ASX Announcement
Date 20 March 2025

HIGH-POTENTIAL COBAR-TYPE IP TARGETS CONFIRMED AT NORTH COBAR PROJECT, NSW

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Exciting *Cobar-type* copper-gold drill targets identified north of MAC Copper's (ASX: MAC) CSA Copper-Gold Mine following completion of the Company's new Induced Polarisation (IP) Survey at its North Cobar Project.**
- **Targets located at the intersection of the highly prospective Rookery and Buckwaroon fault systems, known to control all the major gold and base metal deposits in the region.**
- **The coincidence of these chargeable IP anomalies with previously reported gravity and magnetic anomalies makes for compelling walk-up drill targets.**
- **With drilling applications to the NSW Regulator now lodged, the Company is advancing its plans to commence drilling of these new targets in the coming quarter.**

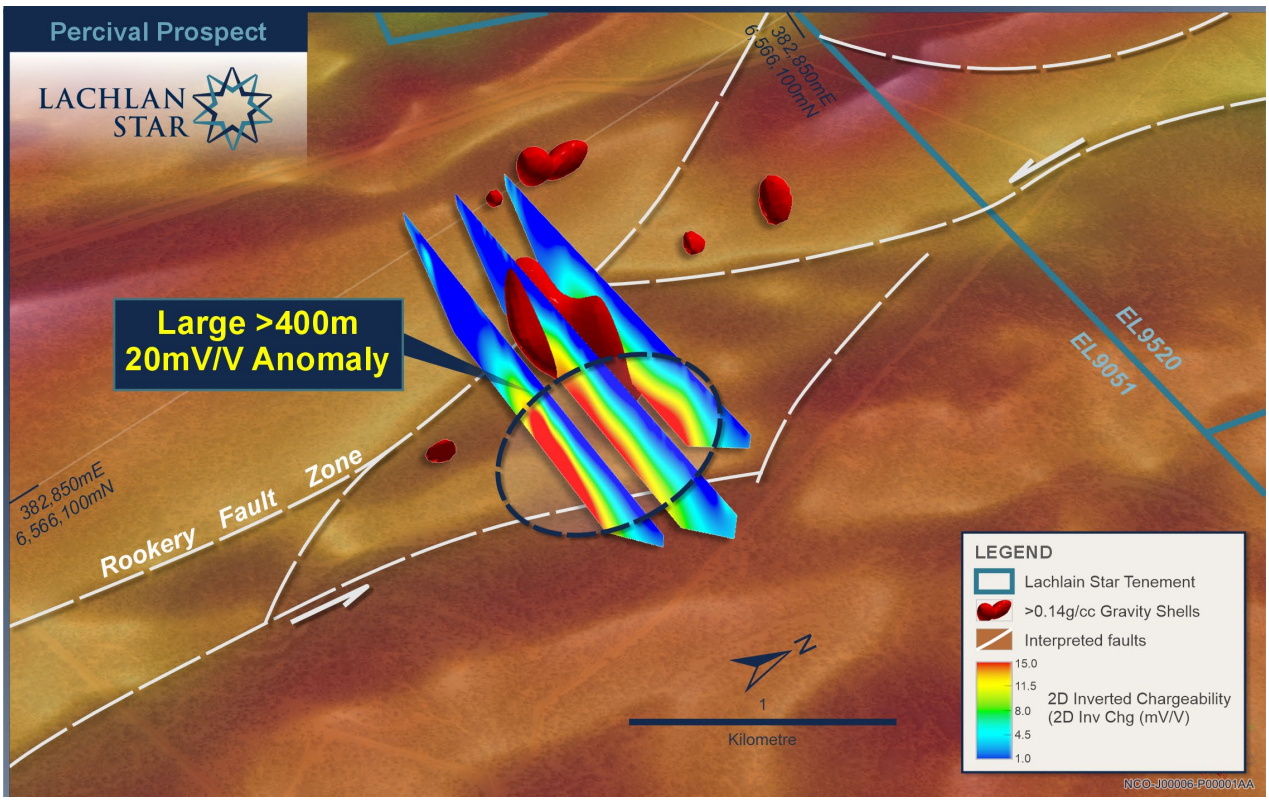

Figure 1: Percival Prospect – *Isometric image (looking northwest) underlain by regional RTP magnetics and airphoto, showing the strong 20mV/V IP chargeability anomaly which lies coincident with a strong gravity anomaly on the regionally significant and mineral endowed Rookery Fault Zone, north of the nearby CSA Mine.*

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Lachlan Star Limited (ASX: LSA, **Lachlan Star** or the **Company**) is pleased to advise that the recently completed Induced Polarisation (IP) geophysical survey at the 100%-owned North Cobar Project, located within the Cobar Basin of New South Wales, has identified multiple high-priority targets for Cobar-type copper-gold mineralisation.

The targeted ground pole-dipole IP survey was undertaken to follow up several previously reported coincident magnetic-gravity targets[1]. These targets overlie a favourable structural corridor defined by the intersection of the Rookery and Buckwaroon Fault systems, a metalliferous fault network which controls the emplacement of mineralisation for all significant gold and base metal mines in the district, including the CSA Mine and the Endeavor (Elura) Mine (**Figure 2**).

The Company has now received and processed all geophysical data, with advanced 2D inversion modelling revealing compelling chargeable and resistive anomalies over the targets. The anomalies are interpreted to correspond with the presence of sulphides and represent potential Cobar-type copper-gold mineralisation and associated alteration.

In light of these highly encouraging results, the Company has submitted permit applications ahead of proposed drill testing in the next quarter.

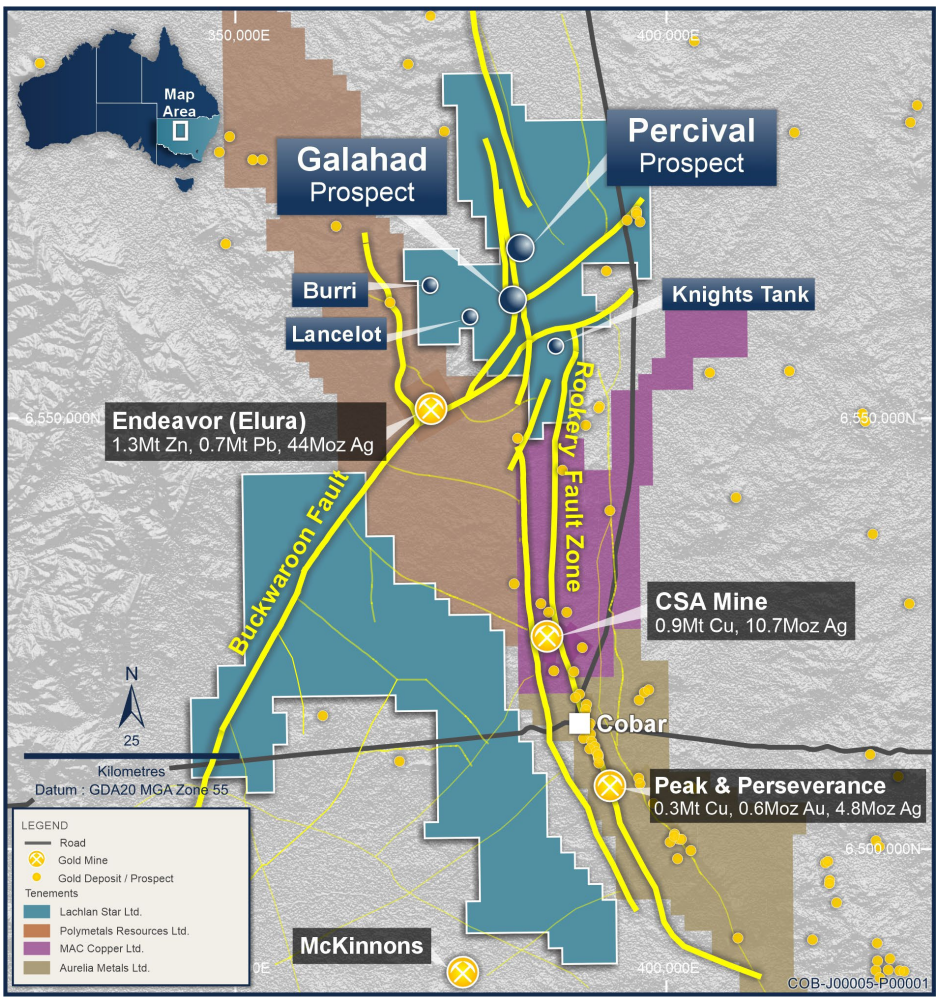

Figure 2: *Location map showing Lachlan Star tenements and North Cobar Prospects, within the Cobar region of New South Wales. Major operations and neighbouring tenement holders also shown. Mineral Resources are sourced from the relevant Company public domain reports.*

[1] See ASX Announcement dated 17 June 2024

MANAGEMENT COMMENT

Lachlan Star CEO Andrew Tyrrell said: *"The acquisition of this IP data was a crucial step in advancing the North Cobar Project, confirming coincident anomalism across multiple datasets and validating the Prospectivity of these high-potential targets in advance of near-term drill testing."*

"The exciting potential of these Cobar-type targets is further supported by their location, along trend from the high-grade CSA Copper-Gold Mine and within the same Prospective structural setting."

"The Company continues to prioritise boots-on-ground activities, identifying multiple high-quality drill targets across our exploration portfolio – spanning the North Cobar, Killaloe and Basin Creek Projects – all of which we will look to drill in the coming months. I look forward to updating investors on the continued progress across our portfolio."

NORTH COBAR PROJECT, NSW

The North Cobar Project lies immediately north of the Cobar Mining District in central New South Wales, a district that has seen a significant resurgence of activity underpinned by MAC Copper Limited's (formerly Metals Acquisition Limited) acquisition of CSA Mine in June 2023 for US$1.1B[2].

Lachlan Star has made substantial progress in advancing the North Cobar Project from its conceptual generative phase to the identification of Cobar-type targets through an aggressive, systematic campaign of geological mapping, surface geochemical sampling and ground gravity surveying[3].

This work delivered some exciting early-stage gravity targets coincident with magnetic features and anomalous pathfinder geochemistry, within the interpreted northerly extensions of the structurally complex Rookery Fault Zone corridor.

The recent acquisition of Pole-Dipole IP geophysics has assisted in validating the quality of the gravity-magnetic targets through the delineation of compelling chargeable anomalies that may represent the presence of sulphide mineralisation.

The Project remains underexplored and has seen minimal drill testing by past explorers. The defined targets and underexplored nature of the project presents an exciting opportunity for significant discoveries in a new search space.

[2] MAC Copper Ltd Press Release dated 16 June 2023 and Investor Presentation dated 20 February 2024
[3] See ASX Announcement dated 17 June 2024

POLE-DIPOLE INDUCED POLARISATION GEOPHYSICS SURVEY

IP is a commonly used exploration geophysical method for identifying Cobar-type copper-gold mineralisation within the region. The method helps to outline chargeability highs that potentially define zones of disseminated sulphides, often >5–10%, such as pyrite, chalcopyrite or arsenopyrite, associated with mineralisation.

Most Cobar deposits yield pronounced IP anomalies, even if other geophysical responses are weak, such as the Federation Pb–Zn–Au deposit, which was discovered by Aurelia Metals Ltd (ASX: AMI) in 2019 and was found by a significant IP chargeability anomaly directly over the blind deposit[4].

In January, the Company completed an extensive 20-line kilometre Pole-Dipole IP geophysical survey at North Cobar, aimed at delivering potential chargeability anomalies and drill positions across the already defined gravity-magnetic targets.

Encouragingly, results from the survey have been very positive and have returned significant chargeable (up to 20mV/V) and resistive features over the previously defined gravity-magnetic targets. These results validate the potential of the targets to contain significant sulphide mineralisation and support further drill testing.

PERCIVAL PROSPECT

At the Percival Prospect, three IP lines were completed on an ENE-WSW orientation, at 1.5-1.8km lengths and 200m line spacing.

2D inversion modelling of the data has highlighted an extensive deep chargeable high located on the eastern flank of the gravity high over this target. While apparent across all three lines, the chargeable zone is strongest and has a more discrete form on the southern-most line, with values up to 20 mV/V. Most notably, the strength of the chargeable anomaly increases with depth and represents potential sulphide mineralisation.

A sub-vertical lower resistivity zone is also observed on the western side of the surveyed area and is coincident with the shallower part of the chargeable zone. This vertical low resistivity feature is interpreted to indicate a fault and fluid pathway, with the chargeability representing alteration coincident with the structure.

[4] See Aurelia Metals Ltd ASX Announcement dated 6 May 2019

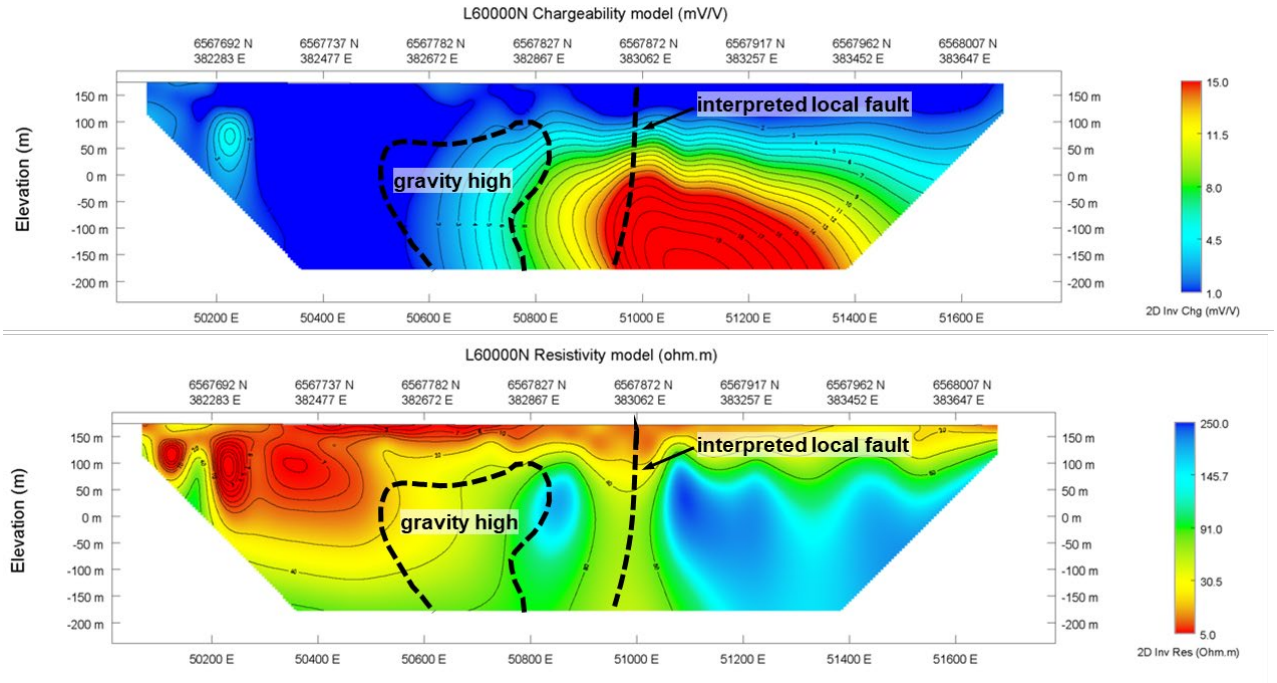

Figure 3: Percival Prospect – *2D inversion Pole-Dipole Induced Polarisation chargeability (top image, with peak response of 20mV/V)) and Resistivity (bottom image) model on section L60000N. Position of gravity high (0.1-0.18g/cc) and interpreted local fault also shown.*

GALAHAD PROSPECT

At the Galahad Prospect, six lines of IP were acquired on a NE-SW orientation, at 1.6-1.8km lengths and 200m line spacing. The survey was designed to separately cover the northern and southern extents of the target area where the two strongest gravity targets were located.

Over the northern Galahad Prospect, 2D inversion modelling of the three lines defined a large zone of elevated chargeability at depth which was strongest on the northern-most line with values up to 6 mV/V, against a background of 1mV/V. The chargeable anomaly is also located on the western flank of the gravity high.

A dome-like shaped resistivity high is also observed and contains a less resistive core which is also coincident with the gravity high and is interpreted to indicate a zone of hydrothermal alteration associated with sulphide mineralisation.

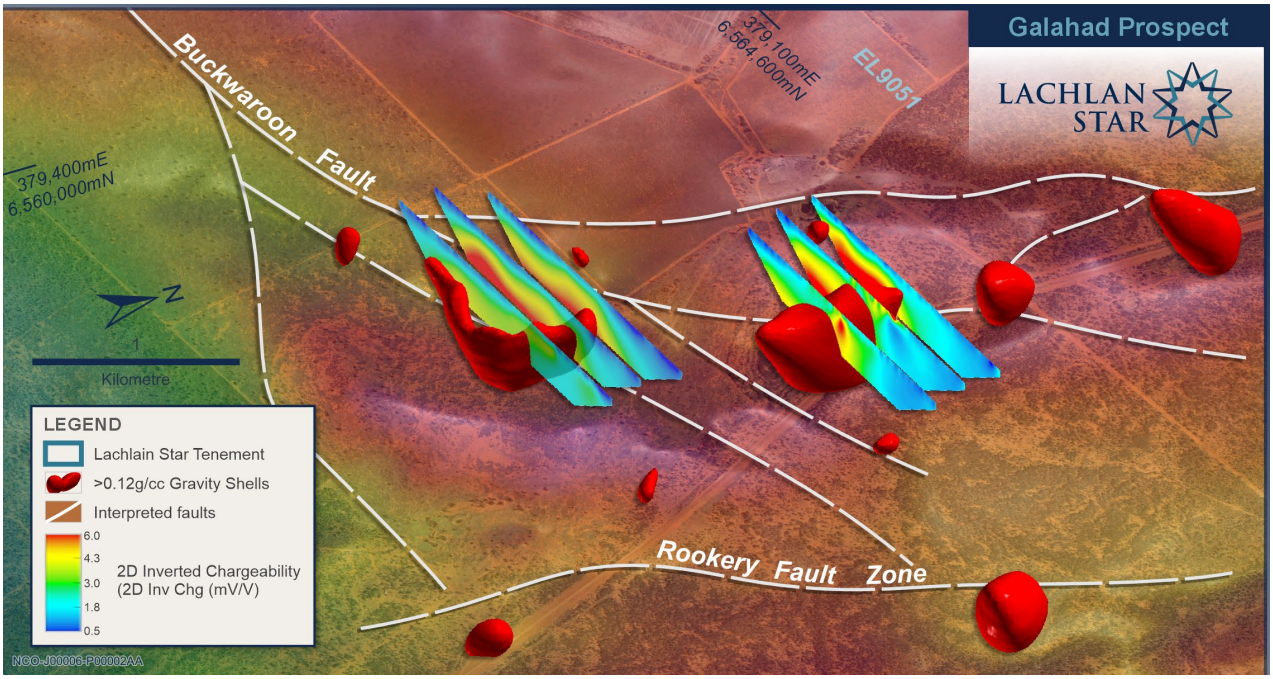

Figure 4: Galahad Prospect – *Isometric image (looking west-northwest), underlain by magnetics and airphoto, showing 6mV/V IP chargeability anomalies coincident with strong gravity features near the intersection between the mineral endowed Rookery Fault and Buckwaroon Fault systems, known to control mineralisation at both the CSA Mine and Endeavor (Elura) Mines to the south and west of the project, respectively.*

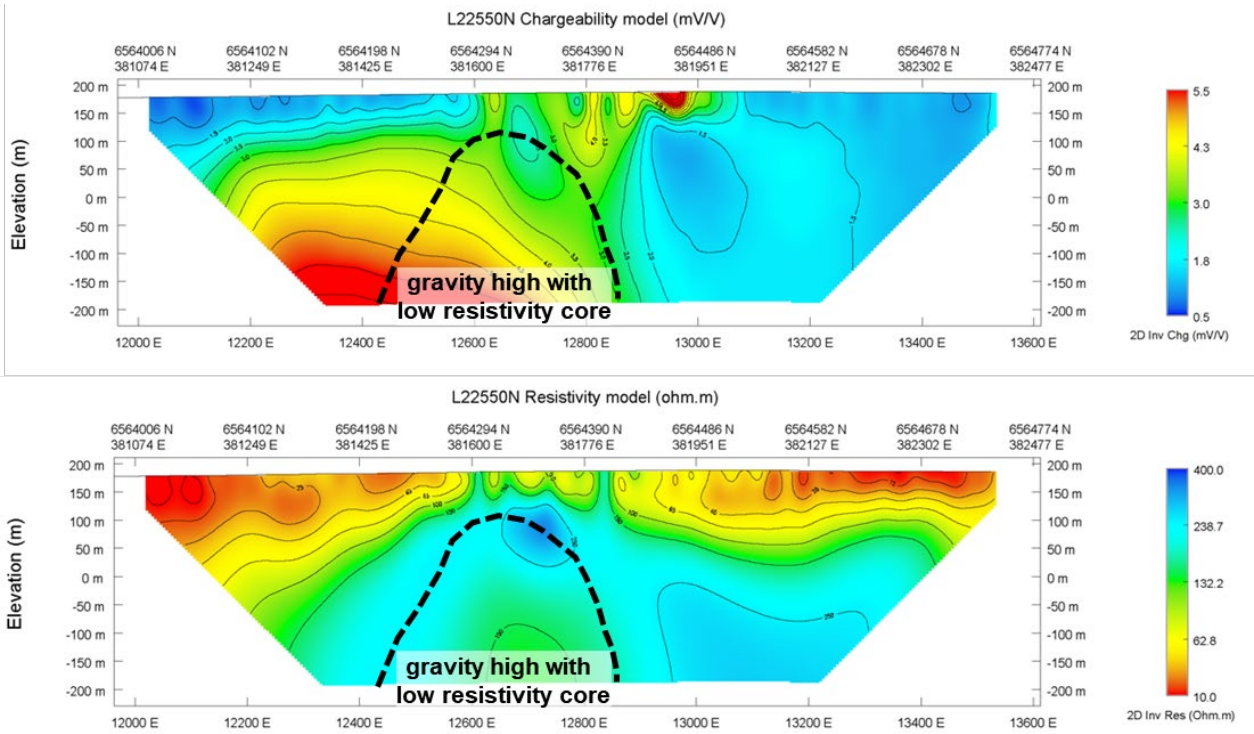

Figure 5: Galahad Prospect (north) – *2D inversion Pole-Dipole Induced Polarisation chargeability (top image, with peak response of 6mV/V)) and Resistivity (bottom image, note low resistive core) model on section L22550N.*

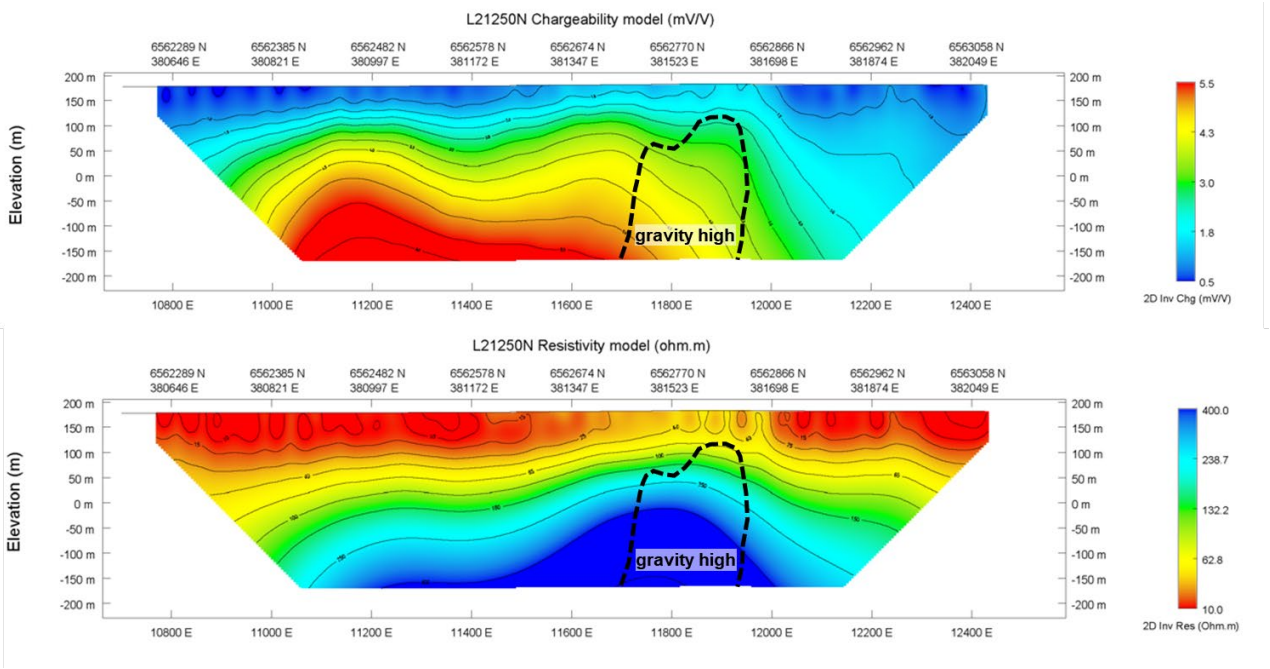

Figure 6: Galahad Prospect (south) – *2D inversion Pole-Dipole Induced Polarisation chargeability (top image, with peak response of 6mV/V)) and Resistivity (bottom image) model on section L21250N.*

Over the southern Galahad Prospect, IP data across the three lines showed a broad zone of elevated chargeability up to 6 mV/V which continues at depth. This is interpreted to represent a broad zone of alteration which is also located within the core of a highly anomalous, and coincident, arcuate gravity and magnetic high.

Pleasingly, all these features occur at the intersection of the regionally significant, Rookery and Buckwaroon Faults, providing support for a zone of structural complexity, and potential hydrothermal alteration and associated sulphide mineralisation.

Next Steps – Drill Testing of High Priority Targets

With the integration of the IP survey data and inversion modelling now complete, the Company has generated key drill positions across the priority targets at North Cobar.

Lachlan Star has commenced preparations for drill testing, including submissions for the necessary drilling permits, in anticipation of having a drill rig on-ground following completion of drilling at Basin Creek and Killaloe over the coming months.

ASX Announcement

Date 20 March 2025

This ASX announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Lachlan Star Limited.

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Competent Person's Statement

The Information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Alan Hawkins, who is a Competent Person, Member (3869) and Registered Professional Geoscientist (10186) of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Hawkins is the Exploration Manager, a shareholder and a full-time employee of the Company and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activities 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'. Mr Hawkins consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Information in this Release that relates to previous Exploration Results for the North Cobar project is extracted from: *"Positive Start to Exploration in NSW and Acquisition of Priority Ground in Cobar"* dated 17 June 2024, which is available at www.lachlanstar.com.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the above original market announcements and that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Forward Looking Statements

This report contains forward-looking statements which involve a number of risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements are expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. These statements reflect current expectation, intentions or strategies regarding the future and assumptions based on currently available information. Should one or more of the risks or uncertainties materialise, or should underlying assumptions provide incorrect, actual results may vary from the expectations, intentions and strategies described in this report. No obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.

About Lachlan Star Limited

Lachlan Star Limited (ASX: LSA) is focused on the discovery of gold and copper resources across a portfolio of early-stage high-potential exploration projects located in Western Australia and central New South Wales. The Company has three priority Australia gold and copper projects situated within the Norseman Greenstone Belt of Western Australia, at the Killaloe Project, alongside the North Cobar and Junee Projects within the highly mineral endowed Lachlan Fold Belt of New South Wales.

Appendix A: 2D IP Inversion Sections - Modelled Chargeability (left) and Resistivity (right)

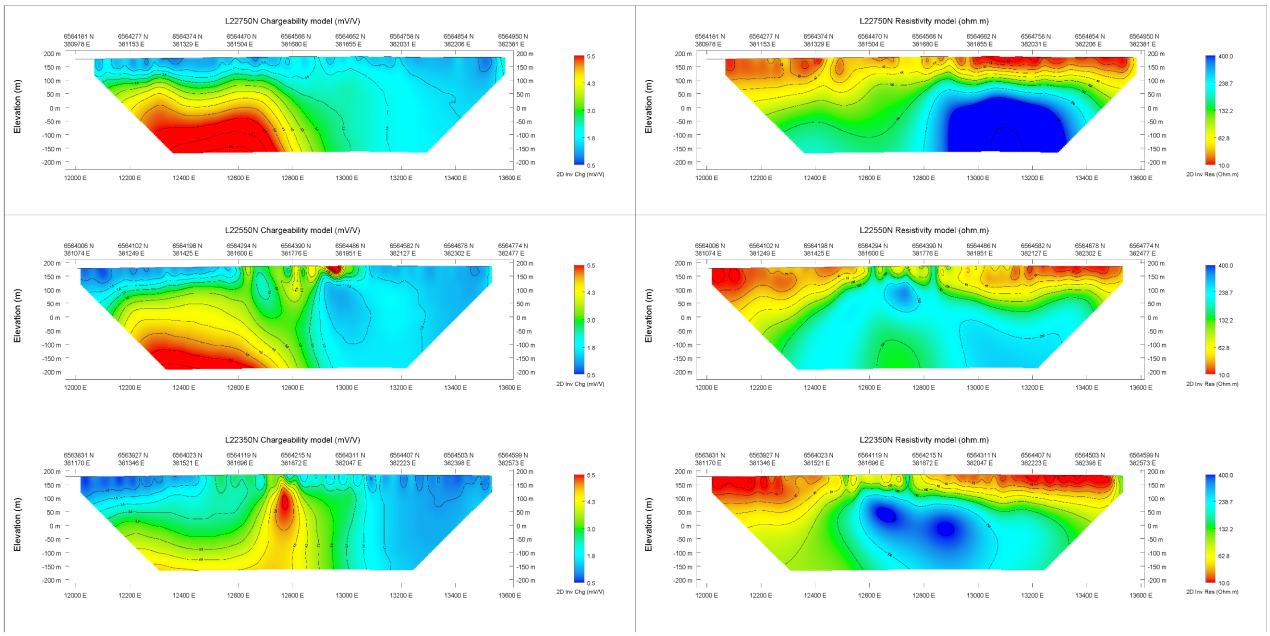

Figure 7: *Galahad Prospect - North*

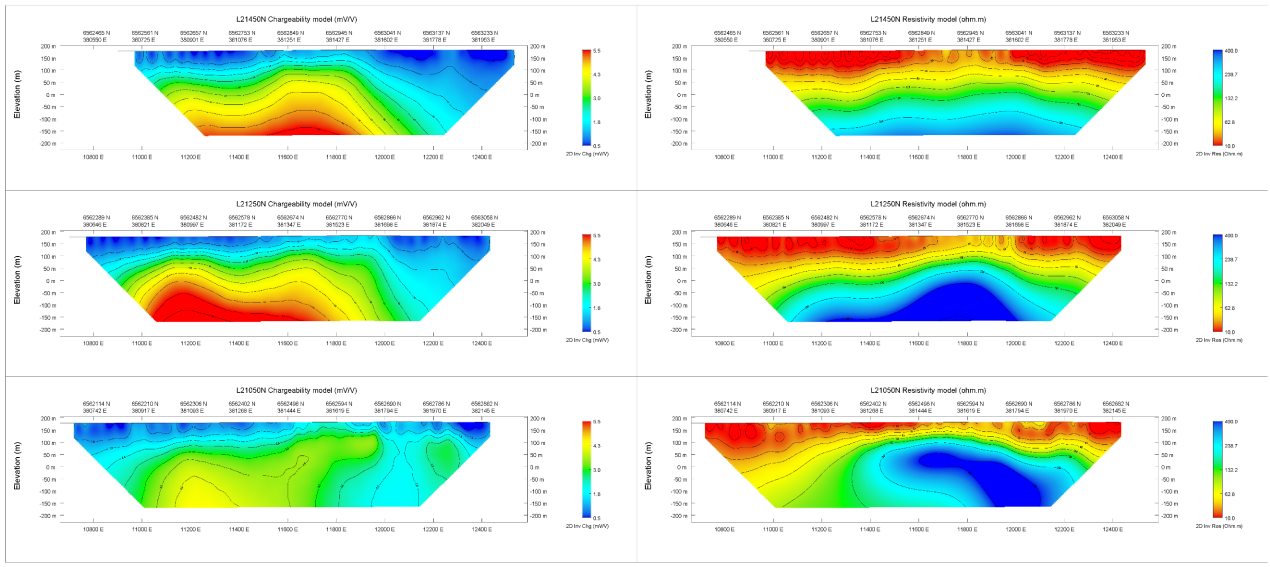

Figure 8: *Galahad Prospect - South*

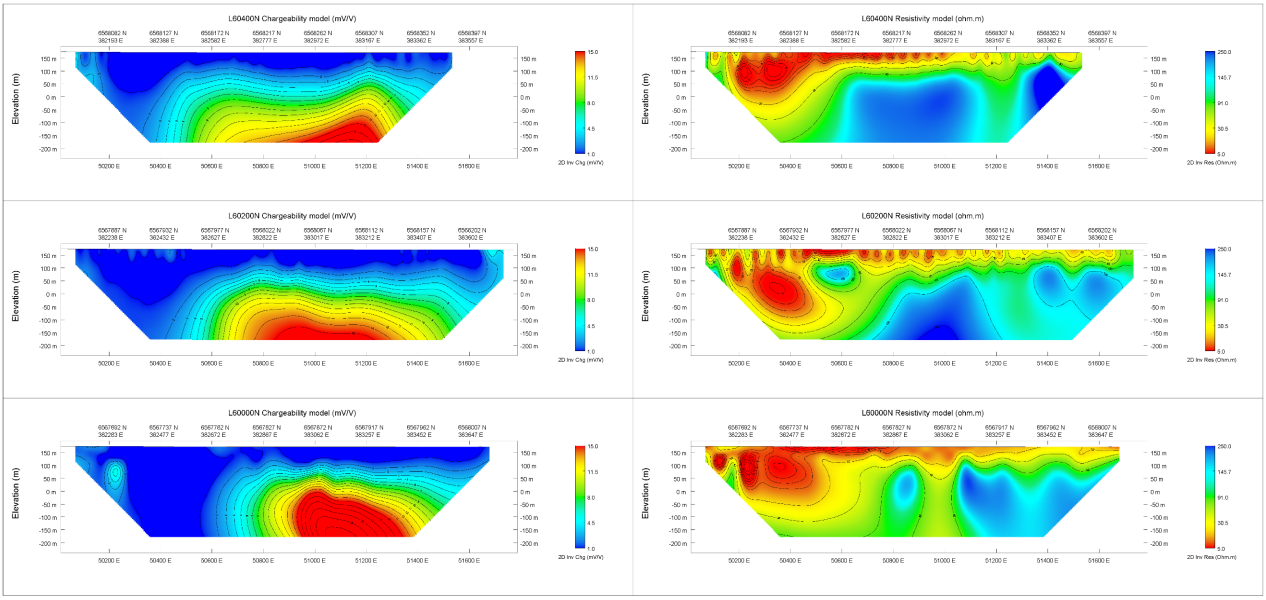

Figure 9: *Percival Prospect*

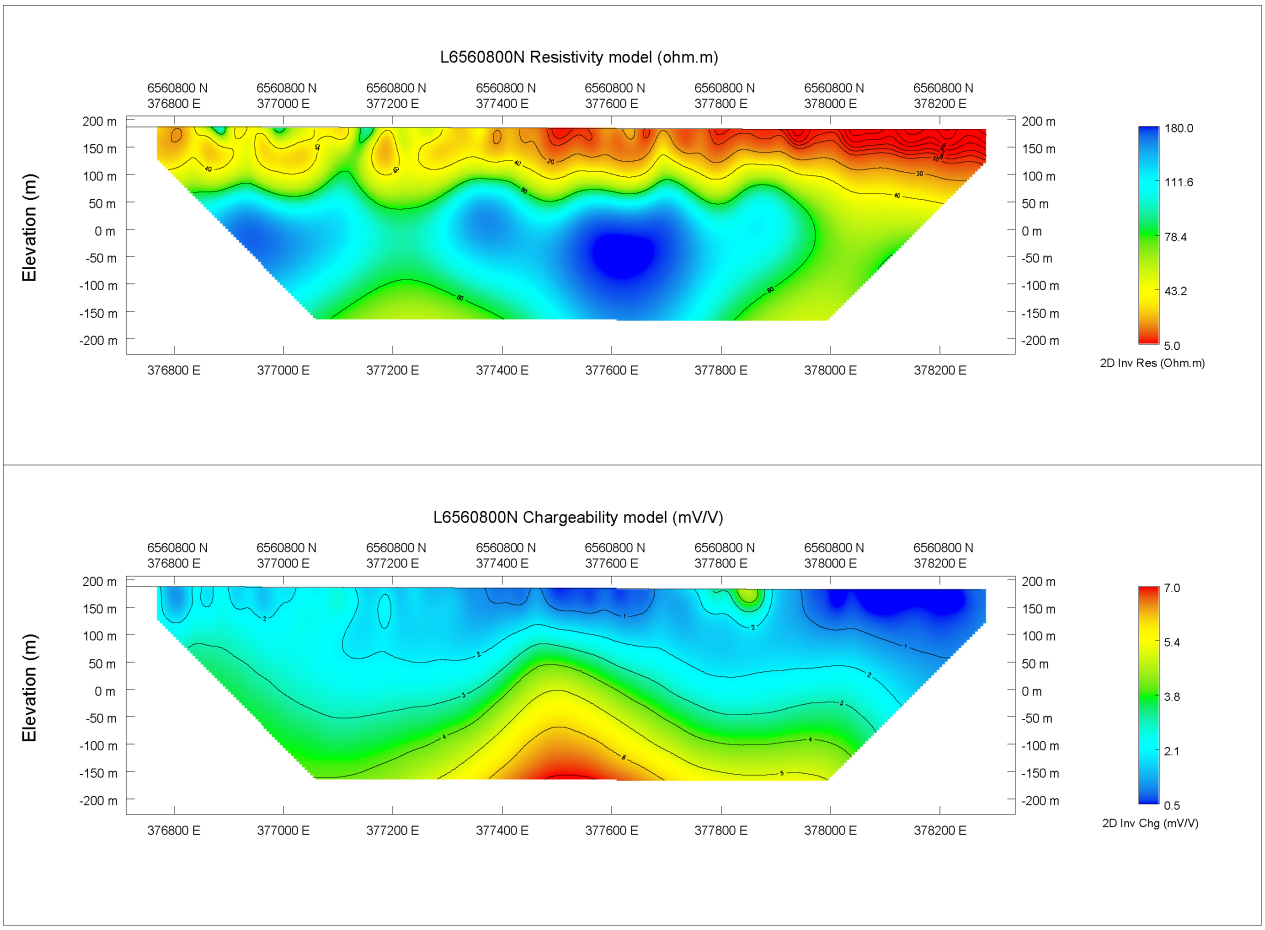

Figure 10: *Lancelot Prospect*

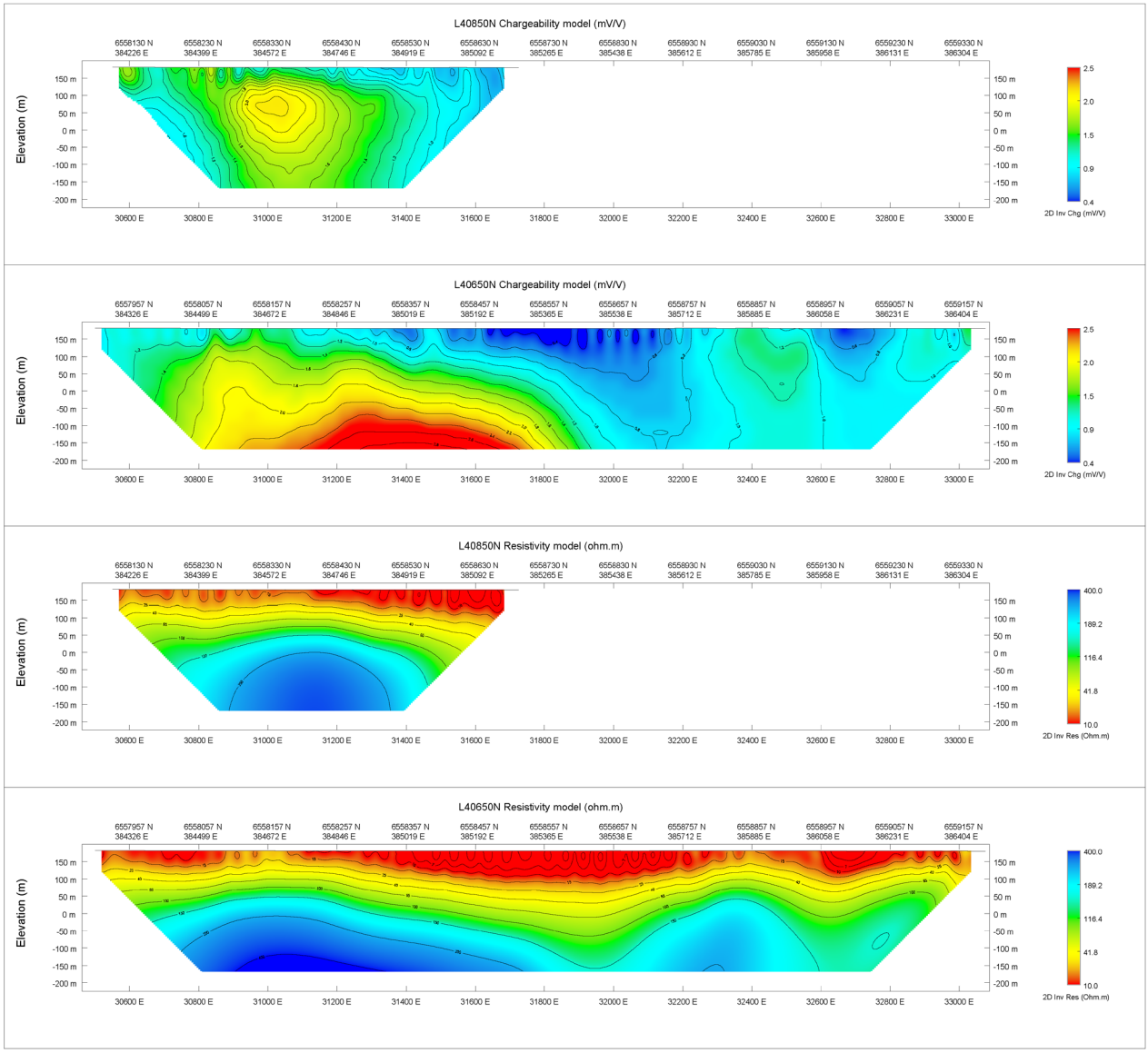

Figure 11: *Knights Tank Prospect*

Appendix B: JORC Code, 2012 Edition Table 1

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 (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sounds, 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• A Pole-Dipole Induced Polarisation survey was carried out with stations positioned at 50m intervals at various Prospect areas with the following configurations. At the Galahad Prospect, a total of 6 lines of IP were acquired on an NE-SW orientation, at 1.6-1.8km lengths and 200m line spacing. At the Percival Prospect, 3 IP lines were completed on an ENE-WSW orientation, at 1.5-1.8km lengths and 200m line spacing. At the Knights Tank Prospect, 2 IP lines were collected on a NE-SW orientation, at 1.2-2.6km lengths and 200m line spacing. At the Lancelot Prospect, a single E-W line was completed over 1.5km. • Industry respected geophysical consultants, Fender Geophysics, were contracted to carried out the survey with acquisition parameters and equipment detailed in the '*Quality of assay data and laboratory tests'* section below. • Calibration was undertaken in the field during survey acquisition. Constant QAQC is undertaken, and threshold levels are monitored, including solar wind electromagnetic disturbance activity.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open- hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).*	• Not applicable as no drilling / sampling conducted. Induced Polarisation survey only, with no physical sampling completed.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *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.*	• Not applicable as no drilling / sampling conducted. Induced Polarisation survey only, with no physical sampling completed.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.*	• Not applicable as no drilling / sampling conducted. Induced Polarisation survey only, with no physical sampling completed.

	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling 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.*	• Not applicable as no drilling / sampling conducted. Induced Polarisation survey only, with no physical sampling completed.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Not applicable as no drilling / sampling conducted. Induced Polarisation survey only, with no physical sampling completed. • Fender Geophysics, were contracted to carried out the survey with the following acquisition parameters and equipment: Array: Pole-Dipole Receiver Dipole Length: 50m Transmitter Pole Move: 50m N levels: Up to n=16 signal dependent. Domain and Cycle: Time domain – 2 seconds or 0.125 Hz Acquisition Standards: Minimum 3 readings per station Tx current > 1 Amp Measured primary voltages > 1mv at n=12 If these standards could not be met, 5 readings were required at the station. Receivers: GDD RX-32 - 16 Channel Receiver Transmitter: Instrumentation GDD TxII Power Supply: Kubota 9kva generator Receiver Electrodes: Non-Polarising Porous Pots Receiver Cable: Multi Core Roll-along Data Cable Transmitter electrodes: Aluminium Plates GPS: Garmin GPS62
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.*	• Not applicable as no drilling / sampling conducted. Induced Polarisation survey only, with no physical sampling completed.

	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Survey data points / stations were located using a Garmin GPS62 by Fender Geophysics. • Co-ordinate grid system is GDA94 MGA Z55.
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.*	• Survey stations were positioned at 50m intervals along lines at various Prospect areas with the following configurations. At the Galahad Prospect, a total of 6 lines of IP were acquired on an NE-SW orientation, at 1.6-1.8km lengths and 200m line spacing. At the Percival Prospect, 3 IP lines were completed on an ENE-WSW orientation, at 1.5-1.8km lengths and 200m line spacing. At the Knights Tank Prospect, 2 IP lines were collected on a NE-SW orientation, at 1.2-2.6km lengths and 200m line spacing. At the Lancelot Prospect, a single E-W line was completed over 1.5km. • The data spacing is adequate for the specific style of Induced Polarisation survey however the data will not be used in a Mineral Resource. • Not applicable as no drilling / sampling conducted. Induced Polarisation survey only, with no physical sampling completed.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The survey lines were oriented to cross previously defined gravity and magnetic anomalies perpendicular to the features general trend / strike, to gain an optimal and unbiased a reading as possible, to define follow-up drill targeting. • Not applicable as no drilling / sampling conducted. Induced Polarisation survey only, with no physical sampling completed.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Not applicable as no drilling / sampling conducted. Induced Polarisation survey only, with no physical sampling completed.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Data was uploaded to Fender Geophysics' system each night for QAQC and forwarded to geophysical consultant Rob Angus of Mitre Geophysics for further QAQC and subsequent data inversion.

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	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures,*	• All activities relate to current tenement EL9051. • There are no registered heritage sites within the tenement.

land tenure status	*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.*	• All tenements are owned by TRK Resources Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Lachlan Star Limited and are in good standing with the New South Wales Titles Management System. The tenements lie within rural free-hold land requiring TRK Resources Pty Ltd to enter into formal land access agreements with individual landowners, prior to any field activity, as prescribed by New South Wales State Law including the Mining Act 1992. The Company has rural land access agreements in place over the work areas reported in this release.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	In the late 1970s Electrolytic Zinc focussed at the Burri Prospect, located in the northwestern boundary of EL 9051. They undertook an aeromagnetic survey and identified two anomalies. Gridding and auger geochemical sampling over the area returned no significant anomalies. Ground magnetics and IP were undertaken over the anomalies and the target was thought to be deep. Ground EM and gravity were also employed to constrain the target. Diamond drill hole (BU4) was drilled to 232 m but did not encounter any mineralisation (GS1978 062). From 1980 – 1984 Getty Oil Development Company explored for gold, silver and Cobar and Elura style massive sulphide deposits in the southern area within EL 9051. They undertook gravimetrics, ground magnetics, IP and follow up percussion and diamond drilling, targeting gravimetric and some coincident IP anomalies. Results were disappointing and it was concluded that gravimetric anomalies were due to a variation in weathering of bedrock and the area was relinquished (GS1984 313). In 1992 CRA Exploration drilled deeper (DD92BUR1) to 399m but no anomalous geochemistry was returned. They concluded that the source of the magnetic anomaly is from pyrrhotitic black shales within the basement Girilambone Group sediments. No source of the gravity anomaly was found. In 1995 Pasminco Exploration considered that the Burri magnetic anomaly was not sufficiently accounted for with historic drilling. They undertook reconnaissance grid lag sampling that outlined an arsenic-antimony gold anomaly and RAB drilling. DHEM on the CRA drill holes failed to return any drill targets. Pasminco Exploration collected 287 ground gravity stations on a 200 x 200 metre grid during 2000 within the southeast area of EL9051. In 2007 Eastern Iron explored the southern area of EL 9051 for channel iron deposits. They drilled 27 air core holes on one palaeochannel which did not return significant iron or base metals to progress exploration further. OZ Minerals collected a total of 1,200 ground gravity stations within the central area of EL9051 using a Scintrex CG-5 gravity meter from 20th March to 5th April 2011. Data was acquired on grids with 100 metre north-south lines with a combination of 100 and 200 metre station spacing's. Quality assurance was managed with 20% data repeats and 5% re-occupation of stations.

		Most recently, DevEx Resources Ltd targeted EL 9051 for to its potential to host gold-polymetallic mineralisation similar to Glencore's CSA Copper Mine, and the Peak and Great Cobar Copper-Gold Mines as well as intrusion related mineralisation. DevEx compiled the historic exploration and synthesised this with the recent Geological Survey AEM survey data and identified 16 targets for prioritisation and follow up.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Details of the deposit type and geological setting (regional & project scale) can be seen in the JORC Table 1 of ASX Announcement, 'Initial Field Exploration Programs Commence at NSW Gold-Copper Projects', dated 17 April 2024.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  • *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  • *down hole length and interception depth*
	  • *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Not applicable as no drilling / sampling conducted. Induced Polarisation survey only, with no physical sampling completed.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.*	• Not applicable as no drilling / sampling conducted. Induced Polarisation survey only, with no physical sampling completed.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Not applicable as no drilling / sampling conducted. Induced Polarisation survey only, with no physical sampling completed.
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.*	• Refer to Figures in the body of this release.

Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Not applicable as no drilling / sampling conducted. Induced Polarisation survey only, with no physical sampling completed.
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.*	• Other substantive exploration carried out by the Company can be seen in the ASX Announcements, 'Initial Field Exploration Programs Commence at NSW Gold-Copper Projects', dated 17 April 2024; and 'Positive Start to Exploration in NSW and Acquisition of Priority Ground in Cobar', dated 17 June 2024, which can be found at www.lachlanstar.com.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	The Company has commenced preparations for drill testing, including submissions for the necessary drilling permits, in anticipation of having a drill rig on-ground following completion of proposed drilling at Basin Creek (NSW) and Killaloe (WA) over the coming months.