Lodestar Minerals Limited ABN 32 127 026 528
Level 2, 55 Carrington Street PO Box 985
Nedlands WA 6009 Nedlands WA 6909
Tel: +61 8 9423 3200 Fax: +61 8 9389 8327

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

31st March 2016

Electronic lodgement

COMPANY SNAPSHOT

LODESTAR MINERALS LIMITED
ABN: 32 127 026 528

CONTACT DETAILS
Bill Clayton, Managing Director
+61 8 9423 3200

Registered and Principal Office
Level 2, 55 Carrington Street
Nedlands, WA 6009

PO Box 985
Nedlands, WA, 6909

info@lodestarminerals.com.au

www.lodestarminerals.com.au

CAPITAL STRUCTURE
Shares on Issue:
374,450,548 (LSR)

Options on Issue:
43,550,127 (unlisted)
11,773,685 (listed - 31 Mar 2016)

ASX: LSR

PROJECTS
Peak Hill – Doolgunna:
Camel Hills – gold
Neds Creek – gold
Marymia – gold
Imbin – gold and base metals

INITIAL GOLD RESULTS FROM BIG SKY RC DRILLING

- **Initial assays received for eight of twenty two follow-up RC holes drilled at the Big Sky high-grade gold prospect.**
- **Partial results from drill holes testing 40 metre strike length in the immediate vicinity of discovery holes LLC011 and LLC012[1].**
- **Anomalous gold to a maximum 0.85g/t reported from target zone, down-dip and along strike from initial high-grade intersections.**
- **Remaining assay results testing the wider (150 metre) anomalous gold zone at Big Sky expected to be received in April.**

West Australian gold explorer Lodestar Minerals Limited (ASX:LSR, "Lodestar" or "the Company") advises that initial results have been received for the follow-up RC drill program at the Big Sky prospect, located within the Company's wholly-owned Camel Hills gold project (Figure 1).

A 22 hole RC program comprising 1525 metres of drilling was completed in March to test the depth and strike extent of high-grade gold intersections reported in LCC011 and LCC012. These previous holes had targeted a surface lode bearing coarse visible gold.

The recent RC program was designed to test an anomalous gold trend extending over a strike of 150 metres identified through auger sampling surrounding the discovery holes. Drilling was conducted to depths of up to 155m.

These initial results are reported from 8 drill holes that cover a 40 metre strike in the immediate vicinity of the high-grade intersections (see collar plan shown in Figure 2).

Anomalous results from the drilling are listed in Table 1 and all assay results are reported in the Annexure.

[1] See Lodestar's ASX release dated 20th October 2016.

The distribution of anomalous gold is consistent with the position of the lode as reported in LCC011 and LCC012, within strongly sheared schists adjacent to the contact with the magnetic Petter Calc-silicate unit. The contact is identified by initial appearance of strongly magnetic units. Within this zone there are numerous narrow quartz veins that may carry sulphide and generally post-date the gold mineralisation, making visual identification of the gold system difficult. The holes were logged for magnetic susceptibility to locate the position of the contact.

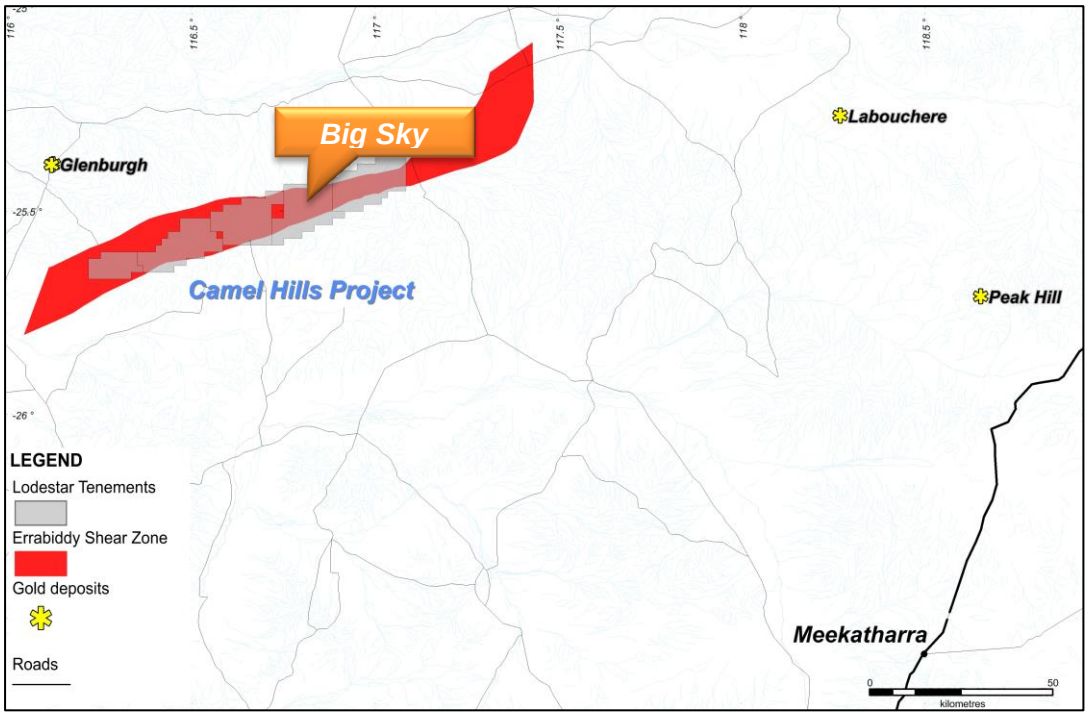

Figure 1 Location Plan showing Big Sky prospect.

The better results to date are reported from LCC034, drilled directly below LCC012, however the exceptionally high gold grades reported in LCC012 have not been repeated (see section view shown in Figure 3).

The remaining assay results from the RC program are expected to be received during April and will be released to shareholders once received. Lodestar will await the receipt and interpretation of results from the remaining drill holes in order to conduct a more complete assessment of the future potential at Big Sky.

For more information please contact:

Bill Clayton
Managing Director

Media Enquires: Michael Vaughan
Fivemark Partners
E:michael.vaughan@fivemark.com.au
M: 0422 602 720

Table 1 Significant results in drilling (1m split samples greater than 100ppb (0.1g/t) gold).

HoleID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth(m)	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Au (ppb)
LCC016	**478856.25**	**7179886.889**	**445.518**	**59**	**-60**	**158**	18	19	170
LCC018	**478838.78**	**7179871.414**	**446.27**	**47**	**-60**	**150**	3	4	179
LCC018							15	16	116
LCC018							16	17	125
LCC019	**478833.56**	**7179879.61**	**445.389**	**77**	**-60**	**150**	30	31	519
LCC019							39	40	374
LCC019							54	55	129
LCC020	**478828.96**	**7179887.509**	**444.906**	**112**	**-70**	**150**	49	50	184
LCC020							71	72	152
LCC021	**478821.11**	**7179882.111**	**444.817**	**131**	**-70**	**150**	55	56	107
LCC034	**478843.08**	**7179889.141**	**445.249**	**77**	**-60**	**150**	20	21	489
LCC034							21	22	381
LCC034							22	23	311
LCC034							29	30	583
LCC034							30	31	427
LCC034							33	34	115
LCC034							34	35	857
LCC034							35	36	107
LCC035	**478826.35**	**7179873.691**	**445.613**	**77**	**-60**	**150**	32	33	138

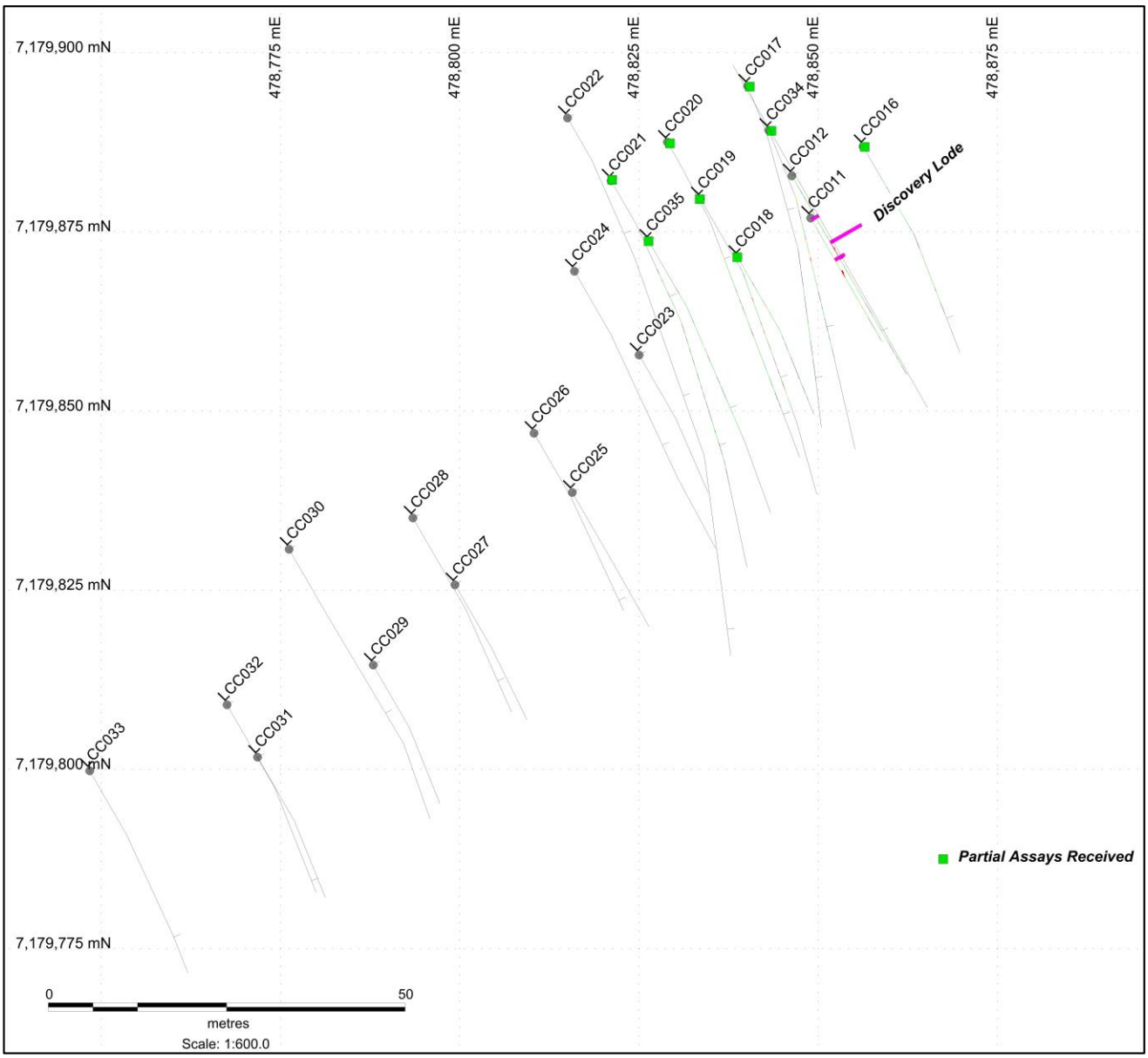

Figure 2 Big Sky drill collar plan, showing holes for which assays have been received and drill hole traces (MGA94).

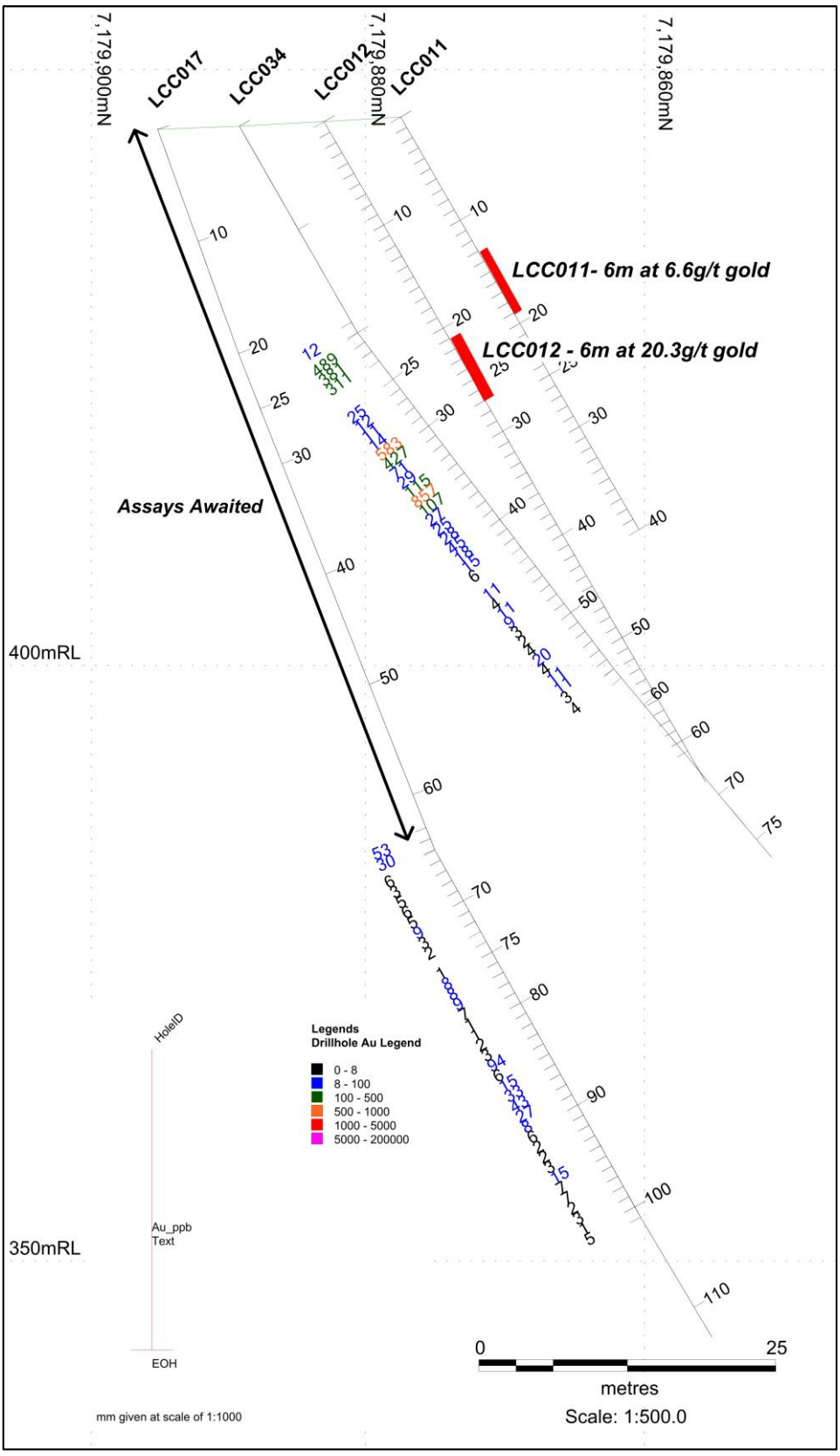

Figure 3 Section view with initial assay results (gold ppb), looking north east.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Bill Clayton, Managing Director, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists and has sufficient experience of relevance to the styles of mineralisation and the types of deposits under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Clayton consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to previously released exploration results was disclosed under JORC 2012 in the ASX announcement dated 20h October 2015 "Big Sky RC Drilling results high-grade gold". This announcement is available to view on the Lodestar website. The company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

About Camel Hills

The Camel Hills project is located 170 kilometres northwest of Meekatharra and 60 kilometres south and east of Gascoyne Resource's Glenburgh gold deposits (1Moz Au). The Errabiddy Shear Zone is 5 to 20 kilometres wide and is linked at depth to the Cardilya Fault, a major tectonic boundary between the Archaean Narryer Terrane and the accreted Palaeoproterozoic Glenburgh Terrane to the north. Re-worked craton margins are a favourable location for the formation of world-class orebodies, including orogenic gold deposits (e.g. Tropicana). The Errabiddy Shear Zone was reactivated during the collision of the Yilgarn and Pilbara cratons and is intensely deformed. Recent mineral systems prospectivity mapping by the GSWA has identified the Errabiddy Shear Zone as a favourable site for large-scale gold mineralisation, this view is supported by historic surface sampling that has identified strong gold anomalies associated with outcropping gneiss in the Big Sky area.

ANNEXURE

HoleID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth(m)	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Au_ppb
LCC016	**478856.25**	**7179886.889**	**445.518**	**59**	**-60**	**158**	11	12	21
LCC016							12	13	35
LCC016							13	14	2
LCC016							14	15	2
LCC016							15	16	15
LCC016							16	17	80
LCC016							17	18	29
LCC016	**478856.25**	**7179886.889**	**445.518**	**59**	**-60**	**158**	18	19	170
LCC016							19	20	62
LCC016							20	21	12
LCC016							21	22	18
LCC016							22	23	13
LCC016							23	24	16
LCC016							24	25	46
LCC016							25	26	8
LCC016							26	27	6
LCC016							27	28	22
LCC016							28	29	6
LCC016							29	30	1
LCC016							30	31	3
LCC016							31	32	5
LCC016							32	33	32
LCC016							33	34	19
LCC016							34	35	71
LCC016							35	36	53
LCC016							36	37	38
LCC016							37	38	85
LCC016							38	39	59
LCC016							39	40	40
LCC016							40	41	86
LCC016							41	42	9
LCC016							42	43	7
LCC016							43	44	12
LCC016							44	45	8
LCC016							45	46	8
LCC016							46	47	6
LCC016							47	48	2
LCC016							48	49	4
LCC016							49	50	9
LCC017	**478840.14**	**7179895.337**	**444.975**	**113**	**-70**	**158**	63	64	53
LCC017							64	65	30
LCC017							65	66	6
LCC017							66	67	3

HoleID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth(m)	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Au_ppb
LCC017							67	68	5
LCC017							68	69	6
LCC017							69	70	5
LCC017							70	71	9
LCC017							71	72	3
LCC017							72	73	2
LCC017							73	74	-1
LCC017							74	75	1
LCC017							75	76	8
LCC017							76	77	8
LCC017							77	78	9
LCC017							78	79	7
LCC017							79	80	1
LCC017							80	81	1
LCC017							81	82	2
LCC017							82	83	3
LCC017							83	84	94
LCC017							84	85	6
LCC017							85	86	15
LCC017							86	87	33
LCC017							87	88	43
LCC017							88	89	27
LCC017							89	90	8
LCC017							90	91	6
LCC017							91	92	2
LCC017							92	93	2
LCC017							93	94	3
LCC017							94	95	15
LCC017							95	96	7
LCC017							96	97	7
LCC017							97	98	2
LCC017							98	99	3
LCC017							99	100	1
LCC017							100	101	5
LCC018	**478838.78**	**7179871.414**	**446.27**	**47**	**-60**	**150**	3	4	179
LCC018							4	5	24
LCC018							5	6	14
LCC018							6	7	14
LCC018							7	8	14
LCC018							8	9	7
LCC018							9	10	13
LCC018							10	11	12
LCC018							11	12	16
LCC018							12	13	24
LCC018							13	14	34
LCC018							14	15	18

HoleID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth(m)	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Au_ppb
LCC018							15	16	116
LCC018							16	17	125
LCC018							17	18	48
LCC018							18	19	73
LCC018							19	20	16
LCC018							20	21	15
LCC018							21	22	40
LCC018							22	23	26
LCC018							23	24	49
LCC018							24	25	17
LCC018							25	26	*snr*
LCC018							26	27	8
LCC018							27	28	5
LCC018							28	29	7
LCC018							29	30	55
LCC018							30	31	16
LCC018							31	32	5
LCC018							32	33	7
LCC018							33	34	6
LCC018							34	35	4
LCC018							35	36	3
LCC018							36	37	7
LCC018							37	38	35
LCC018							38	39	12
LCC018							39	40	5
LCC018							40	41	1
LCC018							41	42	11
LCC018							42	43	7
LCC019	**478833.56**	**7179879.61**	**445.389**	**77**	**-60**	**150**	19	20	25
LCC019							20	21	6
LCC019							21	22	12
LCC019							22	23	4
LCC019							23	24	11
LCC019							24	25	6
LCC019							25	26	14
LCC019							26	27	17
LCC019							27	28	11
LCC019							28	29	15
LCC019							29	30	50
LCC019	**478833.56**	**7179879.61**	**445.389**	**77**	**-60**	**150**	30	31	519
LCC019							31	32	48
LCC019							32	33	12
LCC019							33	34	18
LCC019							34	35	14
LCC019							35	36	31
LCC019							36	37	6

HoleID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth(m)	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Au_ppb
LCC019							37	38	9
LCC019							38	39	7
LCC019							39	40	374
LCC019							40	41	27
LCC019							41	42	8
LCC019							42	43	6
LCC019							43	44	30
LCC019							44	45	8
LCC019							45	46	5
LCC019							46	47	3
LCC019							47	48	8
LCC019							48	49	5
LCC019							49	50	12
LCC019							50	51	10
LCC019							51	52	5
LCC019							52	53	1
LCC019							53	54	19
LCC019							54	55	129
LCC019							55	56	42
LCC019							56	57	27
LCC020	**478828.96**	**7179887.509**	**444.906**	**112**	**-70**	**150**	48	49	10
LCC020	**478828.96**	**7179887.509**	**444.906**	**112**	**-70**	**150**	49	50	184
LCC020							50	51	72
LCC020							51	52	69
LCC020							52	53	19
LCC020							53	54	17
LCC020							54	55	24
LCC020							55	56	48
LCC020							56	57	9
LCC020							57	58	31
LCC020							58	59	17
LCC020							59	60	13
LCC020							60	61	13
LCC020							61	62	7
LCC020							62	63	9
LCC020							63	64	55
LCC020							64	65	13
LCC020							65	66	5
LCC020							66	67	8
LCC020							67	68	3
LCC020							68	69	12
LCC020							69	70	38
LCC020							70	71	13
LCC020							71	72	152
LCC020							72	73	62
LCC020							73	74	21

HoleID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth(m)	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Au_ppb
LCC020							74	75	9
LCC020							75	76	4
LCC020							76	77	3
LCC020							77	78	5
LCC020							78	79	12
LCC020							79	80	90
LCC020							80	81	13
LCC020							81	82	35
LCC020							82	83	19
LCC020							83	84	13
LCC020							84	85	13
LCC020							85	86	8
LCC020							86	87	24
LCC020							87	88	13
LCC020							88	89	10
LCC020							89	90	12
LCC020							90	91	10
LCC020							91	92	14
LCC020							92	93	9
LCC020							93	94	11
LCC020							94	95	5
LCC020							95	96	4
LCC020							96	97	8
LCC020							97	98	4
LCC021	**478821.11**	**7179882.111**	**444.817**	**131**	**-70**	**150**	39	40	5
LCC021							40	41	3
LCC021							41	42	37
LCC021							42	43	33
LCC021							43	44	2
LCC021							44	45	17
LCC021							45	46	9
LCC021							46	47	18
LCC021							47	48	37
LCC021							48	49	6
LCC021							49	50	7
LCC021							50	51	13
LCC021							51	52	44
LCC021							52	53	10
LCC021							53	54	67
LCC021							54	55	11
LCC021	**478821.11**	**7179882.111**	**444.817**	**131**	**-70**	**150**	55	56	107
LCC021							56	57	41
LCC021							57	58	8
LCC021							58	59	10
LCC021							59	60	22
LCC021							60	61	63

HoleID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth(m)	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Au_ppb
LCC021							61	62	4
LCC021							62	63	3
LCC021							63	64	6
LCC021							64	65	51
LCC021							65	66	-1
LCC021							66	67	-1
LCC021							67	68	15
LCC021							68	69	24
LCC021							69	70	6
LCC021							70	71	14
LCC021							71	72	9
LCC021							72	73	3
LCC021							73	74	4
LCC021							74	75	24
LCC021							75	76	24
LCC021							76	77	28
LCC021							77	78	-1
LCC021							78	79	4
LCC021							79	80	37
LCC021							80	81	13
LCC021							81	82	3
LCC021							82	83	17
LCC021							83	84	4
LCC021							84	85	3
LCC021							85	86	9
LCC021							86	87	3
LCC021							87	88	4
LCC021							88	89	17
LCC021							89	90	-1
LCC021							90	91	3
LCC021							91	92	2
LCC021							92	93	10
LCC021							93	94	12
LCC021							94	95	12
LCC021							95	96	7
LCC021							96	97	10
LCC021							97	98	21
LCC021							98	99	16
LCC021							99	100	6
LCC021							100	101	5
LCC021							101	102	2
LCC021							102	103	2
LCC021							103	104	30
LCC021							104	105	16
LCC021							105	106	7
LCC021							106	107	9

HoleID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth(m)	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Au_ppb
LCC021							107	108	2
LCC021							108	109	7
LCC021							109	110	7
LCC021							110	111	3
LCC034	**478843.08**	**7179889.141**	**445.249**	**77**	**-60**	**150**	19	20	12
LCC034	**478843.08**	**7179889.141**	**445.249**	**77**	**-60**	**150**	20	21	489
LCC034							21	22	381
LCC034							22	23	311
LCC034							23	24	*snr*
LCC034							24	25	*snr*
LCC034							25	26	25
LCC034							26	27	12
LCC034							27	28	11
LCC034							28	29	14
LCC034							29	30	583
LCC034							30	31	427
LCC034							31	32	71
LCC034							32	33	29
LCC034							33	34	115
LCC034							34	35	857
LCC034							35	36	107
LCC034							36	37	27
LCC034							37	38	25
LCC034							38	39	28
LCC034							39	40	45
LCC034							40	41	18
LCC034							41	42	15
LCC034							42	43	6
LCC034							43	44	*snr*
LCC034							44	45	11
LCC034							45	46	4
LCC034							46	47	11
LCC034							47	48	9
LCC034							48	49	3
LCC034							49	50	2
LCC034							50	51	4
LCC034							51	52	20
LCC034							52	53	4
LCC034							53	54	11
LCC034							54	55	11
LCC034							55	56	3
LCC034							56	57	4
LCC035	**478826.35**	**7179873.691**	**445.613**	**77**	**-60**	**150**	15	16	6
LCC035							16	17	3
LCC035							17	18	35
LCC035							18	19	19

HoleID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth(m)	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Au_ppb
LCC035							19	20	20
LCC035							20	21	11
LCC035							21	22	12
LCC035							22	23	15
LCC035							23	24	26
LCC035							24	25	17
LCC035							25	26	5
LCC035							26	27	58
LCC035							27	28	24
LCC035							28	29	22
LCC035							29	30	8
LCC035							30	31	16
LCC035							31	32	26
LCC035	**478826.35**	**7179873.691**	**445.613**	**77**	**-60**	**150**	32	33	138
LCC035							33	34	16
LCC035							34	35	30
LCC035							35	36	6
LCC035							36	37	7
LCC035							37	38	9
LCC035							38	39	24
LCC035							39	40	15
LCC035							40	41	8
LCC035							41	42	4
LCC035							42	43	6
LCC035							43	44	21
LCC035							44	45	4
LCC035							45	46	4
LCC035							46	47	5
LCC035							47	48	12
LCC035							48	49	15
LCC035							49	50	21
LCC035							50	51	21
LCC035							51	52	10
LCC035							52	53	9
LCC035							53	54	14
LCC035							54	55	54
LCC035							55	56	31
LCC035							56	57	8

Snr – sample not received

JORC Code, 2012

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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.*	• Samples were collected by 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ inch face sampling RC hammer drilling. 1 metre samples were collected from the cyclone in plastic bags and placed in sequence on the ground. Corresponding 2.5kg samples for assay were collected from a cone splitter in numbered calico bags. • Sample representivity is maintained by placing samples in a pre-numbered calico bag with a corresponding sample book entry. Certified reference materials, field duplicates and laboratory repeat samples are analysed routinely. • Drill hole locations were recorded using a hand-held DGPS.
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).*	• RC drilling was used throughout the program using a 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ inch diameter face sampling hammer.
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 recovery is recorded subjectively in the sample ledger and in the digital database. • Use of industry standard drilling techniques; cyclone and splitter were cleaned regularly to minimise contamination. • No relationship between sample recovery and gold grade has been identified.
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.*	• Samples are logged for geology and mineralisation; - early stage exploration drilling not intended to support Mineral Resource estimation. • Logging is a qualitative, abbreviated description of sample material. • Total hole/sample was logged at 1 metre intervals.
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*	• Not applicable. • Split sample collected from cone splitter and placed in calico sample bag. Minor wet samples were encountered in deeper holes and are noted in the sample ledger. • Sample preparation involves drying, crushing and grinding to 90% passing minus 75 microns.40g sub-sample collected by rotary splitter for assay. Replicate samples are included in the assay report. • Field duplicates were routinely

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	material being sampled.	submitted for assay. • Particulate gold is known to be present and further work is required to confirm the suitability of the sampling method employed.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Using a 40 gramme charge gold is determined by fire assay and ICP-AES (Method FA002). • Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal laboratory standards, duplicate and replicate samples. Lodestar's certified reference standards and blanks were inserted throughout the programme (1:20). Results indicate that sample assay values are accurate and repeatable.
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.*	• There has been no independent verification of geochemical data. • No twinned holes have been completed. • Field and laboratory data are collected electronically and entered into a relational database. Data collection protocols are recorded in Lodestar's operation manual. • There has been no adjustment to 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.*	• Drill hole collar locations were determined with a Navcom 3040 differential GNSS handheld receiver. Accuracy is +/-1 metres or less. Downhole surveys were obtained using a Reflex EZ-Shot down hole camera – some interference from magnetic units within the ground may be anticipated in azimuth readings. • Sample coordinates were recorded in GDA94 Zone 50 grid. • Local elevation is recorded from the DGPS.
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.*	• Drill hole spacing is generally 20 metres by 10 metres over a strike length of approximately 150 metres. • The drilling is an early stage exploration programme with insufficient information for Mineral Resource estimation. • No compositing was applied for the sampling.
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.*	• The drilling was designed to test a potential lode gold target, hosted within a shear /contact zone with intense sub-vertical foliation at surface. • The orientation of mineralised structures has been assumed from surface data.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are stored at Lodestar's exploration camp under supervision prior to dispatch by licenced courier service (TOLL IPEC/Sadliers Nexus) or Lodestar

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		staff to Bureau Veritas (Ultratrace) Laboratories.
Audits or Reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been carried out.

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.*	• The Big Sky prospect is located on E09/2099, within Lodestar's Camel Hills project. The tenement is wholly-owned by Lodestar Minerals and is located within the native title claim WAD6030/98 of the Wajarri Yamatji people. • E52/2099 expires on 20/05/2020.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Gold exploration commenced at Camel Hills in the early 1990's, Newmont completed regional BLEG sampling of drainages, reporting visible gold from several creeks. A number of explorers have since completed in-fill stream and soil geochemistry, ultimately defining a strong surface gold anomaly in the Camel Hills-Big Sky area. This anomaly was partly tested by widely spaced RC drilling completed by Desert Mines and Metals Limited in 2013. Regional drainage sampling and prospectivity analysis of the Glenburgh 1:250 000 sheet by the GSWA indicates a large, low-level gold anomaly related to a strongly magnetic unit, mapped as the Petter Calc-silicate, within highly metamorphosed terrane of the Errabiddy Shear Zone at the northern boundary of the Yilgarn Craton.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The project area lies within the Errabiddy Shear Zone, at the northern margin of the Yilgarn Craton. The Errabiddy Shear Zone separates the Archaean Narryer Terrane from the Palaeoproterozoic Gascoyne Province to the north. • The Errabiddy Shear Zone comprises the Warrigal Gneiss and the Camel Hill Metamorphics. The Camel Hills Metamorphics can be sub-divided into the Petter Calc-silicate and the Quartpot Pelite, the sequence is metamorphosed to upper amphibolite to granulite facies and the Quartpot Pelite displays evidence for widespread partial melting. Gold mineralisation appears to be related to a narrow lode system on the contact between strongly magnetic Petter Calc-silicate and the Quartpot Pelite.
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*	• Tabulated data is provided in Table 1, attached.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No data aggregation methods are applied.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The mineralised shear is assumed to have a sub-vertical dip from surface structural measurements. Drill intercepts in holes dipping at 60 degrees are estimated to be half the (true) horizontal thickness .
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.*	• Plans showing drill hole collars and a representative drill cross-section (Figures 2 and 3) together with all significant results are included in this 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 relevant sample data is reported in the Annexure.

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.*	• None to report.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• The drilling tested a surface gold anomaly in the area of known high-grade mineralisation defined by previous RC drilling completed in 2015. Any future drilling will be dependent on the remaining assay results. • Further work is dependent on the receipt of remaining RC drill assays.