



ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

15 August 2016

Electronic lodgement

COMPANY SNAPSHOT

LODESTAR MINERALS LIMITED
ABN: 32 127 026 528

CONTACT DETAILS

Bill Clayton, Managing Director
+61 8 9423 3200

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

PO Box 985
Nedlands, WA, 6909

info@lodestarminerals.com.au

www.lodestarminerals.com.au

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Shares on Issue:
386,224,233 (LSR)

Options on Issue:
43,550,127 (unlisted)

ASX: LSR

PROJECTS

Peak Hill – Doolgunna:

Camel Hills – gold

Neds Creek – gold

Marymia – gold

Imbin – gold and base metals



FINAL RESULTS FROM RC DRILLING AT CONTESSA-BRUMBY

HIGHLIGHTS

- Maiden RC drillhole at Brumby intersects strongly anomalous hydrothermal system, with 37 metres of the 99 metre hole reporting greater than 0.1g/t gold.
- Intersections from LNRC019 include:
 - 6m at 0.18g/t gold from surface.
 - 7m at 0.51g/t gold from 45m (including 1m at 1.87g/t gold from 50m).
 - 4m at 0.18g/t gold from 59m.
 - 5m at 0.17g/t gold from 67m and
 - 5m at 0.34g/t gold from 83m.
- Additional aircore drilling is planned to scope the extent of the gold-bearing system and test the 400m long gold trend identified from recent detailed mapping¹ at Brumby.
- The fourth and final RC hole drilled at the Contessa prospect intersected low grade mineralisation, with a best intersection of 6m at 0.35g/t gold from 70m.

West Australian gold explorer Lodestar Minerals Limited (ASX:LSR, “lodestar” or “the Company”) advises that assay results for the final two drill RC holes completed at the Contessa and Brumby prospects have been received.

The Contessa and Brumby prospects are located 170km north of Meekatharra, Western Australia within Lodestar’s 100%-owned Ned’s Creek project (see Figure 1). Both prospects are located within

¹ See Lodestar’s ASX announcement dated 8th August 2016.

a northeast trending regional tectonic zone along the southern boundary of the Marymia Inlier.

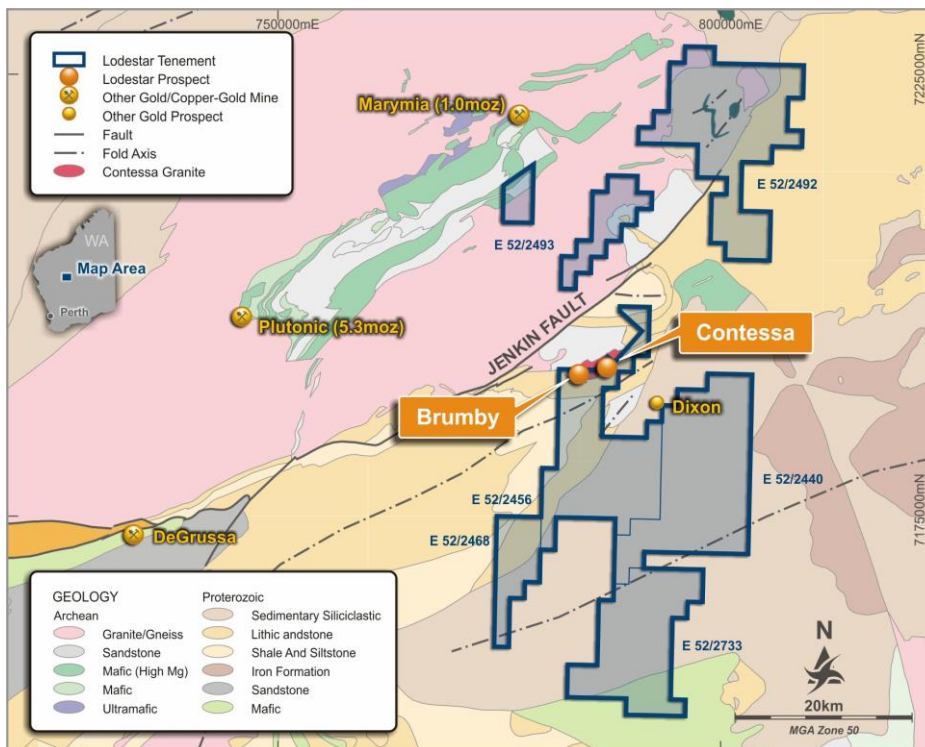


Figure 1 Location Plan - Brumby and Contessa prospects within the Ned's Creek tenements.

An induced polarisation chargeability anomaly at Contessa was tested by four RC drill holes drilled to depths of up to 249m, in July². Results for the final hole in the program at Contessa (LNRC018) have now been received with the interval from 70m to 76m reporting 0.35g/t gold from a zone of pyrite alteration within the host diorite. Assay results are reported in full in the Annexure.

As part of the Contessa program a single RC hole was completed to a depth of 99m at the Brumby prospect, 4 km west of Contessa (see Figure 1), to test a gold intersection in a shallow aircore drill hole completed in 2013 (LNR598). LNR598 was drilled to a depth of 25m and reported an intersection of 10m at 2.6g/t gold³, subsequently re-assayed as 1m split samples reporting 1m at 6.24g/t gold from 13m; 1m at 18.4g/t gold from 15m and 7m at 0.46g/t gold from 18m.

RC drill hole LNRC019 was drilled adjacent to LNR598 to a depth of 99m to test the vertical extent of alteration and mineralisation within the granite (see Figure 2). The host to mineralisation at Brumby is distinct from the diorite host at Contessa and is relatively fresh rock from close to surface. LNRC019 intersected wide intervals of altered granite with associated fine grained sulphide mineralisation. Significant results greater than 0.1g/t gold are listed in Table 1.

² See Lodestar's ASX announcement dated 22nd July 2016.

³ See Lodestar's ASX announcement dated 30th April 2013.

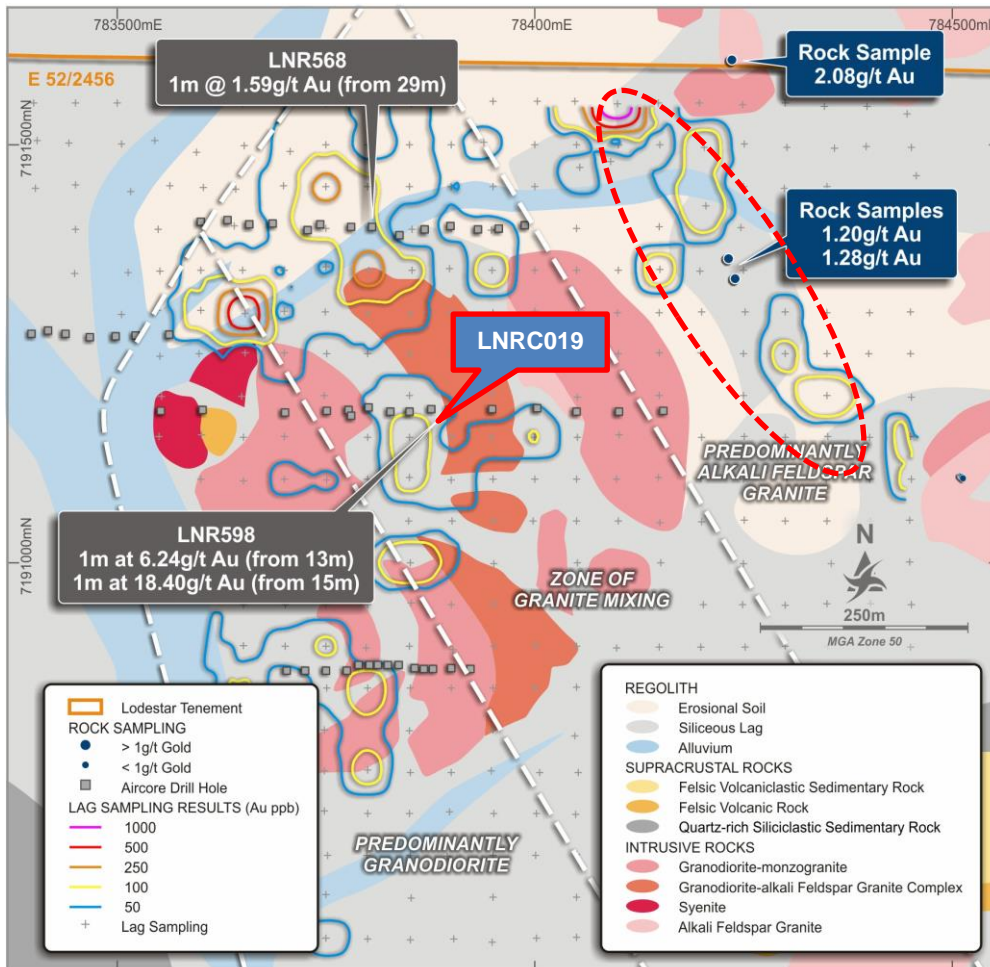


Figure 2 Location Plan LNRC019, showing gold in lag surface anomaly, Brumby Prospect.

The maiden RC results at Brumby include widespread low grade mineralisation in the primary zone, coincident with a large and sparsely tested gold in lag surface anomaly. In the context of the early stage exploration status and large size of the anomaly, which overlies weakly to moderately weathered basement, the results are highly significant and confirm Lodestar's belief that Brumby is a priority target for discovery of ore-grade disseminated or vein-hosted mineralisation.

Aircore drilling has proven very effective in the Contessa-Brumby area and a major aircore program is now planned to in-fill the area targeted by reconnaissance drilling in 2013 and also test the 400m long lag and rock chip anomaly identified during recent mapping of the Contessa granite.

Bill Clayton
Managing Director

Media Enquiries:

Michael Vaughan, Fivemark Partners
michael.vaughan@fivemark.com.au

m: +61 422 602 720

Table 1 Significant intersections >0.1g/t gold (100ppb)

HoleID	East	North	RL	Depth(m)	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Au_ppb
LNRC018	788417	7192146	571.6	237	-60	310	70	71	428
							71	72	136
							72	73	209
							73	74	200
							74	75	664
							75	76	461
							65	70	116
LNRC019	783894	7191182	560	99	-90	0	1	2	106
							2	3	102
							3	4	468
							4	5	137
							5	6	147
							6	7	159
							14	15	491
							20	21	255
							26	27	342
							27	28	128
							28	29	171
							32	33	136
							41	42	218
							45	46	198
							46	47	257
							47	48	447
							48	49	273
							49	50	292
							50	51	1870
							51	52	257
							56	57	354
							58	59	202
							59	60	352
							60	61	149
							61	62	119
							62	63	132
67	68	281							
68	69	196							
69	70	106							
70	71	154							
71	72	115							
76	77	474							
83	84	521							
84	85	631							
85	86	226							
86	87	234							

HoleID	East	North	RL	Depth(m)	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Au_ppb
LNRC019	783894	7191182	560	99	-90	0	87	88	106

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 30th April 2013 "March 2013 Quarterly Activities and Cash Flow Report", 22nd July 2016 "Initial Results from Contessa IP Target and 8th August 2016 "Gold Target Extended at Brumby". 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 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.

ANNEXURE

HoleID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Au_ppb	S_ppm
LNRC018	788417	7192146	571.6	-60	310	70	71	428	-50
						71	72	136	-50
						72	73	209	-50
						73	74	200	2150
						74	75	664	40000
						75	76	461	51500
						76	77	24	3000
						77	78	12	550
						78	79	23	800
						79	80	5	150
						80	81	7	200
						81	82	10	150
						82	83	3	100
						83	84	5	50
						84	85	3	-50
						85	86	3	-50
						86	87	9	-50
						87	88	3	100
						88	89	4	50
						89	90	2	-50
						90	91	3	50
						91	92	13	-50
						92	93	12	-50
						93	94	4	-50
						94	95	5	-50
						95	96	2	-50
						96	97	3	-50
						97	98	8	-50
98	99	24	450						
99	100	15	150						
100	101	27	50						
101	102	11	-50						
102	103	7	-50						
103	104	10	50						
104	105	6	50						
105	106	6	50						
106	107	3	100						
107	108	3	100						
108	109	3	1300						
109	110	4	10400						
110	111	3	3600						
111	112	9	750						
112	113	3	400						
113	114	2	450						
114	115	2	650						

LNRC018	788417	7192146	571.6	-60	310	115	116	-1	500
						116	117	2	400
						117	118	2	100
						118	119	3	100
						119	120	2	100
						120	121	2	400
						121	122	2	200
						122	123	2	150
						123	124	2	300
						124	125	7	150
						125	126	2	300
						126	127	2	300
						127	128	3	500
						128	129	3	600
						129	130	2	150
						130	131	2	150
						131	132	3	150
						132	133	2	500
						133	134	2	450
						134	135	2	500
						135	136	-1	950
						136	137	-1	650
						137	138	2	700
						138	139	-1	800
						139	140	-1	700
						140	141	-1	700
						141	142	-1	500
						142	143	-1	800
						143	144	-1	900
						144	145	-1	550
						145	146	-1	500
						146	147	-1	1200
						147	148	-1	2050
						148	149	-1	1400
						149	150	-1	1050
						150	151	-1	750
						151	152	2	1050
						152	153	-1	150
						153	154	3	800
						154	155	-1	300
						155	156	-1	300
						156	157	-1	450
						157	158	-1	500
						158	159	-1	600
						159	160	2	350
						160	161	-1	200
						161	162	-1	550
						162	163	-1	500

LNRC018	788417	7192146	571.6	-60	310	163	164	-1	1850
						164	165	2	500
						165	166	5	900
						166	167	8	900
						167	168	3	650
						168	169	3	500
						169	170	3	450
						170	171	3	1000
						171	172	39	5800
						172	173	24	3350
						173	174	22	3600
						174	175	23	2850
						175	176	5	900
						176	177	10	1400
						177	178	9	1500
						178	179	4	1050
						179	180	2	800
						180	181	2	750
						181	182	2	950
						182	183	-1	600
						183	184	3	450
						184	185	-1	1000
						185	186	-1	550
						186	187	-1	950
						187	188	-1	550
						188	189	-1	550
						189	190	3	1100
						190	191	2	650
						191	192	-1	450
						192	193	-1	950
						193	194	-1	950
						194	195	3	750
						195	196	3	1300
						196	197	11	650
						197	198	8	5100
						198	199	4	400
						199	200	3	600
						200	201	3	700
						201	202	3	650
						202	203	3	1050
						203	204	2	700
						204	205	-1	750
						205	206	2	750
						206	207	2	600
						207	208	2	1050
						208	209	2	800
						209	210	2	1300
						210	211	2	1200

LNRC018	788417	7192146	571.6	-60	310	211	212	3	750
						212	213	2	800
						213	214	3	1550
						214	215	3	650
						215	216	17	800
						216	217	15	1400
						217	218	4	1650
						218	219	-1	950
						219	220	4	1500
						220	221	4	1000
						221	222	2	1100
						222	223	2	800
						223	224	4	2150
						224	225	3	2150
						225	226	47	7050
						226	227	14	5400
						227	228	10	3400
						228	229	9	3500
						229	230	30	4400
						230	231	39	6050
						231	232	38	5850
						232	233	33	5100
						233	234	11	1800
						234	235	7	1600
						235	236	17	2050
						236	237	63	6600
LNRC019	783894	7191182	560	-90	0	0	1	83	500
						1	2	106	200
						2	3	102	500
						3	4	468	100
						4	5	137	50
						5	6	147	100
						6	7	159	-50
						7	8	9	-50
						8	9	7	-50
						9	10	8	-50
						10	11	13	50
						11	12	48	-50
						12	13	7	-50
						13	14	49	-50
						14	15	491	-50
						15	16	48	-50
						16	17	25	-50
						17	18	76	-50
						18	19	26	-50
						19	20	77	-50
						20	21	255	-50
						21	22	72	-50

LNRC019	783894	7191182	560	-90	0	22	23	13	-50
						23	24	56	-50
						24	25	71	-50
						25	26	67	-50
						26	27	342	-50
						27	28	128	-50
						28	29	171	-50
						29	30	97	-50
						30	31	11	-50
						31	32	11	-50
						32	33	136	300
						33	34	4	50
						34	35	6	-50
						35	36	20	100
						36	37	73	500
						37	38	62	100
						38	39	85	300
						39	40	41	400
						40	41	67	600
						41	42	218	900
						42	43	63	600
						43	44	45	400
						44	45	22	100
						45	46	198	650
						46	47	257	1400
						47	48	447	2050
						48	49	273	1700
						49	50	292	2200
						50	51	1870	4900
						51	52	257	2700
						52	53	89	4200
						53	54	89	4100
						54	55	41	3100
						55	56	18	2100
						56	57	354	3550
						57	58	89	2050
						58	59	202	1450
						59	60	352	2000
						60	61	149	1600
						61	62	119	1450
						62	63	132	1400
						63	64	52	2100
						64	65	9	600
						65	66	7	600
						66	67	71	1050
						67	68	281	2000
						68	69	196	2300
						69	70	106	950

LNRC019	783894	7191182	560	-90	0	70	71	154	3850
						71	72	115	5900
						72	73	94	3850
						73	74	45	800
						74	75	52	1000
						75	76	46	1000
						76	77	474	1500
						77	78	85	350
						78	79	85	350
						79	80	75	600
						80	81	69	600
						81	82	23	200
						82	83	56	1250
						83	84	521	2600
						84	85	631	4200
						85	86	226	2550
						86	87	234	2150
						87	88	106	600
						88	89	42	450
						89	90	9	450
						90	91	8	150
						91	92	10	300
						92	93	13	400
						93	94	11	450
						94	95	10	600
						95	96	47	650
						96	97	-1	300
						97	98	-1	200
						98	99	4	300

JORC Code, 2012

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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 (egg '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples were collected by 5.6 inch face sampling RC hammer drilling. 1 metre samples were collected from the cyclone in plastic bags and placed in sequence on the ground. Corresponding 2.5kg samples for assay were collected from a cone splitter in numbered calico bags or 5 metre composite samples were collected by PVC spear from the plastic bags. Sample representivity is maintained by placing samples in a pre-numbered calico bag with a corresponding sample book entry. Certified reference materials, field duplicates and laboratory repeat samples are analysed routinely. Drill hole locations were recorded using a hand-held GPS.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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"> RC drilling was used throughout the program using a 5.6 inch diameter face sampling 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 recovery is recorded subjectively in the sample ledger and in the digital database. Use of industry standard drilling techniques; cyclone and splitter were cleaned regularly to minimise contamination. Samples were collected as bulk material that may contain unrecognised particulate gold; however a relationship between sample recovery and grade has not been established.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples are logged for geology and mineralisation; - early stage exploration drilling not intended to support Mineral Resource estimation. Logging is a qualitative, abbreviated description of sample material. Total hole/sample was logged at 1 metre intervals.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable. Split sample collected from cone splitter and placed in calico sample bag or 5 metre composite sample collected from plastic bulk sample bag. No wet samples were encountered; sample recoveries were good, estimated differences in expected sample recoveries are noted in the sample ledger.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample preparation involves drying, crushing to 3mm, a 2.4kg sample is pulverized to 90% passing minus 75 microns. A 40g sub-sample is collected for assay by rotary splitter. Replicate samples are included in the assay report. • Field duplicates were routinely submitted for assay. • Grain size and form of gold is currently unknown.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <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> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using a 40gm charge, gold is determined by aqua regia digest and ICP-AES (Method AR001). The method approximates a total extraction of gold. • Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal laboratory standards, duplicate and replicate samples. Lodestar's certified reference standards and blanks were inserted throughout the programme (1:20). Results indicate that sample assay values are accurate and repeatable.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There has been no independent verification of assay data. • No twinned holes have been completed. • Field and laboratory data are collected electronically and entered into a relational database. Data collection protocols are recorded in Lodestar's operation manual. • There has been no adjustment to assay data.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill hole collar locations were determined with a Garmin 64S handheld GPS receiver. Accuracy is better than +/-10 metres. Downhole surveys were obtained using a Reflex single shot EZ-Shot down hole camera. • Collar coordinates were recorded in MGA94 Zone 50 grid. • Local elevation is recorded from the digital elevation model (DEM) acquired with aeromagnetic data using a calibrated Bendix/King KRA 405 radar altimeter or estimated from the GPS reading.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill hole spacing is 100 metres to 140 metres over a strike length of approximately 70 metres. • The drilling is an early stage exploration programme with insufficient information for Mineral Resource estimation. • No compositing has been applied to the sampling data; 5 metre composite samples were collected over selected intervals within the oxide zone.
Orientation of data in relation to geological	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known,</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The drilling was designed to test an induced polarization (IP) chargeable anomaly thought represent a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>structure</i>	<p><i>considering the deposit type.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<p>concentration of sulphide mineralisation within a sheared diorite unit. The nature of the mineralisation and possible controls are currently unknown. A single hole tested an earlier intersection of gold mineralisation in shallow aircore drilling at the Brumby prospect.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling is oriented perpendicular to the strike of regional structures and geological contacts however orientation of mineralised structures is unknown.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples are stored at Lodestar's exploration camp under supervision prior to dispatch by licenced courier service (TOLL IPEC) or Lodestar staff to Bureau Veritas (Ultratrace) Laboratories.
<i>Audits or Reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No audits or reviews have been carried out.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contessa and Brumby are 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.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The geology of the project area comprises the northern margin of the Proterozoic Yerrida Basin. The geology forms two discrete units; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 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. b) Archaean basement rocks on the northern margin

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		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 widely exposed at surface. The mafic-ultramafic rocks and the adjacent granite host the gold mineralisation and are thought to be Archaean in age and similar to the sequences that host the lode gold deposits in the Plutonic and Baumgarten greenstone belts.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tabulated data is provided in Table 1 and the Annexure, attached.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Averaging of intervals at greater than 0.1g/t gold, minimum grade 0.1g/t gold, no internal dilution and no maximum cut-off applied as grades are less than 2g/t.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foliation measurements from field mapping are generally sub vertical and trend in an east north-easterly or north west direction, parallel to the main trends in aeromagnetic data. • There is no structural information from the drilling. • Only down hole intervals are reported, true widths are not known.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A plan showing drill collar location (Figure 2) with results greater than 0.1g/t gold is included in this report.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All relevant sample data is reported in the Annexure.

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	<i>of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	

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<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None to report.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive zones of anomalous gold greater than 100ppb (0.1g/t) have been reported in drilling at Contessa and Brumby. The anomalies remain open at depth and along strike along the granite contact. Further work is planned to in-fill drill areas along the granite contact and to increase drill coverage of the surface gold anomalies at Brumby.