ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

10 July 2026

HIGH-GRADE GOLD INTERSECTIONS CONFIRM OXIDE POTENTIAL AT NED'S CREEK GOLD PROJECT, AUSTRALIA

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Drilling continues to support the December 2025 published Exploration Target of 250,000-300,000 oz Au in the range of 5-7 Mt at 1.0 – 1.7g/t Au[1].** The potential quantity and grade is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Mineral Resource and that it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.
- **Assays at the margin of the oxide zone - central to Gidgee Flat - have returned wide high-grade results, including the below significant intersections;**
    - ***16m @ 3.23g/t Au from 32m, including 8m @ 6.06g/t Au from 32m in vertical hole LNRC159***
    - ***20m @ 1.34g/t Au from 56m in LNRC159***
- **The targeted shear zone / oxide mineralisation previously identified by RAB drilling is confirmed by this round of RC drilling**
- **Assays confirm mineralisation in the south of Gidgee Flat is open - the most southern section intersecting broad zones of mineralisation - expanding the large-scale potential of the Ned's Creek Gold Project area**
- **Ned's Creek Project is located in a proven gold region near Catalyst Metals' Plutonic Gold Mine and plant and within trucking distance of Westgold's Blue Bird plant near Meekatharra**
- **Lodestar is working towards delivery of a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the Ned's Creek Gold Project in CY2026**

Lodestar Minerals Limited ("LSR" or "the Company") (ASX: LSR) is pleased to report further assay results from the RC drilling campaign at the Gidgee Flat prospect located within the Ned's Creek Gold Project in WA.

Assays from the drilling continues to support the published Exploration Target[1] and identifies areas for potential mineralisation extension. Partial assay results are outstanding for a large number of holes (separate batches at the lab). These remaining assay results are eagerly awaited.

LSR staff are currently onsite to commence resampling of the 4m composite results that have returned positive results above 0.2 g/t Au. All activities are subject to weather conditions.

This drilling campaign was completed as planned to support the Company's objective of delivering a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the Ned's Creek Gold Project later in CY2026.

In December 2025, the Company published an **Exploration Target of 250,000-300,000 oz Au in the range of 5-7 Mt at 1.0 – 1.7g/t Au[1]** at its Ned's Creek Project across the three main prospects: ***Gidgee Flat***, ***Contessa*** and ***Central Park***.

[1] Refer ASX Announcement "Exploration Target Defined at Ned's Creek Gold Project" dated 18 December 2025

The Exploration Target was based on 160 historic and recently drilled holes. Drill supported mineralisation trends, geological continuity, interpreted mineralisation widths and depth extensions informed a Leapfrog model. A lode wireframe was created and domained into Oxide, Transition and Fresh material. Ranges of tonnages and grades were determined using a combination of RBF interpolant and IDW estimation methods. A 10km drill program was designed to test the Exploration Target. Drilling has been completed in early 2026 for a total of 12,344m drilled from 106 RC drill holes over a two-month period. Samples have been submitted for assaying with results being progressively received. At reporting, 59% of the original 5345 drill samples have had assays returned.

The current results indicate to us that we expect to be within the target range but there is currently insufficient information to determine where the mineralisation will fall within the range.

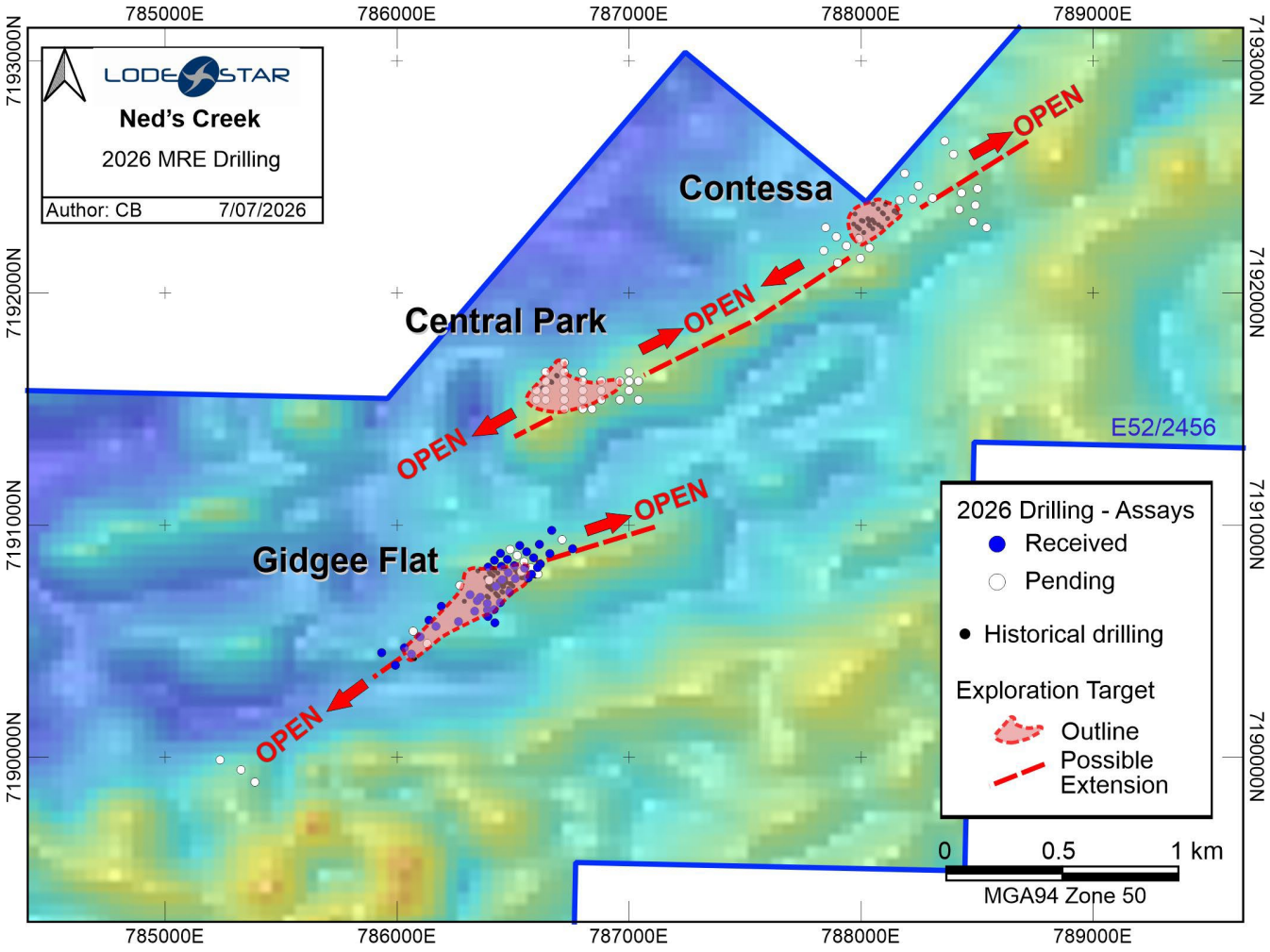

Figure 1: Ned's Creek Project 2026 Brownfields Drilling progress plan view.

Commenting on the encouraging drilling outcomes so far, Lodestar CEO and Executive Director Coraline Blaud said*:*

"The extension of mineralisation into the Gidgee Flat area presents an exciting opportunity to expand the existing known mineralisation footprint and further evaluate the broader scale potential of the Exploration Target. Importantly, the broader Ned's Creek Gold Project continues to demonstrate very strong growth potential, with the identification of new mineralised lodes sub-parallel to those previously recognised, together with mineralisation extending from the supergene zone into the underlying fresh rock. Drilling has now been completed, with assay results confirming extensions to the known mineralised system and reinforcing the prospectivity of the Neds Creek Gold Project."

Drilling Results Discussion

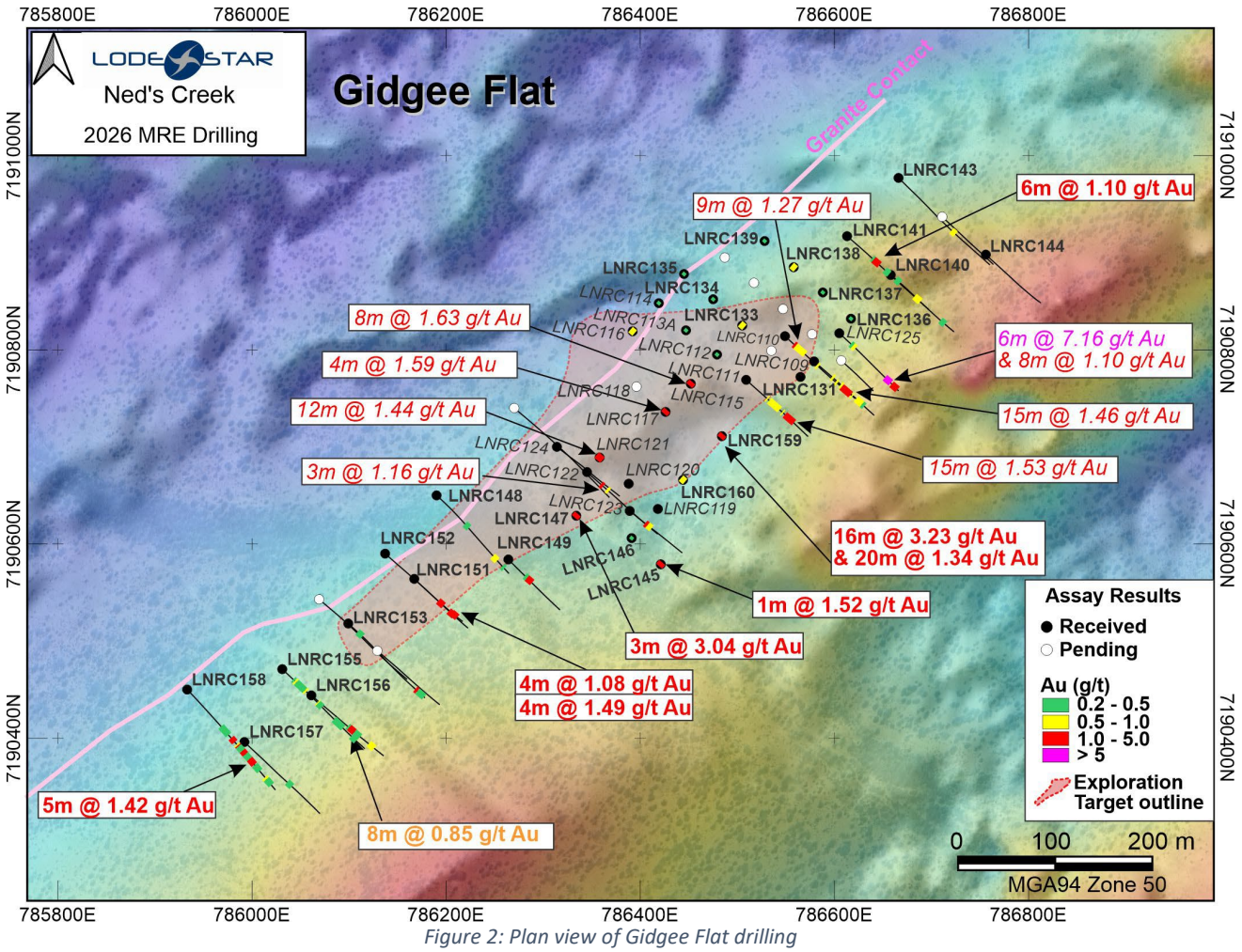

Figure 2: Plan view of Gidgee Flat drilling

The results reported here are from holes on infill sections in the Gidgee Flat deposit; testing the edges of the Exploration Target. Many holes are awaiting assays (see significant intercepts table 1), with partial results reported where data is available.

The significant results highlight the potential to extend existing mineralisation beyond the previously outlined mineralised envelope and provide improved confidence in the historical RAB drilling used to define the exploration target.

LNRC159 is an exciting vertical hole with **high-grade oxide mineralisation confirming historical RAB drilling results.** The broad zone of oxide mineralisation identified at the margin of the exploration model is a result of supergene enrichment at and above the mineralised shear zone. Significant intersections from this hole are:

- ***16m @ 3.23g/t Au from 32m, including 8m @ 6.06g/t Au from 32m***
- ***20m[2] @ 1.34g/t Au from 56m***

[2] Apparent thickness

The wide zones of mineralisation are down the hole thicknesses. The oxide / supergene mineralisation is a relatively flat zone, therefore close to true thickness in a vertical hole. It is expected that LNRC159 has also intersected the top of the steeply west-dipping shear zone, hence that intersection is apparent thickness.

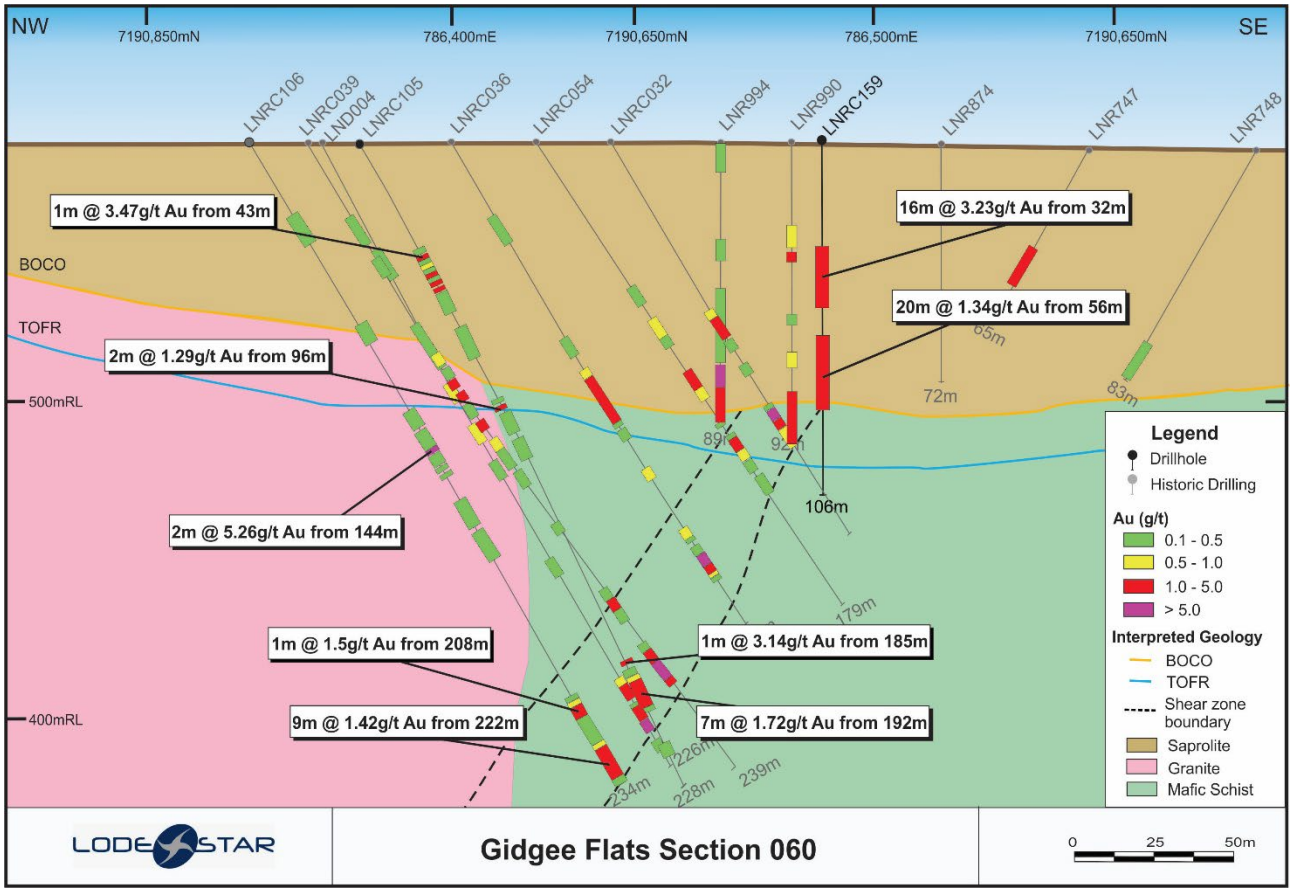

Figure 3: Gidgee Flat - Cross Section of Hole LNRC159

LNRC158, an inclined hole located on the southernmost Gidgee Flat section (Figure 2) has intersected multiple narrow intervals of above 1 g/t Au mineralisation within a broad zone of anomalism. Starting at a down hole depth of 112m and extending to 248m there are 8 intervals between 1m and 12m[3] with greater than 0.2 g/t Au. The best of these intervals[4] includes:

- ***5m @ 1.42g/t Au from 194m, including 1m @ 3.39g/t Au from 194m and 1m @ 3.1g/t Au from 197m in LNRC158***

Importantly these results confirm that mineralisation is open to the south along strike in the same stratigraphic location as the central Gidgee Flat mineralisation.

Resampling of four metre composite samples is currently underway and while final results are awaited, a resource geologist will commence geological modelling to ensure the timely generation of the Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate in CY2026. This follows the development of the Exploration Target[1] published in December 2025 which included a mineralisation model for the three main prospects - *Gidgee Flat*, *Contessa* and *Central Park*. Drilling completed in 2026 was designed to test for mineralisation extensions, infill existing

[3] Apparent thickness
[4] Apparent thickness

sections and increase the confidence of mineralisation results from RAB and Aircore drilling in zones of oxide and fresh material. All are key aspects to confirming the December 2025 Exploration Target and estimating a Maiden Mineral Resource.

The results continue to support Lodestar's objective of confirming the December 2025 Exploration Target and estimating a maiden Mineral Resource for JORC reporting in CY2026, whilst also demonstrating potential for additional mineralisation beyond the current exploration target.
Results confirm and improve confidence in the shallow oxide gold mineralisation and highlight the potential to extend and define a new fresh-rock mineralisation lode.

Table 1: Significant intercepts[5] table (includes all assays above >0.2 g/t Au)[6]

Hole ID	Depth_From (m)	Depth_To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Interval >0.2g/t Au
LNRC109	85	87	2	0.59	2m @ 0.59g/t Au from 85m
	128	136	8	0.62	8m @ 0.62g/t Au from 128m *
LNRC110	**32**	**41**	**9**	**1.27**	**9m @ 1.27g/t Au from 32m***
Inc.	**36**	**37**	**1**	**6.55**	**1m @ 6.55g/t Au from 36m**
	52	56	4	0.67	4m @ 0.67g/t Au from 52m*
	92	96	4	0.28	4m @ 0.28g/t Au from 92m*
	136	140	4	0.47	4m @ 0.47g/t Au from 136m*
	151	**166**	**15**	**1.46**	**15m @ 1.46g/t Au from151m**
Inc.	**160**	**162**	**2**	**4.34**	**2m @ 4.34g/t Au from 160m**
	170	171	1	0.56	1m @ 0.56g/t Au from 170m
LNRC111	74	75	1	0.81	1m @ 0.81g/t Au from 74m
	84	92	8	0.69	8m @ 0.69g/t Au from 84m
	108	**123**	**15**	**1.53**	**15m @ 1.53g/t Au from 108m**
LNRC112	16	36	20	0.42	20m @ 0.42g/t Au from 16m
LNRC113a	16	20	4	0.25	4m @ 0.25g/t Au from 16m
	28	40	12	0.45	12m @ 0.45g/t Au from 28m
LNRC114	60	64	4	0.21	4m @ 0.21g/t Au from 60m
LNRC115	**77**	**80**	**3**	**1.12**	**3m @ 1.12g/t Au from 77m**
	92	**100**	**8**	**1.63**	**8m @ 1.63g/t Au from 92m**
LNRC116	44	64	20	0.29	20m @ 0.29g/t Au from 44m
LNRC117	24	28	4	0.32	4m @ 0.32g/t Au from 24m
	44	68	24	0.54	**24m @ 0.54g/t Au from 44m***
Inc.	64	68	4	1.59	**4m @ 1.59g/t Au from 64m**
	awaiting assays 68-90m				
LNRC118	**awaiting assays**				
LNRC119	**awaiting assays**				
LNRC120	**awaiting assays**				
LNRC121	**awaiting assays 0-80m**				

[5] Apparent thickness
[6] All other intervals, where results have been received contained no significant assays

Hole ID	Depth_From (m)	Depth_To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Interval >0.2g/t Au
LNRC121	**88**	**100**	**12**	**1.44**	**12m @ 1.44g/t from 88m**
Inc.	**89**	**95**	**6**	**2.56**	**6m @ 2.56g/t from 89m**
LNRC122	**52**	**55**	**3**	**1.16**	**3m @ 1.16g/t Au from 52m**
	59	60	1	0.74	1m @ 0.74g/t Au from 59m
LNRC122	**awaiting assays 64m - 124m**				
LNRC123	**awaiting assays 0m - 48m**				
LNRC123	51	53	2	0.60	2m @ 0.60g/t Au from 51m
	57	58	1	0.99	1m @ 0.99g/t Au from 57m
LNRC124	**awaiting assays**				
LNRC125	47	51	4	0.45	4m @ 0.45g/t Au from 47m
	140	**146**	**6**	**7.16**	**6m @ 7.16g/t from 140m**
Inc.	**142**	**143**	**1**	**35.34**	**1m @ 35.34g/t from 142m**
	151	**159**	**8**	**1.10**	**8m @ 1.10g/t from 151m**
LNRC126	**awaiting assays**				
LNRC127	**awaiting assays**				
LNRC128	**awaiting assays**				
LNRC129	**awaiting assays**				
LNRC130	**awaiting assays**				
LNRC131	21	23	2	0.30	2m @ 0.30g/t Au from 21m
	28	29	1	0.23	1m @ 0.23g/t from 28m
	44	47	3	0.41	3m @ 0.41g/t Au from 44m
	awaiting assays 56m - 82m				
LNRC132	**awaiting assays**				
LNRC133	20	21	1	0.89	1m @ 0.89g/t Au from 20m
	33	34	1	0.69	1m @ 0.69g/t Au from 33m
	42	43	1	0.99	1m @ 0.99g/t Au from 42m
	60	64	4	0.34	4m @ 0.34g/t Au from 60m*
	69	73	4	0.83	4m @ 0.83g/t Au from 69m
	82	83	1	0.29	1m @ 0.29g/t Au from 82m
LNRC134	64	68	4	0.28	4m @ 0.28g/t Au from 64m*
LNRC135	32	34	2	0.44	2m @ 0.44g/t Au from 32m
	39	40	1	0.41	1m @ 0.41g/t Au from 39m
LNRC136	68	72	4	0.22	4m @ 0.22g/t Au from 68m*
LNRC137	58	59	1	0.47	1m @ 0.47g/t Au from 58m
LNRC138	20	21	1	0.29	1m @ 0.29g/t Au from 20m
	23	27	4	0.54	4m @ 0.54g/t Au from 23m
	44	48	4	0.21	4m @ 0.21g/t Au from 44m*
	73	75	2	0.29	2m @ 0.29g/t Au from 73m
	80	82	2	0.52	2m @ 0.52g/t Au from 82m
	109	110	1	0.32	1m @ 0.32g/t Au from 109m
LNRC139	96	100	4	0.11	4m @ 0.11g/t Au from 96m*
	104	106	2	0.26	2m @ 0.26g/t Au from 104m
LNRC140	76	80	4	0.61	4m @ 0.61g/t Au from 76m*

Hole ID	Depth_From (m)	Depth_To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Interval >0.2g/t Au
	awaiting assays 120-152m				
	153	154	1	0.33	1m @ 0.33g/t Au from153
LNRC141	**awaiting assays 0-48m**				
	81	**87**	**6**	**1.10**	**6m @ 1.10g/t Au from 81m**
	117	118	1	0.23	1m @ 0.23g/t Au from 117m
	121	122	1	0.38	1m @ 0.38g/t Au from 121m
	148	149	1	0.45	1m @ 0.45g/t Au from 148m
	awaiting assays 196-240m				
LNRC142	**awaiting assays 0-76m**				
LNRC143	**awaiting assays 0-76m**				
	awaiting assays 100-132m				
	164	165	1	0.77	1m @ 0.77g/t Au from 164m
	awaiting assays 168-216m				
LNRC144	**awaiting assays 0-24m**				
LNRC145	41	43	2	0.36	2m @ 0.36g/t Au from 42m
	56	**57**	**1**	**1.52**	**1m @ 1.52g/t Au from 56m**
LNRC146	43	49	6	0.40	6m @ 0.40g/t Au from 43m
	54	60	6	0.32	6m @ 0.32g/t Au from 54m
	83	84	1	0.51	1m @ 0.51g/t Au from 83m
LNRC147	47	50	3	3.04	**3m @ 3.04g/t Au from 47m**
LNRC148	92	93	1	0.21	1m @ 0.21g/t Au from 92m
	171	174	3	0.30	3m @ 0.30g/t Au from 171m
	195	199	4	0.77	4m @ 0.77g/t Au from 195m
LNRC149	60	68	8	0.73	8m @ 0.73g/t Au from 60m*
	awaiting assays 80 - 116m				
LNRC150	**awaiting assays**				
LNRC151	76	80	4	1.08	4m @ 1.08g/t Au from 76m*
	awaiting assays 88-104m				
	112	**116**	**4**	**1.49**	**4m @ 1.49g/t Au from 112m***
	awaiting assays 116-148m				
LNRC152	**awaiting assays 0 - 183m**				
	183	**185**	**2**	**1.16**	**2m @ 1.16g/t Au from 183m**
	awaiting assays 183-209m				
LNRC153	36	40	4	0.4	4m @ 0.40g/t Au from 36m*
	214	216	2	0.83	2m @ 0.83g/t Au from 214m
	220	224	4	0.29	4m @ 0.29g/t Au from 220m*
LNRC154	**awaiting assays**				
LNRC155	40	52	12	0.34	12m @ 0.34g/t Au from 40m*
	60	64	4	0.37	4m @ 0.37g/t Au from 60m
	102	104	2	0.53	2m @ 0.53g/t Au from 102m
	144	146	2	0.28	2m @ 0.28g/t Au from 144m
	156	160	4	0.24	4m @ 0.24g/t Au from 156m*
	192	196	4	0.24	4m @ 0.24g/t Au from 192m*

Hole ID	Depth_From (m)	Depth_To (m)	Interval (m)	Au g/t	Interval >0.2g/t Au
LNRC156	108	116	8	0.85	8m @ 0.85g/t Au from 108m*
	128	133	5	0.24	5m @ 0.22g/t Au from 128m*
	168	172	4	0.64	4m @ 0.64g/t Au from 168m*
LNRC157	136	140	4	0.21	4m @ 0.21g/t Au from 136m*
LNRC158	112	124	12	0.21	12m @ 0.21g/t Au from 112m*
	141	**142**	**1**	**1.29**	**1m @ 1.29g/t Au from 141m**
	157	164	7	0.47	7m @ 0.47g/t Au from 157m
	171	176	5	0.59	5m @ 0.59g/t Au from 171m
	180	184	4	0.38	4m @ 0.38g/t Au from 180m*
	194	**199**	**5**	**1.42**	**5m @ 1.42g/t Au from 194m**
	209	214	5	0.28	5m @ 0.28g/t Au from 209m
	240	248	8	0.57	8m @ 0.57g/t Au from 240m*
LNRC159	**32**	**48**	**16**	**3.23**	**16m @ 3.23g/t Au from 32m***
incl.	**32**	**40**	**8**	**6.06**	**8m @ 6.06g/t Au from 32m***
	56	**76**	**20**	**1.34**	**20m @ 1.34g/t Au from 56m***
	awaiting assays 80-106m				
LNRC160	36	44	8	0.83	8m @ 0.83g/t Au from 36m*
	awaiting assays 44-57m				
	60	61	1	0.54	1m @ 0.54g/t Au from 60m

Note includes one or more 4m composite samples that requires 1m resample.*

Table 2: Collar Table

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Grid ID	Elevation	Dip	Azimuth	EOH
Gidgee Flat	LNRC109	786579	7190788	MGA94_Z50	570	-60	130	164
Gidgee Flat	LNRC110	786549	7190814	MGA94_Z50	570	-60	130	190
Gidgee Flat	LNRC111	786509	7190769	MGA94_Z50	570	-60	130	166
Gidgee Flat	LNRC112	786479	7190795	MGA94_Z50	570	-90	90	80
Gidgee Flat	LNRC113	786449	7190822	MGA94_Z50	570	-90	90	28
Gidgee Flat	LNRC113a	786447	7190820	MGA94_Z50	570	-90	90	80
Gidgee Flat	LNRC114	786419	7190848	MGA94_Z50	570	-90	90	64
Gidgee Flat	LNRC115	786452	7190765	MGA94_Z50	570	-90	90	106
Gidgee Flat	LNRC116	786392	7190819	MGA94_Z50	570	-90	90	106
Gidgee Flat	LNRC117	786426	7190736	MGA94_Z50	570	-90	90	90

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Grid ID	Elevation	Dip	Azimuth	EOH
Gidgee Flat	LNRC118	786396	7190762	MGA94_Z50	570	-90	90	80
Gidgee Flat	LNRC119	786418	7190636	MGA94_Z50	570	-90	90	80
Gidgee Flat	LNRC120	786388	7190662	MGA94_Z50	570	-90	90	80
Gidgee Flat	LNRC121	786358	7190689	MGA94_Z50	570	-90	90	109
Gidgee Flat	LNRC122	786345	7190674	MGA94_Z50	570	-60	130	200
Gidgee Flat	LNRC123	786389	7190634	MGA94_Z50	570	-60	130	142
Gidgee Flat	LNRC124	786314	7190700	MGA94_Z50	570	-65	130	202
Gidgee Flat	LNRC125	786605	7190817	MGA94_Z50	570	-60	130	166
Gidgee Flat	LNRC126	786607	7190789	MGA94_Z50	570	-90	90	90
Gidgee Flat	LNRC127	786577	7190816	MGA94_Z50	570	-90	90	90
Gidgee Flat	LNRC128	786547	7190842	MGA94_Z50	570	-90	90	80
Gidgee Flat	LNRC129	786517	7190869	MGA94_Z50	570	-90	90	100
Gidgee Flat	LNRC130	786487	7190895	MGA94_Z50	570	-90	90	76
Gidgee Flat	LNRC131	786565	7190772	MGA94_Z50	570	-90	90	82
Gidgee Flat	LNRC132	786535	7190799	MGA94_Z50	570	-90	90	80
Gidgee Flat	LNRC133	786505	7190825	MGA94_Z50	570	-90	90	88
Gidgee Flat	LNRC134	786475	7190852	MGA94_Z50	570	-90	90	88
Gidgee Flat	LNRC135	786445	7190878	MGA94_Z50	570	-90	90	70
Gidgee Flat	LNRC136	786617	7190832	MGA94_Z50	570	-90	90	80
Gidgee Flat	LNRC137	786588	7190859	MGA94_Z50	570	-90	90	80
Gidgee Flat	LNRC138	786558	7190885	MGA94_Z50	570	-90	90	110
Gidgee Flat	LNRC139	786528	7190912	MGA94_Z50	570	-90	90	106
Gidgee Flat	LNRC140	786658	7190877	MGA94_Z50	570	-60	130	180
Gidgee Flat	LNRC141	786613	7190917	MGA94_Z50	570	-60	130	240

Prospect	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Grid ID	Elevation	Dip	Azimuth	EOH
Gidgee Flat	LNRC142	786711	7190937	MGA94_Z50	570	-60	130	142
Gidgee Flat	LNRC143	786666	7190977	MGA94_Z50	570	-60	130	264
Gidgee Flat	LNRC144	786756	7190898	MGA94_Z50	570	-60	130	160
Gidgee Flat	LNRC145	786421	7190579	MGA94_Z50	570	-90	90	80
Gidgee Flat	LNRC146	786391	7190606	MGA94_Z50	570	-90	90	88
Gidgee Flat	LNRC147	786334	7190629	MGA94_Z50	570	-90	90	90
Gidgee Flat	LNRC148	786190	7190650	MGA94_Z50	570	-60	130	214
Gidgee Flat	LNRC149	786264	7190584	MGA94_Z50	570	-60	130	148
Gidgee Flat	LNRC150	786129	7190490	MGA94_Z50	570	-60	130	170
Gidgee Flat	LNRC151	786167	7190564	MGA94_Z50	570	-60	130	148
Gidgee Flat	LNRC152	786137	7190590	MGA94_Z50	570	-60	130	209
Gidgee Flat	LNRC153	786099	7190518	MGA94_Z50	570	-60	130	226
Gidgee Flat	LNRC154	786069	7190543	MGA94_Z50	570	-60	130	244
Gidgee Flat	LNRC155	786031	7190471	MGA94_Z50	570	-60	130	220
Gidgee Flat	LNRC156	786061	7190444	MGA94_Z50	570	-60	130	200
Gidgee Flat	LNRC157	785992	7190396	MGA94_Z50	570	-60	130	220
Gidgee Flat	LNRC158	785933	7190450	MGA94_Z50	570	-60	130	260
Gidgee Flat	LNRC159	786484	7190711	MGA94_Z50	570	-90	90	106
Gidgee Flat	LNRC160	786444	7190666	MGA94_Z50	570	-90	90	75

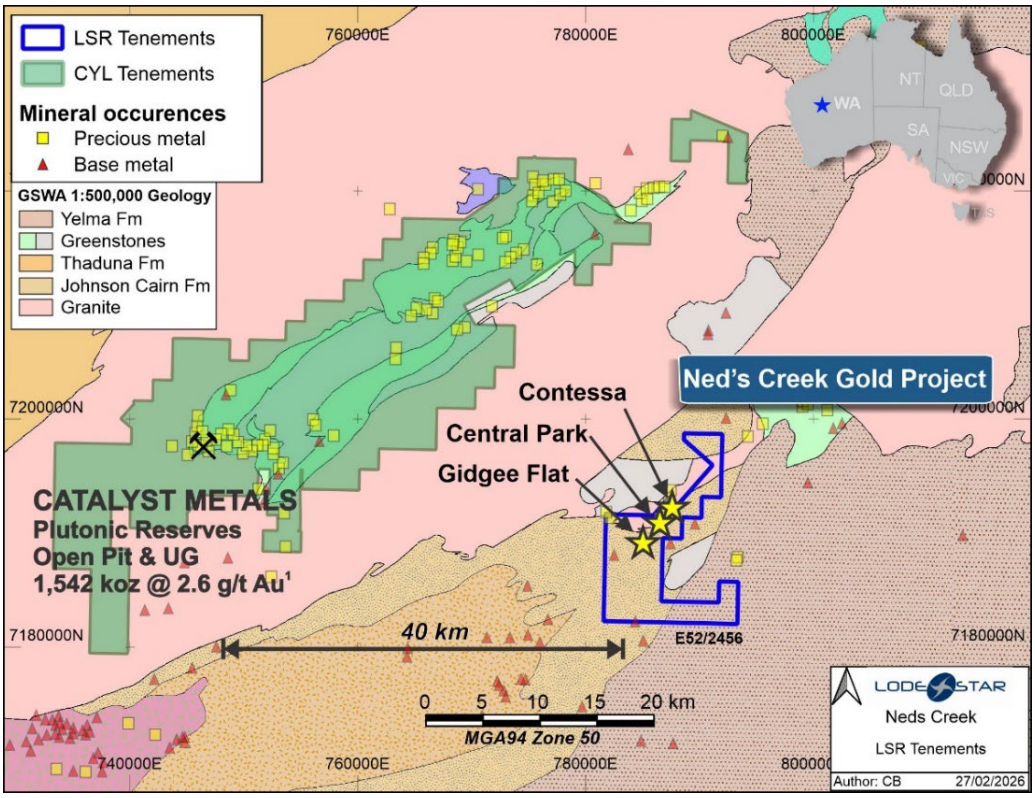

Figure 4: Ned's Creek Gold Project location map in relation to Catalyst Metals Plutonic Gold Mine and Plant.
[1]Catalyst Metals ASX Announcement 10 September 2025

About Lodestar

Lodestar Minerals is an active critical metals, gold and base metals explorer. Lodestar's projects include the Los Loros Porphyry Cu-Mo-Au and the Three Saints IOCG projects in Chile, the 100% owned Ned's Creek Gold and Earaheedy projects in Western Australia, and the Virgin Mountain HREE project in USA (Figure 8).

Lodestar also has exposure to lithium via its 27.5M performance rights in ORE Resources (**ASX:OR3**) (previously known as Future Battery Minerals, ASX: FBM) who own the Kangaroo Hills and Miriam Projects in Western Australia.

Figure 8: Global map of Lodestar Projects

Competent Person Statement

The Exploration Target and Exploration Results information in this report have been prepared, compiled and verified by Ms. Coraline Blaud (M.Sc. Geology), Director and Head of Exploration for Lodestar Minerals, 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.

Ms Blaud 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 www.lodestarminerals.com.au

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.

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

-ENDS-

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Appendix 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

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 samples 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 piles in sequence on the ground in rows of 20-40 samples. • Sample representivity is maintained by placing the samples in pre-numbered calico bags 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 1.5-2.5 kg split in calico bags attached to them composite 4 metre samples were collected using a scoop and combined to create a 1.5 to 3.0kg composite sample. Approximately 1.5 - 2.5 kg of material from RC chips was submitted to a SGS laboratory for drying, crushing and pulverizing to produce a 50g charge for fire assay of gold (FAP50-AES).
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" hammer. • RC holes were collar surveyed with a handheld GPS
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Sample recoveries and wet samples were monitored and recorded qualitatively in Lodestar's drill hole database. Recoveries were generally 80 – 90%. • High pressure air was used to maintain a dry sample and drill sampling equipment was cleaned regularly to minimize contamination. • 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*	• Logging is qualitative in nature. • All RC holes are geologically logged every meter supporting a level of mineral

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	exploration and potential future Mineral Resource estimation. • A small sample of every meter is stored in a chip tray and photographed. All the chip trays are stored in a secured storage at Lodestar sheds either on site or in Perth.
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. • Composite 4 metre samples were collected from the sample pile using an aluminum scoop and combined to create a 1.5 to 3.0kg composite sample. • Single split samples are collected into pre-numbered calico bags directly from a splitter on the cyclone. • All RC samples are stored in pre-numbered calico bags and submitted to SGS, Perth, 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 is split with a rotary sample divider to obtain a 50 gram charge. • Certified reference standards (1:30) and laboratory repeats are used to monitor satisfactory reproducibility and accuracy of sampling and assays
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.*	• Fire Assay method was used for gold analysis. • No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations. • Reference standards and blanks were inserted at 1:30 throughout the drill program for RC. 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.*	• N/A. • Twinned holes were not drilled in this program. • Field and laboratory data are collected electronically and entered into an excel spreadsheet which is then stored into a database. • 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*	• A hand-held GPS has been used to locate the drillhole collars with estimated 3-5m accuracy.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill hole coordinates were recorded in MGA94 Zone 50 grid for the Ned's Creek Project. • The topography within prospect areas has been derived from GPS RL (2-10 m accuracy).
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.*	• RC holes were completed at irregular distances. • The current density of drilling is not sufficient for resource estimation. Once the program is complete the aim is to have spacing and distribution suitable to establish an Inferred MRE. • 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 main geological stratigraphy is dipping to the NNE with some variation within the geological sequence. • There is no sampling bias in this drilling.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All samples were stored at Lodestar's exploration camp in sealed bags under supervision prior to being dispatched by Lodestar personnel to a freight company in Meekatharra for next day delivery to laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audit or reviews carried out.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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*	• The drilling at Ned's Creek was on E52/2456 which is 100% owned by Lodestar (through Audacious Resources Pty Ltd, Lodestar's wholly owned subsidiary company).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	operate in the area.	
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 before Lodestar minerals.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The geology of the project area comprises the northern margin of the Proterozoic Yerrida Basin. The geology forms two discrete units; Proterozoic sediments of the Yerrida Basin that are prospective for sediment-hosted copper and base metal mineralisation in black shale and carbonate sequences, with evidence of secondary and primary copper mineralisation in the Thaduna district, overlie Archaean basement rocks on the northern margin of the Yerrida Basin. The basement-sediment contact trends eastwest 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.
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:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level - elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*	• See table in the main text.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	
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.*	• There were no weighting or upper/lower cuts applied. All results above 0.1 g/t Au have been reported.
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 reported 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 northwest. 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 70-80% of true width.
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 to Figures for interpreted geological drillhole cross section.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be*	• All material drillhole assays are reported in the body of the announcement

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
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.*	• All information has been reported within the text of the announcement, 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.*	• Further work on the Ned's Creek Project includes incorporating drilling at Gidgee Flat, Contessa, Central Park towards an MRE. •