



4 September 2025

Significant RC Results and Visible Gold in Multiple Diamond Drilling Holes at Menzies Gold Project

Drilling at the Yunddaga deposit to be included in MRE upgrade and declaration of maiden
Underground Ore Reserves targeted for late CY25

HIGHLIGHTS

- Brightstar has received results from a ~6,400m reverse circulation and diamond drilling program **targeting infill and extensional resource drilling at the Yunddaga deposit**, located within the **0.6Moz @ 1.4g/t Au** Menzies Gold Project
- Assay results from the **Yunddaga deposit** are for reverse circulation drilling and include:
 - YNRC25053:
 - 8m @ 6.67g/t Au from 245m**, including **4m @ 10.6 g/t Au from 249m**
 - YNRC25056:
 - 4m @ 6.73g/t Au from 46m**, including **1m @ 18.4 g/t Au from 46m**
 - YNRCD25047:
 - 8m @ 3.11g/t Au from 0m**
 - YNRC25057:
 - 4m @ 4.08g/t Au from 49m**
 - YNRC25031:
 - 11m @ 1.47g/t Au from 120m** including **1m @ 7.54 g/t Au from 122m**
 - YNRC25032:
 - 9m @ 1.75g/t Au from 147m**
 - YNRC25054:
 - 5m @ 2.48g/t Au from 224m**
- This drilling program aimed to infill areas of the Mineral Resource that fall **within or adjacent to optimised stope shapes** recently released in the DFS, and test for down-dip extensions to known mineralisation
- Visible gold intersected in three separate diamond drill holes**, with assays pending
- Results confirm the presence of high-grade mineralisation in typical Menzies-style lodes, with nuggetty high-grades and classic pinch-and-swell morphology
- Multiple rigs currently drilling across Brightstar's portfolio** including underground diamond drilling in Laverton, surface diamond drilling in Menzies and surface RC drilling in Sandstone.

Brightstar Resources Limited (ASX: BTR) (**Brightstar**) is pleased to announce results from a further ~6,400m of Reverse Circulation (**RC**) and Diamond (**DD**) drilling programs completed at the Yunndaga Deposit.

The deposit is located 6km south of the town of Menzies, and forms part of Brightstar's Menzies Hub, which hosts a current Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) of **0.6Moz @ 1.4g/t Au**.

The Yunndaga Deposit hosts a current resource of **3.4Mt at 1.4g/t Au for 156koz**. Previous mining studies have highlighted the potential to mine high-grade portions of the deposit via underground mining methods, with the recent feasibility study announced in June 2025¹ highlighting a potential underground operation producing **0.6Mt @ 2.6g/t Au** (diluted mined grade) **for ~50koz Au recovered gold production**.

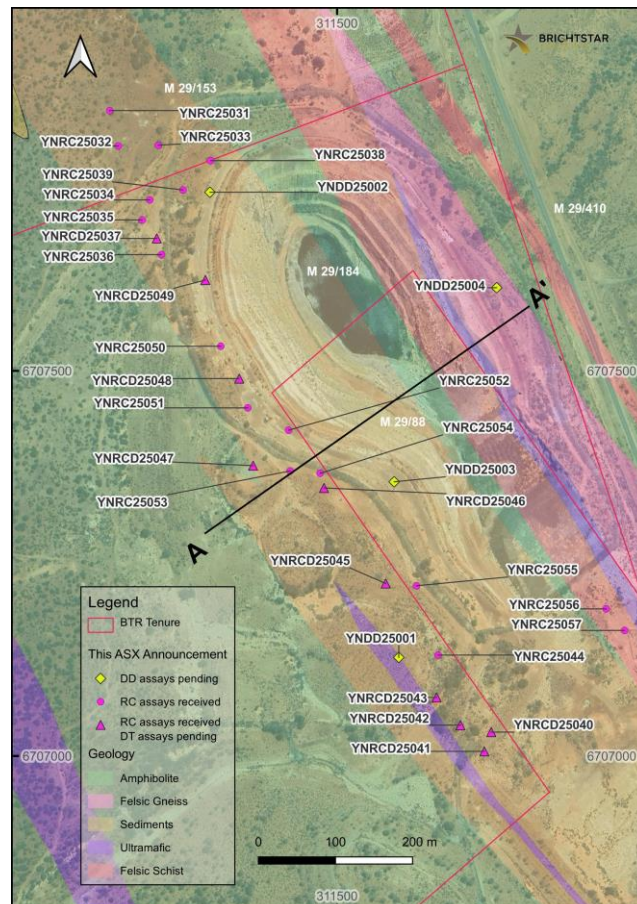
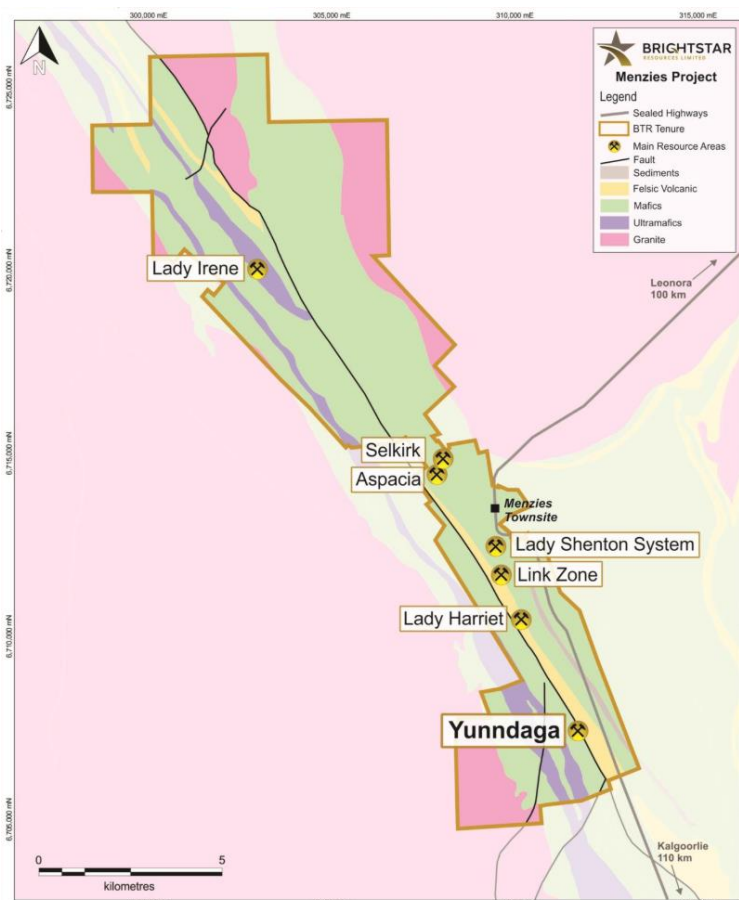
The ~6,400m Phase 2 RC and DD program aimed to infill the currently defined optimised stope shapes, target growth of potential mining inventory and support declaration of Ore Reserves late in CY25. The program also targeted untested depth extensions to the mineralisation.

The drilling program has intersected **visible gold in multiple diamond drill holes** (assays pending) and returned further **significant RC intercepts** such as **8m @ 6.67g/t Au from 245m** (YNRC25053) and **4m @ 6.73g/t Au from 46m** (YNRC25056, highlighting the potential of Yunndaga to host a substantial, high-grade underground mining operation.

Brightstar's General Manager of Geology, Jonathan Gough, commented:

"Drill Results from Yunndaga continue to cement our confidence in the deposit and the broader Menzies Gold Project. Assays from the RC component of the drilling have produced a number of high-grade intercepts, and the ongoing diamond program has intersected several zones of visible gold across multiple holes. This is obviously extremely exciting with Brightstar eagerly awaiting assays from these holes.

The diamond drilling will also provide important geotechnical and metallurgical information, further de-risking a future mining operation as we progress Yunndaga towards development. The RC and diamond drill rigs will both shortly be mobilising to the Sandstone Hub to restart our exploration programs there."



Figures 1 & 2: Location Map of Yunnadaga deposit within the Menzies Gold Project (LHS) and plan view map of the Yunnadaga drill collar locations (RHS)

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

The Yunnadaga mine was a prolific producing operation for Menzies Consolidated Gold Mines (1896-1943) extracting **over 270koz of gold at an average grade of +16g/t Au²**, predominantly from the Princess Eva and Princess May workings, the latter of which extends to over 600m vertical depth. More recent (1995-1998) open pit mining by Paddington Gold produced approximately 64koz of gold at a grade of 2.5g/t Au.

The current Mineral Resource estimate at Yunnadaga extends to approximately 240m vertical depth with limited drill testing below this. This RC and diamond drilling program followed on from the successful Phase 1 program reported in May³ and **aimed to infill the resource in areas optimised for underground mining, stepping out from the initial intercepts and testing for extensions at depth and to the north.**

A total of **31 drill holes for ~6,400m** were drilled at the Yunnadaga deposit. The drilling comprised 21 RC holes, 10 RC holes with diamond tails, and four diamond holes drilled from surface.

Assays have been received for the RC component of the drilling program with significant results reported across several wide, high grade zones including:

- **8m @ 6.67g/t Au** from 245m in YNRC25053, including **4m @ 10.6g/t Au** from 249m
- **4m @ 6.73g/t Au** from 46m in YNRC25056, including **1m @ 18.4g/t Au** from 46m

Grade and thickness variability is typical for the Menzies deposits with veins frequently pinching and swelling, and a nuggety grade distribution commonly observed.

Additional significant RC results from the current drilling program included:

- **8m @ 3.11g/t Au** from 0m in YNRC25047
- **4m @ 4.08g/t Au** from 49m in YNRC25057
- **11m @ 1.47g/t Au** from 120m in YNRC25031, including **1m @ 7.54 g/t Au** from 122m
- **9m @ 1.75g/t Au** from 147m in YNRC25032
- **8m @ 1.74g/t Au** from 205m in YNRC25052
- **5m @ 2.48g/t Au** from 224m in YNRC25054

The drilling intersected **visible gold in multiple diamond drill holes** within quartz veins hosted in zones of strongly silica-sericite altered sediments, on the contact of a mafic amphibolite unit. The altered zone was associated with significant sulphide mineralisation. Assays remain pending for the diamond drill holes, and are expected in 2-3 weeks.

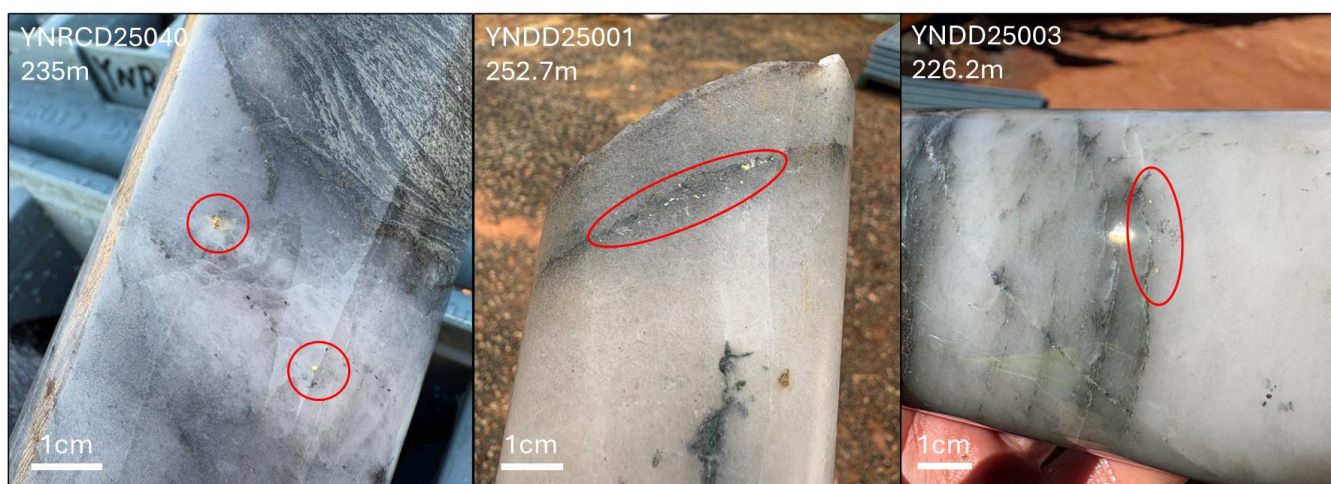


Figure 3: Examples of visible gold in Yundaga drill core from the ongoing diamond drilling program.

Table 2: Details for drill hole reporting visible gold

Hole ID	Hole Type	From (m)	To (m)	Lithology	Mineralisation
YNRCD25040	RCDT	235	235.1	Quartz veining within strongly silica-sericite altered sediment on the contact with a mafic amphibolite unit.	Gold
YNDD25001	DD	252.6	252.7	Laminated quartz vein within strongly silica-sericite altered sediment on the contact with a mafic amphibolite unit.	Gold
YNDD25003	DD	226.2	226.3	Laminated quartz vein with galena and arsenopyrite on the contact with a mafic amphibolite unit.	Gold

Cautionary Statement.

Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. The samples will be despatched for laboratory analysis in September and results reported upon receipt in accordance with the Company's continuous disclosure policy.

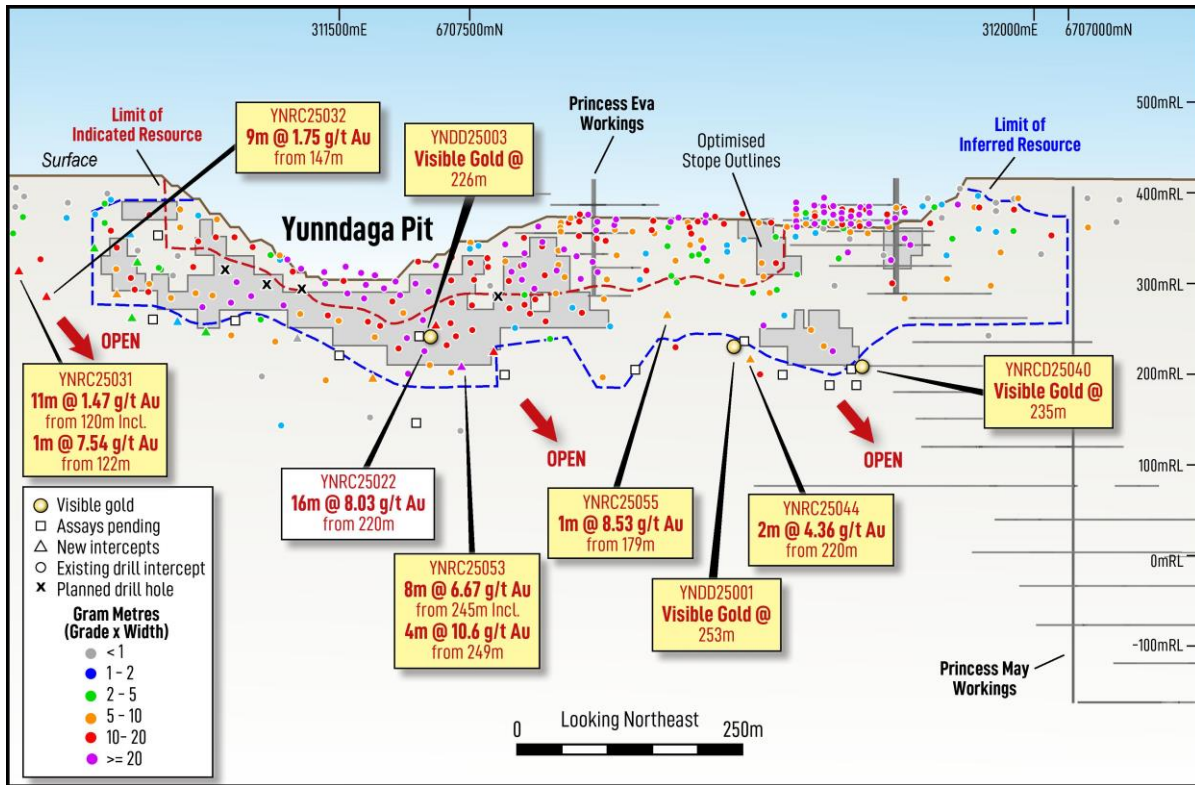


Figure 4: Long section of the Yunndaga Deposit (looking North-East).

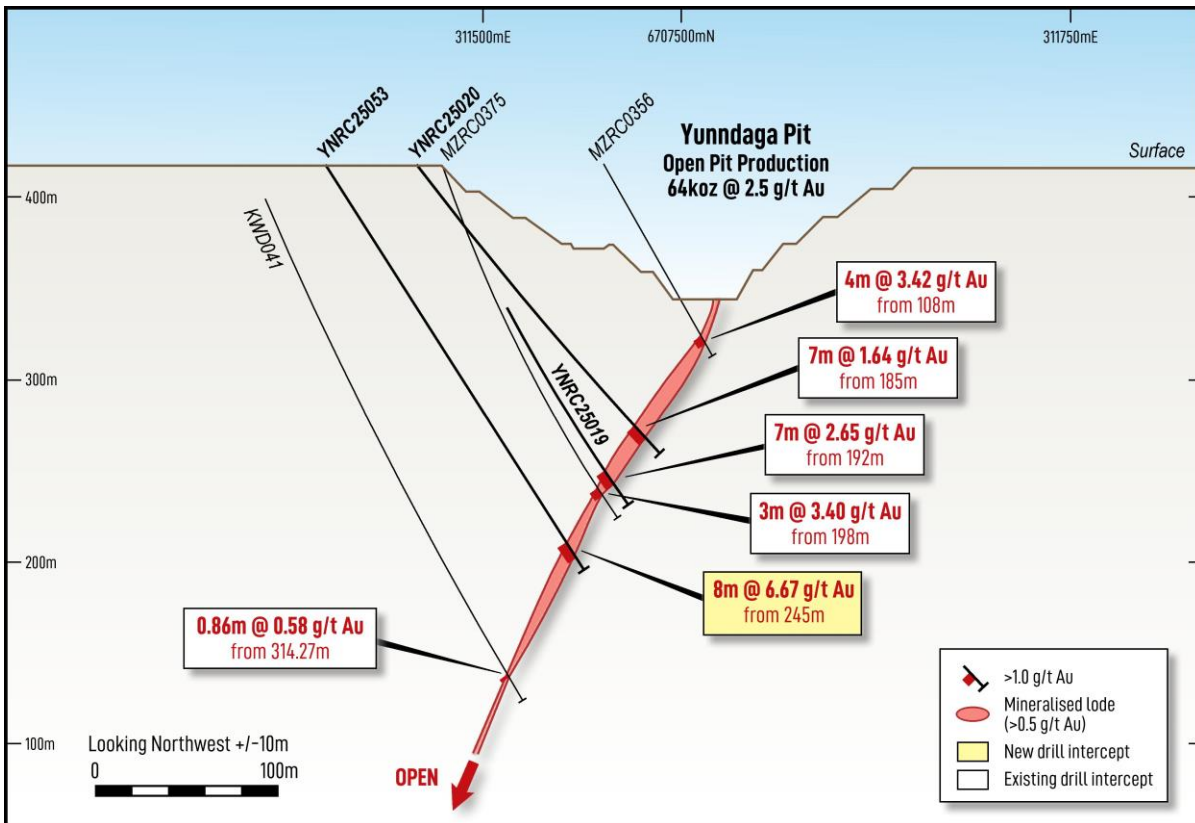


Figure 5: Yunndaga Cross-section A-A'.

Table 1 - Significant Intercepts (>1.0g/t Au) for the **Yunndaga** RC drilling, **+10 gram-metre intercepts highlighted**.

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval	Gram-metres
YNRC25001		119	123	4	1.98	4m @ 1.98g/t from 119m	7.92
YNRC25002		148	153	5	2.29	5m @ 2.29g/t from 148m	11.5
YNRC25003		147	152	5	1.44	5m @ 1.44g/t from 147m	7.20
YNRC25031		120	131	11	1.47	11m @ 1.47g/t from 120m	16.2
YNRC25031	<i>including</i>	122	123	1	7.54	1m @ 7.54g/t from 122m	7.54
YNRC25032		147	156	9	1.75	9m @ 1.75g/t from 147m	15.7
YNRC25033		95	98	3	1.20	3m @ 1.2g/t from 95m	3.61
YNRC25033		105	106	1	1.01	1m @ 1.01g/t from 105m	1.01
YNRC25033		108	110	2	1.17	2m @ 1.17g/t from 108m	2.34
YNRC25034		148	154	6	1.57	6m @ 1.57g/t from 148m	9.4
YNRC25035		171	172	1	1.45	1m @ 1.45g/t from 171m	1.45
YNRC25035		176	180	4	1.07	4m @ 1.07g/t from 176m	4.29
YNRC25036		186	187	1	1.14	1m @ 1.14g/t from 186m	1.14
YNRC25036		190	191	1	1.08	1m @ 1.08g/t from 190m	1.08
YNRCD25037						Pre-collar NSI (Pending Diamond Tail Assays)	
YNRC25038		70	71	1	1.08	1m @ 1.08g/t from 70m	1.08
YNRC25039		103	105	2	1.24	2m @ 1.24g/t from 103m	2.48
YNRC25039		106	107	1	1.05	1m @ 1.05g/t from 106m	1.05
YNRC25039		108	112	4	1.06	4m @ 1.06g/t from 108m	4.22
YNRCD25040						Pre-collar NSI (Pending Diamond Tail Assays)	
YNRCD25041		48	56	8	1.01	8m @ 1.01g/t from 48m	8.04
YNRCD25042						Pre-collar NSI (Pending Diamond Tail Assays)	
YNRCD25043						Pre-collar NSI (Pending Diamond Tail Assays)	
YNRC25044		212	214	2	1.17	2m @ 1.17g/t from 212m	2.33
YNRC25044		220	222	2	4.36	2m @ 4.36g/t from 220m	8.71
YNRC25044		234	237	3	1.70	3m @ 1.7g/t from 234m	5.09
YNRCD25045		0	4	4	1.03	4m @ 1.03g/t from 0m	4.12
YNRCD25046						Pre-collar NSI (Pending Diamond Tail Assays)	
YNRCD25047		0	8	8	3.11	8m @ 3.11g/t from 0m	24.9
YNRCD25048						Pre-collar NSI (Pending Diamond Tail Assays)	
YNRCD25049						Pre-collar NSI (Pending Diamond Tail Assays)	
YNRC25051		252	258	6	1.63	6m @ 1.63g/t from 252m	9.77
YNRC25052		205	213	8	1.74	8m @ 1.74g/t from 205m	13.9
YNRC25052		226	228	2	2.14	2m @ 2.14g/t from 226m	4.27
YNRC25053		24	28	4	1.50	4m @ 1.5g/t from 24m	6

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval	Gram-metres
YNRC25053		245	253	8	6.67	8m @ 6.67g/t from 245m	53.4
YNRC25053	<i>including</i>	249	253	4	10.6	4m @ 10.6g/t from 249m	42.4
YNRC25054		224	229	5	2.48	5m @ 2.48g/t from 224m	12.4
YNRC25055		179	180	1	8.53	1m @ 8.53g/t from 179m	8.53
YNRC25056		20	24	4	1.38	4m @ 1.38g/t from 20m	5.52
YNRC25056		46	50	4	6.73	4m @ 6.73g/t from 46m	26.9
YNRC25056	<i>including</i>	46	47	1	18.4	1m @ 18.4g/t from 46m	18.4
YNRC25057		36	40	4	1.01	4m @ 1.01g/t from 36m	4.05
YNRC25057		41	42	1	1.25	1m @ 1.25g/t from 41m	1.25
YNRC25057		49	53	4	4.08	4m @ 4.08g/t from 49m	16.3

Table 2: Yunndaga 2025 Phase 2 Reverse Circulation collar information. Holes located on tenements M29/184 and M29/88. Grid coordinates shown in MGA94 Zone 51. RC assays only. Diamond tail assay results pending.

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Hole Depth (m)	Status
YNRC25031	RC	311205	6707838	419	-60.3	44.3	144	This ASX announcement
YNRC25032	RC	311216	6707792	419	-63.4	42.4	174	This ASX announcement
YNRC25033	RC	311268	6707793	418	-55.5	69.5	114	This ASX announcement
YNRC25034	RC	311257	6707722	418	-59.7	40.9	174	This ASX announcement
YNRC25035	RC	311247	6707696	418	-60.9	43	198	This ASX announcement
YNRC25036	RC	311272	6707651	419	-56.6	44	204	This ASX announcement
YNRCD25037	RCDT	311266	6707672	418	-61.9	42	201.9	This ASX announcement
YNRC25038	RC	311336	6707773	417	-57.7	50.9	90	This ASX announcement
YNRC25039	RC	311300	6707735	418	-59.5	50.9	138	This ASX announcement
YNRCD25040	RCDT	311700	6707031	412	-61.9	43.8	255	This ASX announcement
YNRCD25041	RCDT	311691	6707006	412	-61.8	35.7	281.9	This ASX announcement
YNRCD25042	RCDT	311660	6707040	413	-63.2	45.7	276.6	This ASX announcement
YNRCD25043	RCDT	311629	6707076	413	-63.7	46	275.9	This ASX announcement
YNRC25044	RC	311631	6707131	414	-63.1	35.6	240	This ASX announcement
YNRCD25045	RCDT	311563	6707224	417	-64.1	41	264	This ASX announcement

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Hole Depth (m)	Status
YNRCD25046	RCDT	311483	6707348	418	-66.1	44	260	This ASX announcement
YNRCD25047	RCDT	311391	6707377	417	-59.4	40.1	318.6	This ASX announcement
YNRCD25048	RCDT	311373	6707490	417	-59.3	44	245.6	This ASX announcement
YNRCD25049	RCDT	311329	6707618	418	-66.5	44	203.9	This ASX announcement
YNRC25050	RC	311349	6707532	418	-59.2	42.5	234	This ASX announcement
YNRC25051	RC	311384	6707452	417	-58.8	41.9	270	This ASX announcement
YNRC25052	RC	311437	6707423	417	-55	44.3	246	This ASX announcement
YNRC25053	RC	311439	6707370	418	-57.3	40.4	264	This ASX announcement
YNRC25054	RC	311478	6707367	418	-59.9	41.8	240	This ASX announcement
YNRC25055	RC	311603	6707221	417	-59.4	41.8	234	This ASX announcement
YNRC25056	RC	311849	6707191	414	-59.1	50.4	60	This ASX announcement
YNRC25057	RC	311873	6707163	414	-59.1	50.1	60	This ASX announcement
YNDD25001	DD	311580	6707128	417	-50.0	59.0	299.8	Assays pending
YNDD25002	DD	311335	6707732	417	-50.0	52.0	190.2	Assays pending
YNDD25003	DD	311574	6707356	417	-50.0	342	251.1	Assays pending
YNDD25004	DD	311707	6707608	417	-80.0	235	In Progress	Assays pending

Next Steps

Diamond drilling is ongoing at the Yunndaga deposit with further updates to be provided as they occur. The RC rig is currently at the Second Fortune project targeting near mine and regional exploration prospects. Following the completion of these programs, both rigs will mobilise to the Sandstone Hub.

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 Brightstar ASX announcement dated 30 June 2025 "Menzies and Laverton Gold Projects Feasibility Study"
2. Refer Kingwest Resources ASX announcement dated 9 July 2019 "Menzies Gold Project Acquisition"
3. Refer Brightstar ASX announcement dated 20 May 2025 "High-grade results incl 16m @ 8g/t Au in Menzies drilling"

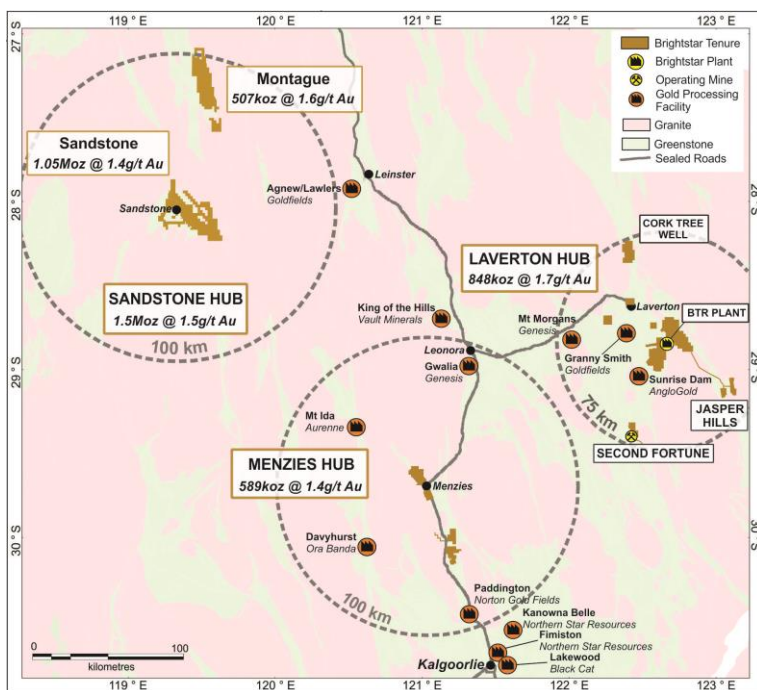
ABOUT BRIGHTSTAR RESOURCES

Brightstar Resources Limited is a Perth-based gold producer and development company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (**ASX: BTR**).

The Company hosts a portfolio of high-quality assets hosted in the prolific Goldfields and Murchison regions of Western Australia, which are ideally located proximal to significant regional infrastructure and suppliers.

The Company currently operates two underground mines at its Laverton operations - Second Fortune and Fish with ore from these mines currently being processed at Mt Morgans under an Ore Purchase Agreement with Genesis Minerals Limited, under which Brightstar can deliver and sell up to 500,000 tonnes of ore from its Laverton operations over the course of CY25 and Q1 CY26. Brightstar is set to deliver a DFS on a wider development scenario at its Laverton and Menzies hubs in 1H CY25.

In August 2024, Brightstar announced the consolidation of the Sandstone district with the integration of the Sandstone and Montague East Gold Project into Brightstar resulting in a total Group JORC (2012) Mineral Resource of **3.0Moz Au at 1.5g/t Au**. Brightstar is now advancing a systematic exploration and study program on Sandstone targeting the delivery of a PFS in 1H CY26.



Brightstar Consolidated JORC Mineral Resources

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	623	1.6	33	374	2.1	25	455	3.3	48	1,452	2.3	106
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	1,975	1.5	96	2,937	1.5	138	5,223	1.5	251
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		1,328	2.0	85	6,437	1.7	361	7,891	1.6	401	15,655	1.7	848
Lady Shenton System (Pericles, Lady Shenton, Stirling)	0.5	-	-	-	2,590	1.5	123	2,990	1.6	150	5,580	1.5	273
Yunnadaga	0.5	-	-	-	1,270	1.3	53	2,050	1.4	90	3,320	1.3	144
Yunnadaga (UG)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	3.3	12	110	3.3	12
Aspacia	0.5	-	-	-	137	1.7	7	1,238	1.6	62	1,375	1.6	70
Lady Harriet System (Warrior, Lady Harriet, Bellenger)	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		-	-	-	4,707	1.4	218	7,958	1.4	369	12,655	1.4	589
Montague-Boulder	0.6	-	-	-	522	4.0	67	2,556	1.2	96	3,078	1.7	163
Whistler (OP) / Whistler (UG)	0.5/2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700	2.2	120	1,700	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 (Resource)	0.6	-	-	-	1,405	1.4	61	503	1.0	16	1,908	1.3	77
Julias ² (Attributable)	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,431	1.3	58
Total – Montague (Global)		-	-	-	2,148	2.1	142	7,925	1.5	384	10,073	1.6	526
Total – Montague (BTR)^{1,2}		-	-	-	1,797	2.1	127	7,799	1.5	380	9,596	1.6	507
Lord Nelson	0.5	-	-	-	1,500	2.1	100	4,100	1.4	191	5,600	1.6	291
Lord Henry	0.5	-	-	-	1,600	1.5	78	600	1.1	20	2,200	1.4	98
Vanguard Camp	0.5	-	-	-	400	2.0	26	3,400	1.4	191	3,800	1.5	217
Havilah Camp	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	1.3	54	1,200	1.3	54
Indomitable Camp	0.5	-	-	-	800	0.9	23	7,300	0.9	265	8,100	0.9	288
Bull Oak	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	1.1	90	2,500	1.1	90
Ladybird	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	1.9	8	100	1.9	8
Total – Sandstone		-	-	-	4,300	1.6	227	19,200	1.3	819	23,500	1.4	1,046
Total – BTR (Attributable)		1,328	2.0	85	17,592	1.7	948	42,974	1.4	1,973	61,406	1.5	2,990

Refer MRE Note below. Note some rounding discrepancies may occur.

Pericles, Lady Shenton & Stirling consolidated into Lady Shenton System.

Warrior, Lady Harriet & Bellenger 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

Note 2: Attributable gold ounces to Brightstar include 75% of resources of Julias as referenced in Note 1.

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Brightstar Resources Limited'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.

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.

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, “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.

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.

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.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<p>Brightstar Resources Ltd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industry standard RC & DD drilling and sampling protocols for lode and supergene gold deposits have been utilised throughout the BTR campaign. DD results are reported in this announcement, some of which follow from previously released RC pre-collars. Diamond samples are selected for and collected at geologically defined intervals and cut using an automated core saw. Quarter and Half core samples are submitted for analysis depending on metallurgical or geotechnical requirements. BTR RC holes were sampled using 4m composite spear samples or 1 metre spear samples. Brightstar’s samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Laboratories in Kalgoorlie where the entire sample was pulverised, split and assayed by fire assay using a 50-gram charge. <p>Kingwest Resources Ltd (KW prefix)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC holes were sampled using 4m composite spear samples, with individual 1m samples submitted for assays Samples were submitted to SGS laboratories in Kalgoorlie where the entire sample was pulverised, split and assayed by fire assay using a 50 gram charge. DD holes sample intervals ranged from 0.4m – 1.5m (averaging 0.5m within mineralised zones and 1m outside) and were based on geological logging.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Magnetic Susceptibility readings were taken of DD core at 5m intervals, using a Fugro RT-1 Mag Sus instrument. <p>Goldfields Exploration Ltd (YD prefix)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC samples were collected via the cyclone at 1m intervals and split with collection of a 2-3kg sample in calico bag for sample analysis. • Retained drill samples were collected in green bags and placed on the ground adjacent to the drill hole collar. Alternate samples were initially submitted to ALS, Kalgoorlie for analysis. The non-submitted samples were left at the drill site and were later collected and submitted as anomalous results warranted. • Diamond core sampling on NQ core at mostly 1m intervals. Closer spaced sampling around specific mineralized zones or structures. <p>Wiluna Mines Ltd (MZ Prefix)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One metre RC samples were collected through a cyclone then either riffle split (75:25) or composited using scoop or spear at 6-10m intervals. • Selected diamond core zones were marked at 1 metre or geological intervals and cut in half for sampling. Any additional core for sampling was quartered.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BTR RC holes (pre-collars) were drilled utilising a 5.5 inch face sampling hammer and surveyed using a Axis Champ true-North-seeking gyroscopic survey tool. Drilling was conducted by Topdrill using a Schramm C685 drill rig with a booster compressor. RC samples are not presented in this release. • An Azi aligner was used on all holes drilled from surface (TN14 Gyro Compass true-North-seeking). • BTR Diamond drilling is drilled by Topdrill utilising a Sandvik DE840 drill rig. HQ and NQ diameter drill core was obtained. In areas of

		<p>unconsolidated ground, triple tube configuration was used to maximise core recovery. All drill core was oriented (where possible), using the Axis Champ Ori system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KWR drillholes were RC holes using a 5.5 inch face sampling hammer and diamond core (DD) with Reverse Circulation (RC) pre collars. DD core is a mix of HQ and NQ diameter. RC precollars used a 4 ¾ inch diameter face sampling hammer. • All KWR core was systematically oriented during drilling using a Reflex ACT Mk.3TM core orientation tool. Hole depths range from 140 to 480m • Goldfields diamond holes were drilled by Ausdrill Ltd Boulder with an RC pre-collar by Ausdrill using a Schramm 685 drill rig. • Wiluna Mines RC was drilled by McKay Drilling using an RC rig with 950 cgm-350 psi onboard compressor and auxiliary compressor. • Wiluna Mines diamond drilling was conducted by Colby Drilling
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC sample recovery was qualitatively assessed by comparing drill chip volumes (sample bags) for individual meters. Sample depths were crossed 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. The majority of the samples were dry. Little water is recorded around the area. In the CP's opinion the drilling sample recoveries/quality are acceptable and are appropriately representative for the style of mineralisation. • Core recoveries are recorded on sample registers and recorded as part of the logging procedure with core loss quantified. Good to moderate sample recovery was observed in reported programs with moderate core loss observed in structurally deformed areas (shear zones) • Short core runs were selected to maximise sample recovery, with core loss noted on core blocks within the core trays and

		<p>subsequently checked by Brightstar personnel at the core farm.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No grade versus sample recovery biases, or biases relating the loss or gain of 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 were reported in this program. • For diamond core, sample recovery is recorded for every drill run, with intervals of core loss accurately logged. • Drilling is carried out orthogonal to the mineralisation to get representative samples of the mineralisation. • All samples are core. Intervals of lost core are not length weighted. • No grade versus sample recovery biases, or biases relating the loss or gain of fines have been identified in BTR's or Kingwest's drilling. • Kingwest DD core was measured for recovery, RQD and fracture intensity. Recovery was excellent at almost 100%. • Recovery for Goldfields drillholes was not recorded • Wiluna Mines Ltd recorded sample recovery percentages on the drill hole logging sheets for every metre interval
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Diamond core is logged to specific geological intervals. • Detailed geological logging includes the lithology, alteration, veining and mineralisation of the drill chips or core. Structural measurements are also taken from oriented drill core. Photographs are taken of all core as part of the sampling process. • Geotechnical consultants logged selected core for geotechnical purposes. • Logging is both quantitative and qualitative in nature, depending on the feature.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kingwest drill core was logged geologically and geotechnically in detail sufficient to support Mineral Resource estimates, mining and metallurgical studies. Logging included lithology, texture, veining, grain size, structure, alteration, hardness, fracture density, RQD, alteration, mineralisation and magnetic response. Logging is qualitative in nature. Kingwest core was photographed. 100% of BTR and KWR metres are geologically logged. Wiluna Mines RC and Diamond holes were geologically logged in detail sufficient to support Mineral Resource Estimates, mining and metallurgical studies. Logging included lithology, oxidation, alteration, veining, mineralisation, colour, grain size, texture, and magnetic response. Goldfields Exploration diamond holes were geologically logged in sufficient detail to support Mineral Resource estimates, mining and metallurgical studies. Logging included colour, hardness, texture, lithology, veining and oxidation
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>Brightstar and Kingwest RC drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 composites were submitted for assay. For interpreted mineralised areas, the 1 metre splits were bagged on the static cyclone splitter on the RC rig. Duplicate samples were taken over selected interpreted mineralised intervals to determine if sampling is representative. Sample preparation comprised industry standard oven drying, crushing, and pulverisation to less than 75 microns. Homogenised pulp material was used for assaying.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples volumes were typically 1.0-4.0 kg and are considered to be of suitable size for the style of mineralisation. • Due to the coarse gold nature of mineralisation at Menzies field duplicates are taken over interpreted mineralised intervals. • Brightstar diamond drilling • Duplicate samples were not taken in this core logging program, however sampling is deemed representative in the opinion of the competent person. • Single cut (half core) diamond core was selected for sampling with the remaining core left for future reference and or metallurgical testwork purposes. <p>Kingwest diamond drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All core was appropriately orientated and marked up for sampling by company geologists prior to core cutting. Sample widths ranged from 0.4m to 1.5m. Half core samples were submitted to the commercial laboratories in Kalgoorlie laboratory for analysis. • Sample preparation comprised industry standard oven drying, crushing and pulverisation to less than 75 microns. Homogenised pulp material was used for assaying • Sample volumes were typically 2.0-4.0 kg and were considered to be of suitable size for the style of mineralisation. • Blank samples were routinely dispatched to the laboratory to monitor sample preparation. These generally performed within acceptable tolerances • Duplicate coarse reject samples have been submitted for assay to cross check assay repeatability. Results show variation typically of coarse grain “nuggety” gold deposits.
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<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<p>Brightstar Resources Ltd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For RC sampling 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 (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. <p>Kingwest Resources Ltd:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The RC1 m split and 4m composite samples were assayed by Fire Assay (FAA50) by SGS Laboratory in Kalgoorlie for gold.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KWR used industry standard data collection and QC protocols. Laboratory QC (Quality control) involves the use of internal lab standards, certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates. QC results (blanks, coarse reject duplicates, standards) are monitored and were within acceptable limits. Approximately 10% of samples submitted were QC samples. • QC assays reported within acceptable tolerances. Of note is that coarse reject or bulk pulverised reject duplicate assays show variation from the original primary assays typically from the original primary assays typically of the “nuggety” style of gold mineralisation found at the project. • Samples were submitted to an umpire laboratory for verification of the reliability of assay results received from the primary laboratory <p>Goldfields Exploration Ltd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All samples were analysed by ALS Kalgoorlie for gold by 50g charge Fire Assay (PM209) to 0.01ppm with arsenic by XRF (XRF1) to 5ppm. A system of quality control with standards and blanks were incorporated in all sample dispatches to monitor assay reliability. <p>Wiluna Mines Ltd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyses were conducted at Amdel Laboratories, Perth branch. • RC drill composite samples were pulverised and a 50g sample digest by aqua regia followed by Atomic absorption with a detection limit of 0.02ppm • One metre samples within ore material in RC drilling was fire assayed with a 50-gram charge and digested in aqua regia and determined by AAS with a detection limit of 0.01ppm.
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Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<p>Brightstar Resources Ltd:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant intersections have been reviewed by several company personnel. • Data storage was captured onsite using a laptop uploading to a cloud-based server then exported to MS Access. • No data was adjusted. <p>Kingwest Resources Ltd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant intersections were cross checked against drill logs after drilling. • Several twin holes were planned to verify historic drilling intersections • Data storage was as PDF/XLS files which were then migrated to a Datashed Database • KWR validated and cross-checked historical project data which was then migrated into the Datashed Database • No data was adjusted <p>Wiluna Mines Ltd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data verification procedures and protocols were not detailed in historical reports <p>Goldfields Exploration Ltd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data verification procedures and protocols were not detailed in historical reports
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<p>Brightstar Resources Ltd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 51. All reported coordinates are referenced to this grid. The site topography utilised a DTM from 2019 with accuracy <1m. <p>Kingwest Resources Ltd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill collar locations were initially surveyed using a hand-held Garmin GPS, accurate to within 3-5m. Most holes were drilled on grid lines, with some holes completed off-grid to test lodes interpreted to have unusual orientations The grid system used was MGA94 Zone 51. All reported coordinates were referenced to this grid. The topography is almost flat. Topography is almost flat, small differences in elevation between drillholes will have little effect on mineralisation widths on initial interpretation. A high resolution (~1m) digital topography later was created from Landgate imagery to enable precise 3D modelling. <p>Wiluna Mines Ltd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey methods for drill collar locations were not documented in historical reports. Drill collar locations were calculated from drillhole location plans. A local grid system was used, as well as AMG84 Zone 51 <p>Goldfields Exploration Ltd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole locations were surveyed in-house by DGPS to an accuracy of 0.01 metres The grid system used was AMG84 Zone 51
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral</i> 	<p>Brightstar Resources Ltd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holes are variably spaced with the intent of infilling hole spacings to a nominal 20m x 20m pattern across the deposits.

	<p><i>Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No sample compositing of field samples has been applied. <p>Kingwest Resources Ltd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holes were variably spaced ranging from 5 metres to 50 metres spacing depending on the location of previous MRE holes. • The data spacing and distribution was sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimation procedures and classifications applied, which led to the stated estimates. • Sample compositing was not utilised <p>Wiluna Mines Ltd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section spacing was 20m with hole spacing at 25m. • The data spacing and distribution was sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation <p>Goldfields Exploration Ltd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The goldfields diamond holes are spaced 70m apart. • Data spacing and distribution is sufficient with later drilling to establish degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for mineral resource estimation. • No sample compositing of field samples has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were collected on site under supervision of the geologist.

		<p>Visitors needed permission to visit site. Once collected samples were bagged, they were transported to Kalgoorlie by company personnel or trusted contractors for assaying with Bureau Veritash. Despatch and consignment notes were delivered and checked for discrepancies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample security protocols were not detailed in Wiluna Mines or Goldfields Exploration WAMEX reports.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling techniques and data has been reviewed internally by company personnel and several external consultants. Review of sampling techniques and investigation by re-split sampling has confirmed that samples have been collected effectively and are reliably representative, with assay variations related to mineralisation characteristics.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All tenements are owned 100% by BTR. Original vendor retains a 1% NSR and the right to claw back a 70% interest in the event a single-deposit JORC compliant Measured and/or Indicated Mineral Resource exceeding 500,000 oz is delineated, for a fee three times expenditure for the following tenements: M29/014, M29/088, M29/153, M29/154, M29/184. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.

Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous workers in the area include Kingwest Resources, Pancontinental Mining, Rox Resources, Regal Resources, Wiluna Resources, Goldfields Exploration, Heron Resources and Intermin Resources Limited (now Horizon Minerals). Several open cut mines were drilled and mined in the 1980's, 1990's up to early 2000's. Extensive underground mining was undertaken from the 1890's – 1940's across the Menzies leases and it is estimated that historic exploration was often undertaken via blind shafts initially. More recently, Brightstar completed an open pit mining campaign at the Selkirk deposit, NW of Menzies and the Lady Shenton system.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralisation is Archean mesothermal lode gold style. Gold mineralisation is hosted in multiple sub parallel gold mineralised shear/fracture zones either within a sequence of metamorphosed mafic amphibolites or at the contact between mafic amphibolite and ultramafic or metamorphosed sediments. Stratigraphy strikes northwest and dip southwest. Most of the mineralisation is close to sub parallel to the stratigraphy and dip ~40 to 50° southwest, plunging south. The weathering intensity varies across the area and each deposit from 10 meters vertical depth around Selkirk to around 60 meters at Lady Harriet.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical Drill holes have been referenced in this announcement. Relevant information is included in Appendix 2 at the end of this release.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assay results reported here have been length weighted. • No metal equivalent calculations were applied. • Where core loss was encountered over (reported) significant intercepts the core loss was attributed with 0 grade while the overall interval was used (including core loss). • Core loss was quantified and reported herewith in the tables where core loss was observed within significant intercepts
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mineralisation is generally southwest dipping at about 50 degrees and plunging south. • Drillholes are generally perpendicular to the main strike/dip of mineralisation with drillhole intersections close to true width of the mineralised lodes.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to figures in this report.

Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results from all drill holes in the program have been reported and their context discussed.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other exploration data is reported here.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional (grade control) drilling will be planned and executed ahead of mining operations. Further resource definition / exploration drilling campaigns will be investigated for deeper mineralisation and if successful, further mineral resource estimates will be calculated.

APPENDIX 2: Historical Hole Details: Yunndaga

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	EOH (m)	RL	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
KWD041	DD	311394	6707360	331.12	418	-65.3	55.5	314.27	315.03	0.86	0.58
MZRC0375	RC	311478	6707422	219	420	-70.5	90.1	198	201	3	3.40
MZRC0356	RC	311558	6707465	120	417	-60	89	108	112	4	3.42