

Lodestone Iron Ore Project, WA

First resource step-out hole hits massive crystalline magnetite

First diamond hole at Lodestone intersects broad crystalline magnetite; This confirms the deposit's unique coarse-grained nature and supports Killi's potential to produce a high-purity, premium magnetite concentrate for the new generation of electric arc furnaces

HIGHLIGHTS

- Killi's first step-out diamond core hole has intersected coarse grained, crystalline magnetite over 80 metres (true width estimated at 40-50m)

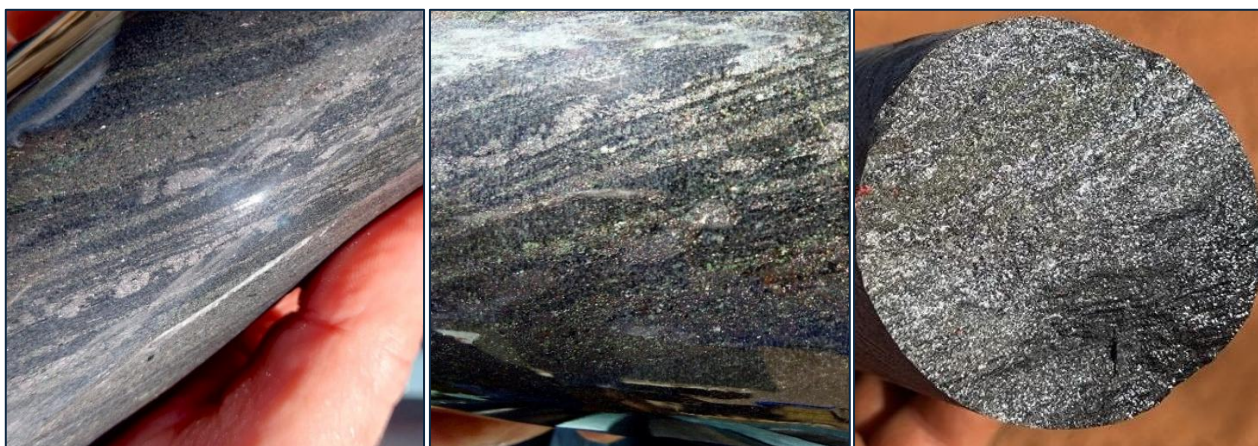


Figure 1: HQ drill core sample of coarse-grained recrystallised BIF containing 40%-45% magnetite content.

Visual estimates of mineral abundance are preliminary geological observations only and should not be relied upon as a proxy for assay results, mass recovery, concentrate grade or metallurgical performance. Laboratory DTR analyses and metallurgical test work are required to confirm the grade, recovery and product characteristics of the mineralisation and will be reported in accordance with the ASX Listing Rules and JORC Code when available. Refer to Table 1 for drill hole and abundance logs.

- The diamond hole is 100m south of the 110mt JORC inferred resource⁽¹⁾ and was drilled to extend the current resource and provide core samples for a wide range of metallurgical test work programs
- The drill hole successfully intersected massive, recrystallized, coarse - grained magnetite.
- Visual analysis of the core has further confirmed the unique ore characteristics of the Lodestone Deposit, demonstrating Killi's huge opportunity to supply high-purity, high-value, direct reduction-grade iron ore concentrate
- Following logging, the core will be submitted to ALS Labs for DTR analyses and metallurgical test work
- Drilling is on-going at Lodestone with the aim of growing and upgrading the 110Mt JORC Inferred Mineral Resource within the substantial 25km-long Lodestone system

(1) Lodestone Mineral Resource Estimate – ASX announcement 11th June 2026



“The core from this first hole supports our view that Lodestone is ideally positioned to supply high-purity iron ore demanded by the new generation of electric arc furnaces.

“Iron ore of this nature is rare and attracts a substantial price premium.

“As well as hosting this much sought after product, Killi will seek to utilise spare capacity in existing rail and port infrastructure in the WA’s Mid West”

“This means we can create significant value by advancing the project through substantial resource growth and leveraging the excellent proximity to the high-quality infrastructure”.

— Killi Chairman Nev Power

Killi Resources Limited (ASX: KLI) (“Killi” or “the Company”) is pleased to announce the completion of the first resource definition diamond core drill hole into the Lodestone Iron Ore Project in Western Australia’s Mid-West region.

Lodestone is a 25-kilometre banded-iron sequence that has been thermally upgraded (recrystallised), forming a unique high-grade, low impurity, crystalline magnetite iron-ore deposit. The current 110Mt JORC inferred resource occupies approximately 5-kilometre strike within the Lodestone trend and delivers a concentrate grade of 69% Fe, from a Davis Tube (Mass) Recovery of 33% (ASX announcement 11th June 2026).

Drilling Program

The drilling program (ASX announcement 5th August 2026) aims to extend and upgrade the current JORC resource and provide sample material for detailed metallurgical test work. The unique, pure and high-grade characteristics of the Lodestone magnetite concentrate make it ideally suited for Direct Reduction grade products, tailored for the new age, low-carbon, electric arc furnace market.

The completion of the first core hole into the deposit provides additional geological and mineralogical evidence supporting the unique characteristics of the Lodestone mineralisation.

Drill hole KKDD001 is located approximately 100 metres south of the current Lodestone Resource and was designed to test the full extent of the main magnetite body, from the oxide through to the fresh domain (Table 1). The drill hole successfully intersected a thick zone of magnetite extending approximately 80.2 metres down-hole, with true thickness estimated at between 40 – 50 metres.



Figure 2: Photo of core drilling at Killi Resources’ Lodestone Iron Ore Project

Core Mineralogy

Geological logging of the diamond core has confirmed that metamorphic processes has resulted in massive recrystallization, which has both coarsened and purified the magnetite minerals, both of which underpin the exceptional metallurgical results to date, that have delivered a high-grade, low-impurity product at coarse grind sizes (+150 microns).

Table 1: Drill hole KKDD001 Quick-Log

Depth (m)		Geological Description	Average Mineral Abundance
From	To		
0.0	14.0	Cover sequence soil → calcrete into silcrete	
14.0	18.6	Saprolite clays>Fragmented oxidised BIF (VOX) – top of mineralisation	
18.6	24.4	Fragmented oxidised BIF>Saprolite clays (VOX)	
24.4	25.5	Clay filled Fault	
25.5	33.8	BIF haematite+quartz beds interbedded with chert (POX)	he 25%, qz 25%, scht 50%
33.8	35.4	Fragmented rewelded proto fault zone in BIF haematite+quartz beds with chert beds (POX)	he 40%, qz 20%, scht 40%
35.4	43.3	Magnetic shale, remnant banding, (secondary?) magnetite, polyphase sulphides and fuchsite?	mt 25-30%
43.3	44.2	Isoclinally folded BIF magnetite+quartz interbedded with chert (Fresh)	mt 40%, qz 10%, scht 50%
44.2	45.5	Isoclinally folded BIF magnetite+quartz interbedded with chert (Fresh)	mt 20%, qz 10%, scht 70%
45.5	52.5	Isoclinally folded BIF magnetite+quartz interbedded with chert (Fresh)	mt 35%, qz 15%, scht 50%
52.5	53.6	Metamorphosed recrystallised pegmatite?	
53.6	59.8	Laminated BIF magnetite+quartz beds interbedded with chert (Fresh)	mt 45%, qz 15%, scht 40%
59.8	62.3	Laminated BIF magnetite+quartz beds interbedded with chert (Fresh)	mt 20%, qz 20%, scht 60%
62.3	78.7	Laminated BIF magnetite+quartz beds interbedded with chert (Fresh)	mt 40%, qz 20%, scht 40%
78.7	82.9	Laminated BIF magnetite+quartz beds interbedded with chert (Fresh) with diorite intrusions (50%) along bedding	mt 20%, qz 10%, scht 20%
82.9	94.2	Laminated to Gneissic BIF very coarse grained magnetite (<7mm grains) +quartz beds interbedded with chert (Fresh)	mt 45%, qz 15%, scht 40%
94.2	96.0	Diorite with minor amphibole mainly feldspar and quartz	

Notes: Vertical drill hole KKDD001 is located at 6782110 mN, 449045 mE : Datum MGA94 Zone 50s.

Mineral Abundance definitions: he = haematite, qz = quartz, scht = schist, mt = magnetite.

Visual estimates of mineral abundance are preliminary geological observations only and should not be relied upon as a proxy for assay results, mass recovery, concentrate grade or metallurgical performance. Laboratory DTR analyses and metallurgical test work are required to confirm the grade, recovery and product characteristics of the mineralisation and will be reported in accordance with the ASX Listing Rules and JORC Code when available.

Next Steps for the Lodestone Project

Assay results will be progressively received and interpreted as drilling advances, with the Company anticipating multiple resource updates over coming quarters as the program matures. Further updates on drilling progress, including assay and metallurgical results will be provided to the market in due course.

This initial phase of drilling includes a proposed 20,000m RC and diamond core, designed to:

- Significantly grow the resource base and upgrade the confidence category of the existing 110Mt JORC Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate (“MRE” – ASX announcement 11 June 2026).
- Infill and extend drilling coverage across approximately 15km of the 25km-long Lodestone recrystallised magnetite system
- Provide metallurgical samples to support ongoing test work targeting a premium, high-purity DR grade concentrate
- Support the delivery of a resource of sufficient confidence to underpin a future economic study

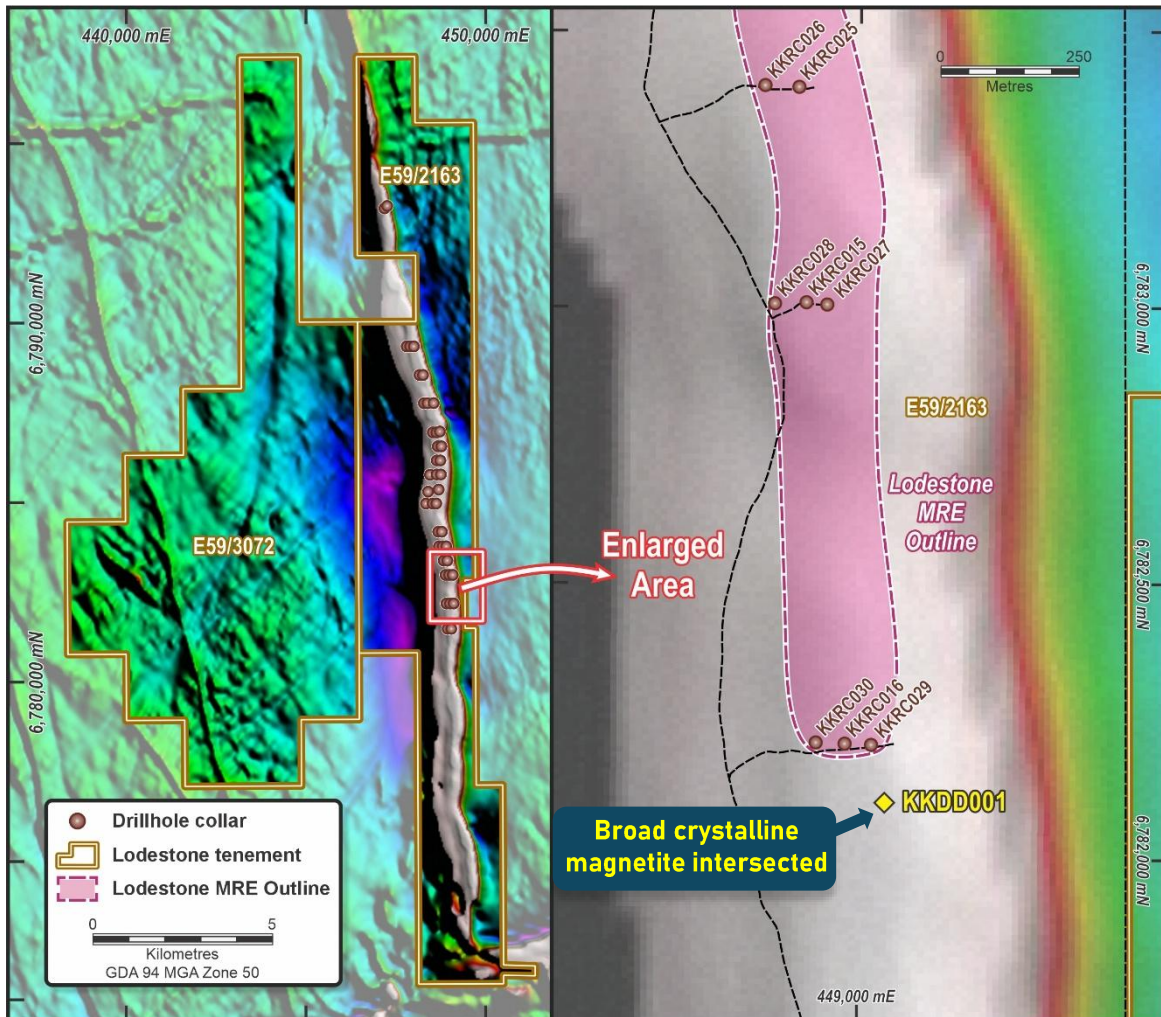


Figure 3: KKD001 Drill collar location map against Lodestone MRE outline.

About Killi Resources Limited

Killi Resources Ltd (“Killi” (ASX: KLI) is an Australia-based and focused explorer employing a methodical and disciplined approach to exploring for valuable mineral deposits across Australia (Figure 4).

The Company has agreed to acquire the Lodestone Iron Ore Project in the heart of the Midwest Iron Ore District in Western Australia. The Lodestone Iron Ore Project hosts an Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate of approximately 110Mt at 33% mass recovery for a 69% Fe concentrate.

The Company’s other projects include the 100% ownership of the West Tanami Gold Project in Western Australia, and two gold-copper exploration projects in Queensland - the Mt Rawdon West Project near Bundaberg and the Ravenswood Project in the Charters Towers region, both well-endowed mineral provinces that are significantly underexplored and amenable to new large-scale discoveries. The Company also retains copper rights to the Balfour Project in the Pilbara of Western Australia (tenure held by Black Canyon (ASX: BCA)).

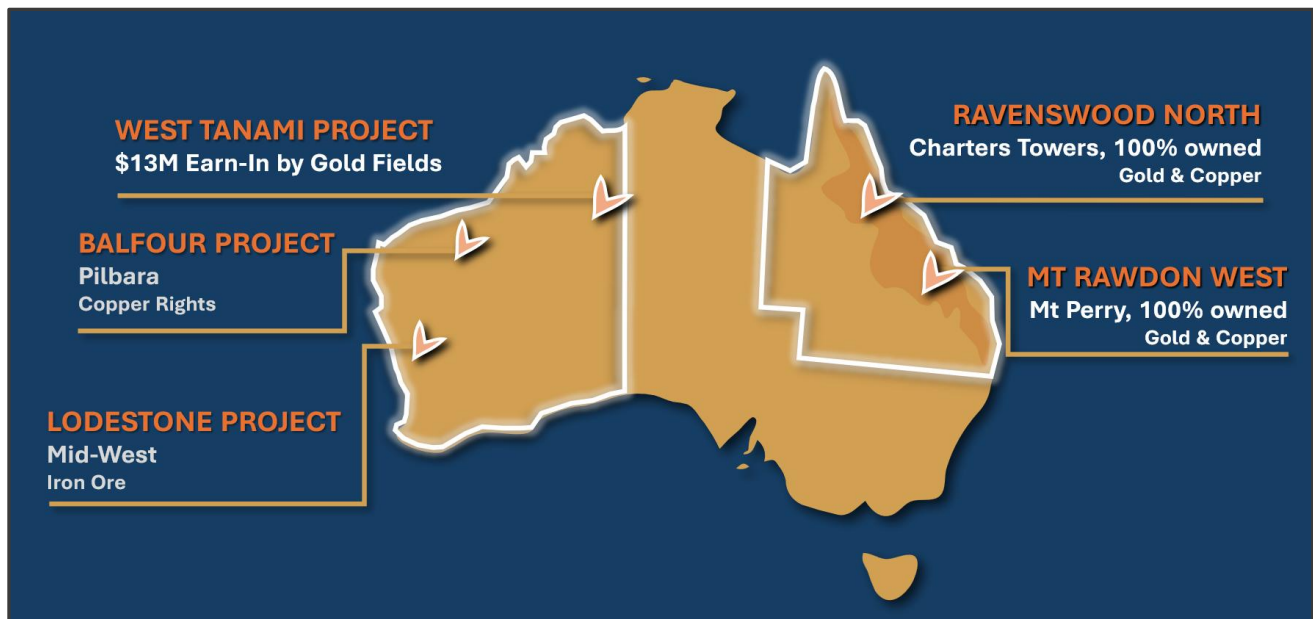


Figure 4: Location of all Killi Resources Projects in Australia

Compliance Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to the Lodestone Iron Project Mineral Resource Estimate has been prepared and reported in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). The supporting technical information is based on material provided within the ASX announcement dated 11 June 2026.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Lodestone Iron Project Mineral Resource Estimate and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed. The form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to the mineral resource estimate for the Lodestone Iron Ore Project, geology, exploration results and other technical matters is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Dr Stuart Owen, Principal Geologist, Matakita Minerals Pty Ltd, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr Owen has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activities undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code, and consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear. Dr Owen does not hold any securities in the Company and does not currently receive any incentive payment dependent on the results of the Mineral Resource Estimate.

Forward Looking Statements

This ASX announcement contains certain statements that may constitute "forward looking statement". Such statements are only predictions and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual values, results, performance achievements to differ materially from those expressed, implied or projected in any forward looking statements.

Forward looking statements are statements that are not historical facts. Words such as "expect(s)", "feel(s)", "believe(s)", "will", "may", "anticipate(s)" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements include, but are not limited to statements regarding future production, resources or reserves and exploration results. All such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of the Company, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied or projected by, the forward-looking information and statements.

These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: (i) those relating to the interpretation of drill results, the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits and conclusions of economic evaluations, (ii) risks relating

to possible variations in reserves, grade, planned mining dilution and ore loss, or recovery rates and changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, (iii) the potential for delays in exploration or development activities or the completion of feasibility studies, (iv) risks related to commodity price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, (v) risks related to failure to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis and on acceptable terms or delays in obtaining governmental approvals or in the completion of development or construction activities, and (vi) other risks and uncertainties related to the Company's prospects, properties and business strategy. Our audience is cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements that speak only as of the date hereof, and we do not undertake any obligation to revise and disseminate forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, or to reflect the occurrence of or non-occurrence of any events.

The Company believes that it has a reasonable basis for making the forward-looking Statements in the announcement based on the information contained in this and previous ASX announcements.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Killi Resources Limited.

For further information, please contact:

Enquiries

Hamish Halliday
Managing Director – Killi Resources Ltd
E. admin@killi.com.au

Investor Relations

Paul Armstrong
Read Corporate
E. paul@readcorporate.com.au

Appendix A – JORC Code (2012 Edition) | Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

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 sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.
- Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.
- Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.
- In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (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.
- Core drilling is underway for geological, geotechnical and geophysical logging and metallurgical sample.
- The initial diamond core drill hole KKDD001 has been completed, with detailed logging, sampling and testing now underway.
- Photographs of the mineralisation within hole KKDD001 have been provided.
- This report details a Quick Log of drill hole KKDD001, to accompany visuals of drill core.
- The processes and requirements for sampling are currently being determined.

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.).
- Drill hole KKDD001 is the very first diamond core hole completed at the Lodestone Project.
- PQ (size) core was drilled from surface to 50.8 metres. HQ core was drilled from 50.8 metres to the end of hole at 96 metres.
- The drill rig is a UDR 1200, provided by Foraco Australia Pty Ltd.

Drill sample recovery

- Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.
- Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.
- Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.
- Visual assessment of sample recovery is monitored and recorded by Company personnel.
- Photographs of drill core are taken at the end of each hole, as a record to support such assessments.
- The core recovery appears close to 100%.
- The drill core is in the process of being logged in detail, and samples have yet to be submitted for analysis.

Logging

- Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.
- Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.
- The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.
- Logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature. A Quick Log (summary log) of the core has been provided within this report (Table 1). Detailed logging and sampling have yet to be completed.
- All logging is completed by a suitably qualified geologist or under direct supervision of Competent Person Dr Stuart Owen. All drill holes are logged for lithology, weathering, oxidation state, mineralisation and structure.
- Magnetic susceptibility will be recorded at 3 points per 1m interval using a KT-10 meter.
- Physical density measurements will be undertaken at regular intervals.
- The detail of the work proposed is appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.

Subsampling techniques and sample preparation

- If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.
- If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.
- For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.
- Quality control procedures adopted for all subsampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.
- Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.
- Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
- Sampling of drill hole KKDD001 has yet to be completed.

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests

- The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.
- For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.
- Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.

- Sampling procedures for the core drilling program have yet to be determined and drill hole KKDD001 has yet to be logged, geophysically tested, sampled or 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.

- Sampling procedures for the core drilling program have yet to be determined and drill hole KKDD001 has yet to be logged, geophysically tested, sampled or analysed.

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 locations were determined by handheld GPS with a nominal accuracy of +/- 5 metres.
- Drill hole KKDD001 is a vertical hole KKDD001 located at **6782110 mN, 449045 mE**.
- All coordinates and maps presented here are in the MGA Zone 50s GDA94 system.
- Topographic control is provided by Worldwide 3 arc second SRTM spot height data.
- Topographic control is considered adequate.
- A North Seeking Gyro was used by the drilling contractor to position the drill hole.

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 core drilling is part of a larger core and reverse circulation resource definition drilling program of approximately 20,000 metres.
- The program seeks to test the Lodestone Project on approximately 400m spaced drill lines, before a second phase of drilling to further reduce this spacing.
- The current Inferred Mineral Resource represents an interpolation from data on largely 400 m drill section spacing, with 1–3 (typically 2) holes per section spaced to intersect the fresh zone iron ore mineralisation on c. 40-80 m down dip spacings, and clipped to end sections or extrapolated to half section spacing as appropriate. The MRE has been restricted the fresh magnetite zone.
- Drilling and geological modelling indicates continuity of the magnetite iron formation beyond the MRE which is expected to be upgraded to resource status with further drilling and metallurgical testwork. Approx 20% of the MRE is extrapolated beyond the dominant 400 m drill section spacing.
- Drill hole data spacing and distribution supported by magnetic surveying and geological mapping (the iron formation is extensively exposed) is considered adequate to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity for Inferred classification.
- Sampling procedures for the core drilling are in the process of being defined.

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.
- Drill hole KKDD001 was a vertical drill hole, with the intention of acquiring a larger intersection of the mineralisation for a larger metallurgical sample size.
- The majority of the resource definition drill holes within the Lodestone deposit are drilled at -60° dip towards 073–098° azimuth (MGA Zone 50s GDA94). The Lodestone BIF zones dip 50–65° west. True thickness is generally >80% of downhole thickness, for the -60° holes.

Sample security

- The measures taken to ensure sample security.
- No specific sample security concerns identified.
- The drill core is delivered by the drillers directly from the drill rig into core trays. The core trays have been collected by Killi personnel and delivered to Perth under standard industry procedures.
- The drill core has been transported to Perth, from site, by employees of Killi, for processing.

Audits or reviews

- The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.
- No formal external audit of the sampling program has been conducted. Internal review of sampling procedures and database integrity will be carried out prior to resource estimation by the Competent Persons.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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

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.
- The reported resource is entirely within Exploration Licence 59/2163-I granted to Yukon Resources Pty Ltd on 13 May 2020. E59/2163-I currently comprises 14 graticular blocks covering approx. 67 km².
- Tenure is considered secure at the time of reporting.

Exploration done by other parties

- Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.
- Historical exploration by: Union Homestake Hanna Syndicate (1969) – geological mapping and base metal rock chip sampling; Reynolds Australia Metals Ltd (1991–1997) – RAB and AC drilling for Cu-Zn-Au; Sipa Resources International NL (1991–1997) – RAB, RC and DDH drilling for base metals; Lachlan Resources LN (1995) – RAB drilling; Normandy Exploration Ltd (1993–1997) – AC drilling for Cu-Zn VMS; Julia Corporation Ltd (1998) – geophysics and RAB/AC drilling for Au. First iron ore exploration within the area now covered by E59/2163-I was conducted by Black Peak Holdings Pty Ltd (BPH) in 2010–2014, work included reconnaissance RC drilling, DTR metallurgical test work and initial exploration target modelling. Yukon Resources Pty Ltd continued drill testing the magnetite iron formation following the grant of E59/2163-I in 2020.
- Key reference reports include the Lodestone Iron Project Resource announced to the ASX on 11 June 2026.

Geology

- Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.
- Magnetite-quartz BIF; coarsely crystalline. Mineralisation wireframes constructed in Micromine from geological and magnetic susceptibility logging, DTR and assay data.

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.
- Drill hole KKDD001 is the very first diamond core hole to be drilled at the Lodestone Project.
- Other drilling within the Project includes 40 RC holes (KKRC001–KKRC041, excluding KKRC007) totalling 5,023 m, completed across three drilling campaigns: 6 holes (KKRC001–006) in May–June 2012; 13 holes (KKRC008–020) in October 2021; 21 holes (KKRC021–041) in December 2023–January 2024.
- All RC holes are inclined at -60° towards 073–098° azimuth.
- Average RC hole length 158 m (130m within the resource area); maximum 192 m.
- Collars located by handheld Garmin GPS (±5 m precision) in MGA Zone 50 GDA94. Down-hole gyroscope surveys conducted for KKRC008–041.

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.
- Sampling procedures for the core drilling program have yet to be determined and drill hole KKDD001 has yet to be logged, geophysically tested, sampled or analysed.

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 downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. ‘downhole length, true width not known’).
- BIF units dip 50–65° west and strike slightly west of north.
- Drill hole KKDD001 was a vertical drill hole, with the intension of acquiring a larger intersection of the mineralisation for a larger metallurgical sample size.
- The existing RC drill holes are inclined at -60° east. True thickness is generally >80% of downhole thickness.
- All intersections and visual estimates of mineralisation are reported as downhole lengths.

Diagrams

- Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.
- Diagrams and information provided within this report are appropriate.

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.
- This report provides preliminary information regarding visual estimates of mineralisation intersected in drill hole KKDD001.
- Drill hole KKDD001 has yet to be logged, geophysically tested, sampled or analysed.

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.
- Regional aeromagnetic and mapping has identified the Lodestone BIF trend over a strike of at least 25 kilometres.
- Drilling to date is widely spaced, but at this early stage, it does provide evidence of consistent widths and tenor of mineralisation along strike.
- Metallurgical testwork to date has shown that the Lodestone BIF has the capacity to deliver a high-grade, low-impurity iron-ore concentrates (refer to Company announcements)

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.
- A program of approximately 20,000m of core and RC drilling is currently underway.
- The core drilling is being used for geological and geotechnical information, as a quality measure of the RC drilling and DTR testing, and for metallurgical sample.
- RC drilling on 200–400 m section spacing will extend and upgrade the current MRE.
- WHIMS test work is proposed for the POX zone material.
- DGPS collar surveying (sub-metre precision) for future resource upgrades.
- Detailed magnetic surveying and detailed mapping is required to define additional parallel mineralised horizons.