ASX Announcement
Date 16 January 2025

FURTHER WIDE HIGH-GRADE COPPER INTERCEPTS CONFIRM POTENTIAL AT BASIN CREEK, NSW

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Strong copper mineralisation intersected in all six diamond drillholes completed late last year at the Basin Creek Prospect in central New South Wales.**
- **Significant new high-grade copper intercepts include:**
  - **BCD004**
    - **6.2 metres at 1.3% Cu from 89.8 metres; and**
    - **21.0 metres at 1.2% Cu from 138.0 metres, including:**
      - **4.5 metres at 3.0% Cu from 153.0 metres**
  - **BCD005**
    - **9.1 metres at 2.7% Cu from 191.0 metres, including:**
      - **3.5 metres at 6.6% copper from 192.2 metres**
- **Results are consistent with and build on previously reported intercepts[1,2], including:**
  - **BCD003**
    - **79.2 metres at 0.5% Cu from 12.0 metres, including:**
      - **0.8 metres at 11.8% Cu from 90.5 metres[3]**
- **Drilling has delineated a broad disseminated copper sulphide system (chalcopyrite ± bornite-chalcocite) with lenses of high-grade semi-massive chalcopyrite.**
- **Copper mineralisation has been confirmed over a strike length of 200 metres, a width of up to 40 metres, and to a vertical depth of 100 metres. Notably, mineralisation improves towards the north, where it remains open both along strike and at depth.**
- **Induced Polarisation (IP) geophysical survey also recently completed over the area of drilling, outlining a strong, coherent chargeable and resistive response coincident with the copper sulphide system and remains open to the north of current drillhole coverage.**
- **The IP survey recommenced in early January and will cover the remaining northerly strike extension to the target corridor, covering the full 1.4km copper-in-soil anomaly.**

[1] High-grade copper intersected within broad mineralised zones at Basin Creek, NSW dated 12 December 2024
[2] High-grade copper drill targets defined at Basin Creek – Junee Project, NSW dated 15 August 2024
[3] Note, percent (%) copper and metre intervals rounded to one decimal place to be consistent with current reporting.

ASX Announcement
Date 16 January 2025

Lachlan Star Limited (ASX: LSA, **Lachlan Star** or the **Company**) is pleased to report further significant assay results from its maiden diamond drilling program at the Basin Creek prospect, within its 100%-owned southern Junee Project in the Lachlan Fold Belt of New South Wales.

The Company has now received all outstanding assay results from the program, which was completed during the December quarter, with all drillholes intersecting significant copper mineralisation. The program has delineated a large copper sulphide system capable of hosting both broad zones of disseminated mineralisation and including lenses of high-grade copper.

The new high-grade intercepts include **4.5 metres at 3.0% copper** from 153.0 metres in BCD004 and **9.1 metres at 2.7% copper** from 191.0 metres, including **3.5 metres at 6.6% copper** from 192.2 metres in BCD005.

These new significant intercepts follow on from last month's intercepts which included **79.2 metres at 0.5% copper** from 12.0 metres, including **0.8 metres at 11.8% copper** from 90.5 metres in BCD003[4].

Drilling has defined a near surface, copper sulphide system of primary disseminated chalcopyrite, bornite and chalcocite mineralisation, and containing lenses of high-grade semi-massive chalcopyrite occurring as vein-breccia and fracture-controlled in-fill.

The recent drilling results support current interpretations that the copper sulphide system improves in grade and continuity to the north and remains open in that direction and at depth.

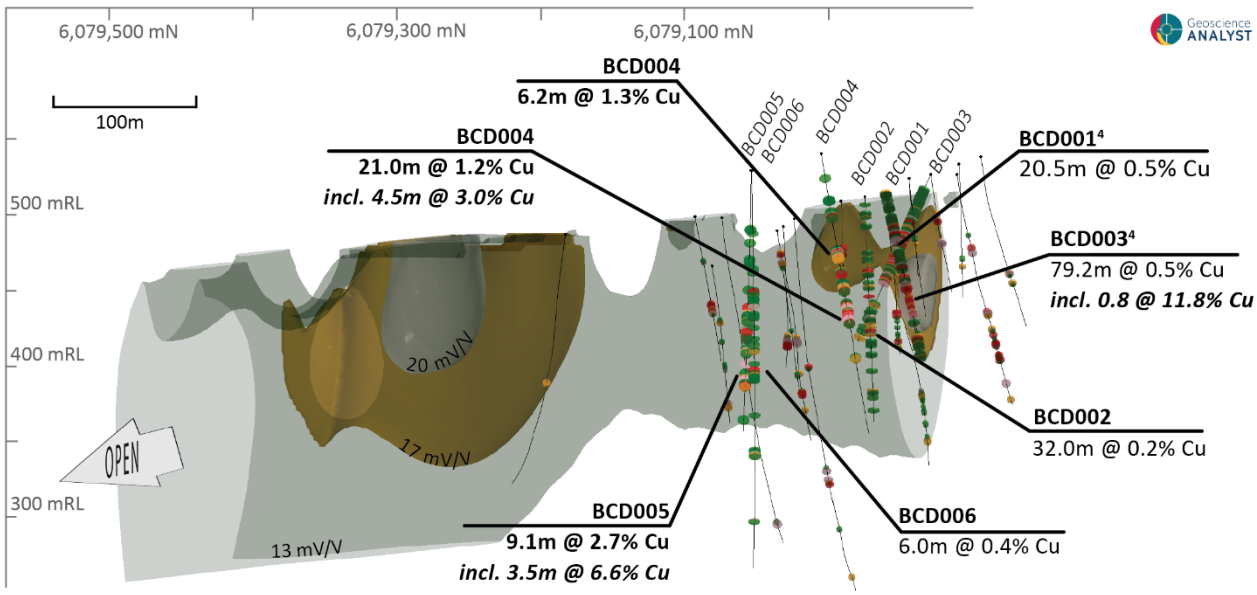

Figure 1: *Longitudinal view (looking east) showing drill traces (historic and current) with Lachlan Star significant copper intercepts highlighted and extent of IP chargeable isoshells. Note, only 15% of the historic drillholes were selectively sampled and assayed.*

[4] Note, percent (%) copper and metre intervals rounded to one decimal place to be consistent with current reporting.

A 5.4-line kilometre Pole-Dipole IP geophysical survey was also completed across the southern extents of the Basin Creek prospect, where the diamond drilling was recently completed. Modelling and interpretation of the data has outlined a large, coherent chargeable response up to 20mV/V, in a background of less than 5mV/V, and a strongly resistive >500ohm response over the copper sulphide mineralisation.

The strong chargeable and resistive responses reflect the disseminated nature of the copper sulphide mineralisation and associated alteration, which are supported by the geological observations and assay results of the six-hole diamond program.

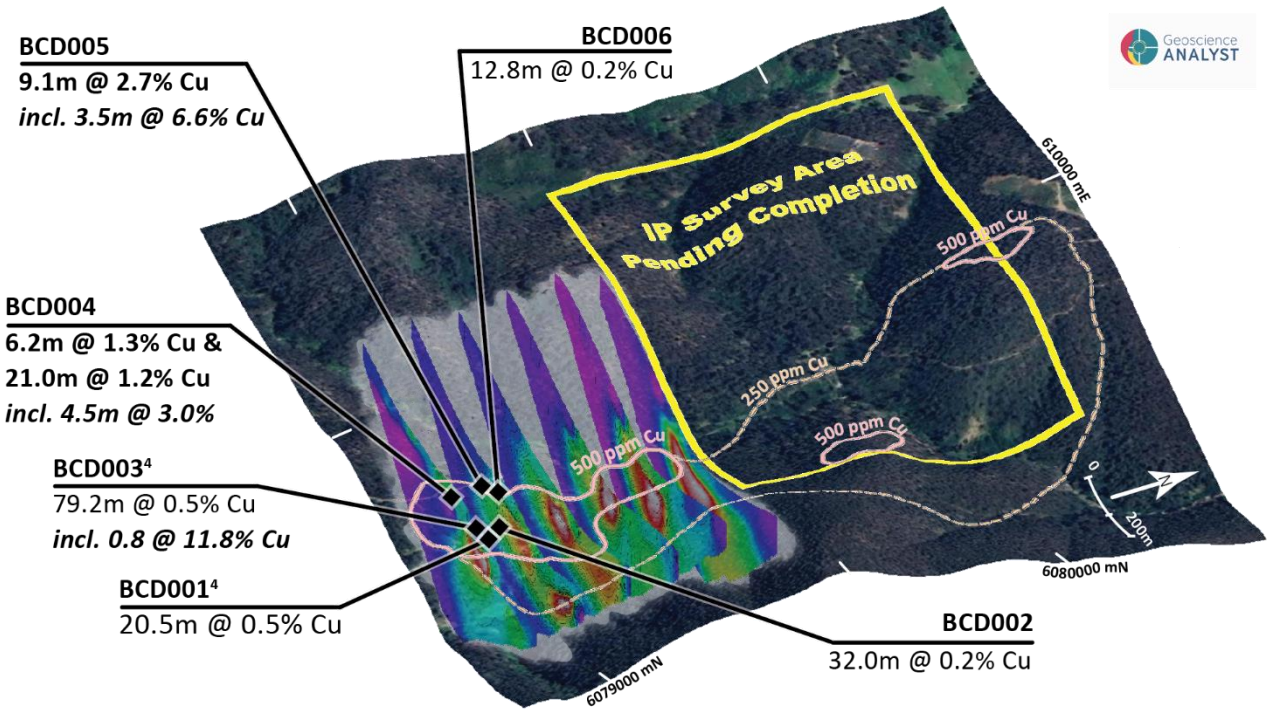

Figure 2: *Isometric plan view (looking northwest, GDA94 MGA zone 55) showing Lachlan Star drill collar locations and significant copper intercepts, surface copper-in-soil geochemical footprint, extent of chargeable IP anomaly and area of planned IP surveying (underway).*

MANAGEMENT COMMENT

Lachlan Star CEO Andrew Tyrrell said: *"We are very encouraged by the consistency and strength of the results delivered by our maiden drill program at Basin Creek. Our initial drilling has confirmed the continuity and immediate strike extent of the copper sulphide system, revealing a broad, near-surface, disseminated copper system enriched with structurally controlled zones of high-grade copper mineralisation. This is a significant step forward for the project."*

"Looking ahead, we have over 1km of untested strike at Basin Creek – an area previously identified with significant copper-in-soil results and supported by the results of our initial IP survey data. Our ongoing geophysics will assist in establishing drill target positions across this target corridor."

"With our exploration team back on site and plans for a follow-up drill program already in motion, we remain committed to putting our resources to work where it matters most: in the ground, driving toward significant discovery."

DIAMOND DRILLING AT BASIN CREEK

In the December Quarter, a six-hole diamond drilling program was completed at Basin Creek, comprising a total 1,252.3 metres, and designed to confirm the continuity and down-plunge extents of the high-grade semi-massive copper sulphide (chalcopyrite) and broader disseminated copper sulphide mineralisation recognised in historic 1970's diamond drilling, which returned up to **4.6 metres at 18.5% copper** from 57.9 metres in TDH01[5].

Prior to Lachlan Star's diamond drill program, the prospect had not seen any follow-up drill testing in over 50 years. The Company's interpretation of the historic data suggested the high-grade copper mineralisation remained open down-plunge and within a broader disseminated system that was open to the north.

Final assay results have now been received for all diamond drillholes completed by Lachlan Star, with significant copper results returned in addition to those previously reported[6], including:

BCD004

- **10.0 metres at 0.9% Cu** from 88.0 metres, including **6.2 metres at 1.3% copper** from 89.8 metres; and
- **21.0 metres at 1.2% copper** from 138.0 metres, including **4.5 metres at 3.0% copper** from 153.0 metres,

BCD005

- **1.0 metre at 9.1% copper** from 178.3 metres; and
- **9.1 metres at 2.7% copper** from 191.0 metres, including **3.5 metres at 6.6% copper** from 192.2 metres,

BCD002

- 32.0 metres at 0.2% copper from 81.0 metres, and

BCD006

- 12.8 metres at 0.2% copper from 89.0 metres.

Location and survey details for the drilling are provided in Table 1, with a list of significant intersections in Table 2.

[5] High-grade copper drill targets defined at Basin Creek – Junee Project, NSW dated 15 August 2024. Note, percent (%) copper and metre intervals rounded to one decimal place to be consistent with current reporting.
[6] High-grade copper intersected within broad mineralised zones at Basin Creek, NSW dated 12 December 2024

Encouragingly all drillholes completed by Lachlan Star intersected copper mineralisation, with the drilling defining a near-surface, central mineralised zone characterised as sheeted semi-massive chalcopyrite lenses within an envelope of disseminated copper sulphides, primarily chalcopyrite ± bornite-chalcocite.

Subordinate mineralised zones of disseminated copper sulphide, between 10-to-30 metres wide, were also intersected in sub-parallel positions to the central zone.

The copper sulphide system is interpreted to improve in grade and continuity to the north and remains open in that direction and at depth.

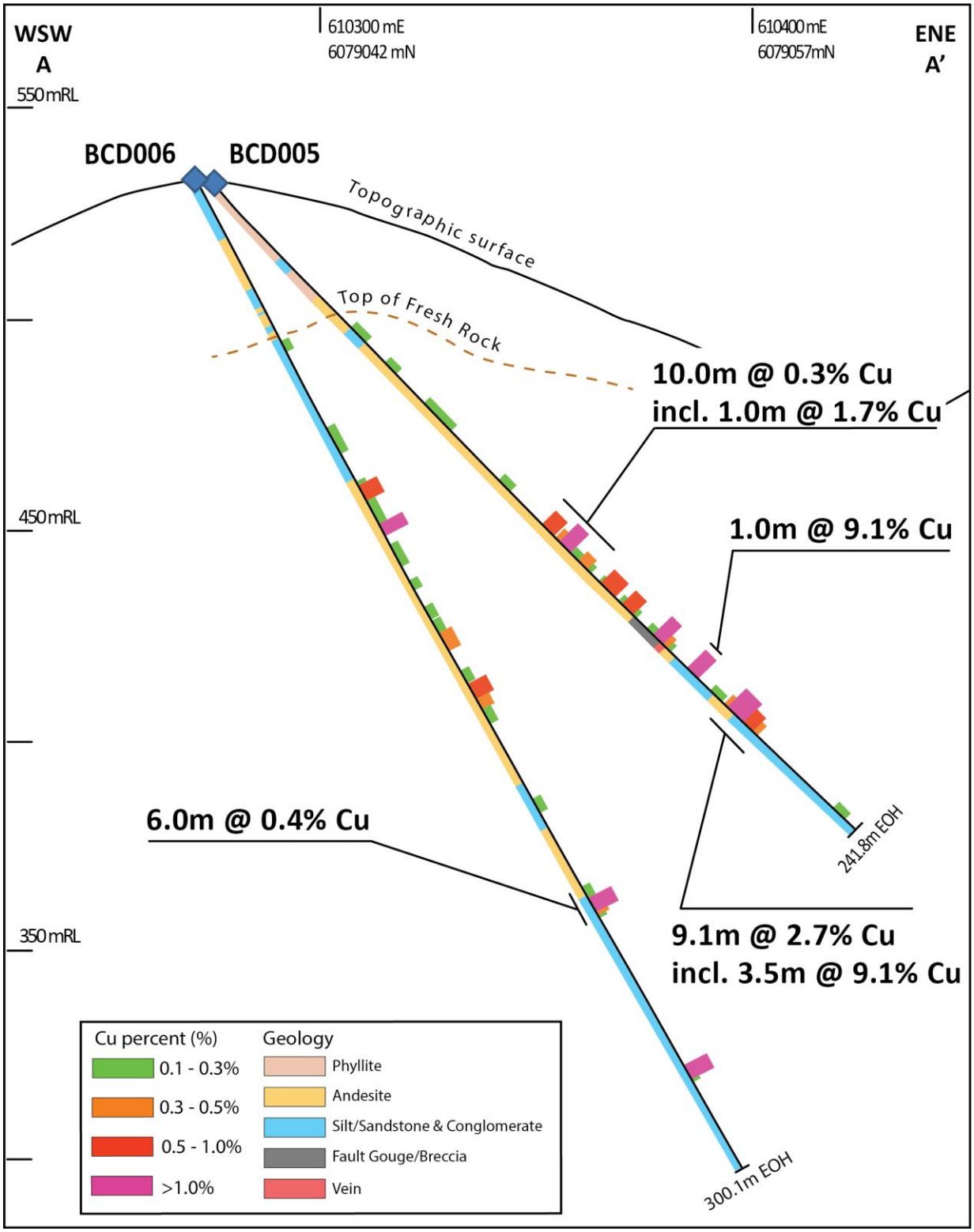

Figure 3: *Schematic WSW-ENE cross section (20 metre window, view looking towards the north-northwest through Section A-A') of the Basin Creek prospect showing diamond drill holes BCD005 and BCD006 with the reported copper assay intervals.*

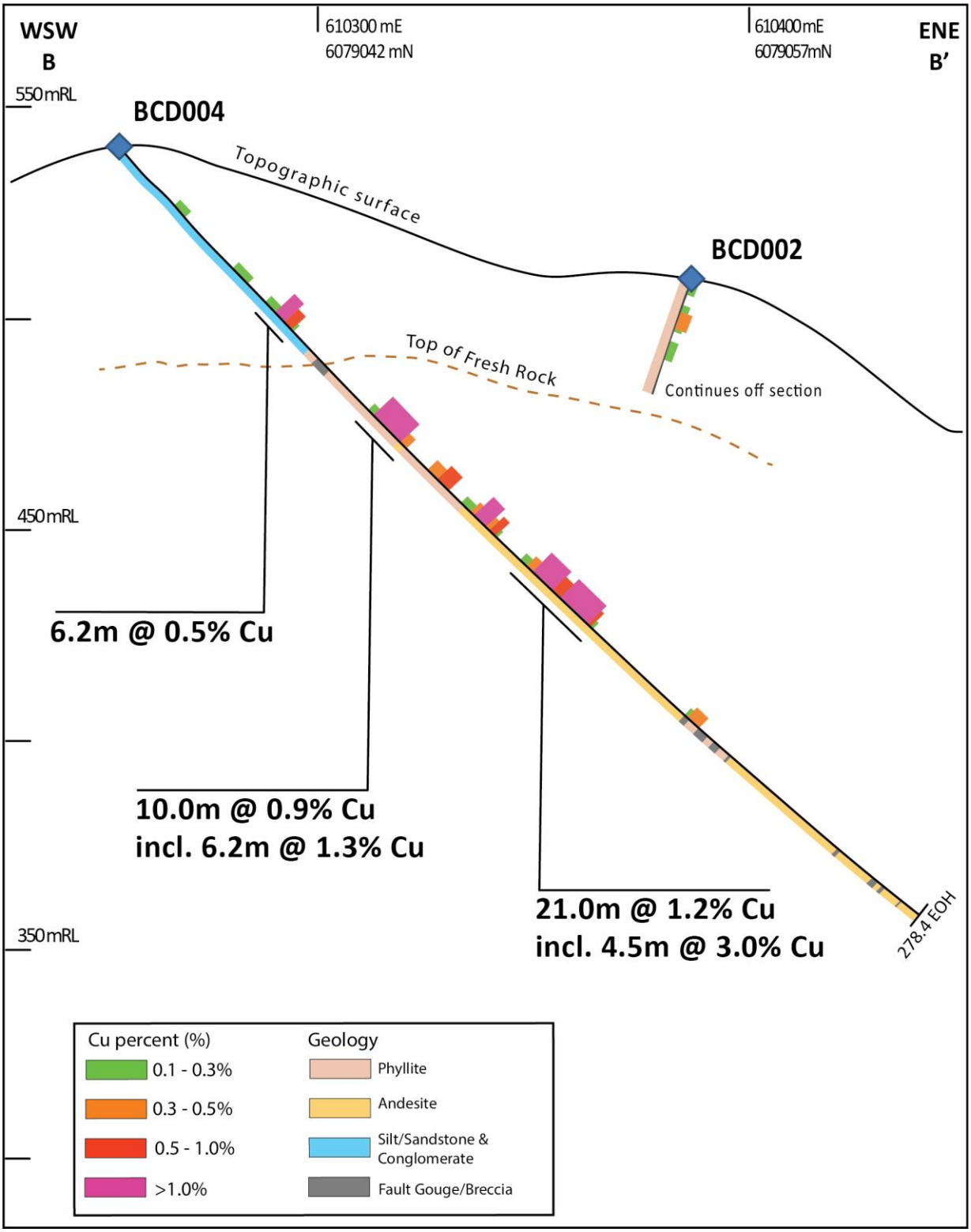

Figure 4: *Schematic WSW-ENE cross section (20 metre window, view looking towards the north-northwest through Section B-B') of the Basin Creek prospect showing diamond drill hole BCD004 with the reported copper assay intervals.*

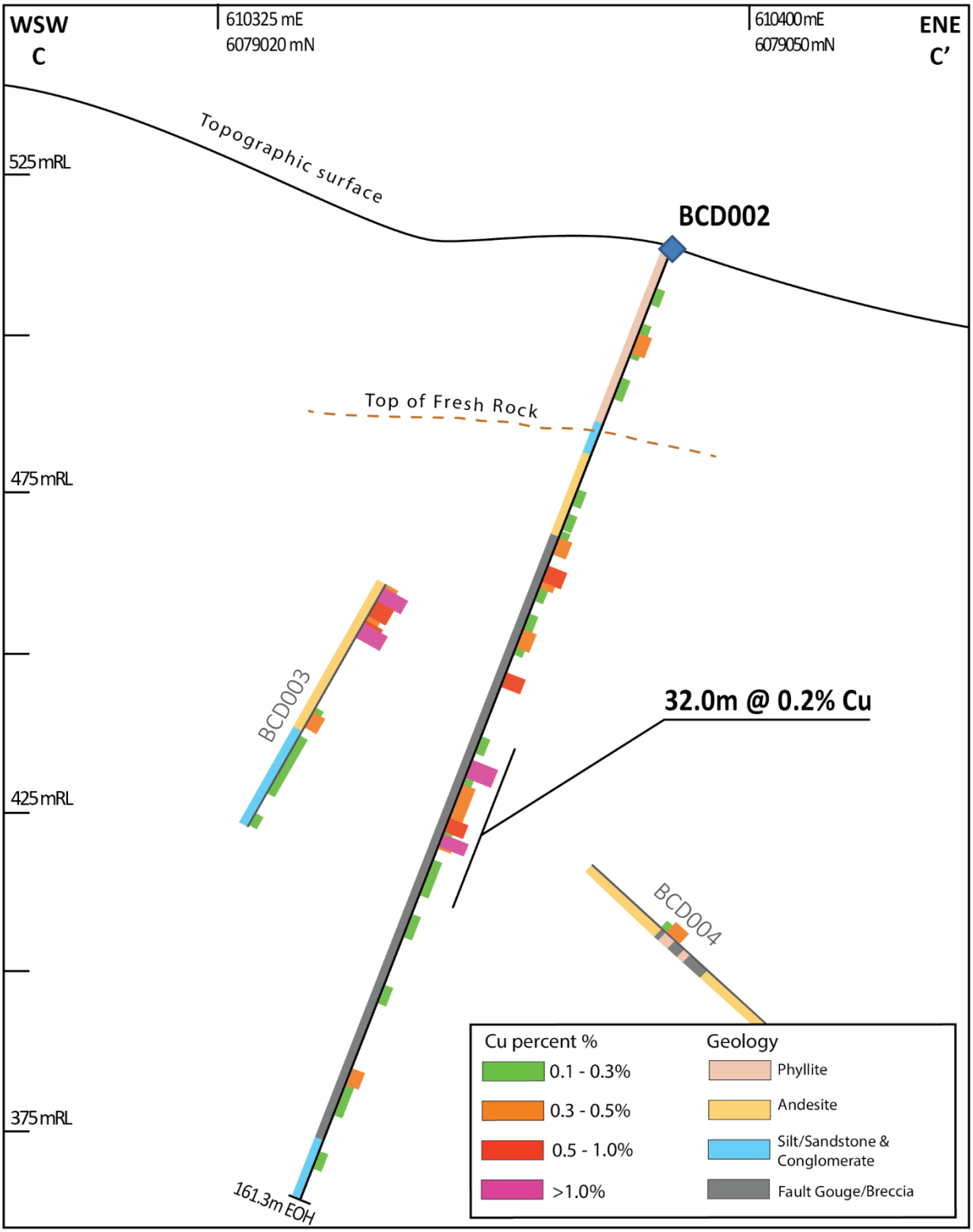

Figure 5: *Schematic WSW-ENE cross section (20 metre window, view looking towards the north-northwest through Section C-C') of the Basin Creek prospect showing diamond drill hole BCD002 with the reported copper assay intervals.*

POLE-DIPOLE INDUCED POLARISATION GEOPHYSICS SURVEY

In December, the Company commenced an extensive 11-line kilometre Pole-Dipole IP geophysical survey aimed at unlocking the full potential of the 1.4km copper-in-soil target corridor at Basin Creek. This proven geophysical technique aims to define the full scale of the copper sulphide system and to refine future drill target positions.

To date, six survey lines covering 5.4-line kilometres have been completed over the southern drilled portion of the target corridor. Early 3D inversion modelling has revealed a compelling chargeable and resistive anomaly associated with known copper sulphide mineralisation which internally contains a strong 19mV/V chargeability hotspot directly correlating with the higher-grade copper mineralisation intersected in drilling.

The chargeable response also continues to the north with responses up to 20mV/V in a background of less than 5mV/V which remains undrilled.

Additionally, the survey has also uncovered a second sub-parallel chargeability anomaly, up to 19mV/V to the east, linked to elevated >250ppm copper-in-soil geochemistry. This area, which remains undrilled, holds significant exploration potential and will be prioritised for follow-up work.

With the IP survey resuming in early January, focus will shift to the northern extension of the Basin Creek corridor, where >250ppm copper-in-soil geochemistry continues for another 1km, and the IP data suggests further scale potential.

Plans are underway to develop an exploration drill program targeting these high-priority zones once the full survey data is received.

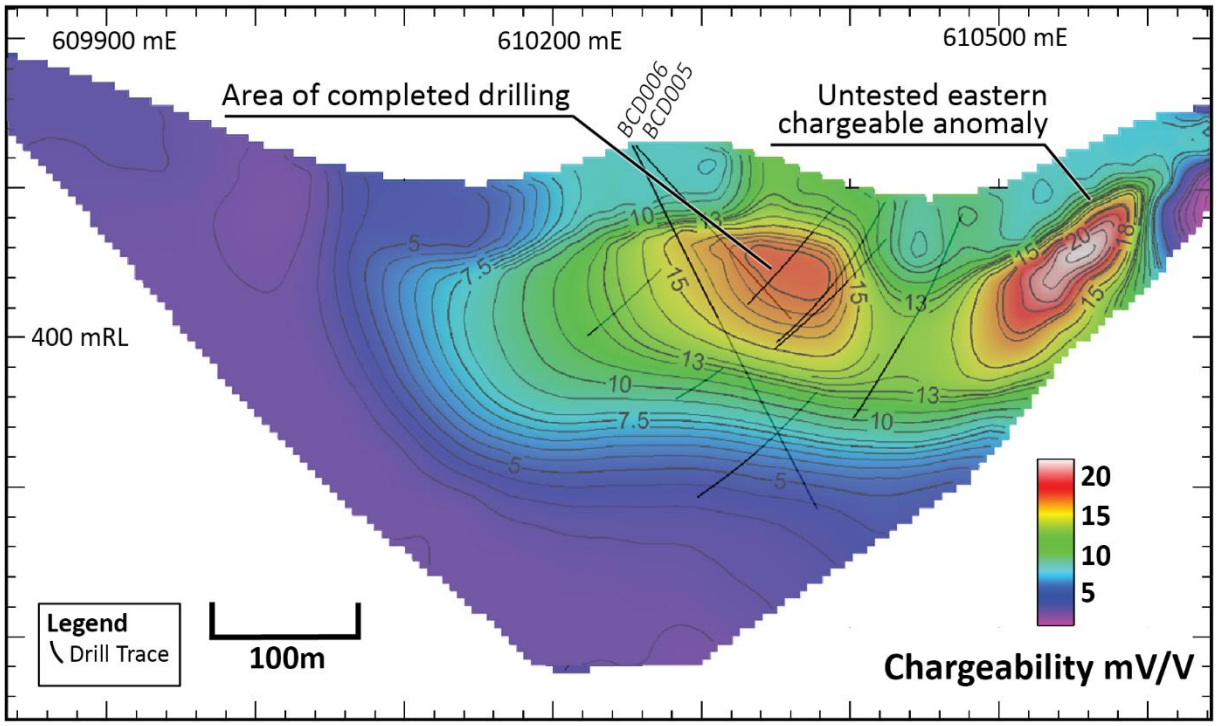

Figure 6: *Cross section showing Basin Creek modelled chargeability at 6,079,100mN highlighting the strong chargeability anomaly (19mV/V) over the area of recent drilling and a second, untested strong chargeability anomaly (20mV/V) situated immediately to the east.*

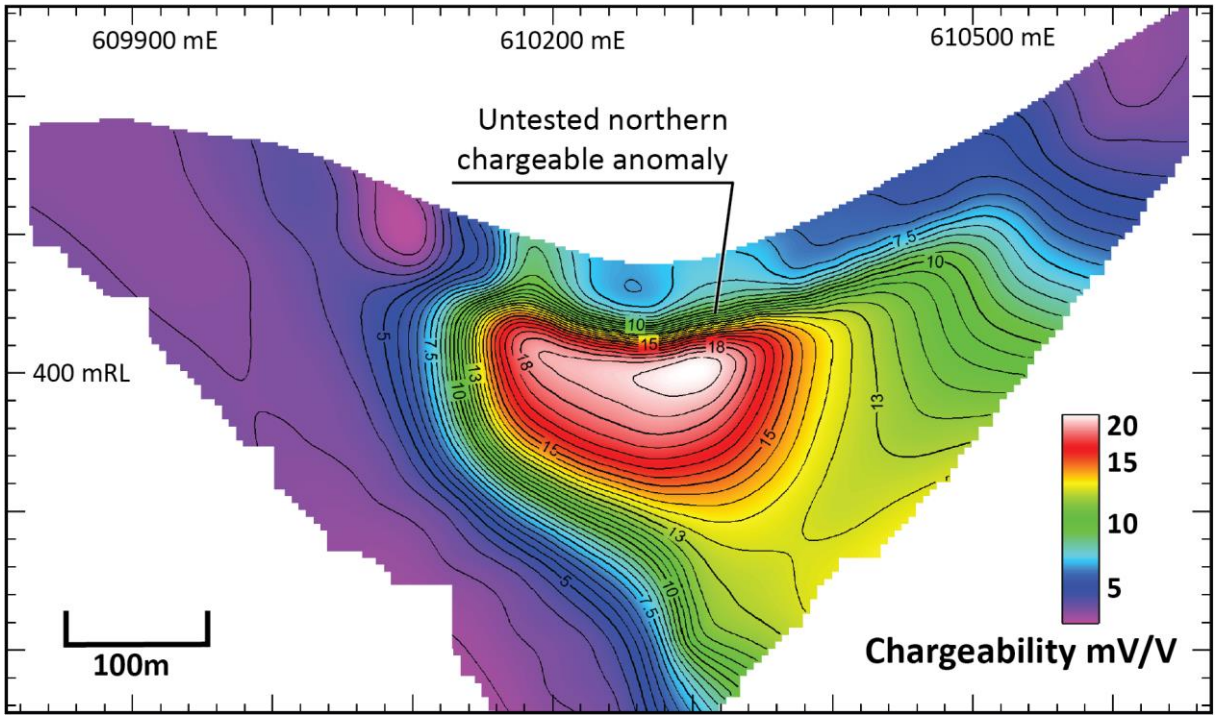

Figure 7: *Cross section showing Basin Creek modelled chargeability at 6,079,500mN highlighting the stronger and larger untested chargeability anomaly (20mV/V) that extends north beyond the area of recent drilling.*

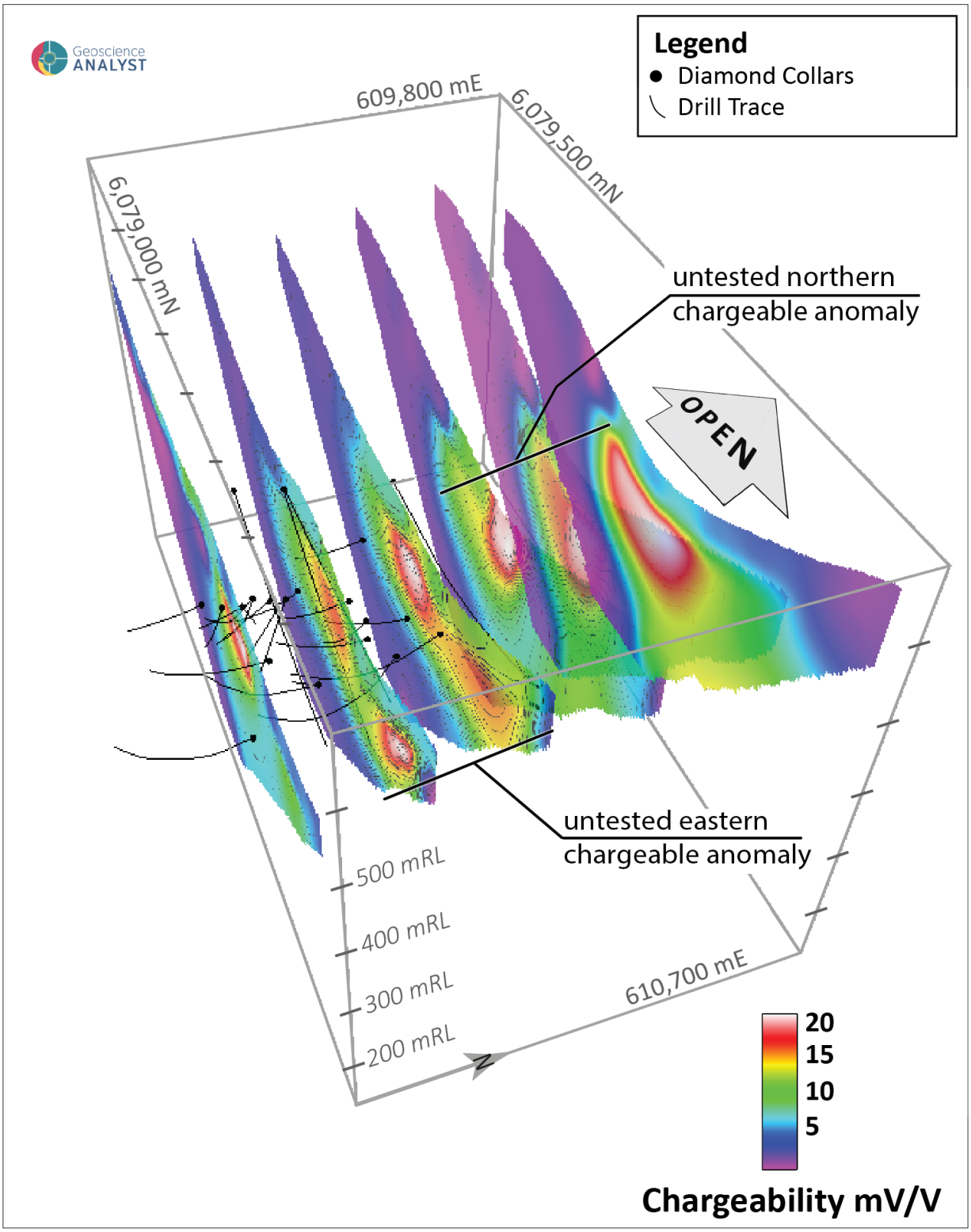

Figure 8: *Isometric view (looking west-northwest) showing position of IP survey lines and modelled chargeability data across the southern extent of the Basin Creek prospect.*

Next Steps – Step-Out Drill Testing

Lachlan Star kicked off 2025 with the recommencement of the IP geophysical survey in early January and is targeting completion of this survey by early February. The survey will encompass the entire 1.4km strike extent of the Basin Creek prospect and will aim to define the scale potential of the copper sulphide system.

Building on the strong results from the recently completed diamond drill program, which has confirmed that the system extends both to the north and at depth, this critical dataset will assist in pinpointing high-priority drill targets for the next phase of step-out RC drill testing at Basin Creek.

The Company has commenced submissions for the necessary drilling permits in anticipation of drilling in the coming months.

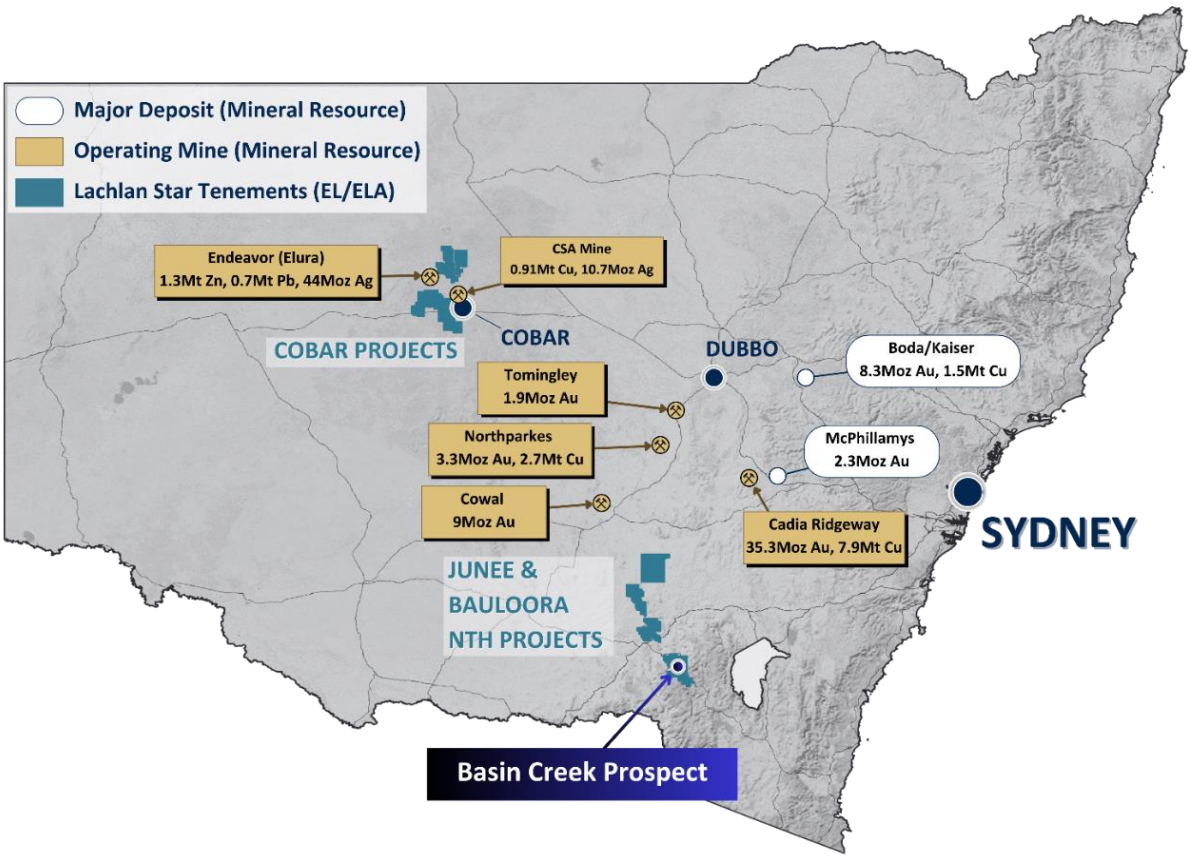

Figure 9: *Location map showing Lachlan Star tenements and position of the Basin Creek prospect, within the southern Junee Project area. Major deposits (historic and current) and endowment shown. Mineral Resources sourced from the relevant Company public domain reports*

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

For further information, please contact:

Andrew Tyrrell, Chief Executive Officer

Lachlan Star Limited

info@lachlanstar.com

Telephone +61 8 6556 8880

For media inquiries, please contact:

Nicholas Read

Read Corporate

info@readcorporate.com.au

Telephone: +61 8 9388 1474

ASX Announcement

Date 16 January 2025

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. 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 Basin Creek project is extracted from: "*High-grade copper drill targets defined at Basin Creek – Junee Project, NSW*" dated 15 August 2024, *"Drilling Intersects Semi-Massive Copper Sulphides at Basin Creek, NSW"* dated 27 November 2024 and *"High-Grade Copper Intersected Within Broad Mineralised Zones at Basin Creek, NSW"* dated 12 December 2024, which are 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 all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

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 central New South Wales. The Company has three priority projects situated within the highly endowed mineral Lachlan Fold Belt province of New South Wales and includes North Cobar, Bauloora North and Junee.

ASX Announcement

Date 16 January 2025

Appendix A

Table 1 - Table of Drilling Information - Diamond

Prospect	Hole ID	Total Length (m)	Easting MGA94-55 (m)	Northing MGA95-55 (m)	RL (m)	Azimuth (Magnetic)	Azimuth (True North)	Dip
Basin Creek	BCD001	137.3	610,388	6,079,032	515	235	247.14	-53
	BCD002	161.3	610,392	6,079,046	522	244	256.14	-70
	BCD003	137	610,400	6,079,003	536	286	298.14	-54
	BCD004	274.8	610,259	6,079,038	541	80	092.14	-45
	BCD005	241.8	610,250	6,079,089	530	083	095.14	-45
	BCD006	300.1	610,250	6,079,089	530	083	095.14	-70

Table 2 - Table of Selected Significant Intercepts - Diamond

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Copper (%)
BCD002		5	6	1	0.1
		11	15	4	0.3
		20	21.8	1.8	0.2
		39	55.6	16.6	0.1
		60	65	5	0.2
		81	113	32	0.2
		123	124	1	0.1
		137	143	6	0.2
		151	152	1	0.1
BCD004		22	23	1	0.1
		42.1	44.5	2.4	0.1
		53	59.2	6.2	0.5
		88	98	10	0.9
	incl.	***89.8***	***96***	***6.2***	***1.3***
		107.9	112	4.1	0.4
		118.7	128	9.3	0.4
		138	**159**	**21**	**1.2**
	incl.	***153***	***157.5***	***4.5***	***3.0***
		191	193	2	0.3
BCD005		54	56	2	0.2
		83	88.1	5.1	0.1
		130	140	10	0.3
	incl.	***131***	***132***	***1***	***1.7***
		146.5	149	2.5	0.7
		153	156	3.0	0.4
		165.8	169	3.2	0.6
		178.3	**179.3**	**1**	**9.1**
		186	187.3	1.3	0.2
		191	**200.1**	**9.1**	**2.7**
	incl.	***192.2***	***195.7***	***3.5***	***6.6***
		230	231.2	1.2	0.2
BCD006		76	77	1	0.2
		89	101.8	12.8	0.2
		107.3	111	3.8	0.1
		130	136.2	6.2	0.1
		149.2	158	8.8	0.2
		210	216	6.0	0.4

Significant Intercepts are reported using 0.1% Copper lower cut-off grade and maximum of 3 metres of internal dilution for intervals <20m and a maximum of 6 metres of internal dilution for intervals >20m. Internal high-grade intercepts are reported using a 0.5% Copper lower cut-off grade and averaging greater than 1% Copper.

Intervals are reported as downhole widths (lengths), true widths are yet to be established at this early stage of exploration. Percent (%) copper and metre intervals rounded to one decimal place.

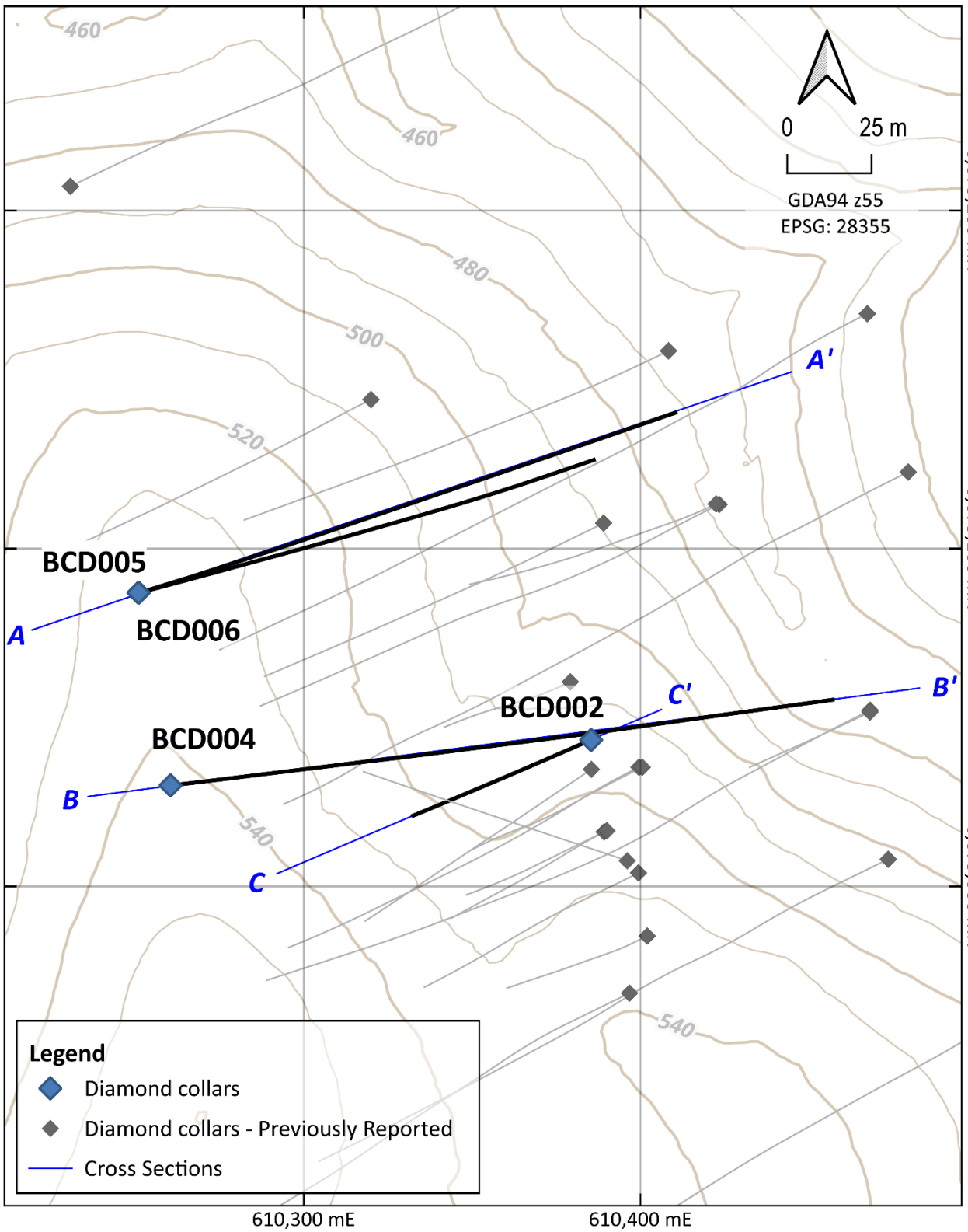

Figure 10: ***Locational map of the Basin Creek prospect, showing diamond drill hole collars and drill traces in plan view. Position of cross sections for Figures 3, 4 and 5 also shown.***

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.*	• Diamond drill core was collected to provide a high-quality sample which was logged for lithological, structural, geotechnical and other relevant attributes and criteria. Sub-sampling of the core was carried out as per industry best practice and detailed below. • A SciAps X-505 pXRF was used to 'spot analyse' the drill core onsite. Readings were taken to help identify minerals and alteration with field calibration periodically performed on the pXRF instrument using SciAps-supplied standards. The pXRF results were only used as an internal guide for preliminary assessment of element compositions, prior to the receipt of assay results from the certified laboratory. **AOG Drilling** • Details of all historical exploration drilling and drilling results referred to in this release that were carried out by Australian Oil & Gas Minerals Pty Ltd can be seen in the Table 1 of ASX Announcement, 'High-grade copper drill targets defined at Basin Creek – Junee Project, NSW', dated 13th August 2024.
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.).*	• Commercial drilling contractor Deepcore Drilling Pty Ltd conducted the diamond drill core program between 15th October and 21st November 2024, with an LF170 drill rig with a PQ head on a Morooka base. • All holes were drilled with HQ3 (triple tube: 61.1mm diameter) diamond core from surface to end of hole. • Core was orientated at the start of every 3m run where possible with an Axis Champ Ori – HQ tool.
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.*	• Core recoveries were recorded during drilling and reconciled during core preparation / mark up and geological logging. • Core is measured and marked after each core run using marker blocks to record the depth and calibrated against the rod count of the drillhole's progress. Any core loss is recorded on blocks within the core trays.

	• *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.*	• No relationship was observed that would impact a potential sample bias.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Logging information is qualitative in nature, and quantitative for geochemical data. • Relevant information was recorded for each core sample interval collected, including Hole ID, sample ID, date, lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining, structure (alpha and beta angles), sampler and comments. Core trays were photographed in both dry and wet form. • Magnetic susceptibility was recorded at 1m intervals on all drill holes with a KT-10 instrument. • Selected bulk density / specific gravity measurements were recorded on whole core for BCD002-6.
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.*	• Competent diamond core samples were cut in half parallel to the orientation line using a CoreWise automatic diamond core saw. The righthand half core samples were routinely collected for assay, and the remaining lefthand half core samples returned to the core trays. For heavily broken and orientated core, representative sections of core were cut in half and sampled with the remaining half core returned to the core trays. • All samples for the entire drill hole(s) were sent for assay. Sample intervals for the most part were sampled on the metre marks. Sampling was carried out to lithological contacts with a minimum sample length of 0.3m and a maximum length of 1.5m. Sample weights were recorded by the laboratory. • Quality control procedures include submission of Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) (OREAS Standards). QAQC results were routinely reviewed to identify and resolve any issues. • No duplicate / second-half sampling of the cut diamond core was carried out. • The sample sizes are appropriate for the material being sampled.
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.*	• All samples were analysed by ALS Global. • Core samples were dried and pulverised to 85% passing 75µm. A sub-sample of approximately 200g was retained and a nominal 30g was used for analysis. Samples were prepared and analysed using 30g nominal weight multi-element four acid digest ICP-AES/ICP-MS method (ME-MS61). ME-MS61 lower detection limit for Ag (0.01 ppm), Cu (0.2 ppm), Pb (0.5 ppm) and Zn (2 ppm). The procedure is appropriate for this type of sample and analysis. Selected samples

	• *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.*	may retrospectively be analysed by fire assay with ICP finish (Au-ICP21) with a lower detection limit for Au (0.001 ppm). • Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal lab standards using CRM's, blanks and pulp duplicates as part of in-house procedures. LSA submits a suite of OREAS CRM's and blanks which are inserted at appropriate intervals around areas of visual mineralisation.
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.*	• Significant intersections and assay results are verified by the Exploration Manager. • BCD001 attempted to twin historic hole TDH01, however the exact twinned rig position could not be replicated due to limited access and a larger rig, with the new hole being collared 10m to the west and drilled on a different azimuth. • All data is backed up to Cloud storage. • No adjustments were made to the 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.*	• Co-ordinate grid system is GDA94 MGA Z55. • Gray Surveyors of Tumut, NSW were employed to conduct a collar pick up of the historic 1970's Australian Oil & Gas Minerals Pty Ltd drill holes prior to the current drill program, as discrepancies had been identified by LSA staff when field checking collar locations with the data provided in MinView. All holes were able to be located which were used to establish the locations of the reported drill program. Refer to *"Drilling Intersects Semi-Massive Copper Sulphides at Basin Creek, NSW"*, dated 27 November 2024, for the list of coordinates. • Collars for the reported drill program were pegged using a Garmin 65S handheld GPS.
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.*	• As the drill program is at the exploration stage, the spacing and distribution of drillholes is not relevant. At this stage of the Project the completed drilling has not been used to establish or support a Mineral Resource under the classifications applied in the JORC Code 2012. • Due to topographic limitations for the positioning of drill pads, drill holes were drilled at various dips and azimuths to target optimal positions at depth. • No Compositing has been applied to the exploration results.
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.*	• The orientation of key structures may be locally variable with relationships to mineralisation still being established. • The orientation of drilling relative to key mineralised structures is not considered likely to introduce sampling bias.

	• *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The orientation of sampling is considered appropriate for the current geological interpretation of the mineralisation style.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Core samples were logged, cut and sampled at a secure Lachlan Star facility before being bagged into tied calico bags, grouped into polyweave bags and transported in palleted bulka bags by Lachlan Star employees to a commercial transport company in Wagga Wagga. Samples were then sent to the ALS Prep Lab in Adelaide, with pulps being sent to ALS Perth for analysis. • Chain of custody was maintained through delivery to the ALS laboratory and Lachlan Star has protocols in place to ensure data security.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling and assaying techniques completed by Lachlan Star are industry standard. Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally. To date, no external audits of sampling techniques and data have been completed on the drilling program.

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.*	• All activities relate to current tenement EL8939. • There are no registered heritage sites within the tenement. • 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.*	Details of all historical exploration drilling and drilling results carried out by other parties can be seen in the same section of the JORC Table 1 within ASX Announcement, 'High-grade copper drill targets defined at Basin Creek – Junee Project, NSW', dated 13th August 2024.
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, 'High-grade copper drill targets defined at Basin Creek – Junee Project, NSW', dated 13th August 2024.

		An updated description of the style of mineralisation is as follows: Polymetallic mineralisation (Cu + Ag ± Pb - Zn) at the Basin Creek project is strata-bound and has historically been related to exhalative processes associated with a volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) system (i.e., Nethery, 1974; Nethery and Ramsden, 1976). Lachlan Star Ltd has observed an important late (epigenetic) overprint associated with orogenesis, which is responsible for the remobilisation of early (syngenetic) massive sulphides into sheeted lenses that crosscut the stratigraphic sequence and is oriented sub-parallel, to the steep-dipping and NNW-striking regionally developed foliation. Mineralisation in the main (unoxidised) lode is defined largely by chalcopyrite with subordinate chalcocite ± magnetite ± bornite, which occurs as vein-breccia and fracture-controlled infill, or as irregular discontinuous stringers and disseminations, which are proximally associated to chlorite veins, or a strong-intense pervasive chlorite alteration of the massive, to brecciated amygdaloidal andesite host-rock. Secondary mineralisation is located throughout a ≤10m-thick interval above the main lode, primarily as argentiferous chalcocite ± bornite. These minerals are associated with irregular discontinuous stringers and disseminations and are closely associated with strong-intense patchwork, or pervasive epidote + red 'stippled' hematite alteration of the andesitic host-rock. Copper-sulphide mineralisation throughout oxidised intervals of the drill core (< ~50m depth) reflects the style of mineralisation associated with the main lode (i.e., fracture-controlled) but is largely weathered to goethite ± malachite, or chrysocolla.

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.*
		Refer to Table 1 and Table 2 within Appendix A.

<table>
<tr>
<td>Data aggregation methods</td>
<td>

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.

</td>
<td>

Aggregate intercepts reported have been calculated using a weighted averaging technique with the following criteria:
>1,000ppm (0.1%) Cu edge cut-off
Maximum of 3m of internal dilution <1,000ppm Cu, for intervals <20m.
Maximum of 6m of internal dilution <1,000ppm Cu, for intervals >20m.
For example, the intercepts for BCD004 have been calculated as follows:
21m @ 1.21% Cu, from 138m
(1×2780+1.2×1980+0.8×9360+1×4210+1×14650+1×16650+1×14100+1×12050+
1×1135+1×3270+1×5830+1×7950+1×6690+1×10250+1×5960+0.75×14250+
0.75×12750+0.6×23700+0.35×13000+1.15×68900+0.9×17200+0.6×7630+0.9×1290)
/ (1+1.2+0.8+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+0.75+0.75+0.6+0.35+1.15+0.9+0.6+0.9)
= 12136.3
Including;
4.5m @ 2.97% Cu, from 153m
(0.75×14250+0.75×12750+0.6×23700+0.35×13000+1.15×68900+0.9×17200)
/ (0.75+0.75+0.6+0.35+1.15+0.9) = 29718.8
Using the following data range:
<table>
<tr><th>Hole_ID</th><th>Depth_From (m)</th><th>Depth_To (m)</th><th>Interval_Length (m)</th><th>Cu_ppm</th></tr>
<tr><td>BCD004</td><td>138</td><td>139</td><td>1</td><td>2780</td></tr>
<tr><td>BCD004</td><td>139</td><td>140.2</td><td>1.2</td><td>1980</td></tr>
<tr><td>BCD004</td><td>140.2</td><td>141</td><td>0.8</td><td>9360</td></tr>
<tr><td>BCD004</td><td>141</td><td>142</td><td>1</td><td>4210</td></tr>
<tr><td>BCD004</td><td>142</td><td>143</td><td>1</td><td>14650</td></tr>
<tr><td>BCD004</td><td>143</td><td>144</td><td>1</td><td>16650</td></tr>
<tr><td>BCD004</td><td>144</td><td>145</td><td>1</td><td>14100</td></tr>
<tr><td>BCD004</td><td>145</td><td>146</td><td>1</td><td>12050</td></tr>
<tr><td>BCD004</td><td>146</td><td>147</td><td>1</td><td>1135</td></tr>
<tr><td>BCD004</td><td>147</td><td>148</td><td>1</td><td>3270</td></tr>
<tr><td>BCD004</td><td>148</td><td>149</td><td>1</td><td>5830</td></tr>
<tr><td>BCD004</td><td>149</td><td>150</td><td>1</td><td>7950</td></tr>
<tr><td>BCD004</td><td>150</td><td>151</td><td>1</td><td>6690</td></tr>
<tr><td>BCD004</td><td>151</td><td>152</td><td>1</td><td>10250</td></tr>
<tr><td>BCD004</td><td>152</td><td>153</td><td>1</td><td>5960</td></tr>
<tr><td>BCD004</td><td>153</td><td>153.75</td><td>0.75</td><td>14250</td></tr>
<tr><td>BCD004</td><td>153.75</td><td>154.5</td><td>0.75</td><td>12750</td></tr>
<tr><td>BCD004</td><td>154.5</td><td>155.1</td><td>0.6</td><td>23700</td></tr>
<tr><td>BCD004</td><td>155.1</td><td>155.45</td><td>0.35</td><td>13000</td></tr>
<tr><td>BCD004</td><td>155.45</td><td>156.6</td><td>1.15</td><td>68900</td></tr>
<tr><td>BCD004</td><td>156.6</td><td>157.5</td><td>0.9</td><td>17200</td></tr>
<tr><td>BCD004</td><td>157.5</td><td>158.1</td><td>0.6</td><td>7630</td></tr>
</table>

</td>
</tr>
</table>

		<table><tr><td>BCD004</td><td>158.1</td><td>159</td><td>0.9</td><td>1290</td></tr></table> • No top cuts have been applied to the reporting of these assay results
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').*	• Intersections are reported as down hole widths, true widths are yet to be established at this early stage of exploration. • The orientation of key structures may be locally variable and the relationship to mineralisation is an evolving work in progress. • Drill holes are planned as perpendicular as possible in plan-view and 3D to intersect the geological targets.
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 and Appendix A.
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.*	• See body of the report
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.*	• DHEM was acquired on 4 of the 6 holes (BCD001-004) during November 2024 by Australian Geophysical Services and Groundsearch Australia with a 300m x 200m loop. Processing and interpretation was completed by Jeremy Cook of West Coast Geophysics. • Data was acquired using an Emit DigiAtlantis DHEM system with 3 component b field probe, using a 4Hz transmitter waveform. The final data was received in .TEM format and imported into the Maxwell program for review and potential modelling. • Groundsearch Australia performed downhole magnetic susceptibility, gamma and conductivity on BCD001-006; and on historic hole TDH14. All other historical AOG holes attempted were blocked near surface. • During December 2024, Fender Geophysics carried out a 50m Pole-Dipole Induced Polarization survey over the Basin Creek 1 prospect encompassing the area of recent and historic drilling. The survey comprised six (~1km) East-West lines at 100m North-South spacing, for 5.4-line kilometres. Data were collected using a 16-channel GDD GRx 8-32 IP Receiver and a GDD TxII Transmitter.

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.*	Further exploration will be planned based on ongoing geophysical surveys and geological assessment of prospectivity to the north of the known copper sulphide system, focussed on areas of coincident Cu in soil anomalies with strong chargeable responses from the IP survey (refer to Figure 1 and 2).