

PROMINENT GRAVITY ANOMALIES DELIVER DRILL TARGETS AHEAD OF EXPLORATION PROGRAMS AT THE ILGARARI COPPER PROJECT

07 February 2025

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Prominent gravity anomalies coincident with known copper mineralisation have been identified.**
- **The gravity low anomalies are interpreted to be dilation zones within the Ilgarari Fault - providing a structural trap for mineralisation.**
- **An additional gravity low has been identified 4km northeast along the Ilgarari Fault, providing an additional untested drill target.**
- **Multiple gravity highs have been identified in the footwall zone of the Ilgarari Fault, coincident with chargeability anomalies from historical induced polarisation (IP) surveys¹.**
- **Due diligence successfully completed, and Lord has paid the consideration and formally commenced the Earn-in agreement to acquire an 80% interest in all rights to minerals at the Ilgarari Copper Project located below 120m from the natural surface.**

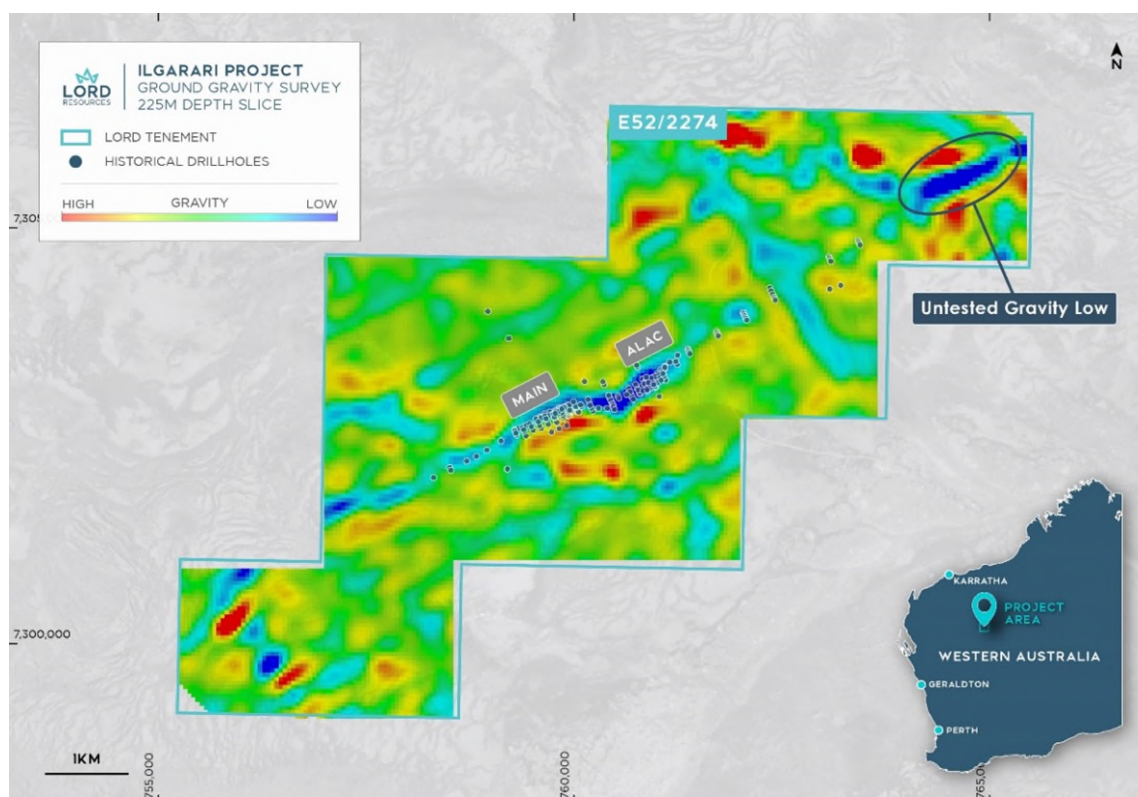


Figure 1: Drillhole collars (black dots) over gravity imagery at 225m depth slice from surface. Blue colours are gravity low, red colours are gravity high.

¹ ASX: LRD 6 November 2024 - Acquisition of High-grade Copper Project in Western Australia

Commenting on the survey results, CEO Andrew Taylor said:

"The results of the gravity survey have exceeded expectations, with several significant anomalies providing valuable new targets for exploration.

The gravity low mapped along the Ilgarari Fault confirms its role as a key mineralised structure, and the identification of additional gravity anomalies further enhances the project's potential.

As we begin major exploration programs, these results bring us one step closer to unlocking the full potential of the Ilgarari Copper Project."



Figure 2: Gravity survey at the Ilgarari Copper Project.

NEXT STEPS:

A ground-based EM survey will now be planned to accurately map subsurface features associated with the gravity and IP anomalies, providing critical insights into potential copper sulphide mineralisation along the Ilgarari Fault.

The EM survey will provide detailed geophysical data to refine the understanding of subsurface features, including their size, depth, and orientation. This information will be integrated with the existing gravity, IP, and magnetic survey results to accurately delineate high-priority drill targets and maximise the likelihood of intersecting mineralisation.

The survey will be designed to cover both the Alac and Main zone in addition to additional gravity low defined by the recent survey.

On the completion of this survey and a heritage survey of the prospective drill sites, drilling will commence to test the geophysical targets defined above, and the extensions down-dip and along strike of the historic drill results², which include:

- 17m @ 1.27% Cu from 145 m (RC12IL140)
 - Inc. 7m @ 2.04% Cu from 147 m
- 17.1m @ 1.20% Cu from 251m (RC12IL175)
 - Inc. 4m @ 3.42% Cu from 251 m
- 12m @ 1.57% Cu from 158 m (RC12IL151)
 - Inc. 2m @ 6.62% Cu from 158 m
- 3m @ 3.26% Cu from 139 m (RC12IL122)
- 2m @ 2.45% Cu from 343.7 m (RC12IL175)
- 1m @ 3.61% Cu from 457.5 m (DD14IL014)

Lord Resources Limited (ASX: LRD) ("Lord" or the "Company") is pleased to announce the results of the detailed ground gravity survey conducted at the Ilgarari Copper Project in Western Australia.

The survey was completed by Atlas Geophysics with data collected on a 200m x 100m grid across the entirety of tenement E52/2274.

The key findings include a prominent gravity low directly mapping the Ilgarari Fault. The strongest gravity low features are interpreted as zones of dilation, which coincides with areas of known copper sulphide mineralisation and historical workings. Dilation zones within faults allow for increased fluid flow, changes in pressure and a structural trap for potential mineralisation.

Additionally, a second gravity low has been identified further northeast along the Ilgarari Fault, indicating additional structural complexity and significant exploration potential (See Figure 3).

The survey has identified several gravity high features in the footwall zone of the Ilgarari Fault, aligning with chargeability anomalies from previous IP surveys which highlight potential zones of dense, chargeable drill targets.

²ASX: LRD 6 November 2024 – Acquisition of High-grade Copper Project in Western Australia

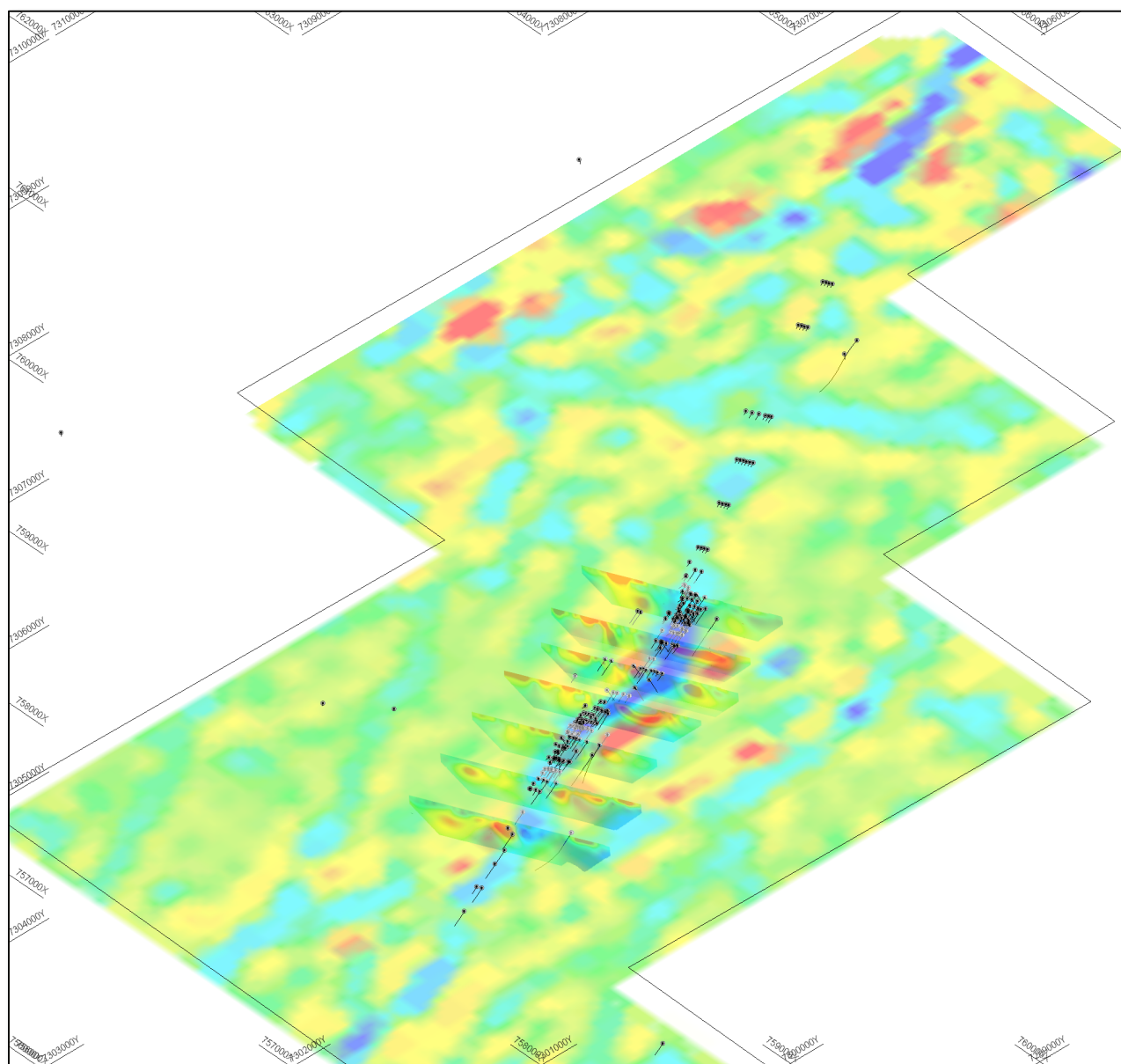


Figure 3: Oblique view (looking northeast) of the recent gravity survey, 2012 Ilgarari IP survey sections and historic drilling. A repetition of the gravity low coincident with the Main Alac zones has been interpreted to the north-east along the Ilgarari fault.

COMPLETION OF DUE DILIGENCE AND EARN-IN AGREEMENT COMMENCED:

Lord has now formally commenced its earn-in at the Ilgarari Copper Project following the successful completion of due diligence. Under the earn-in agreement with Blackrock Resources Pty Ltd (Blackrock), Lord has paid a further \$75,000 in cash and issued 4,226,392 ordinary fully paid shares to Blackrock (pursuant to LRD's existing placement capacity under Listing Rule 7.1).

This agreement grants Lord the right to earn up to an 80% legal and beneficial interest in the sulphide rights of the project by funding \$1.5 million in exploration expenditure over a four-year period. The sulphide rights apply to mineralisation below 120m from the natural surface.

As part of the agreement, Lord also holds a first right of refusal to acquire the oxide component of the project under reasonable and commercial terms.

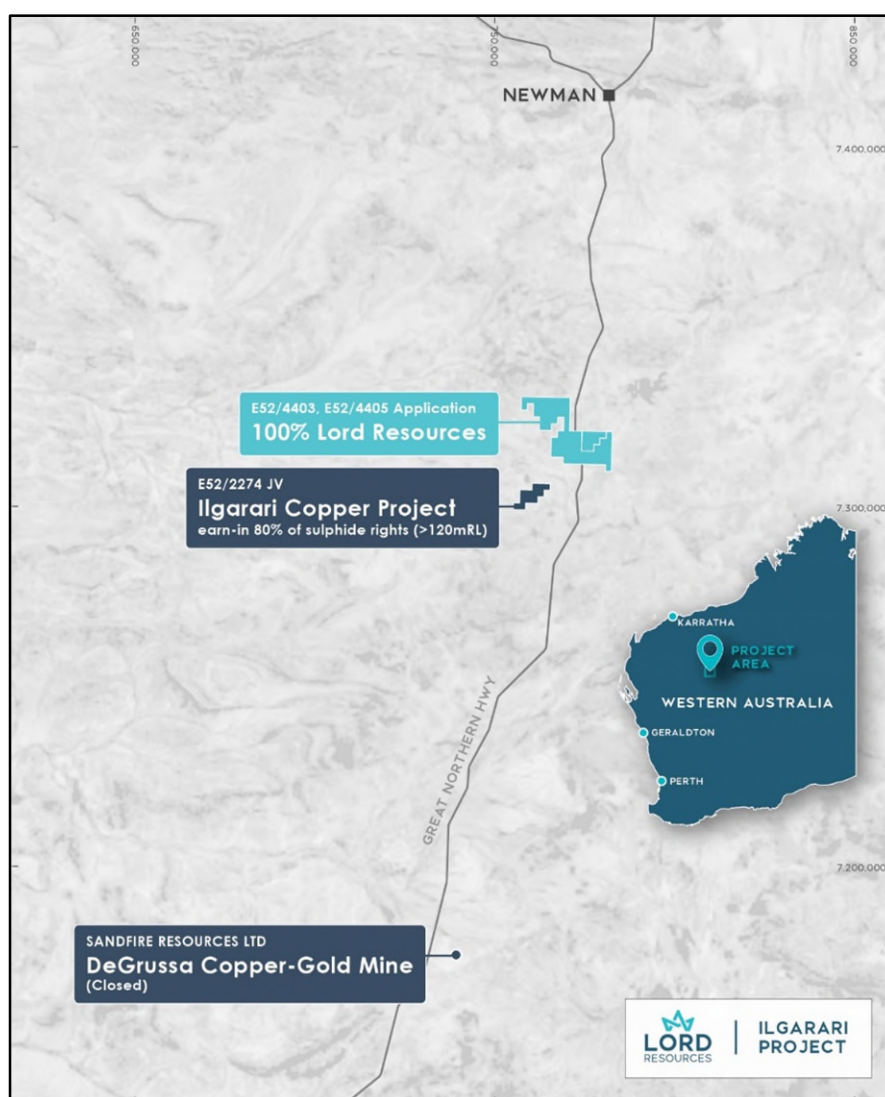


Figure 4: Ilgarari Copper Project location plan.

- END -

This release is authorised by the Board of Directors of Lord Resources Limited.

For further information please contact:

Andrew Taylor

CEO

E: andrew@lordresources.com

P: +61 407 994 019

ABOUT LORD RESOURCES LTD

Lord Resources Ltd (ASX:LRD) is an exploration company with a highly prospective portfolio of future facing metals located within Western Australia. Lord Resources' projects provide exposure to copper, lithium, nickel, PGE and gold sectors.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to exploration results is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Andrew Taylor, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Taylor is the CEO of the Company. Mr Taylor has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' ("JORC Code"). Mr Taylor consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

All parties have consented to the inclusion of their work for the purposes of this announcement. The interpretations and conclusions reached in this announcement are based on current geological theory and the best evidence available to the author at the time of writing. It is the nature of all scientific conclusions that they are founded on an assessment of probabilities and, however might be, they make no claim for absolute certainty. Any economic decisions which might be taken on the basis of interpretations or conclusions contained in this presentation will therefore carry an element of risk.

This announcement contains forward-looking statements related to our exploration activities. These statements are based on current expectations and involve inherent risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ materially from those anticipated.

Table 1 Drillholes and significant intercepts: +120m below surface (to be read in conjunction with JORC Table 1)

Zone	Hole ID	East	North	Elev	Az/Dip	Total Depth	Intercept	Depth From
Main	14DDIL013A	759204	7302100	630	345/-60	509.4	No significant intercepts	
	RC12IL172	759733	7302543	630	335/-60	300	1m @ 0.58% Cu	252
	RC12IL171	759824	7302583	630	335/-60	331.4	2m @ 1.09% Cu	267
	RC12IL140	759795	7302657	630	335/-60	180	17m @ 1.27% Cu	145
	incl						7m @ 2.04% Cu	147
	RC12IL173	759914	7302620	630	335/-60	300	1m @ 2.26% Cu	191
Alac	RC12IL122	760792	7302997	630	335/-60	146	3m @ 3.26% Cu	139
	RC12IL175	761023	7302969	630	335/-60	363.2	1.05m @ 1.19% Cu	209.15
	and						17.1m @ 1.20% Cu	251
	incl						4m @ 3.42% Cu	251
	and						2m @ 2.45% Cu	343.7
	RC12IL176	760971	7303090	630	335/-60	240	3m @ 1.55% Cu	210
	RC12IL151	761078	7303219	630	335/-60	198	12m @ 1.57% Cu	158
	incl						2m @ 6.62% Cu	158
	RC12IL174	761101	7303165	630	335/-60	200	2m @ 0.83% Cu	190
NE Zone	DD14IL014	763200	7304300	630	345/-60	589.1	1m @ 3.61% Cu	457.5

*Note: Intercepts are reported as downhole widths. True width is yet to be determined.

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 REPORT TEMPLATE
SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Sampling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gravity stations were acquired using a 200m x 100m angled grid configuration. Atlas Geophysics completed the acquisition of the dataset with one crew utilising foot-borne gravity methods. One CG-5 Autograv Gravity Meter One ESVE300PRO_E31 GNSS Rover Receiver One CHCi70+ GNSS Base Receiver One ESVE300PRO GNSS Backup Base Receiver
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable – gravity survey only.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new drilling in this report
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new drilling in this report

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new drilling in this report
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new drilling in this report A total of 74 repeat readings representing 4.00% of the survey were acquired for quality control purposes. Repeat readings were evenly distributed, where possible, on a time-basis throughout each of the gravity loops. The following equipment was used in the survey: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One CG-5 Autograv Gravity Meter One ESVE300PRO_E31 GNSS Rover Receiver One CHCi70+ GNSS Base Receiver One ESVE300PRO GNSS Backup Base Receiver
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new drilling in this report
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Resource or Reserve Estimates are reported in this document. Gravity stations were acquired using a 200m x 100m angled grid configuration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gravity survey points were taken along survey lines run perpendicular to the known strike of mineralised Ilgarari fault.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All data were acquired and processed by Atlas Geophysics, with final deliverables supplied securely via a cloud-based service.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The survey met or exceeded specifications, with repeatability results showing a standard deviation of 0.015m for elevation and 0.013mGal for gravity measurements.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ilgarari Copper Project is located 110km south of Newman, within the Bulloo Downs Pastoral Lease, off the Great Northern Highway in Western Australia, and pertains to 3 Exploration Licences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> E52/2274 - granted - LRD entered into an earn-in agreement with Blackrock Resources Pty Ltd, to earn 80% of the sulphide rights, being the rights to all minerals located below 120m RL E52/4403 - application - LRD 100% E52/4405 - application - LRD 100% E52/2274 - Ilgarari JV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lord Resources Ltd, via its wholly owned subsidiary Tailflower Pty Ltd, has entered an earn-in agreement with Blackrock Resources Pty Ltd, to earn up to 80% of the Sulphide Rights at the Project, with the following terms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lord has the right to acquire an 80% legal and beneficial interest in the Sulphide Rights at the Project, defined as all rights to minerals located 120m below the natural surface, by funding \$1,500,000 of expenditure within 4 years from the date of completion of the Acquisition, subject to certain conditions; Lord will also be granted the first right of refusal to purchase the oxide component of the Project at reasonable and commercial terms, and, If Blackrock elect not to proceed to mine development with contributions on an equity basis, Lord can acquire the non-proceeding interest (20%) on a fair value basis. A project royalty is held on E52/2274 by Kumarina Resources Pty Ltd consisting of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$50 per tonnes of copper metals produced up to a total of 20,000 tonnes of copper metal and a 1% NSR above 20,000 tonnes of copper, A 1% net royalty on all metals produced other than copper.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Until the late 1960s no coordinated exploration had been carried out on the Project. Several mine workings were developed along the shear and were worked intermittently until 1973, by Conwest (Aust) NL and Group Copper Limited. WAMEX report A80276 reports historic production of 1,908 tonnes grading 30.76% Cu and 1,253 tonnes grading at 16.19% Cu. The Main Working (western) and the Alac Working (eastern) were mined via a series of shafts between and 1968 and 1973, which reached a maximum depth of 14m. Numerous shallow drilling campaigns have been completed at the Ilgarari Copper Project prior to 2012, however no detailed information is available Historic exploration has been focused on expanding the oxide resource, rather than defining the source of the copper (See ASX:LRD 6 Nov 2024 for detailed information).
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ilgarari Copper Project lies within the Mesoproterozoic Bangemall Basin, which comprises a thick sequence of siliciclastic and carbonate sedimentary rocks. The Bangemall Basin consists of the older basal Edmund Group that is unconformably overlain by the Collier group. The project area lies within Collier Group sediments, which has been intruded by the dolerite (+/- gabbro) sills and dykes of the Kulkatharra Group - part of the underlying Warakuna Large Igneous Province. These basic dyke and sills range in thickness between 1m and 100m. On a project scale, the Ilgarari workings are situated on an alluvium covered plain with sparse mulga vegetation. The few outcrops in the area consist of quartz and ironstone caps which follow a line of mineralisation in a zone up to 50m wide over a length of 2,000m. Copper mineralisation occurs in east-northeast striking and steeply south dipping faults and shears and is commonly developed at or near dolerite-shale contacts. The area is attributed to supergene enrichment of sulphide-quartz occurring as fault or fissure fillings. The near surface and historically worked mineralisation is represented as limonite veinlets up to 10m wide containing copper carbonates (malachite and azurite) and the silicate chrysocolla and the oxide cuprite. With increasing depth, the oxide

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																																																																																																
		<p>minerals are replaced by chalcopyrite and chalcocite and rare native copper.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">At surface, secondary copper-oxide mineralisation is confined to a steep-to-moderately dipping mylonitic shear zone, within the Ilgarari Fault.																																																																																																
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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:<ul style="list-style-type: none">easting and northing of the drill hole collarelevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collardip and azimuth of the holedown hole length and interception depthhole 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Relevant information is reported in Tables and Plans within the documentThe table below outlines the 11 historic drillholes that intercepted the mineralised fault zone below 120m from surface. <table><tr><th>Zone</th><th>Hole ID</th><th>Type</th><th>East</th><th>North</th><th>Elev</th><th>Az/Dip</th><th>Total Depth</th></tr><tr><td>Main</td><td>14DDIL013A</td><td>DD</td><td>759204</td><td>7302100</td><td>630</td><td>345/-60</td><td>509.4</td></tr><tr><td>Main</td><td>RC12IL172</td><td>RC</td><td>759733</td><td>7302543</td><td>630</td><td>335/-60</td><td>300</td></tr><tr><td>Main</td><td>RC12IL171</td><td>RCD</td><td>759824</td><td>7302583</td><td>630</td><td>335/-60</td><td>331.4</td></tr><tr><td>Main</td><td>RC12IL140</td><td>RC</td><td>759795</td><td>7302657</td><td>630</td><td>335/-60</td><td>180</td></tr><tr><td>Main</td><td>RC12IL173</td><td>RC</td><td>759914</td><td>7302620</td><td>630</td><td>335/-60</td><td>300</td></tr><tr><td>Alac</td><td>RC12IL122</td><td>RC</td><td>760792</td><td>7302997</td><td>630</td><td>335/-60</td><td>146</td></tr><tr><td>Alac</td><td>RC12IL175</td><td>RCD</td><td>761023</td><td>7302969</td><td>630</td><td>335/-60</td><td>363.2</td></tr><tr><td>Alac</td><td>RC12IL176</td><td>RC</td><td>760971</td><td>7303090</td><td>630</td><td>335/-60</td><td>240</td></tr><tr><td>Alac</td><td>RC12IL151</td><td>RC</td><td>761078</td><td>7303219</td><td>630</td><td>335/-60</td><td>198</td></tr><tr><td>Alac</td><td>RC12IL174</td><td>RC</td><td>761101</td><td>7303165</td><td>630</td><td>335/-60</td><td>200</td></tr><tr><td>Northeast</td><td>DD14IL014</td><td>DD</td><td>763200</td><td>7304300</td><td>630</td><td>345/-60</td><td>589.1</td></tr></table>	Zone	Hole ID	Type	East	North	Elev	Az/Dip	Total Depth	Main	14DDIL013A	DD	759204	7302100	630	345/-60	509.4	Main	RC12IL172	RC	759733	7302543	630	335/-60	300	Main	RC12IL171	RCD	759824	7302583	630	335/-60	331.4	Main	RC12IL140	RC	759795	7302657	630	335/-60	180	Main	RC12IL173	RC	759914	7302620	630	335/-60	300	Alac	RC12IL122	RC	760792	7302997	630	335/-60	146	Alac	RC12IL175	RCD	761023	7302969	630	335/-60	363.2	Alac	RC12IL176	RC	760971	7303090	630	335/-60	240	Alac	RC12IL151	RC	761078	7303219	630	335/-60	198	Alac	RC12IL174	RC	761101	7303165	630	335/-60	200	Northeast	DD14IL014	DD	763200	7304300	630	345/-60	589.1
Zone	Hole ID	Type	East	North	Elev	Az/Dip	Total Depth																																																																																											
Main	14DDIL013A	DD	759204	7302100	630	345/-60	509.4																																																																																											
Main	RC12IL172	RC	759733	7302543	630	335/-60	300																																																																																											
Main	RC12IL171	RCD	759824	7302583	630	335/-60	331.4																																																																																											
Main	RC12IL140	RC	759795	7302657	630	335/-60	180																																																																																											
Main	RC12IL173	RC	759914	7302620	630	335/-60	300																																																																																											
Alac	RC12IL122	RC	760792	7302997	630	335/-60	146																																																																																											
Alac	RC12IL175	RCD	761023	7302969	630	335/-60	363.2																																																																																											
Alac	RC12IL176	RC	760971	7303090	630	335/-60	240																																																																																											
Alac	RC12IL151	RC	761078	7303219	630	335/-60	198																																																																																											
Alac	RC12IL174	RC	761101	7303165	630	335/-60	200																																																																																											
Northeast	DD14IL014	DD	763200	7304300	630	345/-60	589.1																																																																																											
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Only intervals that are below 120m from surface have been reported, as weighted composite copper values.Reported intervals are length weight composited into continuous intervals above 0.2% Cu. A maximum of 2m continuous waste is permitted with a minimum sample length of 1m.No top cut has been usedReported intercept values are weighted by the length of sampleNo metal equivalents are reported																																																																																																

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drillholes have been drilled at -60° to the northwest – perpendicular to the northeast trending mineralisation. The figures within the body of this document are a visual representation of the interpreted mineralisation orientation compared to the drillholes. All reported intercepts are downhole length, true width has not been calculated yet.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See figures in the body of this document
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Representative cross-sections, long sections and a collar plan have been supplied in the body of this document. Lord believes this announcement is a balanced report, and that all material information has been reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</p>	
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other data has been reported within this announcement
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned further work includes further data acquisition & validation, RC/D drilling, geological modelling, metallurgical test work and further geophysical surveys.