

The picture in the middle shows [Dias Geophysical's](#) QMAGT system, "a helicopter-borne magnetic survey system that measures the magnetic field in a robust and detailed manner", with its SQUID sensors operating within a liquid helium bath developed by [Supracon AG](#) of Jena, Germany. The picture on the left illustrates the northern part of the survey area with interpreted lithium pegmatites traced out with lines of white dots, whereas the picture on the right depicts the southwestern portion highlighting soil geo-chem results associated with the pegmatite swarm.

DRILLING PROGRAM PLANNED FOR AUGUST

Lake Winn receives geophysical signatures up to 7 km long and 100 m wide at its LNPG Lithium Project in NWT

Today, Lake Winn Resources Corp. [announced](#) final results from a hi-tech geophysics program, which appears to have successfully mapped the LCT (lithium-cesium-tantalum) pegmatites at its LNPG ("Little Nahanni Pegmatite Group") Property in Northwest Territories, Canada. According to [Rockstone's previous report](#) on Lake Winn in January, the LNPG Project was denoted as "an awakening giant". With the geophysics results now at hand, the delineated pegmatites running below surface indeed look gigantic, indicating that there may be a wider and longer system of interconnected lithium pegmatites than previously thought.

The known pegmatites at LNPG, outcropping at surface, were channel-sampled and drill-tested in the past, demonstrating that the system is well-mineralized with high grades of lithium.

Historic drill hole MAC06 encountered **17.96 m @ 1.03% LiO₂**, whereas historic hole MAC07 intersected **10.94 m @ 1.47% LiO₂** from the same drill pad with a different dip. Historic channel sampling confirmed numerous pegmatite dykes as strongly mineralized with >1% LiO₂ over 1 to 16.65 m intervals.

The geophysics results show impressively that the identified anomalies coincide with the known pegmatites, indicating to connect into numerous larger anomalies which range from 10 to 100 m widths and can be intermittently traced along strike for up to 7 km.

With these awe-inspiring geophysics results in plain sight, Lake Winn is eager to drill-test these anomalies as quickly as possible and is currently planning a 3,000 m drilling program (already permitted) to start in early August.

Company Details

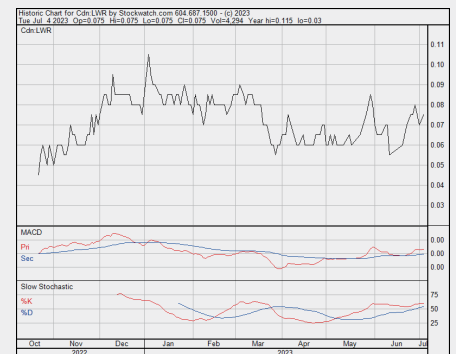


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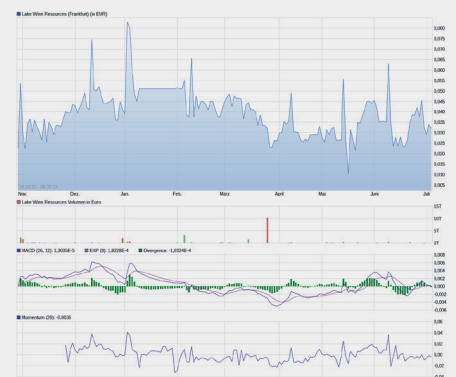
CUSIP: 511305 / ISIN: CA5113051042

Shares Issued & Outstanding: 68,971,639



▲Chart Canada (TSX.V)

Canadian Symbol (TSX.V): [LWR](#)
Current Price: \$0.075 CAD (07/05/2023)
Market Capitalization: \$5 Million CAD



▲Chart Germany (Frankfurt)

German Symbol / WKN: [EE1A/ A2QERM](#)
Current Price: €0.032 (07/05/2023)
Market Capitalization: €2 Million EUR

All \$-figures in CAD unless otherwise stated.



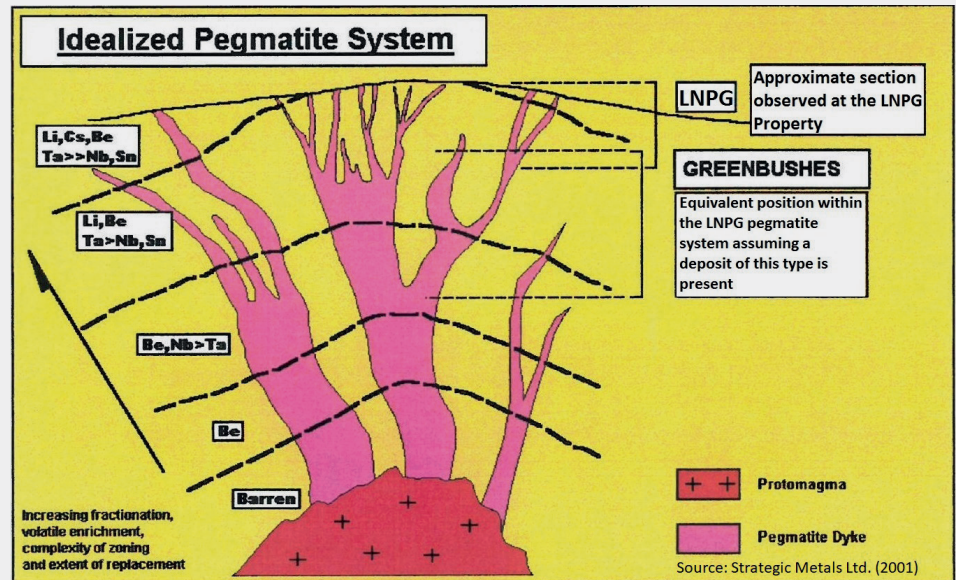
Lake Winn's CEO, Patrick Power, commented in today's news: "We took a bit of a risk with using the relatively new QMAGT system but as you can see it has proven worthy, this will greatly aid in our upcoming drill program. The more we work on this property the more it becomes apparent that we have a large system of LCT pegmatite dykes, our goal is to as quickly as possible narrow down the best zones in this system which stretches more than 7 kilometers. Our vision is to define circa 100mT of >1% LiO₂ in the most rapid low-cost manner. This summer's work will be a big step towards making this a reality."

Before quoting Lake Winn's full news-release on the next pages, note that the [previous Rockstone report](#) provided the figure to the right ("Idealized Pegmatite System") stating that this might be the most important aspect to understand Lake Winn's exploration model for the LNPG Property going forward.

With today's geophysics results, the model may have shifted towards individual pegmatite dykes near surface running much longer and wider across the property than previously thought.

The figure shows the historically interpreted erosion level of the LNPG Property in comparison to the Greenbushes Deposit in Australia, which is [the world's largest hard-rock lithium mine](#) in terms of reserves, resources, production, and capacity, producing 1.95 million t of lithium spodumene annually (2019). It is renowned for containing the world's highest-grade quality lithium spodumene. The previous Rockstone report showed that the lithium grades encountered by historic channel sampling at LNPG in 2016 are in line with Greenbushes' average lithium deposit grades as of 1995.

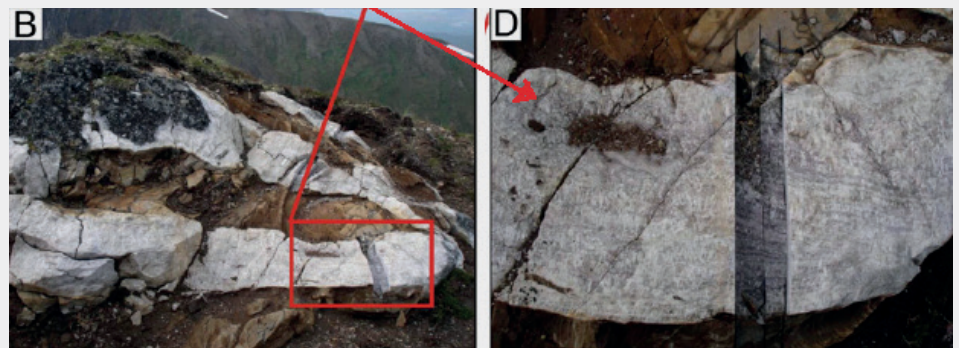
Samples of high-grade lithium mineralization outcropping at the LNPG Property. (Source: Technical Report "[Geology and Summary Report of the Little Nahanni Pegmatite Prospect](#)", 2017)



Cross-section through an idealized pegmatite system with interpreted erosion levels (sections) of the LNPG Property in comparison with the Greenbushes Lithium Pegmatite Deposit in Western Australia.



The Greenbushes Mine is owned and operated by [Talisson Lithium PLC](#) (since 2014 a joint venture between Tianqi Lithium Corp. and Albemarle Corp.), whose website states the following: "The Greenbushes pegmatites belong to the Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum family...The pegmatite consists of a large main zone over 3 kms long and up to 300 m wide with numerous smaller pegmatite dykes and pods flanking the main body. The Greenbushes pegmatites are mineralogically zoned in a lenticular **interfingering** style along strike and down dip... Talison Lithium and its predecessor companies have been producing lithium from the Greenbushes lithium operations since 1983 and Greenbushes is recognised as the longest continuously operated mining area in Western Australia... [The] Greenbushes pegmatite is a **giant pegmatite dike** of Archean age with substantial Li-Sn-Ta mineralization, including half the world's tantalum resource." The Greenbushes Mine is estimated to have resources of 8.7 million t LCE and reserves of 6.8 million t LCE. (Source)





Lake Winn's full news-release:

Leading Edge MAG SYSTEM, Maps Extensive Lithium Bearing Pegmatite Dyke Swarm, LNPG Project, NWT

Highlights

- Final results from Hi-tech full tensor ultrasensitive magnetic survey received.
- The system appears to successfully map the LCT pegmatite dykes, illustrating that there may be a wider and longer system of anastomosing dykes than previously thought.
- Signatures up to 100 m wide.

• Drilling and channel samples confirmed multiple 1% LiO dyke intervals over 1 m width with coincident elevated Ta, Sn, and Cs values.

• Historic soil sampling in a heavily treed area in the southeastern part of the property identified coincident Li, Ta, Sn, and Cs values. The QMAGT system identified a large vertical magnetic gradient anomaly (Alpha Prime) coincident with the soil anomaly.

• The drill program planned for August and is already permitted.

Vancouver, British Columbia – July, 6th 2023 – Lake Winn Resources Corp. ("Lake Winn" or the "Company") (TSXV:LWR) (FSE:EE1A)

is pleased to announce that it has received the final processed data from Dias Geophysical QMAGT system. We believe that the QMAGT system has successfully mapped the LCT pegmatite dyke swarm. Anomalies coinciding with the known dykes appear to coalesce into numerous larger anomalies which range from 10 m to 100m widths and can be intermittently traced along strike for up to 7 km. Historic drilling and channel sampling has proven numerous intervals of mineralized pegmatite grading >1% LiO₂ over 1 m to 16.65 m intervals. The QMAGT results will greatly assist the upcoming field mapping and drill program.

QMAGT System

The QMAGT system is a helicopter-

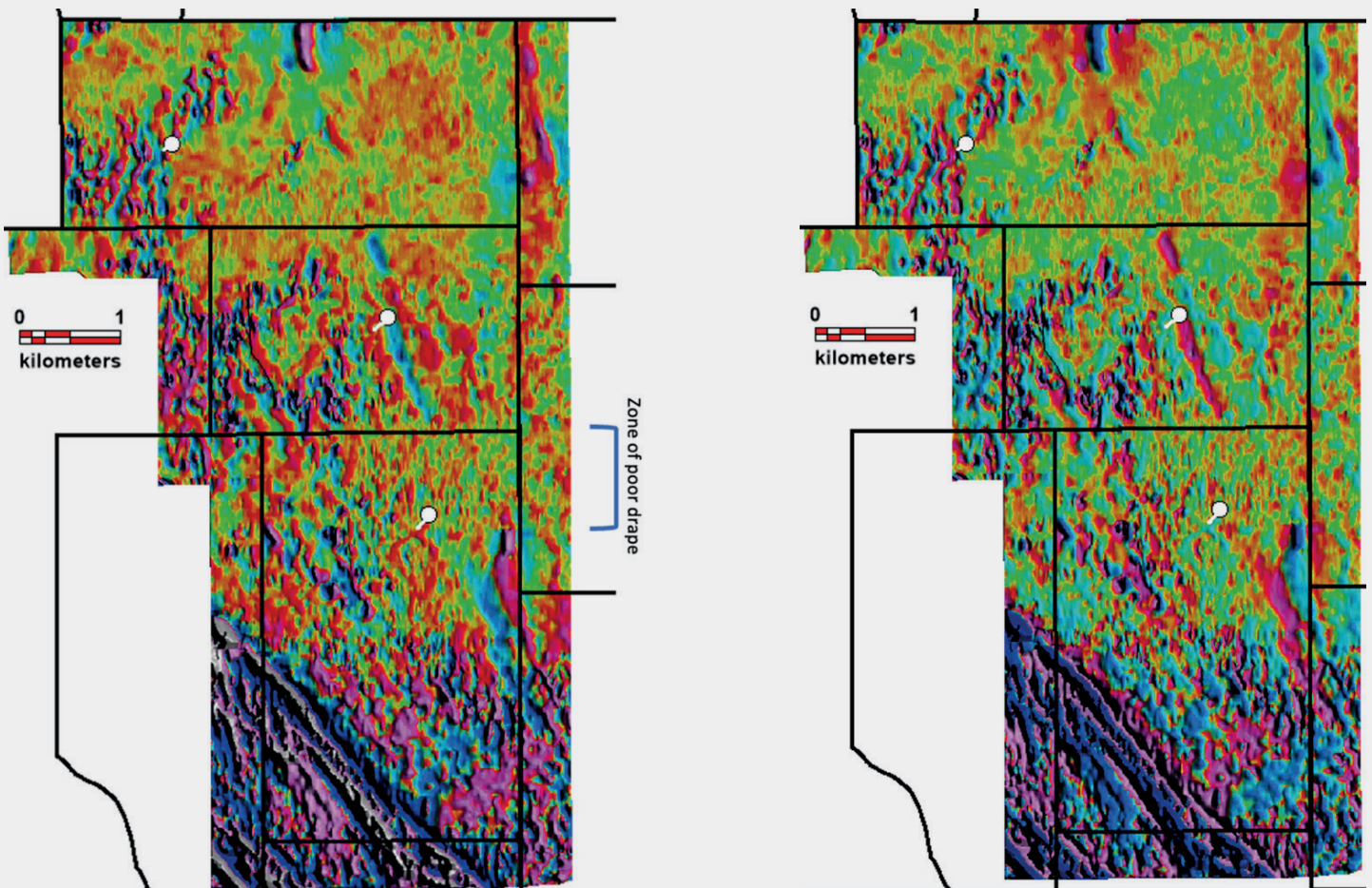


Figure 1 (Left Image): Bzz (Measured vertical Gradient) flown over the center portion of the LNPG project in the NWT near the Yukon border. White dots are the historic drill holes with their traces. The long linear, "red" responses (high vertical gradient) are interpreted as hornfels (heat altered sediments) that brace either side of the pegmatite dykes which are mapped as "Blue" zones of lower vertical gradient. **(Right Image)** The same Bzz data image with the color system reversed to highlight the interpreted pegmatite dykes as "Red" zones, for easier interpretation.



borne magnetic survey system utilizing a SQUID (superconducting quantum interference device) sensor measures the complete gradient tensor of the earth's magnetic field. The SQUID sensors are developed by Supracon AG of Jena, Germany. Operating within a liquid helium bath, the sensors measure the magnetic field with great sensitivity. The survey was not without its challenges due to weather and topography, the system lost sensitivity over the steep cirque valleys (difficult to drape by any system) and in the last flight when it was running low on helium. Elsewhere the system delivered numerous vector products of excellent quality. These will be passed on to consultants to model the magnetic sources in 3-D, a task the vector data is well suited for. For this news release we will focus on the Bzz data channel which maps the vertical magnetic gradient.

Vertical Gradient Results and Interpretation

Figure 1 shows a colored grid map of the Bzz data channel from the survey, the left image is colored, so the zones of high gradient are the "hot" red colors, the right image is colored by reversing the palette so that the zones of low gradient are the "hot" red colors. The current thinking is that the LCT pegmatites have very little magnetic response, so they are the zones of low gradient, whereas when they were intruded into the surrounding sandstones, a hornfels was formed causing the high vertical gradients. The red colors in the right image of Figure 1 thought to map directly the LCT pegmatite dykes. It is an exciting result. Other vectors like Bxy (not shown) support this interpretation with coincident anomalies matching the reds in the reverse color image for

Bzz. The results show a dense swarm of pegmatites, tens of metres across near northern drill holes. Drill hole MAC06 encountered 17.96 m of LCT pegmatite grading 1.03% LiO₂ and drill MAC07 drilled from the same site at a 60° dip encountered 10.94 m of LCT pegmatite grading 1.47% LiO₂ (Figure 2). In Figure 1 a strong LCT pegmatite response can be seen semi-continuous over the entire property measuring approximately 100 m across over many kilometres. Close inspection of nearby historic collars suggest they drilled near but above this target. One of the first tasks for our field crews this summer will be to ground truth these anomalies.

In the past field crews sampled the exposed pegmatite outcrop in the faces of the cliffs that define the cirques, the cliff faces were given colloquial names after famous "walls."

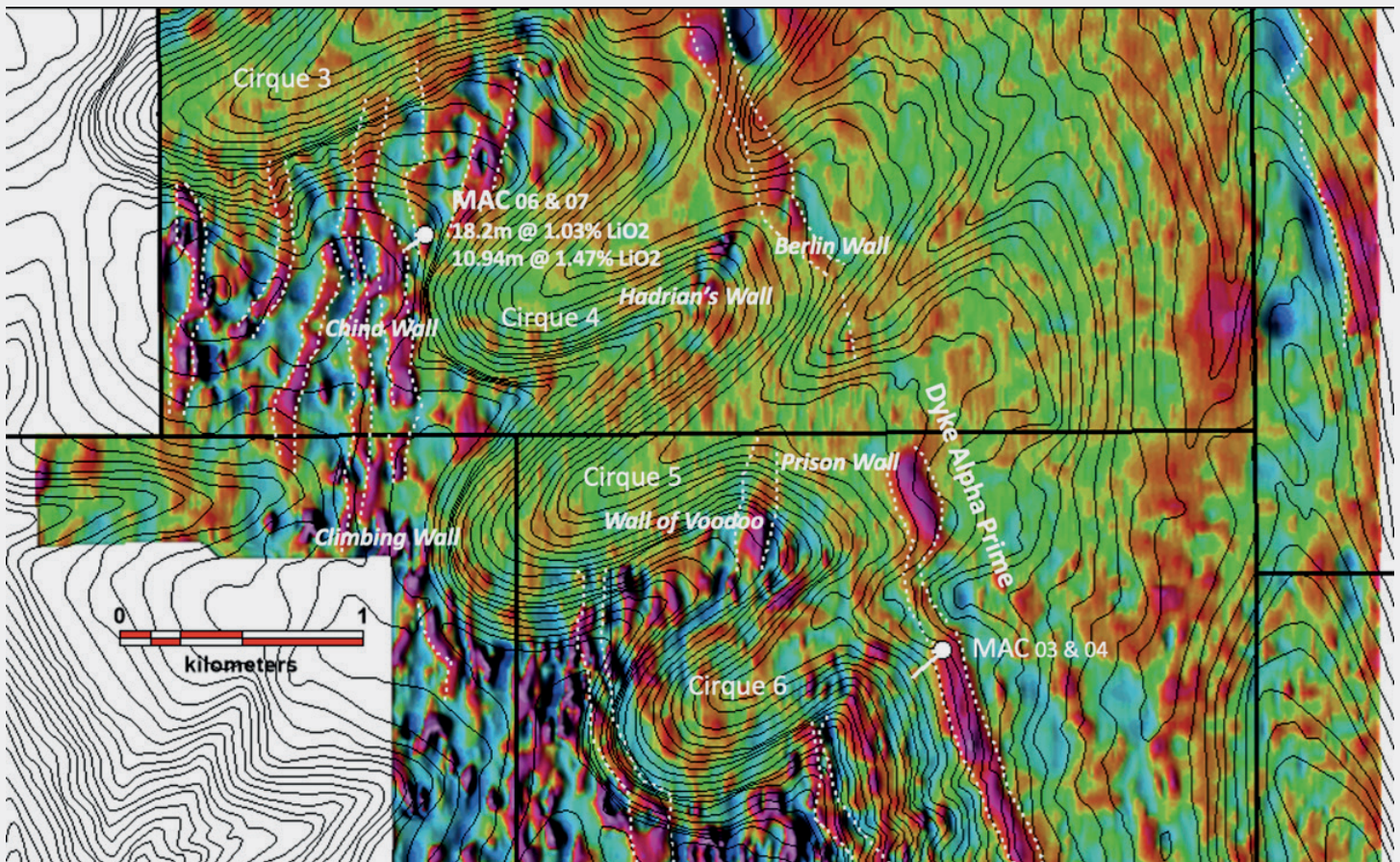


Figure 2: A zoomed in view of the NW part of the property, with the Bzz data, reverse colors, with 5 m topographic contours. The red linears are thought to map out the LCT pegmatite dykes. Note the swarm near historic drill holes MAC06 and MAC07, at which these drill holes only test one dyke in the swarm. The channel sample highlights are shown in Table 1, below.



Table 1 lists the channel samples from the various cliff faces sampled. The small dykes sampled in Table 1 would not be able to be resolved in the magnetic data due to the small width, only the larger dykes and the combined swarms will show. Refer to Figure 2 for locations. The dyke swarm seems to continue in the magnetic data to the south past Cirque 6 in an unexplored part of the property. Figure 2 also illustrates an 80 m to 100m wide magnetic signature that traverses the entire data set for several kilometers. This anomaly has been named Alpha Prime. Several scout drill holes are planned to test these, this summer.

2006-2007 Soil sampling correspondence with the southern extent Alpha Prime pegmatite dyke

The concept that the Alpha Prime dyke, is part of the LCT pegmatite swarm, is supported by soil sampling undertaken in the south end of the property in 2006 and 2007. These soil surveys used two assay methods, one with Aqua Regia for a selected digest, and one using four-acid near total digest. Lithium was only assayed for in the near

Table 1: Channel Sample Results

Cliff face name	Width (m) ^{*1}	Li ₂ O (%)	Ta ₂ O ₅ (g/t)	SnO ₂ (%)
Prison Wall	4.40	1.12	55.0	0.05
	1.20	2.33	59.0	0.05
	1.90	0.87	56.4	0.03
	1.70	1.57	250.3	0.95
Berlin Wall	4.00	2.04	57.8	0.05
	1.95	2.29	48.7	0.01
	0.95	3.10	53.6	0.03
	16.65	1.21	65.4	0.03
Great Wall of China	3.75	1.67	45	0.03
	7.00	1.41	59.9	0.04
	1.25	1.83	67.3	0.05
	5.15	1.63	52.9	0.01
Hadrian's Wall	1.05	0.85	80.9	0.05
	6.30	1.86	116.7	0.05

^{*1} – Measured widths are estimated to be 98 to 90% of the true thickness, due to the near vertical dip.

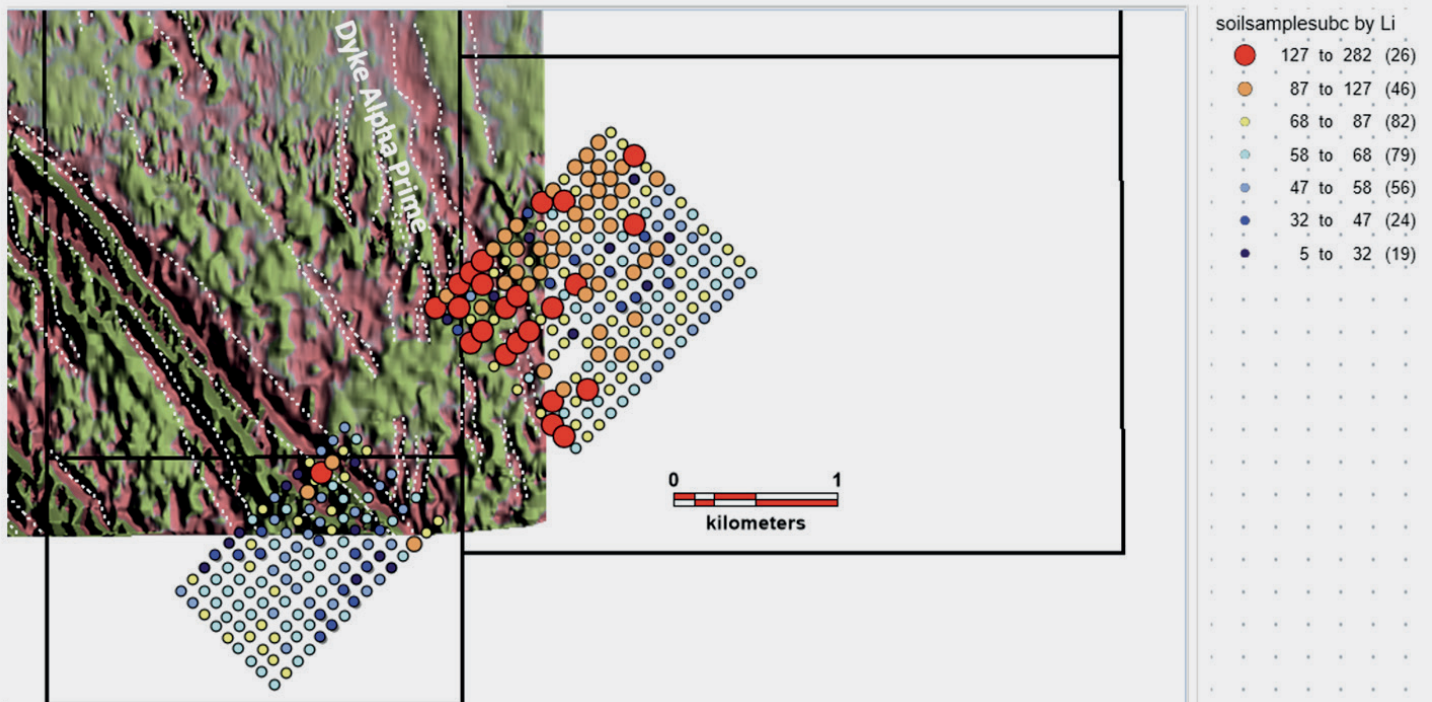


Figure 3: SW portion of the QMAGT survey, colors changed (to pastel purple) to highlight the soil geo-chem results associated with the pegmatite swarm. The Alpha Prime dyke signature is prominent and named in the figure. Each dot represents a soil sample site, the dots have been colored by Li ppm results as shown in the legend.



total digest. Figure 3 shows the results of this work. The trace of Alpha Prime has a strong (red circles) > 127 ppm Li-in-soil anomaly coincidence with it.

Soil sampling seems to be an effective tool in this environment, and there are plans to expand this soil grid in key areas of interest, to follow Alpha Prime, and to define the dyke swarms on the plateau near Cirques 3 to 6.

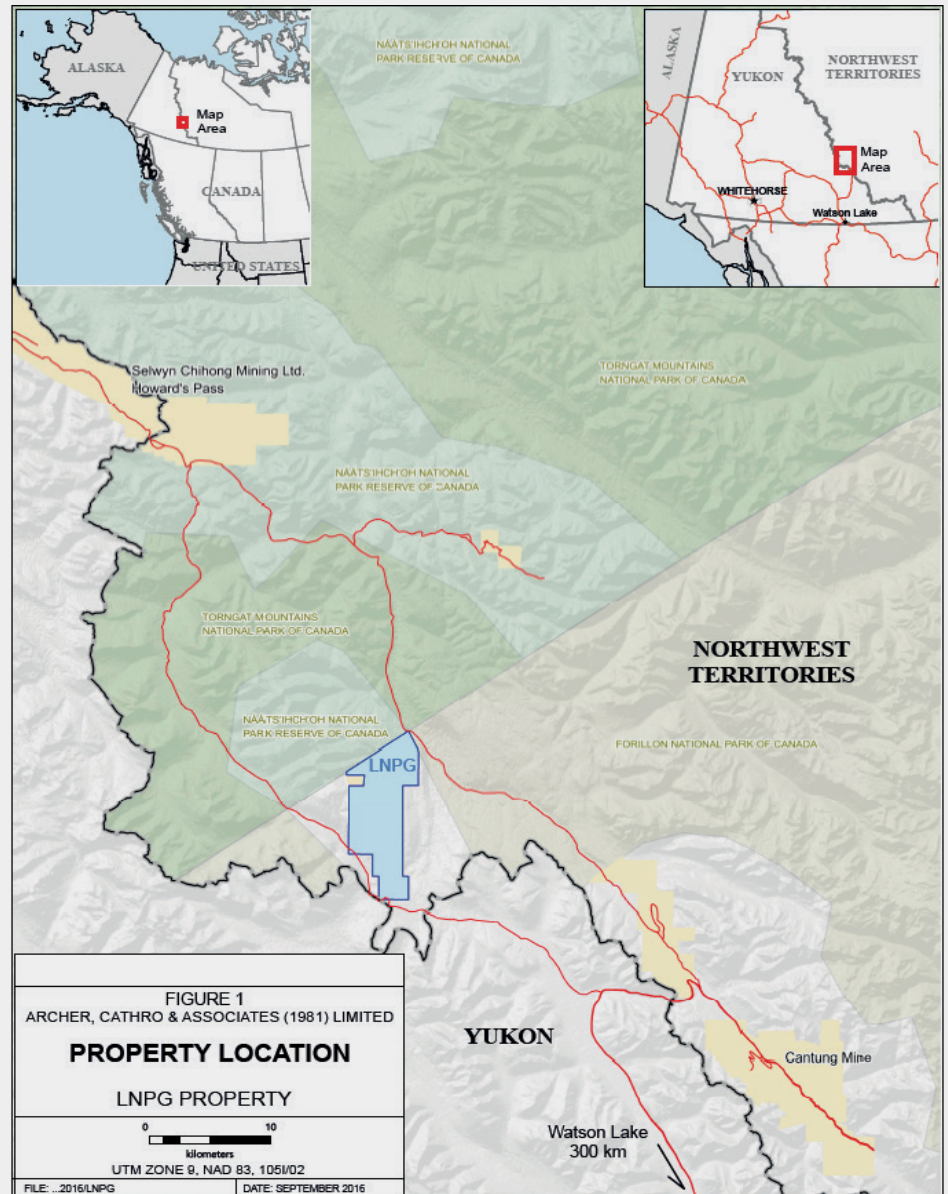
Patrick Power, CEO of Lake Winn Resources Ltd said, "We took a bit of a risk with using the relatively new QMAGT system but as you can see it has proven worthy, this will greatly aid in our upcoming drill program. The more we work on this property the more it becomes apparent that we have a large system of LCT pegmatite dykes, our goal is to as quickly as possible narrow down the best zones in this system which stretches more than 7 kilometers. Our vision is to define circa 100mT of >1% Li₂O in the most rapid low-cost manner. This summer's work will be a big step towards making this a reality.

Lake Winn is currently in planning with our consultants, Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited, to scope, price, and plan a 3,000m drill program to commence in early August.

The technical information in this news release has been approved by Heather Burrell, P.Geo., a senior geologist with Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited and a qualified person for the purpose of National Instrument 43-101.

About Lake Winn

Lake Winn Resources Corp. is a mineral exploration company focused on advancing its 100% owned Little Nahanni Lithium Project ("LNLP"), which is located in the western Northwest Territories near the Yukon Border. The project covers 7,080 hectares that encompasses a 7 km long, and up to 500 m wide, lithium, tantalum, and tin pegmatite dyke swarm. Historical drilling and channel sampling on the Project confirms the presence of significant Lithium, Tantalum, Tin, and Cesium.



Above map is not part of today's news-release. The LNP Property is located 30 km northwest of the [Cantung Tungsten Mine](#), which operated from 1962 to 1986, again from 2002 to 2003, and from 2005. Production was suspended from October 2009 to October 2010. The mine owner, North American Tungsten Corp., went bankrupt in 2015 and the mine closed in October of that year. The federal government of Canada now owns the mine. As of 2017, the mine remained closed, with the possibility of being opened to process a nearby lithium deposit. The [Howard's Pass district](#) is one of the largest undeveloped Zn-Pb districts in the world. Within the interior Cordillera of northwestern Canada, the Howard's Pass Zn-Pb district extends for over 40 km and consists of 15 currently undeveloped orebodies. These Zn-Pb deposits are hosted in strata of the Selwyn basin and have been classified as sedimentary exhalative (SEDEX) type. Collectively, they contain more than 154 million t of indicated resources and 237 million t of inferred resources. The [Howard's Pass district](#) of sedimentary exhalative (SEDEX) Zn-Pb deposits comprises 14 Zn-Pb deposits that contain an estimated 400.7 million t of sulfide mineralization grading 4.5% Zn and 1.5% Pb. The Howard's Pass district is located within the Selwyn Basin, a metallogenic province that is primarily known for its worldclass Zn-Pb (\pm Ag \pm Ba) sediment-hosted deposits.

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All statements in this report, other than statements of historical fact, should be considered forward-looking statements. Statements in this report that are forward looking include that final results from a hi-tech geophysics program appears to have successfully mapped the LCT (lithium-cesium-tantalum) pegmatites at the LNPG ("Little Nahanni Pegmatite Group") Property; that with the geophysics results now at hand, the delineated pegmatites running below surface indeed look gigantic, indicating that there may be a wider and longer system of interconnected lithium pegmatites than previously thought; that the geophysics results show impressively that the identified anomalies coincide with the known pegmatites, indicating to connect into numerous larger anomalies which range from 10 to 100 m widths and can be intermittently traced along strike for up to 7 km; that with these awe-inspiring geophysics results in plain sight, Lake Winn is eager to drill-test these anomalies as quickly as possible and is currently planning a 3,000 m drilling program (already permitted) to start in early August; that the geophysics program has proven worthy, and that this will greatly aid in LWR's upcoming drill program; that the more LWR works on this property the more it becomes apparent that LWR has a large system of LCT pegmatite dykes, and that LWR's goal is to as quickly as possible narrow down the best zones in this system which stretches more than 7 kilometers; that LWR's

vision is to define circa 100mT of >1% LiO₂ in the most rapid low-cost manner, and that this summer's work will be a big step towards making this a reality; that with today's geophysics results, the model may have shifted towards individual pegmatite dykes near surface running much longer and wider across the property than previously thought; that the lithium grades encountered by historic channel sampling at LNPG in 2016 are in line with Greenbushes' average lithium deposit grades as of 1995; that one of the first tasks for LWR's field crews this summer will be to ground truth these anomalies; that this magnetic data will aid in locating these collars; that several scout drill holes are planned to test these, this summer; that LWR is currently in planning with its consultants, Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited, to scope, price, and plan a 3,000m drill program to commence in early August. **Such forward-looking statements are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking information.** It is important to note that LWR's actual business outcomes and exploration results could differ materially from those in such forward-looking statements. **Risks and uncertainties include** that further permits may not be granted timely or at all; the mineral claims may prove to be unworthy of further expenditure; there may not be an economic mineral resource; certain exploration methods that were thought would be effective may not prove to be in practice or on the claims; economic, competitive, governmental, geopolitical, environmental and technological factors may affect LWR's operations, markets, products and prices; LWR's specific plans and timing drilling, field work and other plans may change; LWR may not have access to or be able to develop any minerals because of cost factors, type of terrain, or availability of equipment and technology; and LWR may also not raise sufficient funds to carry out or complete its plans. Additional risk factors are discussed in the section entitled "Risk Factors" in LWR's Management Discussion and Analysis which is available under LWR's SEDAR profile at www.sedar.com.

Further risks that could change or prevent these statements from coming to fruition include that LWR and/or its partners will not find adequate financing to proceed with its plans; that management members, directors or partners will leave the company; that LWR will not fulfill its contractual obligations; there may be no or little geological or mineralization similarities between the LNPG Property and other properties elsewhere; that uneconomic mineralization will be encountered with sampling or drilling; that the targeted prospects can not be reached; that exploration programs, such as mapping, sampling or drilling will not be completed; that uneconomic mineralization will be encountered with drilling, if any at all; changing costs for exploration and other matters; increased capital costs; interpretations based on current data that may change with more detailed information; potential process methods and mineral recoveries assumption based on limited test work and by comparison to what are considered analogous deposits may prove with further test work not to be comparable; mineralization may be much less than anticipated or targeted; intended methods and planned procedures may not be feasible because of cost or other reasons; the availability of labour, equipment and markets for the products produced; world and local prices for metals and minerals; that advisory terms may be changed or no positive results from the advisory are reached; and even if there are considerable resources and assets on any of the mentioned companies' properties or on those under control of LWR, these may not be minable or operational profitably; the mineral claims may prove to be unworthy of further expenditure; there may not be an economic mineral resource; methods we thought would be effective may not prove to be in practice or on our claims; economic, competitive, governmental, environmental and technological factors may affect the LWR's operations, markets, products and prices; our specific plans and timing of them may change; LWR may not have access to or be able to develop any minerals because of cost factors, type of terrain, or availability of equipment and technology; and LWR may also not raise sufficient funds



to carry out our plans. The writer assumes no responsibility to update or revise such information to reflect new events or circumstances, except as required by law.

Cautionary Notes: Stated references of other companies or projects are not necessarily indicative of the potential of Lake Winn and its LNPG Property and should not be understood or interpreted to mean that similar results will be obtained from Lake Winn and its LNPG Property. Results of stated past producers, active mines, exploration and development projects elsewhere are not necessarily indicative of the potential of the LNPG Property and should not be understood or interpreted to mean that similar results will be obtained from the LNPG Property. **The historical information on the LNPG Property is relevant only as an indication that some mineralization occurs on the LNPG Property, and no resources, reserve or estimate is inferred.** A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical information as current mineral resources or mineral reserves; and neither Rockstone nor Lake Winn is treating the historical information as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.

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cations. So while the author of this report may not be paid directly by Lake Winn Resources Corp. ("Lake Winn"), the author's employer Zimtu is being paid and will benefit from appreciation of Lake Winn's stock price. The author also owns equity of Lake Winn, as well as of Zimtu Capital Corp., and thus will also benefit from volume and price appreciation of its stocks. Lake Winn pays Zimtu to provide this report and other investor awareness services. [As per news on October 23, 2020:](#) "Zimtu Capital Corp. (TSXv: ZC; FSE: ZCT1) (the "Company" or "Zimtu") announces it has signed an agreement with Lake Winn Resources Corp. (TSXv: LWR; FSE: EEI; OTC Pink: EQTXF) to provide its ZimtuADVANTAGE program. Zimtu shall receive \$8,333 per month for a period of twelve months, with the entire 12 months payable at the beginning of the contract." Due to Lake Winn being halted from mid-2021 until October 2022, the ZimtuAdvantage contract stated above may have been agreed to be extended. **Overall, multiple conflicts of interests exist.** Therefore, the information provided should not be construed as a financial analysis but as an advertisement. The author's views and opinions regarding the companies featured in reports are his own views and are based on information that he has researched independently and has received, which the author assumes to be reliable but may not be. Rockstone and the author of this report do not guarantee the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any content of this report, nor its fitness for any particular purpose. Lastly, the author does not guarantee that any of the companies mentioned will perform as expected, and any comparisons made to other companies may not be valid or come into effect. Please read the [entire Disclaimer](#) carefully. If you do not agree to all of the Disclaimer, do not access this website or any of its pages including this report in form of a PDF. By using this website and/or report, and whether or not you actually read the Disclaimer, you are deemed to have accepted it. Information provided is for entertainment and general in nature. Data, tables, figures and pictures, if not labeled or hyperlinked otherwise, have been obtained from Lake Winn Resources Corp., Stockwatch.com, and the public domain.

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Stephan Bogner studied Economics, with specialization in Finance & Asset Management, Production & Operations, and Entrepreneurship & International Law, at the International School of Management (Dortmund, Germany), the European Business School (London, UK) and the University of Queensland (Brisbane, Australia). Under Prof. Dr. Hans J. Bocker, Stephan completed his diploma thesis ("Gold In A Macroeconomic Context With Special Consideration Of The Price Formation Process") in 2002. A year later, he marketed and translated into German Ferdinand Lips' bestseller "Gold Wars". After working in Dubai's commodity markets for 5 years, he now lives in Switzerland and is the CEO of [Elementum International AG](#) specialized in the storage of gold and silver bullion in a high-security vaulting facility within the St. Gotthard Mountain in central Switzerland.

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