ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

8th December 2017

Contessa - Final Diamond Drilling Results Support Expanded Drilling Program to Scope Resource Potential

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Diamond drilling achieved key objective of defining the Contessa mineralised structure that can now be effectively targeted by a major RC drill program.**
- **Results from second diamond hole (LND002), drilled sub-parallel to target contact in mid-October return gold intersections up to 25m below the primary mineralised structure, including;**
  - **0.65m at 9.7g/t Au**
  - **0.5m at 1.3g/t Au**
  - **2m at 1.0g/t Au and**
  - **0.5m at 1.3g/t Au**

  (All footwall mineralisation believed to be dispersion from the primary mineralised structure).
- **Narrow high-grade (0.65m at 9.7g/t from 142.85m) intersection associated with silicified diorite and locally abundant disseminated pyrite mineralisation.**
- **Follow up RC hole (LNRC020) drilled to test potential extension from the first diamond hole (LND001) intersects zone of silicification and sulphidation on targeted contact 50m down dip.**
- **Visual estimates of 3% to 5% pyrite mineralisation reported between 139m and 148m in LNRC020 indicate genuine potential for down-dip extension to contain gold mineralisation.**
- **Supergene gold intercepts in LND002 precollar, directly up-dip from LND001 include;**
  - **4m at 6.3g/t Au from 48m and**
  - **4m at 1.5g/t Au from 52m**
- **Lodestar awarded $90,000 WA Government EIS co-funding for a major RC program at Contessa planned for late March quarter 2018, with the aim of commencing transition from discovery to resource estimation.**
- **3,700m aircore drilling program completed at Boundary Fence.**
- **1,200m of aircore drilling completed at Gidgee Flat.**
- **Latest drill samples submitted for assay with initial results expected within three weeks.**

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Western Australian gold explorer Lodestar Minerals Limited (ASX: LSR) ("**Lodestar**" or "**the Company**") advises that final gold assay results have been received for the two diamond drill holes completed at Contessa. Contessa is located within the 100%-owned Neds Creek project, 170 kilometres north of Meekatharra, WA. (see Figure 1). Further, a program of 5,000m of aircore and 300m of RC drilling has now been completed and samples submitted for assay. Preliminary results

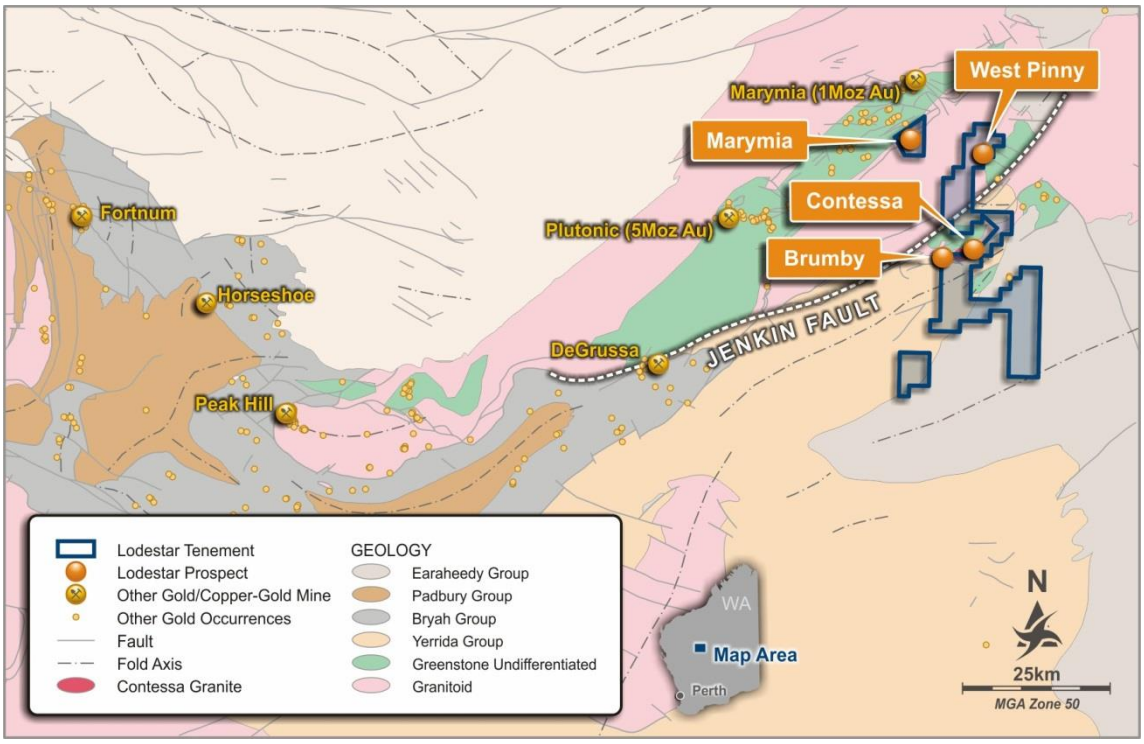

Figure 1 Location Plan showing the Contessa gold prospect and Neds Creek tenements.

are discussed below.

CONTESSA

Two diamond drill holes completed in October targeted gold mineralisation associated with a north-dipping structural contact between felsic schist and diorite. Drilling has identified significant gold mineralisation related to hydrothermal veining located on this major contact. Drill holes LND001 and LND002 were completed and LND001 was drilled perpendicular to the contact, whereas LND002 was drilled sub-parallel to the structure and did not intersect the contact.

Priority samples from the contact zone intersected in LND001 were fast-tracked for assay and the results reported last month (see Lodestar's ASX announcement dated 13th November 2017). Results from the remaining drill core samples, away from the key contact zone, were submitted for first-pass gold assay and have now been received. Significant results are listed in Table 1 and all results are reported in the Annexure.

The majority of the reported assay results are for samples recovered from the interior of the diorite, in the footwall, below the target contact zone (see Figures 2 and 3).

The occurrence of significant gold mineralisation within the footwall diorite indicates extensive fluid migration and alteration associated with a large mineralising event around the main structure. The local controls on gold distribution are not well understood at this time. Planned follow up work will

include multi-element geochemistry to characterise alteration patterns around the main zones of mineralisation that can be used to vector towards mineralisation.

The diamond drilling completed to date demonstrates that gold occurs within sulphide-bearing quartz veins related to brittle structures on the main contact and also within zones of pervasive silica and pyrite alteration. Therefore the presence of silica alteration and pyrite mineralisation noted around the contact in LNRC020 is regarded as significant for the presence of gold.

Geological logging of follow up RC drillhole LNRC020 has shown that the main contact dips to the northwest at 40 to 45 degrees on section. Of great significance, geological similarities with the richly endowed Plutonic Well Greenstone Belt are now emerging at Contessa. At Plutonic the shallow to moderate northwest dip is related to widespread thrust faulting and gold mineralisation is commonly controlled by structures on the contacts between different rock types. A similar style of mineralisation may be present at Contessa and an expanded drill program is required to ascertain the distribution of gold mineralisation along this structure.

Table 1 Significant Assay Results (greater than 0.5g/t Au).

HoleID	Easting	Northing	RL	TotalDepth	DrillType	Dip	Azimuth	DepthFrom	DepthTo	Length	Au g/t
LND001	**788025**	**7192339**	**574.3**	**214.9**	**DD**	**-60**	**130**	150.85	151.6	0.75	0.6
								159.2	159.75	0.55	0.6
LND002	**788108**	**7192267**	**573.4**	**191.5**	**DD**	**-60**	**330**	48	52	4	6.3
								52	56	4	1.5
								86	86.5	0.5	1.3
								86.5	87.5	1	0.6
								87.5	88.6	1.1	0.9
								139	139.5	0.5	1.1
								142	142.85	0.85	0.7
								142.85	143.5	0.65	9.7
								150	152	2	0.6
								152	153	1	0.5
								158	160	2	1

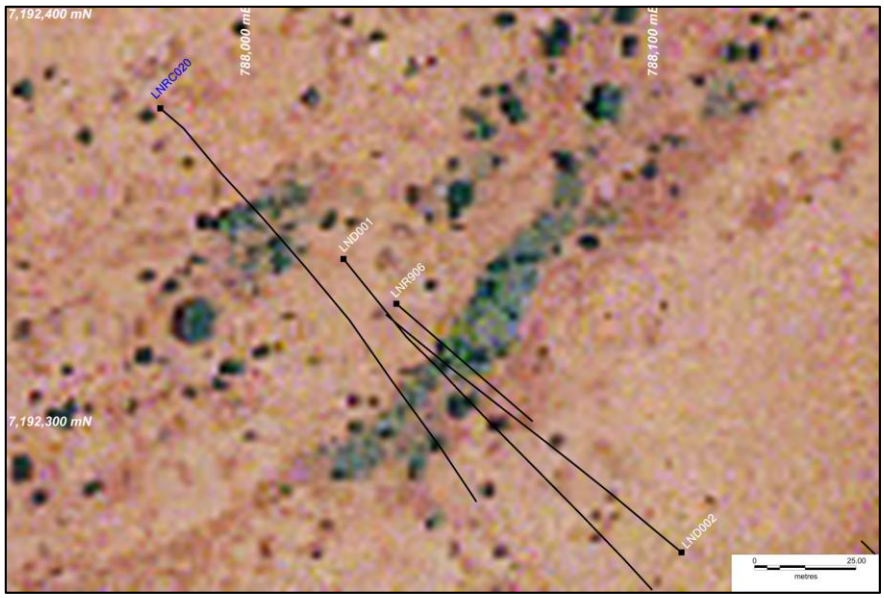

Figure 2. Collar plan of drill holes at Contessa targeting the structural contact. LNRC020 is the recently completed RC drill hole replacing LNRD003 as a cost effective test of the contact down-dip from LND001 (MGA94).

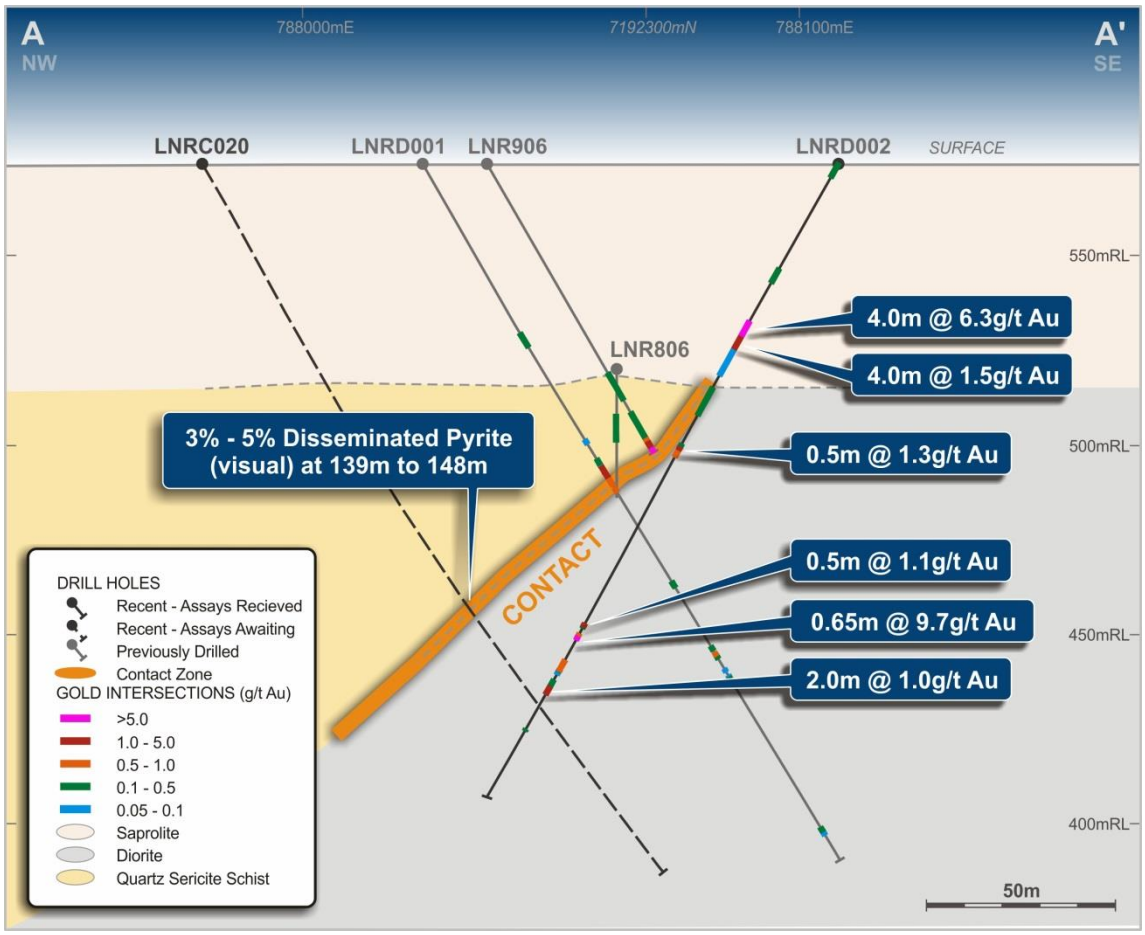

Figure 3 Cross-section looking to northeast, showing significant assay results and recently completed RC drill hole LNRC020 in relation to the target contact.

The first follow-up step at Contessa involved

A RC drill hole to test the contact 50m below (to the northwest of) LND001. The hole was completed at a depth of 225m after intersecting the target at a depth of 140m. Strong alteration was noted around the contact between 139m and 148m; both the diorite and felsic schist are overprinted by silica-pyrite alteration which is commonly associated with shear-hosted lode style gold deposits and suggests clear potential for a mineralised intersection.

YOWEREENA

A total of 3700m of aircore drilling was completed at the Boundary Fence gold prospect. Drilling targeted historic gold anomalies reported from RAB drilling dating back to 1993 (see Lodestar's ASX announcement dated 13th November 2017) and included four traverses of reconnaissance drilling testing over 1600m along a granite contact for shear–related gold mineralisation.

Lodestar believes that the Boundary Fence area has potential for shear-hosted mineralisation similar to that discovered along the southern margin of the Contessa granite for the following reasons:

- Boundary Fence is located several hundred metres from the granite contact and granite dikes have been identified within the Boundary Fence mafic sequence. The granite contact had not been drilled before the current program.

- Rock chip samples of up to 1.5g/t Au have been recovered from near the granite contact (see Lodestar's ASX announcement dated 18th May 2017).

- The multi-element signature of the gold is the same as Contessa (elevated Ag, Bi, Mo, and Te).

GIDGEE FLAT

Aircore drilling at Gidgee Flat targeted the area around LNR875 (8m at 2.1g/t Au from 76m, hosted in goethitic saprock, see Lodestar's ASX announcement dated 10th July 2017). The program of 1200m intersected similar lithologies and alteration in several nearby holes and interpretation of the drill results is continuing.

CENTRAL PARK

A single RC hole was completed at Central Park, targeting limonite and carbonate alteration beneath supergene gold mineralisation in aircore drill holes LNR857 and LNR899 (see Lodestar's ASX announcement dated 10th July 2017). A potentially important zone of disseminated pyrite mineralisation, associated with a syenite intrusive, was recorded in foliated mafic rocks between 105m and 120m.

EIS CO-FUNDING AND NEXT STEPS

Lodestar has received advice that it has been awarded $90,000 under the West Australian Government's Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) co-funding to expand drilling at the emerging Contessa gold discovery. The co-funding will contribute towards systematic RC drilling of the contact over a larger area. The drilling will be used to better determine the scale of the emerging discovery and scope the potential for a resource along a structure that to date has been effectively tested by only three drill holes. Lodestar plans to commence the expanded drilling program during the first quarter of 2018.

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About Lodestar

Lodestar Minerals is an active Western Australian gold explorer with a prospective tenement package spanning more than 2,000km^2 at the edge of the Pilbara and Yilgarn Cratons. Lodestar has three main projects – Ned's Creek, Camel Hills and Imbin – and is also earning an 80% interest in Vango Mining's Yowereena project which is adjacent to Ned's Creek.

Lodestar's main focus is Ned's Creek where it has made a greenfield gold discovery at the Contessa prospect. Contessa is one of many gold anomalies subject to ongoing exploration within a large shear zone developed along the margins of a 6 kilometre long, elongate composite granite intrusion.

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 announcements dated 18th May 2017 "New Early Stage Gold Targets at Yowereena"; 10th July 2017 "Widespread High Grade Gold Results Advance Neds Creek Targets" and 13th November 2017 "Contessa Initial Diamond Drilling Results". These announcements are 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 announcements. 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.

ANNEXURE

HoleID	East	North	RL	TotalDepth	DrillType	Dip	Azimuth	DepthFrom	DepthTo	Length	Au ppb
LND001	**788025**	**7192339**	**574.3**	**214.9**	**DD**	**-60**	**130**	0	4	4	10
								4	8	4	9
								8	12	4	6
								12	16	4	2
								16	20	4	4
								20	24	4	10
								24	28	4	20
								28	32	4	25
								32	36	4	-1
								36	40	4	9
								40	44	4	2
								44	48	4	2
								48	52	4	65
								52	56	4	229
								56	60	4	32
								60	64	4	19
								64	68	4	33
								68	72	4	19
								72	76	4	2
								76	80	4	-1
								80	80.1	0.1	6
								80.1	81	0.9	4
								81	82	1	-1
								82	83	1	5
								110	111	1	36
								111	111.7	0.7	3
								111.7	112.5	0.75	9
								112.5	113	0.55	-1
								113	114	1	-1
								114	114.6	0.6	5
								114.6	114.8	0.2	-1
								114.8	115.5	0.7	1
								115.5	116	0.5	-1
								116	116.7	0.7	-1
								116.7	117.5	0.8	2
								117.5	118	0.5	3
								118	119	1	2
								119	119.3	0.3	2
								119.3	120.1	0.83	4

HoleID	East	North	RL	TotalDepth	DrillType	Dip	Azimuth	DepthFrom	DepthTo	Length	Au ppb
								120.1	120.3	0.18	-1
								120.3	121	0.69	2
								121	122	1	1
								122	123	1	1
								123	124	1	2
								124	125	1	14
								125	126	1	1
								126	127	1	14
								127	128	1	3
								128	129	1	1
								129	130	0.96	102
								130	130.5	0.54	459
								130.5	131	0.5	9
								131	132	1	5
								132	133	1	2
								133	134	1	1
								134	135	1	-1
								135	136	1	1
								136	137	1	2
								137	138	1	1
								138	139	1	-1
								139	140	1	-1
								140	141	1	-1
								141	142	1	-1
								142	143	1	-1
								143	144	1	-1
								144	145	1	-1
								145	146	1	2
								146	147	1	1
								147	148	1	-1
								148	149	1	1
								149	150	1	390
								150	150.9	0.85	20
								150.9	151.6	0.75	687
								151.6	152.5	0.9	203
								152.5	153.4	0.9	3
								156	156.5	0.5	94
								156.5	156.7	0.15	3
								156.7	157.1	0.45	5
								157.1	158	0.9	3
								158	158.5	0.5	69

HoleID	East	North	RL	TotalDepth	DrillType	Dip	Azimuth	DepthFrom	DepthTo	Length	Au ppb
								158.5	159.2	0.7	437
								159.2	159.8	0.55	610
								159.8	160.7	0.95	9
								160.7	161.5	0.8	33
								161.5	162	0.5	7
								162	163	1	4
								163	164	1	1
								164	164.3	0.3	7
								164.3	165.3	1	1
								173	174	1	3
								202	203	1	5
								203	204	1	-1
								204	205	1	1
								205	206	1	121
								206	207	1	65
								207	208	1	6
								208	208.5	0.5	1
LND002	**788108**	**7192267**	**573.4**	**191.5**	**DD**	**-60**	**330**	0	4	4	137
								4	8	4	19
								8	12	4	13
								12	16	4	9
								16	20	4	4
								20	24	4	3
								24	28	4	3
								28	32	4	-1
								32	36	4	250
								36	40	4	5
								40	44	4	10
								44	48	4	3
								48	52	4	6300
								52	56	4	1510
								56	60	4	66
								60	64	4	77
								64	68	4	138
								68	72	4	367
								72	75	3	110
								75	76	1	101
								76	77	1	12
								77	78	1	20
								78	79	1	14
								79	80	1	12

HoleID	East	North	RL	TotalDepth	DrillType	Dip	Azimuth	DepthFrom	DepthTo	Length	Au ppb
								80	81	1	10
								81	82	1	42
								82	83	1	7
								83	84	1	8
								84	85	1	5
								85	86	1	416
								86	86.5	0.5	1320
								86.5	87.5	1	543
								87.5	88.6	1.1	970
								88.6	89	0.4	47
								89	90	1	24
								90	91	1	22
								91	92	1	1
								92	93	1	18
								93	94	1	2
								94	95	1	3
								95	96	1	4
								96	97	1	2
								97	98	1	1
								98	99	1	-1
								99	100	1	2
								100	101	1	1
								101	102	1	46
								102	103	1	1
								103	104	1	-1
								104	104.5	0.5	3
								104.5	105	0.5	3
								105	106	1	3
								106	107	1	16
								107	107.6	0.6	1
								107.6	108.2	0.6	8
								108.2	109	0.8	2
								109	110	1	5
								110	110.7	0.72	1
								110.7	111.5	0.78	1
								111.5	112	0.5	-1
								112	113	1	1
								113	113.6	0.6	9
								113.6	114	0.4	1
								114	116	2	1
								116	117.8	1.8	2

HoleID	East	North	RL	TotalDepth	DrillType	Dip	Azimuth	DepthFrom	DepthTo	Length	Au ppb
								117.8	118	0.2	2
								118	119	1	1
								119	121	2	1
								121	122.4	1.37	1
								122.4	122.7	0.33	5
								122.7	123	0.3	1
								123	124	1	1
								124	126	2	1
								126	128	2	1
								128	129.5	1.5	1
								129.5	131	1.5	2
								131	133	2	1
								133	135	2	-1
								135	136	1	1
								136	137	1	-1
								137	138	1	-1
								138	139	1	2
								139	139.5	0.5	1150
								139.5	140	0.5	481
								140	141	1	7
								141	142	1	18
								142	142.9	0.85	773
								142.9	143.5	0.65	9700
								143.5	144.6	1.1	26
								144.6	145.4	0.8	8
								145.4	146.1	0.7	12
								146.1	147.1	1	34
								147.1	148	0.9	2
								148	150	2	3
								150	152	2	672
								152	153	1	516
								153	153.2	0.17	362
								153.2	154	0.83	95
								154	156	2	7
								156	158	2	414
								158	160	2	1
								160	162	2	2
								162	162.6	0.63	1
								162.6	163	0.37	5
								163	165	2	6
								165	167	2	1

HoleID	East	North	RL	TotalDepth	DrillType	Dip	Azimuth	DepthFrom	DepthTo	Length	Au ppb
								167	169	2	-1
								169	171	2	3
								171	171.1	0.12	252
								171.1	172	0.88	2
								172	174	2	3
								174	176	2	1
								176	178	2	1
								178	179.1	1.1	-1
								179.1	180	0.9	1
								180	181	1	1
								181	182	1	1
								182	183.2	1.15	19
								183.2	184	0.85	7
								184	185	1	3
								185	185.7	0.72	6
								185.7	186.3	0.54	4
								186.3	187	0.74	7
								187	188	1	6
								188	189	1	33
								189	190	1	2
								190	191	1	2
								191	191.5	0.5	-1

* -1 = below detection

JORC Code, 2012 Edition

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.*	• The RC precollar of the diamond drill holes was sampled at 1m intervals and samples collected from the cyclone were laid in sequence on the ground in rows of 25. Diamond drill core was sampled to geological boundaries as half HQ or NQ2 core and cut using a diamond core saw along marked cut lines. • Sample representivity is maintained by placing the 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. • Composite 4m metre samples from RC precollars were collected by scooping from 1 metre samples using a PVC spear. Approximately 2.5kg of material from chips or core was dried, crushed pulverised and split to produce a 40g charge for fire assay determination of gold.
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).*	• Diamond drilling – Precollar - 5.5" face sampling hammer. HQ and NQ2 drill core. LND001: precollar to 80m; HQ core to 116.7m; NQ2 core to 214.9m. LND002: precollar to 75m; HQ core to 113.6m: NQ2 to 191.5m. Core orientation using an ACT Mk 2 core orientation tool. Hole surveyed using a multi-shot electronic survey tool.
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.*	• Precollar sample recoveries and wet samples were monitored and included in Lodestar's drill hole database. Core recoveries recorded, based on geologist's mark-up and measurement of individual core runs and comparison with driller's measurements. • HQ drilling through upper part of hole to maximise recovery in highly weathered zone. Drill sampling equipment was cleaned regularly to minimise contamination. • No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been established, poor sample recoveries were noted through weathered intervals of drill core.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Drill core and chip samples were routinely geologically logged. The drilling was an initial drill test of the target in weathered rocks and the results are not intended to support Mineral Resource estimation. • Logging is qualitative in nature. • All drill core and precollar samples are geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Core was sampled as half HQ or NQ2 core obtained by a diamond core saw cutting along marked cut lines. • Precollar samples were composited from the bagged 1m samples to produce a 2.5kg 4m composite using a PVC spear. • All samples for assay are stored in pre-numbered bags and submitted to Bureau Veritas (UltraTrace) Laboratories for sample preparation and analysis. • Sample preparation for drill samples involves drying the whole sample, crushing to 3mm and pulverising to 90% passing -75 microns. The pulverised sample was split with a rotary sample divider to obtain a 40 gram charge. Duplicate field samples and laboratory repeats are used to monitor satisfactory reproducibility. • Sample size is appropriate for early exploration drilling where mineral grainsize is unknown.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Following sample preparation a 40 gram charge was submitted for fire assay (with ICP-OES finish); the detection limit is 1ppb. The fire assay method is considered a total estimation of gold content. • No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations. • Laboratory QAQC includes the use of laboratory standards and replicates; Lodestar's reference standards and field duplicates indicate acceptable accuracy and precision.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Significant intersections have not been independently validated at this time. • 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 locations are fixed by handheld GPS, accuracy is estimated to be +/-5 metres. • Drill hole coordinates were recorded in MGA94 Zone 50 grid. • The topography within prospect areas is generally flat; RL's are averaged from GPS readings of individual drill holes in each area and are subject to significant error. In the Contessa area drill hole collar RL's have been adjusted to the DEM surface derived from a detailed aeromagnetic survey using Bendix/King radar altimeter equipment with a resolution of 0.3m.
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 holes have variable spacing, generally 40 to 80 metres on section and ranging from 80 to 320 metres between sections. • The data is insufficient to establish continuity for Mineral Resource estimation. • Compositing has been applied for precollar samples.
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.*	• Diamond drilling - The target contact is interpreted to dip towards grid north at approximately 45 degrees, based on limited information. • Intersection widths, based on the interpreted northerly dip, are believed to represent 1.15 times true thickness.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were stored at Lodestar's exploration camp in sealed bags or covered core trays and under supervision prior to dispatch by registered courier or Lodestar 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.

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Contessa is located on E52/2456, within Lodestar's Ned's Creek project. The tenement is owned by Audacious Resources, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Lodestar Minerals and expires on 16/09/2020. The tenement is within the native title claim WC99/46 of the Yugunga-Nya Group. Lodestar has signed a Heritage Agreement with the traditional owners to carry out mineral exploration on the tenement.
Exploration done by other parties	• Exploration commenced at McDonald Well in the late 1960's, WMC explored for Zambian Copper Belt style mineralisation and completed regional geological mapping and sampling, followed by minor percussion drilling. CRA Exploration completed regional mapping and auger sampling, also at McDonald Well. No significant anomalies were identified on the tenements. Minor exploration drilling by Barrick and CRA Exploration east and south of Contessa intersected ultramafic lithologies, confirming the extent of the greenstone sequence in this area. There has been no material exploration by other parties over the Contessa area.
Geology	• The geology of the project area comprises the northern margin of the Proterozoic Yerrida Basin. The geology forms two discrete units; Proterozoic sediments of the Yerrida Basin that are prospective for sediment-hosted copper and base metal mineralisation in black shale and carbonate sequences, with evidence of secondary and primary copper mineralisation in the Thaduna district overlie Archaean basement rocks on the northern margin of the Yerrida Basin. The basement-sediment contact trends east-west and Lodestar's exploration has identified extensive gold anomalism adjacent to this contact. The basement consists of granite and fringing mafic to intermediate and ultramafic rocks that are not well exposed at surface. The mafic-ultramafic rocks and the adjacent granite that hosts gold mineralisation are thought to be Archaean in age but may be part of the Glenburgh orogenic event along the northern Yilgarn margin. Identification of syenite-hosted, intrusion-related gold mineralisation at Brumby indicates that this region differs from other lode gold occurrences in the Plutonic Well greenstone belt and the surrounding Proterozoic fold belt and does not form part of the adjacent Marymia Inlier.
Drill hole information	• Tabulated data is provided in Table 1 and the Annexure.
Data aggregation methods	• Assay data are reported as 4 metre composites for precollar samples. Core was sampled to geological boundaries or to a maximum 2 metre interval in homogenous core. No aggregate intervals are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Most drilling at Contessa has been oriented -60 degrees towards 310 degrees, recent aircore drilling and diamond drilling specifically targeted the contact between diorite and felsic schist and was drilled towards 130 degrees and 310 degrees. The geological interpretation implies that the contact and related vein system dips at approximately 45 degrees towards 310 degrees and the intersection widths in LND001 are 1.15 times the true thickness.
Diagrams	• See Figures 2 and 3.
Balanced reporting	• All drill holes are reported in the Annexure.
Other substantive exploration data	• None to report.
Further Work	• Extensive zones of anomalous gold greater than 100ppb (0.1g/t) have been identified in drilling at Contessa. The anomalies remain open at depth and along strike along the granite contact. In-fill drilling at Contessa has extended a zone of supergene gold mineralisation in several areas where extensive zones of low grade mineralisation persist into the transition zone below supergene mineralisation. The north-dipping, north east trending contact between diorite and felsic schist has now identified as a mineralised structure and the probable source of supergene gold. Systematic RC drilling is planned to determine the gold distribution along this structure.