

Gidgee and Central Park Gold Discoveries Continue to Grow

Highlights

- Assay results received for a further 12 holes from the 26 hole RC drilling program completed in October.
- Drilling extends Gidgee Flat gold mineralisation strike length to 280m and the target remains open. Results include:
 - LNRC059
 - 8m at 2.0g/t Au from 72m
 - 4m at 6.7g/t Au from 193m, including 1m at 16.7g/t Au from 195m
 - LNRC057
 - 4m at 3.7g/t Au from 32m
 - 3m at 1.5g/t Au from 132m
 - 2m at 1.5g/t Au from 164m
 - LNRC060
 - 1m at 5.4g/t Au from 203m
- First RC holes targeting granite contact at Central Park intersect bedrock gold mineralisation over 120m. Results include:
 - LNRC068
 - 2m at 1.1g/t Au from 93m
 - LNRC069
 - 21m at 0.7g/t Au from 71m, including 1m at 3.1g/t Au from 79m
 - LNRC070
 - 7m at 1.4g/t Au from 107m, including 1m at 3.1g/t Au from 112m
- Results indicate significant scope to extend and in-fill drill areas of known mineralisation to support the definition of a maiden mineral resource in 2019.
- The extensive pyrite – gold mineralisation confirmed by RC drilling represents a strong target for an upcoming IP survey to further define bedrock drill targets.
- Results for remaining eight RC drill holes are pending and expected in December.
- 5,000m aircore drill program targeting Yowereena gold and multi-element geochemical anomalies on northern granite margin to commence early December.

West Australian gold explorer Lodestar Minerals Limited (“Lodestar” or “the Company”, ASX:LSR) has received assay results for another 12 of the 26 RC drill holes completed on the Company’s 100%-owned Ned’s Creek project (see Figure 1). The RC program was designed to delineate gold mineralisation near previous aircore intersections in greater detail and to scope the potential for additional mineralisation along strike and down-dip.

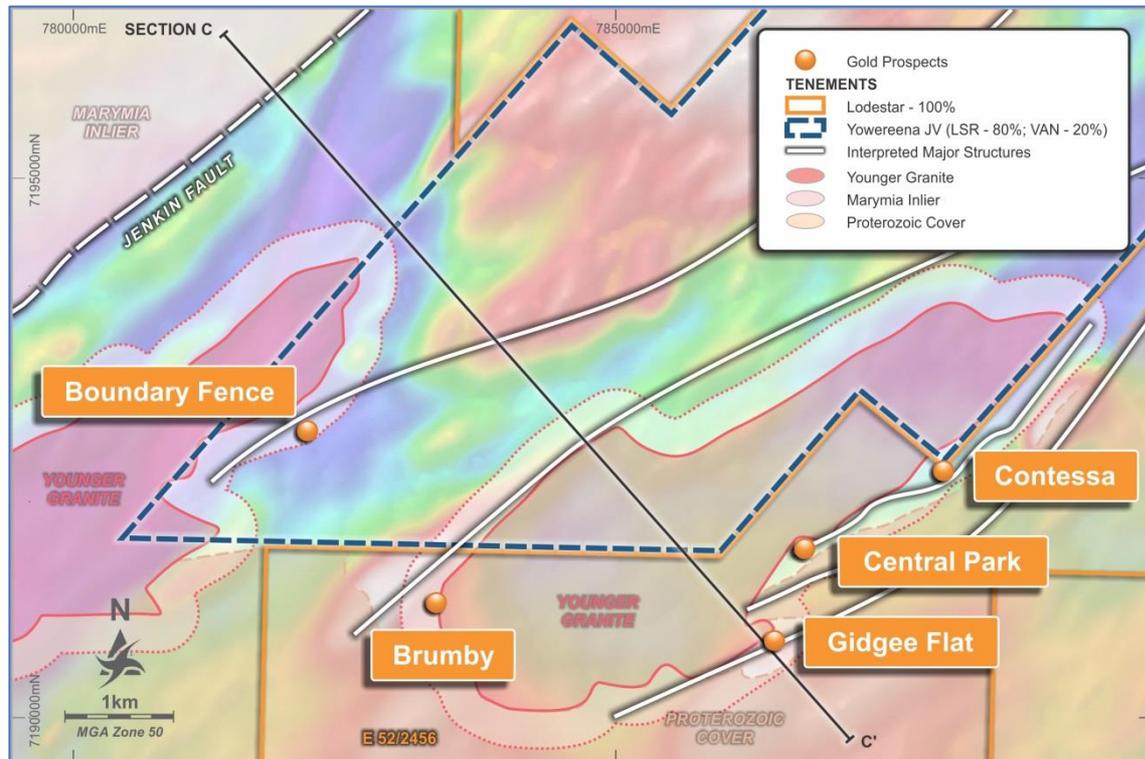


Figure 1 Prospect location plan - Ned's Creek project on background aeromagnetic image, showing principal exploration targets on granite margins.

The results represent six holes from Gidgee Flat, all four holes completed at Central Park and two holes from Contessa. The remaining eight holes from the program are from Gidgee Flat and Contessa. Significant results greater than 1g/t Au are listed in Table 1 and results from all holes are listed in the Annexure.

GIDGEE FLAT

Drilling targeted the strike extension to mineralisation identified by RC drilling completed in March 2018. The current drill holes tested the interpreted position of the granite contact 50m and 90m north east (LNRC057 to LNRC060) and 100m south west (LNRC067 and LNRC072) of the earlier RC drilling (see Figures 2 and 3).

The step-out drilling has now demonstrated continuity of the geological target and mineralisation over a strike length of 280m and mineralisation remains open to the southwest and northeast. Results are awaited for two of the RC holes (LNRC061 and LNRC062) from the most north easterly drill traverse, where aircore drilling has reported an intersection of 9m at 3.4g/t Au (see Lodestar’s ASX announcement dated 4th July 2018).

Significant results from the latest assays include;

LNRC057

- 4m at 3.7g/t Au from 32m
- 4m at 1.0g/t Au from 112m
- 3m at 1.5g/t Au from 132m and
- 2m at 1.5g/t Au from 164m

LNRC058

- 16m at 0.5g/t Au from 198m, including 1m at 1.3g/t Au from 213m

LNRC059

- 4m at 6.7g/t Au from 193m, including 1m at 16.7g/t Au from 195m

LNRC060

- 1m at 5.4g/t Au from 203m

LNRC072 (100m south west of LNRC053 – 6m at 2.8g/t Au, see Lodestar’s ASX announcement dated 16th November 2018)

- 2m at 2.1g/t Au from 105m

Significant gaps remain in the drilling pattern and the results will be reviewed once all the assay data has been received.

The growing scale of gold mineralisation in the Gidgee Flat area is a very positive development. The pyrite – gold association indicates that trial IP geophysics and follow up drilling to identify concentrations of sulphide mineralisation are a priority in this area.

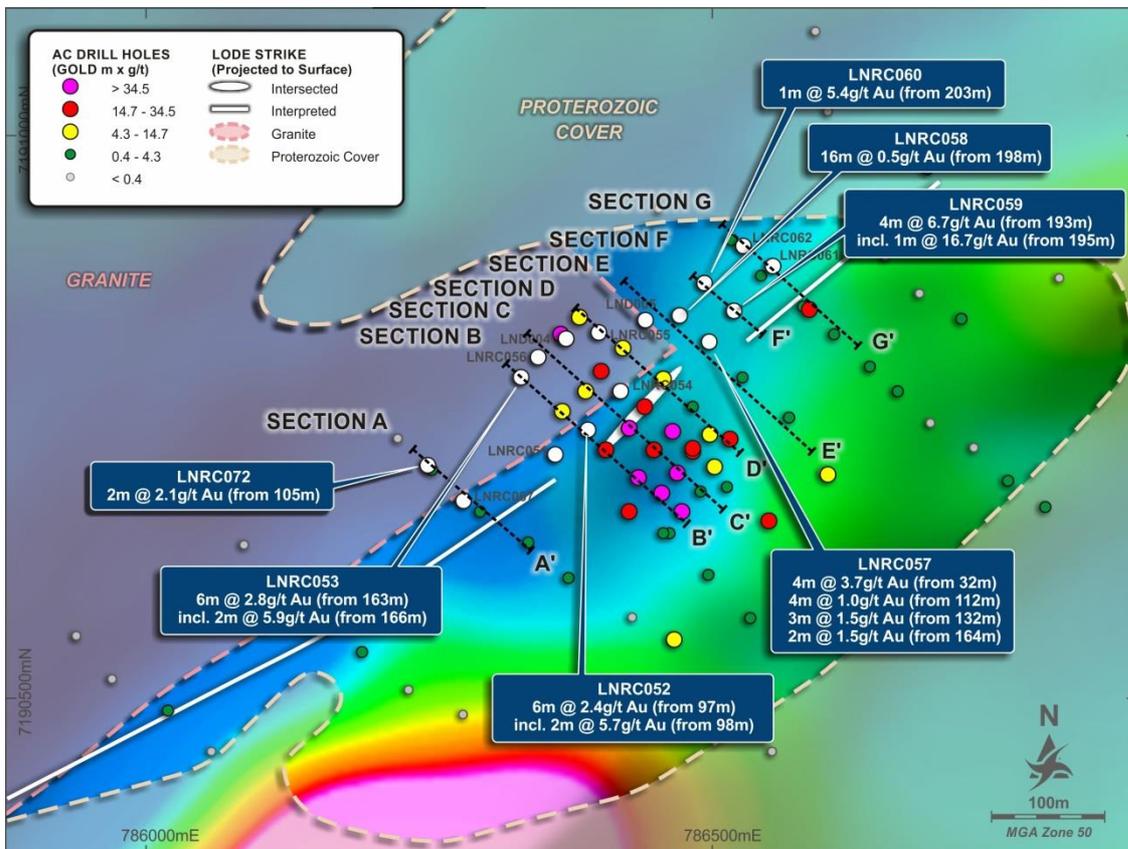


Figure 2 Gidgee Flat collar location plan on background magnetic image.

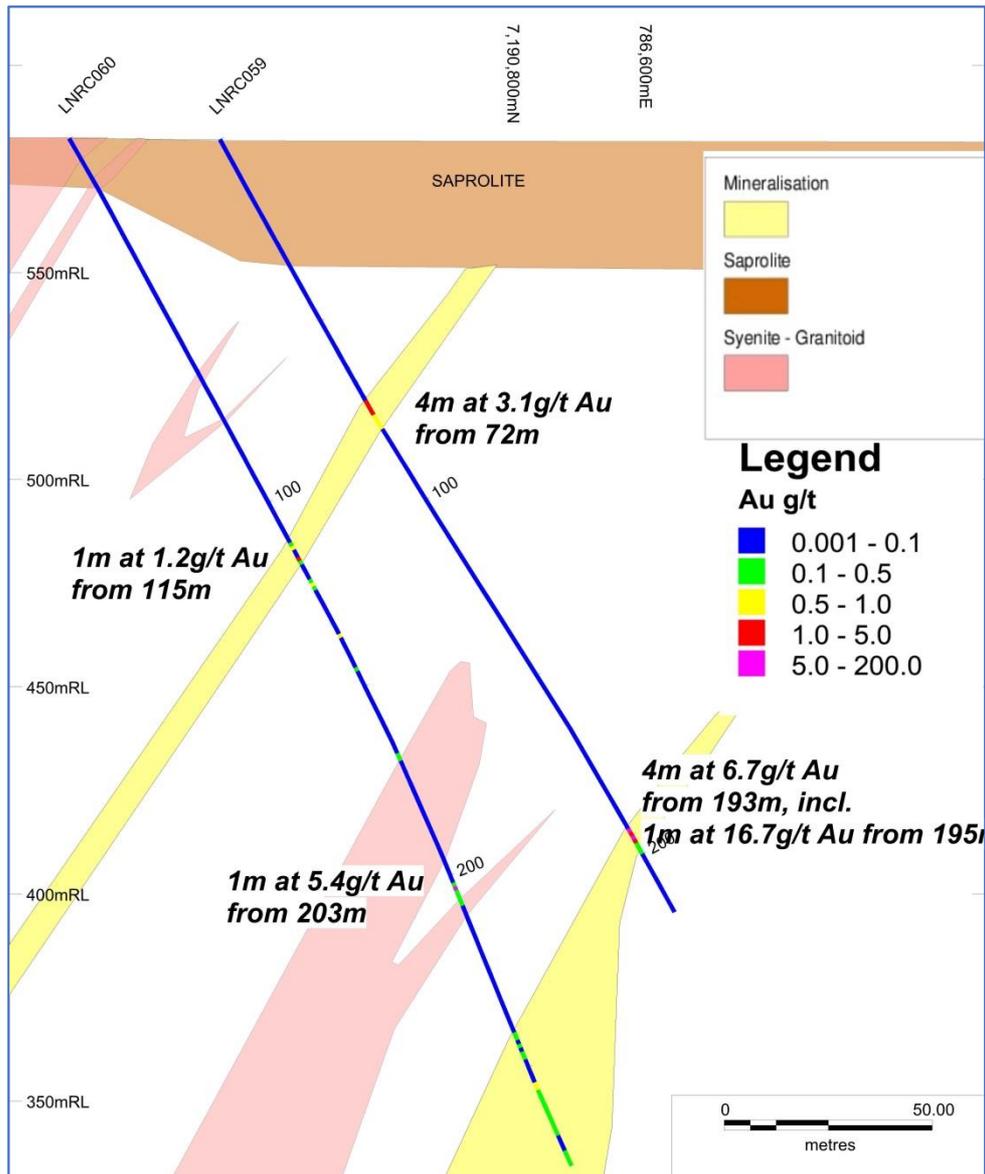


Figure 3 Gidgee Flat cross section (F - F') interpretation looking north east, LNRC059 and LNRC060.

CENTRAL PARK

A program of 4 RC holes targeted the granite contact over a 120m strike distance (see Figures 4 and 5). The drilling has successfully encountered primary gold mineralisation below the adjacent, aircore-related gold anomalies (see Lodestar's ASX announcement dated 4th July 2018). Significant results from the RC program include;

LNRC068

- 2m at 1.0g/t Au from 93m

LNRC069

- 21m at 0.7g/t Au from 71m, including 1m at 1.8g/t Au from 73m and 1m at 2.9g/t Au from 79m

LNRC070

- 1m at 2.9g/t Au from 84
- 7m at 1.4g/t Au from 107m, including 1m at 3.1g/t Au from 112m

LNRC071 encountered a wide zone of generally low grade (<0.5g/t Au) mineralisation from 152m

to end of hole at 180m, indicating that the system is continuous and open along strike.

The current program of RC drilling at Central Park was not definitive in testing the granite contact or the extent or tenor of gold mineralisation. Holes LNRC068, LNRC070 and LNRC071 were exploratory holes and not collared in granite but intersected granite dykes or apophyses intruding mafic rocks within the hole. More drilling is required to determine the location of the main granite contact and associated structures. As Central Park has the same geological setting as Gidgee Flat and is part of the same system, it is an area where exploration targeting could be refined by the use of IP geophysics.

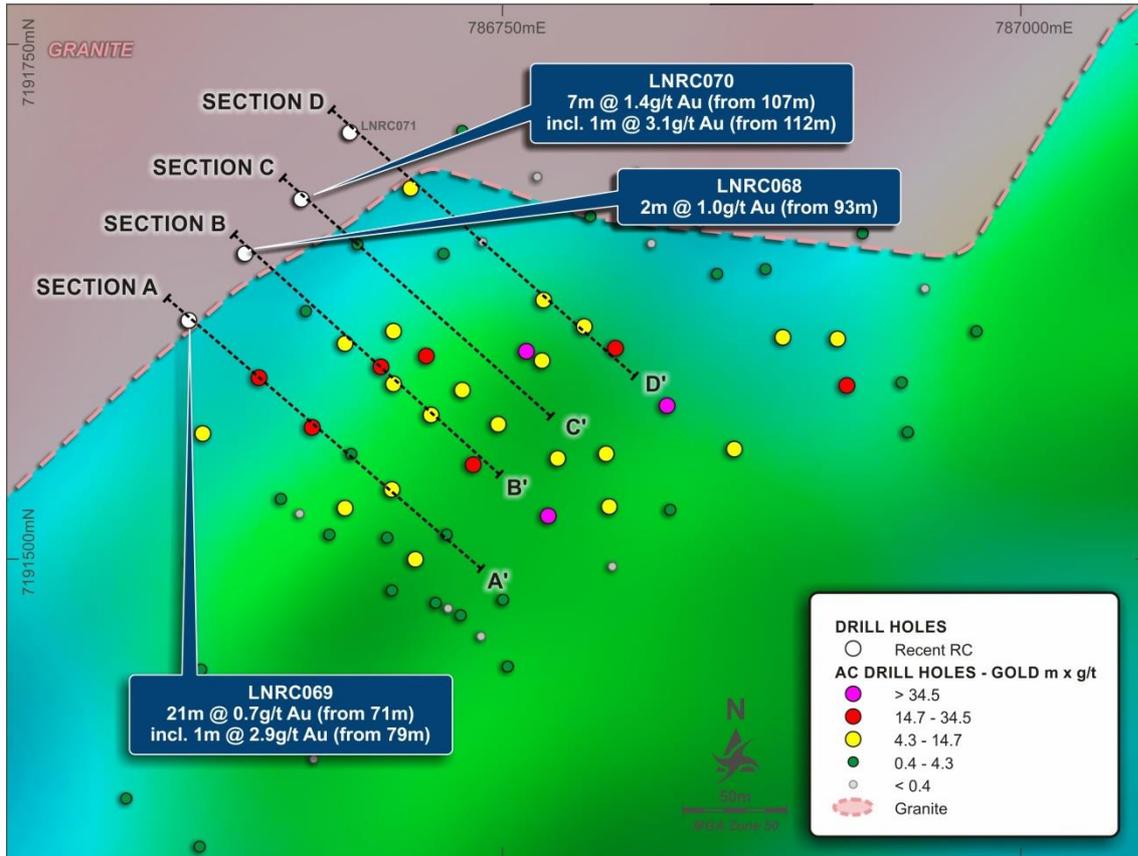


Figure 4 Central Park drill collar location plan on background magnetic image.

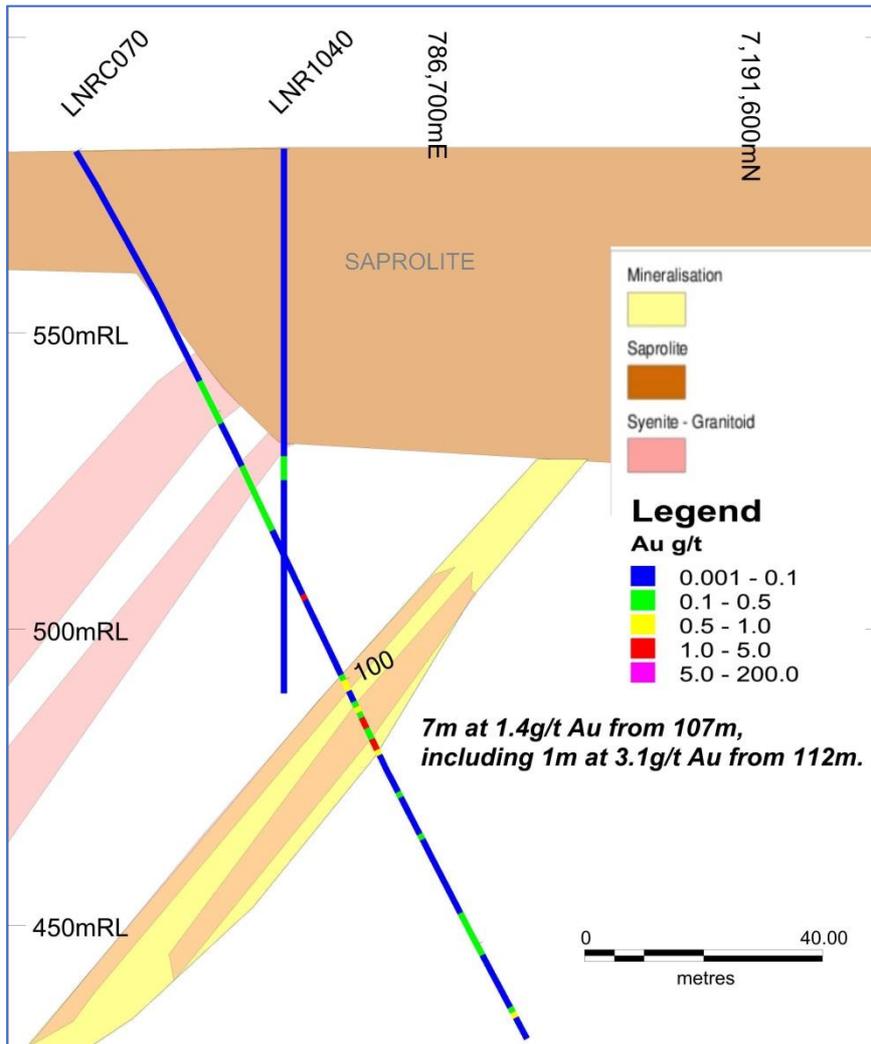


Figure 5 Central Park cross section (C - C') interpretation looking north east, LNRC070.

CONTESSA

Results have been received for LNRC065 and LNRC066, drilled 80m north east of the high-grade gold intersected in LNRC026 (see Lodestar's ASC announcement dated 12th June 2018 and Figure 6).

Neither hole reported significant assay results within strongly altered diorite. On-going work at Contessa will focus on gaining an understanding of the structural controls within the major shear zone and the alteration characteristics associated with high-grade gold mineralisation.

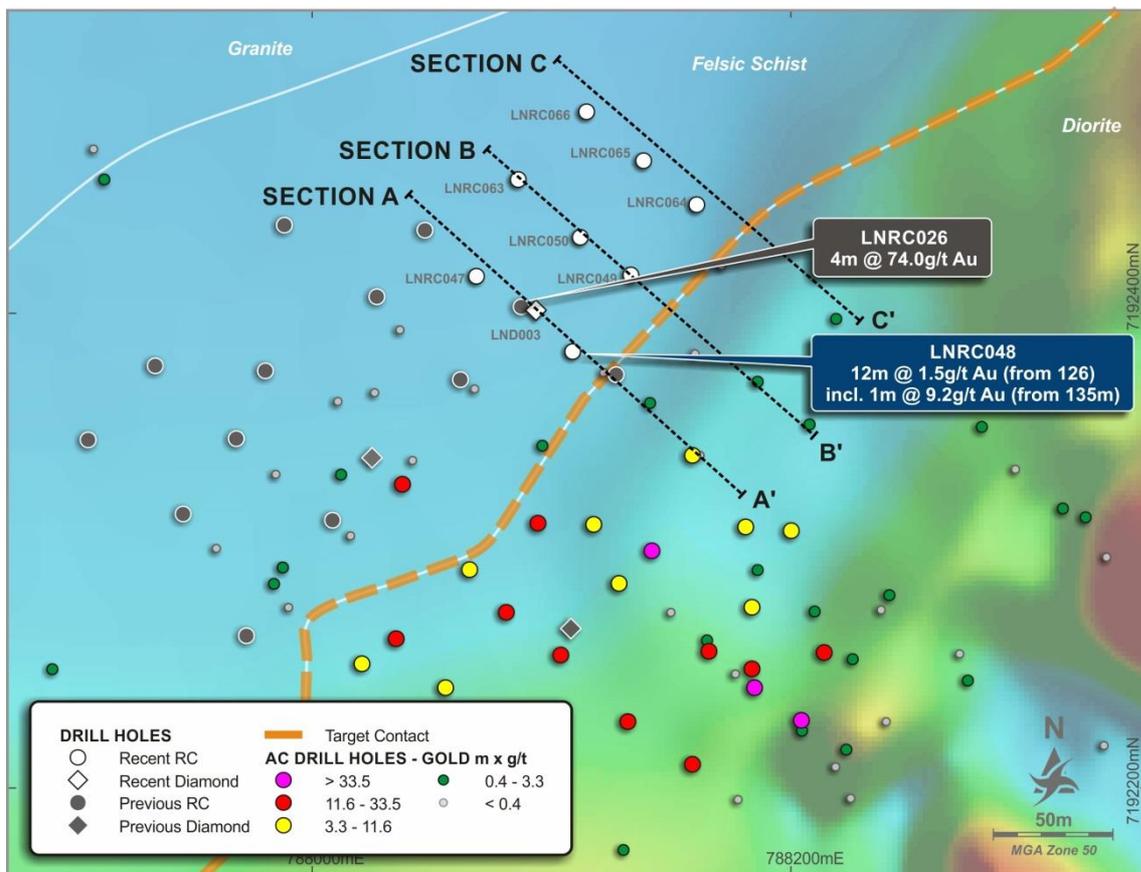


Figure 6 Contessa collar location plan, showing LNRC065 and LNRC066 on north eastern traverse. Background aeromagnetic image.

NEXT STEPS

A review of the RC program will be completed after the final results have been received, expected in December 2018. The results to date indicate significant scope to extend and in-fill drill areas of known mineralisation to support Lodestar's objective of defining a maiden mineral resource at Ned's Creek.

Exploration potential at Gidgee Flat and Central Park extends along the granite contact and remains open along strike and at depth. The pyrite-associated style of gold mineralisation is believed to be amenable to electrical geophysical techniques that may be effective in further defining bedrock drill targets in areas of minimal bedrock exposure. Lodestar intends to initially test diamond drill core for geophysical properties before completing a trial IP survey over the Gidgee Flat area to benchmark the IP response of mineralisation.

A 5,000m program of aircore drilling is due to commence on the Yowereena joint venture tenements in early December. The program will target large gold and multi-element geochemical anomalies coincident with major structures, on the northern margin of the granite (see Lodestar's ASX announcement dated 27th July 2018). The multi-element Au-As-Bi-Pb anomalies are consistent with the intrusion-related style of mineralisation discovered on the southern margin of the granite and represent excellent exploration targets.

Table 1 Significant drill intersections >1.0g/t Au

HoleID	Easting	Northing	RL	Total Depth	DrillType	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Au g/t	
LNRC057	786498	7190816	569.04	204	RC	-59.85	128.95	32	36	3.7	
									112	116	1.02
									132	133	1.7
									133	134	1.22
									134	135	1.64
									164	165	1.57
									165	166	1.39
LNRC058	786471	7190840	569.49	228	RC	-61.13	131.36	200	201	1.21	
									213	214	1.29
LNRC059	786520	7190844	569.42	216	RC	-61.51	130.17	72	76	3.12	
									193	194	7.43
									194	195	1.58
									195	196	16.7
									196	197	1.34
LNRC060	786493	7190868	569.94	276	RC	-60.25	133.01	115	116	1.25	
									203	204	5.43
LNRC068	786626	7191649	568.15	168	RC	-59.92	127.82	93	94	1.07	
									94	95	1.26
LNRC069	786599	7191616	568.26	162	RC	-60.46	131.91	73	74	1.87	
									79	80	2.91
LNRC070	786653	7191675	567.84	168	RC	-59.61	131.54	84	85	2.92	
									107	108	1.33
									108	109	2.3
									111	112	1.99
									112	113	3.14
LNRC072	786249	7190707	567.57	222	RC	-60.92	130.52	105	106	1.03	
									106	107	3.17
									110	111	1.06

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About Lodestar

Lodestar Minerals is an active Western Australian gold explorer with a prospective tenement package spanning more than 2,000km² at the edge of the Pilbara and Yilgarn Cratons. Lodestar has three main projects – Ned’s Creek, Camel Hills and Imbin – and has an 80% interest in the Yowereena gold project which is adjacent to Ned’s Creek.

Lodestar’s main focus is Ned’s Creek where it was first to identify the potential for syenite intrusion-related gold mineralisation within a craton margin setting and subsequently has made greenfields gold discoveries at the Contessa and Gidgee Flat prospects. Contessa is one of many partly explored gold anomalies located within a large shear zone developed along the southern margin of a 6 kilometre long, elongate composite granite intrusion. The Yowereena gold project provides Lodestar with access to the unexplored northern margin of the Contessa granite and under-explored prospective Archaean greenstone terrane within a region of major gold endowment and production.

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

- 4th July 2018 “Aircore Results Confirm Large Bedrock Drill Targets”
- 27th July 2018 “June 2018 Quarterly Activities and Cash Flow Report”.
- 16th November 2018 “First RC Results from Gidgee Flats Extend Strike 50%”

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

Drill hole details and Assay Results >0.1g/t Au

HoleID	Easting	Northing	RL	Total Depth	DrillType	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Au g/t
LNRC057	786498	7190816	569.04	204	RC	-59.85	128.95	32	36	3.7
								36	40	0.113
								44	48	0.204
								52	56	0.101
								56	60	0.181
								64	65	0.112
								65	66	0.436
								66	67	0.214
								108	112	0.265
								112	116	1.02
								116	120	0.281
								132	133	1.7
								133	134	1.22
								134	135	1.64
								135	136	0.127
								163	164	0.236
								164	165	1.57
								165	166	1.39
166	167	0.274								
167	168	0.402								
LNRC058	786471	7190840	569.49	228	RC	-61.13	131.36	20	24	0.222
								26	27	0.296
								27	28	0.121
								32	33	0.11
								35	36	0.145
								44	45	0.123
								46	47	0.19
								47	48	0.152
								60	64	0.169
								76	80	0.276
								84	88	0.11
								129	130	0.171
								130	131	0.158
								131	132	0.177
								134	135	0.156
								135	136	0.299
								136	137	0.118
								137	138	0.401

HoleID	Easting	Northing	RL	Total Depth	DrillType	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Au g/t
								138	139	0.228
								139	140	0.402
								140	141	0.662
								141	142	0.584
								164	165	0.215
								165	166	0.144
								166	167	0.211
								167	168	0.709
								168	172	0.145
								172	176	0.161
								178	179	0.145
								180	181	0.221
								181	182	0.11
								183	184	0.151
								185	186	0.513
								186	187	0.325
								198	199	0.108
								199	200	0.936
								200	201	1.21
								201	202	0.467
								202	203	0.908
								203	204	0.137
								204	205	0.612
								205	206	0.793
								206	207	0.333
								208	209	0.288
								209	210	0.448
								210	211	0.428
								211	212	0.273
								212	213	0.193
								213	214	1.29
LNRC059	786520	7190844	569.42	216	RC	-61.51	130.17	72	76	3.12
								76	80	0.944
								193	194	7.43
								194	195	1.58
								195	196	16.7
								196	197	1.34
								197	198	0.152
								198	199	0.109
								199	200	0.107
LNRC060	786493	7190868	569.94	276	RC	-60.25	133.01	111	112	0.148
								112	113	0.991

HoleID	Easting	Northing	RL	Total Depth	DrillType	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Au g/t
								115	116	1.25
								116	117	0.205
								121	122	0.311
								122	123	0.912
								123	124	0.109
								136	137	0.797
								145	146	0.191
								168	169	0.392
								169	170	0.413
								202	203	0.287
								203	204	5.43
								204	208	0.181
								241	242	0.305
								242	243	0.233
								244	245	0.257
								246	247	0.297
								247	248	0.173
								254	255	0.522
								255	256	0.504
								256	257	0.13
								257	258	0.134
								258	259	0.119
								259	260	0.189
								260	264	0.116
								264	268	0.131
								272	276	0.188
LNRC065	788138.3	7192466	562.35	168	RC	-59.84	128.22	0	168	<i>nsi</i>
LNRC066	788114.5	7192487	562.42	270	RC	-60.01	129.46	108	109	0.392
								168	172	0.248
								180	184	0.155
								214	215	0.203
								223	224	0.218
								226	227	0.1
LNRC067	786280.7	7190675	567.3	180	RC	-60.68	131.47	60	64	0.135
								104	108	0.242
LNRC068	786625.8	7191649	568.15	168	RC	-59.92	127.82	52	56	0.368
								56	60	0.172
								72	76	0.102
								93	94	1.07
								94	95	1.26
								95	96	0.322
								102	103	0.182

HoleID	Easting	Northing	RL	Total Depth	DrillType	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Au g/t
								104	105	0.693
								105	106	0.669
								117	118	0.131
								121	122	0.395
								124	125	0.12
								131	132	0.183
								134	135	0.596
								135	136	0.104
								136	137	0.277
								137	138	0.25
								140	141	0.108
								141	142	0.21
								149	150	0.158
								150	151	0.146
								151	152	0.316
LNRC069	786599.2	7191616	568.26	162	RC	-60.46	131.91	56	60	0.213
								60	64	0.255
								64	68	0.209
								68	69	0.196
								69	70	0.133
								70	71	0.136
								71	72	0.657
								72	73	0.825
								73	74	1.87
								74	75	0.23
								75	76	0.195
								76	77	0.192
								77	78	0.262
								78	79	0.253
								79	80	2.91
								80	84	0.865
								84	88	0.366
								88	92	0.63
								92	96	0.227
								98	99	0.17
								102	103	0.283
LNRC070	786653.3	7191675	567.84	168	RC	-59.61	131.54	44	48	0.436
								48	52	0.238
								60	64	0.152
								64	68	0.212
								68	72	0.105
								84	85	2.92

HoleID	Easting	Northing	RL	Total Depth	DrillType	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Au g/t
								99	100	0.245
								100	101	0.949
								101	102	0.739
								104	105	0.11
								105	106	0.628
								106	107	0.309
								107	108	1.33
								108	109	2.3
								109	110	0.303
								110	111	0.261
								111	112	1.99
								112	113	3.14
								113	114	0.7
								121	122	0.29
								129	130	0.13
								144	148	0.201
								148	152	0.114
								162	163	0.16
								163	164	0.692
LNRC071	786676.3	7191707	567.62	180	RC	-60.74	132.37	60	64	0.183
								88	92	0.108
								132	136	0.152
								152	153	0.102
								153	154	0.234
								154	155	0.75
								155	156	0.624
								156	157	0.235
								157	158	0.239
								158	159	0.101
								159	160	0.319
								161	162	0.157
								162	163	0.421
								163	164	0.335
								166	167	0.234
								167	168	0.318
								170	171	0.322
								171	172	0.467
								172	173	0.233
								173	174	0.14
								174	175	0.23
								175	176	0.119
								178	179	0.129

HoleID	Easting	Northing	RL	Total Depth	DrillType	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Au g/t
								179	180	0.475
LNRC072	786249.2	7190707	567.57	222	RC	-60.92	130.52	96	100	0.128
								105	106	1.03
								106	107	3.17
								107	108	0.136
								109	110	0.413
								110	111	1.06
								111	112	0.934
								113	114	0.138
								144	148	0.214

JORC Code, 2012 Edition

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC holes were sampled at 1m intervals throughout, with 4m composites also collected through weathered or less altered material. Samples collected from the cyclone were laid in plastic bags in sequence on the ground in rows of 20. • 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. • 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 down the side of the plastic bag using a PVC spear and combined to create a 2.5 to 3.0kg composite sample. Approximately 2.5kg of material from chips was submitted to a commercial laboratory for drying, crushing, and pulverising to produce a 40g charge for fire assay of gold and determination of sulphur by LECO furnace.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC drilling using a 5.5" face sampling hammer. • RC holes were surveyed with a REFLEX EZ-GYRO north-seeking gyro survey tool at 30m intervals and at end of hole.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. • Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. • Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample recoveries and wet samples were monitored and recorded qualitatively in Lodestar's drill hole database. Recoveries were generally 80 -100%. • High pressure air used to maintain a dry sample and drill sampling equipment was cleaned regularly to minimise contamination. • No relationship between sample recovery and grade has been established.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chip samples were routinely geologically logged throughout the hole. • Logging is qualitative in nature. • All RC holes are geologically logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual 1m split samples collected from the cone splitter are submitted for assay. Selected intervals were composited from 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 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, certified reference standards and laboratory repeats are used to monitor satisfactory reproducibility. • Sample size is appropriate for early exploration drilling where mineral grain size is 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following sample preparation a 40 gram charge was submitted for fire assay (with ICP-AES finish); the detection limit is 1ppb. 1:20 duplicate samples retained for analysis after fine crushing. 1:20 pulverised samples analysed for satisfactory grind size. The fire assay method is considered an estimation of total gold content. • No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations. • Laboratory QAQC includes the use of laboratory standards and replicates; Review of Lodestar's reference standards and field duplicates indicate acceptable accuracy and precision.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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"> • Significant intersections have not been independently validated at this time. • Twinned holes were not included 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. • There has been no adjustment to assay data. Reported intersections use a 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off and up to 2m of internal dilution
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 locations have been surveyed with DGPS. • Drill hole coordinates were recorded in MGA94 Zone 50 grid. • The topography within prospect areas is generally flat; In the Contessa and Gidgee Flat 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 of 0.3m and recorded from the DGPS collar pick-up.
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 holes at Contessa were placed at a nominal hole spacing of 40m (north-south) and 40m (east-west); at Gidgee Flat 50m (north-south) and 30m (east-west) and at Central Park 40m (north – south). • The drilling subject of this announcement has not been used to prepare Mineral Resource estimates at this stage. • Compositing has been applied for the RC samples.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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, considering the deposit type.</i> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At Gidgee Flat and Central Park the target mineralisation is believed to dip towards grid north at approximately 70 degrees, indicating intersection widths are around 1.5 times true thickness. RC and diamond holes are oriented perpendicular to the regional strike of stratigraphy. • At Contessa the target mineralisation is also believed to dip towards the north, based on limited diamond drilling, but awaits confirmation from additional drilling. • No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were stored at Lodestar's exploration camp in sealed bags under supervision prior to dispatch by Lodestar contractors and registered courier to Bureau Veritas - UltraTrace Laboratories.
Audits or reviews	<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.

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contessa, Gidgee Flat and Central Park 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. Yowereena – Contessa may extend into M52/780. The tenements on which the historic exploration was completed and in which Lodestar has earned an 80% interest are held by Vango Mining Limited and Dampier (Plutonic) Pty Ltd (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Vango Mining Limited). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> M52/780 expires on 26/09/2034 (VANGO 60/100:DAMPIER 40/100). Lodestar has earned an 80% interest in M52/780. M52/780 is located within the Yugunga Nya people native title claim WAD6132/1998.
Exploration done by other parties	<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. Gold exploration in the Plutonic Well greenstone belt commenced in 1986. Marymia Exploration, in their 1994 report, state that there had been little or no previous exploration within the Yowereena tenements.
Geology	<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 terranes; 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, overlies 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 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tabulated data is provided in Table 1 and the Annexure.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assay data are reported as individual 1 metre or 4 metre composites for RC samples. Selected RC intervals are reported as aggregates of individual 1m samples in zones where mineralisation was observed.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling was oriented towards 130 degrees, perpendicular to the regional strike of stratigraphy. Measurement of foliation in the area indicates steep dips however mineralisation appears to dip moderately to steeply to the north. The actual dip of mineralisation and its relationship to the drill hole intersections has not been confirmed at Contessa and at Gidgee Flat is estimated to be 70% of true width.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Figures 2 to 5.

Balanced reporting

- All drill holes are reported in the Annexure.

Other substantive exploration data

- None to report.

Further Work

- Contiguous supergene and transition zone gold mineralisation was intersected by aircore drilling. RC drilling confirmed a bedrock source, extended the mineralisation and demonstrated a spatial association with the granite contact at Gidgee Flat and a major shear zone on the granite contact at Contessa. Diamond drilling has confirmed the potential for high-grade gold in shoots and lenses associated with the contact between syenite intrusives and altered mafic host rocks at Gidgee Flat and within intensely altered diorite at Contessa. Additional drilling is required to scope mineralisation and define a potential resource.