EXPLORATION UPDATE

HIGHLIGHTS

Earaheedy Project:

- **Results from the ultrafine soil sampling with CSIRO at the Imbin Prospect show strong base metal and gold anomalies**
- **PoW approved. Drilling to commence after completion of a flora survey**

Coolgardie West Project:

- **Aircore drilling targeting lithium and gold planned to commence in 1Q 2023**

Jubilee Well Project:

- **12m @ 1.2 g/t Au from 64m in LJWC005**

Corporate:

- **Appointment of Exploration Manager**

Lodestar Minerals Limited ("**Lodestar**" or "**the Company**", **ASX:LSR**) is pleased to advise on the following update on multiple projects.

Earaheedy Project (100% Lodestar)

A PoW has been granted for a ~1000m RC program to test the best Airborne Electromagnetics (AEM) and fixed loop electromagnetic (FLEM)[1] anomalies within the "Troy Creek Beds" formation at the Earaheedy Project, which has already demonstrated high Copper (Cu) and Gold (Au) potential within the outcropping gossan. At the "Main Gossan" historic drilling has intersected **1.5m @ 2.9% Cu from 108.9m** in TCD002 and **2m @ 4.65% Cu from 91m** in TCRC08-02 (Figure 1). No holes have been drilled to test for depth or strike extensions of the mineralisation under cover. A first phase of drilling by Lodestar will be targeting the continuation of this mineralisation under cover at the best electromagnetic anomalies and faults zone areas. Gold anomalies have also been identified and will be targeted at a later stage.

The PoW for ~1000m RC drilling has been granted under the condition of a flora survey which has been scheduled and will be performed by Western Botanical in March. Following the survey and the results of the report, the clearing of access tracks and drill pads will commence. The clearing, which will be supervised by the Traditional Owners is expected to start in late April, with the drilling to commence shortly afterwards.

[1] See Lodestar's ASX announcement dated 18th October 2022.

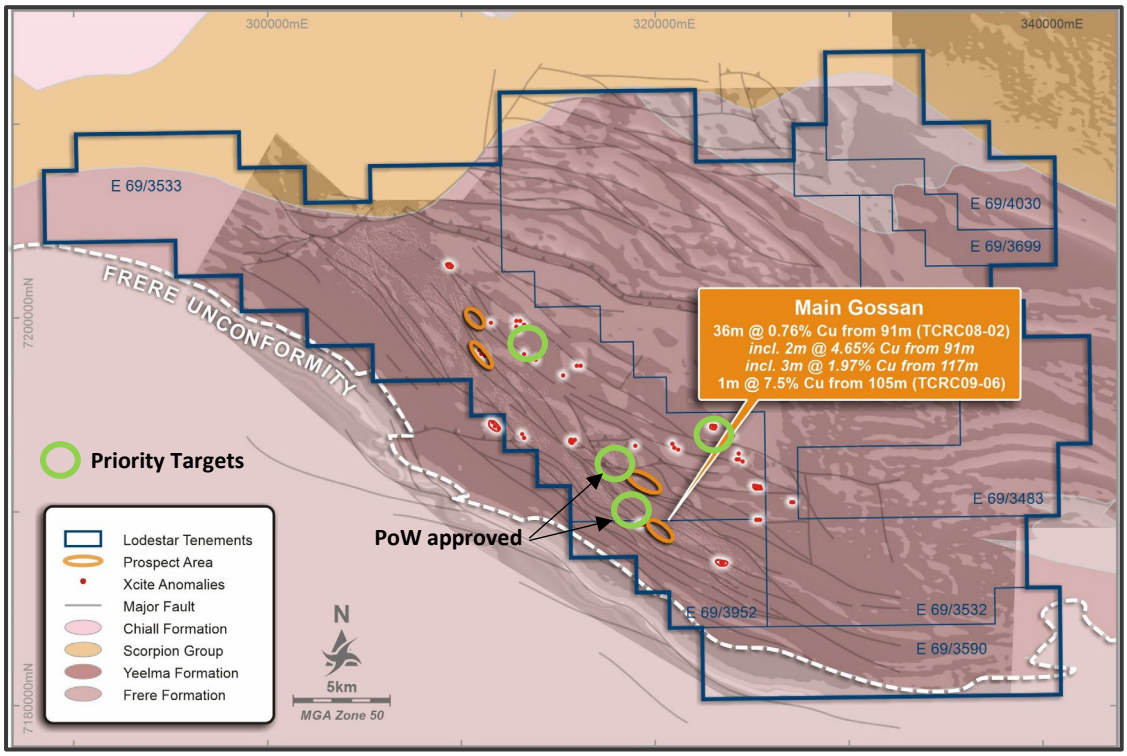

Figure 1: Imbin Prospect priority drill targets

An ultrafine (UFF+) soil sampling programme completed in conjunction with CSIRO was focussed on the 30 EM conductors defined by the previous AEM survey conducted by Lodestar. These targets were grid sampled and the samples were sent to LabWest for ultrafine analysis. This analysis takes the smallest fraction of the samples (<2 µm) and runs it for multi-element analysis. The results are then processed by CSIRO's methodology (https://research.csiro.au/ultrafine/ultrafine-next-gen/) which incorporates machine learning to define landscape maps which are then used to help in the interpretation of the results. To identify new targets, it is important to classify the regolith landscape (or clusters) which will then allow us to map anomalous concentration within the same unit. Base level concentrations vary depending on the origin of the regolith unit.

Analysing the results of this study, we have identified four high priority targets with potential for Cu, Zn-Pb-Ag and Au within our 30 targets identified by the AEM (Figure 2). These targets will be the focus of next year's exploration. Figure 2 shows the high priority targets with the Copper (Cu) values, highlighting the outliers (triangles on the map) which represent the values above usual background values.

In parallel, a review of the data, a comparison with the Rumble Resources Zinc-Lead-Silver Sulphide deposits, has identified the northern contact of the Frere Formation as a Zn-Pb-Ag-Cu prospective horizon. A full review of the available geophysical and geochemical data has started to identify highly prospective areas which will be explored in parallel with the Imbin Prospect drilling. These areas haven't been sampled through the first program of the ultrafine project and are at this stage conceptual.

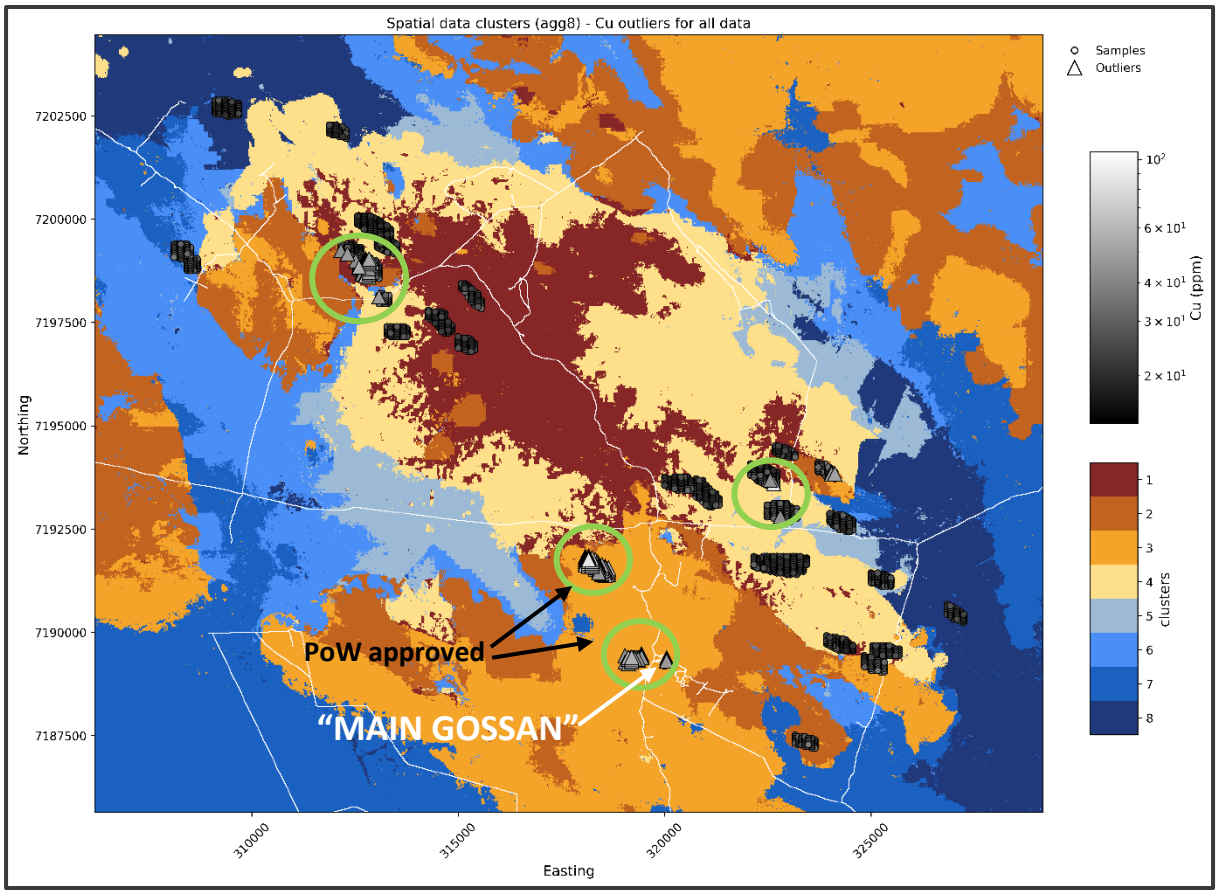

Figure 2: Copper (Cu) outliers (values above background) overlying the clusters/landscape map showing the 8 types of landscape defined for this region. Image from CSIRO. The four priority target area have been highlighted.

OTHER PROJECTS

Coolgardie West (100% Lodestar)

Soil sampling at Coolgardie west has identified a Li, Cs, Nb, Rb, Tl soil anomaly1[2] and gold target zones which are planned to be drilled during the 1Q 2023 following heritage clearances and PoW approval.

Neds Creek (JV with Vango Mining earning 51% interest)

Three holes were completed at Neds Creek to a maximum depth of 218m for a total of 594m. There were no significant intersections. The magnetic anomaly that was targeted is attributed to a less altered diorite unit.

[2] See Lodestar's ASX announcement dated 11th February 2022.

Jubilee Well (100% Lodestar)

At Jubilee Well, nine holes for a total of 1,312m were completed, over a strike distance of 150m. Best results included **12m @ 1.2 g/t Au from 64m in LJWC005** (Figure 3, Table 1 & 2) from the silica-sericite alteration with fine grained disseminated sulphide mineralisation which has been the indicator of the mineralisation in the area as described by PosGold and Acacia. The mineralised shear remains open and a further study of the results will decide of the next targets.

Table 1: Significant interceptions (> 1g/t Au)

Hole ID	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
LJWC001	70	74	4	1.05
LJWC005	64	76	12	1.17
LJWC006	71	75	4	1.20
LJWC007	71	75	4	1.62

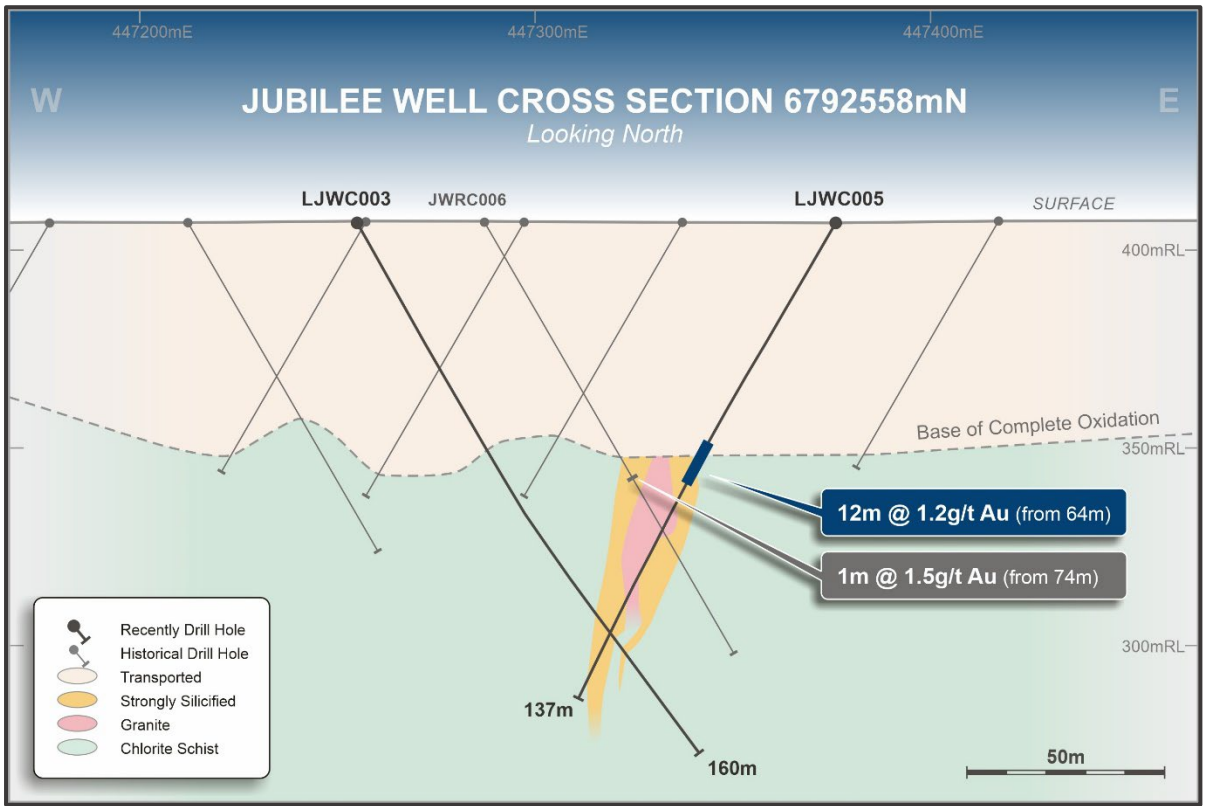

Figure 3: Jubilee well cross section. Previous results reported in Lodestar's ASX announcement dated 9th April 2021.

Table 2: Drill hole collar table

Project	Hole ID	Grid ID	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
NEDS CREEK	LNRC102	MGA94_50	787550	7191895	320	-60	218
NEDS CREEK	LNRC103	MGA94_50	787391	7192004	130	-60	212
NEDS CREEK	LNRC104	MGA94_50	787361	7192024	130	-60	164
JUBILEE WELL	LJWC001	MGA94_51	447289	6792603	90	-60	130
JUBILEE WELL	LJWC002	MGA94_51	447269	6792597	90	-60	150
JUBILEE WELL	LJWC003	MGA94_51	447255	6792560	95	-60	160
JUBILEE WELL	LJWC004	MGA94_51	447239	6792525	100	-60	89
JUBILEE WELL	LJWC005	MGA94_51	447376	6792563	270	-60	137
JUBILEE WELL	LJWC006	MGA94_51	447376	6792518	270	-60	128
JUBILEE WELL	LJWC007	MGA94_51	447305	6792526	90	-60	130
JUBILEE WELL	LJWC008	MGA94_51	447288	6792478	100	-60	140
JUBILEE WELL	LJWC009	MGA94_51	447267	6792449	90	-60	149

Nepean Nickel JV Project (80% Auroch, 20% Lodestar)

Auroch Minerals Limited ("Auroch") announced[3] a planned 3,000m drilling programme at the Nepean project to pursue extensions to the high-grade Lithium (Li) results recently intersected by their RC exploration drilling. Auroch have mapped pegmatites close to the mineralised drillholes which will be tested at depth to evaluate the Lithium mineralisation potential of these pegmatites. NPRC084 intersected **6m @ 1.38% Li2O,** including **2m @ 3.26% Li2O** from **198m** and NPRC058 intersected **1m @ 0.88% Li2O** from **78m**[3].

Company update

Coraline Blaud has been appointed as Exploration Manager for Lodestar Minerals. Coraline has been working as a geologist in the junior mining sector across multiple commodities (Li, K, Au, Pb, Ag, Cu, Ni) within Western Australia as well as in Europe and Africa. Coraline has significant experience in Greenfields exploration and Resource Definition including the Abra Base Metal Deposit (Galena Mining) and the Menzies Gold Project (Kingwest Resources).

[3] See Auroch's ASX announcement dated 20th December 2022.

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Directors of the Company.

-END-

Contacts

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Bill Clayton, Managing Director until December 2, 2022, now a consultant geologist for Lodestar, 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.

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.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

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.*	• RC drill holes were sampled at 1m intervals throughout, with 4m composites routinely collected from exploration drill holes. Samples collected from the cyclone were laid in sequence on the ground in rows of 20. • Soil Sampling: A clear space in the landscape is selected, field notes are recorded. Then the top 1cm is discarded on an area of ~ 15 x 15 cm. Then 5-10 cm are dug with a scoop to collect a ~500g sample which will be sieved to remove all the coarse material (>2 mm) and discarded. Then 200g of the remaining <2 mm fraction is placed in a paper Geotech sample bag. The hole is then back filled and returned to a flat surface. • Sample representivity is maintained by placing the samples in a pre-numbered calico bag with a corresponding sample book entry and for drill samples maintaining dry sampling and good drilling practice, avoiding sample over runs and contamination. Certified reference materials, field duplicates and laboratory repeat samples are analysed routinely. • 1m RC samples were collected as a 2.5kg split in calico bags attached to the on-board cone splitter. Composite 4m metre samples were collected by spearing the sample pile using a PVC spear and combined to create a 2.5 to 3.0kg composite sample. The samples were submitted to a commercial laboratory for drying, crushing, and pulverising to produce a 40g charge for fire assay of gold or aqua regia digest for gold and multi-elements by multi-acid digest.
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 using a 5.5" or 4.75" face sampling hammer. • RC holes were surveyed with a north-seeking gyro survey tool.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample*	• Sample recoveries and wet samples were monitored and recorded qualitatively in Lodestar's drill hole database. Recoveries were generally 80

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	-100%. Approximately 3% were reported as wet samples at Jubilee Well, these samples were not in mineralisation. • High pressure air used to maintain a dry sample and drill sampling equipment was cleaned regularly to minimise contamination. Duplicate samples were taken routinely with satisfactory results. • There is no apparent relationship between sample recovery and grade.
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.*	• Chip samples were routinely geologically logged throughout the hole. • Logging is qualitative in nature. • All RC holes are geologically logged in full. • All soil sample location were described with date, time, conditions, regolith setting, vegetation and geology types
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.*	• No core samples taken. RC Drilling: • Individual 1m split samples collected from the drill rig on board cone splitter or composites of 1m chip piles are submitted for assay. The great majority of samples were dry. Selected intervals were composited from 1m bulk 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 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 (1:40), certified reference standards (1:40) and laboratory repeats are used to monitor satisfactory reproducibility and accuracy of sampling and assays. • Sample size is appropriate for early exploration drilling where mineral grainsize is unknown. Soil Sampling: • A clear space in the landscape is selected, field notes are recorded. Then the top 1cm is discarded on an area of ~ 15 x 15 cm. Then 5-10 cm are dug with a scoop to collect a ~500g sample which will be sieved to remove all the coarse material (>2 mm) and discarded. Then 200g of the remaining <2 mm fraction is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		placed in a paper Geotech sample bag. The hole is then back filled and returned to a flat surface. • A field duplicate was taken every 20 samples and lab standards were added every 20 samples and laboratory repeats are used to monitor satisfactory reproducibility and accuracy of sampling and assays. • Sample are air dried (collected dry) and then sent to LabWest for analysis.
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.*	• The aqua regia digest is considered a partial digest for refractory minerals but is used industry-wide in exploration for gold analysis. Multi-elements were analysed by ICP-MS or ICP-OES after a multi-acid digest that will bring most refractory minerals into solution. • For the soil sampling, the UltraFine+® method, the UltraFine+® standard are part of the CSIRO Next Gen Analytics project which uses a separation technique to extract the <2 µm particle size fraction and provides geochemistry, spectral mineralogy, particle size distribution and a number of other parameters. • No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations. • Reference standards and duplicates were inserted at 1:40 throughout the drill program for RC and 1:20 for the soil sampling. Results indicate satisfactory accuracy and precision was achieved.
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.*	• No verification of significant intersections (generally low grade gold intersections). • Twinned holes were not drilled in this program. • Field and laboratory data are collected electronically and entered into a relational database. Data collection protocols are recorded in Lodestar's operation manual. • 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.*	• A hand-held GPS has been used to locate the drillhole collars and the soil samples with estimated 3-5m accuracy. • Drill hole coordinates were recorded in MGA94 Zone 50 grid (Ned's Creek) or MGA94 Zone 51 grid (Jubilee Well and Earaheedy). • The topography within prospect areas is generally flat. In the Contessa and Central Park areas 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		of 0.3m. The Jubilee Well drill hole collars have been estimated from the RL's reported for surrounding historic drill holes.
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.*	• 40 m x 80m grid over the previously defined EM targets are considered as adequate for this type geochemical of information. • Single traverse of drill holes to test magnetic anomaly at Ned's Creek. Drill hole spacing is adequate for this purpose. At Jubilee Well the drilling tested 150m of strike at approximately 40m intervals with two or one hole per section. • Exploration drilling and soil sampling are not for resource estimation. • Sample compositing over 4m intervals throughout the drilling program with 1m split samples available for check assays where anomalous grades are reported.
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.*	• At Ned's Creek the granite contact is believed to dip towards the north based on limited drilling however a southerly dip is possible. At Jubilee Well the dip of the shear zone had not been established. Current drilling suggests a sub-vertical or steep dip to the west. • At Ned's Creek the drilling is oriented perpendicular to strike and true thickness is interpreted to be approximately 0.6x drill hole intercepts. At Jubilee Well the shear zone strikes North to South with a sub-vertical dip. Intersection widths are believed to represent ~0.86x drill hole intercepts.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were stored at Lodestar's exploration camp in sealed bags under supervision prior to dispatch by Lodestar contractors to Bureau Veritas Laboratories in Canning Vale for the RC samples and LabWest for the soil sampling.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audit or reviews carried out.
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 drilling is located on E52/2456 or E38/3054 within Lodestar's Ned's Creek and Jubilee Well projects, respectively. Vango Mining Limited are earning a 51% interest in the Ned's Creek project by spending $4.5M. The tenement is owned by Audacious Resources, a wholly owned subsidiary of Lodestar Minerals and expires on 16/09/2022. An application for extension of term has approved to 16th September 2024. The tenement is within the Gingirana #4 native title claim and Lodestar is in negotiations to implement

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		an access and heritage agreement with the claimants. The Jubilee Well tenement E38/3054 expires on 12/9/2022. E38/3054 is held by Oro Del Sur Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of Lodestar Minerals Limited) and was granted on 13/9/2017. Lodestar has applied for an extension of term. The tenement is within the Nyalpa Pirniku native title claim WAD91/2019 and Lodestar has a heritage protection agreement with the claimants. Lodestar has applied for an extension of term for E38/3054 and awaits the outcome of the applications. • The soil sampling is located on E69/3533, E69/3952 and E69/3532 owned by Lodestar Minerals Ltd. The tenements are within the Marputu Wiluna TMP and the Matuwa Piarku Aboriginal Corporation (TMPAC).
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration 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. • Gold exploration in the Plutonic Well greenstone belt commenced in 1986. Marymia Exploration, in their 1994 report, declares that there had been little or no previous exploration within the Yowereena (Ned's Creek) tenements. • Extensive exploration for gold has been carried out in the Jubilee Well (E38/3053) tenement area, including surface geochemistry, aircore and RC drilling. Drilling has targeted palaeochannel and supergene mineralization, BIF–hosted mineralization and intrusion-related mineralization in bedrock. The main campaigns of drilling on the tenement have been carried out by Poseidon Exploration Limited (1991) and Acacia Resources (1996 to 1998). Poseidon and Acacia completed drilling along strike from the Golden Delicious discovery on the eastern side of the tenement. • On Earaheedy tenements, several episodes of exploration for gold, diamonds and base metals have been carried out in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the area, include surface geochemistry, aeromagnetics, EM surveys, vacuum, RAB, RC and diamond drilling. Systematic exploration completed by Sons of Gwalia, Aztec Exploration and MIM defined and tested the main targets, identifying anomalous gold and significant copper mineralisation in drilling at the Main Gossan prospect. Follow up drilling by Empire Resources has (to 2011) in the main targeted the outcropping, siliceous ironstones representing sulphide-bearing strata within complexly deformed metasediments and discrete magnetic anomalies within the regional aeromagnetic data. Large areas under shallow aeolian sand cover remain unexplored.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The geology of the Ned's Creek project area comprises the northern margin of the Proterozoic Yerrida Basin. The geology forms two discrete units; Paleaoproterozoic 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 have minimal outcrop. The mafic-ultramafic rocks and the adjacent granite that hosts gold mineralisation are thought to be Archaean in age. Identification of syenite-hosted, intrusion-related gold mineralisation at Brumby and Gidgee Flat 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. • E38/3054 is located within the Laverton tectonic zone; the major gold deposits of Granny Smith and Sunrise Dam (Cleo) are located along strike to the north and south of the tenement, respectively. Gold mineralization is widespread and occurs in a variety of settings, at Sunrise Dam gold mineralization is related to the shallow west to northwest dipping Sunrise shear; gold is associated with pyrite replacement within stacked lenses of BIF that parallel to main shear zone, ankerite-silica-sericite-pyrite alteration within intermediate volcanoclastic

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		rocks of the Sunrise shear and steeply dipping, narrow quartz-carbonate vein systems that host high grade gold. The Sunrise shear is part of a regional, north-south trending shear system that links the Red October, Sunrise and Granny Smith deposits. The Granny Smith deposit is associated with the sheared contact between a large granodiorite intrusion and surrounding metasediments. The shear trends north north west and dips to the east. Gold is associated with silica-albite-carbonate-sericite-chlorite alteration and a carbonate-quartz-pyrite-filled fracture system. The Golden Delicious deposit is associated with faulted granite-syenite and monzonite intrusives and contacts with the surrounding metavolcanics. Most gold is hosted by brittle structures within the intrusives. Alteration within the granite/syenite is sericite-haematite-carbonate-pyrite and as locally intense haematite and pyrite altered zones within monzonite. Away from the intrusive contacts haematite alteration is less common and sericite-pyrite veins are the main host to gold mineralisation. • The Earaheedy tenements are located on the northeastern margin of the Earaheedy Basin, a NW-trending asymmetric east-plunging synclinal basin 250km long and 150km wide. The northern margin has been locally strongly deformed by folding and faulting and was formerly known as the Stanley Fold Belt. Early explorers assigned the sedimentary sequence in the Earaheedy Project to the "Troy Creek Beds" that were thought to pre-date the Earaheedy Basin. The sediments have since been assigned to the Yelma Formation. MIM state that conformable dolerite sills intrude the sequence in the area of the North Chert prospect, raising the possibility of syn-sedimentary volcanic activity on the northern margin. Bunting (1986) regards the northern margin as tectonically active, the presence of mafic intrusives and ultramafic rocks indicates potential for a rifted margin and Besshi-style VMS mineralisation with SEDEX and epigenetic structurally controlled mineralisation styles also possible.
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole*	• Tabulated drillhole data is provided in Tables 1 & 2. • Northing and easting data generally within 3-5m accuracy • RL data +-0.3m for Ned's Creek, estimated for Jubilee Well.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Down hole length =+- 0.1 m
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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.*	• Minimum cut off 1g/t Au, with dilution of maximum 4m @ 0.5g/t Au.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drilling of the Ned's Creek magnetic anomaly was oriented perpendicular to the southeast dipping magnetic model (LNRC102 at 320 degrees), perpendicular to the regional strike of magnetic body. LNRC103 & LNRC104 were drilled towards 130 degrees, perpendicular to the regional strike. Measurement of foliation in the area indicates steep dips. Mineralisation is interpreted to dip steeply to the northwest with true thickness approximately 60% of drill hole intersections however the regional dip of the granite contact has not been established and southeast dipping layering has been observed in drill core. A contact dipping towards the southeast is possible. • Drilling at Jubilee Well in-filled the historic drilling targeting a north-south trending shear zone. Holes were drilled perpendicular to the shear from the west and east.
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.*	• For illustration refer Figures 3 for interpreted geological drillhole cross section.
Balanced	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all*	• All assays greater than 1g/t gold are

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reporting	*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.*	reported.
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.*	• No other information to report.
Further Work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	• At Ned's Creek a review of the results of the current program will determine the future exploration. • At Jubilee Well drilling has confirmed the presence of strong alteration within a steeply dipping shear zone where historic drilling intersected anomalous gold. Follow up work to be determined subsequent to a review of the results of the current program. • At Earaheedy drilling will be following up the newly defined high priority targets and additional soil sampling will be done in fully unexplored areas.