ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

18 June 2026

HIGH-GRADE GOLD INTERSECTED BEYOND EXPLORATION TARGET EXPANDS GIDGEE FLAT, NED'S CREEK GOLD PROJECT, WA

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Drilling continues to support the December 2025 reported Exploration Target of 250,000-300,000 oz Au in the range of 5-7 Mt at 1.0 – 1.7g/t Au[1]**
- **Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program at Ned's Creek Project in WA has been safely completed. 106 holes were drilled, over a two-month period for a total of 12,344m**
- **578 assays samples from the first 13 drill holes (LNRC109 to LNRC125) have been received, with the balance of assays from the 106 hole program anticipated to be received and reported over the next several weeks (~5200 samples submitted)**
- **Assays continue to confirm continuity within the targeted shear zone, but materially, drilling has also successfully intersected new zones of mineralisation beyond the limits of the Exploration Target, suggesting strong potential to further expand the scale of the project**
- **Assays returned to date include these significant results:**
  - ***6m @ 7.16g/t from 140m, including 1m @ 35.34g/t from 142m in LNRC125[2]***
  - ***12m @ 1.44g/t from 88m, including 6m @ 2.56g/t from 89m in LNRC121[2]***
  - ***15m @ 1.53g/t Au from 108m in LNRC111[2]***
- **Ned's Creek Project is located in a proven gold region near Catalyst Metals' Plutonic Gold Mine and Plant and within trucking distance of Westgold's Blue Bird Plant near Meekatharra, WA**
- **Lodestar is working towards delivery of a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the Ned's Creek Gold Project in CY2026**

Lodestar Minerals Limited ("LSR" or "the Company") (ASX: LSR) is pleased to report initial assay results received in respect of the first 13 RC holes from its 106-hole drilling campaign at the Ned's Creek Gold Project in Western Australia. A total of 12,344m were drilled over a two-month period. The Gidgee Flat prospect saw the bulk of the drilling with 7,581m, then 2,778m at Contessa and 1,985m at Central Park. Drilling was undertaken by Westdrill Pty Ltd and completed with no safety or environmental incidents occurring.

While initial logging and sampling is complete, resampling will be ongoing over the next one-two months. All activities are subject to weather conditions.

[1] Refer ASX Announcement dated 18 December 2025
[2] Apparent thickness

This drilling campaign has been completed as planned to support the Company's objective of delivering a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the Ned's Creek Gold Project in later CY2026. Mineralisation intersected continues to provide confidence and display continuity with the previously announced Exploration Target and mineralisation model[3].

In December 2025, the Company outlined an **Exploration Target of 250,000-300,000 oz Au in the range of 5-7 Mt at 1.0 – 1.7g/t Au**[3] at its Ned's Creek Project across the three main prospects: ***Gidgee Flat***, ***Contessa*** and ***Central Park*** Prospects. The current results show that we are expecting to be within the target range but there is currently insufficient information to determine where the mineralisation will fall within the range.

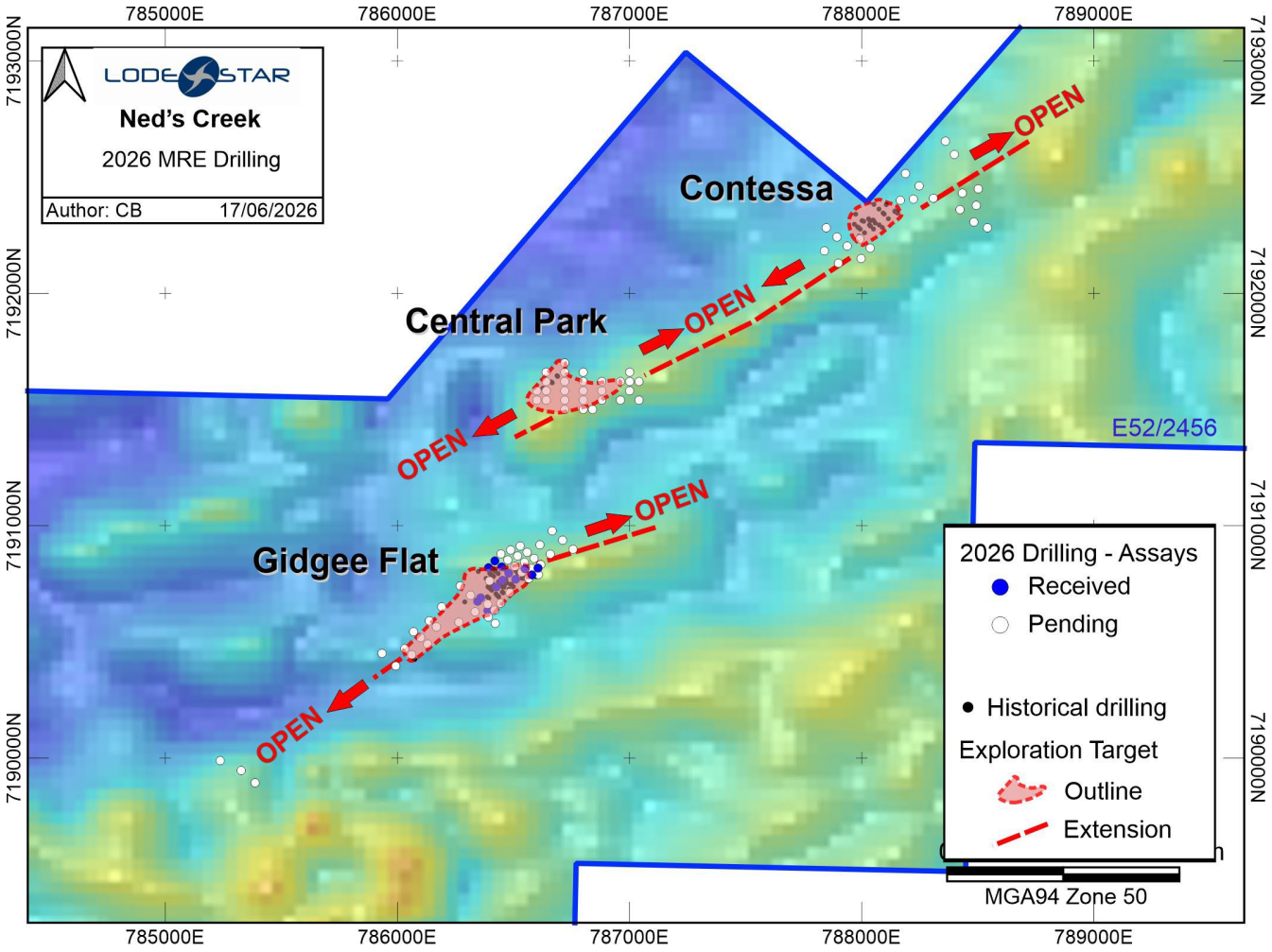

Figure 1: Ned's Creek Project 2026 Brownfields Drilling progress plan view

Commenting on progress of the drilling, Lodestar CEO and Executive Director Coraline Blaud said*:*

"The completion of 12,344m of drilling marks a transformational step forward for the Ned's Creek Project. Results continue to expand the oxide mineralisation footprint while confirming the continuity of the mineralised shear-zone trend across the project area. What's more exciting with this first set of results is confirmation of high-grade gold beyond the limits of the Exploration Target zone, suggesting running room for growth in the scale of the project as further drilling is complete. With an extensive drilling database now in place, Lodestar is well positioned to advance towards a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate in 2026 and unlock the project's broader development potential."

[3] Refer ASX Announcement dated 18 December 2025

This drilling program tested the three main gold prospects at Neds Creek with the purpose of:

- ☑ *Infill drilling to improve confidence and test continuity of known gold mineralisation*
- ☑ *Extensional drilling to expand the footprint of mineralised zones*
- ☑ *Testing priority gold targets identified through previous exploration programs*
- ☑ *Generating data to support geological modelling and Mineral Resource estimation as well as provide samples for metallurgical testwork*

Drilling Results Discussion

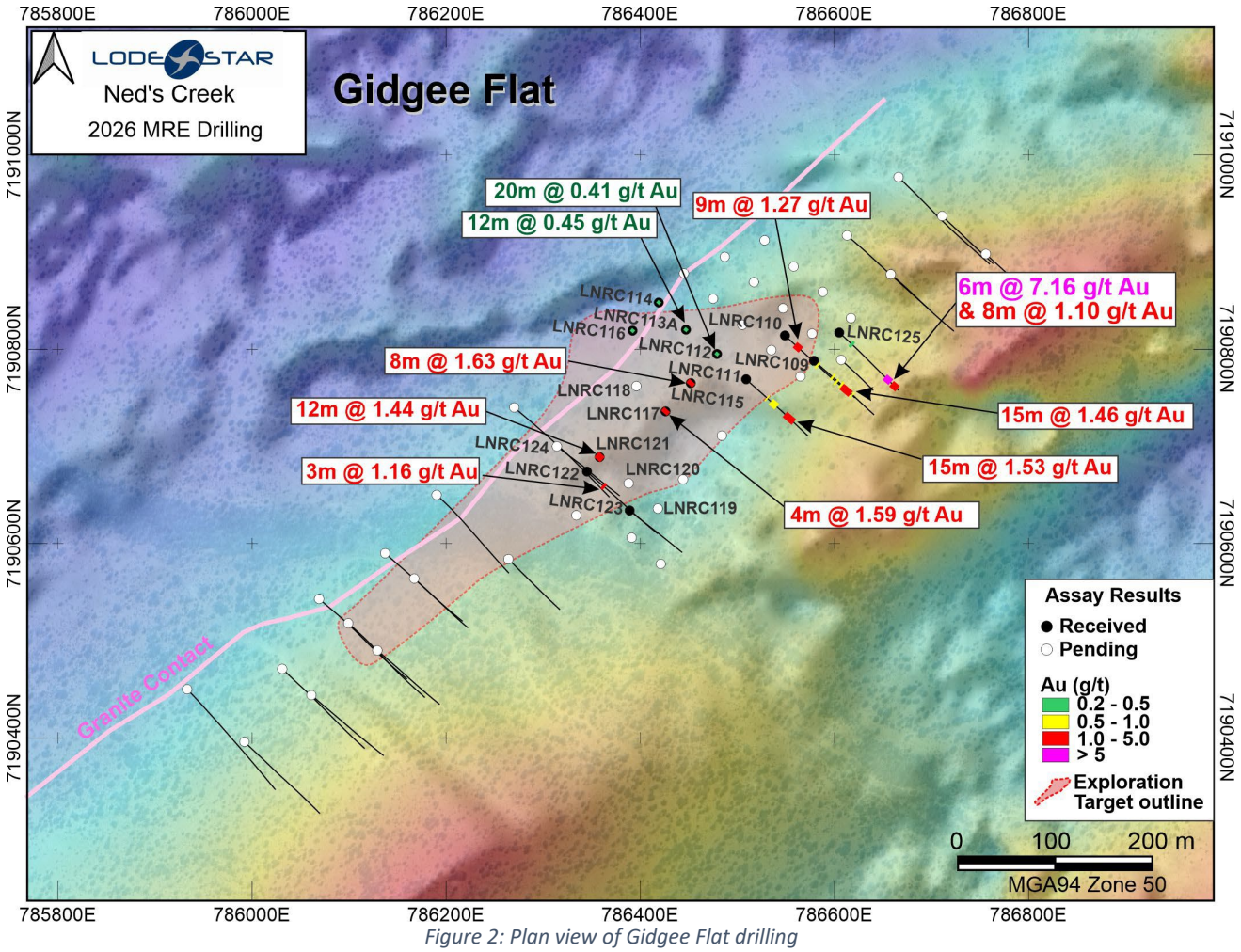

Figure 2: Plan view of Gidgee Flat drilling

The results reported here are from holes on infill sections in Gidgee Flat deposit, and testing the edges of the Exploration Target. The significant results highlight the potential to extend the existing mineralisation outside of the previously outlined mineralised envelope.

LNRC125 is an exciting hole with **high grade mineralisation identified at the margin of the exploration model, identifying a new parallel lode of mineralisation at Gidgee Flat**. The mineralisation is focussed in

sheared veins within the highly altered mafic schists. **The results confirm the northeast trending mineralisation at Gidgee Flat remains open to the northeast**.

- ***6m @ 7.16g/t from 140m, including 1m @ 35.34g/t from 142m in LNRC125***

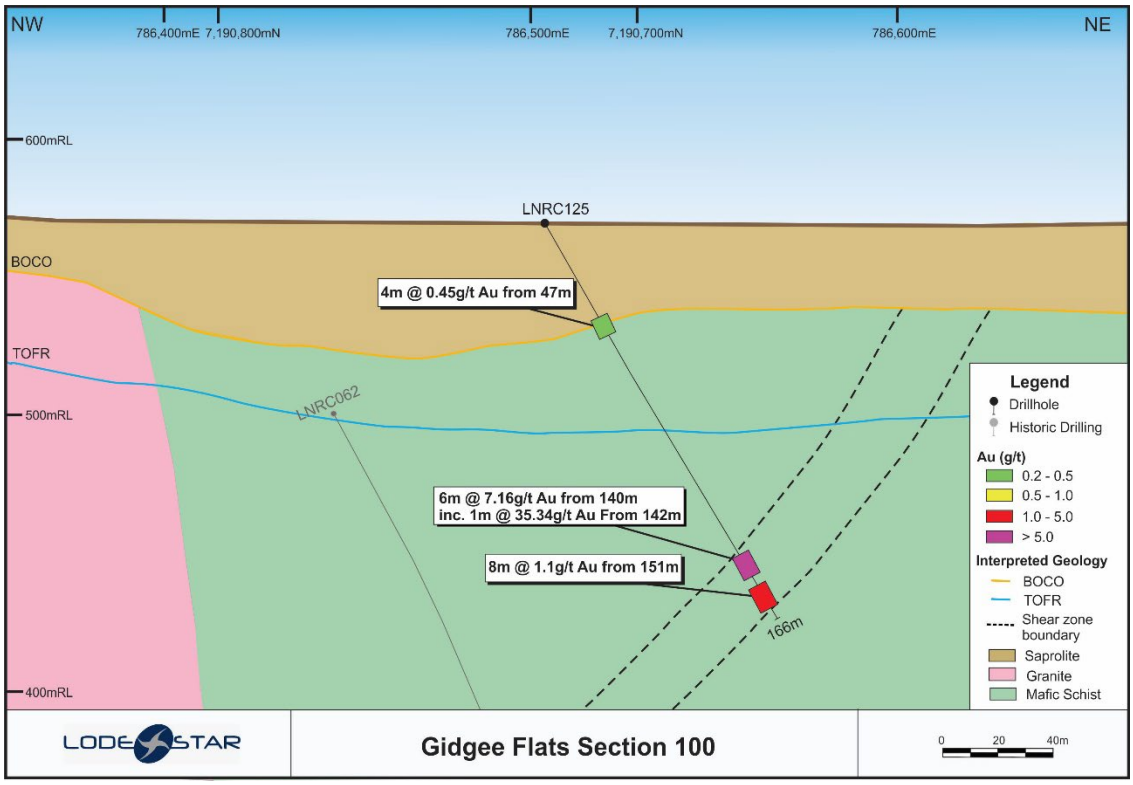

Figure 3: Gidgee Flat - Cross Section of Hole LNRC125

LNRC111, has intersected mineralisation at relatively shallow depths from 108m in fresh rock over 15m[4] :

- ***15m @ 1.53g/t Au from 108m in LNRC111***

On the same section as LNRC111, vertical holes LNRC112, LNRC113a and LNRC114 were drilled to test for shallow oxide mineralisation (Figure 2). LNRC112 and LNRC113a intersected wide zones of shallow (<40m below surface) oxide mineralisation while LNRC114 intersected anomalous gold (4m @ 0.21g/t Au) at the bottom of the hole (64m).

Vertical holes LNRC115 and LNRC116 have returned positive results, with the deeper mineralised interval in LNRC115 8m @ 1.63g/t Au from 92m. Shallow low-grade mineralisation was returned in LNRC116 with 20m @ 0.29g/t from 44m.

[4] Apparent thickness

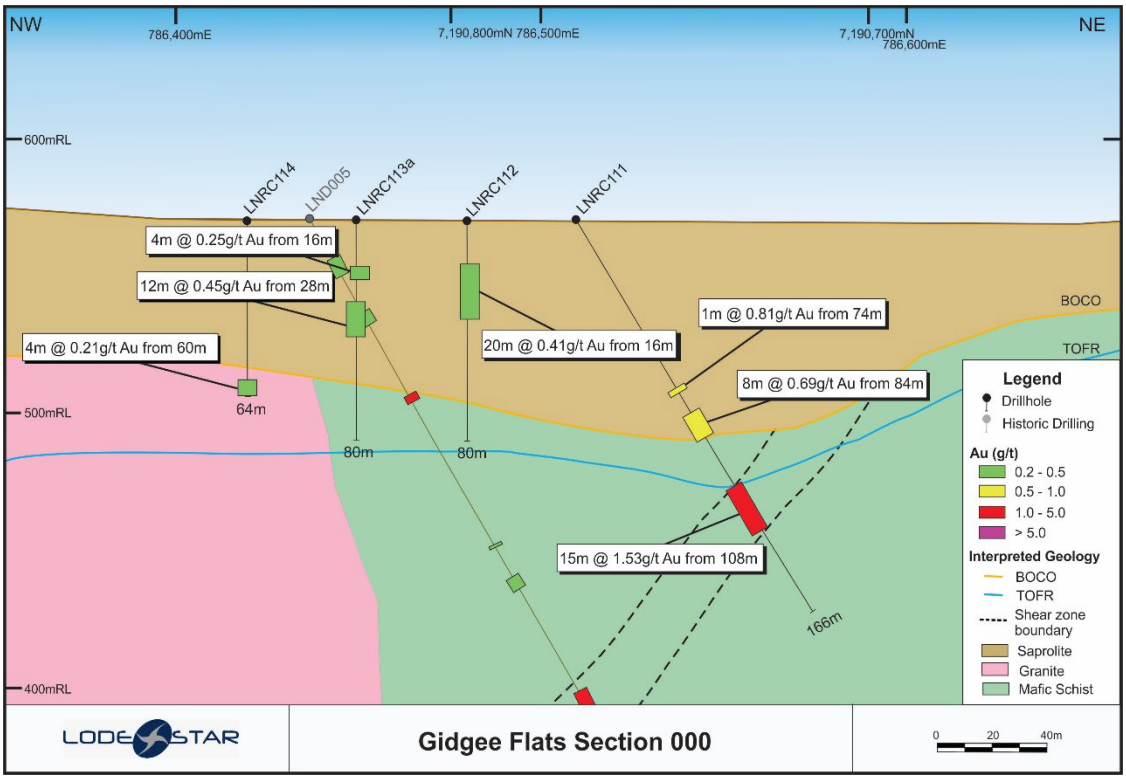

Figure 4: Gidgee Flat - Cross Section of Holes LNRC111, LNRC112, LNRC113a, LNRC114

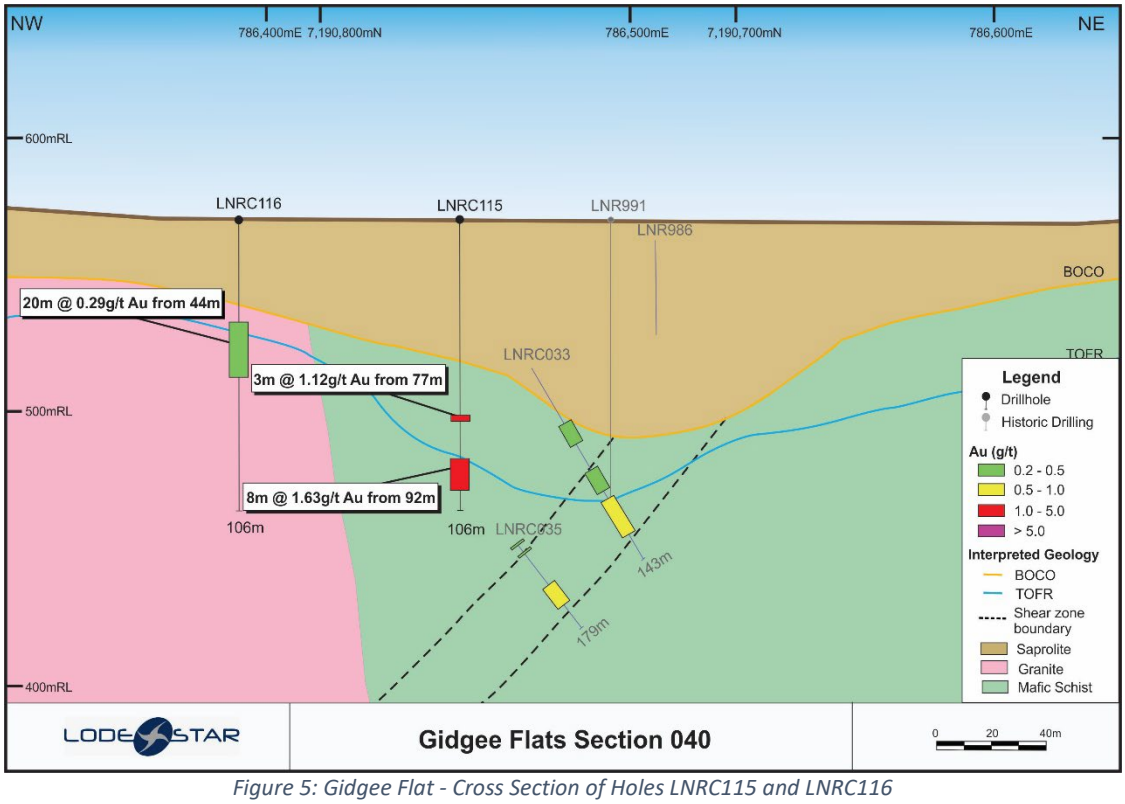

Figure 5: Gidgee Flat - Cross Section of Holes LNRC115 and LNRC116

Drill hole LNRC121 is another important result at the edge of the Exploration Target, extending mineralisation to the southwest. Results are outstanding for the top (0-80m) of this hole.

- ***12m @ 1.44g/t from 88m, including 6m @ 2.56g/t from 89m***

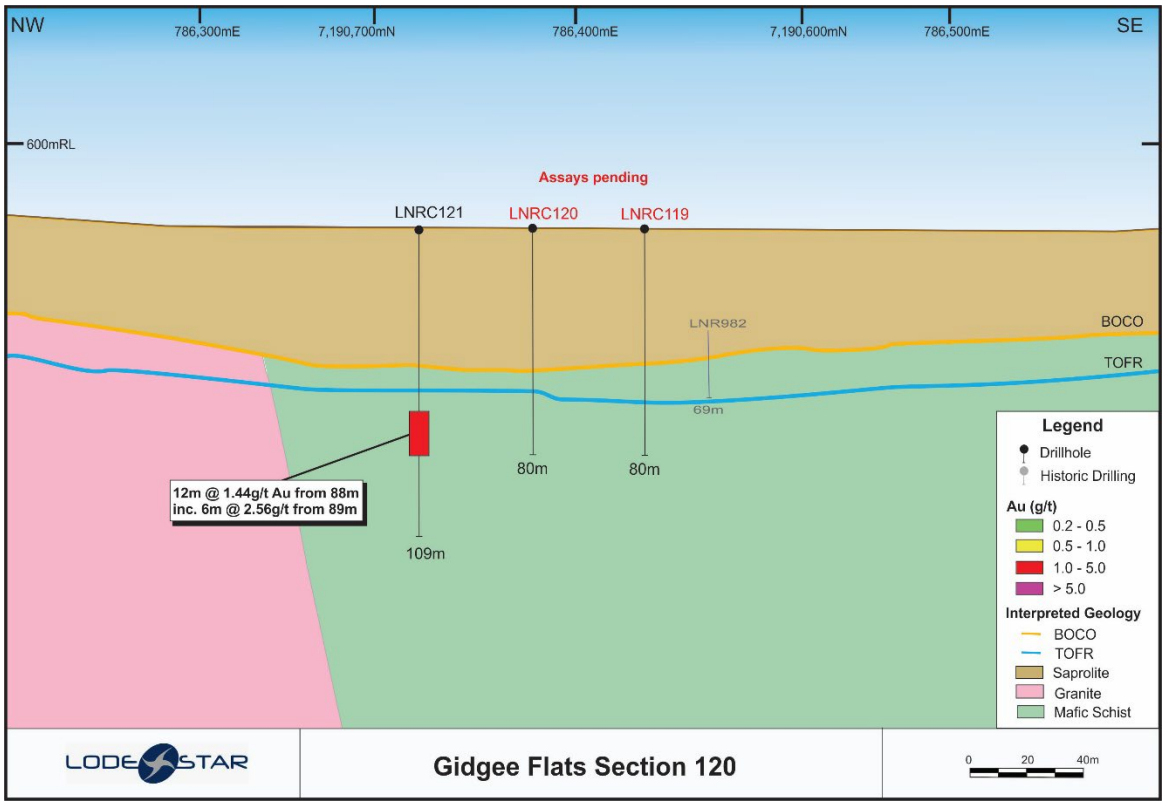

Figure 6: Gidgee Flat - Cross Section of Holes LNRC121, LNRC120 and LNRC119

A Resource geologist has been commissioned to complete the Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate in CY2026. This follows the development of the Exploration Target defined in December 2025 which included a mineralisation model for the three main prospects - *Gidgee Flat*, *Contessa* and *Central Park*. Drilling completed in 2026 was designed to test for mineralisation extensions, infill existing sections and increase the confidence of mineralisation results from RAB and Aircore drilling in zones of oxide and fresh material. All are key aspects to advancing the December 2025 Exploration Target to a Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate.

The results continue to support Lodestar's objective of converting the December 2025 Exploration Target into a maiden JORC Mineral Resource in CY2026, while also demonstrating potential for additional mineralisation beyond the current target range. Confidence in the Exploration Target continues to grow with the reported results confirming and improving the confidence of the shallow oxide gold mineralisation and highlighting the potential to extend and define a new fresh rock mineralisation lode.

Table 1: Collar Table

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Grid ID	Elevation	Dip	Azimuth	EOH
Gidgee Flat	LNRC109	786579	7190788	MGA94_Z50	570	-60	130	164
Gidgee Flat	LNRC110	786549	7190814	MGA94_Z50	570	-60	130	190
Gidgee Flat	LNRC111	786509	7190769	MGA94_Z50	570	-60	130	166
Gidgee Flat	LNRC112	786479	7190795	MGA94_Z50	570	-90	90	80
Gidgee Flat	LNRC113	786449	7190822	MGA94_Z50	570	-90	90	28
Gidgee Flat	LNRC113a	786447	7190820	MGA94_Z50	570	-90	90	80
Gidgee Flat	LNRC114	786419	7190848	MGA94_Z50	570	-90	90	64
Gidgee Flat	LNRC115	786452	7190765	MGA94_Z50	570	-90	90	106
Gidgee Flat	LNRC116	786392	7190819	MGA94_Z50	570	-90	90	106
Gidgee Flat	LNRC117	786426	7190736	MGA94_Z50	570	-90	90	90
Gidgee Flat	LNRC118	786396	7190762	MGA94_Z50	570	-90	90	80
Gidgee Flat	LNRC119	786418	7190636	MGA94_Z50	570	-90	90	80
Gidgee Flat	LNRC120	786388	7190662	MGA94_Z50	570	-90	90	80
Gidgee Flat	LNRC121	786358	7190689	MGA94_Z50	570	-90	90	109
Gidgee Flat	LNRC122	786345	7190674	MGA94_Z50	570	-60	130	200
Gidgee Flat	LNRC123	786389	7190634	MGA94_Z50	570	-60	130	142
Gidgee Flat	LNRC124	786314	7190700	MGA94_Z50	570	-65	130	202
Gidgee Flat	LNRC125	786605	7190817	MGA94_Z50	570	-60	130	166

Table 2: Significant intercepts table (includes all assays above >0.2 g/t Au)[5]

Hole ID	Depth_From (m)	Depth_To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Interval >0.2g/t Au
LNRC109[6]	85	87	2	0.59	2m @ 0.59g/t Au from 85m
	128	136	8	0.62	8m @ 0.62g/t Au from 128m *
LNRC110[6]	**32**	**41**	**9**	**1.27**	**9m @ 1.27g/t Au from 32m***
Inc.	**36**	**37**	**1**	**6.55**	**1m @ 6.55g/t Au from 36m**
	52	56	4	0.67	4m @ 0.67g/t Au from 52m*
	92	96	4	0.28	4m @ 0.28g/t Au from 92m*
	136	140	4	0.47	4m @ 0.47g/t Au from 136m*
	151	**166**	**15**	**1.46**	**15m @ 1.46g/t Au from151m**
Inc.	**160**	**162**	**2**	**4.34**	**2m @ 4.34g/t Au from 160m**
	170	171	1	0.56	1m @ 0.56g/t Au from 170m
LNRC111	74	75	1	0.82	1m @ 0.81g/t Au from 74m
	84	92	8	0.69	8m @ 0.69g/t Au from 84m
	108	**123**	**15**	**1.53**	**15m @ 1.53g/t Au from 108m**
LNRC112	16	36	20	0.415	20m @ 0.41g/t Au from 16m
LNRC113a	16	20	4	0.25	4m @ 0.25g/t Au from 16m
	28	40	12	0.45	12m @ 0.45g/t Au from 28m
LNRC114	60	64	4	0.21	4m @ 0.21g/t Au from 60m
LNRC115	**77**	**81**	**3**	**1.12**	**3m @ 1.12g/t Au from 77m**
	92	**100**	**8**	**1.63**	**8m @ 1.63g/t Au from 92m***
LNRC116	44	64	20	0.29	20m @ 0.29g/t Au from 44m*
LNRC117	24	28	4	0.32	4m @ 0.32g/t Au from 24m*
	44	68	24	0.54	24m @ 0.54g/t Au from 44m*
Inc.	**64**	**68**	**4**	**1.58**	**4m @ 1.59g/t Au from 64m***
LNRC118	awaiting assays				
LNRC119	awaiting assays				
LNRC120	awaiting assays				
LNRC121	awaiting assays 0-80m				
LNRC121	**88**	**100**	**12**	**1.44**	**12m @ 1.44g/t from 88m***
Inc.	**89**	**95**	**6**	**2.56**	**6m @ 2.56g/t from 89m**
LNRC122	**52**	**55**	**3**	**1.16**	**3m @ 1.16g/t Au from 52m**
	59	60	1	0.74	1m @ 0.74g/t Au from 59m
LNRC122	awaiting assays 64m - 124m				
LNRC123	awaiting assays 0m - 48m				
LNRC123	51	53	2	0.60	2m @ 0.60g/t Au from 51m
	57	58	1	0.99	1m @ 0.99g/t Au from 57m
LNRC124	awaiting assays				
LNRC125	47	51	4	0.45	4m @ 0.45g/t Au from 47m
	140	**146**	**6**	**7.16**	**6m @ 7.16g/t from 140m**
Inc.	**142**	**143**	**1**	**35.34**	**1m @ 35.34g/t from 142m**
	151	**159**	**8**	**1.10**	**8m @ 1.10g/t from 151m**

[5] All other intervals, where results have been received contained no significant assays

[6] Refer ASX Announcement dated 14 May 2026

Note includes one or more 4m composite samples that requires 1m resample.*

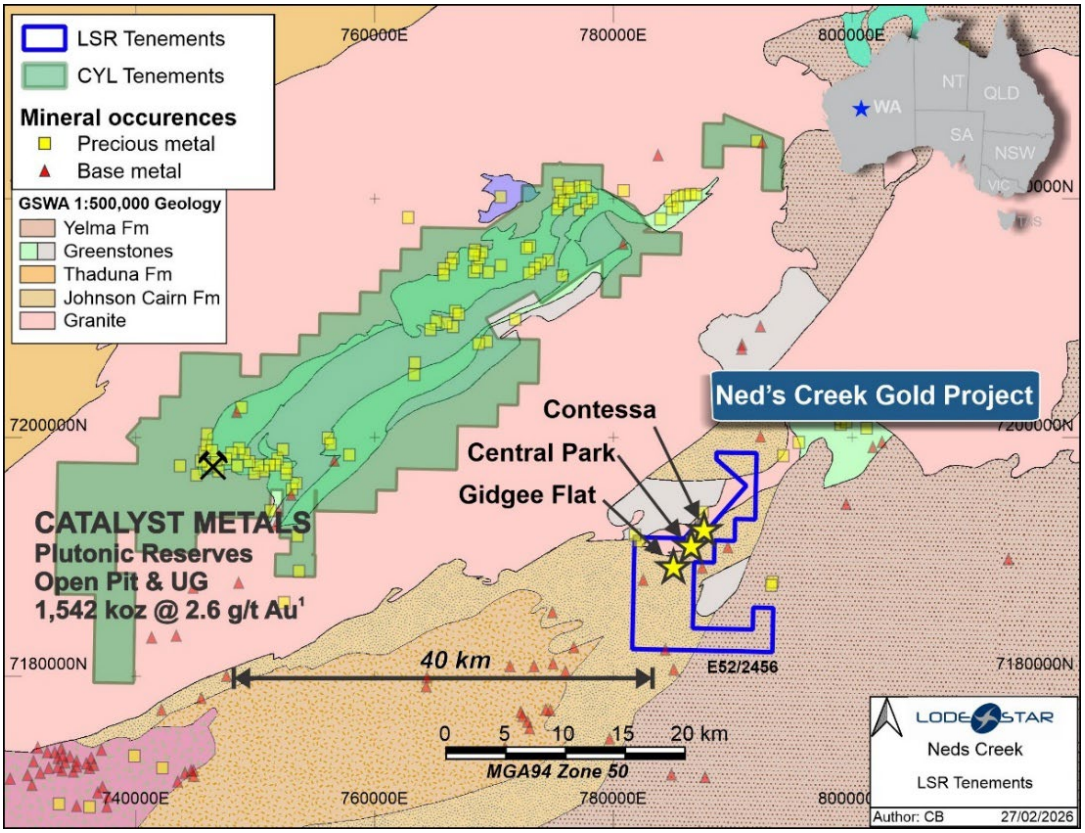

Figure 7: Ned's Creek Gold Project location map in relation to Catalyst Metals Plutonic Gold Mine and Plant.
[1]Catalyst Metals ASX Announcement 10 September 2025

About Lodestar

Lodestar Minerals is an active critical metals, gold and base metals explorer. Lodestar's projects include the Los Loros Porphyry Cu-Mo-Au and the Three Saints IOCG projects in Chile, the 100% owned Ned's Creek Gold and Earaheedy projects in Western Australia, and the Virgin Mountain HREE project in USA (Figure 8).

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

Figure 8: Global map of Lodestar Projects

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

-ENDS-

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Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• RC samples were sampled at 1m intervals throughout, with 4m composites also collected through weathered or less altered material. Samples collected from the cyclone were laid in piles in sequence on the ground in rows of 20-40 samples. • Sample representivity is maintained by placing the samples in pre-numbered calico bags with a corresponding sample book entry. Certified reference materials, field duplicates and laboratory repeat samples are analysed routinely. • 1m RC samples were collected as a 1.5-2.5 kg split in calico bags attached to them composite 4 metre samples were collected using a scoop and combined to create a 1.5 to 3.0kg composite sample. Approximately 1.5 - 2.5 kg of material from RC chips was submitted to a SGS laboratory for drying, crushing and pulverizing to produce a 50g charge for fire assay of gold (FAP50-AES).
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RC drilling using a 5.5" hammer. • RC holes were collar surveyed with a handheld GPS
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Sample recoveries and wet samples were monitored and recorded qualitatively in Lodestar's drill hole database. Recoveries were generally 80 – 90%. • High pressure air was used to maintain a dry sample and drill sampling equipment was cleaned regularly to minimize contamination. • There is no apparent relationship between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and*	• Logging is qualitative in nature. • All RC holes are geologically logged every meter supporting a level of mineral exploration and potential future Mineral

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	metallurgical studies. • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Resource estimation. • A small sample of every meter is stored in a chip tray and photographed. All the chip trays are stored in a secured storage at Lodestar sheds either on site or in Perth.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• No core samples taken. • Composite 4 metre samples were collected from the sample pile using an aluminum scoop and combined to create a 1.5 to 3.0kg composite sample. • Single split samples are collected into pre-numbered calico bags directly from a splitter on the cyclone. • All RC samples are stored in pre-numbered calico bags and submitted to SGS, Perth, for sample preparation and analysis. • Sample preparation for drill samples involves drying the whole sample, crushing to 3mm and pulverising to 90% passing -75 microns. The pulverised sample is split with a rotary sample divider to obtain a 50 gram charge. • Certified reference standards (1:30) and laboratory repeats are used to monitor satisfactory reproducibility and accuracy of sampling and assays
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Fire Assay method was used for gold analysis. • No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations. • Reference standards and blanks were inserted at 1:30 throughout the drill program for RC. Results indicate satisfactory accuracy and precision was achieved.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• N/A. • Twinned holes were not drilled in this program. • Field and laboratory data are collected electronically and entered into an excel spreadsheet which is then stored into a database. • No adjustment to assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down- hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• A hand-held GPS has been used to locate the drillhole collars with estimated 3-5m accuracy. • Drill hole coordinates were recorded in MGA94 Zone 50 grid for the Ned's Creek

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Project. • The topography within prospect areas has been derived from GPS RL (2-10 m accuracy).
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• RC holes were completed at irregular distances. • The current density of drilling is not sufficient for resource estimation. Once the program is complete the aim is to have spacing and distribution suitable to establish an Inferred MRE. • Sample compositing over 4m intervals throughout the drilling program with 1m split samples available for check assays where anomalous grades are reported.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• At Ned's Creek, the main geological stratigraphy is dipping to the NNE with some variation within the geological sequence. • There is no sampling bias in this drilling.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples were stored at Lodestar's exploration camp in sealed bags under supervision prior to being dispatched by Lodestar personnel to a freight company in Meekatharra for next day delivery to laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audit or reviews carried out.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The drilling at Ned's Creek was on E52/2456 which is 100% owned by Lodestar (through Audacious Resources Pty Ltd, Lodestar's wholly owned subsidiary company).
Exploration done by	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of*	• Exploration commenced at McDonald

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
other parties	*exploration by other parties.*	Well in the late 1960's. WMC explored for Zambian Copper Belt style mineralisation and completed regional geological mapping and sampling, followed by minor percussion drilling. CRA Exploration completed regional mapping and auger sampling, also at McDonald Well. No significant anomalies were identified on the tenements. Minor exploration drilling by Barrick and CRA Exploration east and south of Contessa intersected ultramafic lithologies, confirming the extent of the greenstone sequence in this area. There has been no material exploration by other parties over the Contessa area before Lodestar minerals.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The geology of the project area comprises the northern margin of the Proterozoic Yerrida Basin. The geology forms two discrete units; Proterozoic sediments of the Yerrida Basin that are prospective for sediment-hosted copper and base metal mineralisation in black shale and carbonate sequences, with evidence of secondary and primary copper mineralisation in the Thaduna district, overlie Archaean basement rocks on the northern margin of the Yerrida Basin. The basement-sediment contact trends eastwest and Lodestar's exploration has identified extensive gold anomalism adjacent to this contact. The basement consists of granite and fringing mafic to intermediate and ultramafic rocks that have minimal outcrop. The mafic ultramafic rocks and the adjacent granite that hosts gold mineralisation are thought to be Archaean in age. Identification of syenite-hosted, intrusion-related gold mineralisation at Brumby and Gidgee Flat indicates that this region differs from other lode gold occurrences in the Plutonic Well greenstone belt and the surrounding Proterozoic fold belt and does not form part of the adjacent Marymia Inlier.
Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level - elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and*	• See table in the main text.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	interception depth ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• There were no weighting or upper/lower cuts applied. All results above 0.1 g/t Au have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* ○ *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drilling reported was oriented towards 130 degrees, perpendicular to the regional strike of stratigraphy. Measurement of foliation in the area indicates steep dips however mineralisation appears to dip moderately to steeply to the northwest. The actual dip of mineralisation and its relationship to the drill hole intersections has not been confirmed at Contessa and at Gidgee Flat is estimated to be 70-80% of true width.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• For illustration refer to Figures for interpreted geological drillhole cross section.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of*	• All material drillhole assays are reported in the body of the announcement

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Exploration Results.	
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All information has been reported within the text of the announcement, no other information to report.
Further Work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work on the Ned's Creek Project includes incorporating drilling at Gidgee Flat, Contessa, Central Park towards an MRE. •