



ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

28 August 2015

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

admin@lodestarminerals.com.au

www.lodestarminerals.com.au

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Shares on Issue:
324,546,575 (LSR)

Options on Issue:
20,750,000 (unlisted)
36,077,402 (listed - 31 Mar 2016)

ASX: LSR

PROJECTS

Peak Hill – Doolgunna:
Base metals, gold



FIRST PASS DRILL RESULTS FROM BIG SKY GOLD PROSPECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Shallow first-pass RAB drill results confirm bedrock gold mineralisation:**
 - **5 metres at 1.1g/t Au from 5 metres, including 1 metre at 5.6g/t Au from 8 metres**
 - **1 metre at 1.98g/t Au from 13 metres**
 - **5 metres at 1.3g/t Au from 10 metres**
 - **1 metre at 1.6g/t Au from 19 metres**
 - **2 metres at 2.05g/t Au from 25 metres**
 - **5 metres at 1.34 g/t Au from 25 metres**
 - **5 metres at 1.37 g/t Au from 5 metres**
- **High grade rock chip samples up to 47,050g/t Au recovered from outcrop located close to better RAB drill results**
- **Follow-up RC drilling to be evaluated following the receipt of results from trenching and multi-element geochemical data mapping**
- **Further potential for shear-hosted lode gold mineralisation along 12 kilometre untested magnetic contact**

West Australian gold and base metal explorer Lodestar Minerals Limited (ASX:LSR) advises that initial results for the RAB drilling program at the Big Sky prospect on the Company's wholly-owned Camel Hills gold project have been received.

The results have confirmed the presence of bedrock gold mineralisation to the north of an area where high-grade rock chip samples have been recovered. RAB drilling and trenching have been completed and results from the trench sampling program are awaited.

Camel Hills is located within the Errabiddy Shear Zone at the boundary of the Archaean Narryer Terrane and Palaeoproterozoic rocks of the Glenburgh Terrane, 200 kilometres northwest of Meekatharra (Figure 1). Previous explorers identified strongly anomalous gold in soil and stream samples over a 6 kilometre by 2 kilometre area, centred on the Camel Hills tenement E09/2099¹.

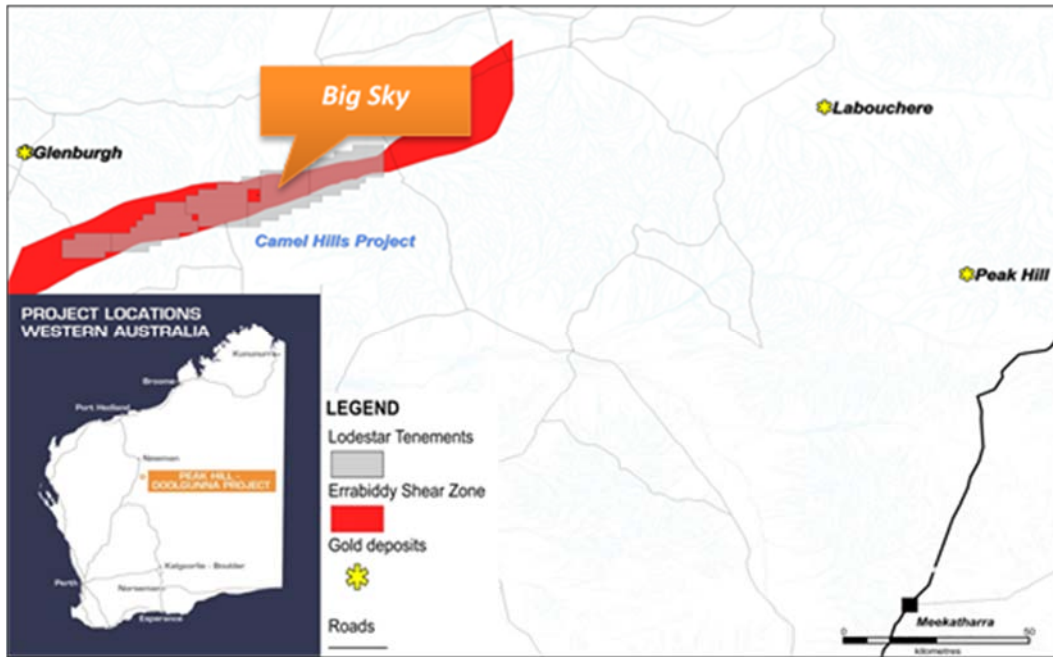


Figure 1 Location of Camel Hills tenements and the Big Sky prospect

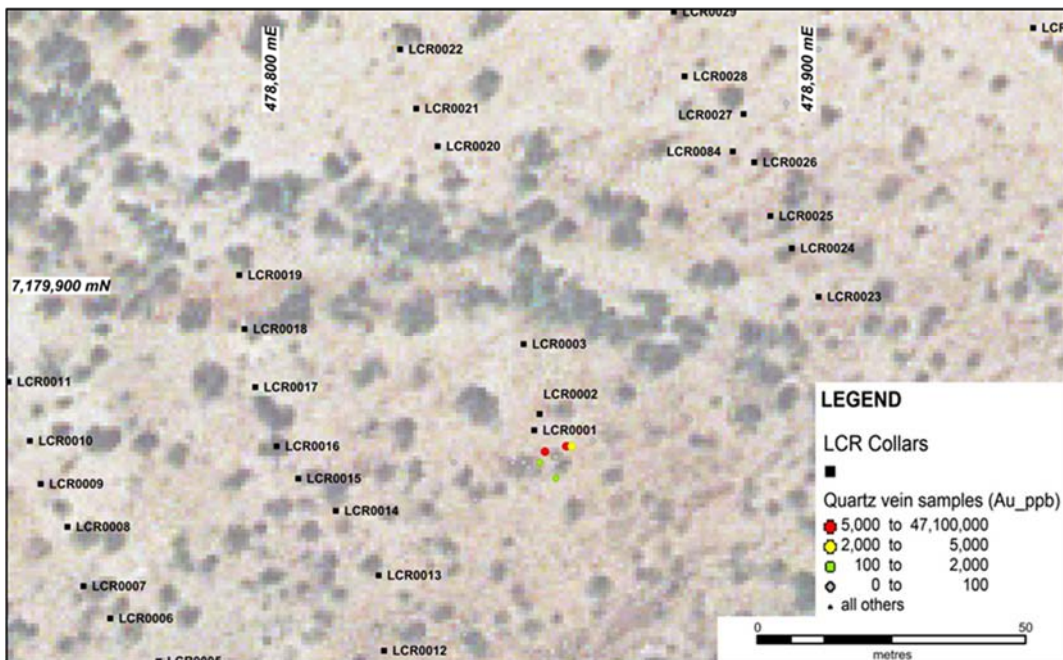


Figure 2 Rock chip sample locations (MGA94 Zone 50).

¹ See Desert Mines and Metals Limited (ASX:DSN) ASX release dated 22nd April 2013.

Lodestar's drilling targeted a 600 metre long, strongly sheared contact zone between magnetic units of the Petter Calc-silicate and adjacent non-magnetic units of the Quartpot Pelite. Exploration involved prospecting, rock chip sampling, trench sampling, ground magnetic surveying and drilling along this contact, leading to the discovery an outcropping gold-bearing quartz vein and numerous nuggets downslope and northeast of the vein location (Figures 2 and 3 and Table 1). All rock chip sampling results, including two high-grade samples grading **47,050g/t Au** and **11,950g/t Au** (see Table 1), are listed in Schedule 2.

Table 1 Significant rock chip assay results (>0.1g/t Au)

Tenement	Sample ID	Sample Type	Easting	Northing	Au (g/t)
E09/2099	LSR101786	ROCK	478850	7179870	1.43
E09/2099	LSR101787	ROCK	478854	7179871	47,050
E09/2099	LSR101788	ROCK	478850	7179870	11,950
E09/2099	LSR101108	ROCK	478849	7179868	0.24
E09/2099	LSR101122	ROCK	479003	7179832	0.10
E09/2099	LSR101124	ROCK	478855	7179871	2.22
E09/2099	LSR101145	ROCK	478852	7179865	1.38
E09/2099	LCH1822	ROCK	478855	7179871	2.29

The discovery of high-grade gold mineralisation at surface has confirmed the potential for shear-hosted lode gold mineralisation within the Big Sky area and highlights the importance of this contact as a control on mineralisation. The contact has not been adequately explored and extends for 12 kilometres within Lodestar's Camel Hills tenements.

During the RAB drilling at Big Sky, water was unexpectedly encountered in holes in the area of the vein outcrop and sample recoveries were significantly affected, with volume loss of up to 80% of the fine fraction. The poor sample recoveries may have reduced gold assay results, if and where gold is present, but the extent of this effect is difficult to accurately estimate. However, as the objective of the shallow RAB drilling was to identify anomalous gold in bedrock for potential follow-up testing with RC drilling (a more appropriate technique in wet ground), the primary purpose of this initial phase of drilling has been achieved.

Significantly, drill holes LCR001 to LCR003 collared immediately north of the gold-bearing vein to test the structure at depth, returned the highest gold grades from the program. These intersections also demonstrate the difficulty of sampling coarse gold, with poor repeatability of higher grade results. For example, the 25-30m interval in LCR003 reported repeat assays ranging between **0.25g/t** and **17g/t** gold. All drill hole data is listed in Schedule 1, significant intersections of >0.1g/t (>100ppb) gold are listed in Tables 2 and 3.

Table 2 Significant Results (5m composite samples grading >0.1g/t gold)

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Au_g/t
LCR0001	478848	7179874	389	18	-60	330	5	10	1.110
							10	15	0.430
LCR0002	478849	7179877	385	27	-60	330	0	5	0.142
							10	15	1.300
							15	20	0.593
							25	27	2.050
LCR0003	478846	7179890	343	69	-60	330	20	25	0.338
							25	30	1.340
LCR0012	478820	7179833	395	21	-60	330	5	10	1.370
LCR0013	478819	7179847	386	21	-60	330	0	5	0.118
LCR0049	479102	7179983	458	21	-60	330	0	5	0.115
LCR0059	479177	7180009	444	21	-60	330	0	5	0.283
LCR0060	479176	7180016	416	21	-60	330	18	21	0.112
LCR0069	479281	7180037	451	21	-60	330	10	15	0.131

Table 3 Significant Results (1m sampling LCR001 to LCR003, >0.1g/t gold)

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Au_g/t
LCR0001	478848	7179874	389	-60	330	8	9	5.65
						10	11	0.113
						11	12	0.177
						12	13	0.702
						13	14	1.98
LCR0002	478849	7179877	385	-60	330	14	15	0.209
						16	17	0.106
						17	18	0.785
						18	19	0.435
						19	20	1.650
						24	25	0.352

Multi-element data collected from the drilling program will be used to map alteration intensity within the prospect as a vector towards mineralisation. Follow-up drilling will be planned in the context of the multi-element geochemical data and the results of the trenching program.

The discovery of high-grade, vein-hosted gold mineralisation at surface within the Big Sky prospect underscores Lodestar's belief that the under-explored sheared magnetic contact is a significant regional target for lode gold mineralisation.

Bill Clayton
Managing Director

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.

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 Main Grid area. Limited drilling completed by previous explorers is not regarded as a conclusive test of the gold potential at Camel Hills.

About Lodestar Minerals

Lodestar Minerals Limited is a West Australian active explorer with projects in the Peak Hill district and bordering the northern Yilgarn margin. The Ned's Creek project forms the core of Lodestar's project portfolio and represents a strategic landholding of 830 square kilometres over the north eastern margin of the Yerrida Basin and the Jenkin Fault, a fundamentally significant regional fault system that is adjacent to the DeGrussa Cu-Au deposit.

The Ned's Creek tenements are located 170 kilometres north east of Meekatharra, 7 kilometres east of the Thaduna-Green Dragon copper mines being evaluated by Ventnor Resources and Sandfire Resources and 5 kilometres east of Sandfire Resources and Sipa Resources' Enigma copper discovery. The Yerrida Basin contains thick volcano-sedimentary sequences that are bounded by major structures, the Jenkin and McDonald Well Faults and there is good potential for large-scale base metal and gold mineralisation adjacent to these structures.

In 2013 Lodestar discovered significant gold mineralisation at the Contessa prospect. Contessa lies within a 5 kilometre long gold anomaly overlying Archaean greenstone, on the southern margin of the Marymia inlier. Lodestar believes that this structural position marks a major crustal break, a highly favourable environment for magma-driven metal accumulation during cyclic reactivation of a former continental margin represented by the northern boundary of the Yilgarn Craton.

The region has potential to host a number of styles of base metal and gold deposits and Lodestar has embarked on an aggressive exploration program to assess the potential of Ned's Creek and the tectonic margin of the northern Yilgarn Craton.

Lodestar is targeting palaeo-arc and back arc settings at Camel Hills and Imbin where historic exploration has identified gold and copper mineralisation, respectively.

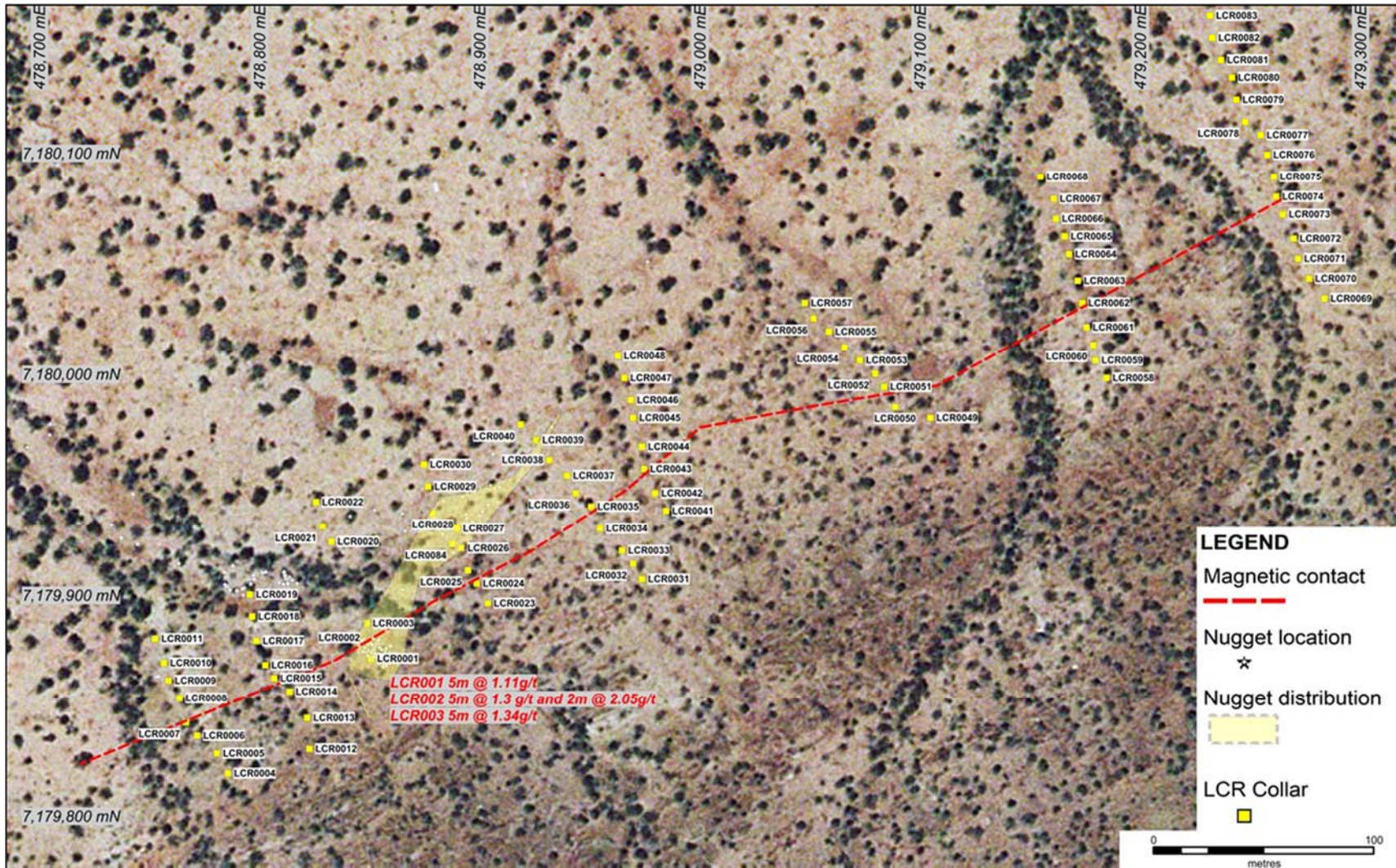


Figure 3 Drill hole location plan, showing magnetic contact and nugget distribution sub-parallel to contact (MGA94 Zone 50).

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RAB drill holes were sampled at 1m intervals from a cyclone on the rig and collected in plastic bags. From 0m to end of hole, samples submitted for assays were composited to 3 metre or 5m samples. Where holes intersected the water table there was significant sample loss of fines, these zones are noted in the sampling ledger. Rock samples were collected as 1kg to 3kg samples of quartz vein material. Samples are logged and ground conditions that impact sample recoveries are recorded. Duplicate samples are collected routinely and show satisfactory repeatability. Rock sampling focussed on the area of the discovery, much of the outcrop has been tested by previous explorers. Sample results reported in Table 1 and Schedule 1 used the sampling protocol described below; Samples from 0m to end of hole were collected as 5 metre and 3 metre composites by scooping consistently down the side of bagged 1 metre samples using a PVC spear. Approximately 2.5kg of material was dried, crushed pulverised and split to produce a 40g charge for aqua regia digest and ICPMS. Rock samples (Schedule 2) were crushed, pulverised, split to produce a 40g charge and analysed by aqua regia or fire assay and ICPOES.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open hole hammer technique using a 4.5" conventional hammer.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample recoveries and wet samples were monitored and included in Lodestar's drill hole database. RAB drilling of wet samples was unavoidable and sample loss noted in the sample ledger. Sample smearing and contamination is possible using the RAB drilling method employed for first-pass exploration. Drill sampling equipment was cleaned regularly to minimise contamination. Lodestar monitors the distribution of high grade gold and sample recoveries, higher grade samples do not appear to be significantly affected by sample smearing however poor repeatability of assays of higher grade samples is apparent.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p> <p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<p>Chips samples were routinely geologically logged. The drilling and sampling methods used were first-pass exploration methods and not intended to support Mineral Resource estimation.</p> <p>Logging is qualitative in nature.</p> <p>All RAB samples were geologically logged.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p> <p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p>RAB samples were recovered from the drill hole via a cyclone at 1 metre intervals. Each 1m sample was placed in a plastic bag on the ground in sequence. A hollow PVC spear is used to obtain a sub-sample through each 1 metre interval, these are combined for submission as a 2.5kg 5m or 3m composite sample. Wet samples were noted.</p> <p>Field duplicates of composite samples are regularly submitted for assay (1 in 25). Results of duplicate samples are monitored for reproducibility. All samples are stored in pre-numbered bags and submitted to UltraTrace Laboratories for sample preparation and assay.</p> <p>Sample preparation for drill and rock samples involved drying the whole sample, crushing and pulverising to 90% passing -75 microns. The pulverised sample was split with a rotary sample divider to obtain a 40 gram charge. For drilling, duplicate field samples and laboratory repeats show satisfactory reproducibility. No duplicates were submitted with the rock samples.</p> <p>Sample size is appropriate for early exploration drilling where grainsize is unknown.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>For 3m and 5m composite samples a nominal 40 gram charge is digested with aqua regia and gold determined by ICP-MS, the detection limit is 1ppb. This is a partial digest although it is extremely efficient for the extraction of gold. Sulphur was analysed from the aqua regia solution by ICP-AES.</p> <p>No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal laboratory standards and replicate samples. Lodestar's certified reference standards and field duplicates were inserted throughout the drilling program. Control sample results indicate that assay values are accurate and repeatable.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intersections have not been independently validated at this time. No twinned holes have been completed. Field and laboratory data were 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole and rock sample locations are fixed by handheld GPS, accuracy is estimated to be +/-5 metres. Drill hole and rock sample coordinates were recorded in MGA94 Zone 50 grid. The topography within prospect areas is gently sloping; RL's are reported from GPS readings of individual drill holes in each area.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill holes are spaced at 10 metres on section and 40metres to 100metres between sections. The data is insufficient to establish continuity for Mineral Resource estimation. 1 metre RAB samples have been composited to 3 metre or 5 metre samples for assay, except for holes LCR001, LCR002 and LCR003 where selected 1m samples were collected in addition to the composite samples.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The RAB drilling method does not provide structural information and the orientation of the underlying geology has not been established. Drilling is oriented perpendicular to the strike of the lithology as determined from interpretation of aeromagnetic data and local mapping.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were stored at Lodestar's exploration camp in sealed bags under supervision prior to dispatch by Lodestar staff to UltraTrace Laboratories.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits or reviews have been carried out.

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Big Sky prospect is located on E09/2099, within Lodestar's Camel Hills project. The tenement is wholly-owned by Lodestar Minerals. E52/2099 expires on 20/05/2020.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 the contact between strongly magnetic Petter Calc-silicate and the Quartpot Pelite.
Drill hole information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tabulated data is provided in Schedule 1, attached.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assay data are reported as 3 metre or 5 metre composite samples and as 1m samples in part in LCR001, LCR002 and LCR003. No cutting of high grades has been applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling is oriented -60 degrees towards 150 degrees at Big Sky, perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the host sequence. The dominant structures mapped at surface dip at 80 to 85 degrees to the north, intercept lengths are interpreted to represent approximately twice true thickness.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Figure 3.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill holes and intercepts are reported in Schedule 1. All rock chip samples are reported in Schedule 2.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None to report.
Further Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-element assay data from drill samples will be used to map alteration intensity within the prospect area to assist targeting of follow-up RC drilling. The contact between the Petter-Calcsilicate and Quartpot Pelite appears to be the primary structural control on mineralisation and is poorly explored.

SCHEDULE 1 – RAB DRILL RESULTS

HoleID	Easting	Northing	Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	From	To	Au_ppb
LCR0001	478848	7179874	18	330	-60	5	10	1110
LCR0001						10	15	430
LCR0002	478849	7179877	27	330	-60	0	5	142
LCR0002						10	15	1300
LCR0002						15	20	593
LCR0002						25	27	2050
LCR0003	478846	7179890	69	330	-60	20	25	338
LCR0003						25	30	1340
LCR0004	478783	7179822	21	330	-60	0	21	<i>nsi</i> ²
LCR0005	478778	7179831	21	330	-60	0	21	<i>nsi</i>
LCR0006	478769	7179839	21	330	-60	0	21	<i>nsi</i>
LCR0007	478764	7179845	21	330	-60	0	21	<i>nsi</i>
LCR0008	478761	7179856	21	330	-60	0	21	<i>nsi</i>
LCR0009	478756	7179864	21	330	-60	0	21	<i>nsi</i>
LCR0010	478754	7179872	21	330	-60	0	21	<i>nsi</i>
LCR0011	478750	7179883	21	330	-60	0	21	<i>nsi</i>
LCR0012	478820	7179833	21	330	-60	5	10	1370
LCR0013	478819	7179847	21	330	-60	0	5	118
LCR0014	478811	7179859	21	330	-60	0	21	<i>nsi</i>
LCR0015	478804	7179865	21	330	-60	0	21	<i>nsi</i>
LCR0016	478800	7179871	21	330	-60	0	21	<i>nsi</i>
LCR0017	478796	7179882	21	330	-60	0	21	<i>nsi</i>
LCR0018	478794	7179893	21	330	-60	0	21	<i>nsi</i>
LCR0019	478793	7179903	21	330	-60	0	21	<i>nsi</i>
LCR0020	478830	7179927	21	330	-60	0	21	<i>nsi</i>
LCR0021	478826	7179934	21	330	-60	0	21	<i>nsi</i>
LCR0022	478823	7179945	21	330	-60	0	21	<i>nsi</i>
LCR0023	478901	7179899	21	330	-60	0	21	<i>nsi</i>
LCR0024	478896	7179908	21	330	-60	0	21	<i>nsi</i>
LCR0025	478892	7179914	21	330	-60	0	21	<i>nsi</i>
LCR0026	478889	7179924	21	330	-60	0	21	<i>nsi</i>
LCR0027	478887	7179933	21	330	-60	0	21	<i>nsi</i>
LCR0028	478876	7179940	21	330	-60	0	21	<i>nsi</i>
LCR0029	478874	7179952	21	330	-60	0	21	<i>nsi</i>
LCR0030	478872	7179962	21	330	-60	0	21	<i>nsi</i>
LCR0031	478971	7179910	21	330	-60	0	21	<i>nsi</i>
LCR0032	478967	7179917	21	330	-60	0	21	<i>nsi</i>
LCR0033	478962	7179923	21	330	-60	0	21	<i>nsi</i>
LCR0034	478952	7179933	21	330	-60	0	21	<i>nsi</i>

² No significant intersection (<100ppb gold)

HoleID	Easting	Northing	Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	From	To	Au_ppb
LCR0035	478948	7179943	21	330	-60	0	21	nsi
LCR0036	478941	7179949	21	330	-60	0	21	nsi
LCR0037	478937	7179957	21	330	-60	0	21	nsi
LCR0038	478929	7179964	21	330	-60	0	21	nsi
LCR0039	478923	7179973	21	330	-60	0	21	nsi
LCR0040	478916	7179980	21	330	-60	0	21	nsi
LCR0041	478982	7179941	21	330	-60	0	21	nsi
LCR0042	478977	7179949	21	330	-60	0	21	nsi
LCR0043	478972	7179960	21	330	-60	0	21	nsi
LCR0044	478971	7179970	21	330	-60	0	21	nsi
LCR0045	478967	7179983	21	330	-60	0	21	nsi
LCR0046	478966	7179991	21	330	-60	0	21	nsi
LCR0047	478963	7180001	21	330	-60	0	21	nsi
LCR0048	478960	7180011	21	330	-60	0	21	nsi
LCR0049	479102	7179983	21	330	-60	0	5	115
LCR0050	479086	7179988	21	330	-60	0	21	nsi
LCR0051	479081	7179997	21	330	-60	0	21	nsi
LCR0052	479077	7180003	21	330	-60	0	21	nsi
LCR0053	479070	7180009	21	330	-60	0	21	nsi
LCR0054	479063	7180015	21	330	-60	0	21	nsi
LCR0055	479056	7180022	21	330	-60	0	21	nsi
LCR0056	479049	7180028	21	330	-60	0	21	nsi
LCR0057	479045	7180035	21	330	-60	0	21	nsi
LCR0058	479182	7180001	21	330	-60	0	21	nsi
LCR0059	479177	7180009	21	330	-60	0	5	283
LCR0060	479176	7180016	21	330	-60	18	21	112
LCR0061	479173	7180024	21	330	-60	0	21	nsi
LCR0062	479171	7180035	21	330	-60	0	21	nsi
LCR0063	479169	7180045	21	330	-60	0	21	nsi
LCR0064	479165	7180057	21	330	-60	0	21	nsi
LCR0065	479163	7180065	21	330	-60	0	21	nsi
LCR0066	479159	7180073	21	330	-60	0	21	nsi
LCR0067	479158	7180082	21	330	-60	0	21	nsi
LCR0068	479152	7180092	21	330	-60	0	21	nsi
LCR0069	479281	7180037	21	330	-60	10	15	131
LCR0070	479274	7180046	21	330	-60	0	21	nsi
LCR0071	479269	7180055	21	330	-60	0	21	nsi
LCR0072	479267	7180064	21	330	-60	0	21	nsi
LCR0073	479262	7180075	21	330	-60	0	21	nsi
LCR0074	479259	7180083	21	330	-60	0	21	nsi
LCR0075	479258	7180092	21	330	-60	0	21	nsi
LCR0076	479255	7180102	21	330	-60	0	21	nsi
LCR0077	479252	7180111	21	330	-60	0	21	nsi

HoleID	Easting	Northing	Depth (m)	Azimuth	Dip	From	To	Au_ppb
LCR0078	479245	7180117	21	330	-60	0	21	<i>nsi</i>
LCR0079	479241	7180127	21	330	-60	0	21	<i>nsi</i>
LCR0080	479239	7180137	19	330	-60	0	21	<i>nsi</i>
LCR0081	479234	7180145	21	330	-60	0	21	<i>nsi</i>
LCR0083	479229	7180165	21	330	-60	0	21	<i>nsi</i>
LCR0084	478885	7179926	20	0	-90	0	20	<i>nsi</i>

SCHEDULE 2 ROCK CHIP RESULTS

Tenement	SampleID	SampType	Easting	Northing	Au_ppb	Au g/t
E09/2099	LSR101936	ROCK	478852	7179869	46	
E09/2099	LSR101937	ROCK	478833	7179868	3	
E09/2099	LSR101938	ROCK	479171	7179888	-1	
E09/2099	LSR101939	ROCK	479322	7180018	2	
E09/2099	LSR101786	ROCK	478850	7179870	1434	1.43
E09/2099	LSR101787	ROCK	478854	7179871	47050790	47,050
E09/2099	LSR101788	ROCK	478850	7179870	11949640	11,950
E09/2099	LSR101108	ROCK	478849	7179868	247	0.24
E09/2099	LSR101109	ROCK	479082	7179962	12	
E09/2099	LSR101110	ROCK	478794	7179962	4	
E09/2099	LSR101115	ROCK	479090	7179891	5	
E09/2099	LSR101116	ROCK	479107	7179837	7	
E09/2099	LSR101117	ROCK	475365	7179236	-1	
E09/2099	LSR101118	ROCK	478911	7179683	-1	
E09/2099	LSR101119	ROCK	478909	7179709	2	
E09/2099	LSR101120	ROCK	478890	7179737	6	
E09/2099	LSR101121	ROCK	478916	7179732	-1	
E09/2099	LSR101122	ROCK	479003	7179832	108	0.10
E09/2099	LSR101123	ROCK	479086	7179817	-1	
E09/2099	LSR101124	ROCK	478855	7179871	2220	2.22
E09/2099	LSR101125	ROCK	478983	7179872	12	
E09/2099	LSR101126	ROCK	479025	7179894	13	
E09/2099	LSR101127	ROCK	478739	7179802	7	
E09/2099	LSR101128	ROCK	475642	7177800	2	
E09/2099	LSR101129	ROCK	475626	7179425	2	
E09/2099	LSR101130	ROCK	475690	7177949	2	
E09/2099	LSR101131	ROCK	478877	7179876	12	
E09/2099	LSR101132	ROCK	478950	7179760	2	
E09/2099	LSR101133	ROCK	477989	7179997	2	
E09/2099	LSR101134	ROCK	477974	7179954	3	
E09/2099	LSR101135	ROCK	478778	7179494	8	
E09/2099	LSR101137	ROCK	478830	7179733	3	

Tenement	SampleID	SampType	Easting	Northing	Au_ppb	Au g/t
E09/2099	LSR101138	ROCK	478869	7179875	2	
E09/2099	LSR101140	ROCK	478855	7179879	-1	
E09/2099	LSR101141	ROCK	478844	7179868	2	
E09/2099	LSR101143	ROCK	478847	7179867	2	
E09/2099	LSR101144	ROCK	478846	7179868	3	
E09/2099	LSR101145	ROCK	478852	7179865	1380	1.38
E09/2099	LSR101147	ROCK	478895	7179935	13	
E09/2099	LSR101148	ROCK	478835	7179836	7	
E09/2099	LSR101149	ROCK	478837	7179861	6	
E09/2099	LSR101150	ROCK	477278	7179913	4	
E09/2099	LSR101791	ROCK	478895	7179644	2	
E09/2099	LSR101943	ROCK	478901	7179945	5	
E09/2099	LSR101946	ROCK	478905	7179934	-1	
E09/2099	LSR101948	ROCK	478898	7179931	-1	
E09/2099	LCH1809	ROCK	478870	7179924	-1	
E09/2099	LCH1815	ROCK	478859	7179872	26	
E09/2099	LCH1819	ROCK	478782	7179854	-1	
E09/2099	LCH1822	ROCK	478855	7179871	2390	2.39