ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

22 December 2020

CAMEL HILLS AIRCORE DRILLING RESULTS

- Constellation gold anomaly drill tested over a distance of 800m. Maximum 4m at 0.15g/t Au reported within the area of extensive low level, near surface gold anomalism.
- Wide spaced reconnaissance drilling 2.2km north east of Big Sky reported a maximum 3m at 1.54g/t Au on the northern magnetic contact, confirming this 5km long zone as an important target for the next phase of exploration.
- Key structural targets for follow up exploration in 2021 include:
    - the untested northern magnetic contact, northeast of Big Sky; and
    - the similarly untested 10km long, sheared structural contact on the southern margin of the main magnetic anomaly.

Lodestar Minerals Limited ("**Lodestar**" or "**the Company**") (**ASX:LSR**) advises that the results of the recent aircore drilling program on the Camel Hills Project, located 200km north west of Meekatharra, Western Australia, have been received. The Camel Hills Project is subject to a farm out agreement with GoldFellas Limited[1] ("**GoldFellas"**) whereby GoldFellas are earning an initial 25% interest in the project by contributing $300,000 of exploration expenditure. The drilling program was fully-funded by GoldFellas.

Constellation Gold Anomaly

Aircore drilling tested the large Constellation gold in soil anomaly[2] (maximum 133ppb Au) over a strike distance of 800m (see Figures 1 and 2). Drilling was completed on traverses 50m to 100m apart with drill hole spacing varying from 20m to 40m on traverse. A total of 76 drill holes were completed for 1425m with an average hole depth of 19m due to a combination of shallow weathering and the capacity of the drill rig.

The Camel Hills area has a stripped weathering profile, abundant outcrop on the main ridges and generally a very shallow depth of weathering (to several metres below surface). Drilling was carried out using a hammer bit and close-spaced drilling was required to compensate for the shallow depth of individual drill holes.

The Constellation area consists of steeply north-dipping, strongly deformed quartz biotite feldspar schists containing minor, discontinuous bands of calc-silicate rocks and multiple conformable quartz veins ranging from millimetres to 30cm wide. The sequence is intruded by dolerite and pegmatite dykes.

Of the 76 holes completed at Constellation, 36 holes reported greater than 10ppb Au in the interval 0-4m (to a maximum 100ppb Au), supporting the extensive low-level gold values identified by the soil geochemistry. Two drill holes reported greater than the 0.1g/t Au value considered significant in this program (see Table 1).

[1] See Lodestar's ASX announcement dated 11th August 2020
[2] See Lodestar's ASX announcement dated 31st October 2019

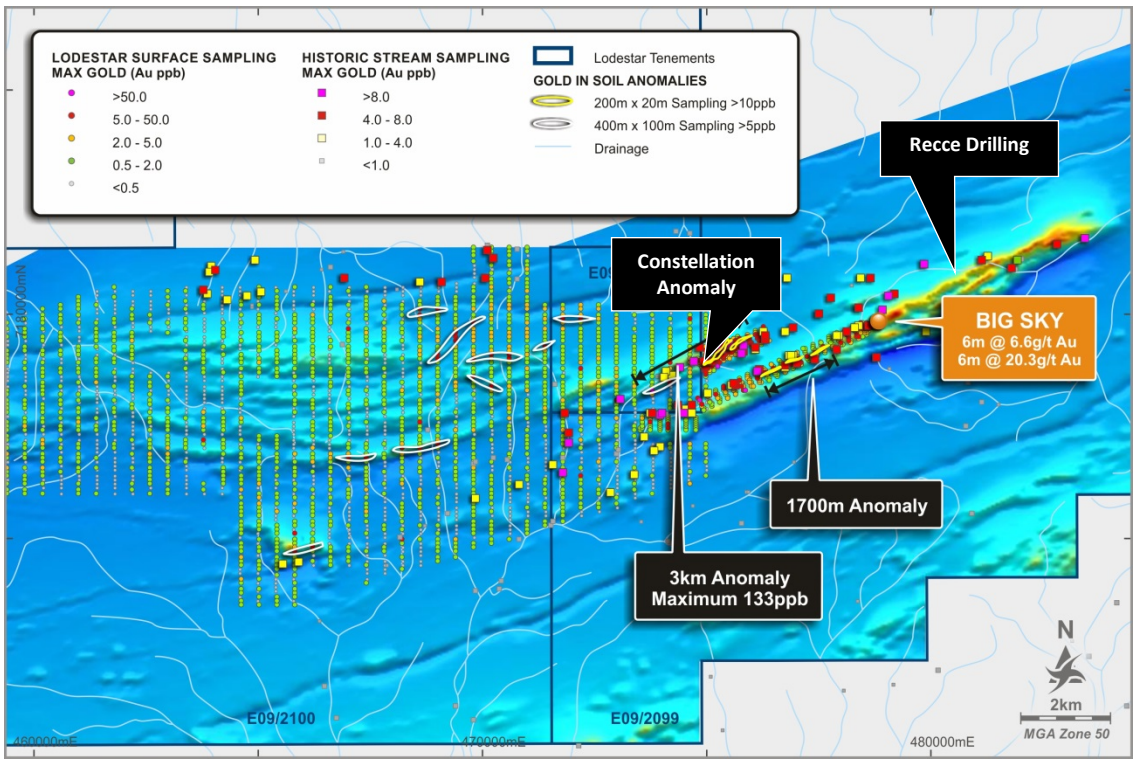

Figure 1 Gold anomalies and aircore drill targets, Camel Hills.

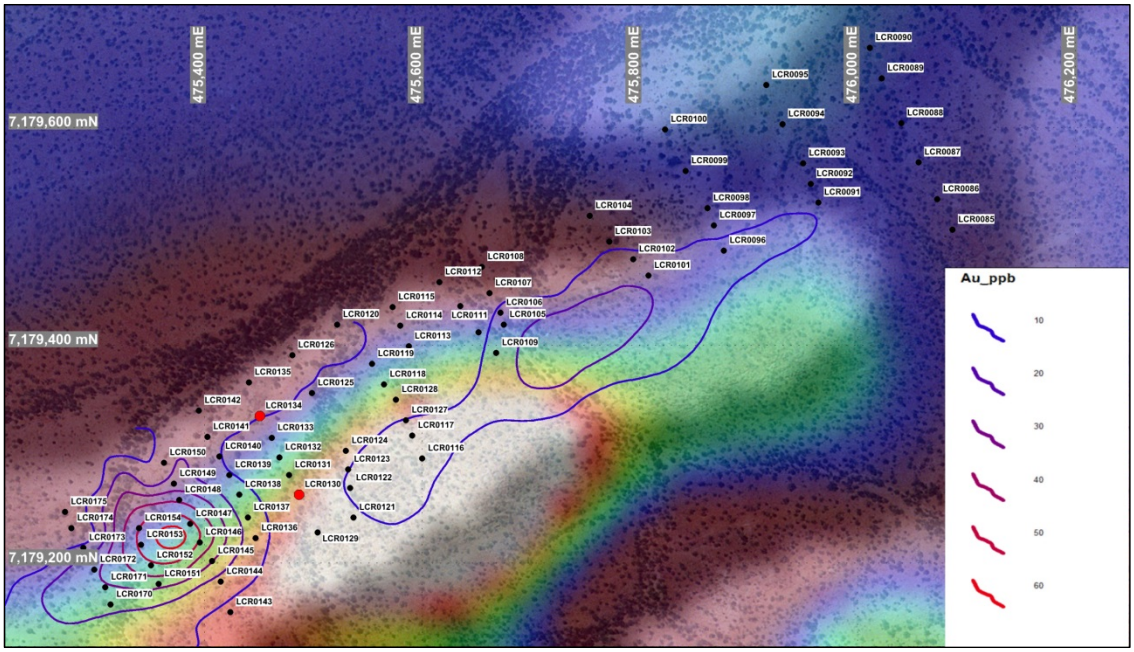

Figure 2 Drill hole location (anomalous drill holes highlighted in red), showing Constellation gold in soil contours on 1VDRTP magnetic image.

Reconnaissance Drilling

Additional drilling was carried out on three wide spaced traverses located 2.2km north east of the Big Sky prospect. This program represents the first drilling targeting the northeastern extension of the target magnetic contact.

15 holes were completed to an average depth of 14m for a total of 204m. Drilling was carried out on three traverses 700m to 1000m apart with holes spaced at 50m on each traverse. At this spacing it is expected that anomalous sequences will be poorly defined.

Hole LCR159, at the southern end of the middle traverse (see Figure 3), ended in mineralisation, reporting 3m at 1.54g/t Au from 16m (see Table 1). This result, from an arbitrarily placed drill hole, clearly demonstrates the potential of this key structural target in areas that have not been subjected to systematic exploration.

Other results from the reconnaissance drilling confirmed low level gold anomalism but all were less than 0.1g/t Au (see Annexure).

HoleID	Easting	Northing	RL	TotalDepth	DrillType	Dip	Azimuth	DepthFrom	DepthTo	g/t Au
LCR0130	475487	7179263	439.0	19	AC	-60	152	4	8	*0.15*
LCR0134	475451	7179335	435.9	19	AC	-60	162	0	4	*0.1*
LCR0159	481045	7180876	426.5	19	AC	-60	146	16	19	*1.54*

Table 1 Significant drill intersections

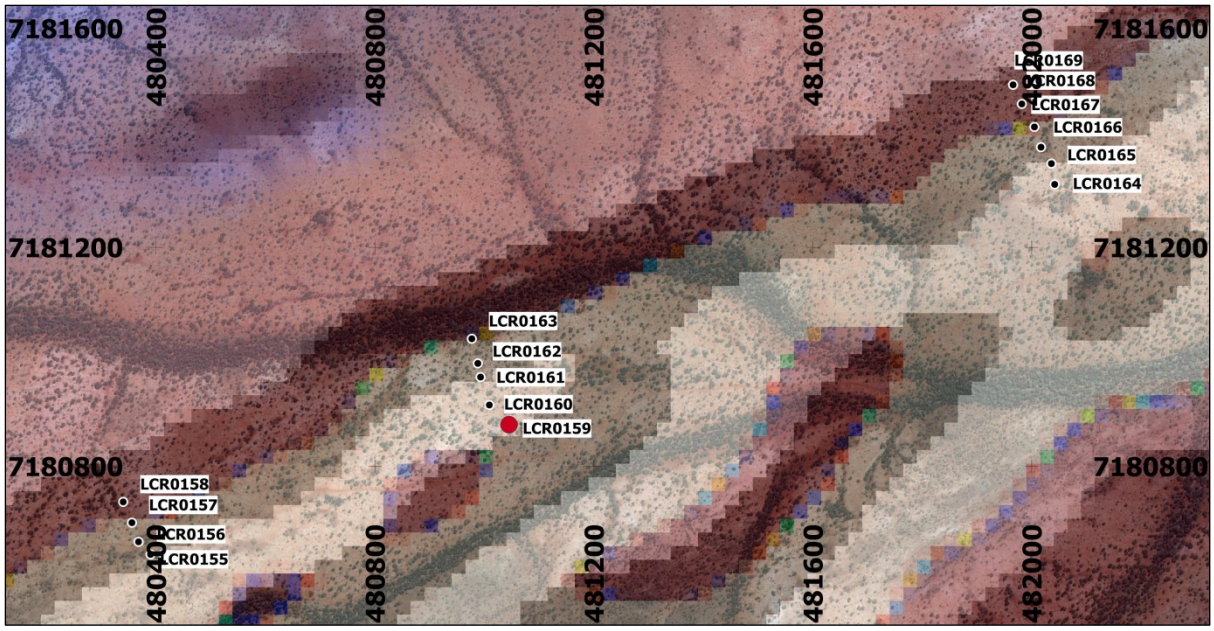

Figure 3 Reconnaissance drilling (anomaly highlighted in red) on 1VDRTP magnetic image.

Next Steps

Positive results from reconnaissance drilling provide impetus for systematic follow up exploration along the structural contacts of the main magnetic anomaly at Camel Hills. This comprises approximately 5km of the unexplored contact north east of Big Sky and 10km of the southern (footwall contact) where there has been an historic lack of focus.

Surface exploration (including soil geochemistry and BLEG drainage sampling) will be carried out as soon as practicable to confirm the regional potential and define targets for future drilling.

This ASX announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Lodestar Minerals.

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About Lodestar

Lodestar Minerals is an active Western Australian gold explorer with a prospective tenement package spanning 1,560km^2 at the edge of the Pilbara and Yilgarn Cratons. Lodestar has three main projects – Ned's Creek, Camel Hills and Imbin.

The Ned's Creek project is subject to a Farm-In and Joint Venture with Vango Mining Limited whereby Vango are earning a 51% interest by expending $5M over 3 years.

The Camel Hill project is subject to a farm in agreement with private company GoldFellas Limited. Under the terms of the agreement GoldFellas can earn up to a 49% interest in the project by contributing $800,000 of exploration expenditure.

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

- *31st October 2019 "September 2019 Quarterly Activities and Cash Flow Report".*
- *11th August 2020 "Camel Hills Farmout to Fund Major Drilling Program".*

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.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Aircore drill holes were sampled at 1m intervals from a cyclone on the rig and placed in sequence on the ground. From 0 metres to end of hole, 1m samples were composited to 4 metre samples and a 2.5kg sample is submitted for assay. A 1m end of hole sample was collected for multi-element analysis. Sample recoveries were monitored. Samples are logged and ground conditions that impact sample recoveries are recorded in the sample and geology ledger. • Sample representivity is maintained by monitoring sample recoveries, drilling conditions and hole depth/sample interval correlation. Certified reference materials, field duplicates and laboratory repeat samples are analysed routinely. • Sample results reported in Table 1 and the Annexure used the sampling protocol described below; Samples from 0 metres to end of hole were collected as 4 metre composites by spearing across the surface of 1 metre sample piles using a PVC spear. This method is applied as a first-pass screening for anomalous gold results. Approximately 2.5kg of material was dried, crushed pulverised and split to produce a 40g charge for aqua regia digest and ICPMS (DL 1ppb Au).
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).*	• Aircore method using a 95mm hammer bit with cross-over sub. Non-core method, no downhole surveys were recorded.
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 included in Lodestar's drill hole database. Samples recoveries were moderate to good with perceptible loss of sample via the outside return. As the drilling is a first-pass test of a geochemical anomaly the recoveries are considered satisfactory. • Implement measures to minimise loss of sample via the outside return (bit & sub tolerance) and monitor drill string depth and corresponding sample interval. Drill sampling equipment was cleaned regularly to minimise contamination. • Lodestar monitors the distribution of high grade gold and sample recoveries. No high grade results were reported, anomalous samples do not appear to be significantly affected by

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Chip samples were routinely geologically logged. The drilling and sampling methods used were first-pass exploration methods and not intended to support Mineral Resource estimation. • Logging is qualitative in nature. • All aircore samples were geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Aircore samples were recovered from the drill hole via a cyclone at 1 metre intervals. A hollow PVC spear is used to obtain a sub-sample through each 1 metre interval; these are combined for submission as a 2.5kg 4 metre composite sample. Wet samples are recorded if present. • 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 involved drying the whole sample, crushing to 3mm and pulverising to 90% passing -75 microns. The pulverised sample was split with a rotary sample divider to obtain a 40 gram charge. Duplicate field samples and laboratory repeats show satisfactory reproducibility. • Sample size is appropriate for early exploration drilling where mineral grainsize is unknown.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• A nominal 40 gram charge is digested with aqua regia and gold is determined by ICP-MS, the detection limit is 1ppb. This is a partial digest for base metal and refractory elements (when used), although it is extremely efficient for the extraction of gold. • No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations. • Laboratory QAQC includes the use of laboratory standards and replicates; Lodestar's certified reference standards and field duplicates were inserted at a ratio of 1:50 (2%) with each batch of samples. These quality control results are reported with the sample results in the final laboratory reports. Lodestar's certified reference standards ranging from blanks to ppm gold were inserted throughout the drilling program, accuracy is within acceptable limits.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections have not been independently validated at this time. • No twinned holes have been completed. • Field and laboratory data were collected electronically and entered into a relational database. Data collection protocols are recorded in Lodestar's operation manual. • There has been no adjustment to assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill hole locations are fixed by handheld GPS, accuracy is estimated to be +/-5 metres. • Drill hole coordinates were recorded in MGA94 Zone 50 grid. • The topography within prospect areas is undulating to hilly. Drill hole collar RL's have been adjusted to the DEM surface derived from a detailed aeromagnetic survey using Free Flight 3000 radar and barometric altimeter equipment with a resolution of 0.4m.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill holes have variable spacing, generally 40 metres on section and ranging from 40 to 160 metres between sections. • The data is insufficient to establish continuity for Mineral Resource estimation. • 1 metre aircore samples have been composited to 4 metre samples for assay.
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.*	• The aircore drilling method does not provide structural information and the orientation of the underlying geology has not been established. Drill traverses are oriented perpendicular to the interpreted strike of magnetic units and structures as determined from interpretation of aeromagnetic data and outcrops.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were stored at Lodestar's exploration camp in sealed bags under supervision prior to dispatch by registered courier from Meekatharra or Lodestar staff to Bureau Veritas Laboratories.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been carried out.

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• The Constellation and Big Sky prospects are located on E09/2099, within Lodestar's Camel Hills project in the Gascoyne Mineral Field. The tenement is subject to a farm in agreement with private company GoldFellas Limited, whereby GoldFellas are earning up to a 49% interest in the project by contributing up to $800,000 of exploration expenditure. E09/2099 is located within the native title claim WAD6030/98 of the Wajarri Yamatji people. • E52/2099 expires on 20/05/2025.
Exploration done by other parties	• Gold exploration commenced at Camel Hills in the early 1990's following the discovery of gold at the Glenburgh project by Helix Resources. Newmont and Duval completed regional sampling of drainages, reporting visible gold from several creeks. A number of explorers have since completed in-fill stream and soil geochemistry, ultimately defining a strong surface gold anomaly in the Camel Hills-Big Sky area. This anomaly was partly tested by widely spaced RC drilling completed by Desert Mines and Metals Limited in 2013. Regional drainage sampling and prospectivity analysis of the Glenburgh 1:250 000 sheet by the GSWA indicates a large, low-level gold anomaly related to a strongly magnetic unit, mapped as the Petter Calc-silicate, within highly metamorphosed terrane of the Errabiddy Shear Zone at the northern boundary of the Yilgarn Craton
Geology	• The project area lies within the Errabiddy Shear Zone, at the northern margin of the Yilgarn Craton. The Errabiddy Shear Zone separates the Archaean Narryer Terrane from the Palaeoproterozoic Gascoyne Province to the north. • The Errabiddy Shear Zone comprises the Warrigal Gneiss and the Camel Hill Metamorphics. The Camel Hills Metamorphics can be sub-divided into the Petter Calc-silicate and the Quartpot Pelite, the sequence is metamorphosed to upper amphibolite to granulite facies and the Quartpot Pelite displays evidence for widespread partial melting. Gold mineralisation appears to be related to a narrow lode system on the contact between strongly magnetic Petter Calc-silicate and the Quartpot Pelite.
Drill hole information	• Tabulated data is provided in Table 1 and the Annexure.
Data aggregation methods	• No data aggregation methods are applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Foliation measurements at surface and correlation of discrete and conformable geological units, such as pegmatite, support a steep northerly dip for the sequence.
Diagrams	• See Figures 1 & 2.
Balanced reporting	• All drill hole intercepts >0.1g/t Au are reported in Table 1 and all drill holes results are reported in the Annexure, attached.
Other substantive exploration data	• None to report.
Further Work	• The drill program tested a gold anomaly over a strike length of 800 metres and reported low grade intersections. Reconnaissance drilling northeast of the Big Sky prospect intersected significant gold (>1g/t Au) indicating that further exploration along the target magnetic contact should be carried out.

ANNEXURE - Camel Hills Aircore Drilling

HoleID	Easting	Northing	RL	TotalDepth	DrillType	Dip	Azimuth	DepthFrom	DepthTo	g/t Au
LCR0085	476087	7179506	436.1	19	AC	-60	154	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0086	476073	7179534	432.9	19	AC	-60	157	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0087	476056	7179568	432.9	19	AC	-60	151	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0088	476040	7179604	430.9	19	AC	-60	168	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0089	476022	7179645	430.4	19	AC	-60	150	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0090	476011	7179673	430.4	19	AC	-60	142	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0091	475964	7179531	435.2	19	AC	-60	155	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0092	475957	7179548	435.2	19	AC	-60	167	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0093	475950	7179567	435.2	19	AC	-60	160	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0094	475931	7179603	432.2	19	AC	-60	147	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0095	475916	7179639	430.7	19	AC	-60	150	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0096	475877	7179487	438.0	19	AC	-60	159	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0097	475868	7179510	438.0	19	AC	-60	164	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0098	475862	7179526	438.0	19	AC	-60	157	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0099	475842	7179560	434.0	19	AC	-60	141	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0100	475823	7179598	430.2	19	AC	-60	123	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0101	475808	7179464	439.5	19	AC	-60	143	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0102	475794	7179479	439.5	19	AC	-60	141	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0103	475772	7179495	433.4	19	AC	-60	130	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0104	475754	7179519	433.4	19	AC	-60	138	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0105	475675	7179419	435.6	19	AC	-60	159	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0106	475672	7179430	435.6	17	AC	-60	161	0	17	*nsi*
LCR0107	475662	7179448	433.1	19	AC	-60	156	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0108	475655	7179472	433.1	14	AC	-60	153	0	14	*nsi*
LCR0109	475668	7179393	435.6	19	AC	-60	135	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0110	475652	7179412	435.6	19	AC	-60	139	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0111	475635	7179436	432.3	17	AC	-60	137	0	17	*nsi*
LCR0112	475616	7179458	432.3	19	AC	-60	146	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0113	475588	7179399	433.9	19	AC	-60	157	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0114	475580	7179418	433.9	19	AC	-60	157	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0115	475573	7179435	432.4	19	AC	-60	162	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0116	475600	7179296	439.3	19	AC	-60	148	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0117	475591	7179317	439.3	19	AC	-60	152	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0118	475565	7179364	435.9	19	AC	-60	162	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0119	475554	7179383	433.9	19	AC	-60	160	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0120	475522	7179419	434.3	19	AC	-60	145	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0121	475537	7179242	439.8	19	AC	-60	151	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0122	475534	7179269	439.8	19	AC	-60	134	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0123	475532	7179286	437.6	19	AC	-60	161	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0124	475530	7179303	437.6	19	AC	-60	185	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0125	475499	7179356	435.7	19	AC	-60	184	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0126	475481	7179391	435.1	19	AC	-60	167	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0127	475585	7179331	435.9	19	AC	-60	144	0	19	*nsi*

HoleID	Easting	Northing	RL	TotalDepth	DrillType	Dip	Azimuth	DepthFrom	DepthTo	g/t Au
LCR0128	475576	7179350	435.9	19	AC	-60	152	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0129	475504	7179228	442.4	19	AC	-60	164	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0130	**475487**	**7179263**	**439.0**	**19**	**AC**	**-60**	**152**	**4**	**8**	***0.15***
LCR0131	475478	7179281	437.3	19	AC	-60	164	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0132	475469	7179297	437.3	19	AC	-60	155	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0133	475462	7179315	437.3	19	AC	-60	157	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0134	**475451**	**7179335**	**435.9**	**19**	**AC**	**-60**	**162**	**0**	**4**	***0.1***
LCR0135	475441	7179366	435.9	16	AC	-60	156	0	16	*nsi*
LCR0136	475447	7179223	441.4	12	AC	-60	154	0	12	*nsi*
LCR0137	475440	7179242	439.0	19	AC	-60	160	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0138	475432	7179263	438.2	19	AC	-60	159	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0139	475423	7179281	436.9	19	AC	-60	154	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0140	475414	7179298	436.9	19	AC	-60	150	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0141	475403	7179316	436.9	19	AC	-60	164	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0142	475395	7179340	436.2	19	AC	-60	161	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0143	475424	7179155	443.0	19	AC	-60	156	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0144	475415	7179183	440.2	19	AC	-60	166	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0145	475407	7179202	440.2	19	AC	-60	152	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0146	475396	7179219	440.2	19	AC	-60	155	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0147	475387	7179236	437.6	19	AC	-60	158	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0148	475377	7179258	437.6	19	AC	-60	157	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0149	475372	7179273	437.6	19	AC	-60	158	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0150	475363	7179292	436.6	19	AC	-60	150	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0151	475358	7179181	439.4	19	AC	-60	151	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0152	475351	7179198	439.4	19	AC	-60	161	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0153	475342	7179217	439.4	19	AC	-60	162	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0154	475340	7179232	437.6	19	AC	-60	164	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0155	480390	7180639	434.3	10	AC	-60	136	0	10	*nsi*
LCR0156	480368	7180662	434.3	19	AC	-60	144	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0157	480356	7180697	433.7	19	AC	-60	154	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0158	480340	7180735	433.3	19	AC	-60	148	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0159	**481045**	**7180876**	**426.5**	**19**	**AC**	**-60**	**146**	**16**	**19**	***1.54***
LCR0160	481009	7180912	426.6	19	AC	-60	141	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0161	480993	7180963	426.5	19	AC	-60	149	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0162	480988	7180988	426.0	18	AC	-60	148	0	18	*nsi*
LCR0163	480977	7181033	425.6	15	AC	-60	142	0	15	*nsi*
LCR0164	482042	7181315	424.9	12	AC	-60	161	0	12	*nsi*
LCR0165	482036	7181353	425.7	10	AC	-60	165	0	10	*nsi*
LCR0166	482017	7181383	426.1	10	AC	-60	151	0	10	*nsi*
LCR0167	482005	7181420	426.1	9	AC	-60	147	0	9	*nsi*
LCR0168	481982	7181462	426.4	3	AC	-60	148	0	3	*nsi*
LCR0169	481966	7181497	426.8	3	AC	-60	152	0	3	*nsi*
LCR0170	475314	7179162	441.5	19	AC	-60	155	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0171	475309	7179178	441.5	19	AC	-60	156	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0172	475299	7179194	439.2	19	AC	-60	152	0	19	*nsi*

HoleID	Easting	Northing	RL	TotalDepth	DrillType	Dip	Azimuth	DepthFrom	DepthTo	g/t Au
LCR0173	475289	7179214	439.9	19	AC	-60	153	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0174	475278	7179232	438.1	19	AC	-60	155	0	19	*nsi*
LCR0175	475272	7179247	438.1	19	AC	-60	157	0	19	*nsi*