International Star, Inc.

OTCMarkets Disclosure Statement

December 31, 2015 &

June 30, 2016

1) Name of the issuer and its predecessors (if any)

In answering this item, please also provide any names used by predecessor entities in the past five years and the dates of the name changes.

International Star, Inc.
Formerly=Mattress Showroom until 1997

2) Address of the issuer's principal executive offices

Company Headquarters
1790 E. River Road, Suite 213
Tucson, AZ 85718

Mailing:
1790 E. River Road, Suite 213
Tucson, AZ 85718
Phone: 203-317-1911
Email: Mshea@ilstholdings.com

IR Contact
Address 1: N/A

3) Security Information

Trading Symbol: ILST
Exact title and class of securities outstanding: Common Stock
CUSIP: 460371206
Par or Stated Value: $0.001
Total shares authorized: 3,000,000,000 as of: 06-30-16
Total shares outstanding: 1,672,613.725 as of: 06-30-16

Additional class of securities (if necessary):
Trading Symbol: N/A
Exact title and class of securities outstanding: Preferred Stock Series A
CUSIP: N/A
Par or Stated Value: $0.0001
Total shares authorized: 294,512,276 as of: 06-30-16
Total shares outstanding: 294,512,276 as of: 06-30-16

Additional class of securities (if necessary):
Trading Symbol: N/A
Exact title and class of securities outstanding: Preferred Stock Series E
CUSIP: N/A
Par or Stated Value: $0.01
Total shares authorized: 20,000,000 as of: 06-30-16
Total shares outstanding: 0 as of: 06-30-16

Transfer Agent
ClearTrust
16540 Pointe Village Dr, Suite 210
Lutz, Florida 33558
813.235.4490
http://www.cleartrustonline.com/

Is the Transfer Agent registered under the Exchange Act?* Yes: X No: ☐

*To be included in the OTC Pink Current Information tier, the transfer agent must be registered under the Exchange Act.

List any restrictions on the transfer of security:

N/A

Describe any trading suspension orders issued by the SEC in the past 12 months.

N/A

List any stock split, stock dividend, recapitalization, merger, acquisition, spin-off, or reorganization either currently anticipated or that occurred within the past 12 months:

N/A

4) Issuance History

List below any events, in chronological order, that resulted in changes in total shares outstanding by the issuer in the past two fiscal years and any interim period. The list shall include all offerings of equity securities, including debt convertible into equity securities, whether private or public, and all shares or any other securities or options to acquire such securities issued for services, describing (1) the securities, (2) the persons or entities to whom such securities were issued and (3) the services provided by such persons or entities. The list shall indicate:

The Company sold $100,000 of common stock to the Beaird Operating Companies during 2011.

The Company issued 29,000,000 shares in a Reg. 504 offering

The Company issued 29,000,000 shares in a Reg. 504 offering

The Company issued 32,000,000 shares in a Reg. 504 offering

The Company issued 35,000,000 shares in a Reg. 504 offering.

The Company issued 30,000,000 share in a Reg. 504 offering

The Company issued 22,405,000 shares to settle third party debt of $24,798

The Company issued 44,000,000 shares to settle third party debt of $16,133

The Company issued 51,540,136 shares to settle third party debt of $10,308

The Company issues 370,487,726 shares to settle several third party debts of approximately $50,000.

A. Whether the certificates or other documents that evidence the shares contain a legend (1) stating that the shares have not been registered under the Securities Act and (2) setting forth or referring to the restrictions on transferability and sale of the shares under the Securities Act.

The Company has 142,827,506 of common stock issued but restricted

5) Financial Statements

INTERNATIONAL STAR, INC. (Unaudited)

ASSETS	(Unaudited) **FYE December 31, 2015**	(Unaudited) **6 Mo. 30-Jun 2016**
Current Assets:		
Cash	$4,852	$782
Total Current Assets	$4,852	$782
Property and Equipment		
- net of accumulated depreciation		0
Total Assets	$4,852	$782
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable -		$ -
Account payable - AH	$2,400	
Accrued Interest	$547,060	$547,060
Notes Payable		$1,905
Notes Payable TPV	15000	$15,000
Note Payable	12,500	20,000
Note payable - related party	200,000	200,000
Notes payable - Beaird loans	441,000	462,500
Note Payable - Shareholder	20,000	
Note Payable Beaird	84,000	62,500
Advances from shareholder	240,000	240,000
Total Current Liabilities	$1,559,560	$1,548,965
Long Term Liabilities:		
Deferred Management Compensation	60,000	90,000
Long term note payable - related party	500,000	500,000
Total Long Term Liabilities	560,000	590,000
Total Liabilities	2,119,560	2,138,965
Stockholders' Deficiency:		
Preferred Stock,		

20,000,000 shares authorized, Undesignated par value - none issued		-
Common Stock		
Adjustment	-15000	-5,267
3,000,000,000 shares authorized, at $.001 par value; 1,226,908,392 outstanding at December 31, 2015 and 1,672,613,725 at June 30, 2016.	1,226,908	1,672,613
Capital in excess of par value	4,401,701	3,926,646
Deficit accumulated during the exploration stage	-7,728,317	-7,732,175
Total Stockholders' Deficiency	-2,114,708	-2,138,183
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficiency	$4,852	$782

IINTERNATIONAL STAR, INC. (Unaudited)

Statement of Operations

	FYE December-15 2015	6 Month June 30 2016
Revenue:		
Total Revenue		$ -
Expenses:		
Mine Development Costs	32,636	5,142
Management Comp. Deferred	60,000	90,000
G&A	40,000	21,000
Other Expense	0	0
Total Operating Expenses	132,636	116,142
Net (Loss) from Operations	$ (132,636)	$ (116,142)
Other Income and Expenses:		
Interest income		$ -
Other income		-
Interest expense		0
Other expense		
Loss on disposal of assets		-
Loss on divestiture of subsidiary		-
Total Other Income		
Note Discount	(27,500)	0
Net (Loss)	$ (160,136)	$ (116,142)
Weighted Average Shares Common Stock Outstanding (Basic and Diluted)	1,226,908,392	1,672,613,725

INTERNATIONAL STAR, INC.

Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited)

	FYE 12 Month Dec. 31 2015	Interim 6 Month June 30 2016
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net (loss)	$ (160,136)	(116,142)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation & amortization		
Amortization of debt discount	27,500	
Loss on disposal of assets	-	
Loss on divestiture of subsidiary	-	
Stock based compensation expense	0	
Common stock issued for services	-	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable and prepaid expenses	-	
Inventories	-	
Deferred Management Compensation	60,000	90,000
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		
Accrued interest on notes payable	0	0
Net cash used in operating activities	(72,636)	(26,142)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from disposal of assets	-	
Purchase of fixed assets	-	
Net cash provided by investing activities	-	
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Repayments of long term borrowings	-	
Proceeds from exercise of warrants	-	
Shareholder deposits		
Proceeds from advances from shareholder	20,000	0
Proceeds from notes payable - related party	0	0
Proceeds from notes payable	57,400	21,500
Proceeds from sale of common stock	0	0
Net cash provided by financing activities	77,400	21,500
Net increase (decrease) in cash	4,764	(4,642)
Cash, beginning of period	88	5,424
Cash, end of period	$ 4,852	$ 782
Supplemental non-cash financing activities:		
Common stock issued for deposits	-	

NOTE 1 - Organization and Basis of Presentation

Organization:

The main focus of the business of International Star, Inc. (the "Company"), commencing January 1, 2004 is the exploration of mining claims and mining properties. The Company has, in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), appropriately disclosed that the Company is considered an exploration stage company.

Since 2006 the Company had its principal office from Henderson, Nevada, Mount Pleasant, Texas and Shreveport, Louisiana. The Company's office is now located in Tucson, AZ.

Basis of Presentation:

The annual and interim consolidate financial statements of the Company and subsidiaries for the periods ended 2015 and 2016 are not audited. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the requirements for unaudited periods, and consequently do not include all disclosures required to be in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. .

NOTE 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation and Accounting Methods

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of International Star, Inc. and Qwik Track, Inc. (a wholly owned subsidiary) for the twelve months ended December 31, 2015 and three months ended June 30, 2016. Qwik Track, Inc. has no assets and has not had any operations during the previous five years. The Company uses the accrual method of accounting.

Uses of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with US GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Management routinely makes judgments and estimates about the effects of matters that are inherently uncertain. Estimates that are critical to the accompanying consolidated financial statements include the identification and valuation of proven and probable reserves, obligations for environmental, reclamation, and closure matters, estimates related to asset impairments of long lived assets and investments, classification of expenditures as either an asset or an expense, valuation of deferred tax assets, and the likelihood of loss contingencies. Management bases its estimates and judgements on historical experience and on various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Estimates and assumptions are revised periodically and the effects of revisions are reflected in the financial statements in the period it is determined to be necessary. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Dividend Policy.

The Company did not declare or pay any dividends during the periods ended December 2015 and June 30, 2016. There are no legal, contractual or other restrictions, which limit the Company's ability to pay dividends. Payment of future dividends, if any, on the Company's common stock, will be dependent upon the amounts of its future after-tax earnings, if any, and will be subject to the discretion of its Board of Directors. The Company's Board of Directors is not legally obligated to declare dividends, even if the Company is profitable. The Company has never paid any dividends on its common stock and has no plans to do so in the near future. Instead, the Company plans to retain any earnings to finance the development of its business and for general corporate purposes.

Proven and Probable Reserves.

The definition of proven and probable reserves is set forth in SEC Industry Guide 7. Proven reserves are reserves for which (a) quantity is computed from dimensions revealed in outcrops, trenches, workings or drill holes; grade and/or quality are computed from the results of detailed sampling and (b) the sites for inspection, sampling and measurement are spaced so closely and the geologic character is so well defined that size, shape, depth and mineral content of reserves are well-established. Probable reserves are reserves for which quantity and grade and/or quality are computed from information similar to that used for proven reserves, but the sites for inspection, sampling, and measurement are farther apart or are otherwise less adequately spaced. The degree of assurance, although lower than that for proven reserves, is high enough to assume continuity between points of observation. In addition, reserves cannot be considered proven and probable until they are supported by a feasibility study, indicating that the reserves have had the requisite geologic, technical and economic work performed and are economically and legally extractable at the time of the reserve determination.

As of June 30, 2016, none of the Company's mineralized material met the definition of proven or probable reserves.

Mineral Acquisition Costs.

The costs of acquiring land and mineral rights are considered tangible assets. Significant acquisition payments are capitalized. General, administrative and holding costs to maintain an exploration property are expensed as incurred. If a mineable ore body is discovered, such costs are amortized when production begins using the units-of-production method. If no mineable ore body is discovered or such rights are otherwise determined to have diminished value, such costs are expensed in the period in which the determination is made.

Exploration Costs.

Exploration costs are charged to expense as incurred. Costs to identify new mineral resources, to evaluate potential resources, and to convert mineral resources into proven and probable reserves are considered exploration costs.

Design, Construction, and Development Costs.

Certain costs to design and construct mine and processing facilities may be incurred prior to establishing proven and probable reserves. Under these circumstances, the Company classifies the project as an exploration stage project and expenses substantially all costs, including design, engineering, construction, and installation of equipment. Certain types of equipment, which have alternative uses or significant salvage value, may be capitalized. If a project is determined to contain proven and probable reserves, costs incurred in anticipation of production can be capitalized. Such costs include development drilling to further delineate the ore body, removing overburden during the pre-production phase, building access ways, constructing facilities, and installing equipment. Interest costs, if any, incurred during the development phase, would be capitalized until the assets are ready for their intended use. The cost of start-up activities and on-going costs to maintain production are expensed as incurred. Costs of abandoned projects are charged to operations upon abandonment.

If a project commences commercial production, amortization and depletion of capitalized costs is computed on a unit-of–production basis over the expected reserves of the project based on estimated recoverable gold equivalent ounces.

Property and Equipment.

All items of property and equipment are carried at cost not in excess of their estimated net realizable value. Normal maintenance and repairs are charged to operations while expenditures for major maintenance and betterments are capitalized. Gains or losses on disposition are recognized in operations.

Earnings (Loss) Per Share

Basic earnings (loss) per common share is computed by dividing net earnings (loss) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings (loss) per common share is computed by dividing net earnings by the weighted average number of common shares and potential common shares outstanding during the period, unless the calculation is anti-dilutive.

Stock Based Compensation

The Company accounts for its stock based compensation and stock options using the fair value method. Under this method, share-based awards are fair valued and the related stock compensation expense, when applicable, is reported in the current financial statements.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under an asset and liability approach that requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in the Company's financial statements or tax returns. In estimating future tax consequences, all expected future events, other than enactment of changes in the tax laws or rates, are considered.

Due to the uncertainty regarding the Company's future profitability, the future tax benefits of its net operating losses have been fully offset by a valuation allowance.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The respective carrying value of the Company's financial instruments approximated their fair values.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The Company does not expect that the adoption of other recent accounting pronouncements will have a material effect on its financial statements.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue will be recognized on the sale and delivery of a product or the completion of a service provided.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Company considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Financial and Concentration Risk

The Company does not have any concentration or related financial credit risk.

Environmental Remediation Costs

Environmental remediation costs are accrued based on estimates of known environmental remediation exposure. Such accruals are recorded even if significant uncertainties exist over the ultimate cost of the remediation. It is reasonably possible that the Company's estimates of reclamation liabilities, if any, could change as a result of changes in regulations, extent of environmental remediation required, means of reclamation or cost estimates. Ongoing environmental compliance costs, including maintenance and monitoring costs, are expensed as incurred. There were no environmental remediation costs accrued at December 31, 2015 and June 30, 2016.

Reclassifications

Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to current period presentation.

DIVESTITURE OF PITA KING BAKERIES INTERNATIONAL, INC.

Effective January 1, 2004, the original shareholders of Pita King Bakeries International, Inc. and the management of International Star, Inc. (the Company) mutually agreed to dissolve their business relationship. Under terms of this dissolution, the original shareholders of Pita King Bakeries International, Inc. returned 4,000,000 shares of common stock to the Company and the Company agreed to forgive a $35,000 loan made to Pita King Bakeries International, Inc. The original shareholders of Pita King Bakeries International, Inc. were allowed to retain 139,500 shares of the Company’s common stock which they had received as part of the original purchase of Pita King Bakeries

International, Inc. by the Company. The Company has recognized a loss of $99,472 on the divestiture of Pita King Bakeries International, Inc.

NOTES PAYABLE – RELATED PARTY

The Company entered into a loan agreement with Kilpatrick's Rose-Neath Funeral Homes, Crematorium and Cemeteries, Inc. on December 3, 2007. This company is controlled through ownership by a shareholder/director of International Star, Inc. Under terms of the agreement, the Company has an available credit line balance of $500,000 with interest accruing at 6% per annum. The interest is due and payable on a quarterly basis (every three months). The loan is collateralized by a security interest to the above mentioned lender in the amount of 51% interest in the mineral rights of all mining claims owned by the Company or in which the Company has an interest in its properties located in Mohave County, Arizona, along with any future claims acquired by the Company. At September 30, 2011, the Company had borrowed $500,000 under the terms of this loan agreement and had accrued interest of $97,500. This note has a maturity date of December 3, 2012 and has remained unpaid.

The Company entered into another loan agreement with Kilpatrick's Rose-Neath Funeral Homes, Crematorium and Cemeteries, Inc. on December 1, 2008. Under terms of the agreement, the Company has an available credit line of $200,000 with interest accruing at 10% per annum. The interest rate increased from 10% to 18% per annum as of March 31, 2009, which was the maturity date of the Note. At September 30, 2011, the Company had borrowed $200,000 under the terms of this loan agreement, and had accrued interest of $93,950. The credit line has remained unpaid.

ADVANCES FROM SHAREHOLDER

As of September 30, 2011, the Company owes a total of $200,000 for repayment of funds advanced in prior periods by the Chairman of the Board of Directors. These advances are non-interest bearing and payable on demand.

During the first quarter of 2016, a shareholder lent the Company $20,000 on a one year convertible note basis. The note is convertible into common shares at a 50% discount, or is required to be repaid, in an amount of $30,000, with the first $150,000 raised via the Company's Reg. D 506C offering.

NOTES PAYABLE – BEAIRD

The Company entered into a loan agreement with Beaird Operating Companies on October 13, 2010. Under the terms of the loan agreement the Company received $200,000 and in correlation with the note the Company issued 20,000,000 warrants. This note is due on December 13, 2011. All principal and interest at the rate of 12%, per annum, is due at that time. Accrued interest for this loan was $23,000 at September 30, 2011. The loan is collateralized by a security interest to the above mentioned lender in the amount of 49% interest in the mineral rights of all mining claims owned by the Company or in which the Company has an interest in its properties located in Mohave County, Arizona, along with any future claims acquired by the Company.

On April 25, 2011 the Company received an additional $150,000 under a note payable due December 13, 2011 with interest of 12% secured by a 49% interest in the Company's mineral rights in Mohave County, Arizona . Accrued interest as of September 30, 2011 for this note was $7,750. In connection with the debt, the Company issued 15,000,000 warrants to purchase the Company's common stock at an exercise price of $.01 per share, any time prior to the later of April 25, 2013 or the date that the principal is fully paid. These warrants may be cancelled by the Company after April 25, 2012. No value has been recognized for the warrants.

During the first Quarter of 2015, the Beaird Operating Companies sold a $20,000 note to a third party. Concurrently, the Company issued to Beaird Operating Companies an Original Issuance Discount note for $20,000 in return for $10,000.

During the second Quarter of 2015, the Beaird Operating Companies sold a $20,000 note to a third party. Concurrently, the Company issued to Beaird Operating Companies an Original Issuance Discount note for $20,000 in return for $10,000.

During the third Quarter of 2015, the Beaird Operating Companies sold a $22,500 note to a third party. Concurrently, the Company issued to Beaird Operating Companies an Original Issuance Discount note for $22,500 in return for $15,000.

As of June 30, 2016, 35,000,000 warrants were still outstanding.

NOTES PAYABLE –

The Company entered into a two loan notes with a third party each for $10,000. The terms are one year with 6% annual interests. The notes mature on August 21, 2015 and September 29, 2015, respectively.

The Company entered into a loan note with a third party for $15,000. The terms are one year with 6% annual interests. The notes mature on August 21, 2016.

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Under the terms of the Beaird loans explained in Footnote G above, any unpaid principal on the maturity date of December 13, 2011, will increase by 1.5 times and will continue to accrue interest at a rate of 12% per annum. No amounts have been recorded for this contingency in these consolidated financial statements.

STOCK OPTIONS

The Company entered into an employment agreement effective April 1, 2008 whereby the Company would issue two separate option agreements to the Company president. The first option agreement would have allowed the Company president to purchase up to 5,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock at $.01 per share and the second option agreement would have allowed the Company president to purchase up to 5,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock at $.03 per share. The vesting of the option agreements were to be based upon performance incentives to be determined by the Board of Directors. The employment agreement was amended on August 13, 2008, to allow the Company to issue stock options for an aggregate of 10,000,000 shares of common stock of the Company on such dates and according to such terms as designated by the Board of Directors of the Company.

On April 28, 2010, the Company issued 10,000,000 stock options to its President. These options are fully vested as of the grant date, have a contractual term of 5 years, and are exercisable at $0.01 per share. As no options were exercised subsequent to grant date, all 10,000,000 options are have expired.

SERIES A PREFERRED STOCK

Upon new management taking control of the company, the Board voted to issue each Director 73,628,069 shares of Series A Preferred Stock with no designated value. The shares can convert on a 1:1 basis into common stock, and provide the Board with voting control.

Going Concern

The Company will need additional working capital for its future planned activity and to service its debt, which raises substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Continuation of the Company as a going concern is dependent upon obtaining sufficient working capital to be successful in that effort. The management of the Company has developed a strategy, which it believes will accomplish this objective, through additional loans, and equity funding, which will enable the Company to operate for the coming year.

ITEM IV– MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Some information contained in or incorporated by reference into this report may contain "forward-looking statements." These statements include comments regarding exploration and mine development and construction plans, costs, grade, production and recovery rates, permitting, financing needs, the availability of financing on acceptable terms or other sources of funding, and the timing of additional tests, feasibility studies and environmental permitting. We believe the expectations reflected in those forward-looking statements are reasonable. However, we cannot assure that these expectations will prove to be correct. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated as a result of the risk factors, including but not limited to: worldwide economic and political events affecting the supply and demand for gold; volatility in market prices for gold and other metals; financial market conditions and the availability of debt or equity financing on terms acceptable to our properties; uncertainties as to whether additional drilling, testing and feasibility studies will establish reserves at any of our properties; uncertainties associated with developing a new mine, including potential cost overruns and the unreliability of estimates in the early stages of mine development; variations in ore grade and other characteristics affecting mining, crushing, milling and smelting operations and mineral recoveries; geological, metallurgical, technical, permitting, mining and processing problems; the availability and timing of acceptable arrangements for power, transportation, mine construction, contract mining, water and smelting; the availability, terms, conditions and timing of required government worldwide economic and political events affecting the supply of and demand for gold; volatility in market prices for gold and other metals; financial market conditions, and the availability of debt or equity financing on terms acceptable to our company; uncertainties as to whether additional drilling, testing and feasibility studies will establish reserves at any of our properties; uncertainties associated with developing a new mine, including potential cost overruns and the unreliability of estimates in the early stages of mine development; uncertainties as to title to our properties and the availability of sufficient properties to allow for planned activities; variations in ore grade and other characteristics affecting mining, crushing, milling and smelting operations and mineral recoveries; geological, metallurgical, technical, permitting approvals; uncertainties regarding future changes in tax and foreign-investment legislation or implementation of existing tax legislation and the availability of experienced employees.

Our Business

We were organized under the laws of the State of Nevada on October 28, 1993, as Mattress Showrooms, Inc. In 1997, we changed our corporate name to International Star, Inc. and became engaged in the business of construction, sale and operation of state of the art waste management systems, specializing in turnkey systems for management of hospital, industrial, petroleum, chemical and municipal solid waste collection systems. Despite our efforts, we were unable to develop this business beyond the start-up stage. Following our unsuccessful venture in waste management, we refocused our business efforts on mineral exploration in 1998. Currently, we are engaged in the acquisition and exploration of precious and base metals mineral properties that are expected to have low operating costs and high returns on capital.

Since 1998, we have examined various mineral properties prospective for precious and base metals and minerals and have acquired interests in those we believe may contain precious and base metals and minerals. Our properties are located in Arizona. Although we have confirmed the existence of mineralization in our properties, we have not established that any of our properties contain reserves. A reserve is that part of a mineral deposit which could be economically and legally extracted or produced at the time of the reserve determination. Further exploration will be needed before a final determination can be made whether any mineral extraction on our property is economically and legally feasible. Therefore, at present we have no reserves and no income from mineral production.

Our determination as to whether any of the mineral properties we now hold, or which we may acquire in the future, contain commercially mineable deposits, and whether such properties should be brought into production, will depend upon the availability of financing, the results of our exploration program and independent feasibility analysis and the recommendation of engineers and geologists. We cannot be certain that any of our properties contain commercially mineable mineral deposits, and no assurance can be given that we will ever generate a positive cash flow from production operations on such properties.

We are considered an exploration stage company under the SEC criteria since we have not demonstrated the existence of proven or probable reserves in accordance with certain regulatory requirements that would be costly for us to meet. At this time, we do not believe that meeting those requirements is the best use of our limited capital resources. In accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, all expenditures for exploration and evaluation of our properties have been expensed as incurred. Furthermore, unless mineralized material is classified as proven or probable reserves, substantially all expenditures for mine and mill construction have been or will be expensed as incurred. Our accounting treatment, regarding the classification of construction expenditures as an operating expense rather than as a capital asset has caused us to report large losses during the last two years. In comparison to other mining companies that capitalize development expenditures because they have exited the exploration stage, we will report larger losses or lesser profits during periods of construction. In our financial statements we provide additional information that presents operating expenses differentiated from construction expenses to provide for a better understanding of our operations.

Our Properties

We currently hold interests in properties that we believe show potential for mineral development. These properties consist of unpatented mining claims located on federal public land managed by the United States Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management (“BLM”). We are obligated to pay a maintenance fee to the BLM of $189 per claim plus a $14 local filing fee for each newly filed claim and $155 per claim per year for each existing claim.

Unpatented mining claims are “located” or “staked” by individuals or companies on particular parcels of federal public land upon which the individual or company asserts the right to extract and develop a mineral deposit. Mining claims may be one of two types: lode and placer. Lode claims are claims on land where mineral deposits have been discovered encased in or surrounded by hard rock, such as veins, fissures, lodes and disseminated ore bodies. Placer claims are claims upon land containing deposits of loose, unconsolidated material, such as gravel beds, or containing certain consolidated sedimentary deposits lying at the surface. Federal law limits each lode claim to no more than 1,500 feet along the length of the deposit and no more than 300 feet to either side of the center line of the deposit. A placer claim may be up to 20 acres for a single individual or corporation, and up to as many as 160 acres for an association of at least eight owners.

If the statutes and regulations for the location and maintenance of a mining claim are complied with, the locator obtains a valid possessory right to the contained minerals. Failure to pay maintenance fees may render the mining claim void or voidable. We believe we have valid claims, but, because mining claims are selfinitiated and self-maintained, it is impossible to ascertain their validity solely from public real estate records. If the government challenges the validity of an unpatented mining claim, we would have the burden of proving the present economic feasibility of mining minerals located on the claims.

Property and Location

Our current mineral properties consist of a total of approximately .74 square miles of land located in the northern Black Mountains in Mohave County, Arizona, approximately 56 miles from Las Vegas, Nevada, and 22 miles south of the Hoover Dam on U.S. Highway 93 (collectively, the "Van Deemen Property"). The properties are easily accessed by partially paved entry off Highway 93 and have availability to electricity and water.

In 2015, Our Black Mountains Property consists of approximately 10 lode claims which have been recorded with the BLM and Mohave County. Our claim holdings in this area began with placer claims in the adjacent Detrital Wash area acquired in 1998 through a mineral lease and in 2004 through an exploration rights agreement. In 2008, we released all of our placer claims in the Detrital Wash area due to economically insufficient placer mineralization. Our subsequent claims, except for five lode claims acquired by lease in April 2011, have been staked by the Company over or nearby the Company's previous claim holdings. The claims we have staked in our Black Mountains Property cover areas of bedrock mineralization indicated by historical data obtained by the Company and confirmed by geochemical assays of mineral samples performed for the Company by licensed independent labs and evaluated according to Canadian National Instrument (NI) 43-101 standards, as well as other areas where we have obtained evidence of mineralization occurring in the bedrock.

Effective April 1, 2011, we acquired five lode mining claims covering the former Van Deemen gold mine located within the area of our existing claims in the northern Black Mountains in Mohave County through a 10-year lease agreement with La Cuesta International, Inc. We are required to make rental payments every six months, beginning upon signing of the lease, in an amount of $5,000 for each of the first two six-month periods, $7,500 for each of the next two periods, and $10,000 per period thereafter. Upon commencement of any commercial mineral production on the leased property, we must pay the greater of 2% of the net smelter returns or $10,000 during each calendar quarter in which we produce and sell ores and minerals from the property in commercial quantities.

In addition to the five leased claims, we have located and recorded 18 lode claims covering areas surrounding the leased Van Deemen mine claims. Active load claims in Mohave county as of 2013 total 48; with 15 claims recorded in 2009, 24 recorded in 2010, and 9 recorded in 2011. In September 2015, the Company allowed 43 non-strategic claims to lapse, reducing the aggregate size of the particular claim area to five to decrease carrying costs. The Company's decision was based on the determination to focus our financial resources on permitting and production of the Van Deemen project. Management periodically reviews their investment and will add new claims, drop or reduce the size of others, and maintain the rest. All of the claims are under review, and may be decreased or further increased at any time, depending on the re-evaluation of our present holdings, and the availability of new opportunities in the future as other claims of merit become available for acquisition. This does not include the five lode mining claims leased form La Cuesta International, Inc.

Based on historical information we have obtained, the Van Deemen area was initially explored for gold in the 1930s and 1940s. In the 1970s, the area was actively explored for copper, with the greatest focus of copper exploration occurring east of the old Pope Mine about 2.5 miles north of the Van Deemen. Since the 1980s, the area has been explored primarily for gold. From 1983 to 1985, Amselco Exploration Inc. conducted the first serious exploratory drilling for gold on the Van Deemen prospect. Amselco completed 13 drill holes in 1983 and nine drill holes in 1985. Red Dog Mining also completed a brief phase of shallow air track drilling in 1985 in the zone of gold mineralization identified by Amselco. The area was then acquired by Fischer-Watt Gold Co. in late 1985. In 1986 and 1987, Fischer-Watt Gold Co. and Arizona Star Resources, through a joint venture, conducted a more complete evaluation of the property. Drilling results from the Fischer-Watt and Arizona Star work reported gold mineralization in three small open pits occurring in low angle faults with associated quartz-sericite-hematite-pyrite- clay alteration.

The Black Mountains Property is underlain by three basic rock units or “packages” of rocks. The oldest rock unit consists of Precambrian schist and gneissic rocks which are the reconstituted (metamorphic) equivalents of former shale, siltstone, and volcanic rocks. The next youngest rock unit, which is believed to be of Laramide (Upper Cretaceous/Lower Tertiary) age, comprises a suite of granitoid plutonic rocks that intrude the Precambrian strata and that, in large part, consist of alaskite and subordinate pegmatitic masses. The youngest rock unit is a succession of volcanic rocks of intermediate composition. This unit forms a partial cover over the older units and has been dated in age as Miocene (Middle Tertiary).

The property exhibits features of a metamorphic core complex. These features include the somewhat arch-like, cross-sectional (east-west) profile of this area of the Black Mountains, detached cover rocks, a preponderance of shallow-dipping penetrative structures (foliations) in the plutonic/metamorphic basement, and the composition of the plutonic rocks. Our 2010 mapping revealed that a portion of the section of metamorphic rocks (schist, etc.) that separates the plutonic rocks of the core from the cover rocks (known as the carapace) is also detached and, throughout the property, variously rests on plutonic rocks and other sections of the carapace. This is commonly referred to as a detachment (or decollement) zone. This detachment zone contains evidence of mineralization including gold, copper, molybdenum and other minerals.

In the area of the Van Deemen Project, a detachment fault is marked by a complex zone of intense low-angle shearing and brecciation that varies from 15' to 100' thick. This highly structurally prepared zone present along the detachment fault at the base of the Tertiary rocks is referred to as the "detachment breccia zone". The top and bottom of this zone is in many cases a sharp contact between broken, but not brecciated, volcanic and sedimentary rocks above, intensely chloritized and moderately to poorly broken Precambrian gneiss and schist below. The detachment breccia zone at the Van Deemen is exactly analogous to the breccia zone separating Tertiary volcanic rocks from Precambrian granite and gneiss at the Picacho Mine near Yuma, Arizona. Ore at the Picacho Mine is hosted exclusively in this detachment breccia zone of sheared and brecciated Precambrian granite and gneiss.

The rocks beneath the detachment breccia zone at the Van Deemen are poorly broken and are cut by widely-spaced, narrow low-angle shear zones. These footwall shear zones are weakly mineralized and not of sufficient thickness to be of economic interest. Also developed in these chloritized footwall rocks are high-angle normal faults and fractures generally oriented north-south. These faults ordinarily do not offset the overlying detachment and are perpendicular to the direction of extension as indicated by the east dips of upper-plate Tertiary rocks. For this reason, these high-angle footwall structures are interpreted as tensional fault and fracture features developed in response to movement along the detachment fault above. These faults may act as important feeders for mineralization into the detachment breccia zone.

Gold mineralization at the Van Deemen prospect occurs primarily in gently-dipping zones of quartz-sericite-hematite-pyrite clay alteration of brecciated Precambrian gneiss. Alunite is locally present in minor amounts. The alteration zones are spatially associated with rocks generally exhibiting an open style of brecciation.

Stacked sheets of quartz breccia are often present in the gold zones, sometimes forming at the fault contact with the upper plate, and other times forming irregular lenses in the faulted gneiss. These quartz breccias often contain mixed fragment types including brecciated chunks of vein quartz. The matrix supporting the breccia fragments appears to be made up of finely pulverized rock flour subsequently replaced by fine-grained quartz. In these quartz breccia zones, sulphides {pyrite and arsenopyrite) occur in and near late-stage fractures. Surrounding the quartz breccia bodies are locally brecciated gneisses often severely sheared prior to alteration. The shearing has drawn the feldspars into lenses and augen into bands that alternate with others composed of strained quartz grains, all greatly elongated in parallel. The feldspars are usually pulverized during this shearing process and subsequently replaced by dense sericite. ·The altered rock surrounding the tabular quartz-breccia bodies is often cut by comby quartz veins carrying considerable pyrite .and arsenopyrite (?) that is usually fully oxidized. In general, where there is an increase in the amount of open, brittle brecciation and hematite and limonite there is also an increase in the old content.

Based on the presence of gold producing mines in the Black Mountains area and the data we have collected, we believe deposits of precious and base metals may exist within the Black Mountains Property. Our current exploration efforts are primarily focused on the establishment of gold reserves with a secondary focus on copper and other minerals. We cannot assure that we will establish the existence of such reserves or that, if such reserves are established, we will be able to commercially exploit such ore deposits.

Historically, from time to time, various third parties have located or attempted to locate placer and lode claims over portions of our lode claim holdings in the Black Mountains area. As of this Report, we do not believe there are currently any valid claims conflicting with our existing claims in this area. We plan to continue to monitor for and investigate any claims that appear to conflict with our Black Mountains lode claims. We believe our claims are properly located and that we have valid and superior legal interest in these properties over any subsequent claim holders.

Operations

In 2008, through geology and mining engineer consultants, we developed a program of testing geological samples from our Detrital Wash property for mineralization and mapping the existing geology. Assay results from the initial phases of this program during 2008 and 2009 indicated significant copper and molybdenum mineralization in the areas of our Detrital Wash claims as well as the presence of gold and silver rich zones of mineralization along trends containing historically mined deposits. We converted our placer claims to lode claims in 2008 and since then have progressively modified our claim holdings in the northern Black Mountains based on the ongoing results of our exploration program, which has included drilling, sampling, assays and mapping along with the evaluation of historical exploration data. Our sampling, assays and mapping during 2010 showed gold mineralization to be the most prevalent of the tested minerals in our properties, with some evidence of copper, molybdenum and other minerals. As a result, during 2010 we shifted the primary focus of our exploration program to the establishment of gold reserves.

During the first nine months of 2011, we have recorded claims staked during the fourth quarter of 2010, located and recorded additional claims in areas nearby our existing claims, and acquired the Van Deemen claims by lease agreement as part of our continued effort to focus on the areas that our data indicates hold the most significant potential for mineral reserves. We have also obtained substantial information regarding historical exploration in the Van Deemen area. During the third quarter of 2011, we continued efforts to compile and evaluate this historical information under current industry standards and to compile and evaluate current data through ongoing sampling and assays.

During the remainder of 2011, we continued sampling and assay work on our properties as well as efforts to compile and evaluate the historical data regarding our Black Mountains Property, particularly in the Van Deemen area, along with results of our ongoing work. Based on the recommendations of our geologist, we may locate additional claims or release existing claims depending on our assessments of their mineral potential and available funds. We intend to evaluate the need for additional geochemical and geophysical testing to further assess the mineral reserve potential of the property, subject to available funds. We also plan to continue to consider potential joint venture or other opportunities to complete the exploration work and to bring the property to the production stage should sufficient reserves be established, as well as options to raise additional capital to fund our exploration program and our operating and compliance costs in 2015. We cannot guarantee that we will have, or be able to obtain, the necessary funds to complete our planned exploration activities.

In late October 2013, a new management team, and a reconstituted Board of Directors took over the operation of the Company. Since that time management has systematically moved the project forward to see if it would be a favorable asset to bring into production. A bulk sample of mineralized material was collected at the mine site in December 2013 and sent to McClelland Labs in Reno, Nevada for metallurgical testing to obtain the optimum rock crush-size to yield the most economic gold recovery. Pulp samples from the original 1986 drilling were sent to Skyline Labs in Tucson, Arizona for comparison analysis. Acid-Based-Accounting on material from the bulk sample were tested for potential for acid generation.

Based on the positive results of the testing, in January 2014, ILST management decided to move forward with permitting at the Van Deemen property in an effort to commence commercial production. The decision was made based upon drilling data that we believe provides evidence of mineralized material in amounts sufficient to proceed with permitting activities. However, we have not commenced a feasibility study that would allow us to classify any of our mineralized material as proven or probable reserves, as those terms are defined by the SEC in Industry Guide 7, "Description of Property by Issuers Engaged or to Be Engaged in Significant Mining Operations." The SEC definition of "reserve" is "that part of a mineral deposit which could be economically and legally extracted or produced at the time of the reserve determination."

Our ability to demonstrate the existence of proven or probable reserves would require us to continue exploration drilling that demonstrated the existence of sufficient mineralized material and to complete a positive feasibility study. A feasibility study must demonstrate with reasonable certainty that the deposit can be legally and economically extracted and produced. At this time, we have neither undertaken these additional activities nor implemented plans to undertake these activities in the future. Accordingly, the mineralized material identified by us should not be considered proven or probable mineral reserves. Additionally, the assumptions used by us in our decision to undertake construction of the mill and mine may prove to be inaccurate. Thus, we may never be able to recover sufficient mineralized material to become profitable. We cannot guarantee that we will have, or be able to obtain, the necessary funds to complete our planned exploration activities.

ITEM V – **LEGAL PROCEEDINGS**

From time to time we may be involved in legal proceedings relating to claims arising out of operations in the normal course of business, as well as, claims arising from our status as an issuer of securities and/or a publicly reporting company. At March 31, 2016, we know of no current or threatened legal proceedings involving us or our properties.

ITEM VI – **DEFAULTS OF SENIOR SECURITIES**

The Company is in default on various loans and is in negotiations to extend maturities.

ITEM VII – **Subsequent Events**

ITEM VIII – **OTHER INFORMATION**

Prior to year end, new management took over and the prior management and directors resigned.

ITEM IX – **EXHIBITS AND MATERIAL CONTRACTS**

None.

6) Describe the Issuer's Business, Products and Services

Describe the issuer's business so a potential investor can clearly understand the company. In answering this item, please include the following:

A. a description of the issuer's business operations;

See Item IV section – Our Business/Our Properties

B. Date and State (or Jurisdiction) of Incorporation:

Nevada: October 28, 1993

C. the issuer's primary and secondary SIC Codes;

1000 &1040

D. the issuer's fiscal year end date;

December 31

E. principal products or services, and their markets;

The principal products of the Company projects are gold, silver and other materials extracted from ore bodies. All these products are considered commodities and have ready, well established, worldwide markets for as much as the Company can produce.

7) Describe the Issuer's Facilities

See Item IV – Our Business/Our Properties

8) Officers, Directors, and Control Persons

The goal of this section is to provide an investor with a clear understanding of the identity of all the persons or entities that are involved in managing, controlling or advising the operations, business development and disclosure of the issuer, as well as the identity of any significant shareholders.

A. Names of Officers, Directors, and Control Persons. In responding to this item, please provide the names of each of the issuer's executive officers, directors, general partners and control persons (control persons are beneficial owners of more than five percent (5%) of any class of the issuer's equity securities), as of the date of this information statement.

Michael Shea, CEO & President

Donnell Vigil, Corporate Secretary

Barbara Carroll, VP Development

Howard Metzler, VP Operations

B. Legal/Disciplinary History. Please identify whether any of the foregoing persons have, in the last five years, been the subject of:

1. A conviction in a criminal proceeding or named as a defendant in a pending criminal proceeding (excluding traffic violations and other minor offenses);

    N/A

2. The entry of an order, judgment, or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, by a court of competent jurisdiction that permanently or temporarily enjoined, barred, suspended or otherwise limited such person's involvement in any type of business, securities, commodities, or banking activities;

    N/A

3. A finding or judgment by a court of competent jurisdiction (in a civil action), the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, or a state securities regulator of a violation of federal or state securities or commodities law, which finding or judgment has not been reversed, suspended, or vacated; or

    N/A

4. The entry of an order by a self-regulatory organization that permanently or temporarily barred suspended or otherwise limited such person's involvement in any type of business or securities activities.

    N/A

C. Beneficial Shareholders. Provide a list of the name, address and shareholdings or the percentage of shares owned by all persons beneficially owning more than ten percent (10%) of any class of the issuer's equity securities. If any of the beneficial shareholders are corporate shareholders, provide the name and address of the person(s) owning or controlling such corporate shareholders and the resident agents of the corporate shareholders.

N/A

9) Third Party Providers

Please provide the name, address, telephone number, and email address of each of the following outside providers that advise your company on matters relating to operations, business development and disclosure:

Legal Counsel

Adam Tracy
Securities Compliance Group
520 W. Roosevelt Rd, Suite 200
Wheaton, IL 60187

Accountant or Auditor
Name: N/A

Investor Relations Consultant
Name: N/A

Other Advisor: Any other advisor(s) that assisted, advised, prepared or provided information with respect to this disclosure statement.

N/A

10) Issuer Certification

The issuer shall include certifications by the chief executive officer and chief financial officer of the issuer (or any other persons with different titles, but having the same responsibilities).

The certifications shall follow the format below:

I, Michael Shea certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Report for International Star, Inc. for periods ending December 31, 2015 and June 30, 2016, respectively.

2. Based on my knowledge, this disclosure statement does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this disclosure statement; and

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included or incorporated by reference in this disclosure statement, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this disclosure statement.

September 22, 2016

/s/ Michael Shea