BRIGHTSTAR
RESOURCES LIMITED

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

18 March 2026

Excellent Drilling Results Continue at the Sandstone Gold Project

Highlighted by impressive result 411m @ 1.11g/t Au in Sandstone drilling to feed into upcoming MRE update and PFS

HIGHLIGHTS

- Brightstar has received results from diamond and reverse circulation drilling completed at the **2.4Moz @ 1.5g/t Au Sandstone Gold Project**
- Drilling was designed to infill key deposits the subject of ongoing Pre-Feasibility Study (**PFS**) work streams, as well as test for growth extensions along strike and down dip
- Significant assays include:

  Two Mile Hill-Shillington Deposit

  SND25-001

  Within a broad, unconstrained intercept of **411.2m @ 1.11g/t Au from 80m**, including:
  - **22.7m @ 3.02g/t Au** from 267.3m
  - **11m @ 3.10g/t Au** from 392m
  - **2.0m @ 41.3g/t Au** from 425m
  - **2.4m @ 12.8g/t Au** from 487m

  SNRD25-001

  Within a broad, unconstrained intercept of **162.3m @ 1.38g/t Au from 140m**, including:
  - **1m @ 70.5g/t Au** from 140m
  - **18m @ 3.07g/t Au** from 234m
  - **1m @ 10.4g/t Au** from 289m

  SND25-003

  Within a broad, unconstrained intercept of **147.7m @ 1.01g/t Au from 355m**, including
  - **1m @ 22.0g/t Au** from 434m
  - **12.3m @ 3.60g/t Au** from 459m
- Two Mile Hill mineralisation is predominately hosted within a large, felsic intrusive (Tonalite) with sheeted quartz veins, located approximately 2.5km from the Brightstar-owned processing plant site. It currently hosts a Mineral Resource of **664koz @ 1.6g/t Au and remains open at depth**
- Significant drilling and feasibility study work has been completed at Two Mile Hill historically, which previously reported drilling results including:
  - **508.3m @ 1.38g/t Au** (MSDD156)[1] and **372.7m @ 1.52g/t Au** (TDD034)[2]

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- Two Mile Hill presents as a potential **bulk-tonnage underground mining operation**, to provide a higher-grade ore contribution within the proposed multi-ore source processing hub at Sandstone
- Significant assays at the Whistler and Lord Nelson deposits include:

  Whistler Deposit

  - WHRC25004
    - **31m @ 5.17g/t Au from 126m, including 10m @ 10.6g/t Au from 127m**
  - WHRC25006
    - **13m @ 3.54g/t Au from 113m, including 4m @ 8.79g/t Au from 115m**
  - WHRC25008:
    - **13m @ 3.32g/t Au from 99m**
    - **11m @ 2.65g/t Au from 115m**

  Lord Nelson Deposit

  - LNRC26007
    - **16m @ 1.49g/t Au from 131m, including 2m @ 5.86g/t Au from 142m**
  - LNRC26013
    - **5m @ 2.15g/t Au from 167m**
- **Sandstone Mineral Resource upgrade due in JunQ'26 with the Pre-Feasibility Study targeted for delivery in 2H'CY26**
- Sandstone drilling is proceeding well with **four rigs active** (2x RC and 2x DD) completing the last of the infill drilling for PFS work streams and extensional growth-focused drilling

Brightstar Resources Limited (ASX: BTR) (**Brightstar**) is pleased to announce results from ongoing diamond (**DD**) and reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling programs at the Sandstone Gold Project, which hosts a current Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) of **2.4Moz @ 1.5g/t Au.**

The RC and DD drilling programs targeted infill and extensions to key deposits at the Sandstone Hub, including Two Mile Hill-Shillington, Whistler, and Lord Nelson.

Brightstar's Managing Director, Alex Rovira, commented:
"The latest drill results from the Sandstone project clearly highlight how the potential scale is developing. The Two Mile Hill-Shillington deposit is shaping up to be a significant contributor to a future Sandstone operating hub. With high grades zones within a lower grade halo up to 400m wide, the drilling illustrates the substantial extent of the mineralisation delineated to date.

Importantly, despite the drilling being orientated down the host Tonalite intrusion, the drilling was oriented roughly perpendicular to the mineralised lodes. This has allowed Brightstar geologists to assess the true thickness and orientation of the lodes, and improve geological understanding, which will help ongoing targeting and feasibility study work.

With the addition of further results from Whistler and Lord Nelson, work at the Sandstone Hub continues to progress. The latest results, including 31m @ 5.17g/t Au at the Whistler Deposit, will flow into the upcoming MRE updates, due later this year, and the ongoing pre-feasibility study workstreams."

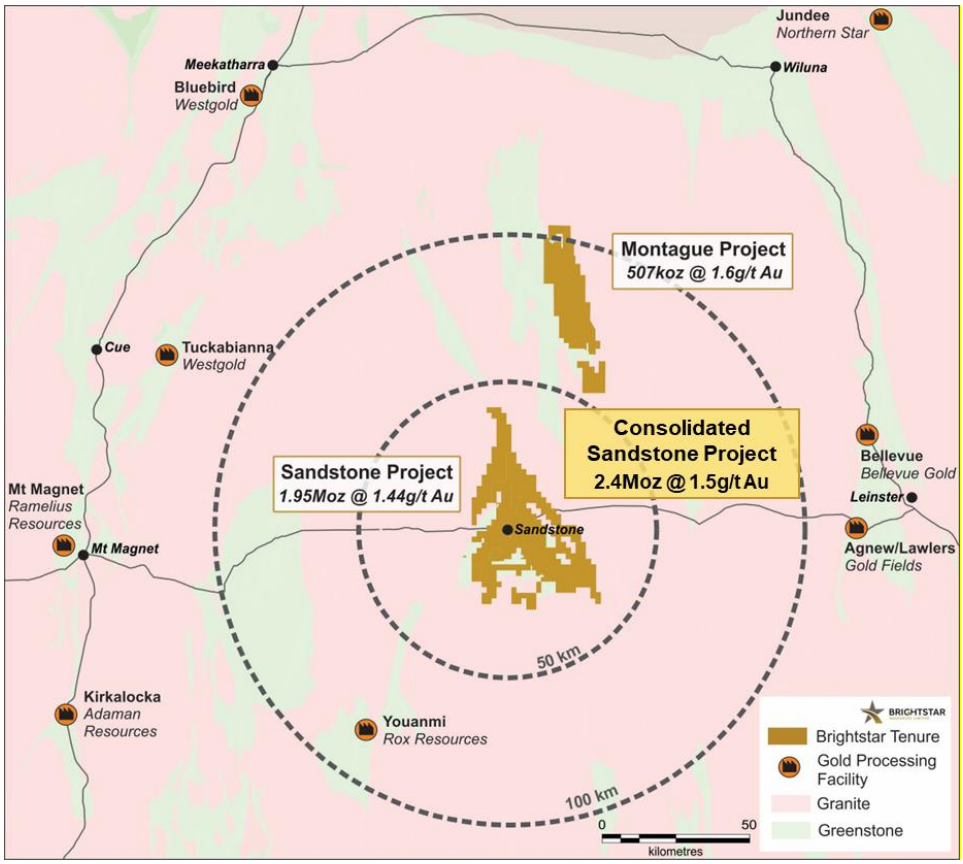

Figure 1: Brightstar's Consolidated Sandstone Project

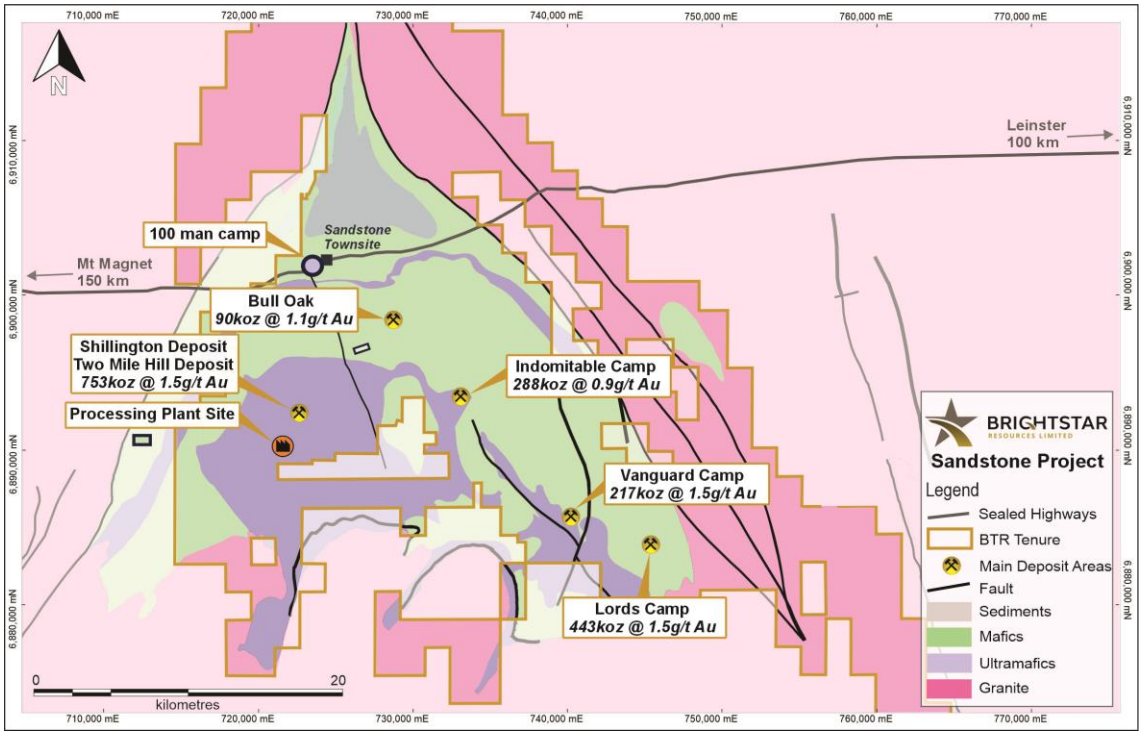

Figure 2: Location map of the Central Sandstone Project, part of the Consolidated Sandstone Hub

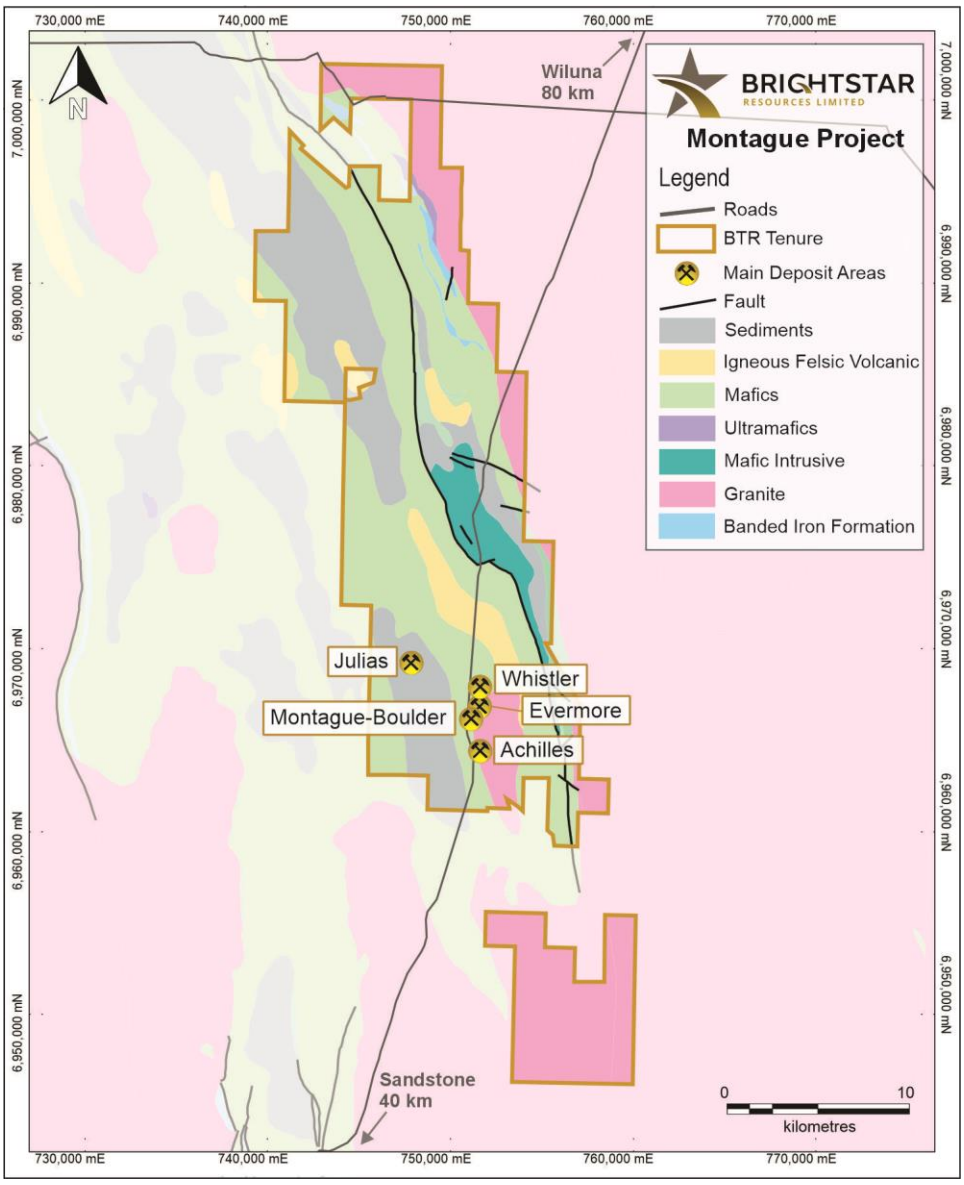

Figure 3: Location map of the Montague Project, part of the Consolidated Sandstone Hub

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

TWO MILE HILL-SHILLINGTON DEPOSIT

The combined Two Mile Hill-Shillington deposit hosts a current MRE of **755koz @ 1.6g/t Au**. In late 2025, Aurumin Ltd completed RC and diamond core drilling programs across the central Sandstone project, prior to the implementation of the Scheme of Arrangement with Brightstar.

The Two Mile Hill-Shillington complex includes a late-stage, near vertical, intrusive tonalite stock, which cuts the local stratigraphy of mafic volcanics and BIF. Gold mineralisation is developed in the tonalite, the enveloping basalts, the BIF and the overlying laterite.

At Shillington the mineralisation is predominantly BIF-hosted, while at Two Mile Hill, most of the mineralisation is hosted within the tonalite body, with sub-horizontal to shallow dipping sheeted quartz veins forming broad, gradational packages of mineralisation. Gold mineralisation within the basalts is accompanied by silica-sericite-carbonate-pyrite alteration. Significant BIF-hosted mineralisation occurs adjacent to the contact between the tonalite and the banded iron units, hosting localised high-grade mineralisation.

The Two Mile Hill intrusive Mineral Resource has a total strike length of approximately 400m and is approximately 100m wide, dipping steeply to the northwest. The body remains open at depth with current drilling defining mineralised tonalite beyond 725m below surface.

The orientation of the sheeted vein array is variable, but structural observations recorded for veins returning gold grades above 1g/t Au show a dominant shallow-to-moderate dip towards the northeast (30° towards 050°), approximately orthogonal to the axis of the intrusion.

The current diamond drilling program comprised 4 diamond holes from surface for ~1,200m and an additional 5 diamond tails drilled onto existing RC pre-collars, for ~1,250m. The program targeted infill and depth extension to the deposits, as well as providing geotechnical data to inform ongoing pre-feasibility study work. Brightstar's reported drilling (orientated towards ~220°) was targeted to be **perpendicular to the dominant gold mineralised quartz veins within the Tonalite intrusive.**

Significant assays from the Two Mile Hill DD program include:

- **1m @ 19.0g/t Au** from 119m in SND25-001
- **3m @ 8.50g/t Au** from 136m in SND25-001
- **22.7m @ 3.02g/t Au** from 267.3m in SND25-001
- **11m @ 3.10g/t Au** from 392m in SND25-001
- **2m @ 41.3g/t Au** from 425m in SND25-001
- **2.4m @ 12.8g/t Au** from 487m in SND25-001
- **1m @ 70.5g/t Au** from 140m in SNRD25-001
- **18m @ 3.07g/t Au** from 234m in SNRD25-001
- **1m @ 22.0g/t Au** from 434m in SNRD25-003
- **12.3m @ 3.60g/t Au** from 459m in SNRD25-003

The high-grade intervals were typically present within wide haloes of lower grade material.

Significant intercepts for these wide zones include:

- **411.2m @ 1.11g/t Au** from 80m in SND25-001
- **162.3m @ 1.38g/t Au** from 140m in SNRD25-001
- **147.7m @ 1.01g/t Au** from 355m in SNRD25-003

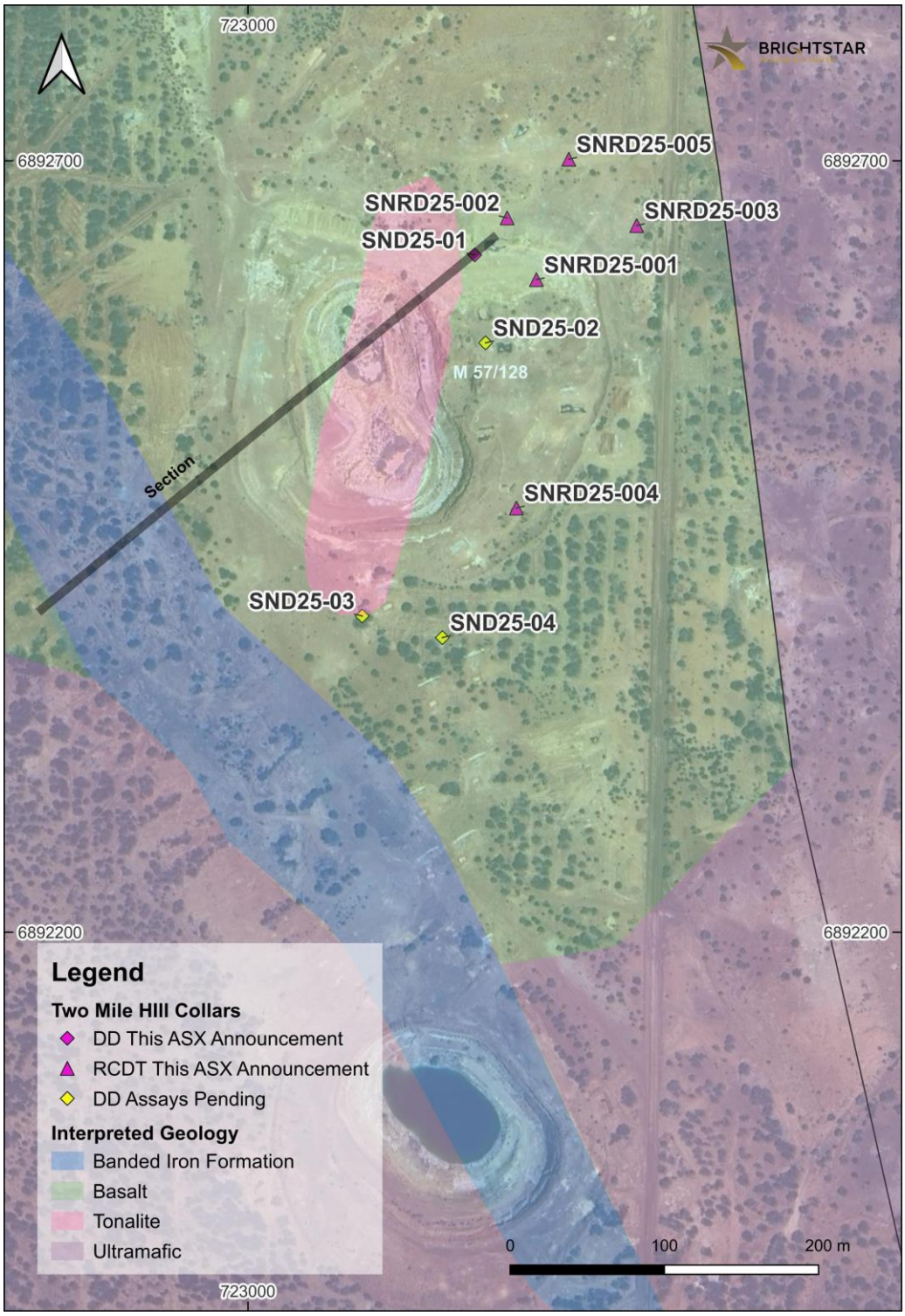

Figure 4: Plan view map of RC and Diamond drill collars for the Two Mile Hill-Shillington drilling

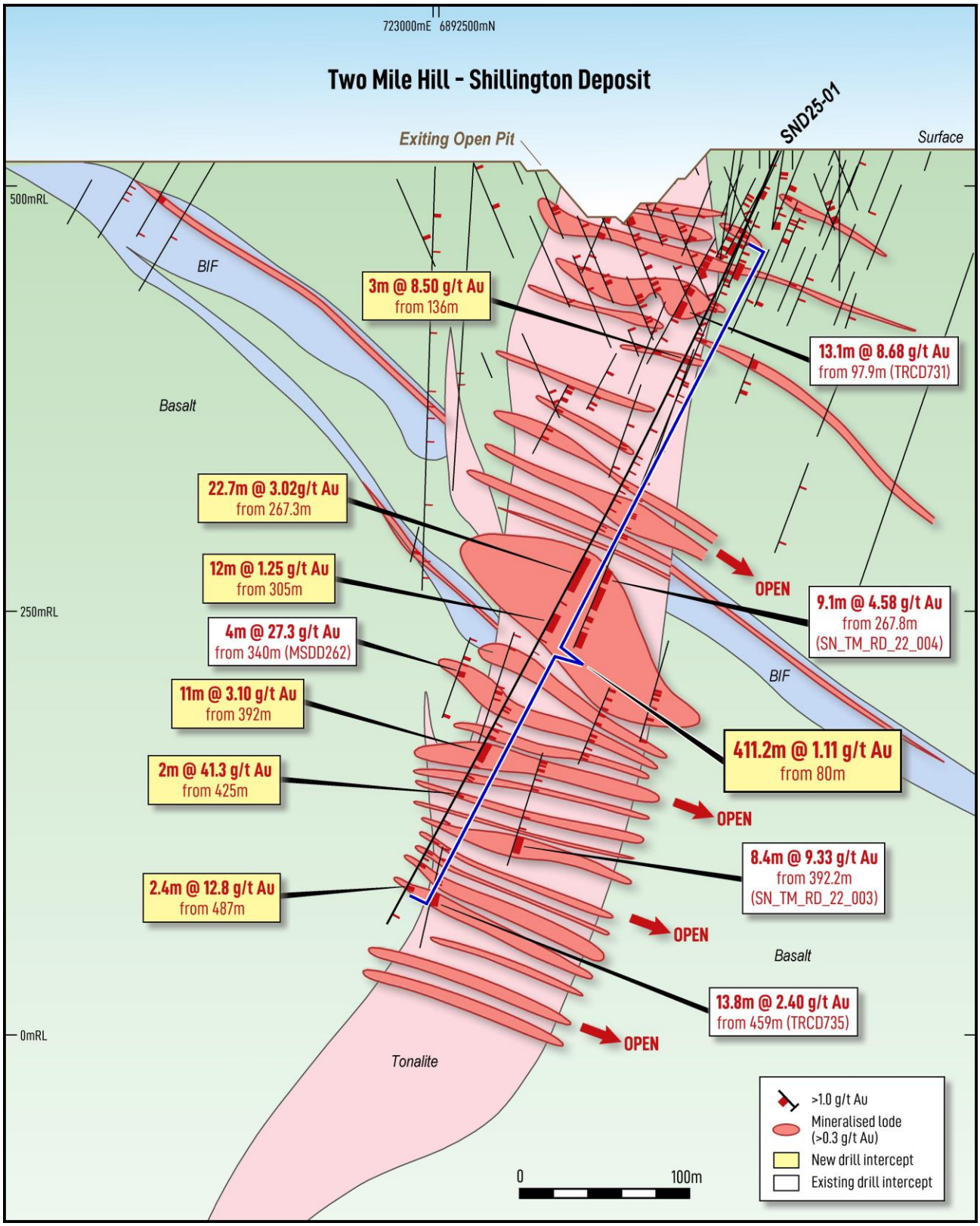

Figure 5: Cross section A-A' at the Two Mile Hill Deposit

Figure 6: Core photo from drillhole SND25-001, including an intercept of 2m @ 41.3g/t Au from 425m. Mineralisation is hosted by sheeted discrete quartz veins displaying weakly sericite-altered haloes, within a Tonalite intrusion.

WHISTLER DEPOSIT

The 120koz Au Whistler deposit and the 163koz Au Montague-Boulder deposit lie within the Montague zone of the Gum Creek Greenstone Belt. This belt consists of a northwest-trending sequence of metamorphosed basalts, banded iron formations, felsic volcanic rocks, and sedimentary units, intruded by concordant dolerite, gabbro, and granodiorite bodies.

The deposits are associated with the margins of a felsic intrusion, the Montague Granodiorite, with Whistler located at the northern tip, and Montague-Boulder on the western margin.

At Whistler, mineralisation is mostly within the granodiorite, close to the contact with a basalt unit. The site of the mineralisation appears to be related to an embayment in the granodiorite contact. Drilling encountered mineralisation hosted within strongly silica-pyrite-chlorite altered granodiorite, associated with quartz-carbonate veining.

The recent drilling program comprised **6 RC holes for ~1,100m** predominantly targeting further infill of the mineralised lodes prior to an updated MRE.

Significant intercepts from the RC drilling include:

- **31m @ 5.17g/t Au from 126m, including 10m @ 10.6g/t Au from 137m** in WHRC25004
- **8m @ 1.36g/t Au from 178m** in WHRC25004
- **8m @ 2.68g/t Au from 135m, including 1m @ 12.7g/t Au from 139m** in WHRC25003
- **9m @ 3.64g/t Au from 146m, including 2m @ 8.77g/t Au from 150m** in WHRC25003
- **13m @ 3.54g/t Au from 113m, including 4m @ 8.79g/t Au from 115m** in WHRC25006
- **13m @ 3.32g/t Au from 99m** in WHRC25008
- **11m @ 2.65g/t Au from 115m** in WHRC25008
- **9m @ 1.62g/t Au from 138m** in WHRC25008

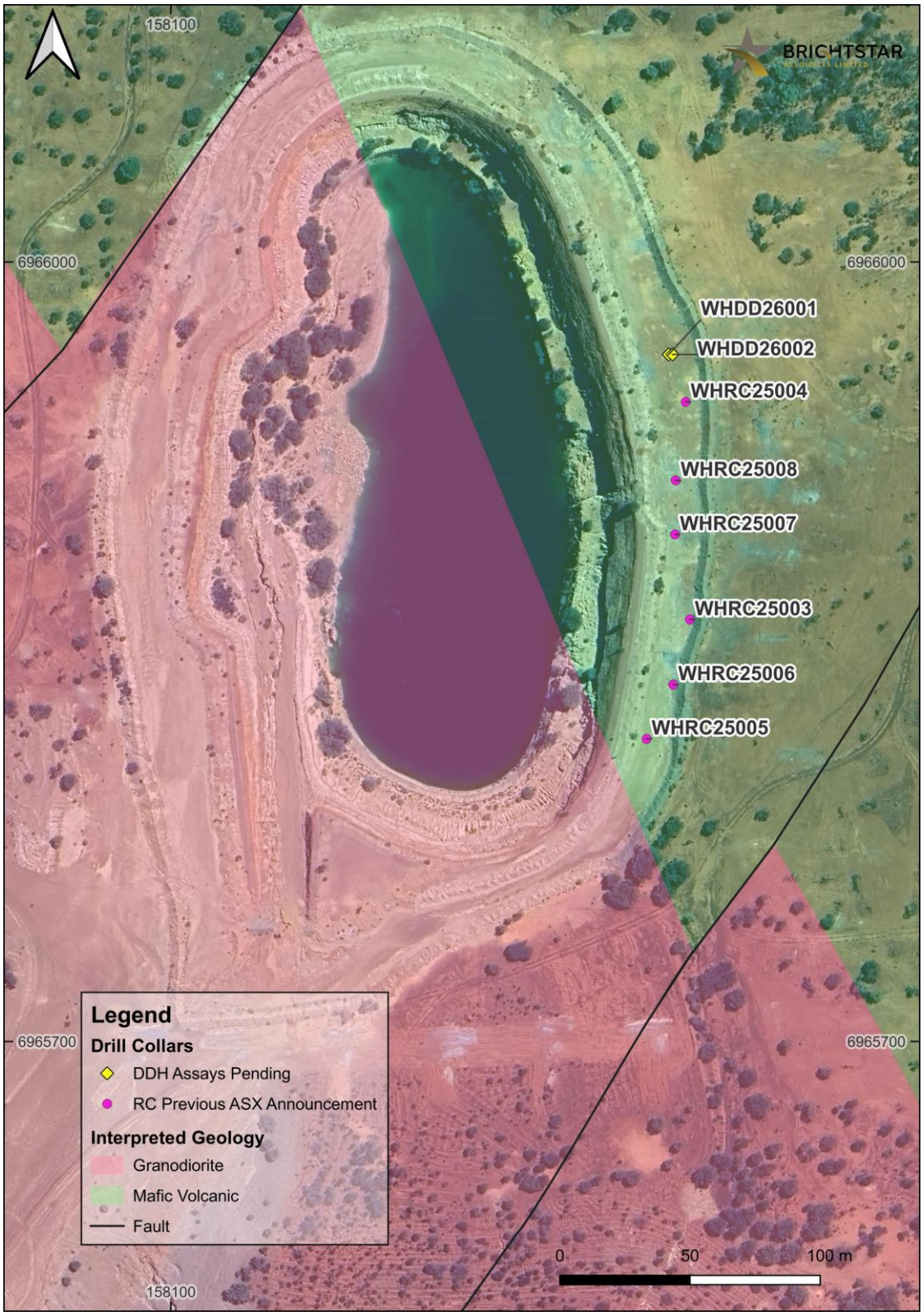

Figure 7: Plan view map of RC and DD drill collars for the Whistler drilling program

LORD NELSON DEPOSIT

The mineralisation at Lord Nelson is mostly within a granodiorite intrusion, the Lords Granodiorite, with a high-grade zone on the contact between the granodiorite and the ultramafic footwall. In general, the mineralisation trends north-northwest, dipping approximately 50^0 to the west increasing to 70^0 with depth and plunging to the south. The mineralisation is typically characterised by a visible zone of pyrite+silica+biotite+/-quartz veining that follows the ultramafic footwall contact.

The current program of **14 drill holes for ~2,500m** and was designed to infill mineralisation within a portion of the current mineral resource, ensuring sufficient drill spacing for future MRE updates to support Indicated resource classification.

Assays remain pending for 4 RC holes. Significant results from the current RC drilling program include;

- **16m @ 1.49g/t Au** from 131m, **including 2m @ 5.86g/t Au** from 142m in LNRC26007
- **12m @ 1.35g/t Au** from 162m in LNRC26010
- **5m @ 2.15g/t Au** from 167m in LNRC26013

Significant results are included in Table 1.

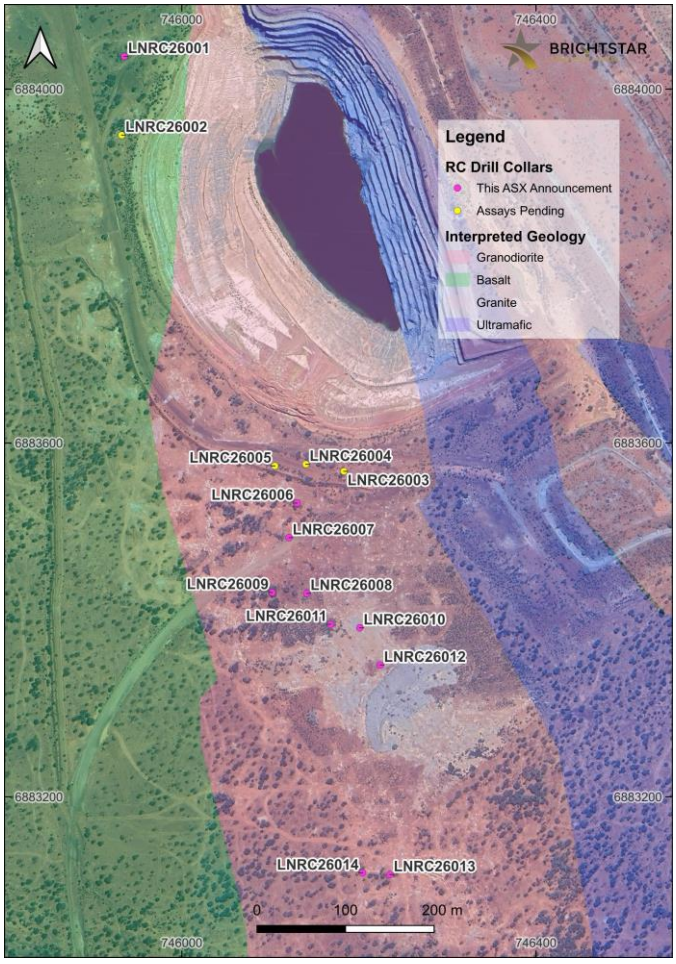

Figure 8: Plan view of RC and diamond drill collars completed at the Lord Nelson deposit

*Table 1: Significant Intercepts (>1.0g/t Au) for the **Two Mile Hill** DD drilling, **+10 gram-metre intercepts highlighted**.*

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval	Gram-metres	Prospect
SND25-001		78.2	84	5.8	1.47	5.8m @ 1.47g/t from 78.2m	8.53	Two Mile Hill
SND25-001		**119**	**120**	**1.00**	**19.0**	**1m @ 19.0g/t from 119m**	**19.0**	**Two Mile Hill**
SND25-001		**136**	**139**	**3.0**	**8.50**	**3.0m @ 8.50g/t from 136.0m**	**25.8**	**Two Mile Hill**
SND25-001		143	144	1.00	1.35	1m @ 1.35g/t from 143m	1.40	Two Mile Hill
SND25-001		148	149	1.00	1.30	1m @ 1.30g/t from 148m	1.30	Two Mile Hill
SND25-001		159	160	1.00	1.94	1m @ 1.94g/t from 159m	1.90	Two Mile Hill
SND25-001		**181.9**	**183.53**	**1.63**	**7.87**	**1.63m @ 7.87g/t from 181.9m**	**12.8**	**Two Mile Hill**
SND25-001		200	201	1.00	1.19	1m @ 1.19g/t from 200m	1.20	Two Mile Hill
SND25-001		204	205	1.00	2.07	1m @ 2.07g/t from 204m	2.10	Two Mile Hill
SND25-001		210	211	1.00	1.40	1m @ 1.40g/t from 210m	1.40	Two Mile Hill
SND25-001		219	220	1.00	1.56	1m @ 1.56g/t from 219m	1.60	Two Mile Hill
SND25-001		**223**	**224**	**1.00**	**18.41**	**1m @ 18.4g/t from 223m**	**18.4**	**Two Mile Hill**
SND25-001		229	230	1.00	1.43	1m @ 1.43g/t from 229m	1.40	Two Mile Hill
SND25-001		235	236	1.00	1.01	1m @ 1.01g/t from 235m	1.00	Two Mile Hill
SND25-001		246	249	3.00	2.99	3m @ 2.99g/t from 246m	9.00	Two Mile Hill
SND25-001		**267.3**	**290**	**22.7**	**3.02**	**22.7m @ 3.02g/t from 267.3m**	**68.6**	**Two Mile Hill**
SND25-001		294	299	5.00	1.57	5m @ 1.57g/t from 294m	7.90	Two Mile Hill
SND25-001		**305**	**317**	**12.00**	**1.25**	**12m @ 1.25g/t from 305m**	**15.0**	**Two Mile Hill**
SND25-001		322	323	1.00	1.29	1m @ 1.29g/t from 322m	1.3	Two Mile Hill
SND25-001		330.56	331	0.44	2.17	0.44m @ 2.17g/t from 330.56m	1.00	Two Mile Hill
SND25-001		367	370	3.00	1.77	3m @ 1.77g/t from 367m	5.30	Two Mile Hill
SND25-001		378	379	1.00	8.46	1.0m @ 8.46g/t from 378.0m	8.00	Two Mile Hill
SND25-001		382	383	1.00	4.65	1m @ 4.65g/t from 382m	4.70	Two Mile Hill
SND25-001		385	389	4.00	1.71	4m @ 1.71g/t from 385m	6.80	Two Mile Hill
SND25-001		**392**	**403**	**11.00**	**3.10**	**11m @ 3.10g/t from 392m**	**34.1**	**Two Mile Hill**
SND25-001		406	409	3.00	1.64	3m @ 1.64g/t from 406m	4.90	Two Mile Hill
SND25-001		413	414	1.00	1.20	1m @ 1.20g/t from 413m	1.20	Two Mile Hill
SND25-001		415	416	1.00	1.05	1m @ 1.05g/t from 415m	1.10	Two Mile Hill
SND25-001		**425**	**427**	**2.00**	**41.26**	**2m @ 41.3g/t from 425m**	**82.5**	**Two Mile Hill**
SND25-001		443	444	1.00	1.58	1m @ 1.58g/t from 443m	1.60	Two Mile Hill

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval	Gram-metres	Prospect
SND25-001		457	458	1.00	1.06	1m @ 1.06g/t from 457m	1.10	Two Mile Hill
SND25-001		464	465	1.00	1.15	1m @ 1.15g/t from 464m	1.20	Two Mile Hill
SND25-001		468	469	1.00	1.93	1m @ 1.93g/t from 468m	1.90	Two Mile Hill
SND25-001		472	475	3.00	1.64	3m @ 1.64g/t from 472m	4.90	Two Mile Hill
SND25-001		**487**	**489.40**	**2.40**	**12.83**	**2.4m @ 12.8g/t from 487m**	**30.8**	**Two Mile Hill**
SND25-001		506	507	1.00	1.01	1m @ 1.01g/t from 506m	1.00	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-001		**140**	**141**	**1.00**	**70.48**	**1m @ 70.5g/t from 140m**	**70.5**	**Two Mile Hill**
SNRD25-001		151.3	155.00	3.70	2.24	3.7m @ 2.24g/t from 151.3m	8.30	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-001		162.0	165.0	3.00	1.62	3m @ 1.62g/t from 162m	4.90	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-001		168	169	1.00	5.02	1m @ 5.02g/t from 168m	5.00	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-001		176.9	177.50	0.60	12.21	0.6m @ 12.2g/t from 176.9m	7.30	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-001		202.98	204	1.02	1.04	1.02m @ 1.04g/t from 202.98m	1.10	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-001		206	207	1.00	2.97	1m @ 2.97g/t from 206m	3.00	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-001		216.5	217	0.50	9.35	0.5m @ 9.35g/t from 216.5m	4.70	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-001		221	222	1.00	2.08	1m @ 2.08g/t from 221m	2.10	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-001		**234.0**	**252.0**	**18.0**	**3.07**	**18m @ 3.07g/t from 234m**	**55.3**	**Two Mile Hill**
SNRD25-001		261	262	1.00	4.78	1m @ 4.78g/t from 261m	4.80	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-001		263	264	1.00	1.19	1m @ 1.19g/t from 263m	1.20	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-001		266	267	1.00	2.53	1m @ 2.53g/t from 266m	2.50	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-001		277	278	1.00	2.83	1m @ 2.83g/t from 277m	2.80	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-001		**289**	**290**	**1.00**	**10.4**	**1m @ 10.4g/t from 289m**	**10.4**	**Two Mile Hill**
SNRD25-001		291	292	1.00	2.45	1m @ 2.45g/t from 291m	2.50	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-001		294	302.25	8.25	1.45	8.25m @ 1.45g/t from 294m	12.0	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-001		339.4	340.4	1.0	2.78	1m @ 2.78g/t from 339.36m	2.80	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-002		99.5	100.30	0.80	1.65	0.8m @ 1.65g/t from 99.5m	1.30	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-002		118.7	121.70	3.00	1.85	3m @ 1.85g/t from 118.7m	5.55	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-002		136.9	137.90	1.00	2.98	1m @ 2.98g/t from 136.9m	3.00	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-002		141.6	145.60	4.00	2.13	4m @ 2.13g/t from 141.6m	8.50	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-002		150.6	153.60	3.00	2.24	3m @ 2.24g/t from 150.6m	6.70	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-002		158.6	159.60	1.00	1.53	1m @ 1.53g/t from 158.6m	1.50	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-002		171.55	172.55	1.00	1.85	1m @ 1.85g/t from 171.55m	1.90	Two Mile Hill

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval	Gram-metres	Prospect
SNRD25-002		285.75	286.75	1.00	2.21	1m @ 2.21g/t from 285.75m	2.20	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-002		295	296	1.00	4.83	1m @ 4.83g/t from 295m	4.80	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-002		**336.9**	**337.90**	**1.00**	**15.4**	**1m @ 15.4g/t from 336.9m**	**15.4**	**Two Mile Hill**
SNRD25-002		342.9	343.90	1.00	2.91	1m @ 2.91g/t from 342.9m	2.90	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-003		284	284.80	0.80	1.92	0.8m @ 1.92g/t from 284m	1.50	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-003		318.1	318.70	0.60	1.67	0.6m @ 1.67g/t from 318.1m	1.00	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-003		321.1	322	0.90	6.57	0.9m @ 6.57g/t from 321.1m	5.90	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-003		362	363	1.00	2.30	1m @ 2.30g/t from 362m	2.30	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-003		373	374	1.00	2.64	1m @ 2.64g/t from 373m	2.60	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-003		376.47	378	1.53	1.96	1.53m @ 1.96g/t from 376.47m	3.00	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-003		380	381	1.00	2.98	1m @ 2.98g/t from 380m	3.00	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-003		397	398	1.00	1.08	1m @ 1.08g/t from 397m	1.10	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-003		400	401	1.00	1.10	1m @ 1.10g/t from 400m	1.10	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-003		410	412	2.00	3.27	2m @ 3.27g/t from 410m	6.50	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-003		421	427.71	6.71	1.40	6.71m @ 1.4g/t from 421m	9.40	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-003		429	431	2.00	3.54	2m @ 3.54g/t from 429m	7.10	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-003		**434**	**435**	**1.00**	**22.0**	**1m @ 22.0g/t from 434m**	**22.0**	**Two Mile Hill**
SNRD25-003		440	442	2.00	1.45	2m @ 1.45g/t from 440m	2.90	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-003		447	449.14	2.14	1.88	2.14m @ 1.88g/t from 447m	4.00	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-003		456.09	457.09	1.00	1.13	1m @ 1.13g/t from 456.09m	1.10	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-003		**459**	**471.3**	**12.3**	**3.60**	**12.3m @ 3.60g/t from 459m**	**44.2**	**Two Mile Hill**
SNRD25-003		478	482	4.00	2.49	4m @ 2.49g/t from 478m	10.0	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-003		495	496	1.00	1.10	1m @ 1.10g/t from 495m	1.10	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-003		500.65	502.65	2.00	0.99	2m @ 0.99g/t from 500.65m	2.00	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-004		141.35	143	1.65	1.27	1.65m @ 1.27g/t from 141.35m	2.10	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-004		194.7	195.70	1.00	4.86	1m @ 4.86g/t from 194.7m	4.90	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-004		208	209	1.00	2.23	1m @ 2.23g/t from 208m	2.20	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-004		213.5	214.35	0.85	1.09	0.85m @ 1.09g/t from 213.5m	0.90	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-004		234.75	235.14	0.39	1.33	0.39m @ 1.33g/t from 234.75m	0.50	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-004		239	240	1.00	1.31	1m @ 1.31g/t from 239m	1.30	Two Mile Hill

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval	Gram-metres	Prospect
SNRD25-004		266	267	1.00	1.96	1m @ 1.96g/t from 266m	2.00	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-004		280.8	281.35	0.55	2.19	0.55m @ 2.19g/t from 280.8m	1.20	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-004		288	289	1.00	1.25	1m @ 1.25g/t from 288m	1.30	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-004		292	293	1.00	3.67	1m @ 3.67g/t from 292m	3.70	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-004		327	328	1.00	1.51	1m @ 1.51g/t from 327m	1.50	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-004		364	365	1.00	3.83	1m @ 3.83g/t from 364m	3.80	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-005		311.4	313.40	2.00	1.11	2m @ 1.11g/t from 311.4m	2.20	Two Mile Hill
SNRD25-005		319	324	5.00	1.93	5m @ 1.93g/t from 319m	9.70	Two Mile Hill

*Table 1 - Significant Intercepts (>0.4g/t Au) for the **Two Mile Hill** DD drilling (unconstrained by maximum internal dilution)*

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval	Gram-metres
SND25-001		80	491.20	411.20	1.11	411.2m @ 1.11g/t from 80m	456
SNRD25-001		140	302.25	162.25	1.38	162.25m @ 1.38g/t from 140m	224
SNRD25-003		355	502.65	147.65	1.01	147.65m @ 1.01g/t from 355m	149

*Table 2: Significant Intercepts (>1.0g/t Au) for the **Lord Nelson** RC drilling, **+10 gram-metre intercepts highlighted**.*

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval	Gram-metres	Prospect
LNRC26001						NSI		Lord Nelson
LNRC26006		100	105	5	1.00	5m @ 1.00g/t from 100m	5.00	Lord Nelson
LNRC26006		136	137	1	1.01	1m @ 1.01g/t from 136m	1.00	Lord Nelson
LNRC26007		**131**	**147**	**16**	**1.49**	**16m @ 1.49g/t from 131m**	**23.8**	**Lord Nelson**
LNRC26007	***Including***	**142**	**144**	**2**	**5.86**	**2m @ 5.86g/t from 142m**	**11.7**	**Lord Nelson**
LNRC26008		119	120	1	1.33	1m @ 1.33g/t from 119m	1.33	Lord Nelson
LNRC26008		130	132	2	1.07	2m @ 1.07g/t from 130m	2.14	Lord Nelson
LNRC26008		157	158	1	1.22	1m @ 1.22g/t from 157m	1.22	Lord Nelson
LNRC26008		169	173	4	2.46	4m @ 2.46g/t from 169m	9.84	Lord Nelson
LNRC26008		183	186	3	1.49	3m @ 1.49g/t from 183m	4.47	Lord Nelson
LNRC26009		159	161	2	1.06	2m @ 1.06g/t from 159m	2.12	Lord Nelson
LNRC26010		**162**	**174**	**12**	**1.35**	**12m @ 1.35g/t from 162m**	**16.2**	**Lord Nelson**

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval	Gram-metres	Prospect
LNRC26011		168	170	2	1.02	2m @ 1.02g/t from 168m	2.04	Lord Nelson
LNRC26011		175	176	1	1.90	1m @ 1.90g/t from 175m	1.90	Lord Nelson
LNRC26012		118	119	1	2.19	1m @ 2.19g/t from 118m	2.19	Lord Nelson
LNRC26012		147	148	1	1.35	1m @ 1.35g/t from 147m	1.35	Lord Nelson
LNRC26013		**167**	**172**	**5**	**2.15**	**5m @ 2.15g/t from 167m**	**10.8**	**Lord Nelson**
LNRC26014		177	178	1	1.85	1m @ 1.85g/t from 177m	1.85	Lord Nelson

*Table 3: Significant Intercepts (>1.0g/t Au) for the **Whistler** RC drilling, **+10 gram-metre intercepts highlighted**.*

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval	Gram-metres	Prospect
WHRC25003		**135**	**143**	**8**	**2.68**	**8m @ 2.68g/t from 135m**	**21.4**	**Whistler**
WHRC25003	***Including***	**139**	**140**	**1**	**12.7**	**1m @ 12.7g/t from 139m**	**12.7**	**Whistler**
WHRC25003		**146**	**155**	**9**	**3.64**	**9m @ 3.64g/t from 146m**	**32.8**	**Whistler**
WHRC25003	***Including***	**150**	**152**	**2**	**8.77**	**2m @ 8.77g/t from 150m**	**17.5**	**Whistler**
WHRC25003		158	160	2	4.50	2m @ 4.495g/t from 158m	8.99	Whistler
WHRC25003		166	169	3	1.13	3m @ 1.13g/t from 166m	3.39	Whistler
WHRC25004		**126**	**157**	**31**	**5.17**	**31m @ 5.17g/t from 126m**	**160**	**Whistler**
WHRC25004	***Including***	**137**	**147**	**10**	**10.6**	**10m @ 10.6g/t from 137m**	**106**	**Whistler**
WHRC25004		167	168	1	1.05	1m @ 1.05g/t from 167m	1.05	Whistler
WHRC25004		**178**	**186**	**8**	**1.36**	**8m @ 1.36g/t from 178m**	**10.9**	**Whistler**
WHRC25005						NSI		Whistler
WHRC25006		102	103	1	1.26	1m @ 1.26g/t from 102m	1.26	Whistler
WHRC25006		**113**	**126**	**13**	**3.54**	**13m @ 3.54g/t from 113m**	**46.0**	**Whistler**
WHRC25006	***Including***	**115**	**119**	**4**	**8.79**	**4m @ 8.79g/t from 115m**	**35.2**	**Whistler**
WHRC25006		159	161	2	1.11	2m @ 1.11g/t from 159m	2.22	Whistler
WHRC25006		173	175	2	1.16	2m @ 1.16g/t from 173m	2.32	Whistler
WHRC25007		88	92	4	1.88	4m @ 1.88g/t from 88m	7.52	Whistler
WHRC25007		96	98	2	2.53	2m @ 2.53g/t from 96m	5.06	Whistler
WHRC25007		101	107	6	1.35	6m @ 1.35g/t from 101m	8.10	Whistler
WHRC25007		117	119	2	1.22	2m @ 1.22g/t from 117m	2.44	Whistler
WHRC25007		122	123	1	1.89	1m @ 1.89g/t from 122m	1.89	Whistler
WHRC25007		129	131	2	3.66	2m @ 3.66g/t from 129m	7.32	Whistler
WHRC25007		137	138	1	1.06	1m @ 1.06g/t from 137m	1.06	Whistler

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval	Gram-metres	Prospect
WHRC25007		140	141	1	3.78	1m @ 3.78g/t from 140m	3.78	Whistler
WHRC25008		**99**	**112**	**13**	**3.32**	**13m @ 3.32g/t from 99m**	**43.2**	**Whistler**
WHRC25008		**115**	**126**	**11**	**2.65**	**11m @ 2.65g/t from 115m**	**29.2**	**Whistler**
WHRC25008		130	131	1	1.85	1m @ 1.85g/t from 130m	1.85	Whistler
WHRC25008		**138**	**147**	**9**	**1.62**	**9m @ 1.62g/t from 138m**	**14.6**	**Whistler**

Table 4: Reverse Circulation and diamond drillhole collar information for holes drilled at the Shillington-Two Mile Hill deposits. Holes located on tenements M57/128. Grid coordinates shown in MGA94 Zone 50. RCDT pre-collar assays previously reported.

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Hole Depth (m)	Status
SND25001	DD	723147	6892639	522	-65	220	513	This ASX Announcement
SND25002	DD	723154	6892582	518	-60	270	399	Assays Pending
SND25003	DD	723074	6892405	514	-60	235	140.3	Assays Pending
SND25004	DD	723126	6892391	515	-60	235	160.3	Assays Pending
SNRD25-001	RCDT	723187	6892623	522	-60	271	435	This ASX Announcement 140m RC Pre-collar
SNRD25-002	RCDT	723168	6892663	521	-60	271	392.8	This ASX Announcement 80m RC Pre-collar
SNRD25-003	RCDT	723252	6892658	520	-60	271	510	This ASX Announcement 234m RC Pre-collar
SNRD25-004	RCDT	723174	6892475	517	-60	271	400.1	This ASX Announcement 140m RC Pre-collar
SNRD25-005	RCDT	723208	6892701	519	-60	271	396	This ASX Announcement 302m RC Pre-collar

Table 5: Lord Nelson Reverse Circulation drillhole collar information. Holes located on tenements M57/652. Grid coordinates shown in MGA94 Zone 50.

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Hole Depth (m)	Status
LNRC26001	RC	745935	6884037	473	-60	90	174	This ASX Announcement
LNRC26002	RC	745932	6883948	473	-61	90	204	Assays Pending
LNRC26003	RC	746183	6883568	473	-61	89	120	Assays Pending
LNRC26004	RC	746140	6883576	473	-61	91	138	Assays Pending
LNRC26005	RC	746105	6883574	473	-60	91	156	Assays Pending
LNRC26006	RC	746130	6883532	472	-60	89	150	This ASX Announcement
LNRC26007	RC	746121	6883493	472	-60	90	180	This ASX Announcement
LNRC26008	RC	746141	6883430	472	-60	91	204	This ASX Announcement
LNRC26009	RC	746102	6883431	472	-61	90	198	This ASX Announcement
LNRC26010	RC	746201	6883391	471	-60	91	186	This ASX Announcement
LNRC26011	RC	746168	6883395	471	-60	91	198	This ASX Announcement
LNRC26012	RC	746224	6883349	470	-61	93	186	This ASX Announcement
LNRC26013	RC	746235	6883112	468	-61	90	186	This ASX Announcement
LNRC26014	RC	746204	6883114	469	-59	89	204	This ASX Announcement

Table 6: Whistler Reverse Circulation and diamond drillhole collar information. Holes located on tenements M57/217. Grid coordinates shown in MGA94 Zone 50.

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Hole Depth (m)	Status
WHRC25003	RC	751703	6968032	514	-60	269	220	This ASX Announcement
WHRC25004	RC	751706	6968116	514	-60	271	208	This ASX Announcement
WHRC25005	RC	751684	6967987	514	-52	272	142	This ASX Announcement
WHRC25006	RC	751696	6968007	514	-59	272	178	This ASX Announcement
WHRC25007	RC	751699	6968065	514	-51	273	160	This ASX Announcement
WHRC25008	RC	751700	6968086	514	-56	273	186	This ASX Announcement

This ASX announcement has been approved by the Managing Director on behalf of the Board of Brightstar.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

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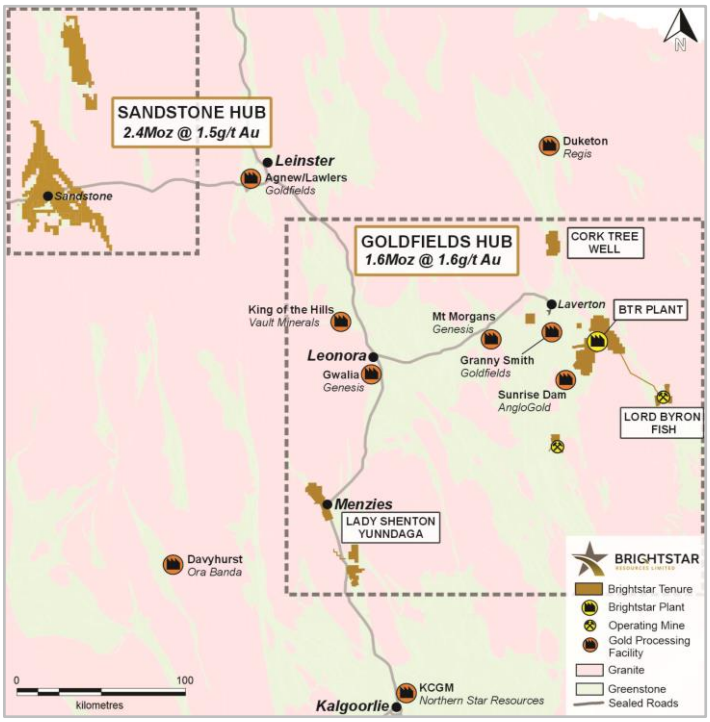
References:

1. Refer ASX announcement "*Two Mile Hill Deeps Results upgrades Sandstone potential*" (ASX:MDI)
2. Refer ASX announcement "*Defines High Grade Underground Target at Sandstone*" (ASX:MDI)

ABOUT BRIGHTSTAR RESOURCES

Brightstar Resources Limited is an emerging gold producer and developer listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX: BTR) and based in Perth, WA.

The Company hosts a portfolio of high-quality assets hosted in the Tier-1 jurisdiction of Western Australia, with over 4.0Moz of Mineral Resources across the Goldfields and Sandstone regions, ideally located near key infrastructure such as sealed highways and on granted mining leases for ready development.



Brightstar is currently advancing the Goldfields Hub into near-term gold production, with a January 2026 updated Feasibility Study outlining the production of +75,000oz per annum for six years which delivered impressive financial metrics such as ~A$1 billion in LOM cashflows, a A$606 million NPV8 and 74% internal rate of return. Brightstar is targeting commencement of gold production in JunQ'CY27.

Brightstar aspires to be a leading mid-tier gold miner via the staged development of its Goldfields Project and Sandstone Project, with current operations and proposed expansions providing a significant platform for growth.

Consolidated Mineral Resources of Laverton, Menzies & Sandstone Hubs

Location	Cut-off	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	g/t Au	kt	g/t Au	koz	kt	g/t Au	koz	kt	g/t Au	koz	**kt**	**g/t Au**	**koz**
Alpha	0.5	-	-	-	371	1.9	22	1,028	2.8	92	**1,399**	**2.5**	**115**
Beta	0.5	345	1.7	19	576	1.6	29	961	1.7	54	**1,882**	**1.7**	**102**
Cork Tree Well	0.5	-	-	-	3,264	1.6	166	3,198	1.2	126	**6,462**	**1.4**	**292**
Lord Byron	0.5	311	1.7	17	2,104	1.5	105	2,974	1.5	145	**5,389**	**1.5**	**267**
Fish	1.6	25	5.4	4	199	4.5	29	153	3.2	16	**376**	**4.0**	**49**
Gilt Key	0.5	-	-	-	15	2.2	1	153	1.3	6	**168**	**1.3**	**8**
Second Fortune (UG)	2.5	24	15.3	12	34	13.7	15	34	11.7	13	**92**	**13.4**	**40**
Total – Laverton		**705**	**2.3**	**52**	**6563**	**1.7**	**367**	**8,501**	**1.7**	**452**	**15,768**	**1.7**	**873**
Lady Shenton System	0.5/1.2	-	-	-	3,725	1.4	168	4,349	1.3	184	**8,074**	**1.4**	**352**
Yunndaga	0.5/1.2	-	-	-	2,172	2.2	152	923	1.8	54	**3,095**	**2.1**	**206**
Aspacia	0.5	-	-	-	137	1.7	7	1,238	1.6	62	**1,375**	**1.6**	**70**
Lady Harriet System	0.5	-	-	-	520	1.3	22	590	1.1	21	**1,110**	**1.2**	**43**
Link Zone	0.5	-	-	-	160	1.3	7	740	1.0	23	**890**	**1.0**	**29**
Selkirk	0.5	-	-	-	30	6.3	6	140	1.2	5	**170**	**2.1**	**12**
Lady Irene	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	1.7	6	**100**	**1.7**	**6**
Total – Menzies		**-**	**-**	**-**	**6,744**	**1.7**	**362**	**8,080**	**1.4**	**355**	**14,814**	**1.5**	**718**
Montague-Boulder	0.6	-	-	-	522	4.0	67	2,556	1.2	96	**3,078**	**1.7**	**163**
Whistler	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,704	2.2	120	**1,704**	**2.2**	**120**
Evermore	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,319	1.6	67	**1,319**	**1.6**	**67**
Achilles Nth / Airport	0.6	-	-	-	221	2.0	14	1,847	1.4	85	**2,068**	**1.5**	**99**
Julias[1] (Attributable)	0.6	-	-	-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,431**	**1.3**	**58**
Lord Nelson	0.5	-	-	-	1,500	2.1	100	4,100	1.4	191	**5,600**	**1.6**	**291**
Lord Henry	0.5	-	-	-	1,626	1.5	78	570	1.1	20	**2,197**	**1.4**	**98**
Vanguard Camp	0.5	-	-	-	405	2.0	26	3,344	1.8	191	**3,749**	**1.8**	**217**
Havilah Camp	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,171	1.4	54	**1,171**	**1.4**	**54**
Indomitable Camp	0.5	-	-	-	800	0.9	23	7,400	1.1	273	**8,200**	**1.1**	**296**
Bull Oak	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,470	1.1	90	**2,470**	**1.1**	**90**
Two Mile Hill	0.5/0.73	-	-	-	1,786	1.4	82	11,160	1.6	582	**12,945**	**1.6**	**664**
Shillington	0.5	-	-	-	1300	1.5	61	613	1.5	30	**1,913**	**1.5**	**91**
McIntyre	0.5	-	-	-	496	1.2	19	67	0.9	2	**562**	**1.2**	**21**
Plum Pudding	0.5	-	-	-	325	1.5	15	88	1.2	4	**413**	**1.4**	**19**
Central Trend (Eureka, Wirraminna, Old Town, Twin Shafts, Goat Farm, McClaren)	0.5	-	-	-	1,480	1.1	53	1,131	1.1	39	**2,612**	**1.1**	**91**
Total – Sandstone		**-**	**-**	**-**	**10,461**	**1.6**	**538**	**39,540**	**1.5**	**1,844**	**51,432**	**1.5**	**2,439**
Total – BTR (Attributable)		**705**	**2.3**	**52**	**23,768**	**1.7**	**1,267**	**56,121**	**1.5**	**2,651**	**82,014**	**1.5**	**4,030**

- *Note some rounding discrepancies may occur. Tonnes are reported as thousand tonnes (Kt) and rounded to the nearest 1000; Au ounces are reported as thousands rounded to the nearest 1,000*
- *Pericles, Lady Shenton & Stirling deposits are consolidated into Lady Shenton System.*
- *Warrior, Lady Harriet & Bellenger deposits are consolidated into Lady Harriet System.*
- *Note 1: Julias is located on M57/427, which is owned 75% by Brightstar and 25% by Estuary Resources Pty Ltd. Attributable gold ounces to Brightstar include 75% of total*
- *Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of declared Ore Reserves.*
- *The Mineral Resource estimates include Inferred Mineral Resources that are normally considered too speculative geologically to have economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as Ore Reserves. There is also no certainty that Inferred Mineral Resources will be converted to Measured and Indicated categories through further drilling, or into Ore Reserves once economic considerations are applied.*
- *Mineral Resources are depleted for historical mining*

Competent Person Statement – Mineral Resource Estimates

This Announcement contains references to Brightstar's JORC Mineral Resource estimates, extracted from the ASX announcements titled "Cork Tree Well Resource Upgrade Delivers 1Moz Group MRE" dated 23 June 2023, "Maiden Link Zone Mineral Resource" dated 15 November 2023, "Aspacia deposit records maiden Mineral Resource at the Menzies Gold Project" dated 17 April 2024, "Brightstar Makes Recommended Bid for Linden Gold", dated 25 March 2024, "Brightstar to drive consolidation of Sandstone Gold District" dated 1 August 2024 and "Scheme Booklet Registered by ASIC" dated 14 October 2024 and "Robust Mineral Resource Upgrades at Laverton and Menzies Underpins Future Mining Operations" dated 19 May 2025.

Aurumin's Mineral Resource Estimates are extracted from the ASX announcement titled "Brightstar Pursues Synergistic Consolidation and Sandstone" dated 21 July 2025.

Brightstar confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. 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 announcements.

Competent Person Statement – Exploration

The information presented here relating to exploration of the Menzies, Laverton and Sandstone Gold Project areas are based on information compiled by Mr Michael Kammermann, MAIG. Mr Kammermann is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a "Competent Person" as that term is defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012)". Mr Kammermann is a fulltime employee of the Company in the position of Exploration Manager and has provided written consent approving the inclusion of the Exploration Results in the form and context in which they appear.

Compliance Statement

With reference to previously reported Exploration Results and Mineral Resources, 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 and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. 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.

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Brightstar's planned exploration program and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Brightstar believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

APPENDIX 1: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

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.*	Drilling carried out by Brightstar Resources Limited (BTR) (WHRC, LNRC prefixes) and Aurumin Limited (AUN) (SN_TM, SNRC, SND and SNRD prefixes) • Samples were collected by reverse circulation (RC) and diamond (DD) drilling. • RC samples were passed directly from the in-line cyclone through a rig mounted cone splitter. Samples were collected in 1m intervals into bulk plastic bags and 1m calico splits, which were retained for later use. • From the bulk 1m sample, a 4m composite sample was collected using a split PVC scoop and then submitted to ALS Laboratory in Perth (Aurumin) for analysis by fire assay and to Intertek Laboratory (BTR) for analysis by Photon method. • RC 1m splits were submitted if the composite sample assay values are equal to or greater than 0.2g/t Au. • Diamond core sampling on HQ/NQ diamond drill core at mostly 1m intervals. Closer spaced sampling around specific mineralized zones or structures. Samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratory for analysis by fire assay. Drilling carried out by Troy Resources NL (TRCD and TDD prefixes) • Troy Resources (TRY) RC drilling, samples were passed directly from the in-line cyclone through a rig mounted multi-tier riffle splitter. Samples were collected in 1m intervals into bulk plastic

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		bags and 1m calico splits. From the bulk sample, a 5m composite sample was collected using a split PVC scoop and then submitted to the laboratory for analysis. The 1m calico splits were submitted to the laboratory if the composite sample returned assay values equal to or greater than 0.2g/t Au. In certain cases selected samples from some holes were passed from the cyclone through a rig mounted multi-tier riffle splitter, and samples collected into calico bags at 1m intervals were submitted directly for analyses. The remaining bulk sample was placed on the ground in 1m intervals. • TRY diamond holes used triple tube coring due to the friable nature of the oxide zone lithologies being drilled. TRY core samples were marked on the core by the geologist according to geological intervals. The core was cut in half by TRY field technicians, with half being placed in a pre-numbered calico bag and the other half returned to the core tray. For duplicate samples the core to be submitted for analysis was quartered. Drilling carried out by Middle Island Resources Ltd (MSDD prefix) • MDI DD drilling was completed by various drilling contractors using a variety of drill rigs. HQ, NQ3, and NQ diamond core drilling was completed. The diamond drill core was sampled as half HQ and NQ core. The diamond core was re-aligned prior to splitting and the right-hand side half core section was consistently sampled. The diamond core was cut by diamond saw and half core was left in the core trays for reference purposes. Half or quarter core samples were bagged in 1m intervals, or as per geological boundaries, with a minimum sample length of 0.2m and maximum 1.3m. All core was photographed within each core tray. •

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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).*	• BTR RC drill holes were drilled utilising a 5.5 inch face sampling hammer and surveyed using an Axis Champ true-North-seeking gyroscopic survey tool. Drilling was conducted by Topdrill using a Schramm C685 drill rig with a booster compressor. • AUN drilling used a KWL 350 drill rig with an onboard 1100cgm/350psi compressor and a truck mounted 1000cfm auxiliary and 1000psi booster. The face sampler had a nominal 140mm hole. • TRY used Mt Magnet Drilling • MDI used DDH1 and Orlando Drilling to obtain HQ3 core (triple tube). Attempts were made to orientate core using a variety of techniques including modern orientation devices and a crayon marker spear tool. • BTR Diamond drilling is drilled by Topdrill utilising a Sandvik DE840 drill rig. HQ and NQ diameter drill core was obtained. In areas of unconsolidated ground, triple tube configuration was used to maximise core recovery. All drill core was oriented (where possible), using the Axis Champ Ori system. • AUN diamond drilling is drilled by Terra Drilling. HQ and NQ diameter drill core was obtained. In areas of unconsolidated ground, triple tube configuration was used to maximise core recovery. All drill core was oriented (where possible).
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.*	• RC sample recovery was qualitatively assessed and recorded by comparing drill chip volumes (sample bags) for individual metres. Sample depths were cross-checked every rod (6m). The cyclone was regularly cleaned to ensure no material build up and sample material was checked for any potential downhole contamination. Wet samples were recorded, although the majority of samples were dry. In the CP's opinion, the drilling sample

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		recoveries/quality are acceptable and are appropriately representative for the style of mineralisation • Sample recoveries are recorded on sample registers with sample recovery and moisture content estimated. Good sample recovery was standard in reported programs. • No grade versus sample recovery biases, or biases relating the loss or gain or fines have been identified in BTR's drilling. • All samples are weighed at the laboratory and reported as a part of standard preparation protocols. No water compromised samples are reported in this program. • Drilling is carried out orthogonal to the mineralisation to get representative samples of the mineralisation. • RC samples are collected through a cyclone and cone splitter. The sample required for the assay is collected directly into a calico sample bag at a designed 2kg sample mass which is optimal by Photon method. • Core recovery was reported by MDI as excellent. DD core was measured for each drill run and captured in a digital logging software package. Core recovery was reported as 94% on average. Some core loss was observed in softer ground in the oxide profile as well as in the case of cavities in the more competent transitional and fresh zones.There are no available records of Troy sample recovery however TRY reported that there were no known drilling, sampling or recovery factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of the results.
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,*	• BTR RC holes were logged on one metre intervals at the rig by the geologist from drill chips. Logging was recorded directly into LogChief computer software. • Detailed geological logging includes the lithology, alteration,

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	channel, etc) photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	veining and mineralisation of the drill chips or core. • Logging is both quantitative and qualitative in nature, depending on the feature. • 100% of BTR drilling is geologically logged. • AUN drill chips were sieved from each 1m sample and geologically logged. Washed drill chips from each 1m sample were stored in chip trays. Geological logging of drill hole intervals was carried out with sufficient detail to meet the requirements of resource estimation. • MDI diamond core was logged continuously to record all relevant features regardless of length. Core was photographed wet and dry. The diamond core was logged for lithology, weathering, sructure, mineralogy, mineralisation, ateration, colour, RQD and geotechnical parameters. • Troy drill holes were logged using detailed geological codes that were correlated with Alto/BTR logging codes and logging is of sufficient detail to meet the requirements of resource estimation.
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.*	BTR RC drilling • RC drilling single 1 metre splits were automatically taken at the time of drilling by a cone splitter attached to the cyclone. • For interpreted non-mineralised areas, 4 metre composite samples were collected from the drill rig by spearing each 1m collection bag. The 4 metre compo26sites were submitted for assay. • Composite samples returning grade >0.1g/t Au were resampled as 1m cone-split samples with samples having been collected for upcoming laboratory analyses. • For interpreted mineralised areas, the 1 metre splits were bagged on the static cyclone splitter on the RC rig.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• QAQC samples (blanks and standards) were submitted for all samples at a rate between 1:10 and 1:20 • Duplicate samples were taken over selected interpreted mineralised intervals to determine if sampling is representative. • Samples submitted for analysis via Photon assay technique were dried, crushed to nominal 85% passing 2mm, linear split and a nominal 500g sub sample taken. • The 500g sample is assayed for gold by Photon Assay along with quality control samples including certified reference materials, blanks and sample duplicates. Samples volumes were typically 1.0-3.0 kg and are considered to be of suitable size for the style of mineralisation. AUN RC drilling • The 1m samples were collected from a cone splitter via the cyclone directly into pre-numbered calico bags, creating a nominal 2.5kg sample. • Composite samples were created using a PVC spear to collect sample from the reject 1m intervals placed on the ground. These were placed into pre-numbered calico bags. • All samples were submitted to ALS laboratories in Perth. Most samples were dry with some moisture present at depth in some holes. • Field Duplicate samples were taken as per Aurumin's QAQC sample procedure at a rate of 1:20. • Sample preparation for drill samples involved drying the whole sample before crushing and pulverising it to 85% passing 75

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		microns. A 50g sub-sample charge was then used for gold analysis by fire assay. • Samples where raw sample weight is greater than 3kg are fine crushed to 70% passing 2mm, then split using a Boyd Rotary Splitter to produce a 3kg sample which is then pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. • QAQC samples were inserted in the field as per Aurumin's QAQC sample procedure. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the grain size of material sample. AUN diamond drilling • AUN diamond drilling (DD) samples are HQ, HQ3 or NQ2 core with sample intervals defined by the geologist to honour geological boundaries, ranging from 0.3 to 1.2m in length. DD core was aligned and measured by tape, comparing back to down hole core blocks consistent with industry practice. Core was sampled as either half core in HQ core, or as whole core in NQ2 core. Where whole core was sampled a maximum sample length of 0.6m was adhered to so as to keep sample size around 3kg and minimise reduction insample volumes at larger particle sizes prior to pulverisation to 75 microns. • Core samples were submitted at intervals defined by the geologist for drying and pulverising to produce a nominal 50g charge for gold by fire assay analysis. Core sample width was decided with relation to the width of the geological/mineralised features. Through areas of uniform mineralisation or sheet work/stockwork type veining samples were taken at a uniform interval 0.6 to 1.0m intervals. Visible gold was occasionally encountered in core. Where visible

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		gold was observed a flush was passed through the core saw and a barren flush inserted in the sample sequence. Core was consistently sampled from the same side. All core was photographed within each core tray. • AUN inserted CRM standards at a rate of 1:20 while blanks were inserted at 1:50. Duplicates were collected at 1:20 as per Aurumin QAQC procedures using the same method of collection as the original samples. QC samples were assessed on a batch by batch basis and no major issues were found. MDI diamond drilling • MDI DD drilling was completed by various drilling contractors using a variety of drill rigs. HQ, NQ3, and NQ diamond core drilling was completed. The diamond drill core was sampled as half HQ and NQ core. For intervals selected for metallurgical test work, a quarter core sample was taken for assay, with the other quarter retained, and half-core submitted to a designated metallurgical laboratory. The diamond core was re-aligned prior to splitting and the right-hand side half core section was consistently sampled. The diamond core was cut by diamond saw and half core was left in the core trays for reference purposes. Half or quarter core samples were bagged in 1m intervals, or as per geological boundaries, with a minimum sample length of 0.2m and maximum 1.3m. All core was photographed within each core tray. • MDI collected RC field duplicates at a rate of 1:18 samples and inserted CRMs at a rate of 1:9. A quartz flush was inserted after every batch processed. QAQC samples were assessed on a batch by batch basis. On several occasions during MDI's 2020 drilling

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		programmes QC failures were detected. Re-assays of the affected standards and a sequence of 10 samples straddling the QC failure were carried out in such cases. Troy Resources NL drilling • RC samples were passed directly from a cyclone through a rig mounted multi-tier riffle splitter and samples were collected in 1m intervals into bulk plastic bags and 1m calico splits (which were retained for later use). • From the bulk sample, a 5m composite sample was collected using a split PVC scoop and then submitted to the laboratory for analysis. • The 1m calico splits were submitted to the laboratory if the composite sample returned assay values +1g/t Au over the anomalous zone. • Samples were collected Troy submitted 1 duplicate for every 50m of drilling. • TRY diamond holes used triple tube coring due to the friable nature of the oxide zone lithologies being drilled. TRY core samples were marked on the core by the geologist according to geological intervals. The core was cut in half by TRY field technicians, with half being placed in a pre-numbered calico bag and the other half returned to the core tray. For duplicate samples the core to be submitted for analysis was quartered. • TRY inserted a minimum of 1 CRM sample with each batch of samples for all exploration work. The actual standard used was dependant on the expected assay results and type of sample being taken (i.e. oxide, transitional or fresh rock). The grade of the standard used was also routinely varied. For RC and DD resource

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		evaluation drilling an average of 1 field duplicate, 1 blank and 1 standard was submitted for every 50 samples. QC samples were inserted randomly throughout the sample sequence. • TRY's exploration drilling results of QC samples were assessed by TRY on a batch by batch basis. Batches of samples where the results of the submitted standards differed from the expected value by more than 10% were re-analysed by the laboratory. A periodic audit of the exploration QC data was carried out by Data consultants Maxwell Geoservices (Maxwell). • TRY's Resource definition drilling results of QC standards were assessed by TRY on a batch by batch basis. Where results of the submitted standards differed from the expected value by more than 10% samples were re-analysed by the laboratory. TRY had independent checking of all QC sample results carried out by Maxwell on a monthly basis. Maxwell monitored the laboratory performance over longer period and liaised with the laboratory TRY when QC problems were detected. Maxwell reported that all standards and blanks fall within the expected limits. The field duplicate results had 20 to 25% of the repeat samples are outside of +/- 10% compared to the original sample values with no apparent bias. This is to be expected given the style of mineralisation.
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,*	BTR drilling • 1m and 4m composite samples were assayed by Fire Assay (FA50) by Bureau Veritas Laboratories for gold. • Laboratory QC involves the use of internal lab standards, certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates. QC results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.*	(blanks, coarse reject duplicates, bulk pulverised, standards) are monitored and were within acceptable limits. ~5% standards were inserted to check on precision of laboratory results. • No diamond assay results are being reported. AUN drilling • All AUN RC samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories for sample preparation and analysis. A 50g sample was used to analyse gold by fire assay (AAS finish) with a 0.005 ppm detection limit. • The fire assay analysis undertaken is considered to be a total analysis method. • A fire assay fusion-gravimetric analysis is used for gold analysis in samples that return a greater than 100ppm results using the standard fire analysis technique. • Aurumin QAQC procedures collect field duplicates and insert certified reference materials (CRMs). Standards were inserted at a rate of 1:20 while blanks were inserted at 1:50. Duplicate samples are taken every 1:20. • Laboratory CRMs and repeats have been received and used to assess laboratory reproducibility and accuracy. • The assaying techniques and quality control protocols used are considered appropriate for the material tested and for the data to be used for reporting exploration drilling results. • No geophysical tools were used in determining element concentrations. • AUN diamond samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratories in Maddington for sample preparation and analysed by fire assay with an ICP-OES finish. Single cut (half core) diamond core was selected for sampling with the remaining core left for future

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		reference and or metallurgical testwork purposes. • Sample preparation comprised industry standard oven drying, crushing, and pulverisation to less than 75 microns. Homogenised pulp material was used for assaying. • Internal certified laboratory QAQC is undertaken including check samples, blanks and internal standards. • Samples volumes were typically 0.5kg-4.0 kg depending on the length of core sampled and are considered to be of suitable size for the style of mineralisation. Troy Resources NL • SGS Australia Pty Ltd (SGS) located in Perth, Western Australia were responsible for sample preparation and assaying for drill hole samples and associated check assays. SGS at the time was certified to the ISO 9001 requirements for all related inspection, verification, testing and certification activities. • RC samples were assayed using a 50g fire assay with AAS finish, and sample sizes were noted as being 2kg. Diamond core samples were dried and crushed, then split and a subsample pulverised to 95% passing 75 micron. This fraction was then split again to a 50g sample charge for FA/AAS. • An average of 1 field duplicate, 1 blank and 1 standard was submitted for every 50 samples. • Troy engaged Maxwell to undertake periodic audit of the exploration QAQC data on a monthly basis. • Laboratory Repeat assays were reported for Troy drill assays

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Middle Island • Middle Island Resources adopted a 50g fire assay method with an ICP-OES finish. This technique is considered suitable for gold mineralisation associated with sulphides. • No other measurement tool/instrument was used to derive assays, however a gyroscopic survey instrument was used to monitor down-hole deviation. Middle Island included laboratory duplicates, field duplicates and certified standards routinely in the assay train at a 1:9 frequency, and a quartz wash was used after each sample pulverised.
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.*	Brightstar Resources Ltd • Significant intersections have been reviewed by several company personnel. • Data storage was captured electronically onsite using Logchief before uploading to a cloud-based server and imported into an externally managed Datashed geological database. • Security is set through both SQL and Datashed configuration software. Brightstar has an external consultant Database Administrator with expertise in programming and SQL database administration. • The database assay management system records all metadata within the MDS, providing full audit trails to meet industry best practice. • No data was adjusted. No transformations or alterations are made to assay data stored in the database. The lab's primary Au field is the one used for plotting purposes. No averaging of results for individual samples is employed. No top cuts are applied to the

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		assays when calculating intercepts. Aurumin Limited • No independent verification of results has been conducted. • All sampling and assay data are stored in a secure database with restricted access. • Twinned holes are not considered necessary at this stage. • Field data were collected digitally into Excel spreadsheets at the time of logging. Logging data was validated by geological staff and then imported into the central Aurumin database. • All data is stored by geological data management consultancy Expedio and backed up to a cloud-based storage system. Troy Resources NL • Drilling carried out by Troy was compiled from WA Dept Mines Open File records (WAMEX). • Data was transferred from WAMEX digital files to BTR database. The original WAMEX files were generally in excel or text format and were readily imported into BTR database. Middle Island • Sampling was undertaken by experienced geologists from Middle Island Resources who confirmed the intersections as prospective for gold mineralisation. • No twinned holes or umpire assaying were used as part of this programme. • Sampling data were imported and validated using a GBIS database software system by an experienced database consultancy. • Assay data were not adjusted.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	Brightstar Resources Ltd • All drill collar locations were initially surveyed using a hand-held GPS, accurate to within 3-5m. • Post drilling, a qualified contract surveyor picked up the hole collars with a RTK DGPS accurate to cm scale. • The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 50. All reported coordinates are referenced to this grid. • The site topography utilised a DTM from 2019 with accuracy <1m. • DH Surveys were measured using a north seeking gyro tool every 30m with a continuous survey at end of hole. Aurumin Limited • Drill collars were located using a GPS by Aurumin staff. A Differential GPSwas used to finalise hole locations. • The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 50. • DH Surveys were measured using a north seeking gyro tool every 30m with a continuous survey at end of hole. Troy Resources NL • Troy drilling was located with DGPS in AGD84 Zone 50. • No downhole survey data was reported; however it is considered unlikely that variation from the reported dip over the short drillhole lengths would be materially significant. Middle Island Resources • Surface collar coordinates were surveyed by DGPS. Given magnetism inherent in the host rock, a high-quality downhole gyro

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		was used to determine the dip and azimuth of the diamond holes at 25m intervals. • MGA94 Zone 50. • The topographic surface was calculated from previous mine survey pickups and confirmed by DGPS.
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.*	• Holes are variably spaced with the intent of infilling hole spacings to a nominal 20m x 20m pattern across the deposits. • No sample compositing of field samples has been applied. • Spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological grade and continuity for a mineral resource estimation.
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 relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias. Most holes have been drilled perpendicular to the main orientation of mineralisation. • No drilling orientation related sampling bias has been identified at the project.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Brightstar samples were collected on site under supervision of the geologist. Visitors needed permission to visit site. Once collected samples were bagged, they were transported to Perth by company personnel or trusted contractors for assaying with Intertek Despatch and consignment notes were delivered and checked for discrepancies. • All samples collected by Aurumin were stored onsite in a secure location before being transported to Perth by consignment in sealed bags. • Troy reported that their drill samples were collected in a labelled and tied calico bag. Up to six calico bags were then placed in a larger polyweave bag that was labelled with the laboratory

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		address and sender details and tied with wire. The polyweave bags were picked up by a courier firm who counted the number of polyweave bags before taking them to the Mt Magnet depot. The samples were picked up by the courier's road train and transported to Perth. Upon receipt of the samples the laboratory checked the sample IDs and total number of samples and notified Troy of any differences from the submission forms. • Middle Island samples were held at the Middle Island exploration camp in the custody of Middle Island employees prior to collection by contractors or established freight companies to the laboratory in Perth.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling techniques and data have been reviewed internally by company personnel.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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 operate in the area.*	• The Vanguard deposit is located within Mining Lease M57/647. The Lord Henry deposit is located within located within Mining Lease M57/51. The Achilles deposit is located within Mining Lease M57/99. The Two Mile Hill deposit is located within Mining Lease M57/128. The Whistler deposit is located within Mining Lease M57/217. The Lord Nelson Deposit is located with M57/651 • All are granted tenements are owned by 100% subsidiary companies of Brightstar Resources Limited and are held in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Modern exploration for gold in the Sandstone Greenstone Belt began with Western Mining Corporation (WMC) in the late 1970s through to the 1990s. WMC carried out 17 significant regional exploration programs and formed several joint ventures in the main Sandstone mines area and at Oroya, Hacks, and Bull Oak. After spending approximately $6M, WMC put its Sandstone assets out to tender, with Herald ultimately the successful bidder. • Herald carried out extensive exploration throughout the project area and carried out open pit mining at Bull Oak and Oroya. The Sandstone tenements were then sold to Troy Resources NL (Troy). • Troy undertook systematic exploration of the project area between 1998 and 2010, resulting in the discovery and subsequent mining of the Two Mile Hill, Bulchina, Lord Henry

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		and Lord Nelson deposits. Troy ceased mining in August 2010 and the operations were placed on care and maintenance. • Early explorers in the Montague Ranges included Anaconda Australia Inc. (1966-67), followed by International Nickel Australia (1971-75) evaluating a Gabbro - banded differentiated basic complex believed prospective for copper and/or nickel such as the Dulith Gabbro, USA. Strong geophysical and mineralised anomalism was encountered, however, copper-zinc enrichment was also encountered in adjacent felsic stratigraphy at Ed's Bore prospect, which was followed-up by CRA Exploration (1983-1990) to intersect polymetallic VMS enrichments at Bevan prospect (not substantively pursued). • At Montague, Western Mining Corporation (1976) conducted investigations for copper and gold including soil sampling and IP surveying, which was followed by CRA Exploration (1984-89) working concurrently with AMOCO Minerals Australia Company (1984) and Clackline Refractories Ltd (from 1985 - to later become Herald Resources) assessing/purchasing historic mine areas from Mr W.J. Griffiths of Sandstone. RAB drilling penetrating transported cover resulted in the virgin discoveries of NE Pit by AMOCO and Whistler deposit by CRA. Later noted explorers included Dalrymple Resources NL (1987-1990) intersecting gold at the Armada (Twister) prospect, and Arimco Mining (1990- 98) intersecting gold at Lyle prospect, Victory West prospect, and copper at The Cup prospect (not substantively pursued). • The Montague Mining Centre produced approximately 150,000oz of gold commencing in 1986 at Caledonian and NE Pits (Clackline), and continued at Montague Boulder from 1988 (Herald), and was to close in 1993 after completion of the Rosie

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		Castle open cut (Herald). Whistler open cut was mined from November 1990 (Polaris Pacific NL) and ore toll treated through the Herald mill. Little attention was paid to mineralisation other than gold. Gateway Mining in joint venture with Herald Resources continued exploration of the Montague Mining Centre, Gateway also targeting poly-metallic intrusion related - VMS models in the district from 2006.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Sandstone Project covers much of the Sandstone Greenstone Belt, a triangular belt interpreted to be a north-plunging antiform situated at the northern end of the Southern Cross Domain. The belt primarily comprises mafic volcanic and intrusive units, with subordinate ultramafic, BIF and siliciclastic sediments. • Much of the residual greenstone belt regolith is overlain by depositional material including colluvium, sheet wash alluvium and aeolian deposits. The alluvium thins in the northern and eastern parts of the project area where underlying meta-sediments and granitoids are exposed at the surface. A lateritic horizon is observed across much of the belt. <u>Lord Nelson</u> • Lord Nelson is hosted at the northern tip of a large granodiorite intrusion, that is more than 3 kilometres long and up to 800m wide. • The granodiorite has intruded mafic rocks to the west (hanging wall) and ultramafic rocks to the east (footwall). • The mineralisation is mostly within the granodiorite intrusion, with a high-grade zone on the contact between the granodiorite and the ultramafic contact.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• In general, the mineralisation trends north-northwest, dipping approximately 50° to the west increasing to 70° with depth and plunges to the south. • The mineralisation is typically characterized by a zone of pyrite + silica + biotite +/- quartz veining that follows the ultramafic footwall contact. The main Lord Nelson deposit which was mined by Troy is hosted within a zone of intermixed high-magnesium basalt and granodiorite intrusive rocks above a footwall ultramafic unit. • The Orion lode was identified approximately 200m south of the Lord Nelson open pit and is considered a repeat of the Lord Nelson deposit. The Juno lode is considered a previously undiscovered extension of the mineralised zone extending below and south from the Lord Nelson pit. <u>Two Mile Hill</u> • The mineralisation at Two Mile Hill is hosted in three geological domains. The majority of the Two Mile Hill resource occurs within a tonalite intrusion. • Mineralisation also occurs within banded iron formation (BIF) beds, and within the basalts that host the tonalite intrusion. The tonalite intrusion is approximately oblate in plan, dipping ~78° towards 281°. Tonalite hosted mineralisation occurs predominantly as fine free gold within a sheeted/stockwork quartz vein array. <u>Whistler</u> • The Whistler deposit is in the Montague zone of the eastern central portion of the Archaean Gum Creek Greenstone Belt., in the NW extremity of the internal granodiorite intrusion near a north trending steeply east dipping granodiorite /mafic contact

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		with granodiorite to the west and basalt and minor gabbro dykes to the east. • Although the mineralisation in each of the ore zones have a northerly trend subparallel to the granodiorite/mafic contact, mineralisation within each of them is structurally controlled by a set of reidel shears oriented 020-030 degrees dipping at 60-70 degrees. Supergene mineralisation occurs closer to surface where mineralisation is irregularly dispersed. In the supergene zones the grades tend to decrease the further from the primary source. Primary mineralisation is characterised by arrays of 1-3cm scale shear zones and pyrite-quartz-carbonate veinlets with minor localized carbonate-chlorite alteration. Visible gold often occurs in veinlets. Trace amounts of copper and molybdenum are also characteristic.

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*
	  • *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.*
		• The relevant data for drillholes reported in this announcement is provided in the body of the announcement.
		• Data for historical collars referenced in this announcement is provided in tables within the announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Assay results reported here have been length weighted. • Significant intercepts are reported above 1.0g/t Au with a maximum consecutive interval of internal dilution (<1.0g/t Au) of 2m. • No metal equivalent calculations were applied.
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').*	• True widths are not confirmed at this time although all drilling is planned perpendicular to interpreted strike of the target lodes at the time of drilling.
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.*	• Refer to figures in this report.
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 practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Results from all drill holes in the program have been reported at a consistent cut-off grade (>1.0g/t), and their context discussed.
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,*	• No other exploration data is reported here.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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.*	• Additional drilling is being planned and if successful, further mineral resource estimates will be estimated.

APPENDIX 2: Historical Hole Details: Two Mile Hill

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
TDD034	DD	723120	6892640	522	270	-77	450.7	78	450.7	372.7	1.51
MSDD156	DD	723134.3	6892621	522	270	-75	730	83.7	592	508.3	1.38
TRCD731	RCDT	723164.1	6892596	519	272	-56	294.8	68.2	77.6	9.4	2.16
								97.9	111	13.1	8.68
								188	191	3	1.36
								200	213	13	1.05
MSDD262	DD	723165.2	6892500	518	274	-64	369.2	72	76	4	1.61
								227	237	10	1.26
								279	302	23	1.19
								329	335	6	1.76
								340	344	4	27.3
								368	369.2	1.24	2.09
SN_TM_RD_004	DD	723153	6892633	523	232	-66	511.4	99.7	105	5.3	1.75
								131.2	137.4	6.2	1.77
								223.6	251	27.4	1.47
								267.8	276.9	9.1	4.58
								279.2	345.4	66.2	1.74

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
								360.4	372.4	12.0	1.43
								379	392.8	13.8	3.27
								427.3	453.6	26.4	1.67
SN_TM_RD_003	DD	723212	6892547	519	263	-65	765.2	262.8	282.1	19.3	1.11
								286.3	323.9	37.6	1.62
								332	359	27	0.98
								374.4	379.4	5.2	1.00
								392.2	400.6	8.4	9.33
								408.5	410.2	1.7	5.43
								425	493	68	1.51
								531	731.4	200.2	1.26
								737.5	737.8	0.3	16.7
TRCD735	RCDT	723189	6892480	518	271	-66	504.8	32	53	21	1.33
								215	221.8	6.8	15.7
								250	260	10	1.60
								308	405	97	2.83
								459	472.8	13.8	2.40