ASX Announcement
Date 9 October 2025

DRILLING RESUMES AT NORTH COBAR COPPER-GOLD PROJECT, LACHLAN FOLD BELT, NSW

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Drilling has resumed at the Percival Prospect targeting Cobar-*type* coincident gravity, magnetic and Induced Polarisation anomalies within the strongly metal-endowed Rookery Fault Zone corridor.**
- **The target is supported by broad geochemical enrichment of Ag, Zn, Pb, Tl, Sb (3-10x above background) and strong chlorite-silica-sericite alteration, fine disseminated sulphides and quartz veining, identified in Reverse Circulation (RC) pre-collars, that strengthens down-hole, within favourable Cobar Basin host rock units.**
- **The North Cobar Project (NSW) is located immediately north of MAC Copper Ltd's (ASX: MAC) CSA Copper-Gold Mine.**
- **The drilling program is expected to take 2-3 weeks to complete with assays to be reported as they are received.**

Lachlan Star Limited (ASX: LSA, **Lachlan Star** or the **Company**) is pleased to advise that drilling has re-commenced at its 100%-owned **North Cobar Project**, located in the highly endowed Cobar Basin of central New South Wales.

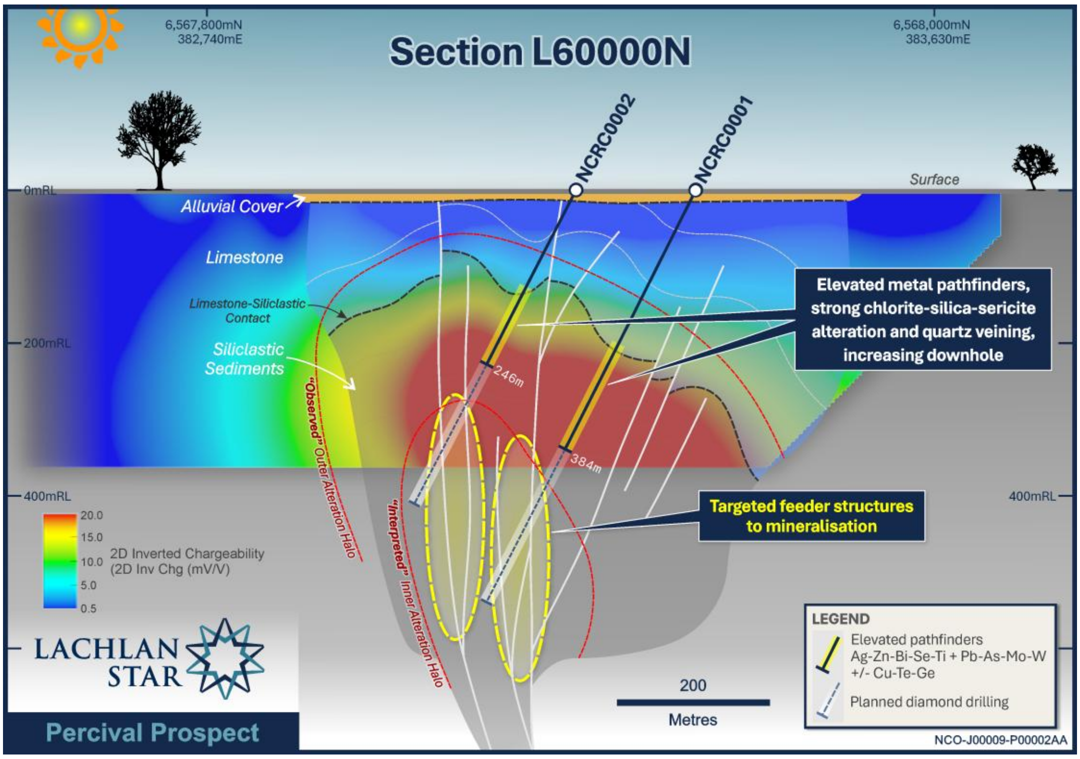

Figure 1: Percival Prospect – *Schematic cross-section (looking north) showing pre-collars with observed key geological and geochemical features. The interpreted structural setting and targeted ore-bearing structures are also shown. Refer to Figure 3 and JORC Table 1, Section 2 for collar and cross section location.*

The initial program at Percival was deferred due to prolonged wet weather following completion of the RC pre-collars. The re-commenced program will comprise two diamond tails for 500 metres and is designed to extend these holes to test the interpreted structurally controlled feeder zone at the heart of the target.

Percival is characterised by strongly coincident gravity, magnetic and chargeable IP (20 mV/V) anomalies and is now further supported by confirmed Cobar Basin host stratigraphy and elevated pathfinder geochemistry, alteration, quartz veining and disseminated sulphides within the regionally extensive and strongly metal-endowed Rookery Fault Zone corridor, which hosts the nearby CSA Copper-Gold Mine.

The drilling program is expected to be completed in 2-3 weeks.

MANAGEMENT COMMENT

Lachlan Star CEO Andrew Tyrrell said:

"We are pleased to be re-commencing drilling at North Cobar, with our initial RC pre-collars demonstrating that we are in the right Cobar Basin host rocks, with broad, consistent Zinc-Lead-Antimony-Thallium halos and a key Lead leakage feature at the limestone-sediment contact. These are classic vectors toward a potential Cobar-type ore system.

"The diamond tails will now test directly into the coincident gravity/magnetic/IP anomaly at depth, while also providing our first diamond core for detailed structural and alteration analysis.

"We are excited by the potential of Percival to deliver a significant discovery and look forward to updating our shareholders with results as they are received."

Figure 2: *Resolution Drilling diamond rig on site at the Percival Prospect, North Cobar.*

NORTH COBAR PROJECT, NSW (100% EL9051, EL9520 & EL9696)

The North Cobar Project comprises three Exploration Licenses (EL9051, EL9520 & EL9696) and is located immediately north of the Cobar Mining District in central New South Wales.

This district has recently seen a significant resurgence of activity underpinned by Harmony Gold Mining Company's pending acquisition of MAC's CSA Copper-Gold Mine for US$1.03B[1] and Polymetals Resources Ltd's (ASX: POL) commissioning and restart of the Endeavor Lead-Zinc-Silver Mine in May 2025[2].

The Project straddles the northerly extensions to the Rookery and Buckwaroon Fault systems (**Figure 4**), a complex metalliferous fault network which is associated with several significant gold-base metal mines in the district including the CSA Mine (MAC) and Endeavor Mine (POL).

Percival Prospect

Two RC pre-collars (NCRC001 and NCRC002) were completed earlier this year on section L60000N at the Percival Prospect, targeting a strong chargeable IP anomaly (20 mV/V) coincident with gravity and complex magnetic signatures within the Rookery Fault Zone corridor **(Figure 3)**.

Both holes intersected favourable Cobar Basin stratigraphy of micritic limestone overlying fine-to medium-grained siliciclastic sediments, with assays defining a consistent Ag-Zn-Tl-Sb + Pb-As ± Cu geochemical halo **(Figure 1)**.

Hole NCRC001 (384m pre-collar) intersected 40m of alluvial cover, over a thick basement sequence of limestone (41-236 m) and fine-to-medium grained siliciclastic sediments to end-of-hole.

Within the limestone, Silver (up to 5.39ppm; 100x background), Lead (up to 39.8ppm; 2.5x) and Antimony (up to 9.77ppm; 10x) are anomalous. These metals occur in irregular spikes and are interpreted as the product of the carbonate host acting as a chemical trap, capturing pulses of mineralising fluids particularly near the basal limestone-siliciclastic contact.

The underlying sediment sequence hosts a broad and coherent geochemical halo, with Zinc consistently elevated (up to 206ppm; 3.5x background) and accompanied by Lead (up to 56.1ppm; 3x), Copper (up to 51.8ppm; 3.5x), Thallium (up to 2.05ppm; 10x) and Arsenic (up to 26ppm; 2.5x).

These pathfinders occur together in long runs and are spatially coincident with strong chlorite-silica-sericite alteration, increasing quartz veining and 0.1-0.5% fine disseminated sulphides. The combination of elevated Zn-Pb-Ag-Sb-Tl-As in association with sulphides and alteration is significant, being comparable to other deposits within the Cobar district, and is interpreted to represent a large hydrothermal halo system with intensity increasing with depth.

Hole NCRC002 (246m pre-collar) intersected the same sequence with alluvial cover to 32m, limestone to 148m and siliciclastic sediments to the end-of-hole.

[1] See MAC Copper Ltd Press Release dated 27 May 2025
[2] See Polymetals Resources Ltd ASX Announcement dated 21 May 2025 and 16 June 2025

Within the limestone, the same Ag-Pb-Sb association is present, accompanied by Copper to 54.5ppm (3.5x background) and Thallium to 1.6 ppm (8x). Importantly, a sharp Lead (120ppm; 8x background) and Zinc (176.5ppm; 3x) anomaly occurs at the contact to the underlying sediments, interpreted as a leakage point at the stratigraphic boundary.

The sediment sequence again shows a broad and coherent geochemical halo, with Zinc enrichment (up to 161.5ppm; 2.5x background) supported by Lead (up to 54.3ppm; 3x), Arsenic (up to 19.9ppm; 2x), Thallium (up to 1.7ppm; 8.5x), and Copper (up to 48ppm; 3x). Silver (up to 0.14ppm; 3x background) is also anomalous.

These pathfinder enrichments are accompanied by pervasive chlorite-silica alteration, quartz veining, and fine disseminated sulphides (0.1–0.5%), all of which strengthen with depth.

Together, the pre-collars define a coherent, broad Zn-Pb-Sb-Tl-Ag geochemical halo with consistent enrichment across both stratigraphic units. The siliciclastic sediment host rocks demonstrate the strongest and most persistent pathfinder enrichment, accompanied by alteration, veining and sulphides that intensify with depth.

This integrated vectoring model is strongly consistent with the intermediate-to-distal (100-300m) footprint of a concealed Cobar-style Cu–Au or polymetallic lens within the Rookery Fault Zone corridor.

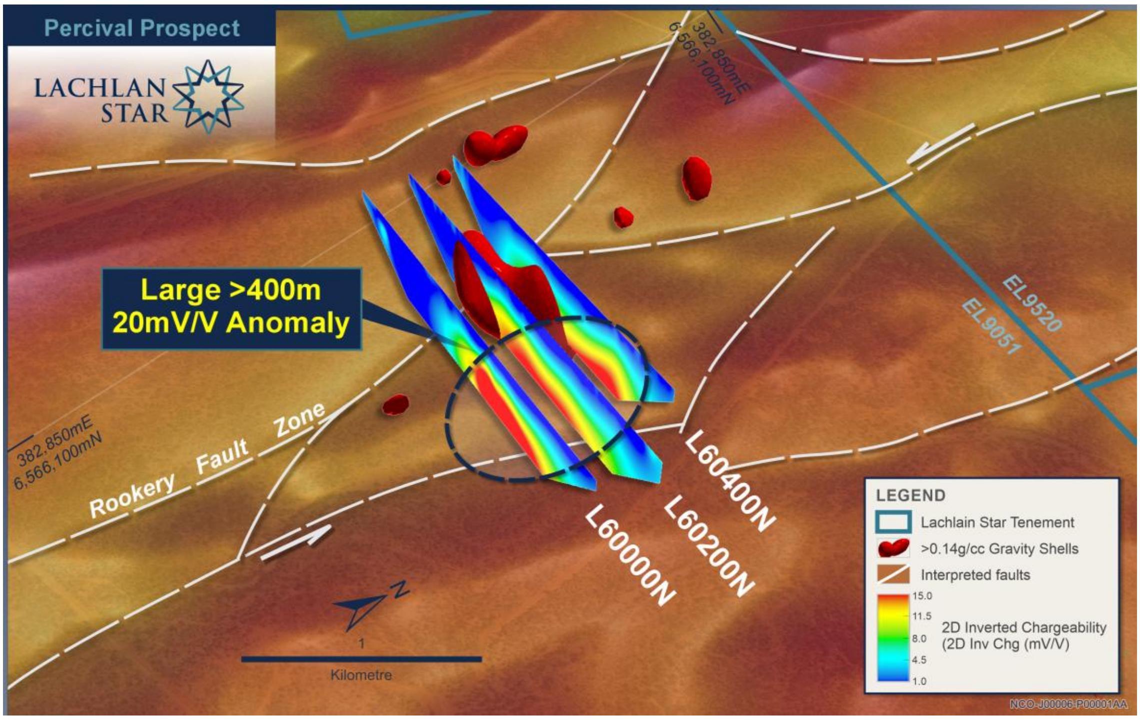

Figure 3: Percival Prospect – *Isometric view (looking north-west) underlain by regional RTP magnetics and airphoto, showing the strong 20mV/V IP chargeability anomaly which lies coincident with a strong gravity anomaly on the regionally significant and mineral endowed Rookery Fault Zone, north of the nearby CSA Mine.*

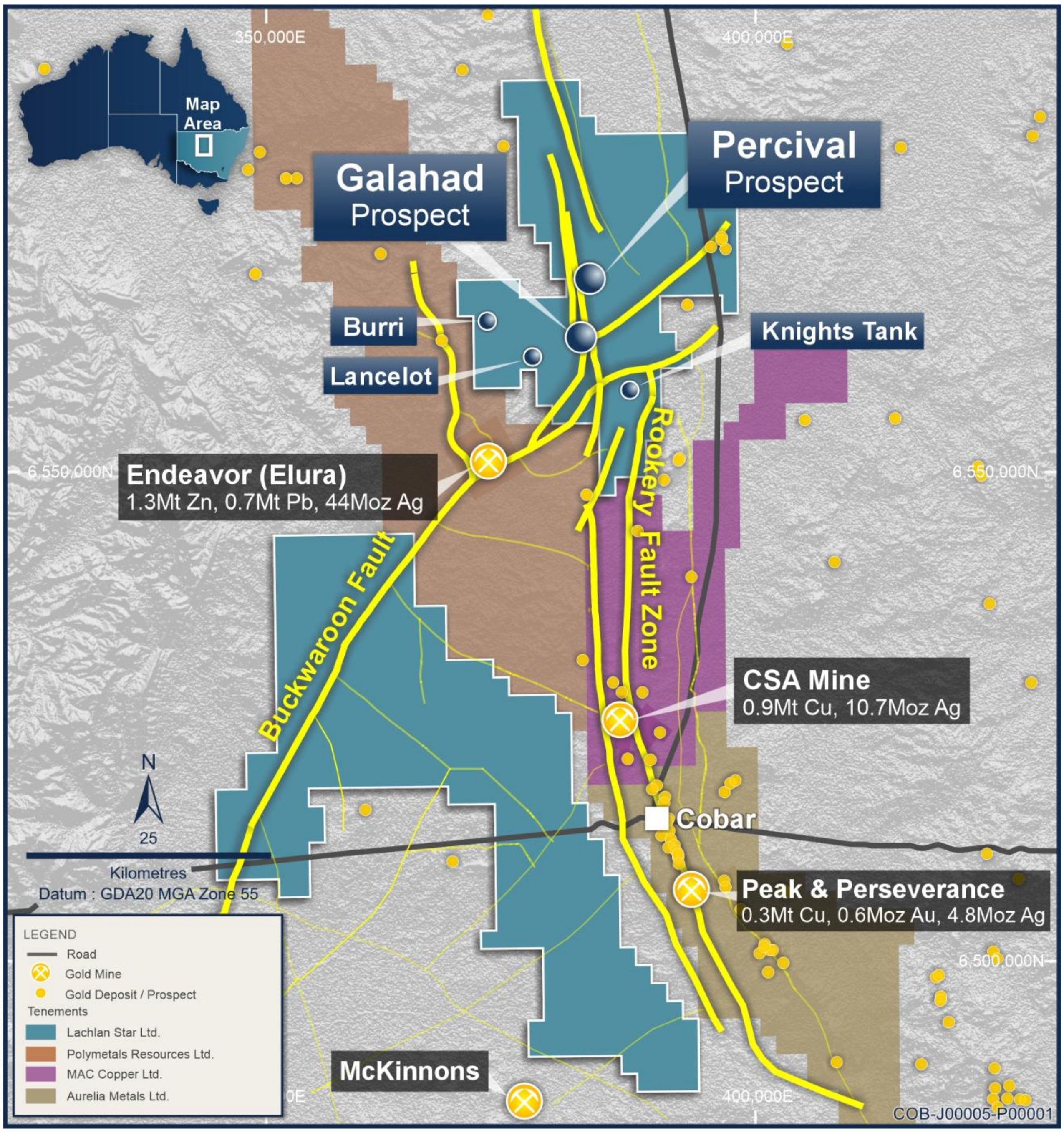

Figure 4: *Location map showing Lachlan Star tenements and North Cobar Prospects, within the Cobar region of New South Wales. Major operations and neighbouring tenement holders also shown. Mineral Resources are sourced from the relevant Company public domain reports.*

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 Killaloe Project and North Cobar Project is extracted from:

- *"Positive Start to Exploration in NSW and Acquisition of Priority Ground in Cobar"* dated 17 June 2024,
- *"High-Potential Cobar-Type IP Targets Confirmed at North Cobar Project, NSW"* dated 20 March 2025,
- *"Drilling Commenced at North Cobar Copper-Gold Project, Lachlan Fold Belt, NSW"* dated 10 July 2025,

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

Appendix A

Table 1 - Table of Drilling Information – Percival and Galahad North Prospects

Hole_ID	North_MGA94Zone55	East_MGA94Zone55	DTM RL (m)	Dip	MagAzi	Depth (m)	Prospect
NCRC0001	6567930	383350	174	-60	260	384	Percival
NCRC0002	6567900	383200	174	-60	260	246	Percival
NCRC0003	6564550	381700	183	-50	250	306	Galahad North
NCRC0004	6564166	381947	188	-50	305	241	Galahad North

Table 2 - Table of Select Key Pathfinder Elements – Percival Prospect

Hole_ID	From (m)	To (m)	Geology	Ag_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm	Cu_ppm	Tl_ppm	As_ppm	Sb_ppm
NCRC0001	0	4	Alluvium	0.07	13.7	46.3	17.6	0.28	9.05	1.22
	4	8		0.68	18.7	31.5	14.6	0.55	6.34	1.31
	8	12		0.04	19.3	21.6	11.4	0.48	9.01	1.45
	12	16		0.35	14.5	16.2	8.4	0.27	9.96	1.7
	16	20		0.09	12.8	12.2	6.6	0.24	7.32	1.7
	20	24		0.06	8.82	6.3	5.1	0.25	6.46	1.52
	24	28		0.46	10.7	8.1	6.7	0.27	6.73	1.72
	28	32		0.69	18.3	11.6	6.9	0.27	11.5	2.26
	32	36		0.38	30.3	23.6	16.8	0.59	4.37	2.51
	36	40		0.68	58.2	214	103.5	0.98	19.05	35.8
	40	44	Limestone	0.57	15.2	47.8	10.5	0.36	3.77	3.09
	44	48		0.37	5.41	13	2.8	0.14	0.86	0.75
	48	52		0.35	6.0	14.9	4.1	0.17	1.16	1.3
	52	56		0.59	11.5	38.9	7.1	0.32	1.93	2.47
	56	60		0.23	8.5	25.7	6.2	0.24	1.24	2.04
	60	64		0.36	4.1	12.4	3.4	0.13	0.47	0.72
	64	68		0.17	3.9	11.8	2.6	0.12	0.47	0.58
	68	72		0.11	3.4	10.5	1.3	0.08	0.23	0.41
	72	76		0.23	7	45.3	7.5	0.27	2.47	5.49
	76	80		0.73	5.6	32.3	3.4	0.28	0.86	2.59
	80	84		2.86	11.2	74.4	11.3	0.49	3.15	9.77
	84	88		5.39	4.3	26.9	3.8	0.14	0.79	2.34
	88	92		0.98	2.3	22	3.7	0.05	1.28	2.16
	92	96		0.56	2.6	13.7	6.8	0.11	0.62	0.97
	96	100		0.19	1.8	21.2	5.9	0.06	0.78	1.69
	100	104		0.08	3.6	17.7	2.8	0.11	0.95	1.57
	104	108		0.38	2.5	9.7	2.1	0.10	1.36	1.85
	108	112		0.07	2	9.5	1.2	0.05	0.7	0.92
	112	116		0.07	3.2	12.6	2.1	0.07	1.11	1.07
	116	120		4.96	3.3	14.7	2.9	0.09	1.76	1.22
	120	124		0.04	2.7	11.8	2.5	0.07	1.4	0.8
	124	128		0.06	2	8.9	2.6	0.06	1	0.66
	128	132		0.16	3.1	19.8	5.6	0.08	2.61	2.31
	132	136		0.30	3.8	16.4	11.6	0.10	1.51	2.31
	136	140		0.10	4.8	16.7	8.6	0.08	2.34	4.35
	140	144		0.04	3.1	15.6	3.1	0.06	0.98	1.55
	144	148		0.02	2.5	13.5	2.3	0.05	0.61	0.81
	148	152		0.02	234	14.8	1.7	0.04	0.52	0.91
	152	156		0.02	2.9	10.8	2.2	0.05	0.46	0.58
	156	160		0.02	3.0	12	2.0	0.08	0.49	0.69
	160	164		0.02	2.5	18.3	2.7	0.07	1	1.04
	164	168		0.01	2.6	14.4	1.1	0.06	0.66	0.79
	168	172		0.03	2.9	15.5	3.3	0.14	2.05	1.26
	172	176		0.01	2.7	36.7	2.3	0.24	4.01	2.38
	176	180		0.02	3.6	18.5	2.3	0.11	1.98	0.57
	180	184		0.04	4.7	23.2	3.1	0.13	1.88	0.84

	184	188		0.03	3	33.3	1.5	0.44	3.36	1.87
	188	192		0.03	3.1	13.6	1.4	0.17	2.2	0.95
	192	196		0.06	4.2	20.8	1.7	0.12	2.72	1.15
	196	200		0.056	5	21.4	1.8	0.16	2.47	1.32
	200	204		0.07	6.6	20.4	2.9	0.23	3.55	1.42
	204	208		0.09	8.1	22.9	3.7	0.3	4.69	1.77
	208	212		0.07	7.3	23.7	6.0	0.45	5.32	1.5
	212	216		0.06	7.9	36.6	6.4	0.39	4.4	1.4
	216	220		0.05	16.4	33.2	6.8	0.45	3.65	0.63
	220	224		0.15	39.8	57.9	10.6	0.57	13.9	1.91
	224	228		0.10	11.6	40.7	28	0.83	9.64	1.2
	228	232		0.04	5.3	47.1	25.3	1.14	2.42	0.72
	232	236		0.02	3.4	66.7	6.8	1.51	0.82	1.66
	236	240		0.02	2.6	72.6	5.5	1.31	0.51	1.36
	240	244		0.06	6.1	72.9	21.5	1.63	6.66	1.01
	244	248		0.08	10.4	42.4	13.1	1.81	11.55	1.2
	248	252		0.09	9.6	43.7	51.8	1.44	13.95	0.8
	252	256		0.10	38.3	82.7	32	1.38	15.4	0.81
	256	260		0.12	41.7	138	37.1	1.84	15	1.04
	260	264		0.14	35.9	150	43.1	2.04	18.3	1.01
	264	268		0.15	39.6	152	39.6	2.05	19.35	0.93
	268	272		0.12	56.1	172.5	32.1	1.75	16.65	0.98
	272	276		0.11	31.7	140	30.7	1.57	26	0.81
	276	280		0.10	34.1	140	29.3	1.92	13.85	0.88
	280	284		0.10	32.6	146.5	27.9	1.85	11.35	0.93
	284	288		0.09	30	117.5	29.1	1.54	16.4	0.89
	288	292		0.11	32.8	147.5	36.8	1.69	16.35	0.89
	292	296		0.11	42.2	154.5	33.5	1.59	18.45	0.73
	296	300		0.10	36.6	182	31.7	1.57	16.65	0.89
	300	304		0.11	37.4	141.5	34.4	1.60	23.2	1.03
	304	308		0.11	37.5	134	31.4	1.53	24.3	0.94
	308	312	Siliciclastic Sediments	0.09	28.7	94.6	35.5	1.46	20.7	0.92
	312	316		0.08	25.6	92.9	25.3	1.69	22.7	0.83
	316	320		0.12	45.6	164	31.5	1.95	14.8	0.93
	320	324		0.09	42.8	117	28.1	1.30	10.05	0.74
	324	328		0.06	21.9	79.4	22.3	1.32	16	0.63
	328	332		0.08	27.4	93	24.3	1.23	20.1	0.7
	332	336		0.09	19.6	71.8	26.5	1.42	19	1.12
	336	340		0.08	25	100.5	25.6	1.09	17.6	0.75
	340	344		0.07	28.3	102	25.5	1.22	19.45	0.74
	344	348		0.07	21.9	118.5	24.2	1.19	18.3	0.82
	348	352		0.08	22.2	97.7	30.6	1.41	17.1	0.72
	352	356		0.10	34.8	173.5	36.3	1.81	15.8	0.8
	356	360		0.08	36	133	33.4	1.13	13.5	0.54
	360	364		0.10	38.3	206	39.5	1.55	18.6	0.91
	364	368		0.08	28	126	34.9	1.55	15.05	0.66
	368	372		0.07	27.5	87.7	26.2	1.09	15.45	0.54
	372	376		0.10	34.9	193.5	38	1.50	15.4	0.64
	376	380		0.11	38.7	136	40.9	1.36	15.75	0.76
	380	384		0.09	33.4	161.5	37.5	1.32	15.85	0.86
	0	4		0.03	13	57.8	15.9	0.31	5.38	0.86
	4	8		0.03	16.7	62.6	12	0.32	8.72	1.56
	8	12		0.03	24.8	34.7	11.4	0.41	6.51	1.31
	12	16	Alluvium	0.02	15	22	8.3	0.27	8.2	1.45
	16	20		0.03	20.1	101	7.9	0.27	14.95	2.9
	20	24		0.03	12.4	20.8	6	0.26	7.89	1.84
	24	28		0.02	13.1	82.4	6.9	0.29	5.84	1.39
	28	32		0.07	21.8	49.4	10.3	0.30	8.38	2.05
NCRC0002	32	36		0.08	13.7	20.5	26.6	0.19	5.31	1.16
	36	40		0.13	14.6	150.5	26.4	0.20	7.46	3.36
	40	44	Limestone	0.15	17.9	44.6	54.5	0.24	9.27	4.55
	44	48		0.66	73	98.9	48.9	1.63	14.55	9.46
	48	52		0.19	26.4	70.7	14.7	0.47	4.86	5.62
	52	56		0.13	16.1	62.7	15.6	0.43	5.94	6.73
	56	60		0.06	2.9	28	6.2	0.09	1.9	4.09
	60	64		0.08	7.8	52.2	7.7	0.22	2.69	6.51
	64	68		0.11	6.4	76	10.8	0.25	3.76	10.4

	68	72		0.09	6.1	52.7	11.2	0.23	4.51	9.26
	72	76		0.06	4.4	53	9.7	0.13	1.33	4.2
	76	80		0.12	8.2	31	18.9	0.29	2.06	5.63
	80	84		0.06	6.7	33.9	10	0.19	2.21	4.51
	84	88		0.06	6.7	139.5	5.4	0.12	2.29	2.73
	88	92		0.09	9.2	59.2	17.4	0.32	4.56	3.09
	92	96		0.11	11.6	50.4	22.8	0.42	3.18	1.94
	96	100		0.06	9.2	85.1	13.9	0.36	4.53	2.06
	100	104		0.02	4	187	4.15	0.10	1.71	1
	104	108		0.01	3.1	25.3	2.9	0.13	1.07	0.48
	108	112		0.02	3.5	56.8	2.4	0.11	0.9	0.49
	112	116		0.02	2.9	75.6	1.8	0.11	1.06	0.57
	116	120		0.04	4.5	24.1	3.3	0.18	2.87	0.94
	120	124		0.02	3	52.1	2.4	0.15	1.52	0.67
	124	128		0.02	3.2	91.3	4.4	0.16	1.9	0.77
	128	132		0.02	3.2	36.3	12.7	0.09	0.95	0.47
	132	136		0.02	3.7	93	7.6	0.12	1.96	0.6
	136	140		0.02	4.3	40	6.5	0.28	3.59	0.69
	140	144		0.02	5.8	36.6	5.1	0.18	2.96	0.44
	144	148		0.05	120	176.5	15.4	0.44	5.06	0.72
	148	152		0.07	19.3	82.6	19	0.91	5.66	0.53
	152	156		0.07	13.9	63.2	40.5	0.8	7.42	0.45
	156	160		0.09	10.5	82.6	37.5	1.13	9.59	0.9
	160	164		0.08	11.9	80.2	48	1.32	10.15	0.65
	164	168		0.04	8.5	120.5	12.9	0.85	9.53	0.68
	168	172		0.07	13.3	79.7	19.7	1.03	7.69	0.35
	172	176		0.05	11.8	56.8	9.3	0.76	4.39	0.45
	176	180		0.08	13.7	69.4	26.8	1.51	6.39	0.37
	180	184		0.10	15	70.6	28.5	1.15	8.06	0.38
	184	188		0.09	13.6	91.7	18.2	1.33	10.6	0.4
	188	192		0.07	11.1	60.8	15.6	1.18	10.05	0.34
	192	196		0.09	12.1	53.5	24.3	1.22	10.5	0.46
	196	200	Siliciclastic Sediments	0.14	29.8	44.3	34.9	1.70	15.3	0.61
	200	204		0.07	31.8	40.8	19.5	1	10.9	0.34
	204	208		0.10	22.7	79.3	26.7	1.21	18.1	2.02
	208	212		0.11	54.3	161.5	25.9	1.2	14.65	1.56
	212	216		0.09	45	121.5	15.8	0.86	10.9	0.58
	216	220		0.10	24.1	86.1	20.8	1.10	14.55	0.8
	220	224		0.07	26.8	55.3	18.6	1.29	19.85	0.88
	224	228		0.07	23.6	105	20.1	1.02	16.35	0.68
	228	232		0.07	15.6	75.7	19.7	1.23	15.55	1.16
	232	236		0.07	25.2	118	23.1	0.99	11.8	0.96
	236	240		0.11	30.7	147.5	35	1.41	13	0.68
	240	244		0.10	32	115.5	31.4	1.45	13.05	0.91
	244	246		0.10	36.4	111.5	29.3	1.36	13.3	0.76

Note, Ag and Tl rounded to 2 decimal places and Pb, Zn and Cu rounded to 1 decimal place

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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.*	• The sampling noted in this release has been carried out using Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at the North Cobar Project. The RC reported on comprises 4 holes (NCRC001 – 4) for 1,177 metres, drilled as diamond core pre-collars at the Percival and Galahad North Prospects, with holes ranging in depth from 241 metres to a maximum of 384 metres. Refer to Appendix 1, Table 1. • Sampling and QAQC protocols as per industry best practice with further details below • RC samples were collected from the cyclone at 1m intervals and stored with the remaining material which was collected in green bags and arranged in rows of 50m (50 samples) on the ground. Samples were then collected as 4m composites by spear for a ~3kg sample. • A Block 10 Mobile Lab with pXRF was utilised to guide the sampling process and to highlight early detection of potential elevated elements with the following workflow designed to minimise bias by ensuring consistent particle size reduction, homogenisation, and sub-sampling at each stage: Once the green RC bag was staged, samples were collected and prepared using a Block 10 preparation kit. This includes a splitter, crusher, miller and presser to produce sample pucks for pXRF analysis. A ~1kg sample is collected with a spear and passed through a splitter into a collection pan. A representative scoop of ~150g is passed through the Block10 BX-C Jaw Crusher to 2mm. The sample is then passed through the Block10 BX-C Disc Mill set to 70µm, or no less than 50µm and no more than 100µm, based on material. The sample is then scooped from the sample collection cup into a die using a funnel. The die is then pressed using the BX-P hydraulic press to produce a homogenised compact sample, approximately 2cm in diameter by 0.75cm in thickness. The sample is then placed on the pXRF window. The pXRF is controlled by a Panasonic Toughbook using the Vanta App. Metadata about the samples Hole ID, depth, comments are collected for each sample. All equipment is cleaned with steel and/or soft brushes, compressed air, and/or isopropyl alcohol before being used again. If sampling was falling behind drilling, the geologist made the field decision to sample every 5m intervals and only use the 2mm sieve. These intervals are recorded in the notes. Routine blank acrylic and OREAS CRMs were analysed and logged in metadata.

		Note: The pXRF results were used for internal interpretation and sampling guidance, not reported as formal assay results. • The 4m composite samples were sent to ALS Adelaide for preparation and then sent to the ALS Perth Malaga laboratory for analysis by ALS method Au-ICP22 (Fire assay, 50g ICP-OES/MS) and ME-MS61L (Super Trace Lowest DL 4A by ICP-MS)
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.).*	• RC drilling was conducted by Resolution Drilling (Parkes) using an approximate 140mm diameter drill bit, which collects samples through an inner tube to minimise contamination. Compressed air is forced down the outer drill tube, driving the hammer and also helping to keep the sample dry. A pneumatically operated drill hammer is utilised to improve penetration of fresh rock.
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.*	• The majority of the samples collected from the RC program were dry. • Sample recovery size and sample condition (dry, moist, wet) were recorded. • Recovery of samples is estimated to be 80 -100%. • Drilling with care (e.g. clearing the hole at the start of the rod, regular cyclone cleaning) if water is encountered to reduce sample contamination. • Insufficient sample population to determine whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and 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.*	• Detailed logging of regolith, lithology, structure, mineralisation, and recoveries is recorded for each hole by a qualified geologist, whilst or immediately after drilling of the hole. • Logging is carried out by sieving the sample cuttings, washing in water and storing in a plastic chip tray for future reference. • Magnetic susceptibility measurements were recorded on every metre of all RC holes. • All drill holes are logged in their entirety (100%).
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.*	• RC samples were collected from the cyclone at 1m intervals for a 2-3kg sample and stored with the remaining material which was collected in green bags and arranged in rows of 50m (50 samples) on the ground. Samples were then collected as 4m composites by spear for a ~3kg sample. • The composite samples were collected in polyweave bags at the drill site and transported via courier to the laboratory. • The sample preparation of the RC samples follows industry best practice, involving oven drying before pulverising to produce a homogenous sample for the analysis described below.

	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Standards (CRM's) were inserted every 100 samples. Field duplicate samples were collected every 60 samples and Blank samples were inserted every 50 samples.
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.*	• RC samples were dried, pulverised (PUL-23), and split to produce a 50g sample for Au analysis by Fire Assay ICP-AES (Au-ICP22) and 25g sample for Super Trace multi-element ICP-MS (ME-MS61L). Lower detection limits for ME-MS61 main elements are Ag (0.01 ppm), Cu (0.2 ppm), Pb (0.5 ppm) and Zn (2 ppm) – refer to Geochemistry Testing and Analysis Services | ALS for a full description of the method and detection limits for all elements. The procedure is appropriate for this type of sample and analysis. Refer to '*Sampling techniques*' above for additional detail. • The lab procedures for sample preparation and analysis are considered industry standard. • Magnetic susceptibility measurements were recorded using a KT-10. Measurements were taken on the sample bag to industry standard practice. • Quality control processes and internal laboratory checks demonstrate acceptable levels of accuracy and precision. At the laboratory, regular assay repeats, lab standards, checks, and blanks, were analysed.
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 are verified by the Exploration Manager. • No holes were twinned. • Drill samples are physically inspected and geologically logged in the field using Geotic software on Panasonic Toughbooks. Sampling records are captured digitally in Geotic after drilling and prior to logging. Field technicians record supporting data such as GPS coordinates and photographs using QField on Samsung Tab Active Tablets, with all data collected to an accuracy of <3 m. • All data is exported as CSV, QAQC'd and validated by the in-field geologist and Exploration Manager, backed up to cloud storage (SharePoint) and third-party databases (currently DataShed, transitioning to Geolytic). • Assay files are received electronically from the laboratory (ALS), stored on the ALS platform, and uploaded into the Company's third-party database. Original sample records are also stored in cloud and third-party storage environments. • There has been no adjustment to the assay data. The primary Au field reported by the laboratory is the value used for plotting, interrogating, and reporting. • 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.*	• Drill hole positions were surveyed using a hand-held Garmin GPS with an accuracy of +/-5m. All RC holes were subsequently downhole surveyed using a Reflex Downhole north seeking Gyro by a multi-shot survey.

	• *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• No mineral resource estimations form part of this announcement. • Co-ordinate grid system across all projects is GDA94 MGA Z55. • The project has a nominal RL of 180m. Topographic elevation is captured initially by using the hand-held GPS and then calibrated to a DTM.
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.*	• The data spacing is appropriate for the stage of exploration and results presented. • The drilling data presented in this report have not been used to establish or support a Mineral Resource under the classifications applied in the JORC Code 2012. • Samples were collected as 4m composites.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• At this early stage of exploration, broad geophysical features are being tested at depth. Orientations in relation to geological structure will be determined over the course of, and evaluation of, the current drilling program.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples were collected and handled in the field by Lachlan Star employees or direct contractors. All samples were cable tied and labelled in polyweave bags as soon as was possible after collection and delivered to WPE in Cobar by Lachlan Star employees. Dispatch by WPE was tracked through consignment note, with chain of custody maintained through delivery to the ALS preparation laboratory in Adelaide, with pulps being sent to ALS Perth for analysis.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• All results of this drill program were reviewed by the Exploration Manager and CEO. No specific site audits or reviews have been conducted.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

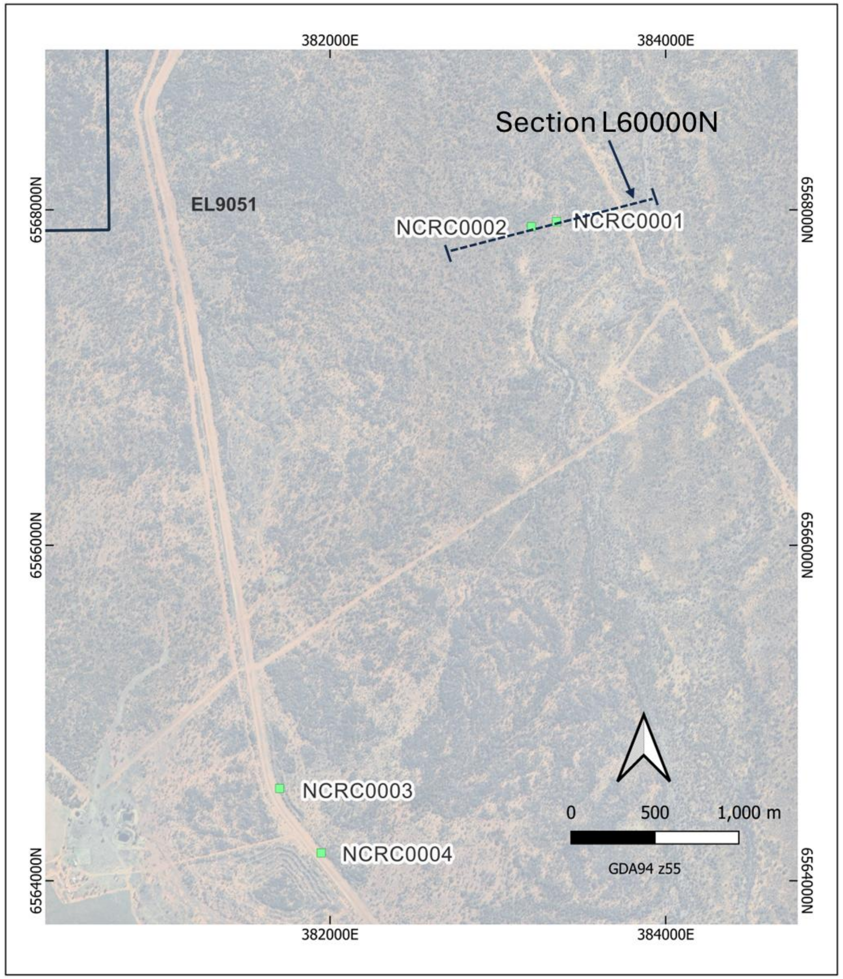
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

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 EL9051. • 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.*	• A summary of previous exploration done by other parties can be seen in the JORC Table 1 of ASX Announcement, 'High-Potential Cobar-Type IP Targets Confirmed at North Cobar Project, NSW', dated 20 March 2025.
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.*
		• Refer to Appendix A, Table 1, for a complete list of the reported RC collar details.

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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• All reported RC results are initial 4m composite samples, unless otherwise stated – refer to '*Balanced reporting*' below for further detail. • No weighted averaging techniques has been used. • No top cuts have been applied to the data. • No metal equivalent values or formulas have been used.
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').*	• All results are based on down-hole metres. • Given the wide spaced and early-stage reconnaissance nature of the drilling, the geometry of the alteration (and potential mineralisation) reported is not sufficiently understood and the true width is not known.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being*	• Refer to Figures in the body of this release. Plan view of collar locations as follows:

	reported These should include, but not be limited to, a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.*	• References for background pathfinder element values derived from various publicly available technical papers, found in Appendix A. From these works, background concentrations for *fresh rock* are typically: - **Limestone (background)**: Ag <0.05 ppm, Pb 5–15 ppm, Zn 1-5 ppm, Sb <1 ppm, Cu 5–30 ppm, Tl <0.1 ppm, As <3 ppm. - **Siliciclastic sediments (background)**: Ag <0.05-0.1 ppm, Pb 10–30 ppm, Zn 30–60 ppm, Sb <1 ppm, As 5–10 ppm, Sb <1 ppm, Tl 0.1-0.3 ppm, Cu 15-30 ppm.

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.*	• The results and observations of the RC program reported on in this release refers to drill holes NCRC0001 & 2 drilled at the Percival Prospect - as diamond core pre-collars. NCRC0003 & 4 were drilled at the Galahad North Prospect (also as pre-collars) and assays have not been received for these holes, therefore do not contain any material information that warranted reporting in this release. These holes may be diamond tailed in the future.
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.*	Next steps and further work will include: • Downhole EM on select completed drillholes. • Receipt and integration of all assay results with existing geological interpretations and geophysical datasets.