreign Exchange Risk

LSR has operations in Chile, and as such, exposure to foreign exchange fluctuations presents a material financial risk. Movements in exchange rates can impact financial performance by affecting cash flows, asset valuations and the costs of funding commitments. A depreciation of the Australian dollar against foreign currencies may increase the cost of any activities performed in overseas jurisdictions or acquisition of any requisite equipment or services from overseas counterparties, whilst also increasing the return on any profitable production operations in overseas jurisdictions. An appreciation of the Australian dollar would cause a reversal in the abovementioned occurrences.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your directors submit their Annual Report of the Group comprising Lodestar Minerals Limited ("**the Company**", "**LSR**" or "**Lodestar**") and its controlled entities ("**the Group**") for the year ended 30 June 2025. To comply with the provisions of the *Corporations Act 2001*, the Directors report as follows:

DIRECTORS

The names of the directors who held office during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report are noted below. Directors were in office for the entire period unless otherwise stated.

Edward Turner	Managing Director	Appointed 28 February 2023 – resigned on 15 May 2025
Ross Taylor	Non-executive Chairman	Appointed 30 June 2014
David McArthur	Non-executive Director	Appointed 13 August 2007
Coraline Blaud	Non-executive Director	Appointed 15 May 2025

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

During the financial year the principal activities of the Group consisted of exploration and evaluation of the Group's exploration tenements situated in Western Australia & Chile.

DIVIDENDS

The Directors recommend that no dividend be provided for the year ended 30 June 2025 (2024: Nil).

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE STATE OF AFFAIRS

In the opinion of the Directors there were no matters that significantly affected the affairs of the Group during the financial year, other than those matters referred to in the Review of Operations above.

LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS

The Group is focussed on exploration within its current portfolio of base metals tenement interests and will also continue to assess other opportunities which may offer value enhancing opportunities for shareholders.

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS

The Group is required to carry out the exploration and evaluation of its exploration tenements in accordance with various Government laws and regulations.

The Group conducts its exploration activities in an environmentally sensitive manner and in compliance with all relevant laws and regulations. The Group is not aware of any significant breaches of these laws and regulations.

INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS

	Experience, qualifications, and other directorships
Name:	Ross Taylor
Title:	Non-Executive Chairman
Qualifications:	BCom (UQ), SIA, ACA.
Experience and expertise:	Mr Taylor is a Chartered Accountant and an investment banking consultant with a thorough knowledge of international financial markets gained whilst working in Australia, London, New York, and Tokyo. He has extensive experience in the global investment banking sector and has held senior positions with Deutsche Bank, Bankers Trust and Barclays Capital.
Other current directorships:	Non-Executive Chair of RemSense Technologies Limited since 21 February 2024 (non-executive director from 20 August 2020 to 20 February 2024)
Former directorships (past 3 years):	None
Special responsibilities:	Chair of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee Member of the Audit and Risk Management Committee
Interests in shares:	21,894,280
Interests in options:	14,653,321
Name:	Edward Turner
Title:	Managing Director
Qualifications:	B App Science (Geology)
Experience and expertise:	Mr Turner has over 35 years of experience in the mining industry. He is a geologist with extensive experience in exploration management, underground mining, resource development, capital raisings, and commercial acquisitions and divestments. He has worked in precious metals, base metals, uranium and lithium in Australia, Africa, Eastern Europe, and South America. Recent Executive roles have included Technical Director of Riedel Resources Limited, CEO for Galena Mining Limited, and CEO of Kingwest Resources Limited. Mr. Turner resigned from the Board on 15 May 2025.
Other current directorships:	None
Former directorships (past 3 years):	None
Special responsibilities:	None
Interests in shares:	5,441,624
Interests in options:	4,720,000

INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS (continued)

	Experience, qualifications, and other directorships
Name:	David McArthur
Title:	Non-Executive Director
Qualifications:	BCom, ACA
Experience and expertise:	Mr McArthur has a Bachelor of Commerce Degree from the University of Western Australia. Mr McArthur is a Chartered Accountant, having spent four years with a major international accounting firm, and has over 30 years' experience in the accounting profession. Mr McArthur has been actively involved in the financial and corporate management of numerous public listed companies over the past 30 years. Mr McArthur has substantial experience in capital raisings, company re-organisations and restructuring, mergers and takeovers, and asset acquisitions by public companies.
Other current directorships:	Non-Executive Director of Delorean Corporation Limited Appointed: 2 December 2020 Resigned: 1 August 2025
Former directorships (past 3 years):	Non-Executive Director of Australian Oil Company Limited Appointed: 15 November 2016 Resigned: 1 June 2022
Special responsibilities:	Chair of the Audit and Risk Management Committee Member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee
Interests in shares:	13,900,945
Interests in options:	9,307,245

INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS (continued)

	Experience, qualifications, and other directorships
Name: Title: Qualifications:	Coraline Blaud Non-Executive Director MSc (Geology of Mineral Resources), BSc (Geology)
Experience and expertise:	Coraline has 10 years' experience as a geologist in the junior mining sector. After starting her career in Africa and Europe, exploring for Potash and Lithium, she moved back to Western Australia in 2016 where she contributed to defining the Abra lead deposit. There she held responsibilities across all project stages from exploration to resource definition drilling and scoping and feasibility studies. Following Abra's shift into the mining phase, Coraline moved to Kingwest Resources, and the Menzies and Goongarrie gold projects. At Menzies she led the exploration team that proved up 500,000 oz Au JORC Resources, which was followed by completion of a positive scoping study. In December 2022, Coraline was appointed Exploration Manager for Lodestar Minerals, leading the exploration activities for the Company's Western Australian base metal and gold projects, and since December 2024, she has acted as the consultant geologist for Lodestar's newly acquired Chilean gold and copper assets.
Other current directorships:	None
Former directorships (past 3 years):	None
Special responsibilities:	Head of Exploration
Interests in shares: Interests in options:	691,167 1,459,559

'Other current directorships' stated above are current directorships for listed entities only and exclude directorships of all other types of entities.

'Former directorships' stated above are directorships held in the last three years for listed entities only and exclude directorships of all other types of entities.

COMPANY SECRETARIES

David McArthur is a Chartered Accountant and was appointed to the position of Company Secretary on 13 August 2007. Mr McArthur has over 30 years' experience in the corporate management of publicly listed companies.

Jordan McArthur is a Chartered Accountant and was appointed to the position of Joint Company Secretary on 17 April 2018. Mr McArthur has over ten years corporate and financial experience in Australia and the United Kingdom.

MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS

The number of meetings of the Company's Board of Directors ("the Board") and of each Board committee held during the year ended 30 June 2025, and the number of meetings attended by each director was:

	Full board		Audit and risk management committee	
	Attended	Held	Attended	Held
Ross Taylor	5	5	2	2
David McArthur	5	5	2	2
Coraline Blaud	1	1	-	-
Edward Turner	4	4	2	2

Held: represents the number of meetings held during the time the director held office or was a member of the relevant committee.

The small size of the Board means that members of the Board meet informally on a regular basis to discuss company operations, risks, and strategies, and as required formalise key actions through circular resolutions.

The audit and risk management, finance and environmental functions are handled by the full board of the Company.

In addition to the meetings held above, several decisions of the Board were undertaken via 8 circular resolutions.

MATTERS SUBSEQUENT TO THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR

Other than as disclosed in note 27 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements, there have been no matters or circumstances that have arisen since the end of the financial year that have significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Group, the results of these operations, or the state of affairs of the Group in future financial years.

INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE OF OFFICERS

The Company has agreed to indemnify all Directors and Company Secretaries against any liability arising from a claim brought by a third party against the Company. The Company has paid premiums to insure each Director and Company Secretary against liabilities for costs and expenses incurred by them in defending any legal proceedings arising out of their conduct whilst acting in the capacity of Director or Company Secretary of the Company, other than conduct involving wilful breach of duty in relation to the Company. The current premium is $22,463 (2024: $24,738) to insure the Directors and Company Secretaries of the Company.

INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE OF AUDITOR

The Group has not, during or since the end of the financial year, indemnified or agreed to indemnify the auditor of the Company or any related entity against a liability incurred by the auditor.

During the financial year, the Group has not paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the auditor of the Company or any related entity.

PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF THE COMPANY

No person has applied to the Court under section 237 of the Corporations Act 2001 for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the Group, or to intervene in any proceedings to which the Group is a party, for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Group for all or part of those proceedings.

SHARES UNDER OPTION

Unissued ordinary shares of Lodestar Minerals Limited under option at the date of this report are as follows:

Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise price cents	Number under option
09-Dec-22	31-Jan-26	30.00[2]	1,250,000[1]
22-Mar-23	31-Jan-26	30.00[2]	1,250,000[1]
15-Aug-23	31-Jan-26	30.00[2]	500,000[1]
06-Nov-23	31-Jan-26	30.00[2]	4,050,000[1]
05-Sep-24	30-Jun-26	4.00[2]	4,672,500[1]
05-Sep-24	30-Jun-26	6.00[2]	33,723,289[1]
24-Mar-25	31-Mar-27	1.70	32,357,945
29-May-25	31-Mar-27	1.70	13,220,000
29-May-25	30-Apr-28	2.00	12,000,000
03-Jun-25	31-Mar-27	1.70	30,045,454
			133,069,188

[1] As announced to the market on 6 December 2024, the entity has completed the consolidation of the issued capital on a basis of one (1) security for every twenty (20) securities, therefore no. of shares has been adjusted to reflect the post-consolidation effect.
[2] Exercise price has been adjusted to reflect the post post-consolidation effect arising from the consolidation of issued capital took effect on 6 December 2024.

No person entitled to exercise the options had or has any right by virtue of the option to participate in any share issue of the Company or of any other body corporate.

SHARES ISSUED ON THE EXERCISE OF OPTIONS

No shares were issued during the year ended 30 June 2025. (2024: 27,500,000 Ordinary shares issued)

AUDIT AND NON-AUDIT SERVICES

No non-audit services were provided during the year by the auditor of the Company, HLB Mann Judd.

ROUNDING

The amounts contained in the financial report have been rounded to the nearest $1 (unless otherwise stated) pursuant to the option available to the Company under ASIC Class Order 2016/191. The Company is an entity to which the class order applies.

AUDITOR INDEPENDENCE

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under Section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out on page 29.

AUDITOR

HLB Mann Judd continues in office in accordance with section 327 of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

AUDITED REMUNERATION REPORT

This report, which forms part of the Directors' Report, outlines the remuneration arrangements in place for the Directors of Lodestar Minerals Limited for the year ended 30 June 2025. There were no other key management personnel during the year. The information provided in this remuneration report has been audited as required by Section 308(3C) of the *Corporations Act 2001* and its Regulations.

The Remuneration Report details the remuneration arrangements for the Directors who are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the major activities of the Group, directly or indirectly, whether executive or otherwise.

Remuneration philosophy

The objective of the Group's executive reward framework is to ensure reward for performance is competitive and appropriate for the results achieved. The framework aligns executive reward with the achievement of strategic objectives and the creation of value for shareholders, and it is considered to conform to the market best practice for the delivery of reward. The Board of Directors ("the Board") ensures that executive reward satisfies the following key criteria for good reward governance practices:

- competitiveness and reasonableness
- acceptability to shareholders
- performance linkage / alignment of executive compensation
- transparency

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee is responsible for determining and reviewing remuneration arrangements for its directors. The performance of the Group depends on the quality of its key management personnel. The remuneration philosophy is to attract, motivate and retain high performance and high-quality personnel.

The reward framework is designed to align executive reward to shareholders' interest. The Board has considered that it should seek to enhance shareholders' interests by:

- rewarding capability and experience
- reflecting competitive reward for contribution to growth in shareholder wealth
- providing a clear structure for earning rewards

Remuneration structure

In accordance with best practice corporate governance, the structure of non-executive director and executive director remuneration is separate and distinct.

<u>Non-Executive Directors' Remuneration</u>
Fees and payments to non-executive directors reflect the demands and responsibilities of their role. Non-executive directors' fees and payments are reviewed annually by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee may, from time to time, receive advice from independent remuneration consultants to ensure non-executive directors' fees and payments are appropriate and in line with the market. The Chairman's fees are determined independently to the fees of other non-executive directors based on comparative roles in the external market. The Chairman is not present at any discussions relating to the determination of his own remuneration.

ASX Listing Rules require the aggregate non-executive directors' remuneration be determined periodically by a general meeting. The most recent determination was at the Annual General Meeting held in 2008, where the shareholders approved a maximum annual aggregate remuneration of $250,000.

Each Non-Executive Director receives a fee for being a Director of the Company which is inclusive of sub-committee memberships:

- Non-Executive Directors $40,000 p.a. plus statutory superannuation
- Chairman $60,000 p.a. plus statutory superannuation

Remuneration structure (continued)

Executive Directors' Remuneration
The Group aims to reward executives based on their position and responsibility, with a level and mix of remuneration which has both fixed and variable components.

There are three components to the executive remuneration and reward framework:

- base pay and non-monetary benefits
- share-based payments
- other remuneration such as superannuation and long-service leave

The combination of these comprises the executive's total remuneration.

Fixed remuneration
Fixed remuneration, consisting of base salary, superannuation, and non-monetary benefits, are reviewed annually by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. The process consists of a review of relevant comparative remuneration in the market and internally and, where appropriate, external advice on policies and practices. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee has access to external, independent advice where necessary.

Executives may receive their fixed remuneration in the form of cash or other fringe benefits where it does not create any additional costs to the Group and provides additional value to the executive.

Short-term incentive scheme
The short-term incentives ("STI") program is designed to align the targets of the business units with the performance hurdles of key management. STI payments are granted to executives based on specific annual targets and key performance indicators ("KPIs") being achieved. At this stage, the Group does not award any STIs.

Long-term incentive scheme
The long-term incentives ("LTIs") include long-service leave and share-based payments. Share options are awarded to executives based on long-term incentive measures. These include increase in shareholder's value relative to the entire market and the increase compared to similar companies.

The Company has adopted an Employee Incentive Option Plan (Plan). Under the Plan, the Company may grant options to Company eligible employees and consultants to attract, motivate and retain key employees over a period of three years up to a maximum of 10% of the Company's total issued ordinary shares at the date of the grant. Director options are granted at the discretion of the Board and approved by shareholders. Performance hurdles are not attached to vesting periods however the Board determines appropriate vesting periods to provide rewards over time.

Group performance and link to remuneration
The remuneration of the Group's key management personnel, including any component of remuneration that consists of securities in the Company, is not formally linked to the prior performance of the Group. The rationale for this approach is that the Group is in the exploration phase, and it is currently not appropriate to link remuneration to factors such as profitability or share price.

Remuneration structure (continued)

Group performance and link to remuneration (continued)

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Other income ($)	8,796	640,635	553,676	-	23,805
Loss before income tax ($)	(3,179,095)	(4,614,689)	(307,918)	(1,971,707)	(4,355,854)
Loss attributable to equity holders ($)	(3,179,095)	(4,614,689)	(307,918)	(1,971,707)	(4,355,854)
Share price at year end (cents)	1.1	2.0[(1)]	0.40	0.50	0.80
Number of listed ordinary shares	318,423,822	101,169,867[(1)]	1,843,397,348	1,738,437,34	1,290,937,34
Weighted average number of shares	205,224,003	99,396,302[(1)]	1,759,909,786	1,476,951,04	966,088,725
Basic loss per share EPS (cents)	(1.62)	(4.64) [(1)]	(0.02)	(0.13)	(0.45)
Unlisted options	133,069,188	7,050,000[(1)]	187,750,000	162,726,789	166,050,598
Market capitalisation ($)	3,502,662	2,023,397	7,373,589	8,692,187	10,327,499
Net tangible assets / (liabilities) (NTA) ($)	(422,307)	(171,036)	3,071,097	2,954,970	1,393,609
NTA Backing (cents)	(0.13)	(0.17) [(1)]	0.17	0.17	0.11

[(1)] As announced to the market on 6 December 2024, the entity has completed the consolidation of the issued capital on a basis of one (1) security for every twenty (20) securities, therefore for consistency purposes relevant comparative information has been adjusted for this effect.

During the financial years noted above, there were no dividends paid, or other returns of capital made by the Company to shareholders.

Use of remuneration consultants
No remuneration consultants provided services during the year.

Voting and comments made at the Company's 2024 Annual General Meeting ("AGM")
At the 2024 AGM, 93.22% of the votes received, supported the adoption of the remuneration report for the year ended 30 June 2024. The Company did not receive any specific feedback at the AGM regarding its remuneration practices.

Employment Contracts

Remuneration and other terms of employment for key management personnel are formalised in contracts of employment. Details of these contracts are as follows:

Name:	Edward Turner
Title:	Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
Agreement duration:	17 February 2023 – 15 May 2025
Details:	Base salary for the year ending 30 June 2023 of $275,000 plus statutory superannuation. Termination benefits are payable upon termination by the Company, other than for gross misconduct, equal to base salary for the notice period. Three months termination notice by either party. In view of the need to preserve cash and considering the current financial climate and market conditions, Mr Turner has received 75% of his salary paid in cash since 1 March 2024, with the balance accrued.

Key management personnel have no entitlement to termination payments in the event of removal for misconduct.

Details of remuneration

Details of the remuneration of key management personnel of the Group are set out in the following tables.

	Short-term benefits	Post employment benefits	Long-term benefits	Share-based payments	Total
	Cash salary and fees (A)	Super-annuation	Long service leave (B)	Equity-settled options	
2025	$	$	$	$	$
Non-executive Directors					
Ross Taylor	80,000	9,267	-	14,550	**103,817**
David McArthur	60,000	6,950	-	14,550	**81,500**
Coraline Blaud(A)	5,000	-	-	-	**5,000**
Executive Directors					
Edward Turner(A),(B)	230,983	27,806	-	-	**258,789**
	375,983	**44,023**	**-**	**29,100**	**449,106**
2024					
Non-executive Directors					
Ross Taylor	80,000	8,800	-	63,750	**152,550**
David McArthur	60,000	6,600	-	63,750	**130,350**
Executive Directors					
Edward Turner (B), (C)	277,115	30,250	(1,287)	63,750	**369,828**
	417,115	**45,650**	**(1,287)**	**191,250**	**652,728**

(A) Total remuneration relates to period employed as a director. Ms. Blaud was appointed to the Board on 15 May 2025 & Mr. Turner resigned from the Board on 15 May 2025.

(B) Included in Edward Turner's cash salary and fees is $9,818 of annual leave reversal (2024: $2,115 annual leave expense)

(C) During the prior year, $1,287 of long service leave provision accrued in the prior year for Edward Turner was reversed in line with the Company's policy to accrue after five years.

Details of remuneration (continued)

The proportion of remuneration linked to performance and the fixed proportion are as follows:

Name	Fixed remuneration 2025 %	Fixed remuneration 2024 %	At risk - LTI 2025 %	At risk - LTI 2024 %
Non-executive Directors				
Ross Taylor	86	58	14	42
David McArthur	82	51	18	49
Coraline Blaud	-	-	-	-
Executive Directors				
Edward Turner	100	83	-	17

No cash bonuses were granted during the year (2024: Nil).

Additional disclosures relating to key management personnel

Shareholdings

The number of shares in the company held during the financial year by each director, including their personally related parties, is set out below:

	Held at 30 June 2024	Acquired	Disposed	Held at 30 June 2025
Ross Taylor	6,342,802[1]	14,917,209	-	**21,260,011**
David McArthur	677,500[1]	12,724,395	-	**13,401,895**
Edward Turner	472,500[1]	4,969,124	-	**5,441,624**[3]
Coraline Blaud	691,167[2]	-	-	**691,167**
	8,183,969	32,610,728	-	**40,794,697**

(1) As announced to the market on 6 December 2024, the entity has completed the consolidation of issued capital on a basis of one (1) security for every twenty (20) securities, therefore no. of shares has been adjusted to reflect the post-consolidation effect.

(2) The shareholding for Ms. Blaud is as of her appointment to the Board on 15 May 2025.

(3) The shareholding for Mr Turner is at the date of his resignation from the board being 15 May 2025.

Option holdings

The number of options over ordinary shares in the company held during the financial year by each director, including their personally related parties, is set out below:

	Held at 30 June 2024 Number	Expired Number	Granted Number	Held at 30 June 2025 Number	Vested and exercisable at 30 June 2025 Number	Value of options expired during the year $
Ross Taylor	1,250,000(1)	-	12,308,605	13,558,605	13,558,605	-
Edward Turner	2,500,000(1)	-	2,220,000	4,720,000	4,720,000(2)	-
David McArthur	1,250,000(1)	-	7,362,198	8,612,198	8,612,198	-
Coraline Blaud	1,425,000(2)	-	-	1,425,000	1,425,000	-
	6,425,000	-	21,890,803	28,315,803	28,315,803	-

(1) As announced to the market on 6 December 2024, the entity has completed the consolidation of issued options on a basis of one (1) security for every twenty (20) securities, therefore no. of options has been adjusted to reflect the post-consolidation effect.

(2) The option holding for Ms. Coraline Blaud is as of her appointment to the Board on 15 May 2025.

(3) The option holding for Mr Turner is at the date of his resignation from the board being 15 May 2025.

No options granted as compensation in the current or prior years were exercised or expired.

Share-based remuneration granted as compensation

Details on options over ordinary shares in the Company that were granted as compensation to each director during the reporting period and details on options that vested during the reporting period are as follows:

	Number of options granted	Exercise Price (cents)	Grant date	Expiry Date	Fair value at grant date (cents)	Vested and exercisable at 30 June 2025 Number	Yet to Vest at 30 June 2025 Number
Ross Taylor	5,000,000	2.0	29-May-25	30-Apr-28	0.29	5,000,000	-
David McArthur	5,000,000	2.0	29-May-25	30-Apr-28	0.29	5,000,000	-

Other transactions with key management personnel

On 21 February 2024, Susan McArthur, a related party to David McArthur, provided a $260,000 cash loan to the Company at arm's length, accruing interest at 10% per annum, pro rata, repayable within six months. The loan was secured against shares held by the Company in FBM. On 21 August 2024, $169,260 ($160,000 plus accrued interest) was repaid. On 21 August 2024, Susan McArthur agreed to extend $100,000 of the loan for a further six months, maturing on 21 February 2025, accruing interest at 10% per annum, pro rata. On 31 March 2025, the Company issued 9,090,909 shares settle the principal amounting to $100,000. $5,205 is outstanding as of the reporting date.

On 31 March 2025, the Company issued the following securities in satisfaction of deferred director salaries:

- 1,818,182 shares and 909,090 free-attaching options to Mr. Ross Taylor in lieu of $20,000
- 1,363,636 shares and 681,818 free-attaching options to Mr. David McArthur in lieu of $15,000; and
- 3,125,000 shares and 1,562,500 free-attaching options to Mr. Ed Turner in lieu of $34,375.

The shares were issued at a deemed price of $0.011 per share. The free-attaching options are exercisable at $0.017 each and expire on 31 March 2027.

Broadway Management (WA) Pty Ltd, a company for which Mr McArthur is a director, received $120,000 (2024: $111,000) in repayment for commercial, arms-length consulting services. The balance outstanding on 30 June 2025 was $10,000 (2024: $45,000).

DAS (Australia) Pty Ltd, a company for which Mr McArthur is a director, received $45,000 (2024: $45,000) in repayment for company secretarial services. The balance outstanding on 30 June 2025 was $7,500 (2024: $15,000).

On 29 May 2025, the Company issued 2,000,000 options to, Broadway Management (WA) Pty Ltd, a company for which Mr McArthur is a director, exercisable at 2.0 cents on or before 30 April 2028 with a fair value of 0.29 cents per share, total value aggregating to $5,820. The issue of these options was approved by shareholders at the General meeting held on 23 May 2025.

CDC Corda Consulting SAS, a company for which Ms Blaud is a director, received $40,690 in payment for commercial, arms-length consulting services (since Ms Blaud's appointment as a director of the Company on 15 May 2025), The balance outstanding on 30 June 2025 was $33,404.

END OF AUDITED REMUNERATION REPORT

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of the Directors, pursuant to section 298(2)(a) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

On behalf of the Directors.

Ross Taylor
Non-Executive Chairman

4 September 2025
Perth, WA

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

As lead auditor for the audit of the consolidated financial report of Lodestar Minerals Limited for the year ended 30 June 2025, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

a) the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

b) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Perth, Western Australia	**B G McVeigh**
4 September 2025	**Partner**

hlb.com.au

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CONTENTS

GENERAL INFORMATION

The consolidated financial statements cover Lodestar Minerals Limited as a Group consisting of Lodestar Minerals Limited and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Lodestar Minerals Limited's functional and presentation currency.

Lodestar Minerals Limited is a listed public company limited by shares, incorporated, and domiciled in Australia. Its registered and principal place of business is:

Registered office
Level 1,
31 Cliff Street
Fremantle WA 6160

A description of the nature of the Group's operations and its principal activities are included in the Directors' Report, which is not part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issued, in accordance with a resolution of directors, on 4 September 2025. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 $	2024 $
Other income	4	8,796	640,635
Finance income	5	14,755	12,313
Net fair value loss on revaluation of financial assets	13	(155,864)	(1,604,885)
Exploration expenditure expensed through profit or loss		(1,960,979)	(2,305,089)
Site restoration expense		-	(1,628)
Site restoration provision extinguished		-	6,400
Marketing and business development costs		(85,476)	(118,333)
Personnel expenses	6	(399,165)	(680,165)
General and administration costs		(225,360)	(179,811)
Professional fees		(315,526)	(295,112)
Depreciation expense	14	(20,646)	(33,076)
Amortisation expense		(19,345)	(23,793)
Foreign exchange losses		(1,694)	(3,617)
Finance costs	5	(18,591)	(28,528)
Loss before income tax		(3,179,095)	(4,614,689)
Income tax expense	9	-	-
Loss for the year		**(3,179,095)**	**(4,614,689)**
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(3,179,095)	(4,614,689)
Total comprehensive loss attributable to owners of the Company		**(3,179,095)**	**(4,614,689)**
Loss per share (cents per share)			
Basic and diluted	8	(1.53)	(4.64)

The above consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As of 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 $	2024 $
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	10(a)	25,816	192,131
Trade and other receivables	11	2,041	20,561
Prepayments	12	63,607	75,164
Other financial assets	13	-	320,897
Total current assets		91,464	608,753
Property, plant, and equipment	14	49,768	130,608
Right of use assets	15	15,791	87,808
Intangible assets		2,872	3,830
Other financial assets	13	2,059	2,059
Total non-current assets		70,490	224,305
Total assets		**161,954**	**833,058**
Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	16	(464,533)	(511,677)
Borrowings	17	(5,205)	(269,260)
Lease liabilities	18	(3,944)	(16,012)
Employee benefits	6	(93,696)	(124,389)
Total current liabilities		(567,378)	(921,338)
Lease liabilities	18	(14,009)	(78,926)
Total non-current liabilities		(14,009)	(78,926)
Total liabilities		(581,387)	(1,000,264)
Net liabilities		**(419,433)**	**(167,206)**

The above consolidated statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (continued)
As of 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 $	2024 $
Equity			
Share capital	19	39,928,856	37,096,840
Reserves		540,452	445,600
Accumulated losses		(40,888,741)	(37,709,646)
Total deficit attributable to equity holders of the Company		**(419,433)**	**(167,206)**

The above consolidated statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Issued capital $	Options reserves $	Accumulated losses $	Total equity $
Balance on 1 July 2023	35,998,910	1,180,855	(34,103,562)	3,076,203
Loss after income tax expense for the year	-	-	(4,614,689)	(4,614,689)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(4,614,689)	(4,614,689)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners				
Contributions of equity, net of transaction costs (note 19)	1,097,930	-	-	1,097,930
Transfer to accumulated losses on expiry of options	-	(1,008,605)	1,008,605	-
Share-based payments	-	273,350	-	273,350
Balance on 30 June 2024	**37,096,840**	**445,600**	**(37,709,646)**	**(167,206)**
Balance on 1 July 2024	37,096,840	445,600	(37,709,646)	(167,206)
Loss after income tax expense for the year	-	-	(3,179,095)	(3,179,095)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(3,179,095)	(3,179,095)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners				
Contributions of equity, net of transaction costs (note 19)	2,832,016	-	-	2,832,016
Share-based payments	-	94,852	-	94,852
Balance on 30 June 2025	**39,928,856**	**540,452**	**(40,888,741)**	**(419,433)**

The above consolidated statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 $	2024 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Recovery of bad debts		-	625,000
Cash paid to suppliers and employers		(1,138,359)	(1,334,030)
Interest paid		(13,386)	(34,819)
Interest received		14,755	12,313
Payments for exploration and evaluation		(1,450,341)	(1,879,580)
Net cash used in operating activities	10(b)	(2,587,331)	(2,611,116)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		165,033	1,088,875
Proceeds from sale of property, plant, and equipment	13	65,273	500,000
Payments for property, plant, and equipment		(5,714)	(45,345)
Net cash from investing activities		224,592	1,543,530
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares		2,552,033	825,000
Proceeds from the conversion of options	19	-	192,500
Proceeds from related party loans	10(c)	-	260,000
Repayment of related party loans	10(c)	(169,260)	-
Repayment of sophisticated investor loans	10(c)	-	(550,000)
Repayment of premium funding facility	10(c)	(32,404)	(26,970)
Repayment of right of use lease liability	10(c)	(14,560)	(15,387)
Payment of capital raising costs		(139,385)	(35,276)
Payment of transaction costs related to loans		-	(27,500)
Net cash from financing activities		2,196,424	622,367
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(166,315)	(445,219)
Cash and cash equivalents on 1 July		192,131	637,350
Cash and cash equivalents on 30 June	10(a)	25,816	192,131

The above consolidated statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL REPORT
For the year ended 30 June 2025

1 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

1.1 NEW OR AMENDED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ADOPTED

The Group has adopted all the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ("AASB") that are mandatory for the current reporting period. The adoption of these standards and interpretations did not have a material impact on the Group's financial statements.

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the Group for the annual reporting period ended 30 June 2025. The Group has not yet assessed the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations.

1.2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

These general-purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ("AASB") and the Corporations Act 2001, as appropriate for, for-profit oriented entities. These financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for, where applicable, the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, certain classes of property, plant, and equipment and derivative financial instruments.

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 2.

1.3 PARENT ENTITY INFORMATION

In accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, these financial statements present the results of the Group only. Supplementary information about the parent entity is disclosed in note 25.

1.4 PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of Lodestar Minerals Limited ("company" or "parent entity") as of 30 June 2025 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended. Lodestar Minerals Limited and its subsidiaries together are referred to in these financial statements as the 'Group'.

Subsidiaries are all those entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and can affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

Intercompany transactions, balances, and unrealised gains on transactions between entities in the Group are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of the impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

The acquisition of subsidiaries is accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. A change in ownership interest, without the loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction, where the difference between the consideration transferred and the book value of the share of the non-controlling interest acquired, is recognised directly in equity attributable to the parent.

Non-controlling interest in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of financial position, and statement of changes in equity of the Group. Losses incurred by the Group are attributed to the non-controlling interest in full, even if that results in a deficit balance.

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets including goodwill, liabilities, and non-controlling interest in the subsidiary together with any cumulative translation differences recognised in equity. The Group recognises the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any investment retained together with any gain or loss in profit or loss.

1.5 CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT CLASSIFICATION

Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the Group's normal operating cycle, it is held primarily for the purpose of trading, it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date, or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when it is either expected to be settled in the Group's normal operating cycle, it is held primarily for the purpose of trading, it is due to be settle within 12 months after the reporting date, or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always classified as non-current.

1.6 GOING CONCERN

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which contemplates continuity of normal business activities and realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business. For the year ended 30 June 2025, the Group incurred an operating loss of $3,179,095 and had net cash outflows from operating activities of $2,587,331 (including $1,450,341 of exploration payments). On 30 June 2025, the Group had net liabilities of $419,433, with total cash on hand of $25,816.

The directors are aware that additional funds may need to be sourced from one or more of the following alternatives for the Group to carry on its business, meet its working capital requirements and its planned exploration commitments for tenements held:

- Capital raising such as:
  - Private placement
  - Entitlement issue
  - Share purchase plan
- Borrowings from related or third parties
- Farming out assets to reduce exploration expenditures

On 12 April 2023, the Company signed an At the Market Subscription Agreement (ATM) with Acuity Capital. The ATM provides Lodestar with up to $2,000,000 of standby equity capital up until 31 July 2026.

Broadway Management Pty Ltd, a related party of the Company, has decided not to call to repay the $46,643 owed by LSR, until the business has a sufficient liquidity position.

As previously announced to the market, the Company has completed the 1st tranche of its 3-tranche capital raising, securing $475,000 (before costs) on 7 July 2025. The second and third tranches are expected to raise approximately $2.2 million (before costs) and $500,000 (before costs), respectively, subject to shareholder approval.

On 3 September 2025, the Company received the remaining funds amounting to $2.25 million (before costs). On same day, all related securities were allotted, totalling 457,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares, and 379,444,445 listed options, exercisable at $0.01 each on or before 31 August 2029.

Given the current cash position and the Group's ability to raise cash when required, the directors are of the opinion the Group can carry on operations for the foreseeable future, and that it will be able to realise its debts and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. If necessary, the Group has the capacity to delay or cancel expenses that are discretionary in nature, including administrative costs and exploration expenditure that are not contractually binding. The timing of raising additional capital will depend on the investment markets, current and future planned exploration activities.

2 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, revenue, and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. Judgements estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

Share-based payment transactions

The Group measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined using a Black-Scholes model, using the assumptions detailed in note 20.

Fair value of financial instruments

Management uses valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available) and non-financial assets. This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument.

Management bases its assumption on observable data as far as possible, but this is not always available. In that case, management uses the best information available. Estimated fair values may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date. Refer note 21.

3 OPERATING SEGMENTS

Accounting Policy

Operating segments are presented using the 'management approach', where the information presented is on the same basis as the internal reports provided to the Chief Operating Decision Makers ('CODM'). The CODM, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors of Lodestar Minerals Limited.

For management purposes, the Group is organised into one operating segment, which involves exploration for gold and base metals in Australia & Chile. All the Group's activities are interrelated, and discrete financial information is reported to the Board (Chief Operating Decision Maker) as a single segment. Accordingly, all significant operating decisions are based upon analysis of the Group as one segment. The financial results from the segment are equivalent to the financial statements of the Group as a whole.

There have been no changes to the basis of segmentation or the measurement basis for the segment profit or loss since 30 June 2024.

4 OTHER INCOME

Accounting Policy

Other income is recognised when the amount can be reliably measured and control of the right to receive the income be passed to the Group.

Government grants relating to costs are deferred and recognised in the profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate.

4 OTHER INCOME (continued)

	Note	2025 $	2024 $
Recovery of bad debts	(i)	-	640,635
Other operating income		8,796	-
		8,796	640,635

(i) As disclosed to the market on 25 August 2023, the Company filed proceedings in the Supreme Court of Western Australia for the winding up of Vango Mining Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of Catalyst Metals Limited (**ASX:CYL**)) following noncompliance with a statutory demand served by Lodestar on Vango on 23 June 2023. As advised to the market on 27 October 2023, the Company reached a commercially confident settlement with Vango in respect of balances owed under its JV Agreement.

5 NET FINANCE COSTS

	Note	2025 $	2024 $
Interest income on deposits		14,755	12,313
Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost			
Interest expense on loans received from related parties	17	(10,690)	(9,260)
Interest on right of use lease liabilities	18	(6,565)	(8,414)
Interest on premium funding facility	17	(1,336)	(728)
Interest expense on sophisticated investor loans	17	-	(10,126)
Total finance costs		(18,591)	(28,528)
Net finance costs		**(3,836)**	**(16,215)**

6 PERSONNEL EXPENSES AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Accounting Policy

Short-term employee benefits
Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual long service leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Other long-term employee benefits
The liability for annual and long service leave, not expected to settle within 12 months of the reporting date, are measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on corporate bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Defined contribution superannuation expense
Contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

The table below sets out personnel costs expensed during the year.

	Note	2025 $	2024 $
Directors' remuneration [1]	22	449,106	652,728
Staff salaries		156,646	355,652
Superannuation		16,133	39,186
Annual leave		(27,218)	20,910
Long service leave [2]		-	(1,671)
Share-based payments – staff [1]		-	66,800
Other associated personnel expenses		8,590	7,268
		603,257	1,140,873
Expensed in exploration and evaluation		204,092	460,708
Expensed in personnel expenses		**399,165**	**680,165**
		603,257	1,140,873

[1] Director share-based payments expense of $29,100 (2024: $191,250) included in Directors' Remuneration.

[2] Reversal of long service leave provision in line with the Company's policy to accrue after five years.

6 PERSONNEL EXPENSES AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (continued)

The table below sets out employee benefits at the reporting date.

	2025 $	2024 $
Current		
Salary accrual	73,718	62,743
Superannuation payable	19,978	24,550
Liability for annual leave	-	37,096
	93,696	**124,389**

7 EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENDITURE

The exploration and evaluation accounting policy expenses all exploration and evaluation expenditure as incurred. Expenditure incurred on activities that precede exploration and evaluation of mineral resources, including all expenditure prior to securing legal rights to explore an area, is expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

8 LOSS PER SHARE

Accounting Policy

Basic earnings per share
Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit / (loss) attributable to the owners of Lodestar Minerals Limited, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the year.

Diluted earnings per share
Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to accounts for the after-income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares and the weighted average number of shares assumed to have been issued for no consideration in relation to dilutive potential ordinary shares.

	2025 $	2024 $ (Restated)
Basic and diluted loss per share		
Loss after income tax attributable to owners of Lodestar Minerals Limited	(3,179,095)	(4,614,689)
	Cents	**Cents (2)**
Basic loss per share	(1.53)	(4.64)
Diluted loss per share	(1.53)	(4.64)
	Number (1)	**Number (1)**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares		
Issued ordinary shares on 1 July	101,168,952	92,169,867
Weighted effect of shares issued	106,507,951	7,226,435
Weighted average number of ordinary shares on 30 June	**207,676,903**	**99,396,302**

(1) On 6 December 2024, the Company has completed the consolidation of the issued capital on a basis of one (1) share for every twenty (20) shares. Number of shares are on a post-consolidation basis.

(2) Loss per share for the comparative period has been restated to maintain consistency in financial statement disclosures.

9 INCOME TAX EXPENSE

Accounting Policy

The income tax expense or benefit for the period is the tax payable on that period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction, adjusted by the changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences, unused tax losses and the adjustment recognised for prior periods, where applicable.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences at the tax rates expected to be applied when the assets are recovered or liabilities are settled, based on those tax rates that are enacted or substantively enacted, except for:

- When the deferred income tax asset or liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in as transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting nor taxable profits, or
- When the taxable temporary difference is associated with interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, and the timing of the reversal can be controlled, and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probably that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

The carrying amount of recognised and unrecognised deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date. Deferred tax assets recognised are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that future taxable profits will be available for the carrying amount to be recovered. Previously unrecognised deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that there are future taxable profits available to recover the asset.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only where there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets against deferred tax liabilities, and they relate to the same taxable authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend to settle simultaneously.

Lodestar Minerals Limited ("the head entity") and its wholly owned Australian subsidiaries have formed an income tax consolidated group under the tax consolidation regime. The head entity and each subsidiary in the tax consolidated group continue to account for their own current and deferred tax amounts. The tax consolidated group has applied the 'separate taxpayer within group' approach in determining the appropriate amount of taxes to allocate to members of the tax consolidated group.

Goods and Services Tax ('GST') and other similar taxes

Revenues, expenses, and assets are recognised net of the amount of, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority is included in other receivables or other payables in the statement of financial position.

9 INCOME TAX EXPENSE (continued)

Accounting Policy (continued)

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from or payable to the tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority.

(a) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

	2025 $	2024 $
Current tax expense	-	-
Deferred tax expense	-	-
Income tax expense	**-**	**-**
Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable		
Loss from continuing operations before income tax	(3,179,095)	(4,614,689)
Tax at the Australian tax rate of 30% (2024: 25%)	(953,729)	(1,153,672)
Non-deductible expenses	526,597	467,180
Adjustment for prior periods	(274,711)	(25,788)
Timing differences	(394,786)	(51,025)
Tax losses utilised not previously brought to account	1,096,629	763,305
Income tax expense	-	-

9 INCOME TAX EXPENSE (continued)

(a) Amounts recognised in profit or loss (continued)

All unused tax losses were incurred by Australian entities.

The benefit of these tax losses will only be obtained if:

i) future assessable income is derived of a nature and of an amount sufficient to enable the benefit to be realised
ii) the conditions for deductibility imposed by tax legalisation continue to be complied with
iii) no changes in tax legislation adversely affect the Group in realising the benefit, and
iv) satisfaction of either the continuity of ownership or the same business test.

(b) Unrecognised deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax liabilities have not been recognised in respect of the following items:

	2025 $	2024 $
Deferred tax liabilities		
Prepayments	(19,082)	(18,791)
Property, plant, and equipment	(14,931)	(4,875)
Intangible assets	(862)	-
	(34,875)	**(23,666)**
Deferred tax assets		
Capital raising costs – s40-880	-	37,752
Intangible assets	-	9
Right of use assets	-	1,782
Exploration for tax	-	358,740
Trade and other payables	55,350	53,341
Employee benefits	28,109	15,412
Carry forward tax losses	11,705,028	9,069,258
	11,788,487	9,536,294
Net unrecognised deferred tax assets	**11,753,612**	**9,512,628**

10 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Accounting Policy

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the statement of cash flows presentation purposes, cash and cash equivalent also includes, bank overdrafts, which are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(a) Reconciliation of cash recorded in Statement of Financial Position to Statement of Cash Flows

	2025 $	2024 $
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	25,816	192,131

(b) Reconciliation of cash flows from operating activities

	2025 $	2024 $
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss for the period	(3,179,095)	(4,614,689)
Adjustments for:		
Equity-settled share-based payments	419,375	385,850
Depreciation and amortisation	39,991	56,869
Net gain on derecognition of lease liabilities	(8,796)	-
Loss / (gain) on revaluation of financial assets	155,864	1,604,885
Profit on disposal of property, plant, and equipment	(5,078)	-
Change in other receivables	20,484	(5,225)
Change in prepayments and deposits	11,554	(8,665)
Change in trade and other payables	(48,545)	(137,567)
Change in interest bearing liabilities	37,609	20,680
Change in employee benefits provision	(30,694)	93,146
Change in other provisions	-	(6,400)
Net cash used in operating activities	**(2,587,331)**	**(2,611,116)**

10 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (continued)

(c) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	Sophisticated Investor loans $	Right-of-use lease liabilities $	Related party loans $	Premium Funding $	Total $
Balance on 1 July 2023	**565,551**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**565,551**
Net cash used in financing activities	(550,000)	(15,387)	260,000	(26,970)	(332,357)
Interest on sophisticated investor loans	(15,551)	-	-	-	(15,551)
Interest on related party loans	-	-	9,260	-	9,260
Premium funding facility	-	-	-	26,970	26,970
Right-of-use lease liabilities	-	110,325	-	-	110,325
Balance on 30 June 2024	**-**	**94,938**	**269,260**	**-**	**364,198**
Net cash used in financing activities	-	(14,560)	(169,260)	(32,404)	(216,224)
Interest on sophisticated investor loans	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on related party loans	-	-	5,205	-	5,205
Issue of shares to settle the related party loan	-	-	(100,000)	-	(100,000)
Premium funding facility	-	-	-	32,404	32,404
Derecognition of Right-of-use lease liabilities	-	(62,425)	-	-	(62,425)
Balance on 30 June 2025	**-**	**17,953**	**5,205**	**-**	**23,158**

11 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2025 $	2024 $
Current		
Authorised government agencies	-	5,084
Other receivables	2,041	15,477
	2,041	**20,561**

Other receivables are non-interest bearing. Note 21 includes disclosures relating to the credit risk exposures and analysis relating to the allowance for expected credit losses.

12 PREPAYMENTS

	2025 $	2024 $
Current		
ATM Establishment Fee	50,000	50,000
Capital raising costs paid in advance	-	3,206
Software licence	2,809	14,193
Insurance	2,263	2,167
Other	8,535	5,598
	63,607	**75,164**

13 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

Accounting Policy

Investments and other financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs are included as part of the initial measurement, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Such assets are subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value depending on their classification. Classification is determined based on both the business model within which such assets are held and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset unless an accounting mismatch is being avoided.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. When there is no reasonable expectation of recovering part, or all, of a financial asset, the carrying value is written off.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
Financial assets not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Typically, such financial assets will be either: (i) held for trading, where they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the short-term with an intention of making a profit, or a derivative; or (ii) designated as such upon initial recognition where permitted. Fair value movements are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income include equity investments which the Group intends to hold for the foreseeable future and has irrevocably elected to classify them as such upon initial recognition.

Impairment of financial assets
The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets which are either measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. The measurement of the loss allowance depends upon the Group's assessment at the end of each reporting period as to whether the financial instrument's credit risk has increase significantly since initial recognition, based on reasonable and supportable information that is available, without undue cost or effort to obtain.

Where there has not been a significant increase in exposure to credit risk since initial recognition, as 12-month expected credit loss allowance is estimated. This represents a portion of the asset's lifetime expected credit losses that is attributable to a default event that is possible within the next 12 months. Where a financial asset has become credit impaired, or where it is determined that credit risk has increased significantly, the loss allowance is based on the asset's lifetime expected credit losses. The amount of expected credit loss recognised is measure on the probably weighted present value of anticipated cash shortfalls over the life of the instrument discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income with a corresponding expense through profit or loss. In all other cases, the loss allowance reduces the asset's carrying value with a corresponding expense through profit or loss.

13 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS (continued)

Accounting Policy (continued)

Impairment of financial assets
The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets which are either measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. The measurement of the loss allowance depends upon the Group's assessment at the end of each reporting period as to whether the financial instrument's credit risk has increase significantly since initial recognition, based on reasonable and supportable information that is available, without undue cost or effort to obtain.

Where there has not been a significant increase in exposure to credit risk since initial recognition, as 12-month expected credit loss allowance is estimated. This represents a portion of the asset's lifetime expected credit losses that is attributable to a default event that is possible within the next 12 months. Where a financial asset has become credit impaired, or where it is determined that credit risk has increased significantly, the loss allowance is based on the asset's lifetime expected credit losses. The amount of expected credit loss recognised is measure on the probably weighted present value of anticipated cash shortfalls over the life of the instrument discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income with a corresponding expense through profit or loss. In all other cases, the loss allowance reduces the asset's carrying value with a corresponding expense through profit or loss.

	2025 $	2024 $
Current	-	320,897
Non-current	2,059	2,059
	2,059	**322,956**
Listed ordinary shares	-	320,897
Deposits and bonds	2,059	2,059
	2,059	**322,956**

13 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS (continued)

Reconciliation

Reconciliation of the fair values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

	Listed shares $	Unlisted shares $	Deposits and bonds $	Total $
Balance on 1 July 2023	**14,657**	**3,500,000**	**2,059**	**3,516,716**
Fair value revaluation of 19,035 CYL shares at $0.48 per share	(5,520)	-	-	(5,520)
Sale of 19,035 CYL shares at $0.48 per share	(9,137)	-	-	(9,137)
Cash received on completion of the sale of ECG to FBM	-	(500,000)	-	(500,000)
Issue of 27,505,429 FBM shares at $0.105 per share (1)	3,000,000	(3,000,000)	-	-
Loss on initial recognition of FBM shares at fair value (1)	(111,930)	-	-	(111,930)
Sale of 18,3366,952 FBM shares	(1,079,738)	-	-	(1,079,738)
Fair value revaluation of FBM shares	(1,487,435)	-	-	(1,487,435)
Balance on 30 June 2024	**320,897**	**-**	**2,059**	**322,956**
Sale of 9,168,477 FBM shares at $0.018 per share	(165,033)	-	-	(165,033)
Fair value revaluation of FBM shares	(155,864)	-	-	(155,864)
Balance on 30 June 2025	**-**	**-**	**2,059**	**2,059**

(1) The issue of 27,505,429 fully paid ordinary FBM shares were calculated via the 15-day VWAP (10.907 cents per share) immediately prior to completion. On the date of issue, the share price was 10.5 cents per share resulting in a fair value loss of $111,930 on Day 1.

	2025 $	2024 $
Fair value movement of financial assets	(155,864)	(1,604,885)
Net fair value (loss) / gain on revaluation of financial assets	**(155,864)**	**(1,604,885)**

Refer to note 21 for further information on financial instruments.

14 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Accounting Policy

Plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Depreciation is calculated on diminishing balance basis to write off the net cost of each item of property, plant, and equipment (excluding land) over their expected useful lives as follows:

Mobile equipment and motor vehicles	8 years
Field equipment	10 years

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the assets, whichever is shorter.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the Group. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss. Any revaluation surplus reserve relating to the item disposed of is transferred directly to retained earnings / accumulated losses.

14 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

	2025 $	2024 $
Field equipment – at cost	54,752	54,752
Less: accumulated depreciation	(38,473)	(34,560)
	16,279	20,192
Communication and computer equipment – at cost	42,591	42,591
Less: accumulated depreciation	(40,735)	(37,019)
	1,856	5,572
Mobile equipment and motor vehicles – at cost	108,329	212,302
Less: accumulated depreciation	(76,696)	(107,458)
	31,633	104,844
	49,768	**130,608**

Reconciliations

Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

	Field Equipment $	Mobile equipment & motor vehicles $	Computer & comms Equipment $	Total $
Balance on 1 July 2023	**4,580**	**107,376**	**669**	**112,625**
Additions	17,273	28,072	5,714	51,059
Depreciation expense	(1,661)	(30,604)	(811)	(33,076)
Balance on 30 June 2024	**20,192**	**104,844**	**5,572**	**130,608**
Disposals	-	(60,194)	-	(60,194)
Depreciation expense	(3,913)	(13,017)	(3,716)	(20,646)
Balance on 30 June 2025	**16,279**	**31,633**	**1,856**	**49,768**

15 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

Accounting Policy

A right-of-use asset is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for, as applicable, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date net of any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred, and, except when included in the cost of inventories, an estimate of costs expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the underlying asset, and restoring the site or asset.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter. Where the Group expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is over its estimated useful life. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The Group has elected not to recognise a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability for short-term leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. Lease payments on these assets are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

	2025 $	2024 $
Land and buildings – right of use	74,694	128,324
Less: accumulated depreciation	(74,694)	(60,489)
	-	67,835
Field equipment – right of use	43,334	43,334
Less: accumulated depreciation	(27,543)	(23,361)
	15,791	19,973
	15,791	**87,808**

During the year Board decided to extinguish its lease for the office, which had a value of $53,630. This has been recognised as a disposal of Right-of-use asset.

The Group leases land and buildings for its office, a storage facility for its field equipment and has various exploration tenement leases under agreements of between five and fifteen years with, in some cases, options to extend. The leases have various escalation clauses. On renewal, the terms of the leases are renegotiated.

16 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2025 $	2024 $
Current		
Trade payables	210,770	296,540
Other payables and accrued expenses	253,763	215,137
	464,533	511,677

Refer to note 21 for further information on financial instruments.

17 BORROWINGS

Accounting Policy

Loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The component of the convertible notes that exhibits characteristics of a liability is recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position, net of transaction costs.

On the issue of the convertible notes the fair value of the liability component is determined using a market rate for an equivalent non-convertible bond and this amount is carried as a non-current liability on the amortised cost basis until extinguished on conversion or redemption. The increase in the liability due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost. The remainder of the proceeds are allocated to the conversion option that is recognised and included in shareholders equity as convertible note reserve, net of transaction costs. The carrying amount of the conversion option is not remeasured in the subsequent years. The corresponding interest on convertible notes is expensed to profit or loss.

17 BORROWINGS (continued)

	Book value 2025 $	Fair value 2025 $	Book value 2024 $	Fair value 2024 $
Current				
Related party loans (note 23b)	5,205	5,205	269,260	269,260
	5,205	5,205	269,260	269,260

	Sophisticated investor loans $	Premium funding $	Related Party Loans $	Total $
Balance on 1 July 2023	565,551	-	-	565,551
Loans and borrowings received	-	-	260,000	260,000
Financing of premium funding facility	-	26,970	-	26,970
Interest charged	10,126	728	9,260	20,114
Principal repaid	(550,000)	(26,970)	-	(576,970)
Interest repaid	(25,677)	(728)	-	(26,405)
Balance on 30 June 2024	-	-	**269,260**	**269,260**
Financing of premium funding facility	-	31,068	-	31,068
Principal repaid	-	(31,068)	(160,000)	(191,068)
Interest repaid	-	(1,336)	(14,745)	(16,081)
Interest charged		1,336	10,690	12,026
Issue of shares to settle the related party loan	-	-	(100,000)	(100,000)
Balance on 30 June 2025	**-**	**-**	**5,205**	**5,205**

As disclosed in the prior year, the Company entered into an At-the-Market Subscription Agreement (ATM) with Acuity Capital. The ATM provides Lodestar with up to $2,000,00 of standby equity capital until 31 July 2026. This facility has not been used within the year.

Refer to note 21 for further information on financial instruments.

Refer to note 22 for the terms of the related party loan.

18 LEASE LIABILITIES

Accounting Policy

A lease liability is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments comprise of fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain to occur, and any anticipated termination penalties. The variable lease payments that to not depend on an index or a rate are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amounts are remeasured if there is a change in the following:

- future lease payments arising from a change in an index, or a rate used
- residual guarantee
- lease term, or
- certainty of a purchase option and termination penalties.

When a lease liability is remeasured, an adjustment is made to the corresponding right-of-use asset, or to profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is fully written down.

	2025 $	2024 $
Opening balance	94,938	-
Recognition of lease liabilities	-	110,325
Interest charged	6,565	8,414
Interest repaid	(6,565)	(8,414)
Less principal repayments	(14,560)	(15,387)
Derecognition of lease liabilities	(62,425)	-
Lease liabilities included in the consolidated statement of financial position	**17,953**	**94,938**
Current	3,944	16,012
Non-current	14,009	78,926
	17,953	**94,938**

Refer to note 21 for further information on financial instruments.

19 CAPITAL AND RESERVES

Accounting Policy

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Issued capital

	Ordinary shares			
	Number of shares		Amount in $	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Balance on 1 July	2,023,397,349	1,843,397,348	37,096,840	35,998,910
Issue of fully paid shares for cash	1,348,931,566	137,500,001	1,348,932	825,000
Consolidation of shares [(1)]	(3,203,711,894)	-	-	-
Issue of shares as consideration to acquire IOCG project in Chile [(2)]	25,000,000	-	350,000	-
Issue of fully paid shares for cash – post consolidation	109,409,075	-	1,203,102	-
Issue of shares in lieu of Director fees [(3)]	6,306,817	-	69,375	-
Issue of shares to settle the related party loan [(4)]	9,090,909	-	100,000	-
Issue of fully paid shares on conversion of options	-	27,500,000	-	192,500
Issue of shares as consideration to acquire an exploration licence [(5)]	-	15,000,000	-	112,500
Capital raising costs	-	-	(239,393)	(32,070)
Balance on 30 June	**318,423,822**	**2,023,397,349**	**39,928,856**	**37,096,840**

(1) On 6 December 2024, the Company has completed the consolidation of the issued capital on a basis of one (1) share for every twenty (20) shares.

(2) On 3 January 2025, the Company acquired IOCG project in Chile issuing 25,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares to Aeramentum Resources. The share price on issue date was 1.4 cents per share equating to a fair value of $350,000.

(3) On 24 March 2025, the Company issued 6,306,817 shares to the Board of Directors in lieu of their deferred salaries. The share price on issue date was 1.1 cents per share equating to a fair value of $69,375. Refer Note 22 (b) for further details.

(4) On 24 March 2025, the Company issued 9,090,909 shares to a related party in satisfaction of outstanding related party loan balance. The share price on issue date was 1.1 cents per share equating to a fair value of $100,000. Refer Note 22 (b) for further details.

(5) On 7 July 2023, the Company acquired an exploration licence for a $25,000 cash consideration and 15,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares. The share price on issue date was 0.75 cents per share equating to a fair value of $112,500.

19 CAPITAL AND RESERVES (continued)

Issued capital (continued)

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on the winding up of the company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held. The fully paid ordinary shares have no par value, and the company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital.

On a show of hands every member present at a meeting in person or by proxy shall have one vote and upon a poll each share shall have one vote.

There is no current on-market share buy-back.

Reserves

Share-based payments reserve
The share-based payments reserve represents the fair value of shares to be issued to directors, consultants, and employees. This reserve will be transferred to capital once the shares are issued. Refer to note 20.

20 SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

Accounting Policy

Equity-settled and cash-settled share-based compensation benefits are provided to employees.

Equity-settled transactions are awards of shares, or options over shares, that are provided to employees in exchange for the rendering of services. Cash-settled transactions are awards of cash for the exchange of services, where the amount of cash is determined by reference to the share price.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is measured at fair value on grant date. Fair value is independently determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model that considers the exercise price, the term of the option, the impact of dilution, the share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk-free interest rate for the term of the option, together with non-vesting conditions that do not determine whether the Group receives the services that entitle the employees to receive payment. No account is taken of any other vesting conditions.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised as an expense with a corresponding increase inequity over the vesting period. The cumulative charge to profit or loss is calculated based on the grant date fair value of the award, the best estimate of the number of awards that are likely to vet and the expired portion of the vesting period. The amount recognised in profit or loss for the period is the cumulative amount calculated at each reporting date less amounts already recognised in previous periods.

The cost of cash-settled transactions is initially, and at each reporting date until vested, determined by applying the Black-Scholes option pricing model, taking into consideration the terms and conditions on which the award was granted. The cumulative charge to profit or loss until settlement of the liability is calculated as follows:

- during the vesting period, the liability at each reporting date is the fair value of the award at that date multiplied by the expired portion of the vesting period
- from the end of the vesting period until settlement of the award, the liability is the full fair value of the liability at the reporting date.

All changes in the liability are recognised in profit or loss. The ultimate cost of cash-settled transactions is the cash paid to settle the liability.

Market conditions are taken into consideration in determining fair value. Therefore, any awards subject to market conditions are considered to vest irrespective of whether that market condition has been met or not, provided all other conditions are satisfied.

If equity-settled awards are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the modification has not been made. An additional expense is recognised, over the remaining vesting period, for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based compensation benefit as at the date of modification.

If the non-vesting condition is within the control of the Group or employee, the failure to satisfy the condition is treated as a cancellation. If the condition is not within the control of the Group or employee, and is not satisfied during the vesting period, any remaining expense for the award is recognised over the remaining vesting period, unless the award is forfeited.

If equity-settled awards are cancelled, it is treated as if it has vested on the date of cancellation, and any remaining expense is recognised immediately. If a new replacement award is substituted for the cancelled award, the cancelled and new award is treated as if they were a modification.

20 SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (continued)

The share-based payment expense included within the consolidated financial statements can be broken down as follows:

	2025 $	2024 $
Expensed in Personnel Expenses and Other Employee Benefits		
Options issued to directors	29,100	191,250
Options issued to employees	-	66,800
Expensed in Professional Fees		
Options issued to consultants	5,820	15,300
	34,920	**273,350**

Share-based payment programme

The Company has adopted an Employee Share Option Scheme ("ESOS"). Under the ESOS, the Company may grant options and rights to Company eligible employees to acquire securities to a maximum of 10% of the Company's total issued ordinary shares at the date of the grant. The fair value of share options granted is measured using the Black Scholes option pricing model.

The options and rights vest on a time scale as specified in the ESOS and are granted for no consideration. Options and rights granted under the plan carry no dividend or voting rights. When exercisable, each option is converted into one ordinary share. The maximum term of an option is 5 years from grant date and the exercise price is settled in cash.

Options will not be transferable and will not be listed on the ASX unless the offer provides otherwise or the Board in its absolute discretion approves.

20 SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (continued)

Options

On 30 June 2025, a summary of the Group options issued and not exercised under the share-based payment programme are as follows. Options are settled by the physical delivery of shares:

Grant date	Vesting date	Expiry date	Exercise Price (cents)	Balance at the start of the year	Granted during the year	Exercised during the year	Expired / forfeited during the year	Balance at the end of the year	Vested and exercisable at the end of the year
09-Dec-22	09-Dec-22	31-Jan-26	30.00[(2)]	1,250,000[(1)]	-	-	-	1,250,000[(1)]	1,250,000[(1)]
22-Mar-23	22-Mar-23	31-Jan-26	30.00[(2)]	1,250,000[(1)]	-	-	-	1,250,000[(1)]	1,250,000[(1)]
15-Aug-23	15-Aug-23	31-Jan-26	30.00[(2)]	500,000[(1)]	-	-	-	500,000[(1)]	500,000[(1)]
06-Nov-23	06-Nov-23	31-Jan-26	30.00[(2)]	4,050,000[(1)]	-	-	-	4,050,000[(1)]	4,050,000[(1)]
05-Sep-24	05-Sep-24	30-Jun-26	4.00[(2)]	-	4,672,500[(1)]	-	-	4,672,500[(1)]	4,672,500[(1)]
05-Sep-24	05-Sep-24	30-Jun-26	6.00[(2)]	-	33,723,289[(1)]	-	-	33,723,289[(1)]	33,723,289[(1)]
24-Mar-25	24-Mar-25	31-Mar-27	1.70	-	32,357,945[(3)]	-	-	32,357,945	32,357,945
29-May-25	29-May-25	31-Mar-27	1.70	-	13,220,000	-	-	13,220,000	13,220,000
29-May-25	29-May-25	30-Apr-28	2.00	-	12,000,000	-	-	12,000,000	12,000,000
03-Jun-25	03-Jun-25	31-Mar-27	1.70	-	30,045,454[(3)]	-	-	30,045,454	30,045,454
Total				**7,050,000**	**126,019,188**	**-**	**-**	**133,069,188**	**133,069,188**
Weighted average exercise price (cents)				1.50	2.96	-	-	4.40	4.40

[(1)] As announced to the market on 6 December 2024, the entity has completed the consolidation of the issued capital on a basis of one (1) security for every twenty (20) securities, therefore no. of shares has been adjusted to reflect the post-consolidation effect.

[(2)] Exercise price has been adjusted to reflect the post-consolidation effect arising from the consolidation of issued capital took effect on 6 December 2024.

[(2)] These options are free attaching. Therefore, no valuation has been performed

At the reporting date, the weighted average remaining contractual life of options outstanding at year end was 1.57 years.

20 SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (continued)

Options (continued)

Key valuation assumptions made at valuation date under the Black & Scholes option pricing model are summarised below:

	Number of Options	Exercise Price [1] (cents)	Grant date	Expiry Date	Life of the Options (years)	Volatility %	Risk free Rate %	Fair value at grant date [2] (cents)	Share price at grant date [2] (cents)
Tranche 2	1,250,000	30.00	09-Dec-22	31-Jan-26	3.15	151.07	3.27	7.20	10.0
Tranche 3	1,250,000	30.00	22-Mar-23	31-Jan-26	2.87	146.79	3.12	6.60	10.0
Tranche 5	500,000	30.00	15-Aug-23	31-Jan-26	2.47	159.44	3.83	13.4	18.0
Tranche 6	4,050,000	30.00	06-Nov-23	31-Jan-26	2.24	167.58	4.12	5.00	8.0
Tranche 7	4,672,500	4.00	05-Sep-24	30-Jun-26	1.82	100.00	3.65	0.68	2.0
Tranche 8	13,220,000	1.70	29-May-25	31-Mar-27	1.85	100.00	3.41	0.21	0.7
Tranche 9	12,000,000	2.00	29-May-25	30-Apr-28	2.94	100.00	3.45	0.29	0.7

(1) Exercise price has been adjusted to reflect the post-consolidation effect arising from the consolidation of issued capital took effect on 6 December 2024.

(2) Fair value of the options & share price at grant date has been adjusted to reflect the post-consolidation effect arising from the consolidation of issued capital took effect on 6 December 2024.

20 SHARE-BASED PAYMENT PLANS (continued)

Options (continued)

On 30 June 2024, a summary of the Group options issued and not exercised under the share-based payment programme are as follows. Options are settled by the physical delivery of shares:

Grant date	Vesting date	Expiry date	Exercise Price (cents) [2]	Balance at the start of the year [1]	Granted during the year [1]	Exercised during the year [1]	Expired / forfeited during the year [1]	Balance at the end of the year [1]	Vested and exercisable at the end of the year [1]
21-Apr-21	21-Apr-21	15-Apr-24	50.0	4,137,500	-	-	(4,137,500)	-	-
09-Dec-22	09-Dec-22	31-Jan-26	30.0	1,250,000	-	-	-	1,250,000	1,250,000
22-Mar-23	22-Mar-23	31-Jan-26	30.0	1,250,000	-	-	-	1,250,000	1,250,000
06-Apr-23	06-Apr-23	14-Apr-24	14.0	2,750,000	-	(1,375,000)	(1,375,000)	-	-
15-Aug-23	15-Aug-23	31-Jan-26	30.0	-	500,000	-	-	500,000	500,000
06-Nov-23	06-Nov-23	31-Jan-26	30.0	-	4,050,000	-	-	4,050,000	4,050,000
Total				**9,387,500**	**4,550,000**	**(1,375,000)**	**(5,512,500)**	**7,050,000**	**7,050,000**
Weighted average exercise price (cents)				34.2	30.0	14.0	41.0	30.0	30.0

[1] Comparative period exercise price has been adjusted to reflect the post-consolidation effect arising from the consolidation of issued capital took effect on 6 December 2024.

[2] Comparative period fair value of the options & share price at grant date has been adjusted to reflect the post-consolidation effect arising from the consolidation of issued capital took effect on 6 December 2024.

At the exercise date, the weighted average remaining contractual life of options outstanding at year end was 1.27 years.

21 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Accounting Policy

Recognition and derecognition

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred.

A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled, or expires.

Classification and initial measurement of financial assets

Except for those trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component and are measured at the transaction price in accordance with AASB 15, all financial assets are initially measured at fair value adjusted for transaction costs (where applicable).

For subsequent measurement, financial assets, other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments, are classified into the following categories:

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
- debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in profit or loss are presented within finance costs, finance income or other financial items, except for impairment of trade receivables which is presented within other expenses.

The classification is determined by both:

- the entity's business model for managing the financial asset; and
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Subsequent remeasurement of financial assets

<u>Financial assets at amortised cost</u>

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if the assets meet the following conditions (and are not designated as FVTPL):

- they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets to collect its contractual cash flows
- the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

21 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Accounting Policy (continued)

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised costs using the effective interest method.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Group's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments as well as listed bonds that were previously classified as held-to-maturity under AASB 139.

Impairment of financial assets
AASB 9's impairment requirements use more forward-looking information to recognise expected credit losses – the 'expected credit loss (ECL) model'.

Instruments within the scope of the requirements included loans and other debt-type financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI, trade receivables, contract assets recognised and measured under AASB 15 and loan commitments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Group considers a broad range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument.

In applying this forward-looking approach, a distinction is made between:

- financial instruments that have not deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition or that have low credit risk ('Level 1'); and
- financial instruments that have deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition and whose credit risk is not low ('Level 2').
- 'Level 3' would cover financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date.

'12-month expected credit losses' are recognised for the first category whilst 'lifetime expected credit losses' are recognised for the second category. The Group does not have any material expected credit losses.

Measurement of the expected credit losses is determined by a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of the financial instrument.

The Group makes use of a simplified approach in accounting for trade and other receivables and records the loss allowance as lifetime expected credit losses. These are the expected shortfalls in contractual cash flows, considering the potential for default at any point during the life of the financial instrument. In calculating, the Group uses its historical experience, external indicators, and forward-looking information to calculate the expected credit losses using a provision matrix.

21 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Accounting Policy (continued)

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

The Group's financial liabilities include borrowings, trade and other payables and derivative financial instruments.

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, and where applicable, adjusted for transaction costs unless the Group designated a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss.

Subsequently, financial liabilities are initially measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method except for derivatives and financial liabilities designation at FVTPL, which are carried subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss.

All interest-related charges and, if applicable, changes in an instrument's fair value that are reported in profit or loss are included within finance costs or finance income.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are accounted for at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

Capital risk management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to shareholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2024.

The capital structure of the Group consists of cash and cash equivalents, borrowings, and equity attributable to equity holders of the parent, comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings.

None of the Group's entities are subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

Operating cash flows are used to maintain and expand operations, as well as to make routine expenditures such as tax and general administrative outgoings.

Financial risk management objectives

The Group is exposed to market risk (including foreign currency exchange rate risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed on a continuous basis to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities. The Group does not trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

21 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Market risk

The Group's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in interest rates.

There has been no change to the Group's exposure to market risks or the manner it manages and measures the risk from the previous period.

Interest rate risk management

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk as entities in the Group borrow funds at both fixed and floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the Group by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings.

The Group's exposure to interest rate on financial assets and financial liabilities are detailed in the liquidity risk management section of this note.

Interest rate risk sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for non-derivative instruments at the balance date.

At balance date, the Group doesn't hold any financial instruments which are subject to variable interest rates.

Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty fails to discharge an obligation to the Group. The Group is exposed to credit risk from financial assets including cash and cash equivalents held at banks and trade and other receivables.

The Group has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties.

The Group only transacts with entities that are rated the equivalent of investment grade and above. This information is supplied by independent rating agencies where available and, if not available, the Group uses publicly available financial information and its own trading record to rate its customers.

The Group's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored, and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties.

The Group does not have any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any group of counterparties having similar characteristics. The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks or government agencies with high credit ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, represents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk.

21 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors, who have built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Group's short, medium, and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements.

The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate banking and borrowing facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

The following table details the Group's expected contractual maturities for its non-derivative financial liabilities.

These have been drawn up based on undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial liabilities based on the earliest date the Group can be required to repay.

The table include both interest and principal cash flows.

	Weighted average interest rate	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 – 5 years
	%	$	$	$
30 June 2025				
Trade and other payables	n/a	464,533	-	-
Borrowings (including right of use lease liabilities)	6.4	1,928	7,221	14,009
		466,461	7,221	14,009
30 June 2024				
Trade and other payables	n/a	410,607	188,363	-
Borrowings (including right of use lease liabilities)	8.8	177,114	108,159	78,926
		587,721	296,522	78,926

21 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Fair value measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position are grouped into three levels of a fair value hierarchy.

The three levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices); and
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Not measured at fair value

The Group has various financial instruments which are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis in the statement of financial position.

The Directors consider that the carrying amounts of current receivables, current payables and current borrowings are a reasonable approximation to their fair values.

The methods and valuation techniques used for the purposes of measuring fair values are unchanged compared to the previous reporting period.

22 RELATED PARTIES

Accounting Policy

Key management personnel compensation

Directors' remuneration is expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount because of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(a) Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel compensation comprises the following:

	2025 $	2024 $
Short-term employee benefits	375,983	417,115
Long-term employee benefits	-	(1,287)
Post-employment benefits	44,023	45,650
Share-based payments – options	29,100	191,250
	449,106	652,728

(b) Other key management personnel transactions

Several key management personnel, or their related parties, hold positions in other companies that result in them having control or significant influence over these companies.

A number of these companies transacted with the Group during the year. The terms and conditions of these transactions were no more favourable than those available, or which might reasonably be expected to be available, in similar transactions to non-key management personnel related companies on an arm's length basis.

On 31 March 2025, the Company issued the following securities in satisfaction of deferred director salaries:

- 1,818,182 shares and 909,090 free-attaching options to Mr. Ross Taylor in lieu of $20,000
- 1,363,636 shares and 681,818 free-attaching options to Mr. David McArthur in lieu of $15,000; and
- 3,125,000 shares and 1,562,500 free-attaching options to Mr. Ed Turner in lieu of $34,375.

The shares were issued at a deemed price of $0.011 per share. The free-attaching options are exercisable at $0.017 each and expire on 31 March 2027.

On 21 February 2024, Susan McArthur, a related party to David McArthur, provided a $260,000 cash loan to the Company at arm's length, accruing interest at 10% per annum, pro rata, repayable within six months. The loan was secured against shares held by the Company in FBM. On 21 August 2024, $169,260 ($160,000 plus accrued interest) was repaid. On 21 August 2024, Susan McArthur agreed to extend $100,000 of the loan for a further six months, maturing on 21 February 2025, accruing interest at 10% per annum, pro rata. On 31 March 2025, the Company issued 9,090,909 shares settle the principal amounting to $100,000. $5,205 is outstanding as of the reporting date.

Broadway Management (WA) Pty Ltd, a company for which Mr McArthur is a director, received $120,000 (2024: $111,000) in repayment for commercial, arms-length consulting services. The balance outstanding on 30 June 2025 was $10,000 (2024: $45,000).

DAS (Australia) Pty Ltd, a company for which Mr McArthur is a director, received $45,000 (2024: $45,000) in repayment for company secretarial services. The balance outstanding on 30 June 2025 was $7,500 (2024: $15,000).

On 29 May 2025, the Company issued 2,000,000 options to, Broadway Management (WA) Pty Ltd, a company for which Mr McArthur is a director, exercisable at 2.0 cents on or before 30 April 2028 with a fair value of 0.29 cents per share, total value aggregating to $5,820. The issue of these options was approved by shareholders at the General meeting held on 23 May 2025.

CDC Corda Consulting SAS, a company for which Ms Blaud is a director, received $40,690 in payment for commercial, arms-length consulting services (since Ms Blaud's appointment as a director of the Company on 15 May 2025), The balance outstanding on 30 June 2025 was $33,404.

23 AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

	2025 $	2024 $
HLB Mann Judd		
Audit and other assurance services		
Audit and review of financial reports	54,782	49,738
Total Auditor's Remuneration	**54,782**	**49,738**

24 SUBSIDIARIES

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities, and results of the following wholly owned subsidiary in accordance with the accounting policy described in note 1.4:

Name of subsidiary	Place of incorporation	Equity Interests 2025 %	 2026 %
Audacious Resources Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Goldfellas Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Oro Del Sur Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Tripod Resources Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100

Balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiary, which is a related party of the Company, have been eliminated on consolidation.

25 PARENT COMPANY DISCLOSURES

Accounting Policy

The accounting policies of the parent entity, which has been applied in determining the financial information shown below, are the same as those applied in the consolidated financial statements.

As at, and throughout the financial year ended 30 June 2025, the parent entity of the Group was Lodestar Minerals Limited.

	2025 $	2024 $
Result of the parent entity		
Loss for the year	(2,952,169)	(3,724,193)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**(2,952,169)**	**(3,724,193)**
Financial position of parent entity at year end		
Current assets	89,422	606,621
Total assets	**159,912**	**830,927**
Current liabilities	(2,903,766)	(3,488,502)
Total liabilities	**(2,921,719)**	**(3,567,428)**
Total equity of the parent entity comprising of:		
Share capital	39,928,856	37,096,840
Equity-settled benefits reserve	540,452	445,600
Accumulated losses	(43,231,111)	(40,278,941)
Total (deficiency) / equity	**(2,761,803)**	**(2,736,501)**

26 CAPITAL AND OTHER COMMITMENTS

Exploration expenditure commitments

To maintain current rights of tenure to exploration tenements, the Group is required to perform minimum exploration work to meet the requirements specified by the State Government. These obligations are not provided for in the financial statements and are payable as follows:

	2025 $	2024 $
Mineral exploration		
Less than one year	149,188	410,000

27 MATTERS SUBSEQUENT TO THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR

On 7 July 2025, the Company entered into a binding head of agreement with Consultoría y Servicios Mineros Limitada, who is the project owner of the Nicanor project in Chile. This agreement is structured in 3 stages as below;

- Over next 12 months, Lodestar commits a minimum of USD $200,000 on total exploration expenditure (e.g. mapping, geophysics, trenching, assays with mandatory drilling [RC or Diamond]) to earn a 25% interest in the project.
- Within 18 months of completing Stage 1, Lodestar spends an additional minimum of USD $400,000 on drilling and studies aiming to define a maiden resource. On completion of stage 2 Lodestar will have earned a 51% interest in the project, and the Project Owner retains a carried interest if Lodestar decide to pursue to stage 3. If Lodestar decides not to pursue stage 3, a JV will be formed (51/49).
- Within 2 years of completing Stage 2, Lodestar must deliver a scoping study aiming at small scale mining or an Inferred JORC Resource or spend a further USD $750,000 to earn up to a 75% interest.
- Upon Lodestar earning 75%, the Project Owner will have the right to sell their 25% interest to Lodestar at either i) an agreed price between the parties or ii) at a valuation performed by a QP/Consultant appointed by both parties.

On 8 July 2025, the Company issued 79,166,667 fully paid ordinary shares to sophisticated investors at $0.006 and raised $475,000 (before costs).

On 10 July 2025, the Company announced that, due to strong demand, it resolved to increase its capital raising its recent capital raising by an additional $500,000 through a third tranche offering, issuing 100 million shares at $0.005 each, subject to shareholder approval. Further, for every 3 shares, investors will receive 2 options (totalling 66,666,667 options, which will be exercisable at $0.01 and will expire 4 years from the date of issue. Shareholders approved the third tranche, along with previous tranches, at a General Meeting on 21 August 2025. All securities were allotted on 3 September 2025, totalling 457,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares, and 379,444,445 $0.01 listed options, exercisable on or before 31 August 2029, upon receiving $2,225,000 (before costs).

On 10 July 2025, the Company announced loyalty bonus option scheme where it will offer one (1) loyalty bonus Option (Loyalty Option) for every twenty (20) Shares held by the Shareholders registered as of 18 August 2025. These options are exercisable at $0.01 on or before 31 August 2029. On 19 August 2025, the Company issued 19,980,542 listed options, in accordance with this scheme.

27 MATTERS SUBSEQUENT TO THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR (continued)

On 27 August 2025, the Company issued 54,048 fully paid ordinary shares on conversion of $0.01 exercise price listed options, exercisable on or before 31 August 2029.

On 3 September 2025, the Company issued a further 193,223 fully paid ordinary shares on conversion of $0.01 exercise price listed options, exercisable on or before 31 August 2029.

On 13 August 2025, the Company issued 1,000,000 fully paid ordinary shares on conversion of $0.017 options, exercisable on or before 31 March 2027.

No other matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year that have significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Group, the results of these operations, or the state of affairs of the Group in future financial years.

28 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES/CONSIDERATION

As disclosed to the ASX on 9 December 2024, in line with the agreement entered with Aeramentum Resources Ltd for the acquisition of Darwin project in Chile, LSR is liable for the following non-cash contingent consideration based upon achieving the below performance milestones;

Milestone 1
Issuance of 30,000,000 shares (post-consolidation basis) to Aeramentum upon achievement of drilling the Darwin prospect within 6 months of acquisition, in combination with any of the following milestones:

- Reporting high gold or gold equivalent drilling results of at least 15-gram metres (ie 10m @ 1.5g/t Au or 1m @ 15g/t Au) being defined in two locations at least 100m apart; or
- Mineralised Magnetite or potential IOCG, defined as grades of >0.5% Cu equivalent over interval >10m, repeated in more than one drill hole at least 100m apart; or
- Commencement of small-scale mining up to 5kt/mth, with mining, crushing and potential concentration of ore via gravity methods, and sale of either a concentrated product, gold dore, or whole-rock to local or international buyers, within 2 years of the signing of the acquisition transaction.

Settlement via shares would be based upon achievement of this milestone. Issuance of shares would be subject to receiving shareholder approval at the time of the milestone achievement.

Milestone 2
Issuance of 30,000,000 shares (post-consolidation basis) to Aeramentum upon the following milestones being achieved:

- Prior achievement of Milestone 1; and either
- Lodestar shares trading at or above $0.60 (post-consolidation basis) based on a 20-day VWAP. Should this occur prior to achievement of the first milestone, the issue of shares is withheld until such time as the requirements of Milestone 1 is met; or
- MRE (JORC Compliant) declared in Chile >1Mt @ 10g/t Au equivalent.

Settlement via shares would be based upon achievement of this milestone. Issuance of shares would be subject to receiving shareholder approval at the time of the milestone achievement.

CONSOLIDATED ENTITY DISCLOSURE STATEMENT
As of 30 June 2025

Basis of preparation

This consolidated entity disclosure statement has been prepared in accordance with the s295(3A)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001 and includes the required information for Lodestar Minerals Limited and the entities it controls in accordance with AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements.

Name of entity	Type of entity	Place formed or incorporated	Percentage of share capital held (if applicable)	Australian tax resident or foreign tax resident	Foreign tax jurisdiction (if applicable)
Lodestar Minerals Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	n/a	Australian	n/a
Audacious Resources Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australian	n/a
GoldFellas Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australian	n/a
Oro Del Sur Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australian	n/a
Tripod Resources Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australian	n/a

At the end of the financial year, no entity within the consolidated entity was a trustee of a trust within the consolidated entity, a partner in a partnership within the consolidated entity, or a participant in a joint venture within the consolidated entity.

DIRECTORS’ DECLARATION

In accordance with a resolution of the Directors of Lodestar Minerals Limited, we state that:

In the directors’ opinion:

1. The financial statements and notes comply with the Corporations Act 2001, the Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001, and other mandatory professional reporting requirements.
2. The attached financial statements and notes comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board as disclosed in *note 1.2.*
3. The financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the Group’s financial position as of 30 June 2025 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date.
4. There are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.
5. The Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement on page 78 is true and correct.

This declaration has been made after receiving the declarations required to be made to the Directors in accordance with section 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001* for the year ended 30 June 2025.

On behalf of the Board

Ross Taylor
Non-Executive Chairman

4 September 2025
Perth

HLB MANN JUDD
ADVISORY AND ACCOUNTING

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
To the Members of Lodestar Minerals Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Lodestar Minerals Limited ("the Company") and its controlled entities ("the Group"), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information, the consolidated entity disclosure statement and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Group is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

(a) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and

(b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* ("the Code") that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1.6 in the financial report, which indicates that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

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In addition to the matter described in the *Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern* section, we have no other key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Group's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2025, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of:

(a) the financial report (other than the consolidated entity disclosure statement) that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001*; and

(b) the consolidated entity disclosure statement that is true and correct in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, and

for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of:

(a) the financial report (other than the consolidated entity disclosure statement) that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and

(b) the consolidated entity disclosure statement that is true and correct and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial report of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

REPORT ON THE REMUNERATION REPORT

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included within the Directors' Report for the year ended 30 June 2025.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Lodestar Minerals Limited for the year ended 30 June 2025 complies with Section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Responsibilities

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with Section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

HLB Mann Judd

HLB Mann Judd
Chartered Accountants

Perth, Western Australia
4 September 2025

B McVeigh

B G McVeigh
Partner

SECURITIES EXCHANGE INFORMATION

The shareholder information set out below was applicable on 18 August 2025:

1. Distribution of ordinary shares

Range	Total holders	Ordinary shares	% of issued capital
1 – 1,000	213	66,952	0.02
1,001 – 5,000	899	2,696,610	0.67
5,001 – 10,000	362	2,829,723	0.71
10,001 – 100,000	889	32,511,604	8.13
100,001 – 500,000	244	61,002,911	15.26
500,001 – 1,000,000	75	56,768,895	14.20
1,000,001 and over	81	243,847,113	61.00
Total	**2,763**	**399,723,808**	**100.00**

There were 29,412 holders of less than a marketable parcel of ordinary shares.

2. Voting rights

Ordinary shares
On a show of hands every member present at a meeting in person or by proxy shall have one vote and upon a poll, every member present or by proxy shall have one vote for every share held.

Options and rights
No voting rights.

3. Corporate Governance Statement

In accordance with Listing Rule 4.10.3, the Company's Corporate Governance Statement can be found on the Company's website.

Refer to: https://www.lodestarminerals.com.au/site/investor-centre/asx-announcements

4. Twenty largest shareholders on 18 August 2025

Shareholders	Ordinary shares Number held	Ordinary shares % of issued shares
CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	19,886,113	4.97
MR ROSS JEREMY TAYLOR <JAMANARO A/C>	18,359,554	4.59
MRS SUSAN JANE MCARTHUR	13,599,409	3.40
MR DAVID SAMUAEL NOUR	12,668,977	3.17
MR JEREMY CHARLES GEORGE RHODES	10,007,754	2.50
RIYA INVESTMENTS PTY LTD	6,217,277	1.56
MR MORDECHAI FIXLER	5,758,243	1.44
BREAKOUT STAR HOLDINGS PTY LTD	5,388,307	1.35
OAKLEY CAPITAL PARTNERS PTY LIMITED <CLIENT SETTLEMENT A/C >	5,181,064	1.30
MR MENACHEM MENDEL GUTNICK	4,256,566	1.06
BRYARP PTY LTD	4,160,531	1.04
ACUITY CAPITAL INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT PTY LTD <ACUITY CAPITAL HOLDINGS A/C>	4,000,000	1.00
AYERS CAPITAL PTY LTD	3,774,879	0.94
INYATI FUND PTY LTD	3,750,000	0.94
MR ROBERT WILLIAM WATERHOUSE	3,500,000	0.88
COMSEC NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	3,052,267	0.76
BUTTONWOOD NOMINEES PTY LTD	3,000,000	0.75
KIELBAWN PTY LTD	3,000,000	0.75
SCINTILLA CAPITAL PTY LTD	3,000,000	0.75
MR KHANH TRAN	3,000,000	0.75

5. Distribution of listed options (Listed options expiring on 31-Aug-2029 at exercise price of $0.01)

Range	Total holders	Ordinary shares	% of total listed options
1 – 1,000	1,764	496,915	2.49
1,001 – 5,000	593	1,410,070	7.06
5,001 – 10,000	115	845,328	4.23
10,001 – 100,000	248	8,240,844	41.24
100,001 – 500,000	33	5,256,030	26.31
500,001 – 1,000,000	5	3,731,355	18.67
1,000,001 and over	-	-	-
Total	**2,758**	**19,980,542**	**100.00**

6. Twenty largest listed option holders on 18 August 2025

Shareholders	Ordinary shares Number held	% of issued shares
CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	999,569	5.00
MR ROSS JEREMY TAYLOR <JAMANARO A/C>	917,978	4.59
MRS SUSAN JANE MCARTHUR	679,971	3.40
MR DAVID SAMUAEL NOUR	633,449	3.17
MR JEREMY CHARLES GEORGE RHODES	500,388	2.50
MR MORDECHAI FIXLER	350,000	1.75
RIYA INVESTMENTS PTY LTD	310,864	1.56
BREAKOUT STAR HOLDINGS PTY LTD	269,416	1.35
OAKLEY CAPITAL PARTNERS PTY LIMITED <CLIENT SETTLEMENT A/C >	259,054	1.30
MR MENACHEM MENDEL GUTNICK	212,829	1.07
BRYARP PTY LTD	208,027	1.04
ACUITY CAPITAL INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT PTY LTD <ACUITY CAPITAL HOLDINGS A/C>	200,000	1.00
AYERS CAPITAL PTY LTD	188,744	0.94
INYATI FUND PTY LTD	187,500	0.94
MR ROBERT WILLIAM WATERHOUSE	175,000	0.88
BUTTONWOOD NOMINEES PTY LTD	150,000	0.75
KIELBAWN PTY LTD	150,000	0.75
SCINTILLA CAPITAL PTY LTD	150,000	0.75
MR KHANH TRAN	150,000	0.75
MR STEPHEN RONALD HOBSON <THE HOBSON FAMILY A/C>	145,000	0.73

7. Unlisted options

Grant date	Number	Number of holders	Expiry date	Exercise price (cents)
09-Dec-22	7,050,000	6	31-Jan-26	30.0
05-Sep-24	33,723,327	244	30-Jun-26	6.0
05-Sep-24	4,672,500	4	30-Jun-26	4.0
24-Mar-25	74,623,399	53	31-Mar-27	1.7
29-May-25	12,000,000	6	30-Apr-28	2.0

8. Tenements Listing as of 18 August 2025

Tenement description	Tenement number	Status	Percentage interest
Earaheedy			
	E69/3483	Granted	100% - Lodestar Minerals
	E69/3532	Granted	100% - Lodestar Minerals
	E69/3533	Granted	100% - Lodestar Minerals
	E69/4030	Granted	100% - Lodestar Minerals
Ned's Creek			
	E52/2456	Granted	100% - Audacious Resources

CORPORATE DIRECTORY

Directors

Mr Ross Taylor

Mr David McArthur

Ms Coraline Blaud

Secretaries

Mr David McArthur

Mr Jordan McArthur

Registered and Principal Office

Level 1, 31 Cliff Street
Fremantle WA 6160

Telephone: +61 8 9435 3200

Postal Address

PO Box 584
Fremantle WA 6959

Auditor

HLB Mann Judd
Level 4, 130 Stirling Street
Perth WA 6000

Bankers

ANZ Banking Group Limited
Level 2, 77 St Georges Terrace
Perth WA 6000

Share Registry

Computershare Limited
Level 17, 221 St Georges Terrace
Perth WA 6000

Telephone: +61 1300 556 161

ASX Code

Shares: LSR

Website and Email

Website: www.lodestarminerals.com.au

Email: admin@lodestarminerals.com.au