Olary Flats Iron Ore Project – Mineral Resource Estimates
31 October 2022

- **Mineral Resource Estimates for four magnetite deposits within Lodestone Mines Olary Flats Iron Ore Project are announced.**
- **All Mineral Resources are reported in accordance with JORC 2012.**

Lodestone Mines is currently the 100% holder of 7 exploration licences and one ELA in the Yunta-Olary region of eastern South Australia, including the recently 100% acquired EL 6670 (Figure 1). Together the granted tenements cover an area of 1238 km^2 and make up Lodestone's Olary Flats Iron Ore Project.

Mineral Resource Estimates have been undertaken on four deposits within the magnetite bearing Braemar Iron Formation, based upon drilling undertaken between 2010 and 2019. The mineral resource estimates were undertaken over the period from 2013 to 2021 and are reported below in accordance with JORC 2012:

Area	Category	Mt	DTR %	Density	Total Fe %	Concentrate Mt	Concentrate Grades						Estimator
							Fe %	SiO_2 %	Al_2O_3 %	P %	S %	LOI %	
NE3	Inferred	70.7	14.48	2.83	-	10.2	68.6	4.01	0.32	0.003	0.003	-	H&SC 2016
NE13	Inferred	206.3	17.79	2.95	-	36.7	69.8	2.53	0.20	0.004	0.002	-	H&SC 2016
NE12	Indicated	114.8	22.0	2.97	-	25.3	69.4	2.8	0.3	0.01	0.02	-3.1	D&JL 2021
	Inferred	160.9	20.2	2.95	-	32.5	69.2	3.2	0.3	0.01	0.02	-3.1	
	Total	275.7	20.9	2.96	-	57.6	69.3	3.1	0.3	0.01	0.02	-3.1	
NE14	Indicated	214	26.4	3.12	26.3	57	69.6	2.9	0.3	0.010	0.008	-3.1	SRK 2014
	Inferred	296	27.3	3.10	26.4	81	69.8	2.6	0.2	0.008	0.009	-3.1	
	Total	510	26.9	3.11	26.4	138	69.7	2.7	0.2	0.009	0.009	-3.1	

Notes: Differences may occur due to rounding.
NE3 and NE13 (H & S Consultants Pty Ltd, 2016) 12% DTR cut-off, constrained to 300m below surface.
NE12 (D&J Larsen Consulting Pty Ltd, 2021) 10% DTR cut-off, constrained to above -100m RL (Approx. 300m below surface).
NE14 (SRK Consulting Pty Ltd, 2014) 10% DTR and 20% Fe cut-off.

Exploration Drilling History:

Exploration for iron ore in the area, hosted by the Braemar ironstone facies of the Umberatana Group within the Adelaide Geosyncline, began in around 2010 by Helix Resources (Olary Magnetite Project) and Avocet Resources (Olary Creek Iron Ore Project). Helix drilled 57 RC holes, 6 with diamond tails, for a total of 11,738m between 2011 and 2013 all within the area now covered by EL 6115. Avocet and JV partner Yukuang drilled 60 diamond and RC holes for 16,913m between 2010 and 2012, all within EL 6670. No further drilling was undertaken until 2019 when Lodestone drilled 10 diamond and RC holes for 2,253m at the NE12 prospect on EL 6115.

Helix Resources sold its interest in the Olary Magnetite Project to Lodestone in 2013 and only the drilling results from 2011 (11 holes) were publicly reported.

Avocet made public all of the drilling results from the Olary Creek Iron Ore Project in a series of ASX Releases culminating on 10 September 2012, under JORC 2004.

None of the 2019 Lodestone drilling results have been publicly released until now.

The location of all holes drilled to test for iron ore on Lodestone's tenements is shown in Figures 1 to 3 and detailed in Table 1.

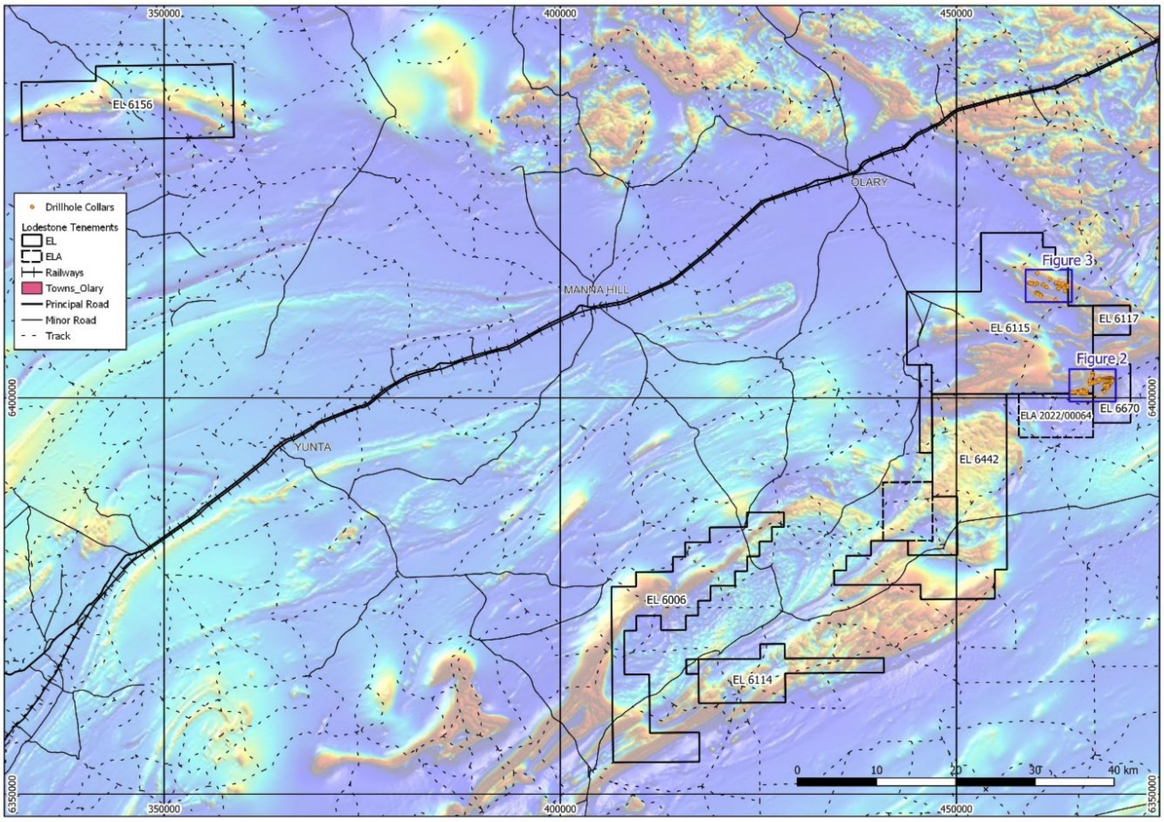


Figure 1: Current Lodestone Tenements on Regional Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) Image.

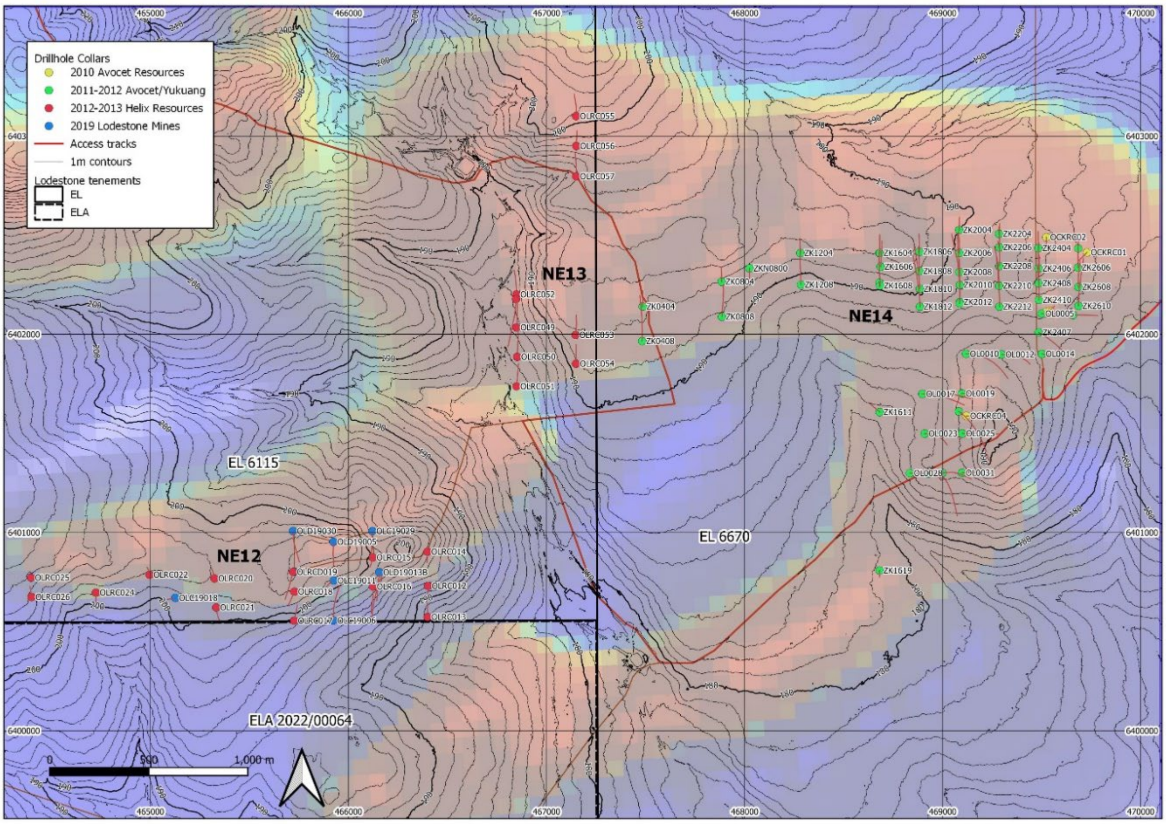


Figure 2: Drillhole Locations on Regional TMI Image - NE12, NE13 and NE14 Prospects

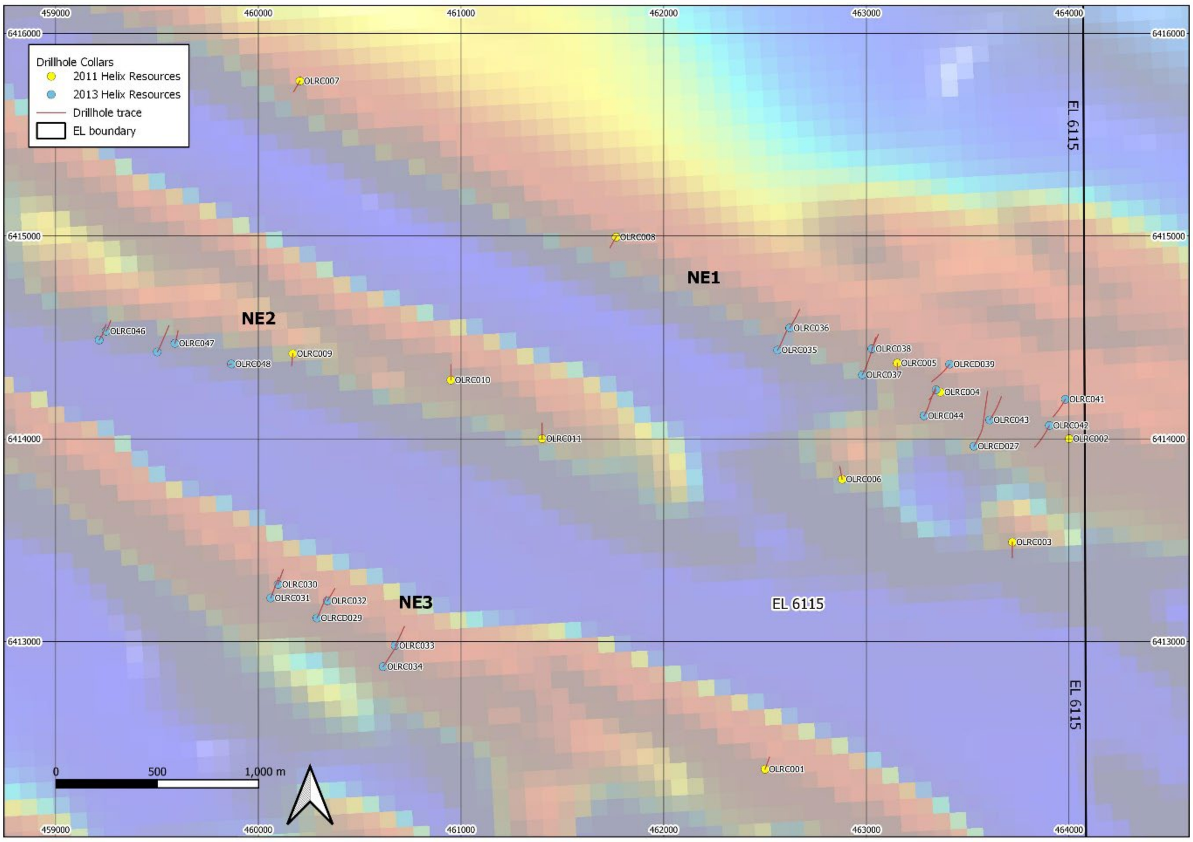


Figure 3: Drillhole Locations on Regional TMI Image - NE1, NE2 and NE3 Prospects

Year	Company	Prospect	BHID	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	Hole Type	Total Depth (m)	RC Pre-collar Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Comment
2010	Avocet Resources	NE 14	OCKRC01	6402413	469728	187.6	RC	175.0		-70	225	
2010	Avocet Resources	NE 14	OCKRC02	6402490	469523	189.0	RC	151.0		-70	180	
2010	Avocet Resources	NE 14	OCKRC03	6402113	469521	187.2	RC	79.0		-70	45	abandoned
2010	Avocet Resources	NE 14	OCKRC04	6401588	469119	187.6	RC	133.0		-70	90	
2010	Avocet Resources	NE 14	OCKRC05	6402120	469541	187.2	RC	94.0		-70	45	redrill of OCKRC03
2011	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	OL0005	6402104.26	469498.71	187.2	DD	302.4		-61.4	91.2	
2012	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	OL0007	6402097.79	469658.48	186.8	RC/DD	229.0	164.0	-59.5	89.7	
2012	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	OL0010	6401901.11	469117.97	187.3	RC/DD	505.0	223.0	-59.8	91.3	
2012	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	OL0012	6401898.27	469297.58	187.9	RC/DD	498.7	300.0	-60	90	
2011	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	OL0014	6401900.81	469500.86	186.7	DD	200.0		-61.1	99.1	
2011	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	OL0017	6401698.98	468897.28	185.3	DD	393.4		-60.9	91.4	
2011	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	OL0018	6401700.06	468997.75	186.0	DD	267.4		-60.5	91.2	
2011	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	OL0019	6401701.12	469097.32	187.2	DD	174.4		-59.9	87.8	
2012	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	OL0023	6401498.92	468909.01	185.5	RC/DD	348.7	238.0	-58.1	91.1	
2012	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	OL0024	6401499.32	468996.05	186.3	RC	240.0		-59.7	88.9	
2011	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	OL0025	6401499.70	469098.33	187.2	DD	159.0		-61.9	90	
2011	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	OL0026	6401499.77	469198.49	189.0	DD	177.0		-60	90	
2012	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	OL0028	6401299.54	468834.12	184.7	RC/DD	489.1	222.0	-61	93.5	
2012	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	OL0029	6401296.34	468929.24	185.7	RC/DD	492.0	300.0	-58.5	90.1	
2011	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	OL0030	6401300.08	468999.01	186.2	DD	275.5		-59.5	84.1	
2011	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	OL0031	6401300.63	469096.79	186.5	DD	206.5		-61.5	85.1	
2012	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	ZK0404	6402139.84	467484.61	192.2	RC	148.0		-59.6	0.3	
2012	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	ZK0408	6401965.65	467482.26	191.5	RC/DD	357.5	136.0	-58.5	0	
2012	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	ZK0804	6402265.42	467883.49	191.9	RC	148.0		-59.5	1	
2012	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	ZK0808	6402088.66	467885.12	190.8	RC/DD	366.6	270.0	-59.8	1.5	
2011	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	ZK1204	6402410.04	468280.69	191.3	DD	153.4		-60.7	0	
2011	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	ZK1208	6402250.49	468283.50	189.3	DD	351.4		-60.6	359.1	
2011	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	ZK1603	6402409.64	468679.74	192.0	DD	309.5		-90	180	
2011	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	ZK1604	6402410.32	468681.73	192.0	DD	189.5		-60	0	
2011	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	ZK1605	6402260.21	468680.64	190.4	DD	489.5		-90	180	
2012	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	ZK1606	6402340.99	468686.31	191.3	RC	238.0		-59.2	2.6	
2011	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	ZK1608	6402245.28	468683.51	190.3	DD	351.5		-60.7	0	

Year	Company	Prospect	BHID	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	Hole Type	Total Depth (m)	RC Pre-collar Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Comment
2011	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	ZK1611	6401607.49	468681.19	183.6	DD	702.5		-89.4	8.7	
2011	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	ZK1619	6400808.20	468680.91	180.9	DD	453.3		-90	180	
2012	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	ZK1806	6402416.03	468881.95	191.6	DD	174.9		-60.8	0.3	
2012	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	ZK1808	6402319.05	468881.85	190.9	DD	253.0		-60.5	0.7	
2012	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	ZK1810	6402229.06	468883.72	190.0	RC/DD	327.8	238.0	-59.1	0.6	
2012	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	ZK1812	6402139.41	468884.51	189.3	RC/DD	412.0	178.0	-59.5	2.3	
2012	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	ZK2004	6402526.43	469082.75	190.0	DD	123.5		-60.3	3.1	
2011	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	ZK2006	6402410.37	469083.64	189.7	DD	201.4		-60.2	2	
2011	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	ZK2008	6402313.85	469084.14	189.4	DD	312.0		-59.8	0	
2012	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	ZK2010	6402248.38	469086.09	189.0	RC/DD	334.0	202.0	-60.1	0.9	
2012	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	ZK2012	6402162.91	469085.81	188.4	RC/DD	256.0	244.0	-59.6	0.6	
2012	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	ZK2013	6402156.01	469085.23	188.3	RC/DD	427.0	300.0	-60.2	3.6	
2012	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	ZK2204	6402506.79	469284.07	188.8	RC	94.0		-59.8	1.8	
2012	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	ZK2206	6402439.05	469285.52	188.6	RC	172.0		-59.4	0.7	
2012	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	ZK2208	6402344.17	469285.23	188.2	RC	220.0		-59.2	1.4	
2012	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	ZK2210	6402244.07	469284.98	187.9	RC/DD	334.0	178.0	-60	358.6	
2012	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	ZK2212	6402139.33	469285.89	187.4	RC/DD	420.0	250.0	-59.6	2.1	
2011	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	ZK2404	6402434.78	469483.37	189.0	DD	165.2		-61	0	
2011	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	ZK2406	6402332.63	469484.55	189.0	DD	245.8		-60.3	0	
2011	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	ZK2407	6402009.30	469484.49	186.5	DD	296.0		-60.4	120	
2012	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	ZK2408	6402257.24	469484.41	188.7	RC	300.0		-59.8	1.3	
2012	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	ZK2410	6402173.46	469485.72	187.8	RC/DD	406.0	299.0	-60.3	0.7	
2012	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	ZK2604	6402433.54	469684.01	188.0	DD	108.8		-60.7	1.6	
2012	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	ZK2606	6402336.95	469682.99	187.9	RC	194.0		-59.7	359.5	
2012	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	ZK2608	6402238.41	469684.62	187.3	RC/DD	264.8	237.0	-60.3	1.5	
2012	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	ZK2610	6402143.41	469685.62	186.8	RC/DD	346.0	250.0	-59.7	0.4	
2011	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	ZKE0800	6401610.84	469080.47	187.1	DD	454.0		-59.9	121.3	
2011	Avocet/Yukuang	NE 14	ZKN0800	6402332.99	468024.72	191.8	DD	222.4		-70	345	
2011	Helix Resources	NE 3	OLRC001	6412370	462500	248.5	RC	120.0		-60	20	
2011	Helix Resources	NE 1	OLRC002	6414000	464000	230.4	RC	120.0		-90	0	
2011	Helix Resources	NE 1	OLRC003	6413490	463720	244.9	RC	150.0		-60	180	
2011	Helix Resources	NE 1	OLRC004	6414230	463365	248.1	RC	124.0		-90	0	
2011	Helix Resources	NE 1	OLRC005	6414373	463152	256.4	RC	150.0		-60	180	
2011	Helix Resources	NE 1	OLRC006	6413800	462880	245.7	RC	120.0		-60	350	
2011	Helix Resources	NE 1	OLRC007	6415765	460205	251.7	RC	150.0		-60	210	
2011	Helix Resources	NE 1	OLRC008	6414995	461765	279.0	RC	150.0		-60	210	
2011	Helix Resources	NE 2	OLRC009	6414420	460170	250.0	RC	150.0		-60	185	
2011	Helix Resources	NE 2	OLRC010	6414290	460950	251.8	RC	150.0		-60	0	
2011	Helix Resources	NE 2	OLRC011	6414000	461400	257.7	RC	150.0		-60	0	
2012	Helix Resources	NE 12	OLRC012	6400730.49	466401.21	192.12	RC	100.0		-89.5	263	Missed target
2012	Helix Resources	NE 12	OLRC013	6400573.73	466398.82	188.45	RC	251.0		-60.5	358.4	Missed target
2012	Helix Resources	NE 12	OLRC014	6400902.77	466398.11	196.24	RC	250.0		-77.8	182.7	
2012	Helix Resources	NE 12	OLRC015	6400873.73	466121.82	199.61	RC	240.0		-80.5	183.5	
2012	Helix Resources	NE 12	OLRC016	6400726.76	466122.84	197.42	RC	258.0		-60.5	175.9	
2012	Helix Resources	NE 12	OLRC017	6400555	465725	201.6	RC	198.0		-60.0	13.7	
2012	Helix Resources	NE 12	OLRC018	6400701.29	465725.91	201.68	RC	156.0		-59.6	198	
2013	Helix Resources	NE 12	OLRCD019	6400801.14	465719.74	203.18	RC/DD	252.6	83.7	-60.2	190	
2013	Helix Resources	NE 12	OLRC020	6400768.14	465322.84	201.71	RC	200.0		-73.9	355	
2013	Helix Resources	NE 12	OLRC021	6400621.66	465331.90	200.42	RC	250.0		-74.2	175.9	
2013	Helix Resources	NE 12	OLRC022	6400786.82	464995.53	201.66	RC	200.0		-79.7	355	
2013	Helix Resources	NE 13	OLRCD023	6402177.52	466845.95	187.33	RC/DD	396.7	192.5	-59.9	183.1	
2013	Helix Resources	NE 12	OLRC024	6400696.58	464724.38	201.04	RC	300.0		-80	180	
2013	Helix Resources	NE 12	OLRC025	6400772.17	464397.16	205.43	RC	180.0		-89.9	110.6	Missed target
2013	Helix Resources	NE 12	OLRC026	6400674.41	464399.72	204.41	RC	102.0		-60.1	355	Missed target
2013	Helix Resources	NE 1	OLRCD027	6413963	463530	239.4	RC/DD	498.7	233.4	-59.2	29	
2013	Helix Resources	NE 2	OLRCD028	6414428.45	459501.48	240.37	RC/DD	252.3	98.4	-59.8	30	
2013	Helix Resources	NE 3	OLRCD029	6413115.84	460289.23	259.55	RC/DD	181.5	101.5	-59.3	26	
2013	Helix Resources	NE 3	OLRC030	6413281.31	460097.23	252.01	RC	132.0		-59.9	20	
2013	Helix Resources	NE 3	OLRC031	6413214.52	460061.39	251.75	RC	180.0		-59.4	19	
2013	Helix Resources	NE 3	OLRC032	6413200.54	460340.20	254.32	RC	120.0		-59.8	37	
2013	Helix Resources	NE 3	OLRC033	6412979.80	460675.04	257.97	RC	174.0		-59.5	29	
2013	Helix Resources	NE 3	OLRC034	6412875.99	460615.60	258.24	RC	217.0		-59.4	33	
2013	Helix Resources	NE 1	OLRC035	6414437.48	462561.64	272.95	RC	270.0		-59.9	28	
2013	Helix Resources	NE 1	OLRC036	6414546.08	462621.27	262.67	RC	168.0		-60.2	30	
2013	Helix Resources	NE 1	OLRC037	6414315.53	462979.52	263.40	RC	294.0		-59.7	27	
2013	Helix Resources	NE 1	OLRC038	6414443.69	463026.23	255.30	RC	139.0		-59.5	29	
2013	Helix Resources	NE 1	OLRCD039	6414367.62	463410.04	245.30	RC/DD	252.6	137.6	-58.6	217	
2013	Helix Resources	NE 1	OLRC040	6414241.07	463343.43	241.81	RC	129.0		-60.1	208	
2013	Helix Resources	NE 1	OLRC041	6414194.86	463981.47	227.92	RC	252.0		-59.9	207	
2013	Helix Resources	NE 1	OLRC042	6414065.09	463902.37	231.07	RC	294.0		-60.4	205	

Year	Company	Prospect	BHID	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	Hole Type	Total Depth (m)	RC Pre-collar Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Comment
2013	Helix Resources	NE 1	OLRC043	6414092.96	463608.22	238.06	RC	283.0		-60.3	32	
2013	Helix Resources	NE 1	OLRC044	6414113.31	463283.88	248.32	RC	294.0		-60.0	30	
2013	Helix Resources	NE 2	OLRC045	6414487.37	459214.26	245.23	RC	162.0		-60.2	32	
2013	Helix Resources	NE 2	OLRC046	6414530.87	459248.61	242.74	RC	102.0		-59.9	31	
2013	Helix Resources	NE 2	OLRC047	6414470.53	459588.53	238.23	RC	120.0		-59.5	17	
2013	Helix Resources	NE 2	OLRC048	6414368.70	459866.92	253.62	RC	200.0		-89.5	251.7	
2013	Helix Resources	NE 13	OLRC049	6402034.49	466848.38	186.44	RC	267.0		-59.8	4.3	
2013	Helix Resources	NE 13	OLRC050	6401886.30	466851.67	185.27	RC	288.0		-59.9	3.9	
2013	Helix Resources	NE 13	OLRC051	6401737.34	466847.75	184.58	RC	216.0		-59.9	5	
2013	Helix Resources	NE 13	OLRC052	6402200.99	466848.07	187.39	RC	294.0		-60.3	0.5	
2013	Helix Resources	NE 13	OLRC053	6401996.68	467146.09	191.66	RC	240.0		-60.8	5.7	
2013	Helix Resources	NE 13	OLRC054	6401851.58	467148.30	190.76	RC	234.0		-60	360	
2013	Helix Resources	NE 13	OLRC055	6403100.98	467148.44	200.69	RC	198.0		-59.6	3.9	
2013	Helix Resources	NE 13	OLRC056	6402950.19	467149.58	198.09	RC	168.0		-60.1	1.5	
2013	Helix Resources	NE 13	OLRC057	6402796.74	467148.88	194.95	RC	250.0		-61.1	2	
2019	Lodestone	NE 12	OLD19005	6400953.03	465923.67	203.15	DD	213.0		-59.4	180	
2019	Lodestone	NE 12	OLC19006	6400555.75	465923.52	195.92	RC	256.0		-59.2	0	
2019	Lodestone	NE 12	OLC19011	6400757.04	465924.50	200.71	RC	226.0		-89.7	242.4	
2019	Lodestone	NE 12	OLC19013	6400800	466155	198	RC	219.0		-70	185	Abandoned
2019	Lodestone	NE 12	OLD19013B	6400798.79	466154.88	198.20	DD	252.4		-68.7	182.2	
2019	Lodestone	NE 12	OLC19018	6400669.92	465124.77	205.99	RC	228.0		-89.7	250.7	Missed target
2019	Lodestone	NE 12	OLD19026	6400803.08	465726.83	203.30	DD	75.5		-90	180	Abandoned
2019	Lodestone	NE 12	OLC19028	6400557.60	466117.66	191.14	RC	256.0		-59.6	0	
2019	Lodestone	NE 12	OLC19029	6401007.18	466120.44	197.64	RC	195.0		-61.0	180	
2019	Lodestone	NE 12	OLD19030	6401007.17	465719.72	201.72	DD	332.3		-60.9	176	

Table 1: Olary Flats Iron Ore Project Drillhole Details, 2010 to Present.

Avocet Resources/Yukuang Exploration (NE14):

Avocet Resources (previously named U3O8 Ltd) commenced exploration on the Olary Creek Project (now NE14) in late 2010, completing 5 Reverse Circulation (RC) holes for a total of 632 m (Table 1, Figure 2). These holes were variably spaced with the aim of testing the aeromagnetic anomalies identified on the regional magnetic survey map (Figure 1). The results were highly encouraging (U3O8 ASX Release dated 15 December 2010) and a major drilling program was planned for 2011-2012, to be managed by new JV partner Yukuang Australia (WA) Resources Pty Ltd.

A ground magnetic survey was completed over the NE14 area in July 2011 by Yukuang. The magnetic survey (Figure 4) showed that there are at least three major magnetic layers, which together form an asymmetric east–northeast trending synform, that are further deformed by north–northeast trending open folds and a major east-west trending fault. The result of the magnetic survey formed the basis for the detailed design of the subsequent drill program.

The 2011-2012 drilling at NE14 consisted of 55 diamond and RC holes for 16,281m, with holes ranging from 94.0m to 702.5m in length (Table 1, Figure 2). All drillholes were picked up using a Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) and most were surveyed with a downhole gyroscope (41 of the 55 holes – most of the remainder surveyed by downhole camera). The downhole gyro surveys also included density, magnetic susceptibility and hole diameter surveys.

Holes were drilled predominantly on 200m and 400m spaced sections, with collars generally spaced at 100m intervals on each section (Figures 2, 4 and 5).

All the drillholes were logged by qualified geologists in consultation with the Competent Person. Diamond core was marked up by the geologists on site, then transported to Adelaide where it was cut and sampled by ALS Ltd staff. All samples were crushed and split at ALS Adelaide, the final 150g samples then despatched to ALS Perth for pulverising before DTR determination and XRF analysis for head grades and concentrate grades.

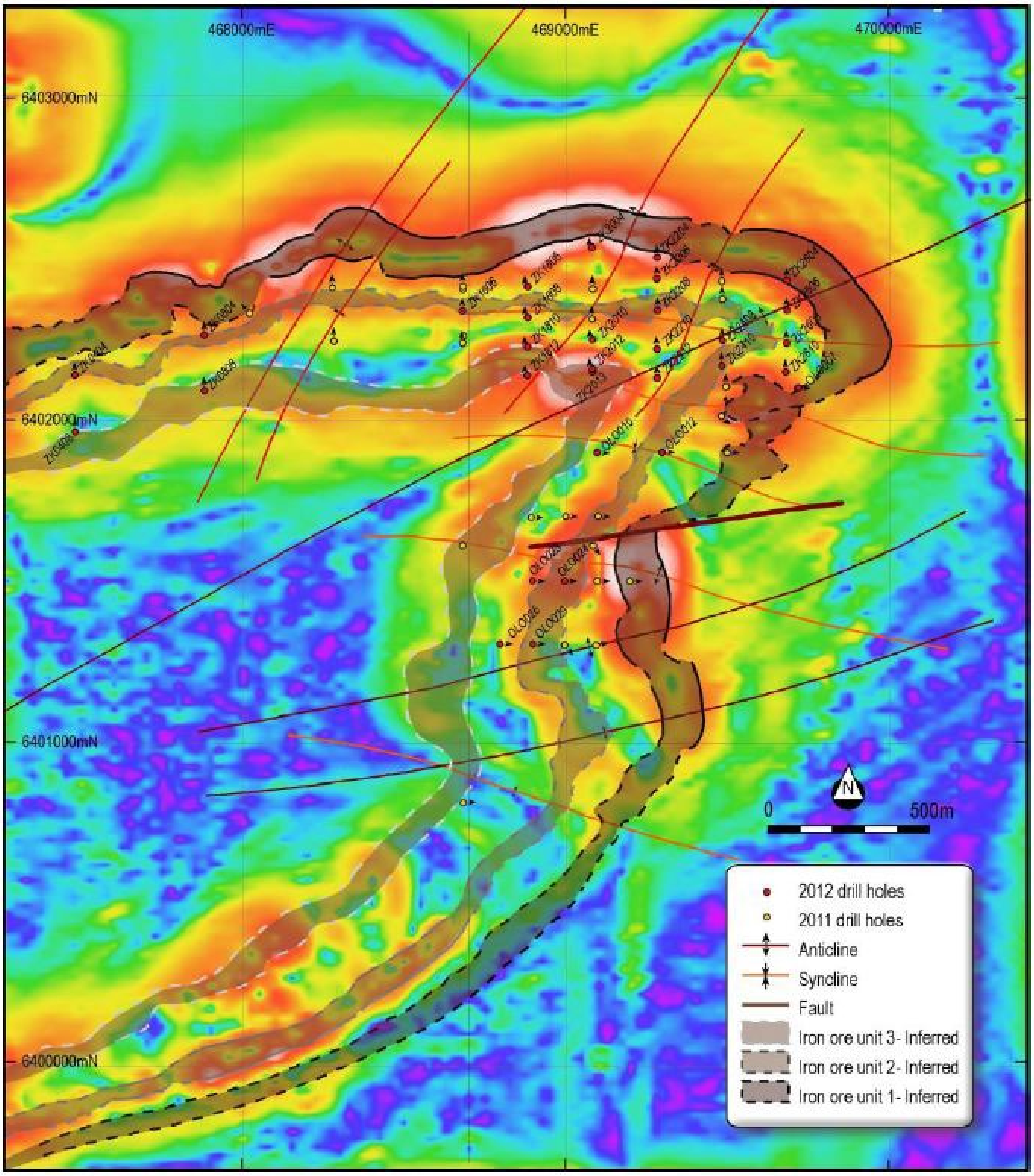


Figure 4:Ground magnetic survey (VRMI Horizontal Derivative) undertaken by Yukuang in 2011, with drillhole locations (from Avocet ASX release 29 August 2012).

The highly encouraging results, with wide intercepts with high Davis Tube Recoveries and concentrate Fe grades with low impurities were reported in a series of ASX releases (Avocet ASX releases dated 19 July 2012, 01 August 2012, 06 August 2012, 20 August 2012, 29 August 2012 and 10 September 2012) and are summarised in Table 2 below.

The positive results highlighted the extent of the iron rich sediments and the JV partners commissioned SRK Consulting Pty Ltd (SRK) to undertake a resource estimation in 2013 (discussed further below).

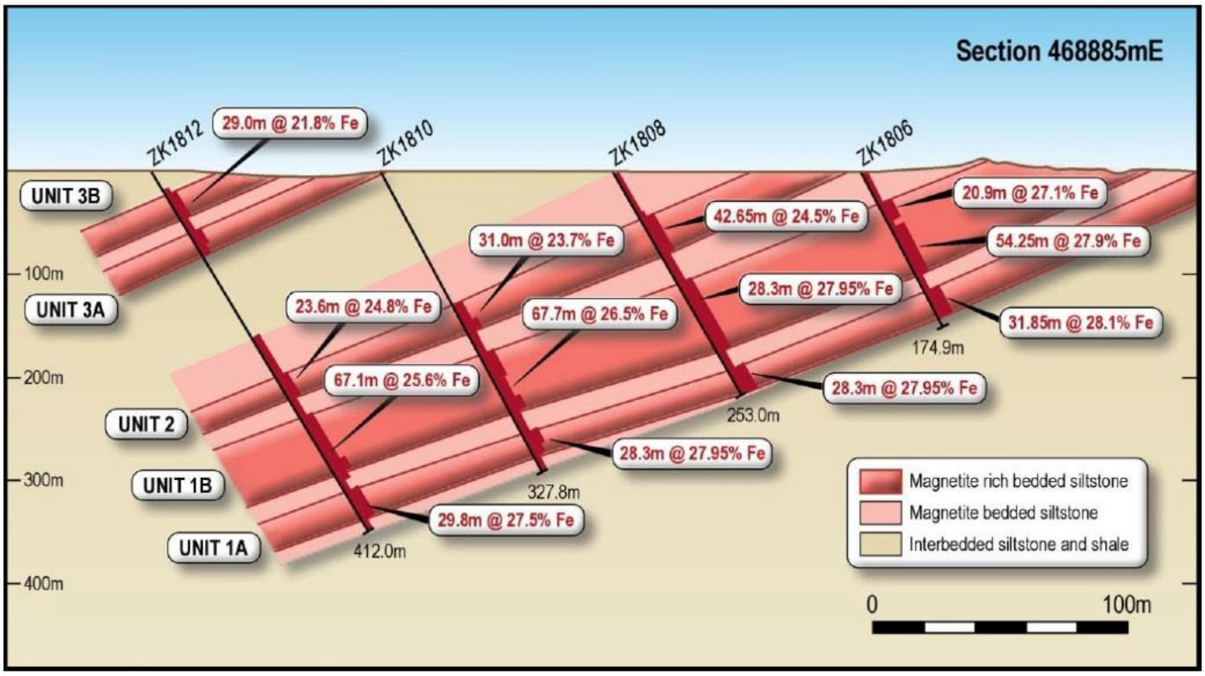


Figure 5: Section 468885mE, NE14 (from Avocet ASX release dated 10 Sept 2012)

BHID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	DTR %	Head Grade						Concentrate Grade				
					Fe%	SiO2%	Al2O3%	P%	S%	LOI%	Fe%	SiO2%	Al2O3%	P%	S%
OL0005	145	206.12	61.12	26.90	25.73	40.71	7.29	0.276	0.005	3.57	70.10	2.36	0.24	0.006	0.001
OL0005	221.3	253.6	32.3	23.42	22.97	40.38	8.02	0.210	0.003	5.84	70.12	2.51	0.19	0.004	0.000
OL0007	6	21	15	22.50	24.92	41.12	8.29	0.273	0.003	3.62	68.90	1.95	0.21	0.006	0.005
OL0007	108	229	121	30.58	24.96	37.44	6.50	0.243	0.024	4.18	66.23	3.21	0.23	0.007	0.002
OL0010	104	301.2	197.2	17.48	18.69	44.12	6.66	0.198	0.003	3.08	62.32	3.39	0.22	0.005	0.003
OL0010	323.6	471.6	148	23.78	20.12	45.04	8.42	0.204	0.082	4.78	69.42	3.14	0.27	0.006	0.003
OL0012	85	99	14	23.75	19.93	45.96	9.19	0.205	0.006	4.17	68.57	3.94	0.37	0.007	0.002
OL0012	186	263	77	27.92	22.84	42.97	8.03	0.225	0.025	3.77	69.68	2.74	0.35	0.006	0.002
OL0012	285	339.4	54.4	29.28	24.01	39.64	7.87	0.215	0.048	5.22	69.69	2.80	0.28	0.006	0.001
OL0012	401.4	483.8	82.4	38.42	31.10	31.73	4.79	0.287	0.128	3.99	66.05	2.81	0.42	0.012	0.016
OL0014	42.9	71.65	28.75	18.01	22.93	42.81	8.63	0.212	0.040	5.02	68.22	3.19	0.35	0.011	0.011
OL0014	161.55	189.8	28.25	37.85	33.52	34.87	5.57	0.246	0.059	3.35	69.12	3.50	0.31	0.013	0.009
OL0017	23	113	90	10.43	12.09	41.75	6.93	0.157	0.003	4.13	54.60	4.08	0.25	0.006	0.004
OL0017	166	214	48	12.37	14.73	49.65	7.51	0.175	0.011	4.00	63.97	4.37	0.26	0.005	0.003
OL0017	229	342	113	23.28	22.11	47.66	7.06	0.223	0.010	3.11	68.97	3.73	0.24	0.008	0.006
OL0018	70.2	217.5	147.3	22.68	20.76	48.43	7.43	0.209	0.020	3.40	67.95	4.94	0.32	0.005	0.007
OL0019	35.2	101.7	66.5	23.21	23.16	43.10	6.79	0.209	0.006	2.33	64.55	3.66	0.27	0.006	0.004
OL0023	87	115	28	28.07	24.66	45.01	7.64	0.212	0.008	2.44	69.41	3.26	0.30	0.010	0.003
OL0023	264.5	291.7	27.2	27.11	24.99	39.06	7.69	0.259	0.085	5.38	67.62	4.59	0.47	0.015	0.116
OL0023	313.5	342.5	29	42.79	35.94	33.86	4.79	0.228	0.043	2.75	68.19	4.24	0.38	0.019	0.011
OL0024	31	43	12	27.05	25.61	41.65	8.34	0.251	0.009	3.05	68.97	3.30	0.25	0.013	0.006
OL0024	126	146	20	19.12	18.35	47.07	8.94	0.178	0.116	4.90	68.50	4.31	0.47	0.009	0.013
OL0024	177	194	17	26.45	24.87	38.65	8.11	0.226	0.075	5.37	69.95	2.41	0.37	0.010	0.025
OL0024	211	240	29	36.88	31.45	36.29	5.74	0.241	0.042	3.27	69.61	2.78	0.35	0.014	0.006
OL0025	40.6	60.8	20.2	20.17	19.00	46.14	8.78	0.167	0.084	5.34	66.96	5.60	0.49	0.007	0.006
OL0025	95.6	146	50.4	27.57	25.09	37.79	6.73	0.228	0.063	4.65	65.97	3.40	0.38	0.008	0.013
OL0026	2	14	12	22.57	27.91	40.97	8.80	0.270	0.011	2.98	68.12	2.25	0.51	0.045	0.000
OL0026	29.8	84.2	54.4	22.67	30.59	35.94	5.66	0.235	0.025	4.01	65.68	4.25	0.45	0.029	0.003
OL0028	103	236.1	129.1	20.91	18.91	47.11	7.46	0.197	0.033	3.28	65.28	4.20	0.33	0.007	0.003
OL0028	300.8	322.25	21.45	17.07	16.72	48.60	9.34	0.176	0.127	4.68	65.97	6.98	0.64	0.016	0.074
OL0028	351.1	368.8	17.7	23.82	25.45	35.72	7.37	0.229	0.092	7.38	69.26	2.82	0.35	0.014	0.023
OL0028	387.7	416.2	28.5	38.43	32.64	27.10	3.74	0.256	0.054	2.64	58.40	4.05	0.23	0.026	0.011
OL0028	430.4	436.7	6.3	48.09	44.82	20.68	3.31	0.362	0.156	5.01	68.04	3.70	0.35	0.038	0.198
OL0029	81	110	29	24.84	23.49	45.23	7.69	0.230	0.005	2.91	68.46	3.82	0.27	0.007	0.000
OL0029	197	225	28	21.80	19.81	46.45	8.43	0.177	0.094	4.24	68.29	4.26	0.53	0.007	0.014
OL0029	279	492	213	33.69	29.45	35.23	5.68	0.295	0.054	2.31	65.14	3.15	0.28	0.017	0.037
OL0030	130.1	150	19.9	25.60	22.22	44.22	8.04	0.206	0.073	3.56	69.16	3.72	0.43	0.013	0.001
OL0030	178.5	231.75	53.25	29.62	28.26	34.46	5.53	0.263	0.141	4.57	65.95	2.80	0.26	0.017	0.033
OL0031	32.8	39.4	6.6	13.64	18.89	47.26	9.01	0.224	0.091	3.74	66.90	5.54	0.49	0.015	0.017
OL0031	95.5	154	58.5	35.22	30.18	25.29	3.55	0.239	0.068	2.40	54.65	3.67	0.28	0.025	0.015
ZK0404	101	139	38	30.27	32.99	33.58	4.94	0.261	0.042	4.37	70.46	1.71	0.12	0.005	0.002
ZK0408	123	285	162	19.11	20.79	44.87	7.54	0.213	0.024	4.61	68.76	2.93	0.21	0.004	0.003
ZK0804	49	59	10	14.73	20.93	45.73	8.76	0.191	0.036	3.79	68.83	3.08	0.26	0.006	0.005
ZK0804	78	125	47	24.66	26.16	40.21	6.73	0.271	0.013	4.26	69.66	2.91	0.19	0.007	0.004

BHID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	DTR %	Head Grade						Concentrate Grade				
					Fe%	SiO2%	Al2O3%	P%	S%	LOI%	Fe%	SiO2%	Al2O3%	P%	S%
ZK0808	89	101	12	19.95	21.59	48.63	7.21	0.273	0.003	2.96	70.10	1.66	0.17	0.006	0.003
ZK0808	139	363.1	224.1	18.79	20.96	44.35	7.22	0.221	0.013	4.62	68.06	2.87	0.23	0.005	0.006
ZK1204	47.7	53	5.3	16.72	45.22	24.96	4.37	0.393	0.004	1.98	68.99	0.85	0.31	0.027	0.005
ZK1204	72.5	151	75.5	21.94	26.50	37.44	6.47	0.250	0.002	4.10	66.58	2.81	0.22	0.004	0.004
ZK1208	109.5	122	12.5	22.64	24.19	47.01	6.26	0.243	0.001	2.62	69.58	2.35	0.16	0.005	0.003
ZK1208	131	209	73.2	17.56	20.15	43.51	6.93	0.201	0.048	3.49	65.58	2.77	0.15	0.004	0.002
ZK1208	219	239	20	21.65	19.91	30.79	5.75	0.183	0.008	2.53	52.91	2.37	0.18	0.005	0.003
ZK1208	254	351.4	97.4	22.69	25.15	40.93	7.41	0.229	0.010	4.45	69.21	3.36	0.27	0.007	0.003
ZK1603	86.5	192	105.5	17.94	22.76	39.38	7.42	0.222	0.003	4.73	66.47	2.86	0.25	0.004	0.001
ZK1603	210	285.5	75.5	33.02	26.58	38.43	6.62	0.200	0.032	5.21	67.43	5.45	0.53	0.007	0.002
ZK1604	86.8	152.6	65.8	20.60	21.54	36.75	6.77	0.192	0.044	4.85	62.37	2.85	0.25	0.006	0.001
ZK1605	134.5	181	46.5	16.56	22.26	47.45	6.93	0.233	0.006	3.12	69.62	2.90	0.24	0.002	0.002
ZK1605	199.23	237.6	38.37	15.94	20.62	49.34	7.01	0.204	0.003	3.61	70.02	2.68	0.19	0.001	0.001
ZK1605	246.2	272.9	26.7	19.40	23.65	44.19	6.39	0.203	0.003	1.82	66.52	2.40	0.16	0.001	0.001
ZK1605	365.3	374.63	9.33	20.10	20.43	36.68	7.03	0.199	0.004	2.38	59.89	2.32	0.31	0.008	0.000
ZK1605	388.5	411	22.5	17.38	18.98	46.72	9.18	0.165	0.004	4.85	70.57	1.83	0.22	0.004	0.002
ZK1605	476	489.5	13.5	11.54	15.05	34.73	6.50	0.145	0.006	6.80	57.27	2.01	0.13	0.003	0.003
ZK1606	99	220	121	20.70	23.51	41.76	7.90	0.219	0.033	4.70	70.04	2.29	0.23	0.007	0.003
ZK1608	106.6	180	73.4	15.68	20.71	42.85	6.17	0.215	0.002	2.75	63.01	2.48	0.15	0.004	0.005
ZK1608	195.5	325.7	130.2	22.01	22.77	41.77	7.83	0.214	0.018	4.86	68.98	2.92	0.27	0.005	0.004
ZK1611	108.2	259.7	151.5	21.46	17.99	51.77	7.82	0.492	0.140	2.29	66.90	6.09	0.49	0.017	0.004
ZK1611	293	398	105	18.96	17.35	53.34	7.96	0.289	0.018	3.04	67.97	5.06	0.29	0.008	0.005
ZK1611	412	460.7	48.7	12.98	14.39	44.99	6.32	0.201	0.042	3.86	58.71	4.00	0.35	0.007	0.005
ZK1619	76	94.8	18.8	18.17	16.76	54.16	8.33	0.295	0.085	2.41	67.40	5.81	0.33	0.007	0.003
ZK1619	119	395	276	16.62	16.75	50.93	8.02	0.187	0.012	4.24	66.54	5.99	0.36	0.006	0.005
ZK1619	413.6	453.3	39.7	19.58	17.89	47.12	9.41	0.166	0.102	4.56	68.35	4.37	0.39	0.005	0.006
ZK1806	48.3	163.4	115.1	21.71	24.79	38.42	7.22	0.224	0.061	4.44	67.30	2.44	0.26	0.006	0.005
ZK1808	65.9	102.35	36.45	16.55	22.00	35.78	5.54	0.210	0.002	2.10	57.13	2.09	0.19	0.006	0.003
ZK1808	121.35	253	131.65	22.73	25.04	40.94	7.42	0.215	0.013	4.31	70.22	2.13	0.26	0.006	0.003
ZK1810	148	185	37	17.51	22.21	46.21	7.17	0.216	0.007	4.07	70.51	2.14	0.21	0.006	0.001
ZK1810	197	319.55	122.55	22.03	24.46	40.91	7.42	0.227	0.019	4.73	70.06	2.44	0.21	0.004	0.002
ZK1812	41	61	20	15.16	19.54	52.59	7.66	0.439	0.022	1.83	68.24	3.13	0.34	0.015	0.003
ZK1812	69	98	29	15.40	21.85	49.20	6.30	0.328	0.015	3.54	69.28	2.26	0.18	0.007	0.002
ZK1812	192.25	399.2	206.95	18.78	21.25	42.91	7.45	0.205	0.016	4.42	66.67	3.54	0.26	0.006	0.004
ZK2004	5.3	35	29.7	13.94	24.29	44.73	7.86	0.279	0.004	2.99	69.02	1.77	0.23	0.006	0.001
ZK2004	44.5	74.1	29.6	31.38	27.73	36.90	6.43	0.205	0.060	5.54	68.90	3.43	0.33	0.008	0.019
ZK2006	35.4	126.2	90.8	20.08	24.67	40.67	7.52	0.234	0.002	4.70	70.22	1.98	0.21	0.004	0.000
ZK2006	134.3	167.2	32.9	28.74	25.36	35.68	6.47	0.197	0.070	4.75	64.46	3.59	0.37	0.009	0.003
ZK2008	29.5	103	73.5	10.99	17.32	39.11	6.12	0.181	0.004	3.22	56.42	2.13	0.16	0.002	0.005
ZK2008	116	238.45	122.45	21.67	23.93	41.20	7.50	0.220	0.018	4.87	69.79	2.52	0.25	0.004	0.007
ZK2010	64	85	21	9.90	20.16	49.47	7.24	0.252	0.001	3.40	69.85	2.28	0.24	0.002	0.001
ZK2010	97	124	27	15.22	20.89	46.67	7.53	0.225	0.002	4.19	69.96	2.84	0.26	0.003	0.001
ZK2010	134	154	20	16.05	21.59	45.59	7.94	0.198	0.004	4.33	70.38	2.26	0.25	0.003	0.003
ZK2010	167	202	35	20.39	24.58	41.67	7.54	0.214	0.003	4.21	70.73	1.64	0.20	0.001	0.003
ZK2010	223.6	292.3	68.7	23.57	24.58	40.22	7.26	0.212	0.039	5.25	68.74	3.65	0.33	0.007	0.011
ZK2012	134	164	30	12.92	19.15	50.15	7.41	0.225	0.002	3.64	70.27	2.48	0.27	0.003	0.004
ZK2012	171	228	57	15.64	19.77	46.80	7.62	0.208	0.007	4.00	68.84	2.39	0.26	0.003	0.004
ZK2012	244.2	256	11.8	26.27	27.48	39.97	6.58	0.249	0.002	3.52	70.95	1.56	0.15	0.004	0.000
ZK2013	10	24	14	16.06	20.90	51.63	6.61	0.340	0.033	2.61	67.95	3.58	0.22	0.012	0.005
ZK2013	157	251	94	15.11	20.70	47.82	7.36	0.241	0.004	4.02	69.80	2.92	0.22	0.006	0.003
ZK2013	264	408	144	19.90	22.77	42.05	7.82	0.218	0.016	5.00	69.73	2.91	0.26	0.005	0.001
ZK2204	41	77	36	25.80	26.49	39.67	7.26	0.195	0.055	4.56	69.06	3.05	0.37	0.006	0.007
ZK2206	30	60	30	12.66	22.42	47.25	8.89	0.268	0.002	2.59	69.73	1.23	0.21	0.006	0.000
ZK2206	74	139	65	24.68	24.10	41.34	7.29	0.207	0.028	5.27	69.33	3.06	0.32	0.004	0.001
ZK2208	85	138	53	19.06	23.68	41.72	7.69	0.229	0.005	4.70	70.32	2.12	0.25	0.003	0.002
ZK2208	156	220	64	27.38	24.84	39.90	7.11	0.197	0.046	5.39	69.88	2.68	0.26	0.002	0.004
ZK2210	52	71	19	11.28	20.64	49.76	7.12	0.249	0.005	3.22	69.38	2.43	0.17	0.003	0.002
ZK2210	84	147	63	18.36	21.49	46.20	6.62	0.203	0.003	3.30	67.63	2.60	0.19	0.004	0.002
ZK2210	178	229	51	19.12	23.00	42.48	7.88	0.218	0.002	4.65	69.82	2.50	0.27	0.004	0.002
ZK2210	240.65	300.4	59.75	25.36	23.02	42.03	7.57	0.195	0.013	5.18	68.90	3.88	0.27	0.006	0.004
ZK2212	122	153	31	14.73	21.37	48.25	6.98	0.270	0.004	3.29	70.06	2.36	0.22	0.005	0.002
ZK2212	167	245	78	18.19	21.86	46.83	7.16	0.210	0.005	3.93	70.20	2.33	0.18	0.005	0.002
ZK2212	275	401	126	22.36	22.68	41.22	7.61	0.203	0.013	5.00	68.19	3.18	0.28	0.005	0.003
ZK2404	94	139.7	45.7	28.67	26.76	39.03	6.72	0.193	0.115	4.75	69.97	2.70	0.24	0.005	0.009
ZK2406	80.9	123.1	42.2	12.81	21.64	37.94	7.19	0.213	0.002	4.16	62.80	1.70	0.23	0.007	0.006
ZK2406	150.25	230.4	80.15	24.27	21.75	42.71	7.88	0.182	0.076	5.61	68.64	4.06	0.33	0.007	0.009
ZK2407	89.1	134.2	45.1	25.89	21.22	44.35	8.30	0.213	0.035	3.78	68.31	4.35	0.43	0.008	0.010
ZK2407	142.1	172	29.9	23.53	20.19	43.31	8.52	0.196	0.088	5.60	68.02	4.69	0.37	0.007	0.007
ZK2407	214.1	235.3	21.2	36.97	31.36	31.81	4.48	0.265	0.071	3.37	63.15	3.52	0.34	0.011	0.006
ZK2408	87	110	23	23.16	24.71	43.87	7.28	0.207	0.003	3.51	70.42	1.82	0.17	0.004	0.003
ZK2408	135	189	54	19.89	21.88	42.88	8.06	0.213	0.006	5.16	70.76	1.64	0.20	0.002	0.006
ZK2408	218	292	74	23.82	21.91	42.91	7.90	0.189	0.034	5.51	70.61	1.90	0.17	0.002	0.008
ZK2410	40	52	12	13.41	23.18	43.03	7.00	0.248	0.003	4.92	70.04	1.60	0.22	0.002	0.004
ZK2410	109	170	61	17.14	19.96	41.21	6.28	0.205	0.002	3.28	62.02	2.28	0.20	0.002	0.004
ZK2410	205	274	69	19.81	22.16	43.06	8.28	0.210	0.009	4.83	69.92	2.58	0.29	0.004	0.005
ZK2410	302.8	388.7	85.9	23.32	21.80	42.42	7.65	0.193	0.017	5.97	69.35	3.39	0.21	0.003	0.000

BHID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	DTR %	Head Grade						Concentrate Grade				
					Fe%	SiO2%	Al2O3%	P%	S%	LOI%	Fe%	SiO2%	Al2O3%	P%	S%
ZK2604	64	101	37	14.44	22.61	33.41	5.82	0.174	0.051	4.00	57.89	1.95	0.25	0.008	0.001
ZK2606	89	175	86	23.39	22.70	41.52	7.30	0.189	0.057	5.43	68.83	2.78	0.27	0.006	0.003
ZK2608	73	81	8	14.76	23.83	41.76	8.31	0.223	0.002	4.45	69.73	1.46	0.20	0.005	0.001
ZK2608	90	144	54	17.93	21.58	43.10	8.61	0.208	0.008	5.09	70.48	1.74	0.18	0.005	0.001
ZK2608	162	250	88	24.80	22.05	42.54	7.67	0.192	0.031	5.63	70.07	2.61	0.23	0.005	0.002
ZK2610	67	107	40	18.46	22.54	43.85	8.16	0.211	0.003	4.00	69.93	2.24	0.19	0.003	0.009
ZK2610	120	176	56	21.50	22.62	42.17	8.19	0.201	0.004	5.17	69.32	3.21	0.24	0.005	0.002
ZK2610	220	311.9	91.9	25.31	21.82	43.05	7.77	0.177	0.022	5.40	69.22	3.45	0.28	0.006	0.003
ZKE0800	42	61	19	18.69	17.95	47.65	8.99	0.174	0.075	4.89	66.29	6.40	0.46	0.014	0.006
ZKE0800	93.7	112.23	18.53	26.31	26.36	38.68	7.77	0.234	0.039	4.73	67.34	4.63	0.47	0.014	0.013
ZKE0800	124.5	168.6	44.1	42.22	34.59	33.01	4.84	0.258	0.039	3.35	67.94	4.16	0.39	0.025	0.040
ZKN0800	44.3	48.2	3.9	46.95	48.07	19.65	4.68	0.343	0.006	0.74	69.49	1.24	0.25	0.016	0.003
ZKN0800	70	153.4	83.4	24.83	23.40	43.36	7.43	0.209	0.014	4.50	69.13	3.53	0.25	0.006	0.003

Table 2: Assay Results for all Yukuang drilling 2011-2012.

Helix Resources Exploration:

Helix Resources commenced its exploration program in 2011 with an 11 hole RC drilling program (1,534m) to test the potential for the Braemar Iron Formation to host economic magnetite mineralisation, all within the area now covered by EL 6115. Drilling was undertaken at wide spacings across an area of strong magnetic anomalies, now known as anomalies NE1, NE2 and NE3 (Figure 3). The drilling confirmed that the magnetitic anomalies show a strong correlation with the total iron content of the rocks. The results were released in an ASX Release dated 15 August 2011.

This work was followed up with a magnetic inversion modelling study of airborne magnetic data, which delineated five target areas, now named NE1, NE2, NE3 (Figure 3), NE12 and NE13 (Figure 2), for follow up drilling in 2012-2013.

Drilling across the five target areas was undertaken by Coughlan Drilling Pty Ltd between December 2012 and March 2013. The program consisted of 40 RC holes ranging from 100m to 300m depth for a total of 8,370m, and 6 pre-collared diamond holes for 1,834m (maximum depth of 498.7m). Drillholes were surveyed with a downhole gyroscopic tool and collars were picked up by DGPS. After geological logging the holes were sampled on the basis of magnetic susceptibility. Selected samples were submitted to ALS and Ultratrace Laboratories for analysis using a laboratory magnetic susceptibility unit (equivalent of “Satmagan”) and DTR analytical methods. DTR concentrates were subsequently submitted for XRF analysis by Lodestone. Results are summarised in Table 3 below.

Area NE1 returned reasonable results (Table 3) with wide zones of between 8m and 112m averaging 13.5 % DTR. The geological structure of this area has yet to be determined. Modelling of the regional aeromagnetics suggests steeply dipping stratigraphy which may significantly reduce the true thickness of the mineralisation (Figure 6).

Drilling at NE2 generally failed to intersect significant magnetite mineralisation (Table 3) possibly due to an incorrect geological interpretation. Further analysis of the data is required.

Good results were achieved from NE3, NE12 and NE13 (Table 3) with good DTR grades and sufficient geological understanding to allow for consistent interpretation (Figures 7 to 9 and Figures 11 and 12) and subsequently 3D geological modelling.

Following the final acquisition of the project from Helix, Lodestone commissioned H & S Consultants Pty Ltd to undertake resource estimations based on the Helix drilling in 2016 (discussed further below).

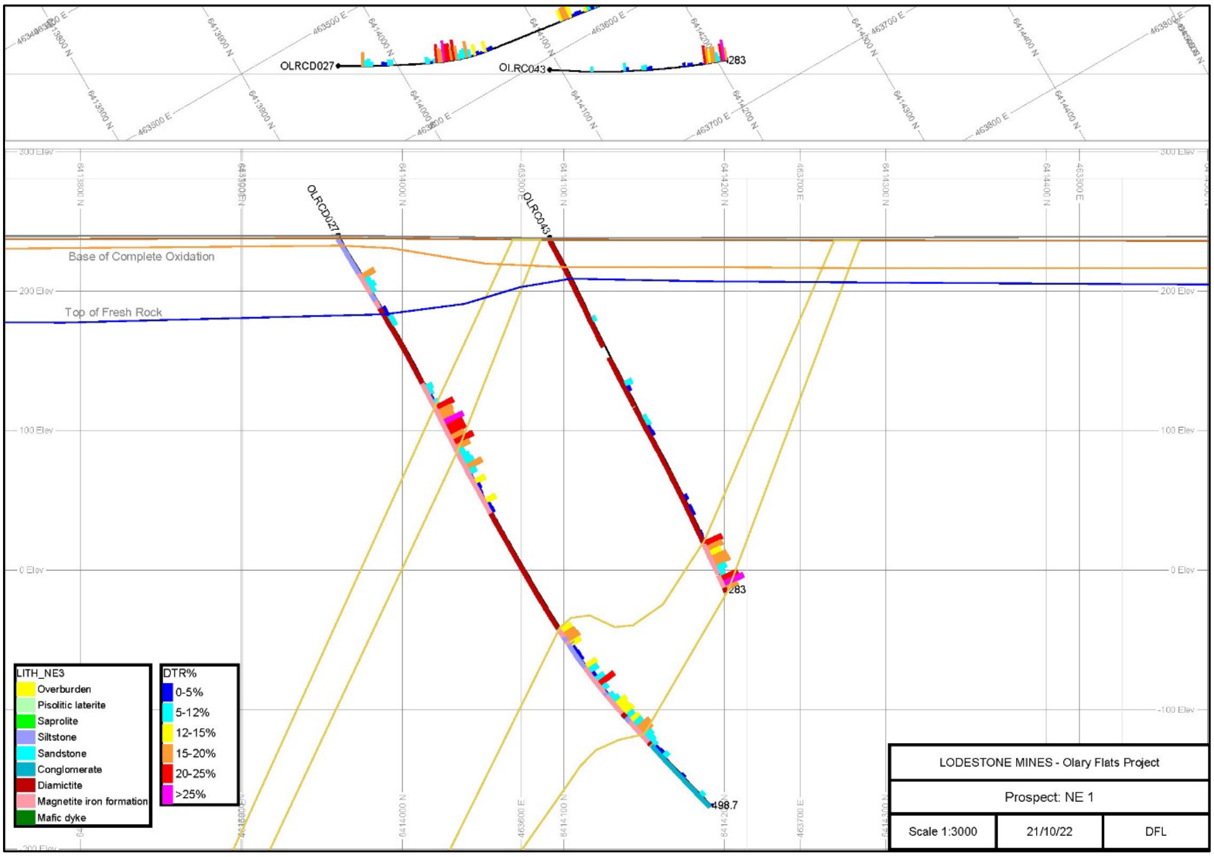


Figure 6:Example drill section through prospect NE1 (refer to Figure 3 for setting).

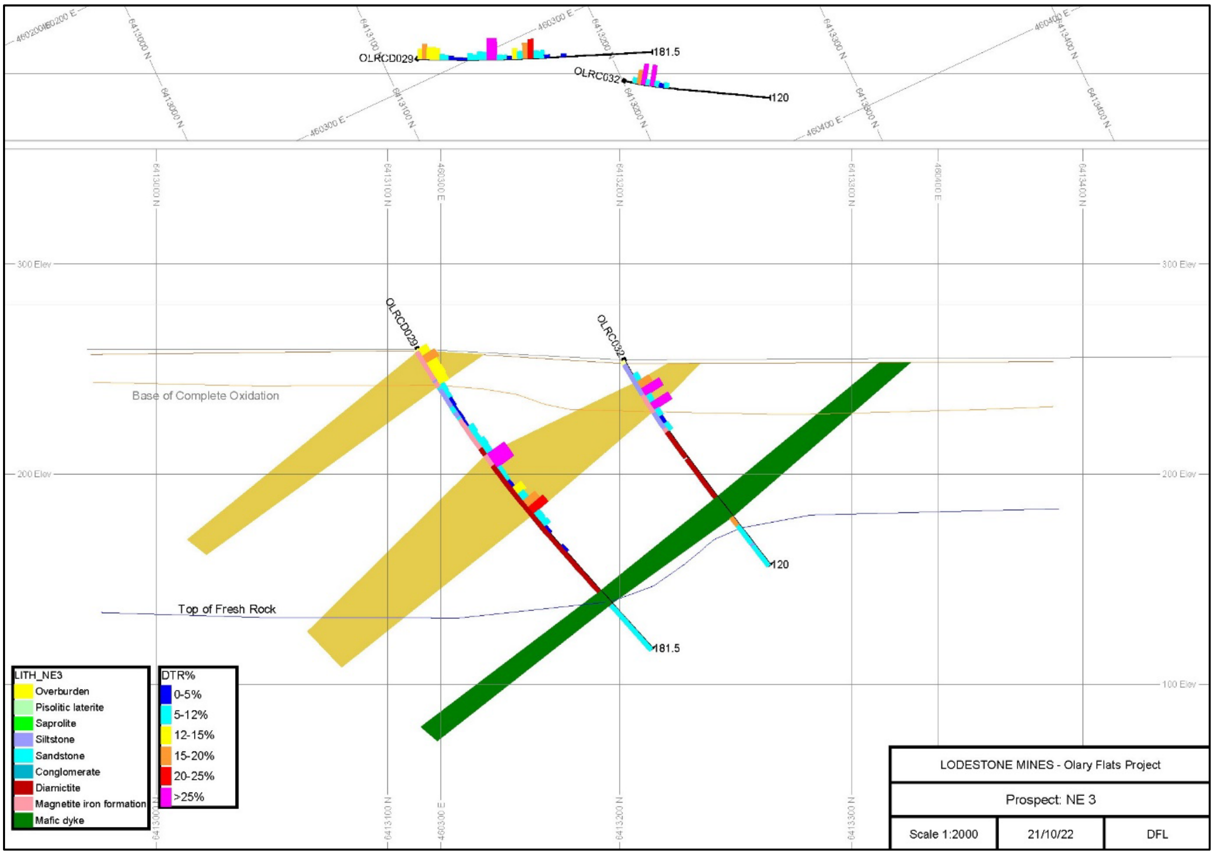


Figure 7: Section through prospect NE3 showing modelled mineralisation (yellow shading).

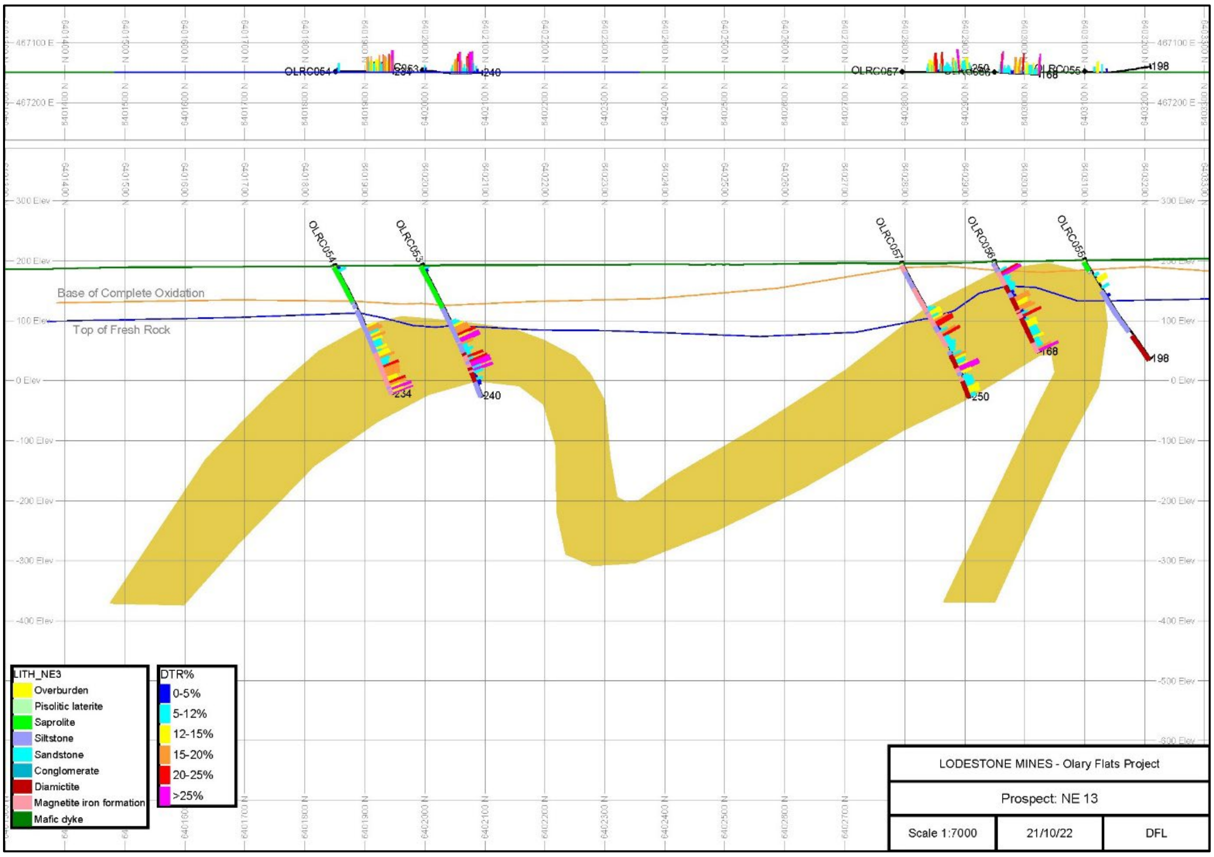


Figure 8: Section 467150E through NE13 prospect showing modelled mineralisation (yellow shading).

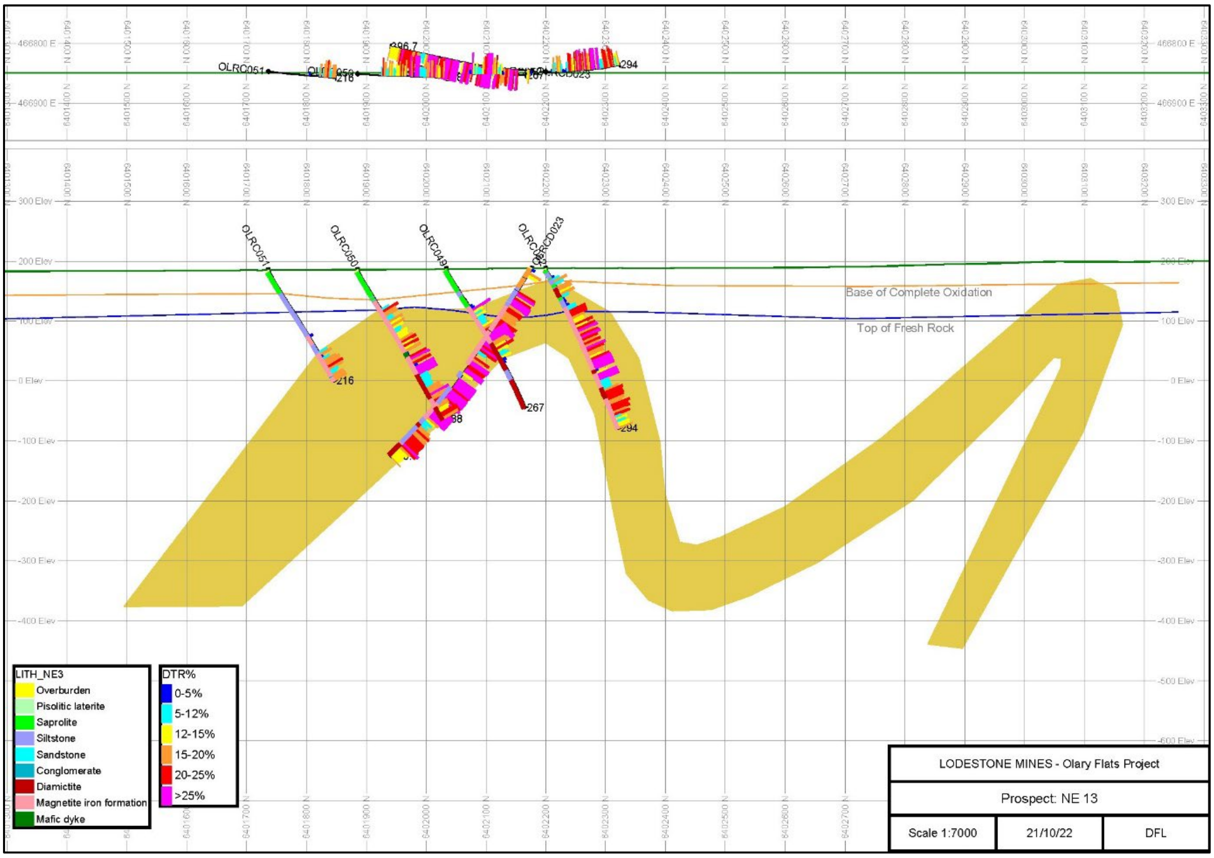


Figure 9: Section 466850E through NE13 prospect showing modelled mineralisation (yellow shading).

Target	Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	DTR (%)	Total Fe (%)	Comment
NE1	OLRC002	12	20	8	*	20.8	
	and	104	120	16	*	41.6	
	OLRC003	52	88	36	*	33.2	
	OLRC004	0	124	124	*	31.2	
	OLRC005	4	144	140	*	29.8	
	OLRC006	84	108	24	*	34.7	
	OLRC007	108	128	20	*	34.8	
	OLRC008				*		missed target
	OLRCD027	140	192	52	17.8	-	
	and	326	342	16	14.7	-	
	and	358	430	72	11.4	-	
	OLRC035	200	240	40	10.4	-	
	OLRC036	64	104	40	10.9	-	
	OLRC037	104	132	28	12.1	-	
	and	164	224	60	13.8	-	
	OLRC038				-	-	no significant results
	OLRCD039	28	56	28	9.3	-	
	and	88	132	44	18.3	-	
	OLRC040	20	68	48	13.8	-	
	and	84	92	8	26.0	-	
	OLRC041	116	228	112	11.3	-	
	OLRC042	236	294	58	13.8	-	eoh
	OLRC043	244	283	39	17.7	-	eoh
	OLRC044	32	68	36	15.1	-	
	and	252	268	16	12.3	-	
NE2	OLRC009	0	20	20	*	30.3	
	and	56	116	60	*	23.4	
	OLRC010	68	80	12	*	31.5	
	and	104	150	46	*	26	
	OLRC011	16	36	20	*	20.6	
	and	120	132	12	*	35	
	OLRCD028				-	-	low mag susc, not assayed
	OLRC045				-	-	low mag susc, not assayed
	OLRC046	96	102	6	14.6	-	eoh
	OLRC047	104	120	16	12.9	-	eoh
	OLRC048				-	-	no significant results
NE3	OLRC001	64	76	12	*	33.2	
	and	96	108	12	*	33.2	
	OLRCD029	0	20	20	14.4	-	
	and	52	104	52	15.7	-	
	OLRC030	0	44	44	16.7	-	
	OLRC031	40	84	44	15.3	-	
	OLRC032	12	28	16	19.3	-	
	OLRC033	32	100	68	13.2	-	
	OLRC034	48	132	84	14	-	
NE13	OLRCD023	8	16	8	14.6	-	
	and	44	396.7	352.7	23.5	-	eoh
	OLRC049	80	176	96	18.3	-	
	OLRC050	76	288	212	16.7	-	eoh
	OLRC051	160	216	56	14.1	-	eoh
	OLRC052	20	294	274	18.4	-	eoh
	OLRC053	112	200	88	17.4	-	
	OLRC054	112	234	122	15.6	-	eoh
	OLRC055	36	44	8	12.9	-	
	OLRC056	16	28	12	20.6	-	
	and	68	168	100	13	-	eoh
	OLRC057	88	156	68	12.3	-	
	and	172	244	72	13.2	-	
NE12	OLRC012				-	-	missed target
	OLRC013				-	-	missed target
	OLRC014	60	200	140	23.9	-	
	OLRC015	4	156	152	19.2	-	
	OLRC016	0	116	116	18.8	-	
	OLRC017	28	72	44	9.9	-	
	OLRC018	20	140	120	26	-	
	OLRCD019	4	48	44	13.4	-	
	and	68	252.6	184.6	43.7	-	eoh
	OLRC020	12	108	96	24.2	-	
	OLRC021	60	132	72	19.3	-	
	OLRC022	188	200	12	44.5	-	eoh
	OLRC024	44	100	56	20.3	21.2	
	and	120	200	80	17.7	18.5	
	OLRC025				-	-	missed target
	OLRC026				-	-	missed target

Notes: * denotes 2011 first round of drilling, no DTR measurements undertaken;
results as reported in Helix Resources ASX release 15 August 2011;
assays from 4m spear samples, at Ultratrace Perth (crushing, splitting and fusion XRF analysis);
intercepts reported from 4m composites with grades >15% Fe, no internal dilution.
All 2012-2013 results reported from 4m composites at 10% DTR cut-off.

Table 3: Assay Results for all Helix Resources drilling 2011-2013

Lodestone Mines Exploration:

Following its purchase of the Olary Magnetite Project from Helix Resources, Lodestone commissioned H&SC in 2016 to undertake resource estimations based upon the results of the 2011-2013 drilling programs (discussed further below).

Lodestone then planned a program of exploration/resource infill drilling at the NE12 and NE13 prospects. Drilling commenced in 2019 and was eventually confined only to the NE12 area. A total of 10 diamond and RC holes were drilled for 2,253m, ranging from 75.5m to 332.3m total length (Table 1, Figure 2). Two of the holes were abandoned due to drilling difficulties.

Drilling was carried out by Boart Longyear using a KWL 700 drill rig from May to September 2019. Drillhole collars were picked up by DGPS and were predominantly surveyed with a downhole gyroscopic tool and also included magnetic susceptibility, density, gamma and calliper logs.

Individual 1m RC samples were collected and composited to 4m intervals. Diamond core was logged on site. Sampling intervals were selected on the basis of logged lithology and averaged magnetic susceptibility values over a 4m interval. Core sampled by Lodestone was first delivered to Boart Longyear in Adelaide for testing using its Truscan technology. The core was then forwarded to Bureau Veritas laboratories in Adelaide where it was cut as 4m long quarter core samples for analysis.

Lodestone recorded sample weights for its RC drilling which indicated very good recovery for the mineralised zone. Lodestone recorded an average diamond core recovery of 97.2% for the mineralised zone.

Samples were crushed, pulverised and split at Bureau Veritas laboratories in Adelaide, followed by DTR determination and XRF analysis for head grades and concentrate grades.

The 2019 drilling resulted in section spacings at NE12 ranging from 200m to 400m, with collars spaced at approximately 100m to 200m on each section. Significant results for all of the NE12 drilling are summarised in Table 4.

					Concentrate Grade						Head Grade					
Hole ID	From	To	Length	DTR%	Fe%	SiO2%	Al2O3%	P%	S%	LOI%	Fe%	SiO2%	Al2O3%	P%	S%	LOI%
OLRC012	No significant assays															
OLRC013	Not assayed															
OLRC014	52	200	148	22.93	70.05	1.34	0.24	0.006	0.059	-3.40	incomplete assay data					
OLRC015	0	160	160	18.57	69.78	2.39	0.21	0.005	0.017	-2.95	incomplete assay data					
OLRC016	0	128	128	17.60	69.11	3.01	0.34	0.005	0.037	-2.86	incomplete assay data					
OLRC017	24	88	64	8.69	68.03	3.89	0.58	0.006	0.014	-2.62	incomplete assay data					
OLRC018	0	148	148	22.13	69.65	2.25	0.20	0.009	0.004	-2.54	incomplete assay data					
OLRCD019	0	252.6	252.6	35.55	69.99	2.36	0.21	0.010	0.002	-3.13	incomplete assay data					
OLRC020	12	108	96	24.23	69.65	2.43	0.26	0.011	0.001	-2.69	incomplete assay data					
OLRC021	56	136	80	18.07	69.03	2.99	0.23	0.006	0.001	-2.36	incomplete assay data					
OLRC022	188	200	12	44.50	71.32	0.91	0.11	0.002	0.001	-3.27	incomplete assay data					
OLRC024	44	100	56	20.30	70.13	1.71	0.27	0.007	0.003	-2.88	21.25	46.69	7.51	0.178	0.146	4.95
and	120	200	80	17.70	70.72	1.45	0.28	0.003	0.012	-3.50	18.50	48.15	8.40	0.149	0.111	5.47
OLRC025	Not assayed															
OLRC026	Not assayed															
OLD19005	27.3	150	122.7	22.05	68.77	3.25	0.36	0.014	0.036	-2.75	22.45	45.89	7.28	0.218	0.136	4.13
OLC19006	30	210	180	15.71	68.96	3.49	0.44	0.011	0.058	-3.35	16.22	50.07	8.03	0.139	0.138	5.52
OLC19011	0	112	112	28.37	69.58	1.90	0.37	0.019	0.018	-2.64	31.11	34.71	5.43	0.271	0.111	4.61
OLC19013	Not assayed															
OLD19013B	0	171.6	171.6	19.84	69.26	3.03	0.26	0.010	0.011	-3.16	22.94	43.25	6.89	0.21	0.029	5.17
OLC19018	Not assayed															
OLD19026	Not assayed															
OLC19028	132	256	124	25.68	70.13	2.49	0.27	0.008	0.015	-3.31	24.57	42.80	6.34	0.172	0.049	4.85
OLC19029	60	195	135	24.41	70.29	1.83	0.20	0.006	0.013	-3.39	22.97	44.51	7.19	0.215	0.060	4.28
OLD19030	84	325.6	241.6	21.25	68.91	3.53	0.35	0.013	0.007	-3.20	19.26	47.62	7.91	0.208	0.042	4.38

Table 4: Summary Intersections, NE12

In 2017 Lodestone undertook detailed ground magnetic surveys over the NE12 and NE13 areas, and also over adjacent high intensity magnetic anomalies names NE10, NE11 and NE15 (Figure 10), none of which have had any drilling or other exploration activity to date.

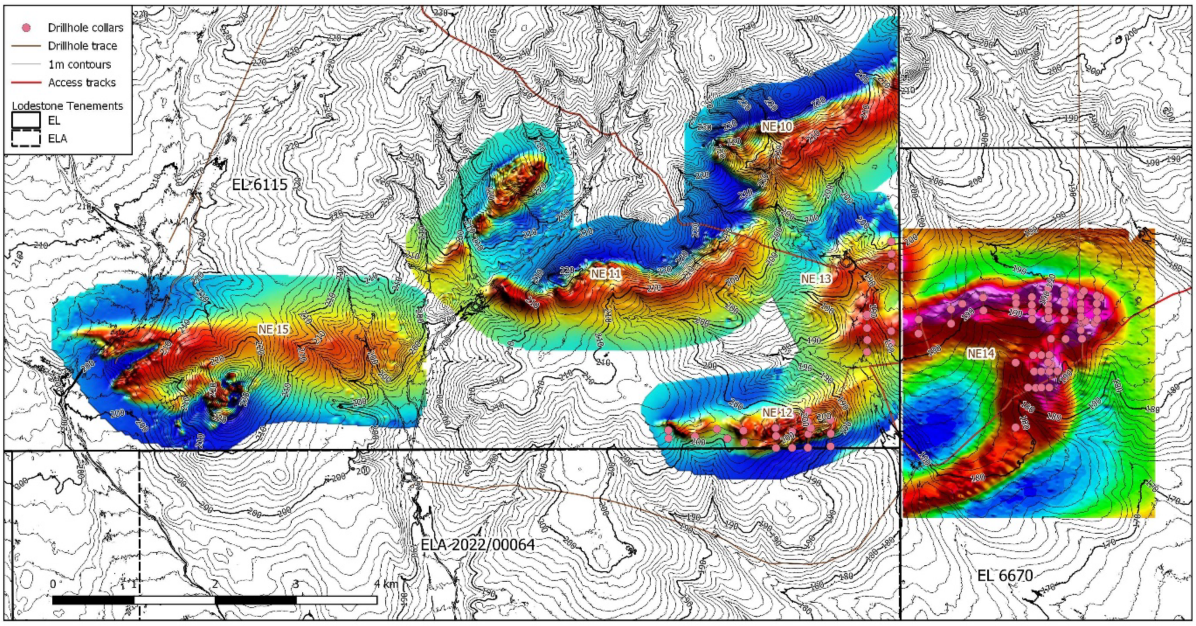


Figure 10: Ground Magnetics RTP Images

Drilling and ground magnetics at NE12 show that the geology comprises a tightly folded anticline with a roughly sub-horizontal E-W striking hinge line. The southern limb dips sub-vertically whilst the northern limb dips at a moderate to steep angle to the north (Figures 11 and 12). The mineralised fold hinge is exposed at surface. The western end is separated from the main eastern body of mineralisation by a cross cutting, steep dipping, NW striking fault with dextral movement. The eastern end is terminated at another inferred NW trending fault, displacing the mineralisation from that at NE13 (Figure 13).

Weathering typically extends to approximately 60-80m depth from surface, significantly modifying the ore mineralogy by oxidation of magnetite to hematite and maghemite. However there appears to be sufficient magnetism to return significant DTR results within the oxidised zone to the surface.

In March 2021 H&SC completed an updated Mineral Resource Estimate for NE12, incorporating the new drilling data and interpretation of the ground magnetics data.

In late 2021 Lodestone commissioned D&J Larsen Consulting Pty Ltd (D&JL) to undertake a further update to the Mineral Resource Estimate for NE12, following a review of the geological interpretation of the deposit (discussed further below).

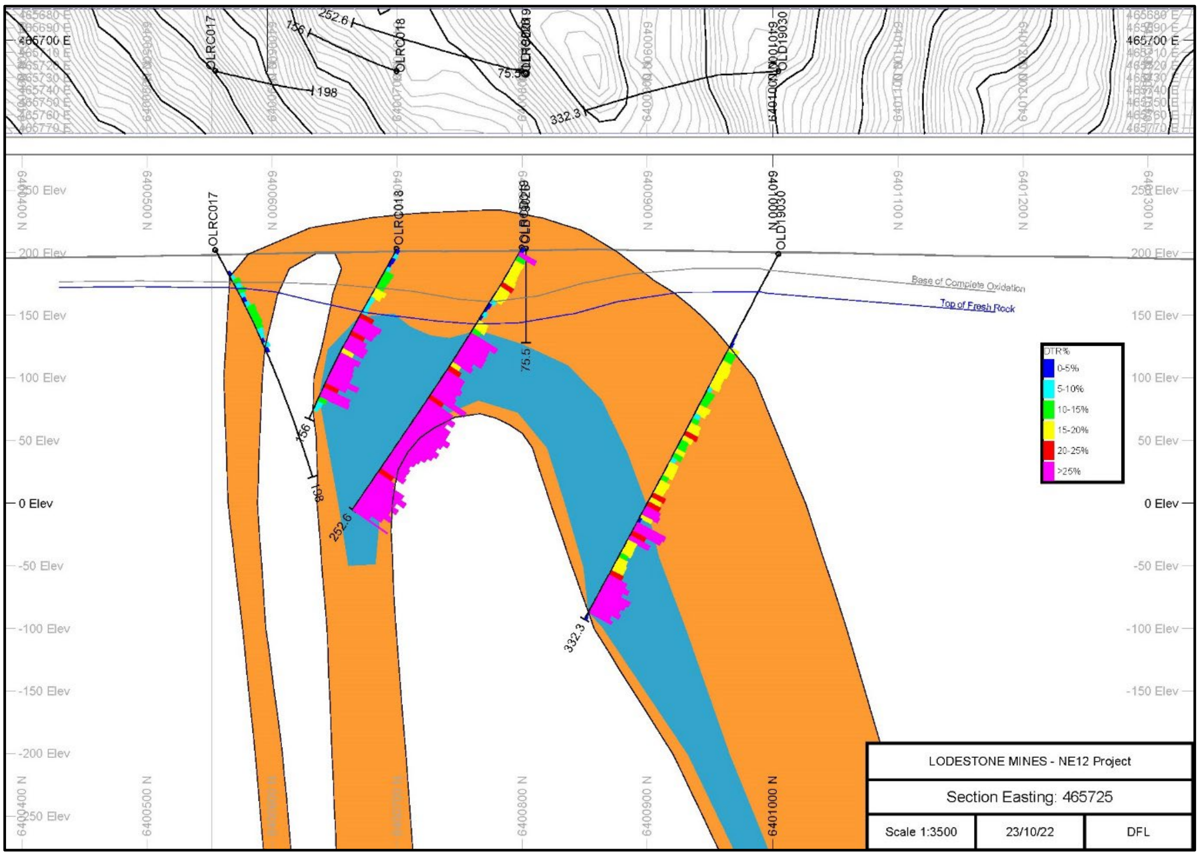


Figure 11: Section 465725E through NE12 prospect, showing modelled mineralisation (orange shading) and high grade sub-unit (blue shading).

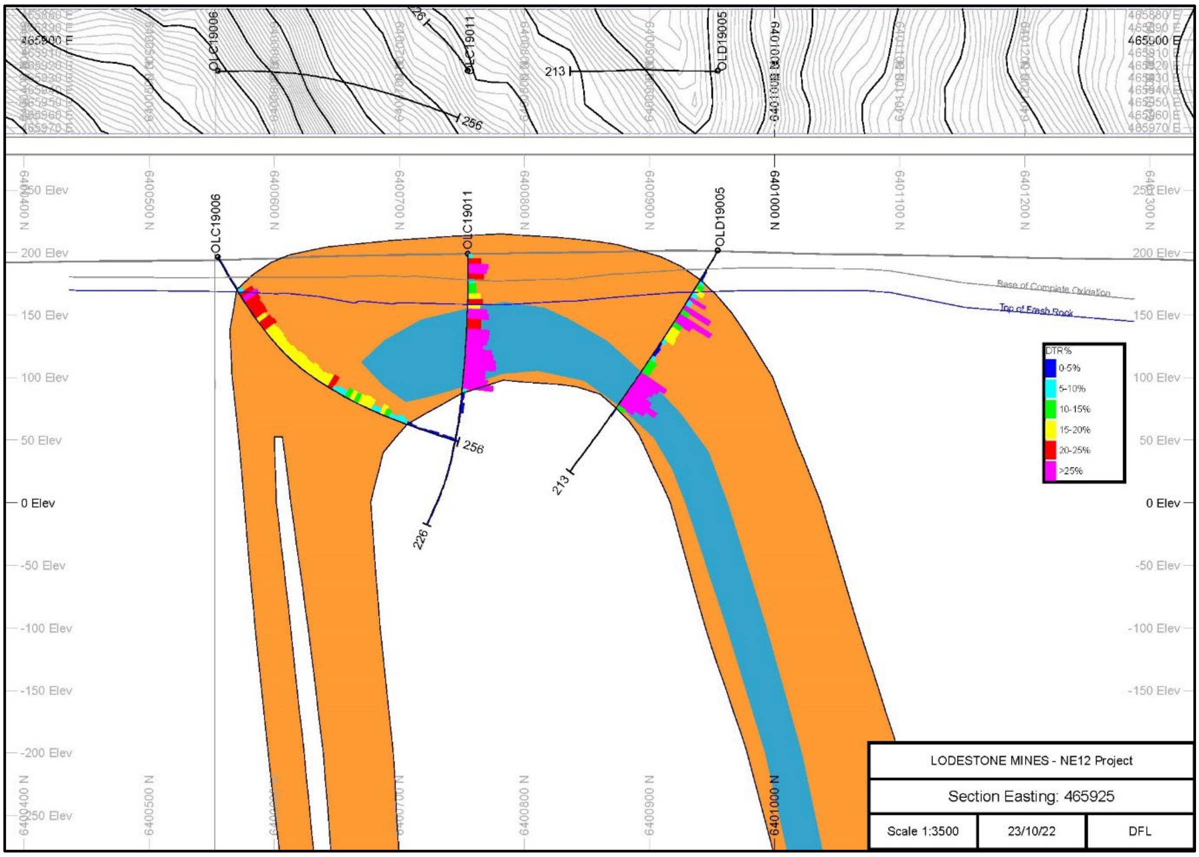


Figure 12: Section 465925E through NE12 prospect, showing modelled mineralisation (orange shading) and high-grade sub-unit (blue shading).

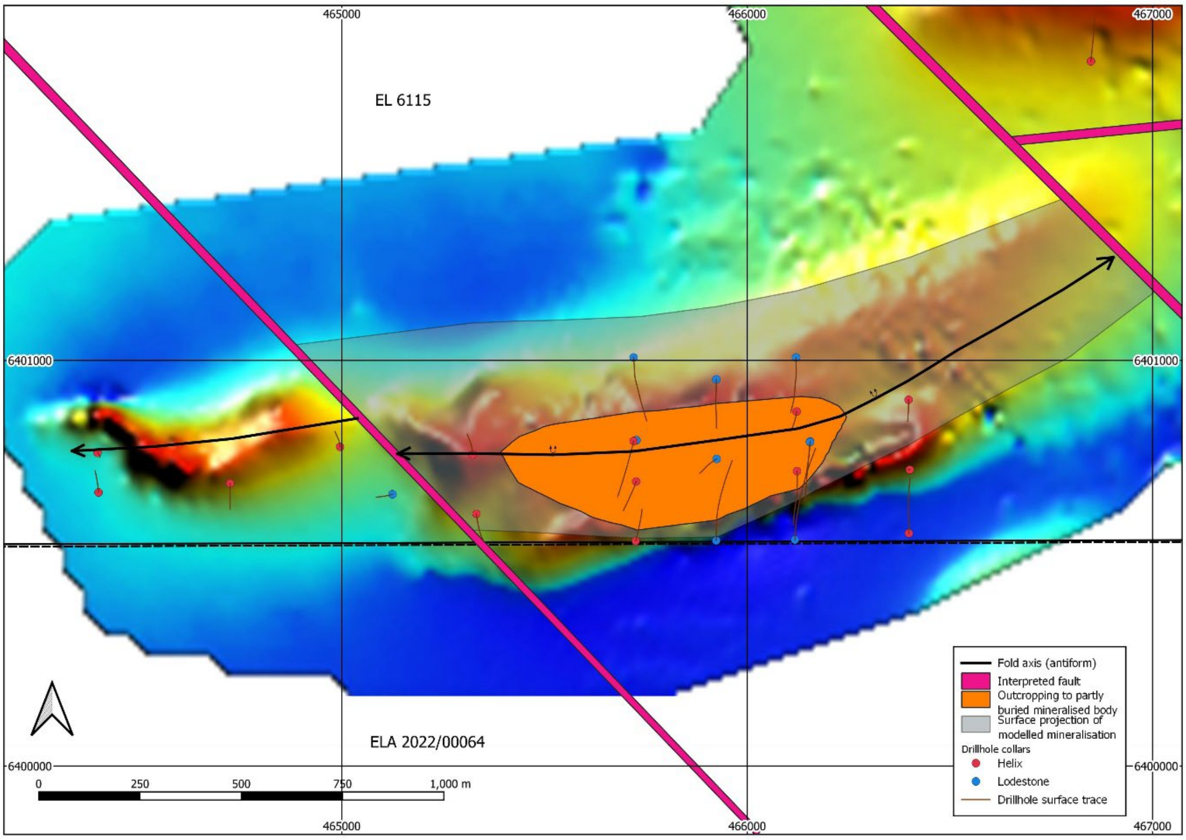


Figure 13: NE12 surface projection of mineralisation and structure superimposed on ground magnetics RTP image.

<u>Resource Estimations - Introduction:</u>

In 2013 SRK Consulting Pty Ltd (SRK) prepared a Mineral Resource estimate for Yukuang Australia Resources Pty Ltd for the Olary Creek Project (NE14), which was published on SEDAR in a NI43-101 Technical Report on 6 March 2014 and simultaneously announced as a TSXV release by Lion One Metals (who had effectively taken over the previous JV partner Avocet Resources). SRK also prepared a draft Independent Qualified Person's Report for a proposed listing on the Singapore Stock Exchange, prepared in accordance with JORC 2012. That report was not finalised nor released publicly.

A resource estimate for the NE12, NE13 and NE3 prospects was prepared for Lodestone Mines by H&SC in 2016. The NE12 resource estimate was updated in March 2021 by H&SC with the addition of the drilling undertaken by Lodestone in 2019, and again updated by D&JL in December 2021 following minor updates to the geological interpretation. None of these resource estimates have been publicly released until now.

<u>NE14 Resource Estimate 2013-2014:</u>

SRK Consulting (SRK) was commissioned in 2013 by Yukuang Australia (WA) Resources Pty Ltd to undertake a Mineral Resource Estimate for the Olary Creek Iron Ore Project (NE14). The mineral resource model prepared by SRK was based on the 55 diamond and RC holes drilled by Yukuang between July 2011 and August 2012. The Mineral Resource Statement was initially prepared in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators National Instrument 43-101.

Leapfrog software was used to create a 3D model of the mineralisation (Figure 14). Using the lithological logs, structural logging, downhole magnetic susceptibility measurements and assay results, the contacts of each ore unit were interpreted on sections spaced either 200m or 400m apart.

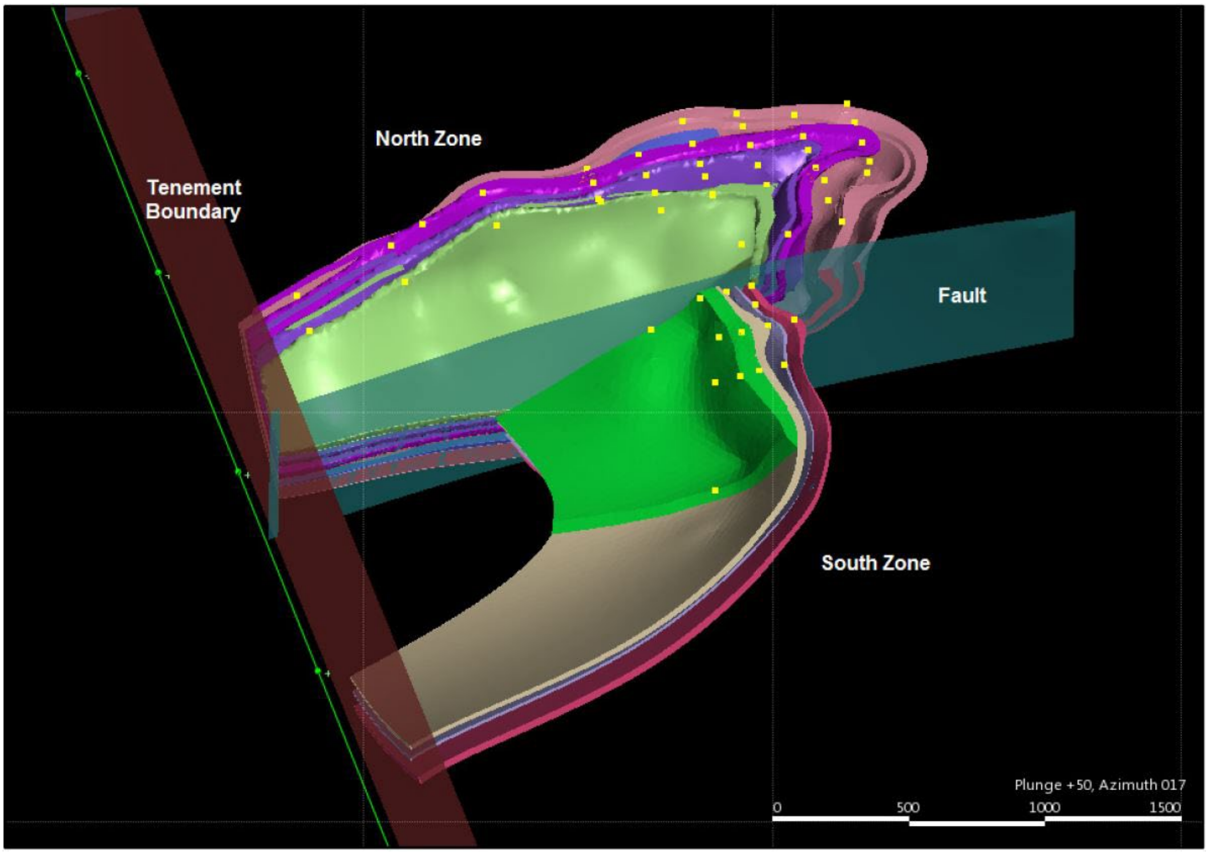


Figure 14: 3D leapfrog model of NE14 – oblique view looking NNE.

SRK have subsequently reviewed the estimation, and it is reported herein in accordance with JORC 2012. SRK has been informed by Lodestone that no additional drilling or exploration relevant to the Olary Creek Mineral Resource has been completed since 2012. SRK is satisfied that the Olary Creek Mineral Resource as reported here still has reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction based on the 2013 scoping study carried out by SRK.

The Olary Creek Iron Resource has been estimated on a global basis and has been classified as Indicated and Inferred under the JORC Code (JORC 2012) as appropriate to reflect the global confidence in the overall resource at the stated cut-off. The confidence in the local block by block values remains low due to the wide drill spacing, relatively small block size and absence of coherent experimental variograms. The estimate is appropriate for use in bulk mining studies. Bulk mining refers to methods where all material above the Resource cut-off is targeted to be mined. Bulk mining methods are the typical mining methods for magnetite iron. The estimate is not appropriate for selective mining studies at higher cut-offs.

Oxide material was not considered economically recoverable and is not included in the Resource tables. Transition material that does not have associated concentrate sampling is not included in the Resource tables, even where head grades are available.

Combined cut-offs of 10% DTR and 20% Total Fe have been used for the Resource statement. This cut-off excludes approximately 10% of the total Resource tonnage at zero cut-off. Areas that fall below the combined cut-off are largely contiguous groups of blocks and are appropriate to exclude in a bulk mining context.

Category	Tonnage (Mt)	DTR %	Density	Head Grades					
				Fe %	SiO_2 %	Al_2O_3 %	P %	S %	LOI %
Indicated	214	26.4	3.12	26.3	40.8	6.9	0.24	0.029	3.9
Inferred	296	27.3	3.10	26.4	41.3	6.9	0.25	0.027	3.7
Total	510	26.9	3.11	26.4	41.1	6.9	0.25	0.028	3.8
Category	Concentrate (Mt)			Concentrate Grades					
				Fe %	SiO_2 %	Al_2O_3 %	P %	S %	LOI %
Indicated	57			69.6	2.9	0.3	0.010	0.008	-3.1
Inferred	81			69.8	2.6	0.2	0.008	0.009	-3.1
Total	138			69.7	2.7	0.2	0.009	0.009	-3.1

Notes: Cut-off of 20% Fe and 10% Mass recovery (DTR).
Differences may occur due to rounding.

Table 5: Mineral Resource Statement NE14, SRK Consulting, March 2014.

The surface projection of the Mineral Resource and possible extensions is shown in Figure 21.

Refer to Appendix 1 for further detail.

<u>NE3, NE12 and NE13 Resource Estimate - 2016:</u>

In 2016 Lodestone engaged independent consulting geologists H & S Consultants Pty Ltd (H&SC) to complete maiden resource estimates for the Olary Magnetite Project, based on the diamond and RC drilling completed by Helix from 2011 to 2013.

H&SC completed a set of geological interpretations and created 3D models (wireframes) for four of the areas that were drilled by Helix (NE1, NE3, NE12 and NE13). The wireframes were based on a cross sectional review of the drilling combining logging codes including oxidation levels, the topographic surface, Davis Tube Recovery assays (DTR) at a nominal 5% DTR cut-off, and downhole geophysics. The work has also utilised geophysical modelling of airborne magnetic data, completed by Graeme Mackee of GeoDiscovery, to guide the structural interpretation of the host sediments (refer to Figures 15 and 16).

A suitable geological model of the NE1 area could not be confidently completed possibly because it is in an area of diamictite dominant sediments with an associated level discordancy linked to the sediment deposition. Therefore a resource was not estimated for that area.

Area	Sub-Area	Category	Mt	DTR %	Concentrate Mt	Density	Concentrate Grades					
							Fe %	SiO_2 %	Al_2O_3 %	P %	S %	LOI %
NE3	Upper	Inferred	15.1	15.51	2.3	2.83	67.1	5.85	0.43	0.003	0.004	-
	Lower	Inferred	55.6	14.20	7.9	2.83	69.0	3.51	0.29	0.003	0.003	-
	Total	Inferred	70.7	14.48	10.2	2.83	68.6	4.01	0.32	0.003	0.003	-
NE12	Total	Inferred	265.8	21.22	56.4	2.97	69.7	2.59	0.26	0.006	0.011	-
NE13	South	Inferred	165.5	18.68	30.9	2.96	69.8	2.63	0.21	0.004	0.002	-
	North	Inferred	40.8	14.19	5.8	2.90	70.0	2.10	0.18	0.004	0.002	-
	Total	Inferred	206.3	17.79	36.7	2.95	69.8	2.53	0.20	0.004	0.002	-

Notes: Cut-off of 12% Mass recovery (DTR).
Constrained to above 300m below surface.
Differences may occur due to rounding.
NE12 resource has been subsequently updated.

Table 6: Resource Statement NE3, NE12 and NE13, H&SC, September 2016

The resource estimates were reported to Lodestone in accordance with JORC 2012, however they have not previously been reported publicly. Refer to Appendix 2 for further detail.

The NE12 resource has been subsequently re-estimated incorporating the 2019 drilling data, initially by H&SC and later by D&JL (discussed further below).

The NE13 mineralisation has been clearly demonstrated to be an along strike continuation of NE14 and probably a fault offset extension of the NE12 mineralisation (refer to Figure 21).

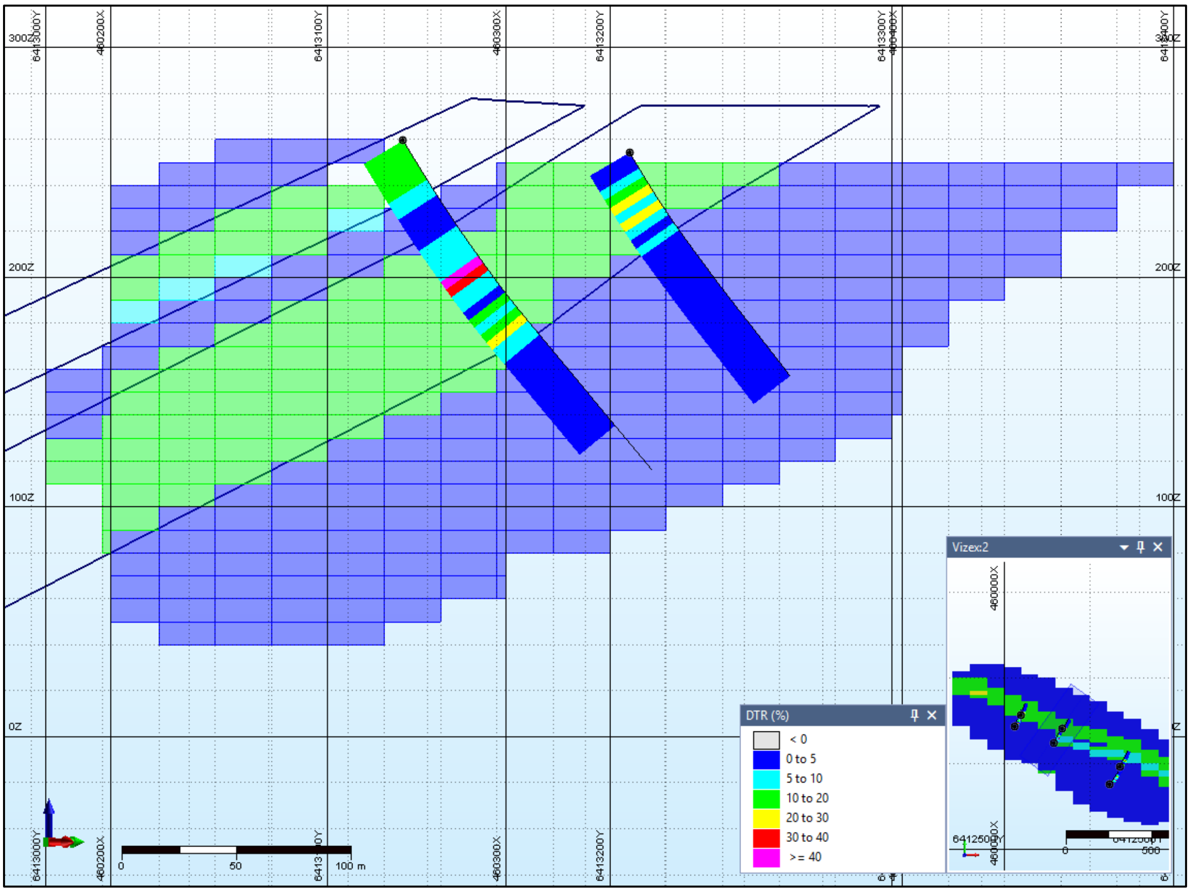


Figure 15: NE3 Composite-Block Grade Comparison (H&SC, 2016).

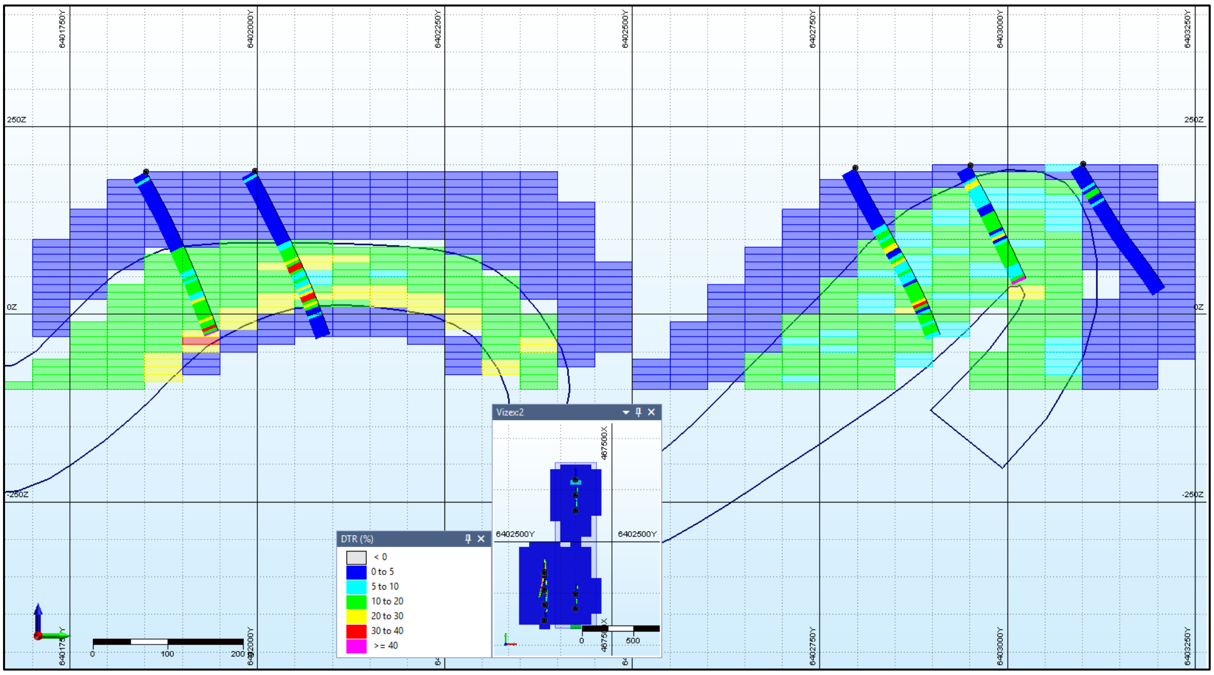


Figure 16: NE13 Composite-Block Grade Comparison (H&SC, 2016).

NE12 Resource Estimate – H&SC 2021:

In early 2021 Mr Simon Tear of H&SC was requested to update the resource estimate for NE12, incorporating the 2019 drilling undertaken by Lodestone, in conjunction with the 2017 ground magnetics. The new drilling and magnetics provided a general confirmation of the geological and structural interpretation, being that of a tightly folded anticline with a roughly sub-horizontal E-W striking hinge line, in which the southern limb dips almost vertically whilst the northern limb dips at a moderate to steep angle to the north. However a steeply dipping NW striking fault with dextral movement was interpreted which separates the western end of the mineralisation from the main deposit. H&SC determined that there was insufficient data west of the fault to define a mineral resource.

The resource estimation was constrained within a 3D wireframe model of the mineralisation which was based on logged geology, ground magnetic data and DTR assays at a nominal DTR cut-off grade of 8%. A second higher grade wireframe, at a nominal DTR cut-off grade of 25%, was generated within the mineralisation to assist with the grade interpolation.

DTR and concentrate Fe, SiO_2, Al_2O_3, P, S, and LOI grades were estimated using Ordinary Kriging in Micromine software. The mineral resource showed a decrease of 15% in the size compared to the 2016 estimate, with a minor drop in DTR grade. The size reduction is mainly due to the impact of the newly interpreted cross-cutting fault terminating the western margin of the deposit (figure 17). The change in cut-off grade from 12% to 10% DTR was the main cause of the small reduction in DTR grade.

Wireframe surfaces representing the overlying cover sediments and the weathering profile (base of complete oxidation (BOCO) and base of partial oxidation/top of fresh rock (BOPO or TOFR)) were also constructed and used in evaluation of the model.

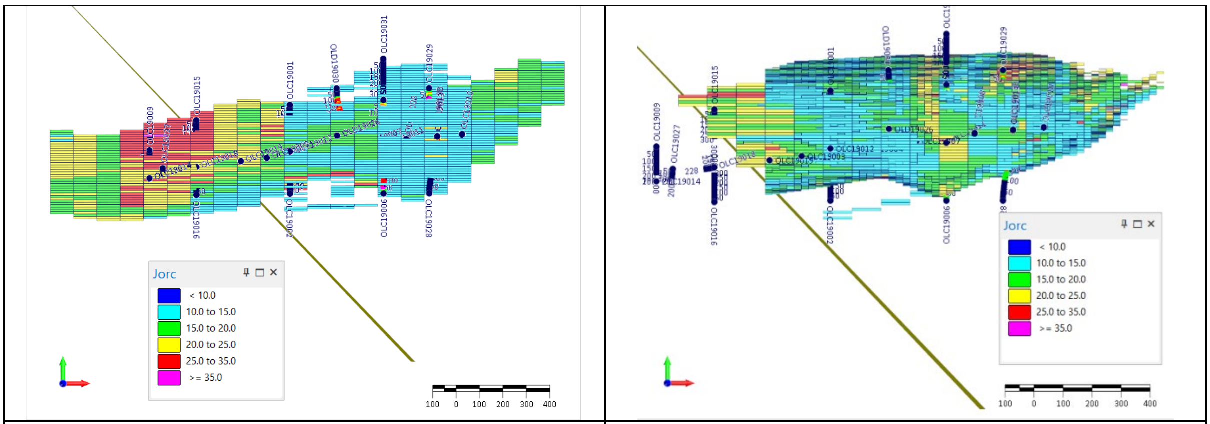
The H&SC 2021 mineral resource estimate is summarised in Table 7 below.

Category	Mt	DTR %	Concentrate Mt	Density	Concentrate Grades					
					Fe %	SiO_2 %	Al_2O_3 %	P %	S %	LOI %
Indicated	49.8	21.9	10.9	2.92	69.4	2.80	0.30	0.011	0.024	-3.01
Inferred	178.3	20.4	36.4	2.91	69.4	3.01	0.29	0.010	0.020	-3.06
Total	228.1	20.8	47.3	2.91	69.4	2.96	0.30	0.010	0.021	-3.05

Notes: Cut-off of 10% Mass recovery (DTR).
Constrained to above 300m below surface.
Differences may occur due to rounding.
This resource statement has been subsequently updated.

Table 7: Resource Statement NE12, H&SC, March 2021

The resource estimate was reported to Lodestone in accordance with JORC 2012, however it has not previously been released publicly.



H&SC 2016 Inferred Resource	H&SC 2021 Indicated and Inferred Resource

Figure 17: Comparison of the H&SC 2016 and 2021 resource models for NE12.

<u>NE12 Resource Estimate – D&JL 2021:</u>

In December 2021 Mr David Larsen of D&J Larsen Consulting Pty Ltd (D&JL) was engaged to undertake an updated interpretation and resource estimate for the NE12 iron ore (magnetite) deposit at Lodestone Mines' Olary Flats Magnetite Project.

Reinterpretation of the drilling and ground magnetics confirms the tightly to isoclinally folded anticlinal structure with a moderate to steeply dipping northern limb, but with a slightly overturned, very steeply dipping southern limb. The roughly sub-horizontal E-W striking hinge line actually plunges at a shallow angle to the west at the western end against the western fault, and reverses plunge towards the northeast at the eastern end (refer to Figure 13). In addition, improved topographic control obtained from the 2017 magnetic survey, some updated extrapolation of downhole survey data for portions of several holes that could not be surveyed and a review of and update to the modelling of the density data were utilised. This reinterpretation resulted in a small but material difference in the shape and size of the mineralisation at the eastern end (Figure 20), which has relevance for planned feasibility studies.

The NE12 resource is based upon 19 RC and diamond holes drilled in 2012-2013 and 2019. It was estimated within wireframe solids interpreted from geological logging, magnetic modelling and Davis Tube Recovery data using a 5% DTR lower cut-off. The Mineral Resource estimate is reported in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code, above a cut-off grade of 10% DTR and above -100m AHD (approximately 300m below surface). In addition to DTR%, concentrate grades of Fe, SiO_2, Al_2O_3, P, S and LOI were estimated. There has been no previous mining activity at the prospect.

The Mineral Resource is classified as Indicated and Inferred, as described by the JORC Code (2012). The classification level is based upon an assessment by the estimator of the understanding of the mineralisation and its continuity, and the quality of the drilling undertaken and analysis of the resulting data.

Wireframe surfaces representing the overlying cover sediments and the weathering profile (base of complete oxidation (BOCO) and base of partial oxidation/top of fresh rock (BOPO or TOFR)) were provided by Lodestone and were not modified. DTR grades are lower within the totally and partially oxidised profiles, and LOIs are higher, both confirming the magnetite is partially oxidised to hematite.

The Mineral Resource estimate is considered to be a realistic inventory of mineralisation which might, in whole or in part, become economically extractable.

Category	Mt	DTR %	Concentrate Mt	Density	Concentrate Grades					
					Fe %	SiO_2 %	Al_2O_3 %	P %	S %	LOI %
Indicated	114.8	22.0	25.3	2.97	69.4	2.8	0.3	0.01	0.02	-3.1
Inferred	160.9	20.2	32.5	2.95	69.2	3.2	0.3	0.01	0.02	-3.1
Total	275.7	20.9	57.6	2.96	69.3	3.1	0.3	0.01	0.02	-3.1

Notes: Cut-off 10% Mass recovery (DTR).
Resource is constrained above -100m RL (Approx. 300m below surface).
Differences may occur due to rounding.

Table 8: Mineral Resource Statement, D&J Larsen Consulting, December 2021.

Refer to Appendix 3 for further detail.

Previous estimates of the Mineral Resource at NE12 were undertaken by H&SC in 2016 and 2021 (Tables 6 and 7).

NE12, NE13 and NE14 are all considered to represent portions of the same mineralised body, which is folded into a series of open E to ENE trending synforms and tight to isoclinal antiforms, and dissected by several E-W to NW-SE trending faults (Figure 21).

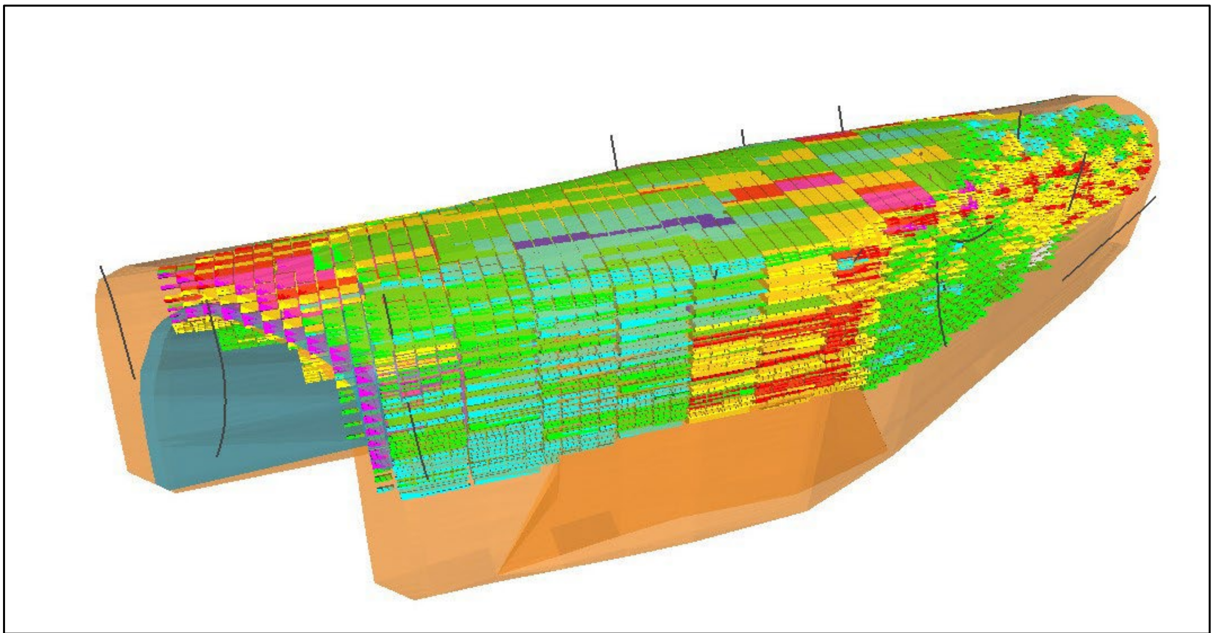


Figure 18: 3D image of NE12 block model in mineralised wireframe (looking north).

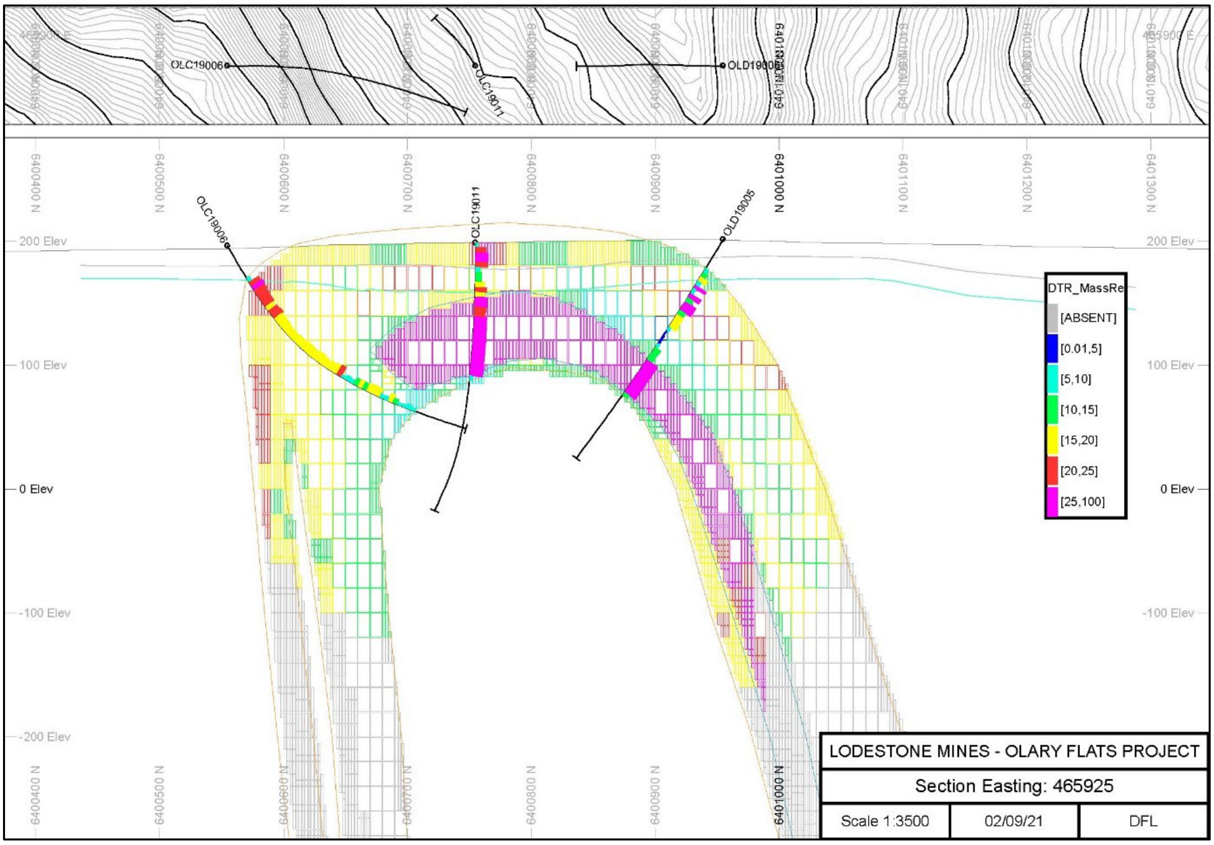


Figure 19: NE12 Composite-Block Grade Comparison, Section 465925E (D&JL 2021).

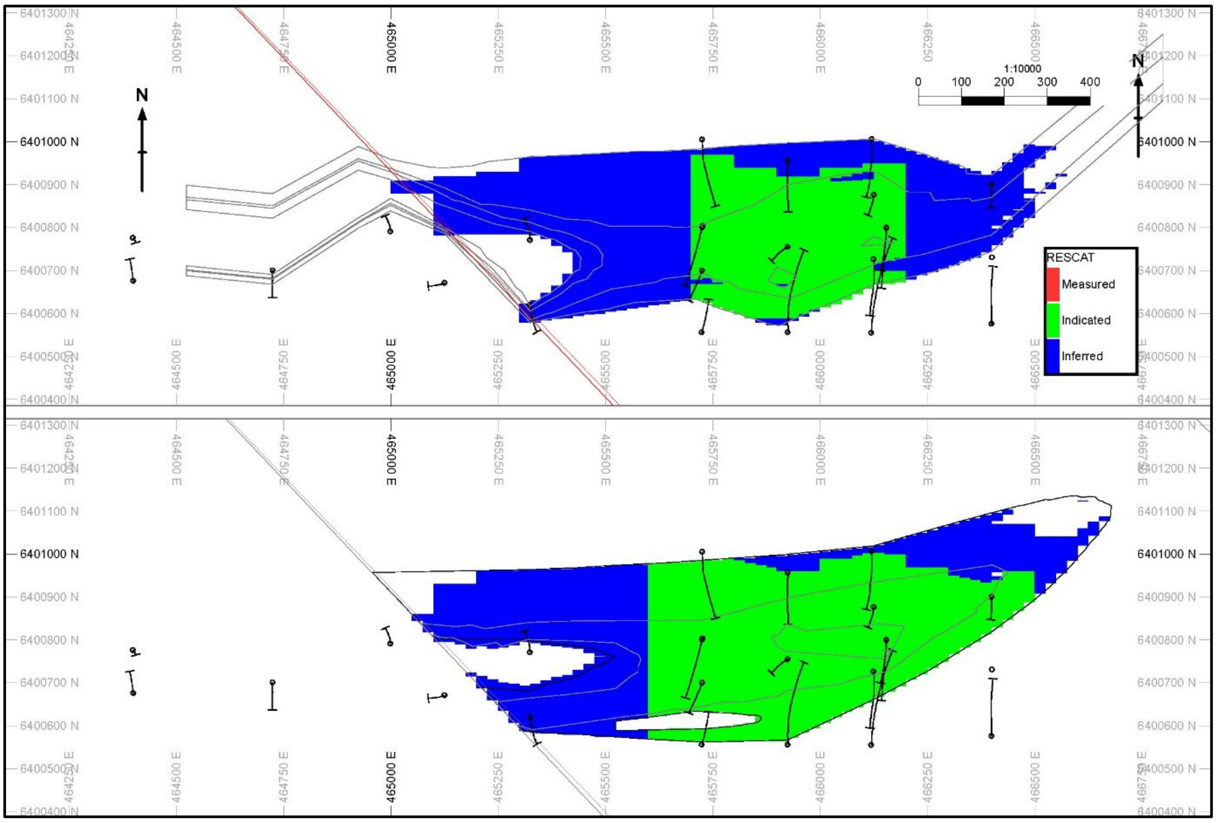


Figure 20: Comparison of the 2021 H&SC (upper) and D&JL (lower) resource models (plan view, 100RL).

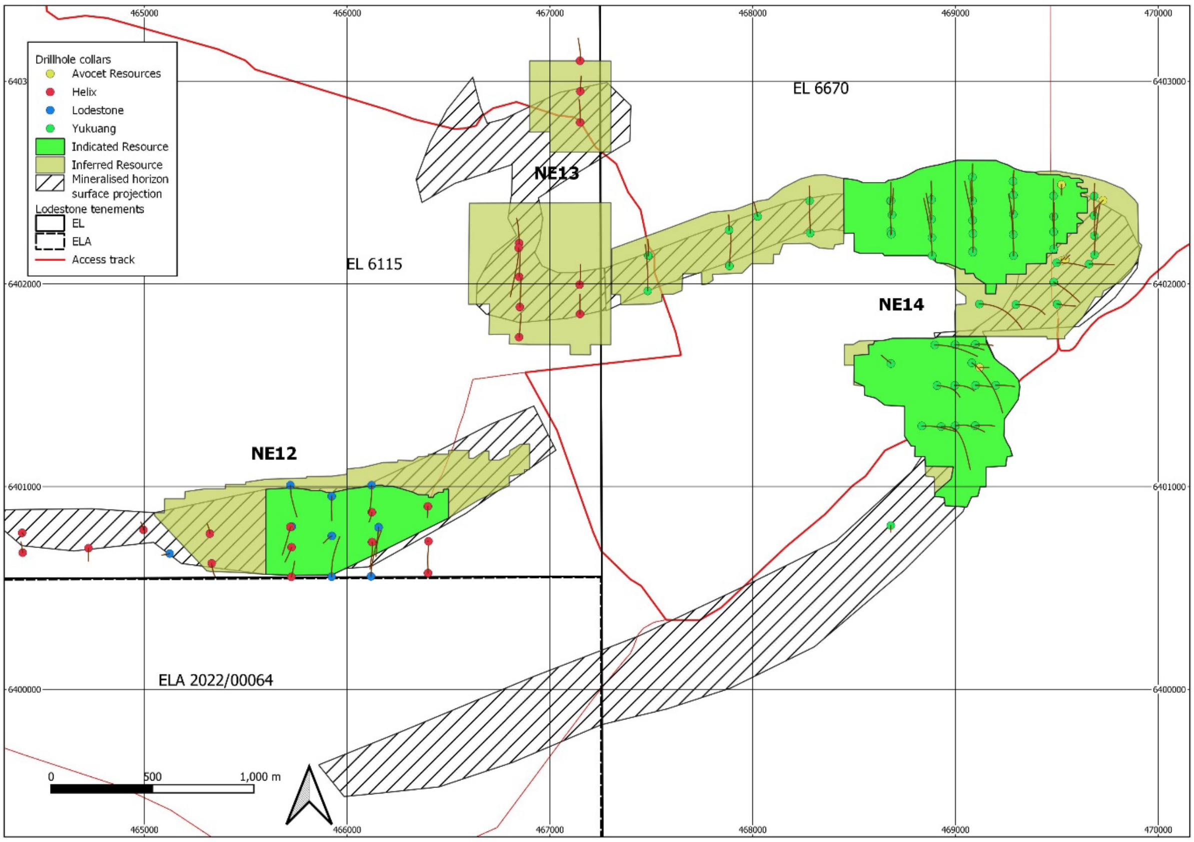


Figure 21:Surface projections of NE12, NE13 and NE14 Mineral Resources and mineralised horizon.

<u>Competent Persons Statements</u>

Information in this Announcement relating to Exploration Results at NE1, NE2, NE3, NE12 and NE13 and Information relating to the Mineral Resources at NE12 is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr David Larsen, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Larsen is the Principal of D&J Larsen Consulting Pty Ltd and is a consultant geologist to Lodestone Mines.
Mr Larsen has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Exploration Targets, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Larsen has over 40 years' Australian and international experience in exploration, mining geology and resource estimation for gold, base metals and iron ore deposits. Mr Larsen consents to the inclusion in this document of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Information in this Announcement relating to Exploration Results of the Olary Creek NE14 deposit is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Dr (Gavin) Heung Ngai Chan who is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr Chan is a full time employee of SRK Consulting.
Dr Chan has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Exploration

Targets, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Dr Chan consents to the inclusion in this document of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Information in this Announcement relating to Mineral Resources at NE14 is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Danny Kentwell who is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Kentwell is a full-time employee of SRK Consulting.

Mr Kentwell has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Exploration Targets, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Kentwell has over 30 years' Australian and international experience in surveying, mine planning, geological modelling, resource estimation, due diligence and independent technical reviews for multiple commodities. Mr Kentwell consents to the inclusion in this document of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to the Olary NE3 and NE13 Mineral Resource estimates is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Simon Tear, a Competent Person and Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, MAusIMM. Mr Tear is a director and full-time employee of H&S Consultants Pty Ltd. Mr Tear has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity 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' (JORC 2012). Mr Tear consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which they appear. These Mineral Resource estimates have been compiled in accordance with the guidelines defined in the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code, 2012 Edition).

Appendix 1

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Olary Flats Magnetite Project – NE14

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 (eg 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Half core cut for assay in Adelaide by ALS using diamond core saw. • Core intervals taken on geological units and ranged from 0.5 to 3.35 m. • The median core and RC sample interval was 3.0 m, representing 41% and 71% of samples respectively. • RC samples were collected at 1 m intervals. • Assay intervals were taken on geological units and ranged from 1 m to 3 m. • 71% of RC sample intervals were at 3 m.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• Two drilling campaigns have been undertaken: 6 RC drill holes in 2010 and 55 drill holes in 2011-2012. All samples from 2010 drill holes were not available to be used in the Mineral Resource Estimate. • Only drill hole samples from 2011-2012 used in the Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE). Unless specified, the comments given below apply to 2011-2012 drill holes. • 55 drill holes consisted of: 28 diamond drill holes, 17 RC pre-collar and 10 RC. • The 2011-2012 drilling program used diamond drilling ("DD", 76% of drilled metres, NQ with HQ pre-collars) and minority Reverse Circulation ("RC", 24% of drilled metres) drilling methods.
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.*	• Core recovery was high, averaging 99%. • To monitor RC recoveries, 5807 RC samples were weighed including 96% of the RC drillholes. • The average mass of all the RC samples was 38.0 kg.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• SRK's observation of the RC sampling operation showed very little wastage via dust, minimum loss at the cyclone and consistent sample mass for material type. • The top 6 m of each drill hole were not sampled and therefore not used in the Mineral Resource Estimate as this was within the Oxide zone and could not be recovered.
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.*	• Core and RC lithological logs were hand written on paper and included rock type, mineralogy, alteration, texture, grain size and contact type. Moisture was also logged for RC samples. • Sample intervals were marked up by Yukuang geologists onsite according to geology. • Geotechnical logging included core orientation, alpha angle, beta angle, core loss, weathering, strength, RQD, defects, planarity, roughness and contact infill. • Logs were manually entered into Microsoft Excel.
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 sub-sampling 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.*	• Half core sampled and cut by diamond core saw by ALS in Adelaide. • RC samples were riffle split and sampled. The average sample size was 3 to 4 kg. Most samples were dry. • Sample preparation follows industry standard practice. • The sample preparation procedure by ALS Adelaide laboratory was 1) initial jaw crush to less than 3.35 mm; 2) split to approximately 2 kg using Jones Riffle Splitter if required; 3) Homogenise via mat roll and then selectively sub sample to produce a 150 gram sample and retain bulk residue in calico bag; and 4) 4150 gram dispatched to Perth • The sample wet preparation procedure by ALS in the Perth laboratory was: 1) Pulverise the 150 g sample for 40 seconds in a ring mill pulveriser (150 ml bowl). 2) Wet screen the sample at 38 micron and record oversize weights. 3) If less than 5 g of oversize is produced then a 150 g sample must be re-split and pulverised for a shorter time. 4) Dry and regrind the oversize for 4 seconds for every 5 g of sample oversize. 5) Repeat the screening, until less than 5 g is above 38 micron. 6) Filter press total sample, dry and homogenise. 7) Using a 3 decimal place balance, sample the pulverised product to give a 20 g sample for DTR test work. 8) The remaining pulverised material used for head grade assay. • Sample preparation by ALS Perth for Davis Tube Recovery included: 1) Stroke Frequency - 60 per minute. 2) Stroke Length - 38 mm. 3) Magnetic Field Strength - 3000 gauss. 4) Tube Angle - 45°. 5) Tube Diameter - 38 mm. 6) Washing Time - 20 minutes or until clear. 7) The concentrate sample is collected in a small container after washing is complete. The concentrate is then vacuum filtered, washed, dried and weighed. All wash times are recorded and reported. • Rigorous QAQC procedures involved field Certified Reference Materials (CRM's),

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		duplicates (applied to RC samples) and blanks and laboratory duplicates and standards. CRM's and blanks were inserted into the sample stream at a rate of 1 in every 40 samples. • RC duplicates were submitted into the sample stream at a rate of 1 in 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Analytical method X-Ray Fluorescence Spectroscopy (XRF) using ME-XRF21h for head grades and ME-XRF21c for concentrate grades. The same method was used for each type of sample, where a calcined or ignited sample (0.9 g) was added to 9.0 g of Lithium Borate Flux (50% – 50% Li2B4O7 – LiBO2), mixed well and fused in an auto fluxer between 1050–11000C. A molten glass disc was prepared from the resulting melt. This disc was then analysed by X-ray fluorescence spectrometry. • Sample analysed for 25 elements or compounds: Al2O3, As, Ba, CaO, Cl, Co, Cr2O3, Cu, Fe, K2O, MgO, Mn, Na2O, Ni, P, Pb, S, SiO2, Sn, Sr, TiO2, V, Zn, Zr and LOI. • CRM's and field blanks were purchased from Geostats Pty Ltd in Perth. • Three CRM's of variable Fe content were used on a rotation basis for the QA/QC programs. Nine elements and compounds were monitored for quality using control plots. The control plots demonstrated strong confidence in the accuracy the analytical procedure. • A total of 96 field blank samples analysed and only three samples were beyond two standard deviations of the Fe mean of the samples (4.02 ± 0.17% Fe). SRK is of the opinion that the three outliers were likely to have been due to variations in the blank rather than laboratory contamination and is confident in low contamination between samples. • RC duplicate samples show a strong correlation to the original sample (correlation coefficient of 0.94 to 1.00) with the exception of a few outliers. SRK is confident in the repeatability of the sample preparation and analysis of these samples. • An in-house standard (STDDTR) prepared by ALS was used to monitor the accuracy of the DTR program. One standard was inserted into each sample batch. Analysis of results indicated a small positive drift; however, DTR assays were within control limits.
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.*	• Verification by inter-laboratory checks occurred between ALS and Ultra Trace Laboratory in Perth. Approximately 2% of samples were checked and graphed for correlation with Fe, SiO2, Al2O3, LOI, S, P, K2O, Na2O, MgO, CaO and TiO2 assays. Analysis of control charts demonstrated a high level of correlation and provided a high level of confidence in the accuracy of ALS assay methods. • Independent consultants, SRK, inspected the site regularly on three occasions and were involved with the project during the initial drilling phase. While on site

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		procedures and processes were implemented and reviewed which included: drilling, planning, sampling, logging, geophysical downhole surveys, database and geological interpretation. • SRK was consulted to implement logging and sampling practices and standards suitable for JORC Code reporting and SRK observed careful and accurate sampling practices while on site. • Yukuang provided a team of 5 experienced geologists on-site to personally oversee the operations and ensure sampling procedures and standards were upheld. • Original ALS sample assay reports were sighted regularly as they were completed. • No twin holes were required as all drilling used in the MRE was from the same program. • No assay data was adjusted.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drillholes were picked up using a Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS), which provides an appropriate level of accuracy of collar coordinates. • Due to the potential of a minority of drill holes to vary significantly from the planned drillhole trace, SRK was of the opinion that it was important to have an accurate method of determining the downhole position. Downhole gyroscopic surveys were used to accurately determine the downhole position. Downhole surveys for gyro, density, magnetic susceptibility and hole diameter were completed by GAA Wireline. Readings were taken every 1 cm, which were then composited to 3 m intervals. • A majority, 75%, of drillholes have been accurately surveyed using a gyroscope. The traces of the remaining 14 drillholes, which have been camera surveyed, have been compared with those using the gyroscope and SRK considers that the potential error in location of drillholes is not significant.
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.*	• Areas classified as Indicated Mineral Resources were dominantly drilled on a section spacing of 200 m although the classification also depended on other variables such as geological interpretation and distance from drillholes. Drill hole spacing was decreased down to 100 m in some areas to increase understanding of geology and grade continuity. • SRK is of the opinion that geological continuity displayed in the drill hole spacing was appropriate for the Mineral Resource classification. • Areas classified as Inferred were dominantly drilled on 400 m drillhole sections although the section spacing decreased to 200 m in the hinge section of the syncline where the geology was more complex.
Orientation of data in	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• The geometry of the syncline was reasonably well understood before the 2011-2012 drilling program commenced. Drillholes were predominantly oriented to intersect

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
relation to geological structure	• *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.*	orthogonal to the strike of geology. • The dip direction of the holes were oriented at a high angle to the main dip of stratigraphy. • Samples were composited to 3 m, where the method of compositing ensures that all sample assay data is utilised. The method adjusts the actual composite length to as close to 3 m as possible, while ensuring all assay data within a mineralised zone is used.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Core is stored in Adelaide in a secure ALS compound.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• SRK independently reviewed sampling techniques and data throughout the drilling program.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• NE14 is located entirely within EL 6670, granted on 08/02/2021 and currently held 51% by Lodestone Mines Pty Ltd and 49% by Yukuang Australia (WA) Resources Pty Ltd. Lodestone has recently reached an agreement to purchase 100% holding. In EL 6670 • EL 6670 covers an area of 35 km^2 and is located in South Australia on the Mutooroo Pastoral Lease, approximately 40 km south-east of Olary and 98 km south-west of Broken Hill, on the Olary 1:250,000 sheet. • The area is subject to a Native Title Claim by the Wilyakali Group. Lodestone Mines has a native title agreement with the Wilyakali for access. • There are no national parks or conservation reserves within the tenement area. • All Lodestone tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The area was covered by the regional aeromagnetic survey undertaken as part of the Targeted Exploration Initiative, South Australia in 1999-2000 and flown at 200 m spacings. The Braemar facies ironstones show up as pronounced, curvilinear, strong magnetic anomalies. The mostly covered Braemar facies ironstones appear to have been folded and extend discontinuously for at least 180 km.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The initial exploration and drilling for iron ore within EL 6670 was undertaken by Avocet Resources Ltd (then named U3O8 Ltd) in 2010. Avocet entered into a Joint Venture with Yukuang Australia (WA) Resources Pty Ltd who then managed the 2011-2012 drilling which formed the basis for the resource estimation. • The drilling data has been reviewed as detailed below and is considered suitable for use in the resource estimation.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The iron ore mineralisation is hosted by the Neoproterozoic Braemar ironstone facies of the Olary Block and is related to glaciation and formed during the "Snowball Earth" period. The Braemar ironstone facies consists of laminated and diamictic ironstones interbedded with calcareous or dolomitic siltstone. Petrographic studies show that these rocks have been metamorphosed to amphibolite facies, but subsequently have retrogressed pervasively to greenschist facies. The entire succession is further cut by centimetre-scale olivine phyric basaltic to doleritic dykes in places. • With the exception of a few exposures cropped out in the northern part of the deposit, the mineralisation is covered by Quaternary sediments. • The geometry of the modelled mineralisation is controlled by an asymmetric east-northeast trending synform and north–east trending open folds to a lesser extent. The mineralisation is cut by a sub-vertical east–west trending fault zone that subdivides the mineralisation into the North and South zones.
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.*	• No new exploration results are being reported. • A full listing of all of the drillholes is included within the accompanying report. • All assay results were reported in a series of ASX releases between 19 July 2012 and 10 September 2012 and are summarised in the accompanying report.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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*	• No new exploration results are being reported. • Results were generally reported at a lower cut-off grade of 5% DTR (Mass recovery) and included individual waste intervals (<5% DTR) of up to 3m downhole thickness. • No cutting of high grades was undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	should be clearly stated.	
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No new exploration results are being reported. • Drillholes were predominantly oriented to intersect orthogonal to strike of geology and at a high angle to the main dip of stratigraphy so that most intercept lengths are reasonable approximations of the true mineralization widths.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to accompanying report
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.*	• All drillhole intercepts from NE14 have been reported previously and are summarised in Table 2 in the accompanying report.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• A ground magnetic survey was completed over the NE14 area in July 2011 (refer to accompanying report).
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• To determine the potential to recover iron ore from the extensive oxide mineralization (from surface to approximately 80m depth) by studies on existing core and further drilling to enable inclusion of oxide and additional transitional material in a future resource estimate. • Convert Inferred Resources to Indicated Resources with additional drilling. • Extend resources to the south with additional drilling (refer to the figure in the accompanying report). • Combine resource with the NE13 Inferred Resource on the adjacent tenement EL 6115 (refer to Figure in accompanying report). • Undertake Scoping/Feasibility studies.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Following the drilling and assay program, SRK was provided a database, including lithological logs, downhole surveys (density, magnetic susceptibility), assay (head and concentrate composition, Davis Tube Recovery (DTR)'s mass recovery), bulk density of four selected holes and photos of drill core and rock chip cuttings. • SRK has validated the collar, sample, lithology, and survey MS Excel databases for: interval overlaps, missing intervals, missing and negative surveys and non-numerical data within numeric fields (e.g. < and NSS). • A relational database was created from the collar, survey, lithology and assay databases using Datamine software. The database desurveyed the data to provide each drill hole interval with three dimensional coordinates, which is industry standard.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Gavin Chan of SRK inspected the site on three separate occasions during the drilling program. • Yukuang provided a team of five experienced geologists on-site to personally oversee the operations and ensure sampling procedures and standards were upheld.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The iron ore mineralisation is hosted by the Neoproterozoic Braemar ironstone facies of the Olary Block. The Braemar ironstone facies consists of laminated and diamictic ironstones interbedded with calcareous or dolomitic siltstone. • The structural geometry of the modelled mineralisation is controlled by an asymmetric east-northeast trending synform and north-east trending open folds to a lesser extent. • The mineralisation is cut by an inferred sub-vertical east-west trending fault zone that subdivides the mineralisation into the North and South Zones. The fault is inferred from a sharp change of ground magnetic signals and the abrupt displacement of the stratigraphy. • Leapfrog, a three-dimensional (3D) software package was used to model the mineralisation. Once the contact points between ore-waste were interpreted, the mineralised units were modelled using the "vein modelling" function in Leapfrog Overall, six sub-parallel mineralisation domains (A_C, D, E, F, G, H) were modelled in the North Zone, whereas five similar domains (A, B, C, D & E) were modelled in the South Zone.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The contacts between the mineralised unit and metasiltstone were selected at Fe ≥ 20%, where consistency existed on and between sections. • The contact between the basaltic to doleritic dykes with the country rocks was not modelled as the thickness of these dykes is not considered significant, being between a few centimetres to up to a metre. • The mineralisation domains were further subdivided into Fresh, Transitional and Oxide, according to their degrees of weathering. The thickness of the Oxide zone ranges from 60 to 80 m.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• In the North Zone, the mineralisation extends from the tenement boundary in the west through the hinge zone of the synform to the inferred major east-west trending fault for an aggregated length of approximately 3,000 m. In the South Zone, drilling to date shows that the mineralisation extends for at least 800 m along NE strike. • The thicknesses of the mineralisation domains range from 10 to 60 m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Block size was 50m(X) × 50m(Y) × 10m (Z). Block size provided a level of selectivity close to what might be used during mining and to accommodate the folded geometry of the formation. • The block size was approximately one quarter to a half of the 200 m by 100 m drill hole spacing used to define Indicated Mineral Resources. • Block grades were estimated by Ordinary Kriging which is considered appropriate for Banded Iron Formation style of mineralisation. • 8 geometrical zones (5 in the North Zone and 3 in the South Zone) were created to establish similar geometrical shapes for kriging. • Sample coding according to Mineralised domain, Oxidation, North/South zone and Geometrical zone. • Complex shape of banded units required unfolding using Local Geostatistics technique within Isatis. • No clear structure was obvious in the experimental variograms created for Fe and several of the other major assay elements and compounds. This is, in SRK's opinion, due to a combination of wide spaced drilling and variable Fe grade due to the banded characteristics of the mineralisation. SRK therefore chose to model a single variogram and use that for estimation of all variables for all geological units. This variogram model was based on the nugget value observed from the downhole variogram of the T_Fe in the Fresh component of the major northern unit (domain code = nfa). The ranges were also based on the poorly structured experimental variography for the same domain. Some definition is shown in the down dip direction as there is closer spaced data in this direction, showing similar ranges to strike, of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		approximately 200 m. Although SRK is confident in the geological and grade continuity between sections, with the current classification, further infill drilling is recommended to possibly obtain better structured experimental variograms. • Search Parameters are: <table><tr><td>Ellipsoid</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Major axis radius</td><td>600m</td></tr><tr><td>Semi-major axis radius</td><td>240m</td></tr><tr><td>Minor axis radius</td><td>100m</td></tr><tr><td>Minimum number of samples</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Number of horizontal angular sectors</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>Optimum number of samples per sector</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>(Implied maximum number of samples)</td><td>96</td></tr><tr><td>Maximum number of consecutive empty sectors</td><td>Not set</td></tr><tr><td>Maximum distance without any sample</td><td>210m</td></tr><tr><td>Optimum number of samples per hole</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Maximum number of samples per hole</td><td>4</td></tr></table>• There have been no previous Mineral Resource Estimates for the Olary Iron deposit. • The Olary deposit was estimated for Fe, DTR and a total of 10 potential deleterious elements and compounds, which were: SiO2, Al2O3, LOI, S, P, K2O, Na2O, MgO, CaO and TiO2. • 3% of DTR values were determined by use of a regression where DTR = 0.0125 * (T_Fe)2 + 0.6604 * T_Fe. T_Fe is the total Fe% grade.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Mineral Resource Tonnages were determined on a natural basis which is considered to be approximating a dry basis due to the dry climatic conditions.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• A 20% Fe cut-off grade was used for interpreting mineralised domains.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral*	• It is assumed that the deposit will be bulk mined and selective mining will not be used. • In 2013 SRK completed a scoping study for Yukang based on a 10Mtpa of concentrate scenario which included pit optimisation and fleet studies.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• DTR was used to estimate the weight recovery of the magnetic proportion of the magnetite mineralisation. • Two metallurgical studies have been completed on the Olary Iron Project: 1) Olary Magnetite Recovery Tests by Simulus Engineers in Perth. The results for the recoveries of Fe are demonstrated that the 38 micron grind size produced the most acceptable concentrate grade product. 2) Process Mineralogy and Mineral Separation Test Research on Olary Iron Ore by the Zhengzhou Institute in China. This work focused on the separation of Fe from magnetite and hematite samples. The results for the magnetite fraction recommended processing by Low Intensity Magnetic Separation (LIMS) and magnetic screening. In SRK's opinion, the Oxide hematite mineralisation is not currently a Mineral Resource as it does not meet justifiable economic conditions to become economically extractable.
Environmen-tal factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• SRK is not aware of any material adverse environmental factors relating to waste and residual disposal that would affect the Olary Iron Project.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Four diamond drill holes were used to measure 266 bulk densities. The four drill holes were selected to be spaced approximately equally across the deposit to gain a representative sample across the Olary deposit. • Geophysical downhole densities were available for the majority of the holes. These were calibrated with the bulk densities measured by ALS and a linear regression was calculated. • For the Fresh material the laboratory densities, compared to the short and long range probe geophysical densities, were all within 4% of each other on average.
Classificatio n	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).*	• An appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors for the Mineral Resource classification and has been based on the following summary factors: – Geological modelling honours the current geological information and knowledge. – The location of the samples and the assay data are sufficiently reliable to support resource evaluation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	– The sampling information was acquired primarily by diamond drilling on sections spaced between 200 and 400 m along strike and between 100 and 200 m across strike. – Most Fresh material that is covered by drillholes spaced 200 m along strike and 100 m across strike is classified as globally Indicated. Material that is greater than 200 m along strike and greater than 100 m across strike, is classified as Inferred. – Domain North Fresh G and Domain North Fresh H were downgraded to Inferred. These are poorly informed, in the nose of the fold, and are often defined only by projection from transition samples. – Material at depth in Zone 8 was downgraded to Inferred. The 200 m x 100 m drilling coverage becomes patchy at depth, and there is a change in the orientation of the modelled geological units. – All transition material is classified as Inferred due to limited sampling in many of the transition domains, where low magnetic susceptibility readings implied low and uneconomic mass recoveries. – Oxide material is not classified as it is not considered economic due to very low magnetite content in general. • Mr Danny Kentwell, MSc, FAusIMM, is a Competent Person (JORC) responsible for the estimation section of the report. Mr Kentwell is of the opinion that the report appropriately reflects his view of the Olary Iron deposit.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Currently no external audits are available for the reported Mineral Resource.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• See section on estimation and modelling techniques above. • No quantitative assessments of accuracy have been made. • The estimate is considered a global estimate and is not appropriate for selective mine planning or grade control. • No mining or production has taken place.

Appendix 2

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Olary Flats Magnetite Project – NE1, NE2, NE3 and NE13 (2011-2016)

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 (eg 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• All sampling was by means of Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond drilling from two separate drilling programs undertaken by Helix Resources in July 2011 (11 RC holes for 1,534m) and from December 2012 to March 2013 (40 RC holes for 8,370m and 6 pre-collared diamond holes for 1,834m). • Little detailed information is available for the 2011 drilling. Magnetic susceptibility measurements were taken on each 1m primary sample with a handheld KT9 meter. 4m composite samples were then collected by spear. The composite samples were sent to Ultratrace Perth for crushing, splitting and fusion XRF analysis. Only summary head grade iron assays are available and were not utilized in any subsequent resource estimations. Downhole surveys were undertaken by single shot camera, in most cases only at bottom of hole, and by compass and clinometer at the collar. Unless specified the following information relates only to the 2012-2013 drilling. • The RC drilling produced 1m primary samples that were collected in green plastic bags. Geological logging and magnetic susceptibility measurements (KT9) were undertaken on each sample. • 4m composite samples (approximately 3kg) were generated from the primary 1m RC samples via a 25/75 riffle splitter. KT9 magnetic susceptibility were recorded from 4m calico composite samples. Samples for laboratory submission were selected on basis of magnetic susceptibility value of 10 (x10-3) plus a buffer of 4 composites either side. • RC composite samples were sent to ALS laboratories in Adelaide for sample prep and laboratory magnetic susceptibility measurements. The expected DTR was determined by comparison against ALS in-house magnetite calibration curve. • Samples of predicted ≥5% DTR from magnetic susceptibility were selected for DTR analysis at ALS Laboratories, Wangara, WA. • The diamond core processing included: clean and photograph the core, geological logging (including structure, lithology, mineralogy, grain size), magnetic susceptibility

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		measurement (single point KT9 each metre), density determination (Archimedes method and bulk tray method), and mark up the mineralised zones for sampling. • Diamond core was cut in half lengthways and sampled as 4m intervals. Samples were sent to ALS laboratories in Perth for sample prep and analysis. • GAA Wireline carried out down hole geophysical logging and gyroscopic hole deviation surveying on all drillholes from 2012-2013. Surveys were conducted open hole and consisted of natural gamma, magnetic susceptibility, density, resistivity and calliper. • Helix's QAQC program consisted of field (1 per 20 samples) and lab duplicates.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• Drilling was a combination of RC and diamond drilling (90.3% RC). • Industry standard drilling rigs suitable for the required task were used. • RC drilling (for both the 2011 and 2012-2013 programs) was carried out using a Metzke RC rig on an 8x4 carrier with auxiliary compressor (350psi/900cfm) and Arial Booster (900psi) on a separate carrier. It used a 5 ½ inch face sampling hammer on 4 inch drill rods. • The 6 pre-collared diamond holes (totalling 1,834.4m) were drilled with a UDR650 rig. Diamond tails ranged from 80m to 265m in length for a total of 987.3m, including 3m HQ core and 984.3m of NQ2 core. • The drill core was not oriented.
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.*	• Sample recoveries for the RC drilling are reported to have been estimated at the time of drilling and recorded in the field sampling sheets. This data has not been made available. The samples are noted as being mainly dry, with poor recovery from some wet samples. • Sample recoveries for diamond drilling are reported to have been measured from the drill core and are recorded as 100%. All coring was in fresh rock. • No sample recovery information has been located and no studies were undertaken to specifically examine possible biases.
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.*	• Every drillhole was geologically logged on paper and then entered into an Excel spreadsheet. Data was then uploaded to a customised Access database by Helix personnel. • Logging was qualitative and quantitative - full description of lithologies, alteration and comments are noted, as well as percentage estimates on veining and magnetite content. • A sample of sieved wet chips from all RC holes were collected into chip trays every metre for every hole. • All un-sampled diamond core was retained in core trays, now located at Lodestone's

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		core storage facility in Adelaide. • All drill core was photographed wet and dry after logging but before cutting. • Geological logging was of sufficient detail to allow the creation of a geological model to support the stated resource classification.
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 sub-sampling 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.*	• The RC drill rig collected the cuttings from each metre drilled in large plastic bags at the drill rig. The rig was fitted with a 1/8 cone splitter which also produced a 3–5 kg sub-sample for every metre drilled. This subsample was collected in calico bags. The splitters were cleaned when necessary as the hole progressed and cleaned thoroughly at the end of each hole. • The 1 metre splits were passed through a 25/75 riffle splitter to produce a 4m composite samples of >2kg minimum ideal weight. The end of hole composites may vary in length. • 4m RC composites were then tested with a magnetic susceptibility meter to determine if samples were sent on for DTR analysis. • The diamond core was sampled by sawing the original core lengthways in half. One half of the core was submitted to the laboratory for assay with the remainder retained in the core trays. Samples were submitted as a 4 metre composites. • For RC samples prep and magnetic susceptibility measurements were undertaken by ALS laboratories in Adelaide. • Diamond core was sent direct to ALS in Perth for sample prep and analysis. • Magnetic susceptibility (SATMAGAN equivalent) was used to determine samples to be analysed for magnetite content by DTR, by comparison with an ALS in-house magnetite calibration curve. • Samples of predicted ≥5% DTR from SATMAGAN were selected for DTR analysis. • DTR analysis was undertaken at ALS laboratories in Perth (Wangara). • A small number of samples were analysed by XRF for head grade iron ore suite. • Helix collected only field duplicates for quality control measures. Analysis of the data indicates good repeatability with no significant bias. • In 2016 Lodestone undertook additional sampling and assaying, from previously un-sampled low grade zones either within the mineralisation or immediately peripheral to the mineralisation. The same protocol was used as for the 2012-2013 Helix work. Lodestone also had all DTR concentrates (including the initial Helix samples) analysed by XRF for iron suite elements (including Fe, SiO_2, Al_2O_3, P, S, LOI). • The sampling methods and sample sizes are considered to be generally in accordance with common industry practice and suitable for estimation of Inferred Resources.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• DTR and XRF analysis was completed at ALS Perth, using standard industry techniques. • No certified standards, blanks, umpire lab samples or field resamples were undertaken during or after drilling occurred. • QAQC included limited field and laboratory duplicates. Analysis of the data indicates good repeatability with no significant bias. • Internal QAQC measures were also undertaken by ALS. • Specific gravity (SG) was measured on representative diamond core samples using the water displacement method. • All sampling and assay methods and samples sizes are considered acceptable.
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.*	• No twinned holes were drilled • Data is stored in an Access database maintained by Lodestone. Data was originally stored in the Helix Resources server when project was still in the company's control. • All sample results were checked and verified against core logging and photography by Lodestone personnel post Helix Resources drilling. In addition, Lodestone staff reviewed the sample data and assay results. • No adjustments or 'factors' were applied to raw assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Accurate drillhole collar coordinates were picked up by contractors GAA Wireline and Helix Resources using DGPS (to better than ±0.1m). Coordinates were supplied in GDA94 - MGA Zone 54. • Downhole surveys for most of the holes were undertaken using a gyroscope due to the highly magnetic nature of the mineralisation. Original single shot camera surveys taken while holes were being drilled are used where holes could not be surveyed by gyroscope. • There is limited topographic control other than the accurate collar surveys.
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.*	• Drilling across the 4 project areas subject of this Table (NE1, NE2, NE3 and NE13) was undertaken on sections generally spaced between 200m to 400m apart. Most sections have two holes (ranging from 1 to 5 holes per section) spaced from approximately 100m to 150m apart. • The interpreted continuity and classification of the reported resource takes the drill spacing into account, relative to the style of mineralisation in question. • Samples were composited to 4m intervals for assay.
Orientation of data in relation to	• *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*	• Drilling (sampling) was completed with best knowledge of geology, heavily influenced by interpretation from 3D modelling of aeromagnetic data. This is considered appropriate to gather representative samples from an orebody. • Drill holes had dip angles predominantly at about -60° (ranging from -90° to -59°) but

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	*sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	generally sub-perpendicular to the bedding, allowing for the folding of the stratigraphy which is the primary control to the magnetite mineralisation. • Drillhole azimuths are approximately aligned perpendicular to the general strike of the stratigraphy and mineralisation. • Drilling orientations are considered appropriate and has not introduced a significant sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were transported by Helix staff from site to a freight forwarding company in Broken Hill which forwarded them to ALS Perth, via ALS Adelaide in sealed 'Bulka Bags'. Upon receipt of the samples the laboratory would check the sample dispatch form with the consignment received and advise of any missing/damaged samples.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audits of the sampling techniques were undertaken. • The QAQC data was reviewed by Simon Tear of H&SC.

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 exploration and drilling activity reported herein is located entirely within EL 6115, granted on 22/10/2017 and held 100% by Lodestone Mines Pty Ltd. • EL 6115 covers an area of 359 km^2 and is located in South Australia, approximately 30 km south-east of Olary and 100 km south-west of Broken Hill, on the Olary 1:250,000 sheet. • The majority of EL 6115 is situated within the Oulnina and the Devonborough Downs Pastoral Leases. • The area is subject to a Native Title Claim by the Wilyakali Group. Lodestone Mines has a native title agreement with the Wilyakali for access. • There are no national parks or conservation reserves within the tenement area. • A 1% FOB royalty is payable to Helix Resources Ltd as part of the purchase agreement in 2013. • All Lodestone tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• All drilling reported herein and used for the reported resources was undertaken by Helix Resources Ltd between 2011 and 2013. During that period Helix drilled 57 holes for 11,738m (including 51 RC holes and 6 pre-collared diamond holes) across the project. The results are discussed in detail below. • Only the drilling completed in 2011 (11 RC holes for 1,534m) has been publicly reported previously. This drilling was undertaken to test the potential for the Braemar Iron Formation to host economic magnetite mineralisation and targeted several strong anomalies defined from regional aeromagnetics. The drilling confirmed that the magnetitic anomalies show a strong positive correlation with the total iron content of the rocks.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Olary Magnetite Project is located at the eastern end of the Adelaidian Fold Belt (Adelaide Geosyncline), within the Olary Province. The 'ironstone' rocks of the Braemar Iron Formation (or Braemar iron facies) occur as a stratigraphic package of magnetite-rich siltstone associated with diamictite within the lower Umberatana Group. • The Braemar Iron Formation comprises a series of narrow, strike extensive magnetite-bearing siltstones generally that have been substantially deformed. • The airborne magnetic data clearly indicates the magnetite siltstones as a series of narrow, high amplitude magnetic anomalies. Geophysical forward modelling has generated insight to the structural deformation including isoclinal and recumbent folding. • Large areas of the prospective stratigraphy are concealed by transported ferricrete and other younger cover. The base of oxidation due to weathering over the prospective horizons is variable with estimates up to 80m from surface. • Typically, the magnetite is disseminated in fresh rock with no obvious structural stretching. The magnetite intensity is bed controlled linked to certain grain sizes and sediment composition i.e. a function of the sedimentary regime rather than any obvious structural overprint. • The depositional environment for the Braemar Iron Formation is believed to be a subsiding basin, with initial rapid subsidence related to rifting possibly in a graben setting as indicated by the occurrence of diamictites in the lower part of the sequence. A possible sag phase of cyclical subsidence followed with deposition of finer grained sediments with more consistent, as compared to the diamictite units, bed thicknesses, style and clast composition. • Helix initially defined 5 target areas based on a magnetic inversion modelling study of airborne magnetic data, now termed NE1, NE2, NE3, NE12 and NE13.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The Olary prospects are similar to other resources in the Braemar Ironstone eg Hawsons and Muster Dam.
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.*	• Helix Resources commenced its exploration program in 2011 with an 11 hole RC drilling program (1,534m) to test the potential for the Braemar Iron Formation to host economic magnetite mineralisation. • In conjunction with a magnetic inversion modelling study of airborne magnetic data, five target areas, now named NE1, NE2, NE3, NE12 and NE13 were delineated for follow up drilling in 2012-2013. • The drilling in 2012-2013 consisted of 40 RC holes for a total of 8,370m, and 6 pre-collared diamond holes for 1,834m. • Drillhole details are tabulated in Table 1 in the accompanying report. • All significant intersections are tabulated in Table 3 in the accompanying report.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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 intercepts are calculated as length-weighted average grades. No high-grade cut off has been applied to the assay results. A lower cut-off grade of 5% DTR was used. Some minor intervals of internal waste may be included. • No equivalent values are applied in this report.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Most drillholes are drilled approximately perpendicular to the strike of the mineralization, but at various angles to the dip of the mineralization due to the folded nature of the stratigraphy. Reference should be made to the cross-sections within the accompanying report to understand the true widths of the mineralization.
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.*	• Appropriate maps and sections are included within the accompanying report.
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.*	• All drillhole intercepts from the 2011-2013 drilling by Helix are summarised in the accompanying report (Table 3).
Other substantive	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk*	• In 2017 detailed ground magnetic surveys were undertaken over the NE12 and NE13 areas and also over the adjacent high intensity magnetic anomalies names NE10,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	*samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	NE11 and NE15 (refer to accompanying report).
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further diamond and/or RC drilling is required to better define the mineralization. Modelling of the ground magnetics will be undertaken to improve the drillhole targeting. • Geological mapping and additional ground magnetic surveys will be undertaken at NE1, NE2 and NE3 before any additional drilling in those areas. • Resource Estimates have been generated for NE3, NE12 and NE13. NE1 has an ambiguous geological interpretation which resulted in no resource estimates being generated. Drilling at NE2 generally failed to intersect significant magnetite mineralization. • Additional drilling has since been completed at NE12 and an updated resource estimate has been completed (refer to Appendix 3).

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Independently customised Access database was complied by Helix Resources while they were managers of the project. • Validation of database was undertaken by Lodestone in 2016. The data was found to be of a sound nature suitable to produce an Inferred Resource. • Limited validation was conducted by H & S Consultants Pty Ltd (H&SC) in 2016 to ensure the drill hole database is internally consistent. Validation included checking that no assays, density measurements or geological logs occur beyond the end of hole and that all drilled intervals have been geologically logged. The minimum and maximum values of assays and density measurements were checked to ensure values are within expected ranges. Further checks include testing for duplicate samples and overlapping sampling or logging intervals • H&SC has not performed detailed database validation and Lodestone personnel take responsibility for the accuracy and reliability of the data used to estimate the Mineral Resources. • The validated data provided by Lodestone in 2016 was loaded into an Access

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		database for use with the Surpac mining software to complete 3D visualisation, geological interpretation and resource reporting (2016 resource estimates only).
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The drilling project was undertaken by Helix Resources in 2012-2013 as managers of the project. • No site visit was undertaken by H&SC due to time and budgetary constraints .
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The magnetite mineralisation is stratabound as opposed to stratiform. • The downhole geophysical data has been used in conjunction with DTR recovered magnetic fraction grades and geological logging to allow for the generation of a set of 3D wireframes representing the mineral units and some cursory geological controls. • The lithological interpretations are therefore relatively simple and reasonably well constrained by the drilling and the high amplitude magnetic anomalies. • NE1 is interpreted to consist of two layers of magnetite-rich zones and is considered to be a more complex area for geological understanding. This is mainly because it is in an area of diamictite dominant sediments with an associated level discordancy linked to the sediment deposition. • NE3 is also interpreted to consist of two magnetite-rich layers that dip around 25° towards 205°. • NE13 is comprised of a tightly folded to isoclinal, partially recumbant sequence (refer to Figures 8 and 9 in the accompanying report). It is considered to be the same body of mineralisation as NE12 (refer Appendix 3) separated by a combination of a NW-SE and an E-W cross-cutting faults. • H&SC created a series of wireframes representing the outlines of individual magnetite-rich lithological units based on drill hole data for NE3 and NE13. These wireframes were treated as hard boundaries during estimation. • H&SC also used the geological logs of the drill holes to create wireframe surfaces representing the base of colluvium, the base of complete oxidation and the top of fresh rock. • H&SC is aware that alternative interpretations of the mineralized zones at NE3 and NE13 are possible but consider the wireframes to adequately approximate the locations of the mineralised zones for the purposes of resource estimation. Alternative interpretations may have a limited impact the resource estimate.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The resources reported (NE3 and NE13) here are from two discrete areas located approximately 12.5km from one another on EL6115. • The resources at NE3 have a strike length of around 1.5km in an east south easterly direction. The plan width of the resource varies from 260m to 470m with an average of around 330m. The upper limit of the mineralisation occurs at a depth of 4m below

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		surface and the lower limit of the reported resource is limited to a depth of 300m below surface. • The resources at NE13 are split into two discrete areas that are interpreted to be linked at depth. Overall it has a strike length of around 1.5km in a north-south direction. The plan width of the resource varies from 300m to 700m with an average of around 600m. The upper limit of the mineralisation occurs at a depth of 4m below surface and the lower limit of the reported resource is limited to a depth of 300m below surface.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• The Davis Tube Recovery (DTR) and concentrate iron, silica, alumina, phosphorous, sulphur and Loss on Ignition (LOI) were estimated using Ordinary Kriging on 4m composites in Micromine software. H&SC considers Ordinary Kriging to be an appropriate estimation technique for the type of mineralisation and extent of data available from the deposits. All data have low coefficients of variation. • Some intervals had no DTR values. A regression based on Satmagan test work was used to calculate likely DTR values for untested intervals. A regression based on the hand held magnetic susceptibility data was used to estimate the DTR values where Satmagan data was not available. Missing Fe concentrate grades were calculated using a regression based on the DTR grades and the remaining concentrate elements were calculated using a regression based on the iron concentrate grade. All of the missing DTR grades were from poorly magnetic, low grade, intervals. The missing concentrate grades were either the result of a lack of DTR test work or due to insufficient sample being available for XRF due to low DTR recovery. • For NE3 and NE13 each of the mineral wireframes were treated as hard boundaries so that only composite samples inside the wireframe were used to estimate blocks within the corresponding wireframe. • The geological interpretation of NE13 indicate significant folding has affected the mineralised lodes on a scale that is the same or shorter than the drill hole spacing. H&SC therefore used the unfolding technique available in Micromine to unfold the block model and composite data relative to a central wireframe surface. The search ellipse and variography were rotated to be parallel to the orientation of each of the mineralised domains. A flat search was used to estimate the unfolded NE13. • No recovery of any by-products has been considered in the resource estimates as no products beyond iron are considered to exist in economic concentrations. • No top-cutting was applied as extreme values were not present and top-cutting was considered by H&SC to be unnecessary • Several estimates were conducted to assess sensitivity to various parameters

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		however no check estimate was carried out by a different estimator or technique. • The concentrations of deleterious silica, alumina, phosphorous and sulphur in the magnetic concentrate were estimated. • Block dimensions for NE3 are 100m x 20m x 10m (Local E, N, RL respectively). Block dimensions for NE13 are 100m x 50m x 10m. • Each element was estimated separately. For NE3 and NE13 a three pass search strategy was employed with progressively larger radii and/or decreasing search criteria. • All passes used a four sector search ellipse in order to aid declustering. The first pass used a search ellipse of 300x150x20m (along strike, down dip and across mineralisation respectively) and required a minimum of 16 composites from at least three drill holes. The maximum total number of composites was set to 32 with a limit of eight per drill hole. The second pass criteria were similar except the search ellipse was 450x225x40m and only two drill holes were required. The third pass also used a search ellipse measuring 450x225x40 m but the minimum number of composites required was set to eight and four respectively and no restriction on the number of drill holes was applied. • The H&SC block models were reviewed visually by H&SC and it was concluded that the block models fairly represent the grades observed in the drill holes. H&SC also validated the block model using a variety of summary statistics and simple plots.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages in the Mineral Resource have been estimated on a dry weight basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The resources are reported at a cut-off of 12% DTR within the mineral wireframe which is consistent with the original reporting of the Hawsons and Muster Dam deposits. • The estimated resources reported are limited to a vertical depth of 300m. • The cut-off grade at which the resource is quoted reflects the intended bulk-mining approach.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The resources were estimated on the assumption that the material is to be mined by open pit using a bulk mining method. • Minimum mining dimensions are envisioned to be around 25m x 10m x 10m (strike, across strike, vertical respectively). The block size is significantly larger than the likely minimum mining dimensions. • A conceptual study was completed in 2013, which examined mining methods. Given the Resources are of an Inferred nature, the parameters were not of a rigorous nature. The study found the proposed mining method to be a fully mobile In-Pit

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Crushing and Conveying, combined with shovel.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• A small mineralogical study was completed on 3 core samples from one hole by Elaine Wightman of SMI-JKMRC. The study indicated discrete abundant magnetite and hematite crystals in a size range of 38-53 microns. • The idioblastic nature of the magnetite is likely to lend itself to relatively easy liberation as per other similar deposits. • The ROM material is likely to be relatively soft for a magnetite deposit with a bond work index much lower than typical Banded Iron Formation deposits. • Sighter metallurgical testwork in 2016 at Bureau Veritas Minerals in Perth, using standard crushing and milling, as well as magnetic and gravity separation, has replicated the concentrate grade and mass recovery seen in the Mineral Resource.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• The deposit occurs in relatively flat open country typical of northeastern South Australia. • There are large flat areas available for waste and tailings disposal. • Lodestone has commenced baseline data collection for a variety of environmental parameters.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Density data was derived from the downhole geophysics short-spaced measurement (SSD), which comprises a density measurement every centimeter. • Lodestone completed a series of 75 check density measurements on core samples from one drillhole which showed an overall average difference of <0.4% with the corresponding geophysically-derived measurements. • The data was composited to 4m prior to modelling. • The density was estimated using Ordinary Kriging using the same search criteria as used for the estimation of DTR. • Blocks that were not estimated due to missing density data were populated from values estimated from the DTR head grade of each block using a regression created from drill hole data.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values,*	• Factors relevant to the classification of the estimates are the geological understanding, the drillhole spacing, the QAQC data, and the downhole geophysical data, including density. • The resources have all been classified as Inferred, mainly due to the wide-spaced

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	quality, quantity and distribution of the data). • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	drilling, drilling method and the limited QAQC data. Whilst the drilling at Olary is relatively widely spaced decent aeromagnetic data indicate the structure and continuity of the geology. • H&SC believes the confidence in tonnage and grade estimates, the continuity of geology and grade, and the distribution of the data reflect Inferred categorisation. The estimates appropriately reflect the Competent Person's view of the deposit. H&SC has not assessed the reliability of input data and Lodestone personnel take responsibility for the accuracy and reliability of the data used to estimate the Mineral Resources.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• The estimation procedure was reviewed as part of an internal H&SC peer review.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• No statistical or geostatistical procedures were used to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource. • The relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resources are considered to be in line with the generally accepted accuracy and confidence of the nominated Mineral Resource categories. This has been determined on a qualitative, rather than quantitative, basis, and is based on the Competent Person's experience with similar deposits. • The Mineral Resources are considered to be accurate globally. All of the material has been classified as Inferred and as such, is not relevant to technical and economic evaluation. • No mining of the deposit has taken place so no production data is available for comparison.

Appendix 3

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Olary Flats Magnetite Project – NE12

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 (eg 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• All sampling was by means of RC and diamond drilling from two separate drilling programs undertaken by Helix Resources (2012-2013) and Lodestone Mines (2019). • Total drilling at NE12 consists of 24 holes for 5,191m and 1,068 samples. • 4m composite samples (3-4 kg) were generated from primary 1m RC samples. Diamond core was quartered and sampled as 4m intervals. • Samples from 2012/2013 drilling were initially analysed at ALS Laboratories in Adelaide using a laboratory magnetic susceptibility unit ("SATMAGAN") and an in-house calibration curve to provide an estimated DTR (eDTR). Limited head grade analysis was undertaken by XRF. Samples with a predicted DTR ≥ 5% were then submitted for DTR analysis at ALS Laboratories, Wangara, WA. The tail sample was not retained. • In 2016 Lodestone undertook additional DTR analysis to ensure all gaps and background material was analysed. Lodestone also had all DTR concentrates assayed by XRF. • 4m composite samples from the 2019 Lodestone drilling were dispatched to Bureau Veritas laboratories in Adelaide for sample prep, DTR analysis and head grade assays. • The Helix QAQC procedures consisted of field duplicates (1 per 20 samples) and laboratory duplicates. Lodestone also included the use of certified standards during the 2019 drilling program.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	• The majority of drilling was by reverse circulation (RC), with one diamond tail in the Helix program and four fully diamond holes (HQ) in the Lodestone program. • Industry standard drilling rigs suitable for the required task were used. • The Helix RC drilling was carried out using a Metzke RC rig on an 8x4 carrier with auxiliary compressor (350psi/900cfm) and Arial Booster (900psi) on a separate carrier. It used a 5 ½ inch face sampling hammer on 4-inch drill rods. • The Helix DD drilling was carried out using a UDR650, with NQ2 diameter core. • Lodestone RC drilling was carried out using a Boart Longyear KWL 700 drill rig with

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		an on-board 1350 CFM, 900psi air compressor. It used a 5 ½ inch face sampling hammer on 4½ inch Remet drill rods. • Lodestone diamond drilling was undertaken by the KWL rig converted to complete the DD work, producing triple tube HQ core with compatible diamond drill rods. • All Lodestone diamond core was oriented with Boart Longyear's Trucore instrument.
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.*	• Sample recoveries for the 2019 RC drilling were estimated from recorded sample bag weights completed at the time of drilling. RC drilling recovery is considered acceptable. • Sample recoveries for DD were calculated by expressing the length of core recovered, as a percentage of the drill run. • DD recovery rate is >97% which is acceptable. Lower recoveries were encountered in the first few metres at the top of holes. • Core loss and wet samples were noted in a comments column in the drill log when encountered. • Lodestone examined the relationship between recovery and DTR grade and noted that there is no relationship between the two variables.
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.*	• Every RC and DD drillhole (Helix and Lodestone) was geologically logged on paper and then entered into an Excel spreadsheet. Helix data was then uploaded to a customised Access database. • Logging was qualitative and quantitative - full description of lithologies, alteration and comments are noted, as well as percentage estimates on veining and magnetite content. • Wet sieved chip samples for every 1m interval from all RC holes were collected into chip trays. • DD holes were orientated, metre marked, with magnetic susceptibility recorded for each metre. • The Lodestone 2019 core was photographed by Boart Longyear's Truscan instrumentation as wet and dry shots. The Helix drill core and RC chips were photographed wet and dry after logging but before cutting. • All un-sampled diamond core was retained in core trays, now located at Lodestone's core storage facility in Adelaide. • All relevant intersections were logged. Geological logging was of sufficient detail to allow the creation of a geological model to support the stated resource classification.
Sub-sampling techniques	• *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.*	• The RC drilling produced bulk 1m samples collected in large plastic bags. Rig mounted cone splitters or riffle splitters were used during the drilling to produce a 3-5kg sub-sample for each metre, collected in a calico bag.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling 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.*	• The 1 metre splits were passed through a 25/75 riffle splitter to produce a 4m composite samples of >2kg minimum ideal weight. • The Helix diamond core was sampled by sawing the original core lengthways in half and then sawing lengthways again in half. One quarter of the core was submitted to the laboratory for assay with the remainder retained in core trays. Samples were submitted as a 4 metre composites. Magnetic susceptibility (SATMAGAN) was used to determine samples to be analysed for magnetite content by DTR. • In 2016 Lodestone re-submitted the Helix sample pulps for additional DTR analyses and concentrate grades. • The 2019 Lodestone diamond core was first delivered to Boart Longyear in Adelaide for testing using its Truscan technology. Subsequent to this the core was cut as 4m long quarter core samples using a diamond saw by Bureau Veritas laboratories in Adelaide. • Sample prep for the RC and DD samples included drying and crushing to <3.35mm to give a 150g sub-sample. The sub-sample was pulverized to P80 38um grind size for DTR tests. A 20g sub-sample was split for DTR analysis using a Davis Tube. A second sub-sample was generated for XRF head assays. • The Helix 2012/2013 sample prep and head grade assays were completed by ALS laboratories in Perth. The Lodestone 2019 sample prep and analysis was completed by Bureau Veritas in Adelaide. • All head samples and DTR concentrates were analysed for a standard Fe suite of elements (Fe, SiO_2, Al_2O_3, CaO, MnO, MgO, P, S, TiO_2, K_2O, Na_2O and LOI). • Helix collected only field duplicates for QAQC. Lodestone QAQC samples included standards, field duplicates, calico bag duplicates, and blank samples. • QAQC programs by Helix and Lodestone comprised field and lab duplicates, but only Lodestone completed DTR duplicates on its 2019 drilling. No issues were noted with the Lodestone 2019 QAQC. • All sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been*	• DTR (Davis Tube Recovery) is a standardised laboratory test designed to assess the recovery of the magnetic fraction from a low intensity magnetic separation procedure. It is widely recognized as the standard test to allow the quantitative measurement of concentrate that could be recovered from a magnetite containing rock an industrial wet magnetic separation plant. The concentrate thus recovered can be subjected to a chemical and mineralogical analysis to facilitate an objective and numerical evaluation of any magnetite deposit. • Pulverised sub-samples comprised a 20g feed sample for DTR work and a ~10g

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	established.	sample for head analysis via XRF or ICP fusion. • Both Helix and Lodestone head assays were by XRF or ICP fusion method and included an industry standard Iron Ore suite of elements, including Fe%, Al2O3%, SiO2%, P%, S%, TiO2%, LOI%. • No standards and blanks were submitted by Helix in 2012/2013. QAQC included limited field and laboratory duplicates. Analysis of the data indicates good repeatability with no significant bias. Lodestone also inserted certified standards and blanks for the 2019 drilling; no issues or significant biases were noted. • Acceptable levels of precision, accuracy and a lack of bias were demonstrated by control plots of the QAQC data for both the Helix and Lodestone drilling. • All sampling and assay methods and samples sizes are deemed appropriate for the resource estimation.
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.*	• The Helix drilling had all sample results checked and verified against core logging and photography by Lodestone personnel. • Videos showing various aspects of the 2019 sampling were provided by Lodestone and have been reviewed. • No twinned holes were drilled for either the Helix or Lodestone drilling programs. • Data is stored by Lodestone in an Access database at its Adelaide Office both in the cloud and as a backup version at an external location. • No data entry procedures or protocols are available for any of the drilling. • The data has been reviewed in detail by the CP and is considered to be accurate and suitable for resource estimation. • No major adjustments were applied to the raw assay data. Any data below detection limits were substituted as half the detection limit for resource estimation work.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Both Helix and Lodestone drillhole collars were located by survey contracting companies using a DGPS system. Collar coordinates are accurate to less than 10cm. • Most drillholes were surveyed with downhole gyroscope by the same contracting companies. Three holes were unable to be completely surveyed due to blockages but were surveyed with single-shot or multi-shot magnetic instruments. • Coordinates were supplied in GDA94 MGA Zone 54. • High quality DEM data was acquired as a part of a 2017 ground magnetic survey over the area. Comparison of the DGPS collar elevations with the topographic surface shows only very minor discrepancies.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Drilled sections through the modelled part of NE12 are at spacings ranging from 200m to 400m, with collars spaced at approximately 100m to 200m on each section. • The interpreted continuity and classification of the reported resource takes the drill spacing into account, relative to the style of mineralisation in question. • Additional assistance in defining geological continuity was supplied by a ground-based magnetic survey. • All samples were composited to 4m prior to assay submission.
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.*	• Drilling (sampling) was completed with best knowledge of geology, heavily influenced by interpretation from 3D modelling of regional aeromagnetic data. • Drilling had dip angles ranging from -90º to -59º, but generally sub-perpendicular to the bedding, allowing for the folding of the stratigraphy which is the primary control to the magnetite mineralisation. • Drillhole azimuths are approximately aligned with grid north-south, perpendicular to the general strike of the stratigraphy and mineralization. • Drilling orientations are considered appropriate, with no significant bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Following sample preparation at a dedicated facility on site samples were transported by Helix staff from site to a freight forwarding company in Broken Hill which forwarded them to ALS Perth, via ALS Adelaide in sealed bulka bags. Upon receipt of the samples the laboratory would check the sample dispatch form with the consignment received and advise of any missing/damaged samples. • Lodestone RC samples were sealed in bulka bags following sample preparation at a dedicated facility on site. They were then delivered by Boart Longyear staff to Adelaide for Truscan scanning, and then forwarded to BV laboratory for sample prep, DTR test work and assay. Lodestone core samples were packed in core trays and were delivered by Boart Longyear staff for Truscan then forwarded to the BV Adelaide laboratory for sample prep, DTR test work and assay. • After test work in commercial labs, unsampled materials and pulps were delivered back to the Lodestone core storage facility in Adelaide. Previous cut half cores stored in Adelaide storage from Helix drilling were used for metallurgical tests in the period from 2016 to 2019.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Simon Tear from H&SC completed a review of the QAQC data for sampling, sample prep and assaying techniques.

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.*	• NE12 is located entirely within EL 6115, granted on 22/10/2017 and held 100% by Lodestone Mines Pty Ltd. • EL 6115 covers an area of 359 km^2 and is located in South Australia, approximately 30 km south-east of Olary and 100 km south-west of Broken Hill, on the Olary 1:250,000 sheet. • The majority of EL 6115 is situated within the Oulnina and the Devonborough Downs Pastoral Leases. However NE12 lies within Mutooroo Pastoral Lease. • The area is subject to a Native Title Claim by the Wilyakali Group. Lodestone Mines has a native title agreement with the Wilyakali for access. • There are no national parks or conservation reserves within the tenement area. • A 1% FOB royalty is payable to Helix Resources Ltd as part of the purchase agreement in 2013. • All Lodestone tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The initial exploration and drilling for iron ore at NE12 was undertaken by Helix Resources Ltd. The results of that drilling have not previously been publicly released. • Helix drilled 14 RC drillholes at NE12, including one with a diamond tail, in 2012/2013. • The drilling data has been reviewed and is considered to be suitable for use in the resource estimate.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Olary Flats Magnetite Project is located at the eastern end of the Adelaidean Geosyncline, within the Olary Province. The 'ironstone' rocks of the Braemar iron facies occur as a magnetite-rich facies within the Benda Siltstone and Pualco Tillite, in the lower Umberatana Group. • The Braemar iron facies comprises a series of narrow, strike extensive magnetite-bearing siltstones and tillites that have been strongly deformed, including isoclinal and recumbent folding and faulting. • Aeromagnetic data clearly indicates the magnetite-rich units as a series of narrow, high amplitude magnetic anomalies. • Large areas of the prospective stratigraphy are concealed by transported cover, typically around 5m in thickness. • The magnetite is generally disseminated in fresh rock with no obvious structural stretching. The magnetite intensity is bedding controlled, linked to certain grain sizes

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		and sediment composition - i.e., a function of the sedimentary regime rather than any obvious structural overprint. • The base of oxidation due to weathering over the prospective horizons is variable with estimates up to 80m from surface. • The Olary Flats project comprises a number of prospects including NE12. Resource estimates have previously been generated for NE3, NE12, NE13 and NE14. • The Olary Flats prospects are similar in style to other identified resources in the Braemar Iron Formation including Muster Dam, Razorback, Ironback Hill and Hawsons.
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.*	• A total of 24 RC and diamond holes have been drilled at NE12, 14 by Helix Resources in 2012-2013 and 10 by Lodestone Mines in 2019. Drillhole details are tabulated below, and in Table 1 in the accompanying report.

Hole ID	North (MGA94)	East (MGA94)	RL (AHD)	Depth (m)	Hole Type	Dip	Azimuth	Year Drilled
OLRC012	6400730.49	466401.21	192.12	100	RC	-89.5	263	2012
OLRC013	6400573.73	466398.82	188.45	251	RC	-60.5	358.4	2012
OLRC014	6400902.77	466398.11	196.24	250	RC	-78	182.7	2012
OLRC015	6400873.73	466121.82	199.61	240	RC	-80.5	183.5	2012
OLRC016	6400726.76	466122.84	197.42	258	RC	-60.5	175.9	2012
OLRC017	6400555	465725	201.63	198	RC	-60	13.7	2012
OLRC018	6400701.29	465725.91	201.68	156	RC	-59.5	198	2012
OLRCD019	6400801.14	465719.74	203.18	252.6	RCD	-60	190	2013
OLRC020	6400768.14	465322.84	201.71	200	RC	-74	355	2013
OLRC021	6400621.66	465331.90	200.42	250	RC	-74	175.9	2013
OLRC022	6400786.82	464995.53	201.66	200	RC	-79.5	355	2013
OLRC024	6400696.58	464724.38	201.04	300	RC	-80	180	2013
OLRC025	6400772.17	464397.16	205.43	180	RC	-90	110.6	2013
OLRC026	6400674.41	464399.72	204.41	102	RC	-60	355	2013
OLD19005	6400953.03	465923.67	203.15	213	DD	-59.5	180	2019
OLC19006	6400555.75	465923.52	195.92	256	RC	-59	0	2019
OLC19011	6400757.04	465924.48	200.72	226	RC	-89.5	242.4	2019
OLC19013	6400800	466155	197.11	219	RC	-70	185	2019
OLD19013B	6400798.79	466154.88	198.20	252.4	DD	-68.5	182.2	2019
OLC19018	6400669.92	465124.77	205.99	228	RC	-89.5	250.7	2019
OLD19026	6400803.08	465726.83	203.30	75.5	DD	-90	180	2019
OLC19028	6400557.60	466117.66	191.14	256	RC	-59.5	0	2019
OLC19029	6401007.18	466120.44	197.64	195	RC	-61	180	2019
OLD19030	6401007.17	465719.72	201.72	332.3	DD	-61	176	2019

- All significant intersections are listed in Table 3 in the accompanying report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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 intercepts are calculated as length-weighted average grades. No high-grade cut off has been applied to the assay results. A lower cut-off grade of 5% DTR was used. Some minor intervals of internal waste may be included. • No equivalent values are applied in this report.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Most drillholes are drilled perpendicular to the strike of the mineralization, but at various angles to the dip of the mineralization. Reference should be made to the cross-sections and plans within the accompanying report to understand the true widths of the mineralization.
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.*	• Appropriate maps and sections are included within the accompanying report.
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.*	• All drillhole intercepts from NE12 are summarised below and are constrained by the resource model wireframe boundary, constructed at a 5% DTR cut-off.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

					Concentrate Grade					
Hole ID	From	To	Length	DTR%	Fe%	SiO2%	Al2O3%	P%	S%	LOI%
OLRC012	Missed target									
OLRC013	Missed target, not assayed									
OLRC014	52	200	148	22.93	70.05	1.34	0.24	0.006	0.059	-3.40
OLRC015	0	160	160	18.57	69.78	2.39	0.21	0.005	0.017	-2.95
OLRC016	0	128	128	17.60	69.11	3.01	0.34	0.005	0.037	-2.86
OLRC017	24	88	64	8.69	68.03	3.89	0.58	0.006	0.014	-2.62
OLRC018	0	148	148	22.13	69.65	2.25	0.20	0.009	0.004	-2.54
OLRCD019	0	252.6	252.6	35.55	69.99	2.36	0.21	0.010	0.002	-3.13
OLRC020	12	108	96	24.23	69.65	2.43	0.26	0.011	0.001	-2.69
OLRC021	56	136	80	18.07	69.03	2.99	0.23	0.006	0.001	-2.36
OLRC022	west of model, minor min									
OLRC024	west of model, good min									
OLRC025	west of model, missed target									
OLRC026	west of model, missed target									
OLD19005	27.3	150	122.7	22.05	68.77	3.25	0.36	0.014	0.036	-2.75
OLC19006	30	210	180	15.71	68.96	3.49	0.44	0.011	0.058	-3.35
OLC19011	0	112	112	28.37	69.58	1.90	0.37	0.019	0.018	-2.64
OLC19013	abandoned, not assayed									
OLD19013B	0	171.6	171.6	19.84	69.26	3.03	0.26	0.010	0.011	-3.16
OLC19018	west of model, missed target									
OLD19026	abandoned, not assayed									
OLC19028	132	256	124	25.68	70.13	2.49	0.27	0.008	0.015	-3.31
OLC19029	60	195	135	24.41	70.29	1.83	0.20	0.006	0.013	-3.39
OLD19030	84	325.6	241.6	21.25	68.91	3.53	0.35	0.013	0.007	-3.20

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Magnetic remanence testing of drillcore (OLRCD019) and modelling of aeromagnetic data was undertaken by GeoDiscovery in 2016. • A detailed ground magnetic survey over NE12 was undertaken in 2017. • Where possible all drillholes from both the 2012/2013 and 2019 programs were subjected to downhole geophysical surveys including magnetic susceptibility, conductivity, resistivity, self-potential and density (LSD and SSD).
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further diamond or RC drilling on approximately 200m spaced sections or better is required to upgrade the remaining Inferred Resource to Indicated. • The NE12 area is open west of the bounding western fault for at least a further 500m before the magnetic signature drops off, and east of the bounding eastern fault (into area NE13). Refer to diagrams in the accompanying report.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• The drillhole data was initially supplied by Lodestone as two sets of Excel spreadsheets, one set for the 2012/2013 Helix Resources drilling and one set for the 2019 Lodestone drilling. Both sets of data had been previously verified by Lodestone personnel and included all the Helix drilling across multiple target areas. • Because of the relatively small number of holes in area NE12 (24 holes) a subset of the data incorporating only the NE12 drill was constructed, as a set of Excel files. • A comparison of this data with that in an Access database constructed by H&SC in 2021 was undertaken to ensure they were consistent. • Further validation was undertaken once the data was loaded into Datamine software, including checks for missing intervals, duplicate and overlapping intervals. • No raw data files have been reviewed. The drillhole database is considered satisfactory for resource estimation at NE12, however responsibility for data quality resides solely with Lodestone.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• A site visit was undertaken over two days in November 2021, during which there was no activity on site. • Discussions with Lodestone personnel present during the 2019 drilling program and review of photos and videos taken at the time have been undertaken to provide confidence in the procedures and processes in place at the time. • The 2012/2013 drilling was undertaken by Helix Resources as managers of the project.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The geological interpretation utilized geological logging, Davis Tube recovered magnetic fraction grades, downhole geophysics and independent magnetic modelling. The resulting interpretation is very similar to previous interpretations by Helix, Lodestone and H&SC, comprising a tightly folded anticline with a roughly sub-horizontal E-W striking hinge line. The southern limb dips sub-vertically to slightly overturned (steeply north) and the northern limb dips at a moderate to steep angle to the north. The mineralised hinge is exposed at surface and plunges at a shallow angle to both the west and the east. The western end is separated from the main eastern body of mineralisation by a cross cutting, steep dipping, NW striking fault and the main eastern body is also terminated at its eastern end by an inferred fault. The mineralization west of the fault has not been modelled due to the limited drilling in that area.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
The resource model is based on drilling on five north-south oriented sections at spacings ranging from 200m to 400m between the two faults. Collars are spaced at approximately 100m to 200m on each section.
The geological interpretation associated with the Mineral Resource estimate is considered by the author to have a reasonable level of confidence.
The magnetite mineralization is stratabound and is nominally constrained within the folded stratigraphy by a 5% DTR cut-off.
An internal high-grade domain (>25% DTR) was created to help control the grade interpolation. The boundaries to both mineral domains act as hard boundaries for the grade interpolation.
Drillhole logging was used to construct wireframe surfaces representing the base of complete oxidation and the top of fresh rock.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dimensions</td><td>
The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.
</td><td>
The Mineral Resource at NE12 has a strike length of approximately 1.75 km and extends from surface to approximately 300m below surface. The true thickness of the mineralization on each limb of the antiform ranges from 50m to 200m.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Estimation and modelling techniques</td><td>
The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.
The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.
The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.
Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).
In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.
Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.
Any assumptions about correlation between variables.
Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.
Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.
The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.
</td><td>
A block model with cell dimensions of 100m along strike, 10m across strike and 20m down dip was constructed, with sub-celling to 25m x 2.5m x 5m allowed.
The Davis Tube Recovery (DTR) and concentrate Fe, SiO_2, Al_2O_3, P, S and LOI (Loss on Ignition) grades were estimated using Inverse Distance cubed methodology on 4m sample composites in Datamine software. Grades were also estimated using ID2, NN and OK methodology.
There is insufficient data to allow for estimation of head grades.
Density was subsequently interpolated into each block from the regression equation between DTR grade and short-spaced downhole density measurements.
A three-pass search strategy was applied

<table>
<tr><th>Axis</th><th>Pass 1</th><th>Pass 2</th><th>Pass 3</th></tr>
<tr><td>Along Strike</td><td>300m</td><td>450m</td><td>600m</td></tr>
<tr><td>Down Dip</td><td>100m</td><td>150m</td><td>200m</td></tr>
<tr><td>Across Strike</td><td>25m</td><td>37.5m</td><td>50m</td></tr>
<tr><td>Composite data requirements</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Minimum data points</td><td>5</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Maximum data points</td><td>20</td><td>20</td><td>20</td></tr>
<tr><td>Maximum data points per hole</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr>
</table>

As unfolding methodology was not available six structural domains were also modelled and used to constrain the search ellipse orientation within each domain.
</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The internal high-grade domain was used to control the smearing effect of the higher grades into lower grade areas by using only composite samples from within lower grade domain to estimate blocks within that domain. The high-grade domain was estimated using samples from both domains, thus providing a conservative estimate. • No recovery of any by-products has been considered in the resource estimates as no products beyond iron are considered to exist in economic concentrations. • No top-cutting was applied as extreme values were not present and top-cutting was considered to be unnecessary. • Model validation was carried out graphically to ensure that block model grades accurately represent the drill hole data. Drill hole cross sections were examined to ensure that model grades honour the local composite drill hole grades. A comparison of mean block grades with mean composite grades shows a good correlation. Estimation of DTR grade was also undertaken using ID2, OK and NN methodologies, with very similar results. The validation steps confirm that block model estimate satisfactorily reflects the input data and can be considered a reliable representation of the mineralisation and sample values. • There have been two previous resource estimates undertaken at NE12. The first, by H&SC in 2016, was undertaken prior to the later drilling by Lodestone (2019) and the ground magnetic survey (2017). H&SC updated the resource estimate in March 2021 incorporating the new data. The latest resource estimate (December 2021) was undertaken following detailed interpretation of the ground magnetics which suggests the southern limb of the anticline is slightly overturned and the fold hinge swings northwards towards the east, resulting in a material difference in the shape of the orebody at the eastern end, particularly relevant to planned PFS level studies. In addition, improved topographic control obtained from the 2017 magnetic survey, some updated extrapolation of downhole survey data for portions of several holes that could not be surveyed and a review of and update to the modelling of the density data were utilised. The increased confidence in the interpretation enabled the Indicated Resource to be extended further to the east.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages in the Mineral Resource have been estimated on a dry weight basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Lodestone advised that a cut-off of 10% DTR was appropriate for the intended bulk mining approach.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider*	• It is assumed that mining would be by conventional open pit mining methods. • No dilution or ore loss factors have been applied. • The parent block size is significantly larger than the likely minimum mining

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	dimensions. • A conceptual Pit Optimisation Study has been undertaken by Lodestone as a high-level assessment of potential project economics. Although limited by assumptions, this indicated reasonable prospects for open-pit extraction.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Davis Tube Recovery (DTR) test work has shown that a consistent iron concentrate high grade (+67% Fe) product can be produced. The Davis Tube is a lab-scale magnetite concentrator apparatus that serves as a practical basis for judging the amenability of an ore to magnetic separation and for controlling potential magnetic separation plant operations. • Bureau Veritas, under instruction from Lodestone, conducted several ore character tests including Abrasion Index, Bond Ball Mill Index, TDS (Total Dissolved Solids) and UCS. Of note is the relatively low Bond Work Index, ranging between 5.4 and 8.2 kwh/t. • Sighter metallurgical testwork in 2016 at Bureau Veritas Minerals in Perth, using standard crushing and milling, as well as magnetic and gravity separation, has replicated the concentrate grade and mass recovery seen in the Mineral Resource.
Environmen-tal factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• The deposit occurs in relatively flat open country typical of northeastern South Australia. • There are large flat areas available for waste and tailings disposal. • Lodestone has commenced baseline data collection for a variety of environmental parameters. • Lodestone commissioned an Environmental and Heritage Report that identifies the environmental and heritage requirements, stakeholder engagement and required governmental consents to be considered during BFS studies.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Density data was derived from the downhole geophysics short-spaced measurement (SSD), which comprises a density measurement every centimeter. • Lodestone completed a series of 248 check density measurements on core samples from drillholes OLD19013B and OLD19030 using the weight in air/weight water non-waxed method on individual 10-15cm pieces of core (Archimedes Principle). • A strong linear relationship between the SSD density and DTR grade is demonstrated. Density in the resource block model was therefore assigned from the regression equation using the estimated DTR grade. • Although the downhole SSD density data provides a good model for the in-situ bulk density distribution, the density measurements on core suggest that it may an underestimate to the order of 5% on the true density.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Mineral Resource has been classified as Indicated and Inferred. The classification level is based upon an assessment by the CP of the understanding of the mineralisation and its continuity, and the quality of the drilling undertaken and analysis of the resulting data. • As there is a high confidence in the continuity of the shape and tenor of the mineralisation around the three central, 200m spaced drill sections a wireframe was constructed based around those sections to constrain the Indicated Resource. All remaining blocks that were estimated during any search pass have been categorised as Inferred (to a maximum depth at -100m AHD).
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No peer review or audit of the resource estimation has been undertaken.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The relative accuracy of the various resource estimates is reflected in the JORC resource categories. • At the Indicated Resource classification level, the resources represent local estimates that can be used for further mining studies, with the assumption that a large-scale bulk mining operation would be required. • Inferred Resources are considered global in nature. • No production data is available for comparison.

Appendix 4: Consent Forms

D & J Larsen Consulting Pty Ltd
Geological Consultants

Competent Person's Consent Form

Pursuant to the requirements of ASX Listing Rules 5.6, 5.22 and 5.24 and
Clause 9 of the JORC Code 2012 Edition (Written Consent Statement)

Report name

Olary Flats Iron Ore Project – Mineral Resource Estimates
Lodestone Mines Limited

NE1, NE2, NE3, NE12 and NE13 Exploration Results
NE12 Resource Estimate

31 October 2022

Statement

I, David F Larsen confirm that I am the Competent Person for the Exploration Results for NE1, NE2, NE3, NE12 and NE13 and for the Resource Estimation for the NE12 deposit described in the Report and:

- I have read and understood the requirements of the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code, 2012 Edition).
- I am a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code, 2012 Edition, having five years' experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit described in the Report, and to the activity for which I am accepting responsibility.
- I am a Member of the *Australian Institute of Geoscientists*.
- I have reviewed the Report to which this Consent Statement applies.

I am a consultant working for D & J Larsen Consulting Pty Ltd and have been engaged by Lodestone Mines Limited to prepare the documentation for NE1, NE2, NE3, NE13 and NE12 on which the Report is based, for the period ended October 31, 2022.

I have disclosed to the reporting company the full nature of the relationship between myself and the company, including any issue that could be perceived by investors as a conflict of interest.

I verify that the Report is based on and fairly and accurately reflects in the form and context in which it appears, the information in my supporting documentation relating to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources.

Consent

I consent to the release of the Report and this Consent Statement by the directors of:

Lodestone Mines Limited

Signature of Competent Person:

31/10/22

Date:

Professional Membership:

Australian Institute of Geoscientists

Membership Number:

1976

Signature of Witness:

Jam Larsen
Hope Forest
SA 5172.

Witness Name and Residence:

31/10/2022

Competent Person's Consent Form

Pursuant to the requirements of ASX Listing Rule 5.6 and clause 8 of the 20012 JORC Code (Written Consent Statement)

Report Description

Public Announcement :

Lodestone Mines ("Lodestone") is announcing Mineral Resource estimates for the Olary Magnetite Project. The new resource estimates are for prospects NE3 and NE13 and are reported at a 12% DTR cut off and are based on previously announced drilling results by Helix in 2013.

Resource Estimate Tables for NE3 and NE13 prospects from H&S Consultants Resource Estimates report for the Olary Magnetite project, 16th September 2016.

31st October 2022

Statement

I, Simon Tear confirm that:

- I have read and understood the requirements of the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ("2012 JORC Code").
- I am a Competent Person as defined by the 2012 JORC Code, having five years experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit described in the Report, and to the activity for which I am accepting responsibility.
- I am a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy
- I have reviewed the announcement to which this Consent Statement applies.
- I am a Director of H & S Consultants Pty Ltd and was engaged by Lodestone to prepare the documentation for the Mineral Resource estimates, for the period ended September 2016.
- I verify that the tables fairly and accurately reflect the Mineral Resource estimates in the form and context in which they appear, and the information in my supporting documentation relating to Mineral Resource estimates.

CONSENT

I consent to the release of the announcement and this Consent Statement by the directors of:

Lodestone Mines

Signature of Competent Person:

Simon Tear, Esq
AusIMM Membership No. 202841

Date:
31st October 2022

Professional Membership:
MAusIMM, MIOM3, PGeo, EurGeol

Signature of Witness:

Witness Name and Place of Residence:
Luke A Burlet
Director
H & S Consultants Pty Ltd
Belrose NSW 2085

Level 1, 10 Richardson Street
West Perth WA 6005, Australia

PO Box 943
West Perth WA 6872, Australia

T: +61 8 9288 2000
F: +61 8 9288 2001
E: perth@srk.com.au

www.srk.com.au

Competent Person's Consent Form

Pursuant to the requirements of ASX Listing Rule 5.6, 5.22 and 5.24 and Clause 9 of the JORC Code 2012 Edition (Written Consent Statement)

Report name

Olary Flats Iron Ore Project – Mineral Resource Estimates as at 28 October 2022 ('Report')

Loadstone Mines

Olary Creek N14 Deposit

28th October 2022

Statement

I, Daniel Jasper Kentwell, confirm that I am the Competent Person for the Resource Estimation of the Olary Creek N14 deposit described in the Report and:

- I have read and understood the requirements of the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code, 2012 Edition).
- I am a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code 2012 Edition, having five years' experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit described in the Report, and to the activity for which I am accepting responsibility.
- I am a Member or Fellow of *The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy* or the *Australian Institute of Geoscientists* or a 'Recognised Overseas Professional Organisation' (RPO) included in a list promulgated by ASX from time to time.
- I have reviewed the Report to which this Consent Statement applies.

I am a consultant working for SRK Consulting (Australasia) Pty Ltd and have been engaged by Loadstone Mines to prepare the documentation for Olary Creek N14 section of the project on which the Report is based, for the period ended October 28th 2022.

I have disclosed to the reporting company the full nature of the relationship between myself and the company, including any issue that could be perceived by investors as a conflict of interest.

I verify that the Report is based on and fairly accurately reflects in the form and context in which it appears, the information in my supporting documentation relation to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources.

Consent

I consent to the release of the Report and this Consent Statement by the directors of:

Loadstone Mines.

Signature of Competent Person

Date: 28th October 2022

Professional Membership: FAusIMM

Membership Number: 203401

Ben Jupp, 250 Abbotsford Street North Melbourne

Signature of Witness

Witness Name and Residence:

srk consulting

Suite A1, 11/F One Capital Place
18 Laurd Road, Wanchai
Hong Kong

+852 2520 2522 Office
+852 2520 0003 Fax

info@srk.com.hk
www.srk.com

Competent Person's Consent Form

Pursuant to the requirements of ASX Listing Rule 5.6, 5.22 and 5.24 and Clause 9 of the JORC Code 2012 Edition (Written Consent Statement)

Report name

Olary Flats Iron Ore Project – Mineral Resource Estimates as at 28 October 2022 ('Report')

Loadstone Mines

Olary Creek N14 Deposit

28th October 2022

Statement

I, (Gavin) Heung Ngai Chan, confirm that I am the Competent Person for the Exploration Results of the Olary Creek N14 deposit described in the Report and:

- I have read and understood the requirements of the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code, 2012 Edition).
- I am a Competent Person as defined by the JORC Code 2012 Edition, having five years' experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit described in the Report, and to the activity for which I am accepting responsibility.
- I am a Fellow of the *Australian Institute of Geoscientists*.
- I have reviewed the Report to which this Consent Statement applies.

I am a consultant working for SRK Consulting (Hong Kong) Limited and have been engaged by Loadstone Mines to prepare the documentation for Olary Creek N14 section of the project on which the Report is based, for the period ended October 28th 2022.

I have disclosed to the reporting company the full nature of the relationship between myself and the company, including any issue that could be perceived by investors as a conflict of interest.

I verify that the Report is based on and fairly accurately reflects in the form and context in which it appears, the information in my supporting documentation relation to Exploration Targets, Exploration Results, Mineral Resources.

Consent

I consent to the release of the Report and this Consent Statement by the directors of:

Loadstone Mines.

Signature of Competent Person

Date: 28th October 2022

Professional Membership: FAIG

Membership Number: 7554

Signature of Witness

Hon Chan, 30D, The Long Beach, Hong Kong

Witness Name and Residence: