ASX Announcement
Date 28 July 2025

HIGH-GRADE GOLD INTERSECTED AT KILLALOE GOLD PROJECT, NORSEMAN WA

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Further significant gold results from Lachlan Star's drilling continue to identify multiple zones of gold mineralisation at the Killaloe Gold Project in the Norseman region of Western Australia.**
- **Reverse Circulation (RC) and Aircore (AC) drilling within the Duke Main Gold Zone has returned high-grade intercepts along with broader zones of strong gold mineralisation:**
  - **9m @ 2.11g/t Au from 81m, incl. 2m @ 8.60g/t Au from 83m (KRC007)**
  - **24m @ 0.70g/t Au from 8m, incl. 4m @ 1.39g/t Au from 28m (KAC0039)**
  - **22m @ 0.65g/t Au from 8m, incl. 2m @ 1.28g/t Au from 28m (KAC0050)**
  - **10m @ 0.70g/t Au from 32m, incl. 2m @ 1.50g/t Au from 40m (KAC0051)**
- **Assay results are still pending for the final two of the 12 RC holes completed.**
- **Results indicate a broad, shallow zone of gold mineralisation with internal higher-grade shoots open at depth and along strike to the north.**
- **Significant intercepts were also returned from AC drilling across the broader Duke and Duchess Prospect areas, highlighting new gold-bearing structures – importantly, with several holes ending in mineralisation including:**
  - **6m @ 2.33g/t Au from 48m to End-of-Hole, incl. 1m @ 4.79g/t Au from 52m (KAC0135)**
  - **17m @ 0.52g/t Au from 48m, incl. 4m @ 1.14g/t Au (KAC0145)**
- **Assay results are pending for reconnaissance AC drilling across the Project.**
- **A follow-up program of deeper RC and diamond drilling is planned to further test the Duke and Duchess Prospects, along with reconnaissance AC drilling across the broader Project area, to evaluate additional high-potential targets.**
- **The Company has lodged two new Exploration Licence Applications, increasing the Killaloe Gold Project footprint to approximately 137km^2.**

Lachlan Star Limited (ASX: LSA, **Lachlan Star** or the **Company**) is pleased to report further gold assay results (**Figure 1**) from recent drilling at the Company's **Killaloe Gold Project** (**Killaloe** or **the Project**), located in the Norseman region of the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia.

The results provide further encouragement that Killaloe offers potential for significant new gold discoveries in an under-explored area.

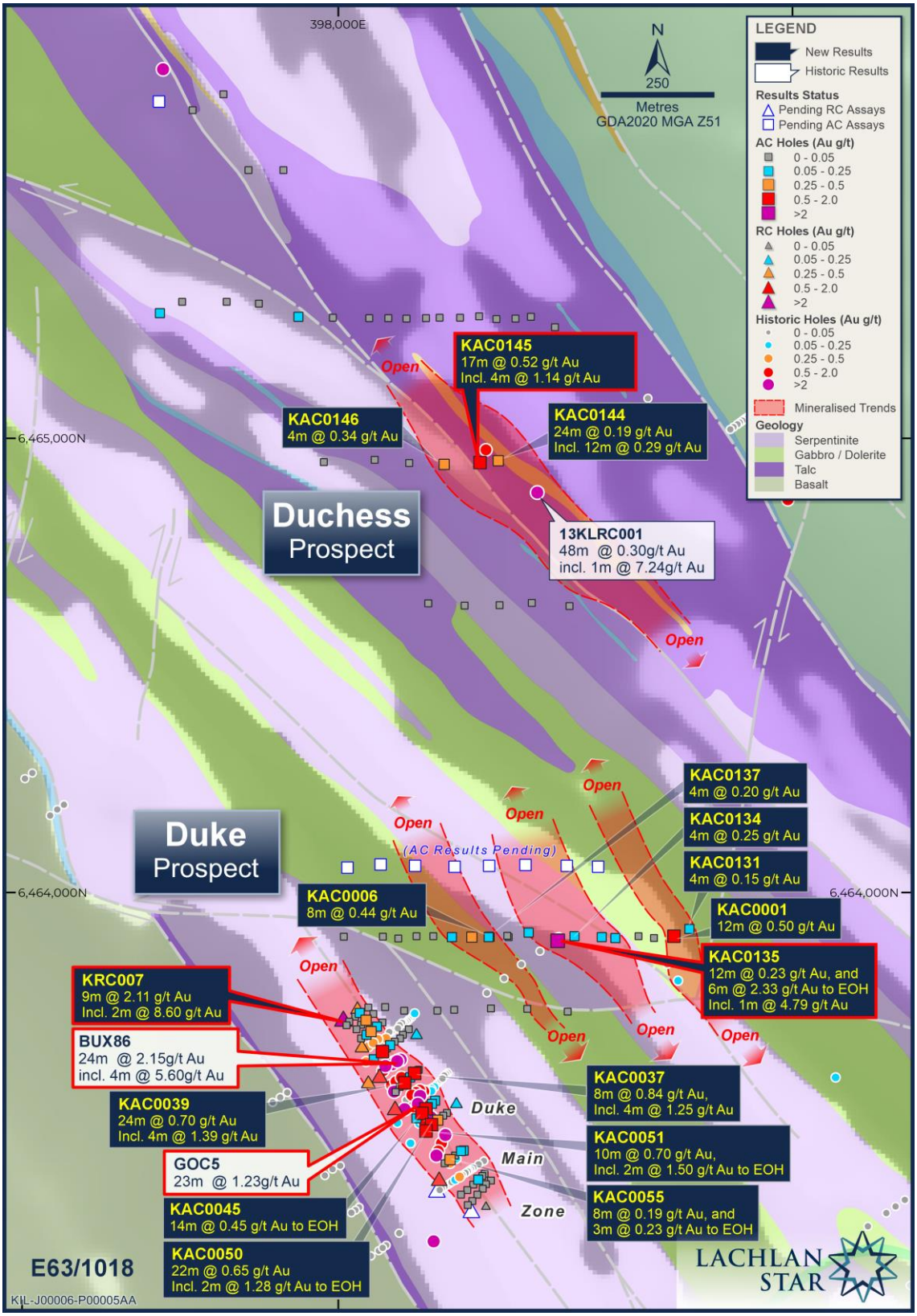

Figure 1: *Plan view map of the Duke and Duchess Prospect area, showing distribution of historical and recently completed Lachlan Star drill collars with maximum gold grade-in-hole. Previously reported (white)[1] and newly reported (dark blue) significant gold intersections shown. Lachlan Star holds 80% interest and Cullen Resources Ltd hold 20% interest in E63/1018.*

[1] See ASX Announcement dated 19 June 2025

The assays reported in this announcement are from a program of in-fill RC and AC drilling completed over the Duke Main Gold Zone, which was designed to follow up broad widths of shallow gold mineralisation recorded in historical drilling including 24m @ 2.15g/t Au (BUX86) and 23m @ 1.23g/t Au (GOC5)[2].

Significant new assay results received from the recent program include:

- **9m @ 2.11g/t Au from 81m**, including **2m @ 8.60g/t Au from 83m** (KRC007)
- 24m @ 0.70g/t Au from 8m, including **4m @ 1.39g/t Au from 28m** (KAC0039)
- 22m @ 0.65g/t Au from 8m, including **2m @ 1.28g/t Au at Bottom-of-Hole** (KAC0050)
- 10m @ 0.70g/t Au from 32m, including **2m @ 1.50g/t Au at Bottom-of-Hole** (KAC0051)

Additionally, assays returned from reconnaissance AC drilling completed at the Duke Regional and Duchess Prospects returned very encouraging initial gold intercepts, including:

- **6m @ 2.33g/t Au from 48m to End-of-Hole,** including **1m @ 4.79g/t Au from 52m** (KAC0135)
- 17m @ 0.52g/t Au from 48m, including **4m @ 1.14g/t Au from 48m** (KAC0145)

These results continue to reinforce the Project's potential to host additional gold-bearing structures, comparable in scale and tenor to the main mineralised zone identified at the Duke Prospect. Notably, several mineralised holes end in economic gold grades, highlighting the potential for significant mineralisation to persist at depth.

These results and additional intercepts are reported in Appendix A – Tables 1 and 2.

Assay results from the remaining regional AC drill program are expected in late-July and will inform future planned follow-up AC and RC/Diamond in-fill drilling over the existing defined gold occurrences and an expanded AC program over new, priority targets in the coming months.

Additionally, the Company has lodged two new Exploration Licence Applications (E63/2516 & E63/2517) within the Project area, increasing the footprint at Killaloe to approximately 137km^2.

MANAGEMENT COMMENT

Lachlan Star CEO Andrew Tyrrell said: *"These latest results from Killaloe continue to demonstrate the potential of the Duke and Duchess Prospects, and the broader Project area, to host significant gold mineralisation. We look forward to receiving the remaining assay results from the recent drilling completed across the Project. Preparations are underway for a program of follow-up AC and RC/Diamond in-fill drilling anticipated in the coming months.*

"In light of these encouraging results and the significant prospectivity of the area for new gold discoveries, we have increased the footprint of the Project by lodging two new Exploration Licence Applications, strengthening our position in the region."

[2] See ASX Announcements dated 26 February 2025 and 19 June 2025

KILLALOE PROJECT, WA

The Project comprises two Exploration Licences (E63/1018 (LSA: 80%) & E63/1713), one Mining Licence (M63/177) and two new Exploration Licence Applications (E63/2516 & E63/2517) and is located approximately 20-30km north-east of the Norseman mining centre in Western Australia's Eastern Goldfields.

The Project overlies a highly prospective greenstone belt, interpreted as the southern extension of the Kambalda Domain, home to major gold-producing districts including Gold Fields Limited's (JSE: GFI) St Ives and Westgold Resources Limited's (ASX: WGX) Higginsville operations (**Figure 9**).

Despite its favourable geological and structural setting, the Project remains largely under-explored, with minimal modern systematic exploration or drill testing. This under-explored nature, coupled with multiple defined gold targets, represents an exciting opportunity for a significant gold discovery.

DUKE PROSPECT

The Duke Prospect is located in the north-west portion of the Project area. Duke was prioritised as a compelling gold target due to its combination of significant historical drill intercepts, an under-explored geological setting, and potential for substantial exploration upside.

Most results have now been received for Lachlan Star's program of AC (1,424m) and RC (1,578m) drilling over the Duke Main Gold Zone, which intersected multiple broad intercepts comprising silica-sericite-pyrite alteration with associated quartz veining within a sequence of ultramafic and basalt host rock, locally intruded by gabbro and granodiorite.

Key results from this round of assays at Duke (**Figure 2 – Figure 5**) include:

- **9m @ 2.11g/t Au from 81m**, including **2m @ 8.60g/t Au from 83m** in KRC007
- 24m @ 0.70g/t Au from 8m, including **4m @ 1.39g/t Au from 28m** in KAC0039
- 22m @ 0.65g/t Au from 8m, including **2m @ 1.28g/t Au at Bottom-of-Hole** in KAC0050
- 10m @ 0.70g/t Au from 32m, including **2m @ 1.50g/t Au at Bottom-of-Hole** in KAC0051
- 14m @ 0.45g/t Au from 16m in KAC045

The mineralisation at the Duke Main Gold Zone remains open, including up-dip towards surface where broad intercepts of gold mineralisation have been intersected within the supergene-enriched oxidised saprolite profile. Mineralisation is also open down-dip and along strike to the north, where drilling has confirmed and extended the high-grade gold shoots by over 130m. The known strike extent of mineralisation at the Duke Main Gold Zone is now over 425m.

Assay results are pending for two of the RC holes completed over the Duke Main Gold Zone and are expected in early August.

Further results have also been received for reconnaissance AC drilling (36 holes for 1,210m) completed to the north-east of the Duke Main Gold Zone, where regional drilling aimed to test the extensions of a coherent gold-in-soil anomaly, proximal to a flexure/jog in the aeromagnetic trend.

Encouragingly, significant high-grade intercepts have been returned (**Figure 6**) and include:

- **6m @ 2.33g/t Au from 48m to EOH**, including **1m @ 4.79g/t Au from 52m** in KAC0135
- 4m @ 0.25g/t Au from 24m in KAC0134
- 4m @ 0.20g/t Au from 28m in KAC0137

These are in addition to significant results reported previously from this area[3], including:

- 12m @ 0.50g/t Au from 8m in KAC0001
- 8m @ 0.44g/t Au from 48m in KAC0006

Mineralisation within these holes is characterised by pervasive silica-carbonate-chlorite alteration, occurring both as groundmass replacement and in veinlet form, within a weakly sheared, undifferentiated ultramafic unit. Notably, the high-grade intercept in KAC0135 is situated well below the Base of Complete Oxidation, extending from the transitional saprock into the fresh rock interface and continuing to end-of-hole where **1m @ 4.79g/t Au** was returned.

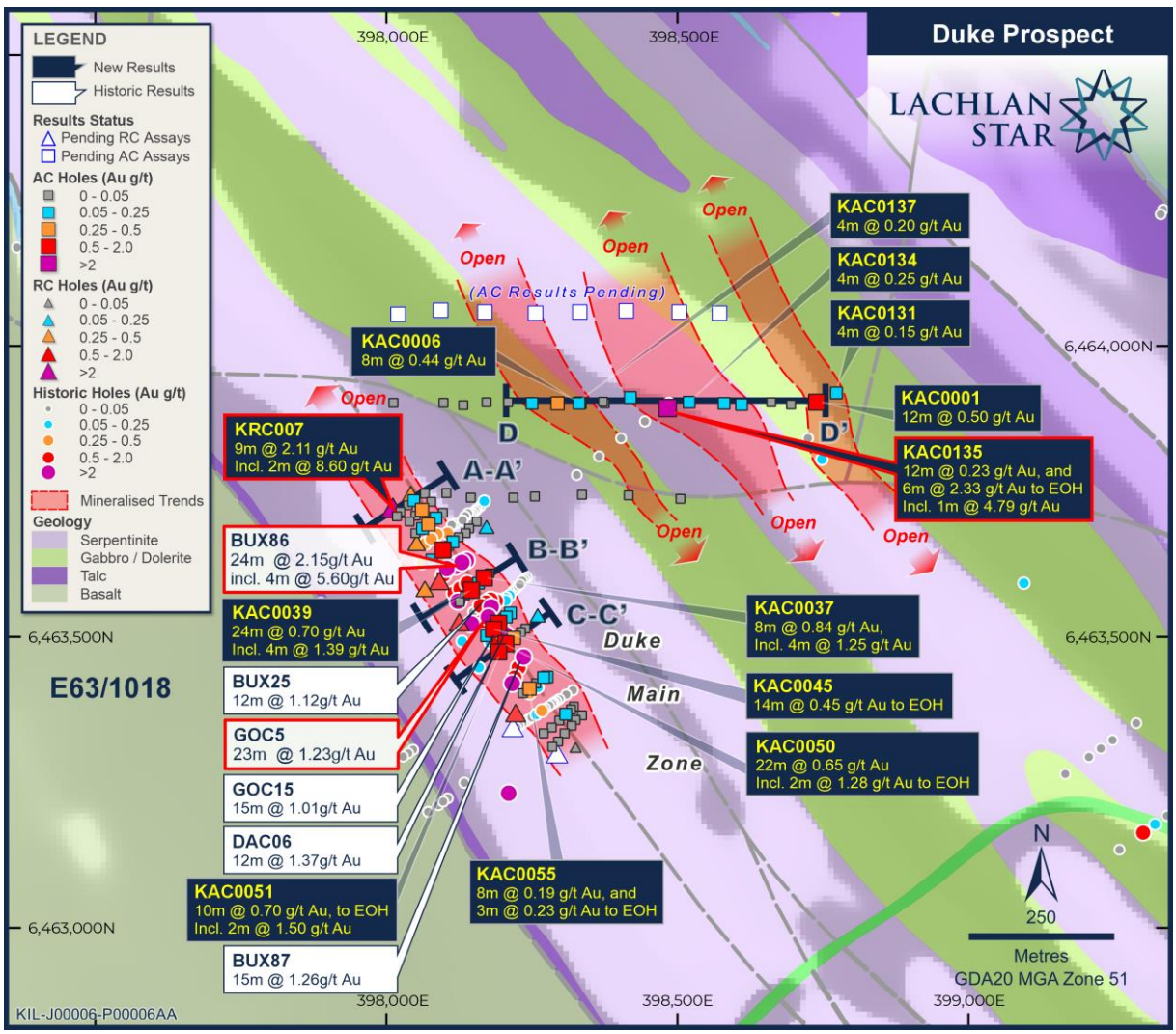

Figure 2: *Plan view map of the Duke Prospect area showing most recent significant gold intercepts.*

[3] See ASX Announcement dated 19 June 2025

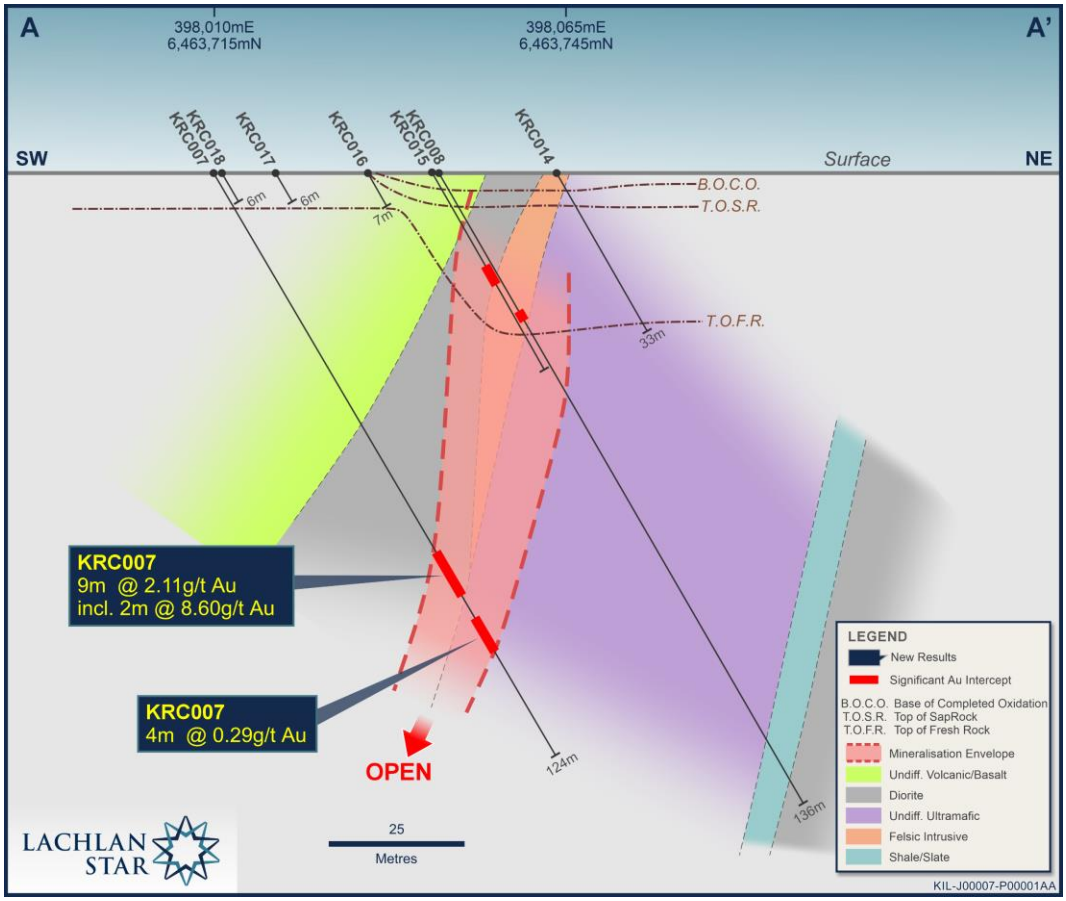

Figure 3: *Schematic oblique cross section (A-A') looking northwest through the northern area of the Duke Prospect Main Gold Zone, with significant gold intercepts highlighted.*

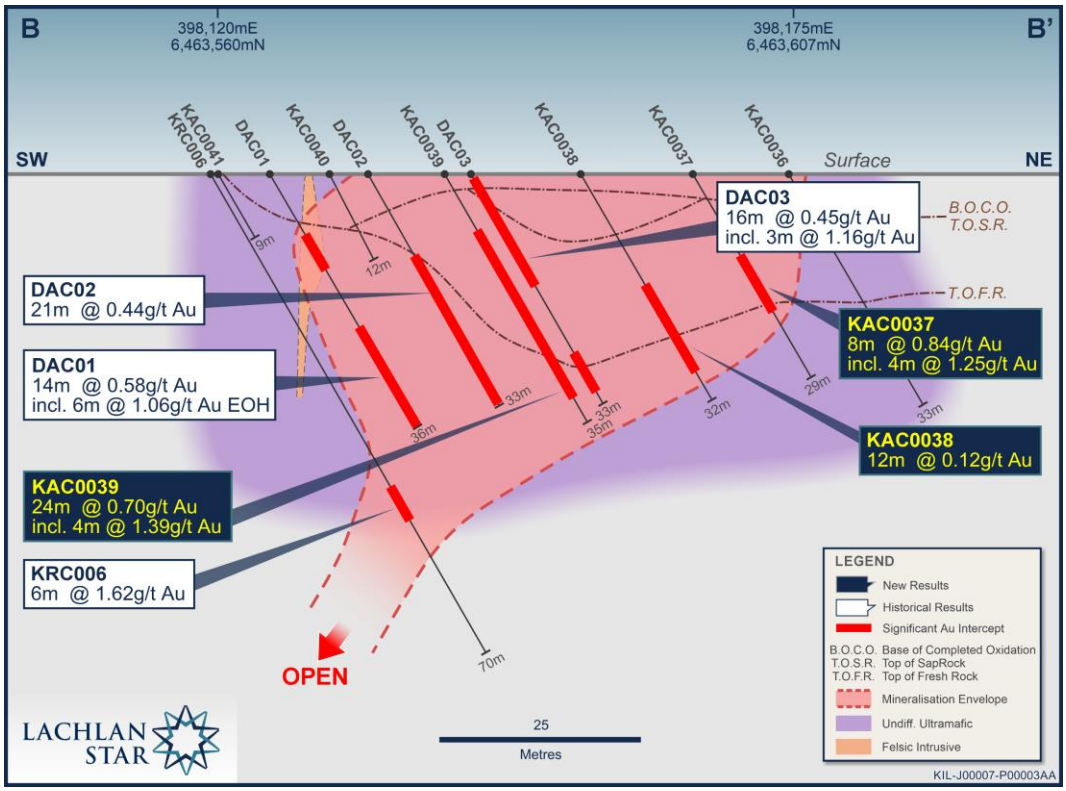

Figure 4: *Schematic oblique cross section (B-B') looking northwest through the central area of the Duke Prospect Main Gold Zone, with significant gold intercepts highlighted.*

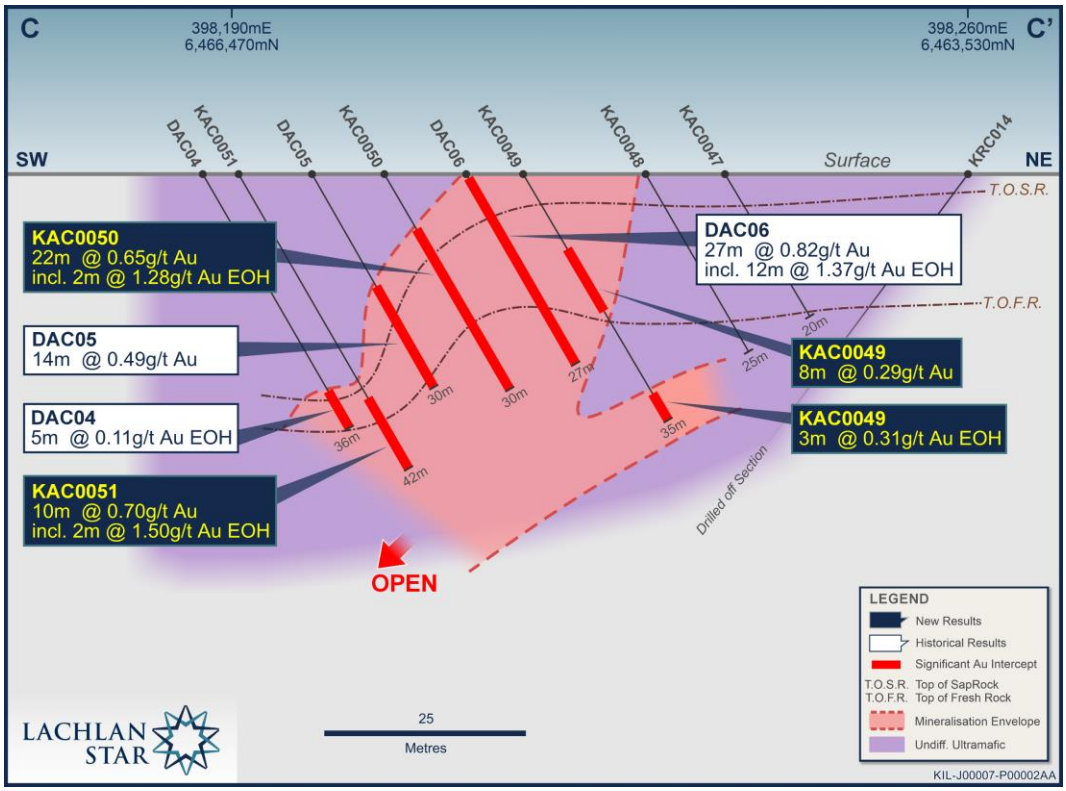

Figure 5: *Schematic oblique cross section (C-C') looking northwest through the central area of the Duke Prospect Main Gold Zone, with significant gold intercepts highlighted.*

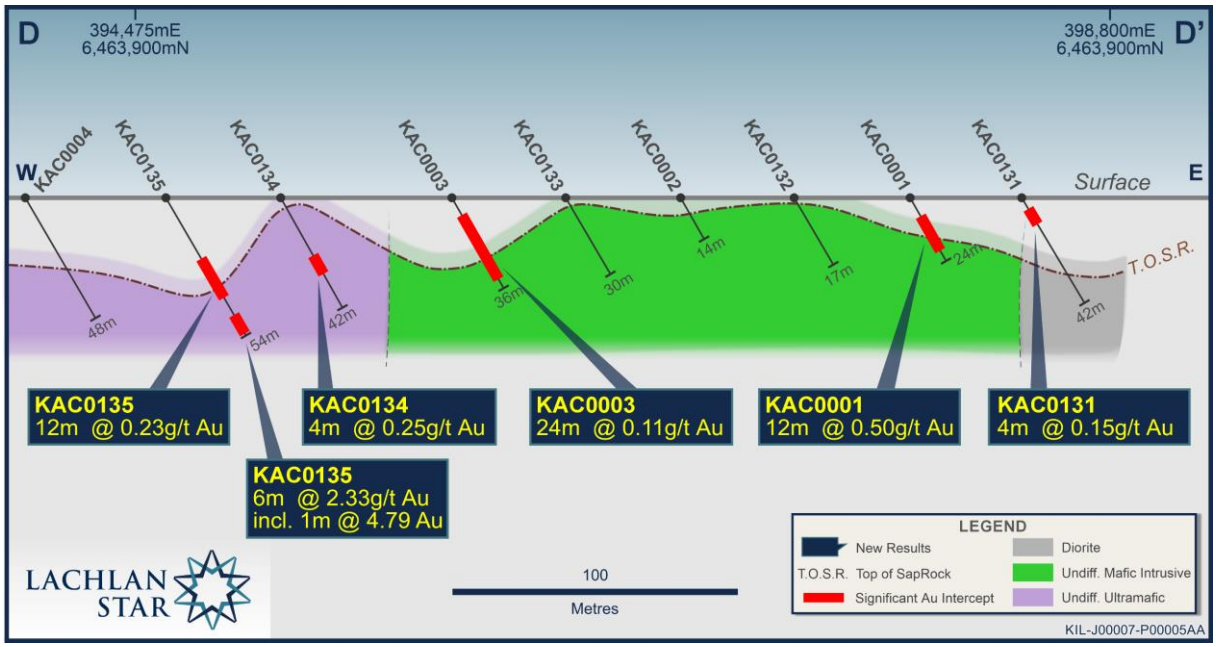

Figure 6: *Schematic cross section (D-D') looking north through the western area of the Regional Duke AC line 6,463,900mN, with significant gold intercepts highlighted.*

DUCHESS PROSPECT

The Duchess Prospect is located immediately north-east of the Duke Prospect, at the northern end of the Project area.

The geology at Duchess is characterised by a suite of ultramafic-to-mafic host rocks, locally intruded by quartz-feldspar-rich porphyritic dykes. These felsic dykes, observed in drilling, are interpreted to be associated with a prominent magnetic low, approximately 500 metres in diameter, situated within the southern extent of the Prospect area.

This magnetic low is considered to represent a causative gold-bearing intrusion, occurring at depth, which intrudes and deforms the surrounding ultramafic sequence. It is interpreted to be the source of intense local silica-chlorite ± sericite-pyrite alteration, as well as broad, pervasive talc-carbonate-magnetite alteration of the adjacent country rock.

Results have now been received for the AC program at Duchess, comprising 1,743 metres across 33 holes. Notable significant intercepts (**Figure 7 – Figure 8**) include:

- 17m @ 0.52g/t Au from 48m, including **4m @ 1.14g/t Au from 48m** in KAC0145
- 12m @ 0.29g/t Au from 28m in KAC0144
- 4m @ 0.34g/t Au from 40m in KAC0146

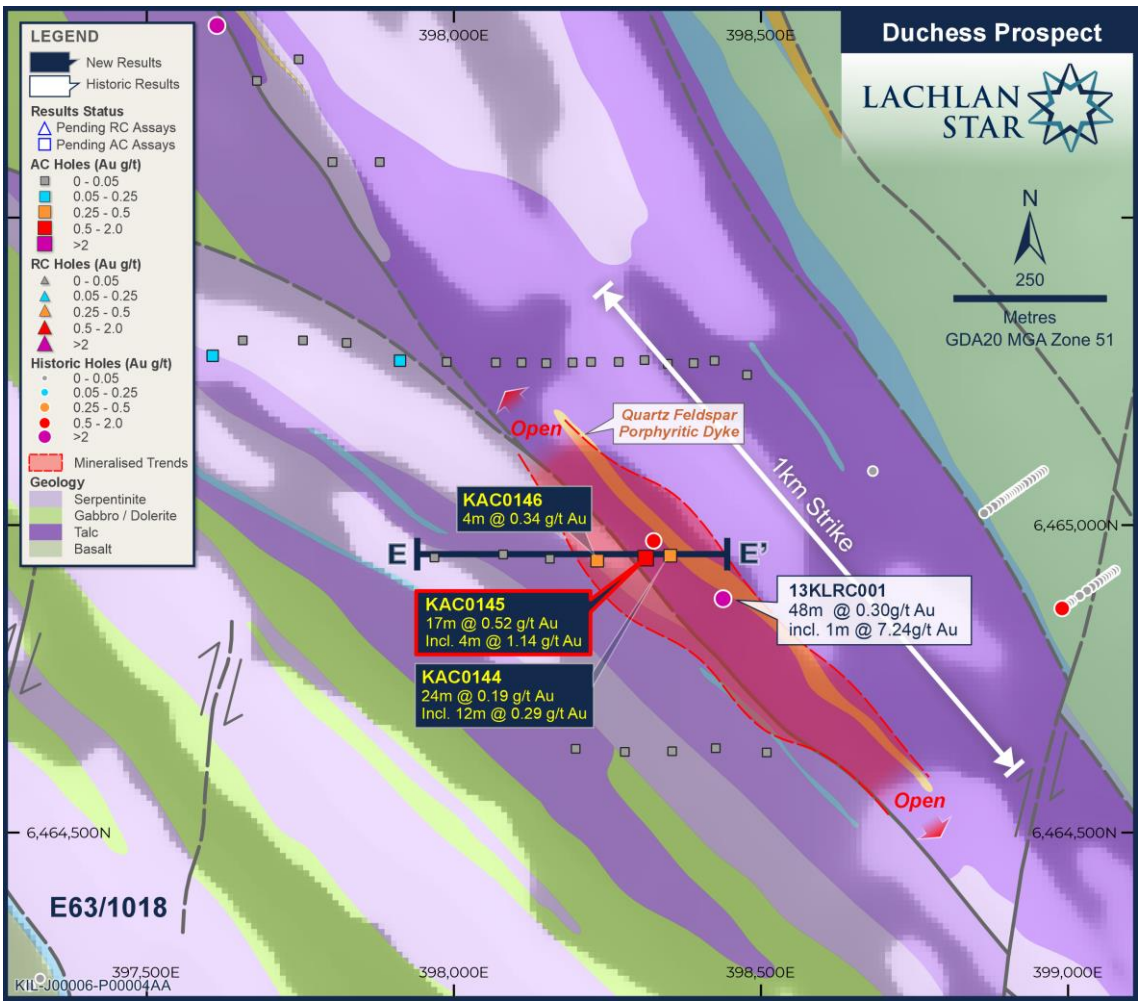

Figure 7: *Plan view map of the Duchess Prospect area showing most recent significant gold intercepts.*

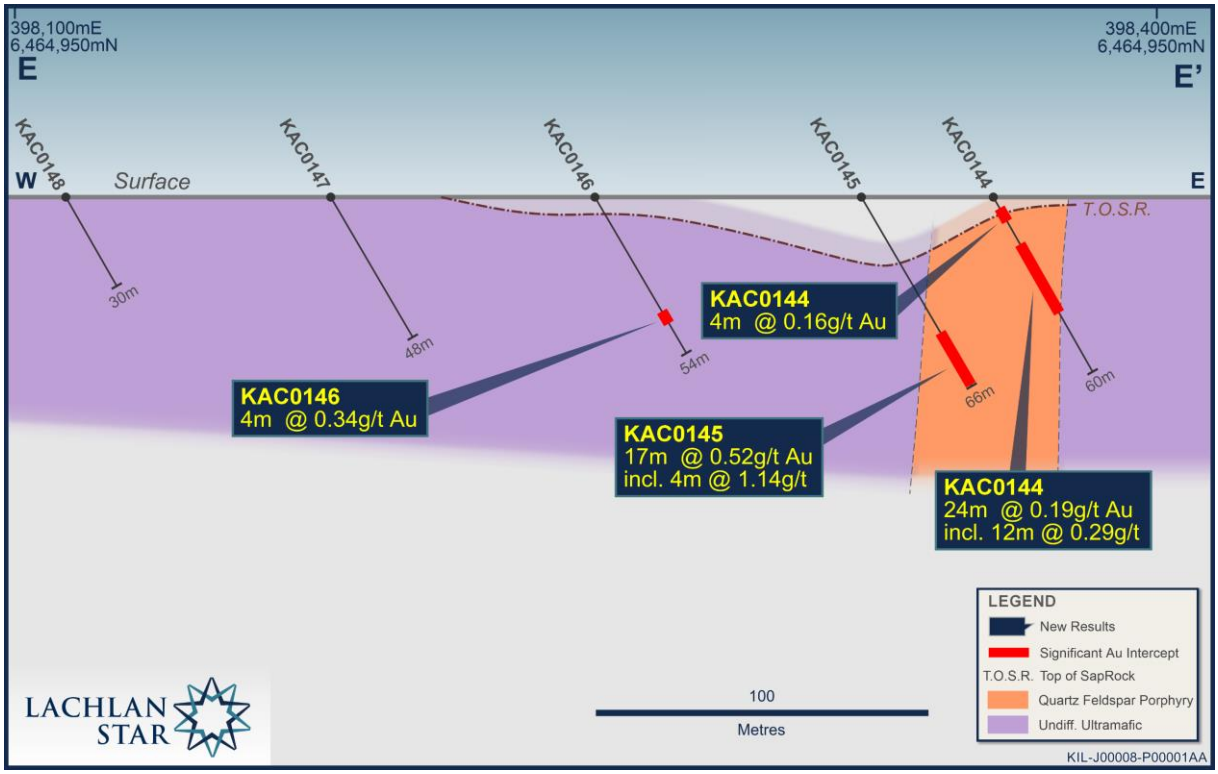

Figure 8: *Schematic cross section (E-E') looking north through the western area of the Regional Duchess AC line 6,464,950mN, with significant gold intercepts highlighted.*

Mineralisation within these holes is characterised by abundant quartz veining associated with a quartz-feldspar porphyritic intrusion emplaced into a pyroxenite ultramafic unit. Intense, pervasive silica-chlorite alteration is also observed.

Encouragingly, mineralisation occurs within less weathered transitional saprock, representing significant in-situ bedrock gold mineralisation.

The quartz-feldspar-rich porphyry has been mapped at surface, extending for up to 1 kilometre along strike through the Duchess Prospect. It shows a strong spatial coincidence with a coherent gold-in-soil anomaly and remains largely untested by drilling along much of its strike length. This area will be a focal point for future exploration programs.

Assay results for the remaining regional reconnaissance AC holes at Cashel are expected in early August.

NEXT STEPS

Lachlan Star's first program of drilling is now demonstrating multiple zones of near-surface gold mineralisation that remain open along strike.

The results returned from Duke and Duchess underscore the exploration potential within the Project to host gold-rich systems, supported by a favourable geological setting with host rocks and structural controls comparable to other major deposits in the Kambalda region.

The Project remains widely under-explored, with numerous gold zones now starting to be identified. Lachlan Star has already commenced planning for a follow-up phase of step-out drilling, including deeper RC/Diamond drilling to unlock the full potential of the Duke and Duchess Prospects.

Further work will include:

- Receipt and integration of all assay results with existing geological interpretations and geochemical/geophysical datasets;
- Assessment of litho-structural framework and pathfinder element associations to determine controls on gold mineralisation; and
- Planning and permitting approvals for follow-up RC and AC drilling across priority target areas.

NEW TENEMENT APPLICATIONS

Approximately 44km^2 of prospective ground has been secured by the recent lodgement of two new Exploration Licence Applications (E63/2516 & E63/2517), increasing the Killaloe footprint to approximately 137km^2.

The new tenements overlie a highly prospective segment of the Woolyeenyer Formation, host to Pantoro Limited's Norseman operations (4.7Moz Gold Mineral Resource Estimate[4]), and transect a portion of the Black Flag Group adjacent to the richly gold-endowed and regionally extensive Boulder-Lefroy Fault.

These new applications are highly complementary to the Company's existing Killaloe tenure, providing additional opportunities for discovery along key structural corridors and support the Company's ongoing regional targeting work within the Eastern Goldfields.

[4] Pantoro Limited's Annual Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Statement dated 26 September 2024

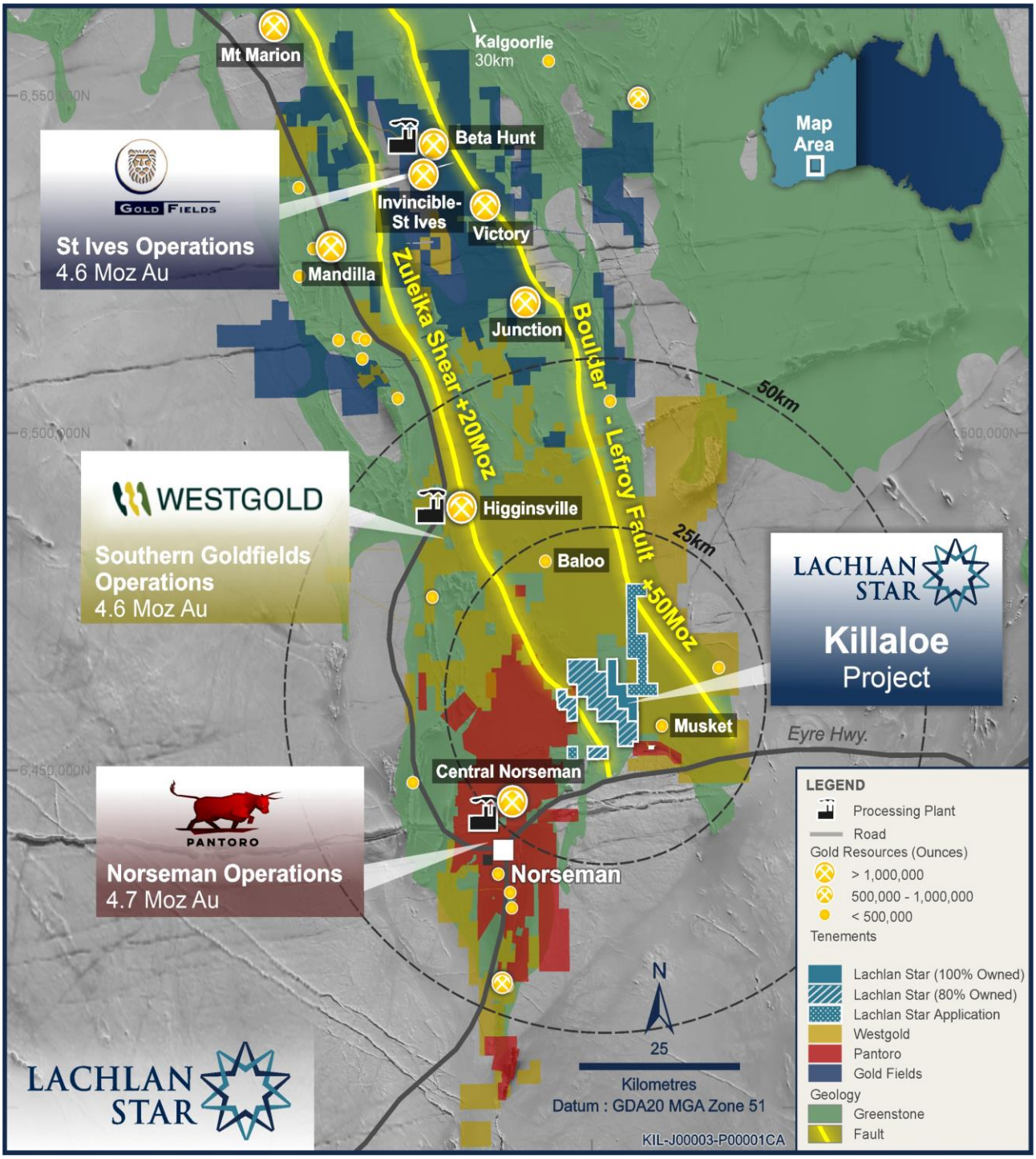

Figure 9: *Location map showing Lachlan Star tenements (Granted licences E63/1018 (80%), E63/1713 (100%), M63/177 (100%) and Applications E63/2516 (100%) and E63/2517 (100%)) within the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. Major operations and neighbouring tenement holders also shown. Note, gold endowment presented in the figure is 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 is extracted from:

- *"Significant Gold Results Highlight Potential of Killaloe Project, Norseman WA"* dated 26 February 2025,
- *"Significant Gold Intersected at Killaloe Project, Norseman WA"* dated 19 June 2025, and

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 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 Significant RC Drilling Intercepts

Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Gold (g/t)
Duke Main	KRC007	***81***	***90***	***9***	***2.11***
	Inc.	***83***	***85***	***2***	***8.60***
		95	100	5	0.20
	KRC008	29	31	2	0.29
	KRC009	72	73	1	0.10
		79	89	10	0.17
	KRC010	-	-	-	NSR
	KRC011	14	17	3	0.29
		56	72	16	0.20
		79	80	1	0.27
		90	91	1	0.15
	KRC012	89	92	3	0.22
		105	106	1	0.15
		112	114	2	0.15
	KRC013	69	86	17	0.22
	Inc.	***84***	***85***	***1***	***1.43***
		91	95	4	0.38
	KRC014	97	98	1	0.12
	KRC015	87	107	20	0.11
	KRC016	-	-	-	NSR

- **Significant Intercepts for RC are reported using 0.1g/t Gold lower edge cut-off grade and maximum of 4 metres of internal dilution, using 1m composite samples. Intervals >1g/t Gold are reported using 1g/t Gold edge cut-off with NIL internal dilution.**
- **Intervals are reported as downhole widths (lengths), true widths are yet to be established at this early stage of exploration.**
- **NSR = No Significant Results**

Table 2 – Table of Significant AC Drilling Intercepts

Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Gold (g/t)	Comment
Duke Main	KAC0032	12	20	8	0.15	*Previously incorrectly reported as KAC0033
	KAC0039	8	32	24	0.70	
	Inc.	***28***	***32***	***4***	***1.39***	
	KAC0045	16	30	14	0.45	Mineralisation to EOH
	KAC0049	12	20	8	0.29	
		32	35	3	0.31	Mineralisation to EOH
	KAC0050	8	30	22	0.65	Mineralisation to EOH
	Inc.	***28***	***30***	***2***	***1.28***	
	KAC0051	32	42	10	0.70	Mineralisation to EOH
	Inc.	***40***	***42***	***2***	***1.50***	
	KAC0055	0	8	8	0.19	
		44	47	3	0.23	Mineralisation to EOH
Duke Regional	KAC0131	4	8	4	0.15	
	KAC0134	24	28	4	0.25	
	KAC0135	28	40	12	0.23	Mineralisation to EOH
		48	***54***	***6***	***2.33***	
	Inc.	***52***	***53***	***1***	***4.79***	
	KAC0137	28	32	4	0.20	
Duchess	KAC0144	4	8	4	0.16	
		16	40	24	0.19	
	Inc.	*28*	*40*	*12*	*0.29*	
	KAC0145	48	65	17	0.52	
	Inc.	***48***	***52***	***4***	***1.14***	
	KAC0146	40	44	4	0.34	

- **Significant Intercepts for AC are reported using 0.1g/t Gold lower edge cut-off grade and maximum of 4 metres of internal dilution, using 4m composite samples, unless otherwise noted. Intervals >1g/t Gold are reported using 1g/t Gold edge cut-off with NIL internal dilution.**
- **Intervals are reported as downhole widths (lengths), true widths are yet to be established at this early stage of exploration.**
- **EOH = end-of-hole.**

Table 3 – Table of Significant Historic RC and AC Intercepts

Prospect	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Gold (g/t)	Comment
Duke Main	KRC006	***51***	***57***	***6***	***1.62***	
	DAC01	9	14	5	0.10	Mineralisation to EOH
		22	36	14	0.58	
	Inc.	***30***	***36***	***6***	***1.06***	
	DAC02	12	33	21	0.44	Mineralisation to EOH
	DAC03	0	16	16	0.45	
	Inc.	***5***	***8***	***3***	***1.16***	
		28	31	3	0.14	
	DAC04	31	36	5	0.11	Mineralisation to EOH
	DAC05	16	30	14	0.49	Mineralisation to EOH
	DAC06	0	27	27	0.82	*Previously reported
	Inc.	***7***	***19***	***12***	***1.37***	

- **Significant Intercepts are reported using 0.1g/t Gold lower cut-off grade and maximum of 2 metres of internal dilution. Internal high-grade intercepts are reported using a 0.5g/t Gold lower cut-off grade and averaging greater than 0.5g/t Gold.**
- **Intervals are reported as downhole widths (lengths), true widths are yet to be established at this early stage of exploration.**
- **EOH = end-of-hole.**
- **Holes drilled by Cullen Resources Pty Ltd in 2001 and 2009, provided for context in cross sections**

Table 4 – Table of Drilling Information

Hole_ID	North_MGA94Zone51	East_MGA94Zone51	DTM RL (m)	Dip	MagAzi	Depth (m)
KRC006	6463560	398122	287	-60	63.7	70
KRC007	6463715	398010	265	-60	050	124
KRC008	6463740	398041	255	-60	050	136
KRC009	6463656	398051	265	-60	050	124
KRC010	6463684	398171	260	-60	270	124
KRC011	6463590	398090	265	-60	050	130
KRC012	6463577	398065	265	-60	050	154
KRC013	6463519	398124	265	-60	050	130
KRC014	6463532	398259	260	-60	270	124
KRC015	6463363	398221	270	-60	050	136
KRC016	6463306	398324	295	-60	050	136
KRC017-18	Assay Results Pending					
KAC0032	6463662	398113	268	-60	055	37
KAC0038	6463591	398157	268	-60	050	32
KAC0039	6463579	398145	260	-60	050	35
KAC0040	6463570	398134	265	-60	050	12
KAC0045	6463512	398183	260	-60	050	30
KAC0046	6463501	398171	260	-60	050	15
KAC0047	6463513	398238	260	-60	050	20
KAC0048	6463507	398230	261	-60	050	25
KAC0049	6463497	398218	263	-60	050	35
KAC0050	6463487	398204	275	-60	050	30
KAC0051	6463473	398192	275	-60	050	42
KAC0052	6463430	398275	260	-60	050	30
KAC0053	6463429	398269	260	-60	050	29
KAC0054	6463419	398256	264	-60	050	35
KAC0055	6463410	398245	263	-60	050	47
KAC0056	6463402	398233	229	-60	050	9
KAC0057	6463379	398321	261	-60	050	28
KAC0058	6463374	398316	266	-60	050	31
KAC0059	6463366	398307	270	-60	050	28
KAC0060	6463355	398296	268	-60	050	31
KAC0061	6463343	398283	278	-60	050	29
KAC0062	6463333	398269	268	-60	050	23
KAC0063	6463364	398335	267	-60	050	23
KAC0064	6463356	398324	269	-60	050	24
KAC0065	6463346	398317	268	-60	050	25
KAC0066	6463333	398305	269	-60	050	15
KAC0067	6463319	398294	270	-60	050	11
KAC0068	6463310	398284	270	-60	050	11
KAC0069	6464055	398571	251	-60	090	12
KAC0070	6464057	398502	255	-60	090	17
KAC0071	6464059	398411	254	-60	090	20
KAC0072	6464057	398331	253	-60	090	23

KAC0073	6464055	398255	250	-60	090	22
KAC0074	6464057	398168	250	-60	090	34
KAC0075	6464060	398092	252	-60	090	38
KAC0076	6464053	398019	250	-60	090	16
KAC0077	6463736	398504	250	-60	090	9
KAC0078	6463742	398415	253	-60	090	55
KAC0079	6463743	398335	258	-60	090	33
KAC0080	6465266	398423	256	-60	090	39
KAC0046	6463501	398171	260	-60	050	15
KAC0047	6463513	398238	260	-60	050	20
KAC0048	6463507	398230	261	-60	050	25
KAC0049	6463497	398218	263	-60	050	35
KAC0050	6463487	398204	275	-60	050	30
KAC0051	6463473	398192	275	-60	050	42
KAC0052	6463430	398275	260	-60	050	30
KAC0053	6463429	398269	260	-60	050	29
KAC0054	6463419	398256	264	-60	050	35
KAC0055	6463410	398245	263	-60	050	47
KAC0056	6463402	398233	229	-60	050	9
KAC0057	6463379	398321	261	-60	050	28
KAC0058	6463374	398316	266	-60	050	31
KAC0059	6463366	398307	270	-60	050	28
KAC0060	6463355	398296	268	-60	050	31
KAC0061	6463343	398283	278	-60	050	29
KAC0062	6463333	398269	268	-60	050	23
KAC0063	6463364	398335	267	-60	050	23
KAC0064	6463356	398324	269	-60	050	24
KAC0065	6463346	398317	268	-60	050	25
KAC0066	6463333	398305	269	-60	050	15
KAC0067	6463319	398294	270	-60	050	11
KAC0068	6463310	398284	270	-60	050	11
KAC0069-76	Assay Results Pending					
KAC0077	6463736	398504	250	-60	090	9
KAC0078	6463742	398415	253	-60	090	55
KAC0079	6463743	398335	258	-60	090	33
KAC0080	6465266	398423	256	-60	090	39
KAC0081	6463740	398254	268	-60	090	16
KAC0082	6463738	398217	268	-60	090	16
KAC0083	6463738	398144	268	-60	090	15
KAC0084	6463746	398102	268	-60	090	12
KAC0085	6463752	400264	240	-60	044	13
KAC0086	6463751	400181	258	-60	044	15
KAC0087	6463756	400103	259	-60	090	12
KAC0088	6463756	400023	254	-60	090	16
KAC0089	6463754	399930	255	-60	090	47
KAC0090	6463748	399854	258	-60	090	25
KAC0091	6463764	399776	250	-60	090	29
KAC0092	6463747	399708	250	-60	090	24
KAC0093	6462415	401331	270	-60	090	22
KAC0094	6462413	401246	263	-60	090	12
KAC0095	6462418	401164	250	-60	090	21
KAC0096	6462407	401090	250	-60	090	10
KAC0097	6462417	401009	250	-60	090	13
KAC0098	6462408	400929	250	-60	090	34
KAC0099	6462087	401963	290	-60	090	27
KAC0100	6462075	401892	250	-60	090	37
KAC0101	6462099	401793	250	-60	090	34
KAC0102	6462089	401728	250	-60	090	42
KAC0103	6462089	401647	250	-60	090	14
KAC0104	6462089	401559	250	-60	090	17
KAC0105	6462088	401489	250	-60	090	11
KAC0106	6462096	401414	250	-60	090	14
KAC0107	6462087	401333	250	-60	090	13
KAC0108	6462691	404706	255	-60	090	4
KAC0109	6462697	404623	256	-60	090	6
KAC0110	6462695	404548	256	-60	090	9
KAC0111	6462697	404463	259	-60	090	15

KAC0112	6462688	404388	265	-60	090	16
KAC0113	6462686	404302	262	-60	090	29
KAC0114	6462682	404244	264	-60	090	30
KAC0115	6462690	404140	252	-60	090	24
KAC0116	6462685	404064	250	-60	090	24
KAC0117	6462686	403995	251	-60	090	22
KAC0118	6462375	404547	234	-60	090	14
KAC0119	6462372	404458	245	-60	090	18
KAC0120	6462365	404389	253	-60	090	24
KAC0121	6462377	404315	257	-60	090	30
KAC0122	6462374	404226	258	-60	090	32
KAC0123	6462370	404150	261	-60	090	36
KAC0124	6462366	404074	261	-60	090	30
KAC0125	6462370	403998	260	-60	090	30
KAC0126	6462952	403707	254	-90	0	30
KAC0127	6462974	403684	254	-90	0	42
KAC0128	6463009	403669	248	-90	0	42
KAC0129	6463025	403692	246	-90	0	36
KAC0130	6463147	403712	248	-90	0	30
KAC0131	6463918	398772	247	-60	090	42
KAC0132	6463898	398694	242	-60	090	17
KAC0133	6463898	398609	257	-60	090	30
KAC0134	6463902	398519	242	-60	090	42
KAC0135	6463892	398482	248	-60	090	54
KAC0136	6463900	398293	252	-60	270	54
KAC0137	6463900	398330	254	-60	270	61
KAC0138	6463903	398371	256	-60	270	57
KAC0139	6464629	398508	266	-60	090	36
KAC0140	6464636	398425	263	-60	090	54
KAC0141	6464631	398354	267	-60	090	60
KAC0142	6464630	398277	265	-60	090	48
KAC0143	6464635	398197	270	-60	090	48
KAC0144	6464949	398351	268	-60	090	60
KAC0145	6464945	398311	267	-60	090	66
KAC0146	6464941	398232	267	-60	090	54
KAC0147	6464944	398155	275	-60	090	48
KAC0148	6464951	398079	278	-60	090	30
KAC0149	6464946	397967	288	-60	090	30
KAC0150	6465243	398476	247	-60	090	54
KAC0151	6465262	398389	250	-60	090	72
KAC0152	6465261	398347	249	-60	090	60
KAC0153	6465267	398309	264	-60	090	72
KAC0154	6465264	398267	256	-60	090	54
KAC0155	6465264	398222	252	-60	090	54
KAC0156	6465263	398192	257	-60	090	54
KAC0157	6465262	398149	259	-60	090	54
KAC0158	6465263	398109	251	-60	090	54
KAC0159	6465263	398067	258	-60	090	60
KAC0160	6465264	397987	257	-60	090	60
KAC0161	6465266	397911	259	-60	090	66
KAC0162	6465295	397824	268	-60	090	48
KAC0163	6465299	397753	270	-60	090	54
KAC0164	6465299	397655	261	-60	090	48
KAC0165	6465274	397606	260	-60	090	54
KAC0166	6465721	397678	254	-60	90	54
KAC0167	6465756	397746	246	-90	0	48
KAC0168	6465589	397878	250	-60	090	48
KAC0169	6465589	397801	249	-60	090	54
KAC0170-187	Assay Results Pending					
DAC01	6463574	398116	287	-60	56	36
DAC02	6463582	398126	287	-60	56	33
DAC03	6463591	398138	286	-60	56	33
DAC04	6463489	398177	291	-60	56	36
DAC05	6463493	398188	292	-60	56	30
DAC06	6463503	398203	290	-60	56	27

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 Aircore (AC) and slim line Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at the Killaloe Gold Project. The RC reported on comprises 12 holes (KRC007 – 18) for 1,578 metres at the Duke Main Prospect, with holes ranging in depth to a maximum of 154 metres, with an average depth of 131 metres. The AC reported on comprises 119 holes (as shown in Table 4 of Appendix A) for 3,981 metres, with holes ranging in depth to a maximum of 72 metres, with an average depth of 33 metres. Bottom of hole assays are mostly pending. • AC Holes were drilled at -60 degrees to 050 and 090 (unless otherwise stated) with minor vertical holes depending on target and access parameters, detailed in Table 4 of Appendix A. • AC drill holes are primarily spaced 20 to 40 metres apart along drill lines through the Duke Main area, with regional east-west lines being 160 metres apart. RC holes were not at set spacings. • Sampling and QAQC protocols as per industry best practice with further details below. • AC samples were collected from the cyclone at 1m intervals and laid out in rows of 10m or 20m (10 to 20 samples) on the ground. Composite 4m samples (or 2m / 3m at EOH, if not a multiple of four) were collected by scoop sampling the 1m piles to produce a 2 to 3 kg bulk sample, which was sent to the ALS Perth Malaga laboratory for analysis. Samples were dried, crushed (CRU-31) and pulverised (PUL25a), and split to produce a 25g sample for Au analysis by Aqua Regia ICP-MS (Au-TL44). • The least oxidised chips from the last metre of the hole are selected by the geologist for gold and multi-element (ME) analysis. The chips are cleaned of mud and any quartz veining present is excluded (where possible) to produce a clean sample for litho-geochemical classification. The samples are sent to the ALS Perth, Malaga laboratory for gold by ALS method Au-ICP22 (Fire assay, 50g ICP-OES/MS) and ME analysis by ALS method ME-MS61L + HYP-PKG + pXRF -34 Fusion/4-acid digest and ASD/pXRF. • RC samples were collected from the cyclone at 1m intervals, a duplicate reference sample was also collected (from the cyclone) and left on the pad for future reference. Remaining material was collected in green bags and arranged

		in rows of 50m (50 samples) on the ground. The 1m samples were sent to the ALS Perth Malaga laboratory for gold by ALS method Au-ICP22 (Fire assay, 50g ICP-OES/MS). • All historical exploration drilling results referred to in this release were taken from the relevant publicly available Annual Technical Reports for the Company's listed in Section 2 titled, *'Exploration done by other parties'* below.
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.).*	• AC drilling was conducted by Strike Drilling using an approximate 78mm diameter blade drill bit, which collects samples through an inner tube to minimise contamination. AC drilling continues to blade refusal, terminating in fresh rock. In harder rock, such as alteration (silicification) and quartz veining, a hammer drill bit was utilised for greater penetration. RC drilling was also conducted by Strike using the same rig with an approximate 127mm diameter face-sampling drill bit, utilising an auxiliary booster.
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 AC and RC programs 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 the last sample interval of each AC hole and 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.*	• AC composite samples of 4m were collected by scoop sampling 1m intervals into pre-numbered calico bags for a bulk 2-3kg sample. • The last interval of each hole is a 1m sample and the second last composite sample can vary between 1 to 4m. • The calico samples were collected in polyweave bags at the drill site and transported to ALS Perth in a bulka bag via courier. • The sample preparation of the AC and RC samples follows industry best practice, as described above in '*Sampling techniques'*.

	• *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.*	• Standards were inserted approximately every 100 samples. Blanks inserted every 50 samples. Field duplicate samples were collected at the geologist's discretion between every 40 to 60 samples. • The remaining drill spoil is retained at the drill site so it can be used as a reference and for check sampling.
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.*	• AC samples were dried, crushed (CRU-31) and pulverised (PUL23 / PUL25a), and split to produce a 25g sample for Au analysis by Aqua Regia ICP-MS (Au-TL44). RC samples were dried, crushed (CRU-31) and pulverised (PUL25a), and split to produce a 25g sample for Au analysis by Aqua Regia ICP-MS (Au-TL44). 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 Plexer). • 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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill hole positions were surveyed using a hand-held Garmin GPS with an accuracy of +/-5m. No downhole surveys were completed on AC holes. All RC holes were subsequently downhole surveyed using an AXIS ChampGyro™ north seeking Gyro by a multi-shot survey.

		• Various RL's for drillhole collars were recorded as a nominal 100mRL for historic drilling and more recently as a nominal 280mRL. Lachlan Star has pinned collar coordinates to a DTM for greater accuracy (+/-3m). • Co-ordinate grid system across all projects is GDA94 MGA Z51. • A field check was carried out for various collars at the Duke Prospect in January 2025.
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.
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.*	• It was noted during the mapping and rock chipping campaign that there are a series of vein orientations which may have a control on the distribution of high-grade material. Further work into the vein paragenesis is underway, but this observation doesn't appear to impact the broad supergene nature of the oxide mineralisation observed but will need to be considered for future deep hypogene testing.
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 Hogan P&L Transport in Norseman by Lachlan Star employees. Dispatch by Hogan P&L Transport was tracked through consignment note, with chain of custody maintained through delivery to the ALS laboratory in Perth.
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.*	• Lachlan Star Ltd acquired the Killaloe Project from LRL (Aust) Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of Liontown Resources Ltd). The project includes tenements (E63/1018, E63/1713 and M63/177). E63/1713 and M63/177 are 100% owned by Lachlan Star Ltd, whereas E63/1018 is subject to an agreement between Lachlan Star Ltd and Cullen Exploration, whereby Cullen hold 20% and Lachlan

	• *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.*	Star Ltd 80% of E63/1018. Lachlan Star currently has two (100%) Exploration Licence Applications in progress (E63/2516 & E63/2517). There is a 1% NSR for all minerals produced by Lachlan Star payable to Liontown Resources Limited. Private company, Xplore Pty Ltd, holds a Net Profits Interest (7.5%) on all future production (on all minerals) from E63/1018. The Tenements are covered by the Ngadju Determined Native Title Claim (WCD2014/004). Liontown established an Access Agreement with the Ngadju on 10th November 2020, which also applies to Lachlan Star's exploration activities via a Deed of Assignment and Assumption, dated 6th April 2021.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Killaloe tenements have been explored extensively for base metals, less extensively for gold, and recently by Liontown Resources for lithium. • A summary of historic exploration is documented in the JORC Table 1 of ASX release, 'Significant gold results highlight potential of Killaloe project, Norseman, WA', dated 26th February 2025. • Significant historic assay results are provided in Appendix A Table 3 (RC & AC). Collar details for these holes can be seen in Appendix A Table 4. These have been provided in the cross sections to provide context between drill holes and relationships to intersected mineralisation.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation is documented in the JORC Table 1 of ASX release, 'Significant gold results highlight potential of Killaloe project, Norseman, WA', dated 26th February 2025.

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 Tables 1, 2 & 3 for a complete list of the reported RC interceptions, AC interceptions and full collar details, respectively.

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.*	• All reported AC results are initial 4m composite samples, unless otherwise stated. All RC results are 1m samples.

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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.

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Where mineralised intersections were composed of a combination of 4m / 3m / 2m composites and 1m splits, the following weighted averaging technique was used: >0.1ppm Au edge cut-off
Maximum of 4m of internal dilution of material <0.1ppm Au
For example, the intersection of 10m @ 0.7g/t Au, from 32m to EOH (inc. 2m @ 1.5g/t Au, from 40m) in KAC0051, has been calculated as follows:
(4×0.466+4×0.533+1×1.85+1×1.155) / (4+4+1+1) = 0.7001; and
(1×1.85+1×1.155) / (1+1) = 1.5025

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>Au_ppm</th></tr>
<tr><td>KAC0051</td><td>28</td><td>32</td><td>4</td><td>0.087</td></tr>
<tr><td>KAC0051</td><td>32</td><td>36</td><td>4</td><td>0.466</td></tr>
<tr><td>KAC0051</td><td>36</td><td>40</td><td>4</td><td>0.533</td></tr>
<tr><td>KAC0051</td><td>40</td><td>41</td><td>1</td><td>1.85</td></tr>
<tr><td>KAC0051</td><td>41</td><td>42</td><td>1</td><td>1.155</td></tr>
</table>
Significant RC intercepts are reported using 0.1g/t Gold lower edge cut-off grade and maximum of 4 metres of internal dilution, using 1m samples.

No top cuts have been applied to the data.
No metal equivalent values or formulas have been used.

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<td>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</td>
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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’).

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Drillhole intersections are reported as down hole widths, true widths are yet to be established.

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<td>Diagrams</td>
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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.

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Refer to Figures in the body of this release.
“Mineralisation Envelope” within Duke Main Gold Zone cross sections is defined by alteration and anomalous gold mineralisation (>50ppb) of the host rock.

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<td>Balanced reporting</td>
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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.

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Significant assay results are provided in Appendix A Table 1 (RC) and Table 2 (AC).
All historical exploration drilling data, including collar location and survey data, were taken from the publicly available Annual Technical Reports listed in Section 2 titled, ‘Exploration done by other parties’ above.

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<td>Other substantive</td>
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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

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The current AC program reported on in this release also contained three prospects (K1, K18 & K26) which returned no significant results (<0.1g/t Au). Collar details for these holes can be seen in Table 4 of Appendix A and total:

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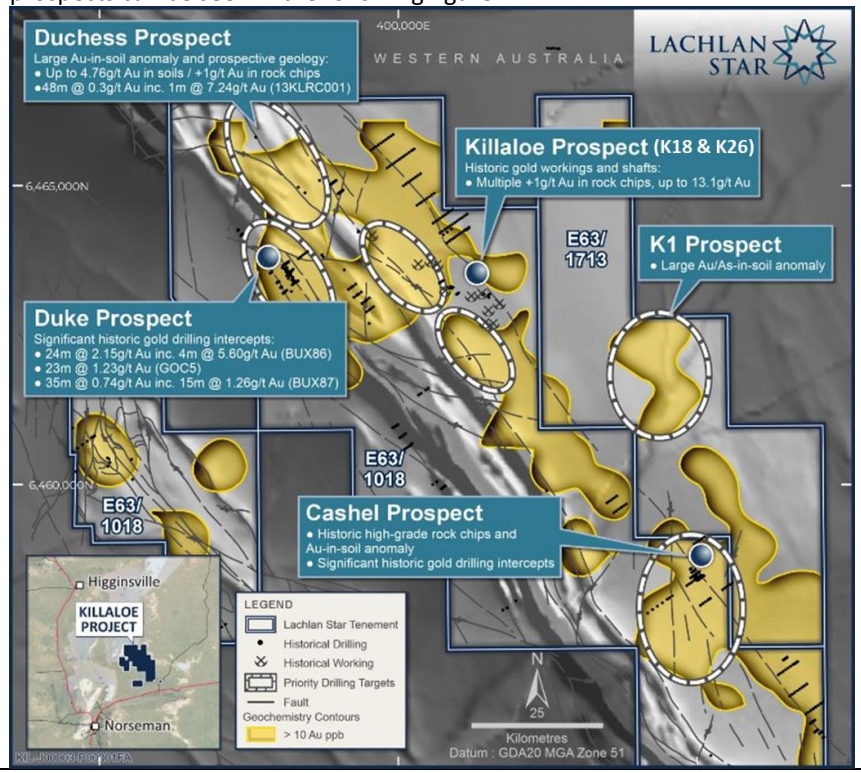
</table>

exploration data	*method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	K1: 23 holes (KAC0108-30), for 573m K18: 8 holes (KAC0085-92), for 181m K26: 15 holes (KAC0093-107), for 321m For context, the locations of these prospects in relation to the Duke and Duchess prospects can be seen in the following figure: 
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: • Receipt and integration of all assay results with existing geological interpretations and geochemical/geophysical datasets; • Assessment of litho-structural framework and pathfinder element associations to determine controls on gold mineralisation; and • Planning and permitting approvals for follow-up RC and AC drilling across priority target areas.