



Lodestar Metals Reports Bulk-Tonnage Gold-Silver Potential at the Gold Run Project in Nevada

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA – August 5, 2026 – **Lodestar Metals Corp.** ("Lodestar" or the "Company") (TSX-V: LSTR, OTCQB: SVTNF, FRA: PR90), an exploration company focused on unlocking world-class gold potential, reports assay results from the first six reverse-circulation ("RC") holes of its maiden 2,680m drill program at the flagship Gold Run project in Nevada. The initial 1,143 m of drilling at the Robbers Knob target identified multiple gold-silver mineralisation styles and strong bulk-tonnage potential.

Highlights:

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Style
LSRC04	132.6	149.4	16.8	6.07	41.1	–	–	vein/shoot
including	132.6	135.6	3.0	31.90	181.6	–	–	
LSRC03	89.9	160.0	70.1	0.54	6.7			oxide Au-Ag
LSRC02	161.5	176.8	15.2	0.37	16.0	0.27	0.40	Au-Ag polymetallic

Note: Assay intervals presented above are hole lengths; true widths are estimated to be 85-95%.

- Three mineralisation styles demonstrated at Robbers Knob: broad, near-surface oxide gold-silver intercepts over 30–70 m, comparable to grades exploited in large open-pit, heap-leach operations in northern Nevada; high-grade gold-silver shoots/veins; and a deeper gold-silver polymetallic zone.
- Detailed magnetics and IP data defined untested chargeability anomalies and northwest-trending structures that provide clear vectors for follow-up drilling.
- Assays pending for 12 additional RC holes (1,537 m) across three priority targets: Gomes, Black Diamond and Crown North.

"These initial results from Robbers Knob validate our geological model and confirm a robust gold-silver system with both bulk-tonnage oxide mineralisation and structurally controlled higher-grade zones," said Lowell Kamin, President & CEO of Lodestar Metals. "We are particularly encouraged by the consistency across multiple holes and the clear vectors for potential expansion highlighted by our geophysical data. With additional assays pending across several targets, we believe this program marks an important step in defining the broader scale potential of the Gold Run project."

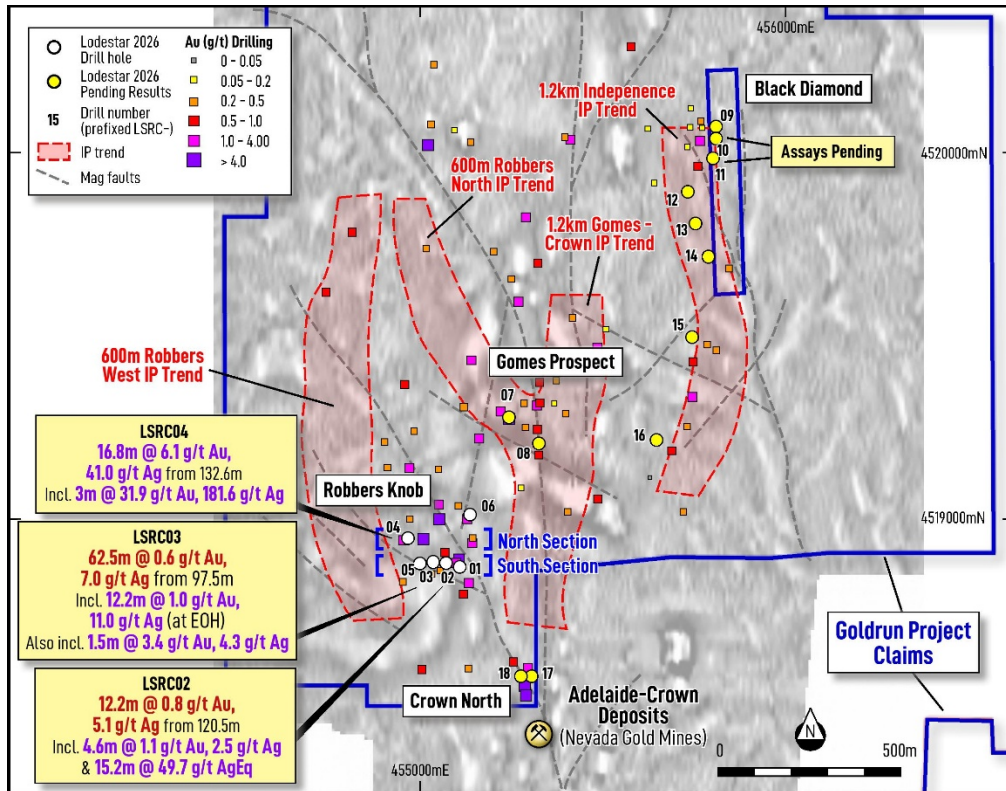


Figure 1. UAV Magnetics map (TMIRTP) showing structural interpretation, maximum gold assays from previous drilling and highlighting assay results from the 2026 drilling at Robbers Knob

The maiden RC drill program tested four high-priority gold-silver targets across Gold Run and comprised 18 holes totaling 2,680 m. Final assays have now been received for the first six holes at Robbers Knob, while results are pending for the remaining 12 holes testing Gomes, Black Diamond and Crown North.

Robbers Knob Drill Results

Drilling at Robbers Knob has confirmed three mineralisation styles with clear expansion potential: a shallow bulk-tonnage oxide gold-silver system, a higher-grade structurally controlled gold-silver zone, and a deeper gold-silver polymetallic zone. Figure 1 highlights the structural setting and shows how current drilling aligns with interpreted northwest-trending faults and nearby geophysical targets.

Bulk-Tonnage Gold-Silver Oxide

Broad oxide gold-silver mineralisation was intersected in four holes across the main southern section of Robbers Knob, primarily within a weathered zone at depths of approximately 40 m to 150 m. Key intercepts include 62.5 m grading 0.6 g/t Au and 7.0 g/t Ag from 97.5 m in LSRC03, 36.6 m grading 0.3 g/t Au and 6.0 g/t Ag from 50.3 m in LSRC02, 30.5 m grading 0.3 g/t Au and 6.8 g/t Ag from 51.8 m in LSRC01, and 36.6 m grading 0.2 g/t Au and 3.7 g/t Ag from 137.2 m in LSRC05.

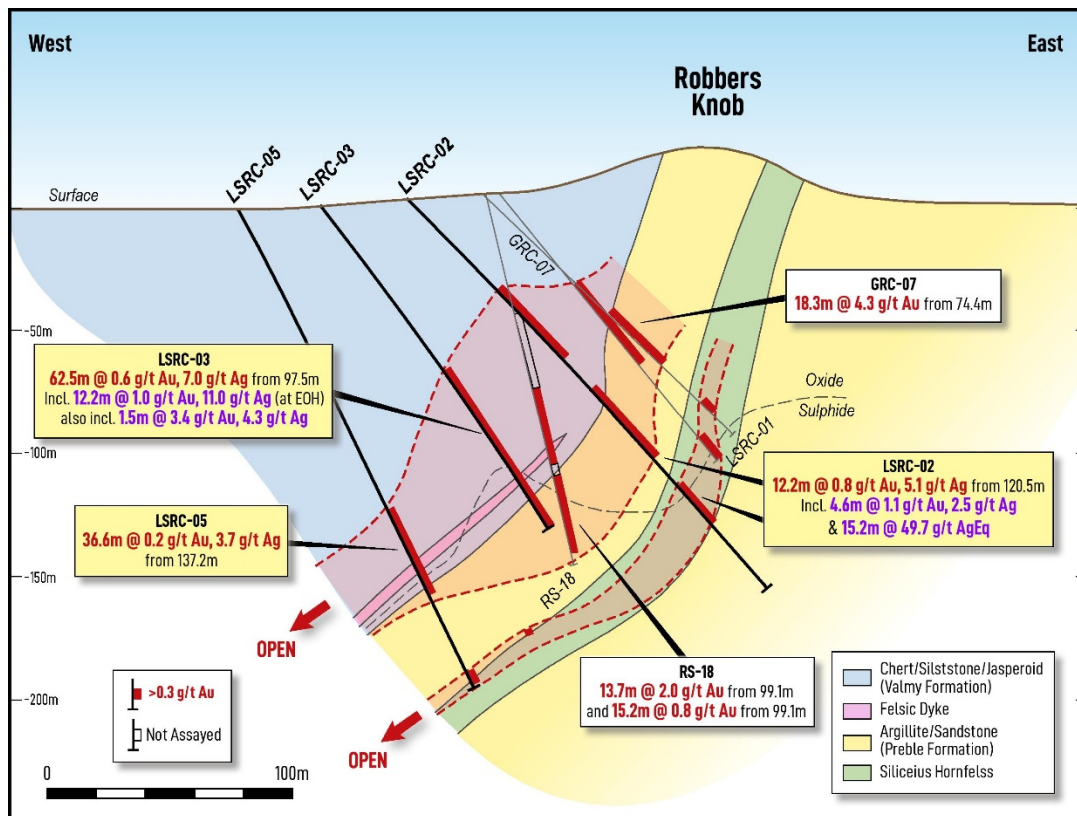


Figure 2. Southern cross section at Robbers Knob showing the geology, oxidation and significant intercepts from LSRC-01, 2, 3 and 5.

Figure 2 illustrates the continuity of the shallow oxide system across the southern section of Robbers Knob. These results support the interpretation of a broad oxide gold-silver target with characteristics comparable to bulk-tonnage, heap-leach style mineralisation seen elsewhere in northern Nevada held by adjacent mining companies Nevada Gold Mines and SSR Mining.

High Grade Gold-Silver Shoots/Veins

Infill hole LSRC04 confirmed the presence of higher-grade gold-silver mineralisation within the broader Robbers Knob system. The hole returned 16.8 m grading 6.1 g/t Au and 41.1 g/t Ag from 132.6 m, including 3.0 m grading 31.9 g/t Au and 181.6 g/t Ag. These results support the interpretation of structurally controlled higher-grade zones that could be repeated along northwest-oriented faults identified in magnetics and mapping (Figure 1).

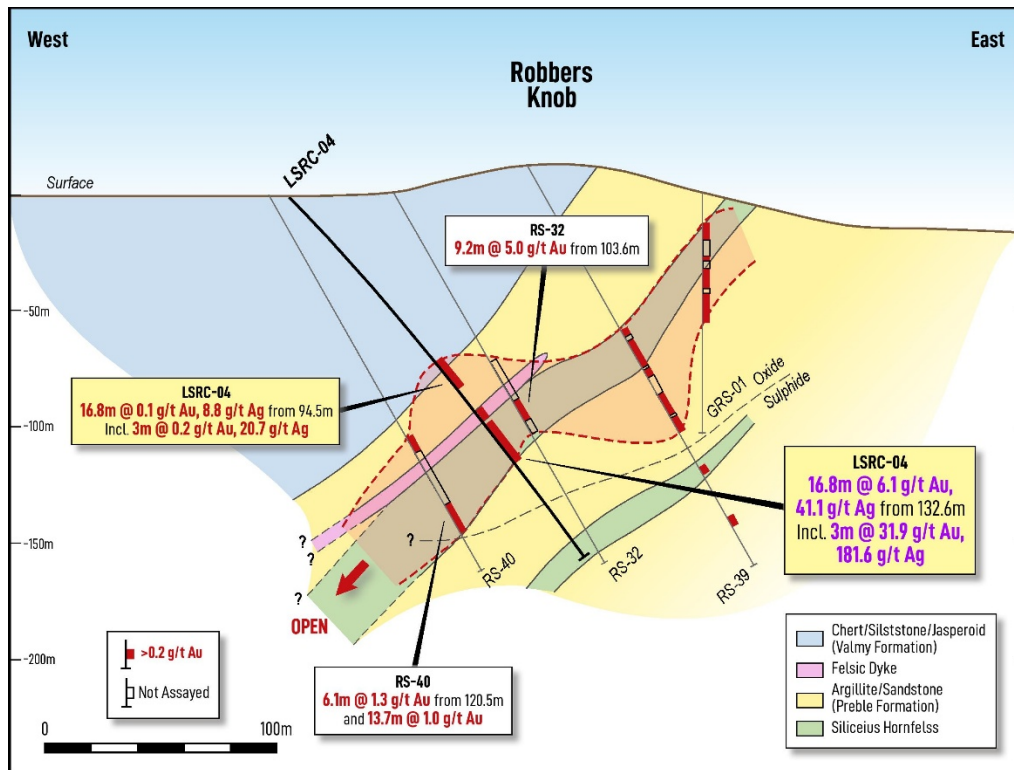


Figure 3. Northern cross section at Robbers Knob showing the geology, oxidation and significant intercepts from LSRC-04.

Figure 3 highlights the higher-grade zone intersected in LSRC04 and supports the interpretation that structurally controlled shoots or veins occur within the broader mineralised system. Future exploration may prove that these higher-grade zones provide an important complementary upside to the shallow bulk-tonnage oxide mineralisation.

Deeper Gold-Silver Polymetallic Zone

Deeper drilling also intersected a style of mineralisation not previously recognized in historical drilling at Robbers Knob. Beginning at 161.5 m in LSRC02, the Company intersected 15.2 m of polymetallic mineralisation grading 0.37 g/t Au, 16 g/t Ag, 0.40% Zn, and 0.27% Pb, associated with black manganese oxide and sulphide in fresh rock.

This deeper polymetallic zone represents an additional target horizon beneath the shallow oxide system. Follow-up drilling is expected to test the scale and continuity of this deeper mineralisation.

Expansion Targets

Recent DDIP and drone-supported magnetic surveys have strengthened the Company's targeting model at Robbers Knob. The geophysical data define chargeability anomalies immediately west and north of the current drilling (Figure 4), while magnetics indicate northwest-trending structures that may control higher-grade mineralisation (Figure 1).

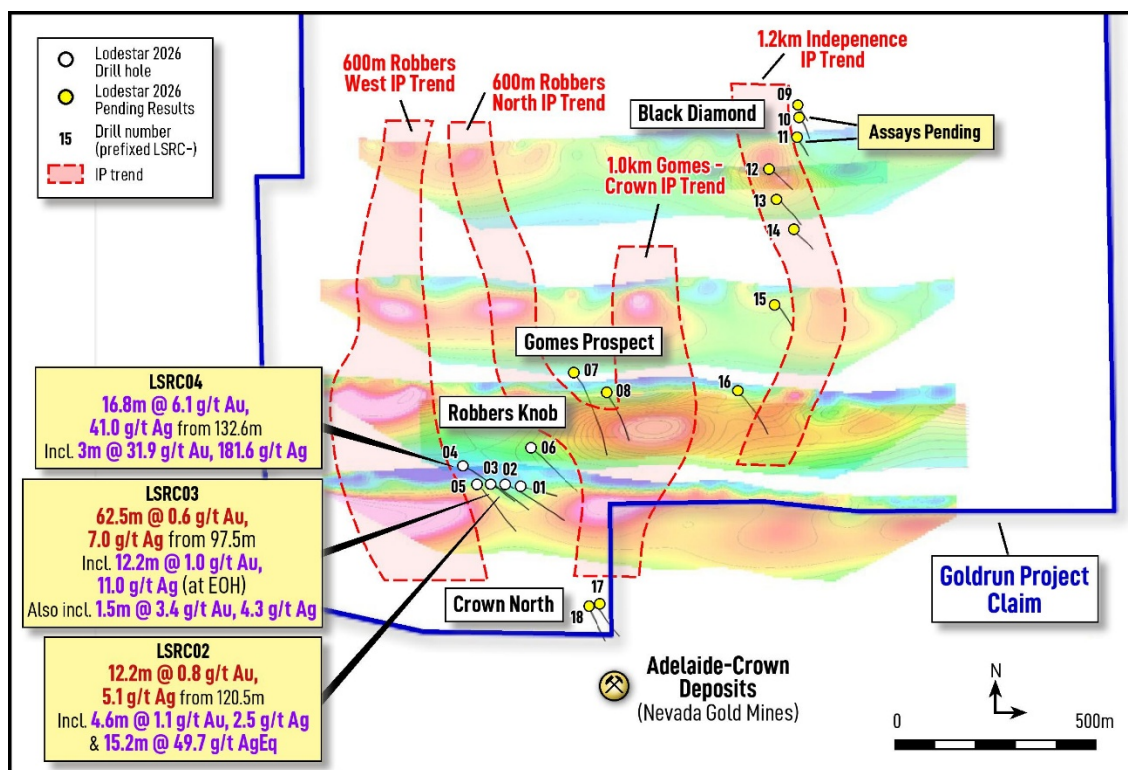


Figure 4. 3D view looking north and down of the DDIP showing the new drill results and other Lodestar holes with outstanding assays

Figure 4 shows the Robbers West and Robbers North anomalies, which extend beyond the current drill footprint and may represent deeper sulphide mineralisation underlying the shallow oxide system. These anomalies, together with the structural interpretation shown in Figure 1, provide clear targets for follow-up drilling.

Pending Assays

Assays are pending for 12 additional holes totaling 1,537 m from three priority targets across Gold Run. These include Gomes, where drilling targeted historical gold-silver mineralisation and an IP anomaly; Black Diamond, where drilling tested high-grade silver-gold mineralisation and two chargeability IP anomalies; and Crown North, where drilling tested the projected northern extension of the Adelaide Crown epithermal gold deposit held by Nevada Gold Mines.

Sampling Procedures and QA/QC

RC holes were drilled by HD Drilling using a 5.5" hammer with a 5¼" M40CC hammer bit and reverse circulation methods to minimize contamination and maximise sample size. In some deeper sections of certain RC holes, a 5" hammer was used to achieve greater depth penetration.

Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was used to obtain representative drill cuttings for geological logging and laboratory assaying. Samples were collected at 5 ft (1.52 m) intervals. Drill cuttings

from each interval passed through the cyclone and were split using a rig-mounted rotary splitter. A representative split of approximately 4–9 kg was collected into cloth sample bags for assay. RC drilling was conducted dry where practicable. Where wet RC drilling was required to maintain drilling performance in some deeper or more difficult sections, samples were collected at the same 5 ft intervals using a rotary wet splitter, and recorded by the project manager on the sampling cut sheet for later reference. The drilling contractor cleaned the rig-mounted rotary cone splitter at regular intervals and as required to minimize contamination between samples. RC samples were collected from 5 ft bulk samples using the A-chute of the splitter attached directly to the cyclone. Overall, the drilling and sampling procedures were designed to maximise sample recovery, reduce fines loss, and maintain representative RC samples for geological logging and assay. Cloth bags were marked by the program manager with the drill hole ID and sample interval/footage to maintain sample identification and traceability. All 5 ft split samples were submitted to the laboratory for analysis. All samples are transported in large bags sealed with numbered security tags. The sample bags are picked up by a service contracted by Bureau Veritas to transport the samples directly from site to their facility in Reno, Nevada. The sampling approach is considered appropriate for RC drilling and for the style of mineralisation being tested.

The QA/QC procedure adopted is approximately 3 blank samples per 100 samples, 2 standard samples of known gold and silver grades per 100 samples and 3 field duplicates per 100 samples. All QA/QC samples were within expected tolerances.

RC samples were prepared by Bureau Veritas located in Sparks, Nevada USA using preparation code WGHT. This procedure involved crushing samples to 70% passing 2 mm and pulverising the entire sample to 85% passing 75 µm. Gold analyses were completed in Bureau Veritas located in Vancouver, Canada on a 30 g charge using lead collection fire assay with an atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) finish (method FA430). Samples returning over-limit gold values were re-analyzed using a gravimetric finish (method FA530). Multi-element analyses were completed in Bureau Veritas located in Vancouver, Canada following four-acid digestion with inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectroscopy (ICP-ES) using method MA300, which provides analyses for a broad suite of exploration elements. Bureau Veritas applies internal laboratory QA/QC procedures as part of its analytical process. Final analytical results were reported in certified laboratory assay certificates provided to the Company's management and technical team. Bureau Veritas Minerals laboratories operate under an ISO/IEC 17025:2017 accredited quality management system for the relevant mineral analytical methods. The sample preparation and analytical methods are considered appropriate for RC drill-chip samples and for the style of gold and polymetallic mineralisation being tested. True widths of the assay intervals are estimated to be 85-95% of the reported drill hole lengths.

Additional Information

¹ A summary of drill targets and intercepts and supporting technical data was provided in the Company's December 2, 2025 news release.

² The Company has identified historical drill intercepts interpreted from the Property's historical database, which was acquired. The Company has not previously verified the intercepts, and limited information is available regarding sampling methodologies, analytical procedures, and associated QA/QC protocols. The historical intercepts are considered relevant for the purposes of exploration targeting, which is intended to validate and assess the continuity and reliability of the reported mineralisation. Readers are cautioned that the historical information should not be relied upon until it has been independently verified.

Qualified Person

The scientific and technical information contained in this news release has been reviewed and approved by Mr. Leo Horn, who is the Qualified Person for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101"). Mr. Horn is a consulting director to the Company and is a member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (MAIG). Mr. Horn has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activities being undertaken, to qualify as a Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101. Mr. Horn has reviewed and verified the technical information contained in this news release and consents to the disclosure of such information in the form and context in which it appears. The Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the scientific or technical information disclosed in this news release.

ABOUT LODESTAR METALS

Lodestar Metals Corp. is a Canadian gold exploration company focused on advancing the Gold Run Project in Nevada, strategically located on a major Carlin-type gold trend and adjacent to some of the largest gold deposits in North America. With decades of combined geological and capital markets expertise, Lodestar follows a disciplined, step-by-step approach to discovery. The Company's strategy is clear: focus capital on high-value targets, move quickly on known mineralisation, and build a compliant gold resource that delivers lasting shareholder value. For more information, please visit www.lodestarmetals.ca.

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Forward-Looking Statements

The information set forth in this news release contains forward-looking statements based on assumptions as of the date of this news release. These statements reflect management's current estimates, beliefs, intentions, and expectations. They are not guarantees of future performance. Lodestar cautions that all forward-looking statements are inherently uncertain and that actual

performance may be affected by several material factors, many of which are beyond Lodestar's control. Such factors include, among other things, risks and uncertainties relating to Lodestar's limited operating history and the need to comply with environmental and governmental regulations. Accordingly, actual and future events, conditions and results may differ materially from the estimates.

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Table 1: Drilling details for the first 6 holes of Lodestar's recent RC Drill Program at Robbers Knob

Hole_ID	X(NAD83)	Y (NAD 83)	Elevation (m)	Final Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip
LSRC-01	455109	4518870	1894.8	147.8	64.7	-44.5
LSRC-02	455074	4518880	1891.8	213.4	89.8	-44.7
LSRC-03	455037	4518884	1889.8	160	85.9	-49.4
LSRC-04	454968	4518947	1872.8	201.2	88.0	-44.8
LSRC-05	455002	4518880	1889.0	217.9	91.2	-59.8
LSRC-06	455135	4519010	1861.7	202.7	102.1	-49.3

Table 2: Composite assay results for the first 6 holes of Lodestar's recent RC Drill Program at Robbers Knob

HoleID	From	To	Interval(m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Pb %	Zn %	Cut-off Au g/t
LSRC01	51.8	82.3	30.5	0.33	6.8			0.1
<i>including</i>	61.1	76.2	15.1	0.51	11.1			0.3
<i>including</i>	65.5	73.2	7.6	0.79	15.2			0.5
	135.6	147.8	12.2	0.17	7.0			0.1
<i>including</i>	141.7	147.8	6.1	0.21	7.0			0.2
LSRC02	50.3	86.9	36.6	0.27	6.0			0.1
<i>including</i>	85.3	88.4	3.0	0.53	2.9			1.0
	117.3	135.6	18.3	0.60	5.4			0.1
<i>including</i>	120.4	132.6	12.2	0.75	5.1			0.5
<i>including</i>	125.0	129.5	4.6	1.08	2.5			1.0
	160.0	178.3	18.3	0.33	13.9	0.23	0.35	0.1
<i>including</i>	161.5	176.8	15.2	0.37	16.0	0.27	0.4	0.3
LSRC03	89.9	160.0	70.1	0.54	6.7			0.1
<i>including</i>	97.5	160.0	62.5	0.58	7.0			0.3
<i>including</i>	97.5	99.1	1.5	3.39	4.3			1.0
<i>also including</i>	111.3	115.8	4.6	1.05	5.7			1.0
<i>including</i>	123.4	160.0	36.6	0.60	9.1			0.3
<i>including</i>	147.8	160.0	12.2	1.03	11.0			0.5
LSRC04	94.5	111.3	16.8	0.11	8.8			0.1
	96.0	99.1	3.0	0.23	20.7			0.2
<i>including</i>	132.6	149.4	16.8	6.07	41.1			0.5
<i>including</i>	132.6	135.6	3.0	31.90	181.6			1.0
LSRC05	137.2	173.7	36.6	0.24	3.7			0.1
<i>including</i>	158.5	160.0	1.5	0.62	9.0			0.5
<i>also including</i>	169.2	172.2	3.0	0.54	8.4			0.5
LSRC06	45.7	53.3	7.6	0.10	5.0			0.1
	80.8	83.8	3.0	0.13	4.9			0.1
	108.2	109.7	1.5	0.10	4.2			0.1
	155.4	158.5	3.0	0.14	5.6			0.1

Note: Assay intervals presented above are hole lengths; true widths are estimated to be 85-95%.