BRIGHTSTAR
RESOURCES LIMITED

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

10 September 2025

32m @ 7.16g/t Au from 69m in Lord Byron RC Drilling below optimised open pit design

Drilling at the Lord Byron South Pit delivers several high-grade intercepts

HIGHLIGHTS

- Brightstar has received results from a 1,100m reverse circulation drilling program at the Lord Byron deposit, part of the **0.9Moz @ 1.7g/t Laverton Hub**
- The drilling targeted an area of shallow inferred Mineral Resources contained within and proximal to the Lord Byron South optimised pit shell delineated in the Definitive Feasibility Study[1]. Assay results include:
    - LBRC25001
        - **32m @ 7.16g/t Au from 69m**, including **11m @ 15.1 g/t Au from 87m**, and
        - **11m @ 3.13g/t Au from 53m**
    - LBRC25005:
        - **30m @ 3.02g/t Au from 44m**, including **1m @ 15.2 g/t Au from 70m**
        - **2m @ 5.04g/t Au from 78m**
    - LBRC25014:
        - **8m @ 2.52g/t Au from 42m**
    - LBRC25009:
        - **6m @ 2.27g/t Au from 47m**
- The drilling has identified a **wide zone of high-grade mineralisation beneath the existing Inferred Mineral Resource and presents as a compelling follow-up opportunity**
- **Multiple rigs currently drilling across Brightstar's portfolio** including underground diamond drilling in Laverton and surface RC and diamond drilling in Sandstone.

Brightstar Resources Limited (ASX: BTR) (**Brightstar**) is pleased to announce results from a ~1,100m Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling program at the Lord Byron Deposit.

Lord Byron is located ~10km west of Brightstar's active Fish mine at the Jasper Hills project, and forms part of the company's Laverton Hub, which hosts a current Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) of **0.9Moz @ 1.7g/t Au.** Lord Byron is approximately ~50km from the site of Brightstar's proposed new 1Mtpa CIL processing plant, outlined in the Menzies-Laverton Definitive Feasibility Study (**DFS**), released in June 2025.

The **Lord Byron deposit** hosts a current Mineral Resource of **251koz @ 1.5g/t Au**, with a potential open pit mine development detailed in the DFS. This drilling program tested an area of Inferred Mineral Resource within and to the south of the DFS-optimised pit shell, aiming to infill the ore body to enable potential addition to future Ore Reserves.

The results far exceeded the expected intersections with **wide zones of high-grade material** intersected just **below the optimised pit shell and defined Inferred Mineral Resource boundary**.

This includes a standout intersection of **32m @ 7.16g/t Au from 69m** in drillhole LBRC25001.

Brightstar's Executive Director - Operations, Andrew Rich, commented:

"These outstanding results from the Lord Byron deposit have surpassed our expectations. They include the best intercept ever drilled at the deposit, 32m @ 7.16g/t, which is completely open at depth. This zone is below the optimised open pit design detailed in the recent DFS, with the drilling designed to improve the confidence classification of the ore body in that area of the pit shell. A full interpretation of these results is underway, with follow-up drilling program currently being planned. A 200+ gram-metre intercept is rare at this deposit, so the Brightstar exploration team are eagerly awaiting the opportunity to complete further drilling at Lord Byron.

Elsewhere, three drill rigs are currently operating across the portfolio, with an RC and Diamond rig at the Sandstone Hub, and an underground diamond rig testing for mine-life extensions at the Fish Deposit.

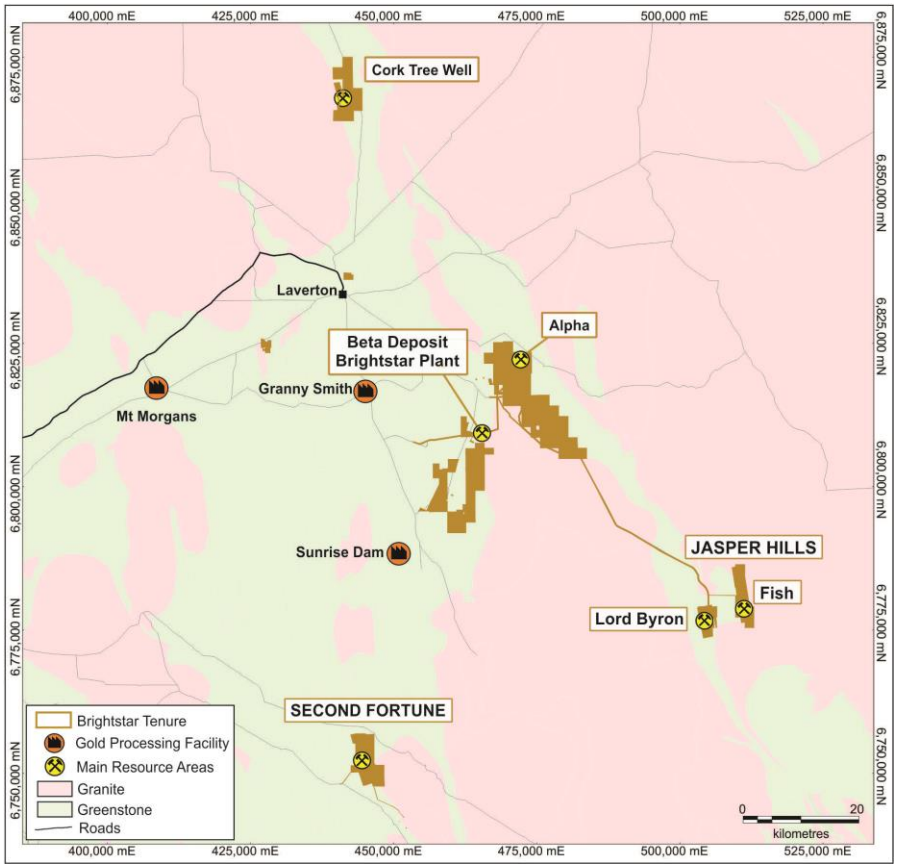


Figure 1: Location Map of Lord Byron deposit within the Laverton Hub.

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

The Lord Byron deposit hosts a total current Mineral Resource of **251koz @ 1.5g/t Au**. The recent Menzies and Laverton DFS highlighted an initial Stage 1 open-pit mining operation of **1.6Mt @ 1.4g/t Au for 71koz Au mined.**

Situated immediately to the south of the historically mined main Lord Byron open pit, Lord Byron South is an area of Inferred Mineral Resource that optimised into the global Lord Byron mine plan as an additional open-pit mining opportunity. This ~1,100m drilling program aimed to infill this area and upgrade the MRE classification to indicated, potentially adding to the Ore Reserves at the deposit, and comprised both infill holes and step-out holes testing the mineralisation down-dip.

The returned assays have highlighted zones of high grade across significant widths. These high-grade zones include:

- **32m @ 7.16g/t Au from 69m** in LBRC25001, including **11m @ 15.1 g/t Au from 87m**
- **30m @ 3.02g/t Au from 44m** in LBRC25005, including **1m @ 15.2g/t Au from 70m**

Additional significant RC results from the infill component of the drilling program included:

- **8m @ 2.52g/t Au from 42m** in LBRC25014
- **6m @ 2.27g/t Au from 47m** in LBRC25009

The drilling intersected quartz veining hosted in a zone of biotite-chlorite altered mafic amphibolite with thin Chert and Banded Iron (BIF) units.

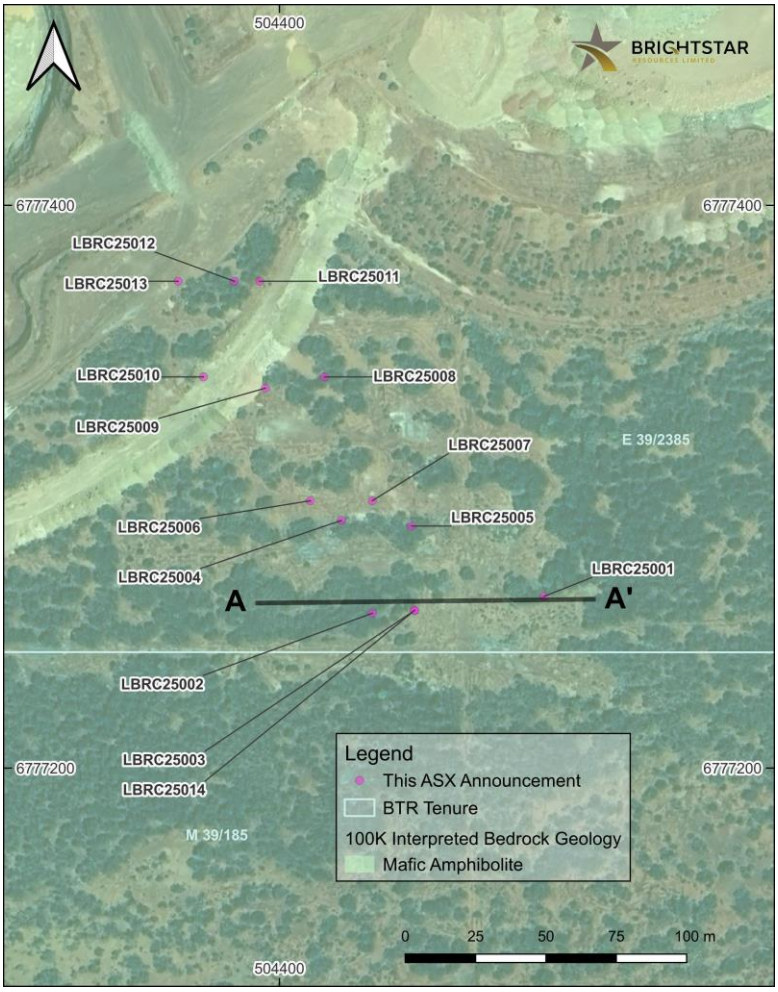


Figure 2: Location map for the Lord Byron South RC Drill Collars

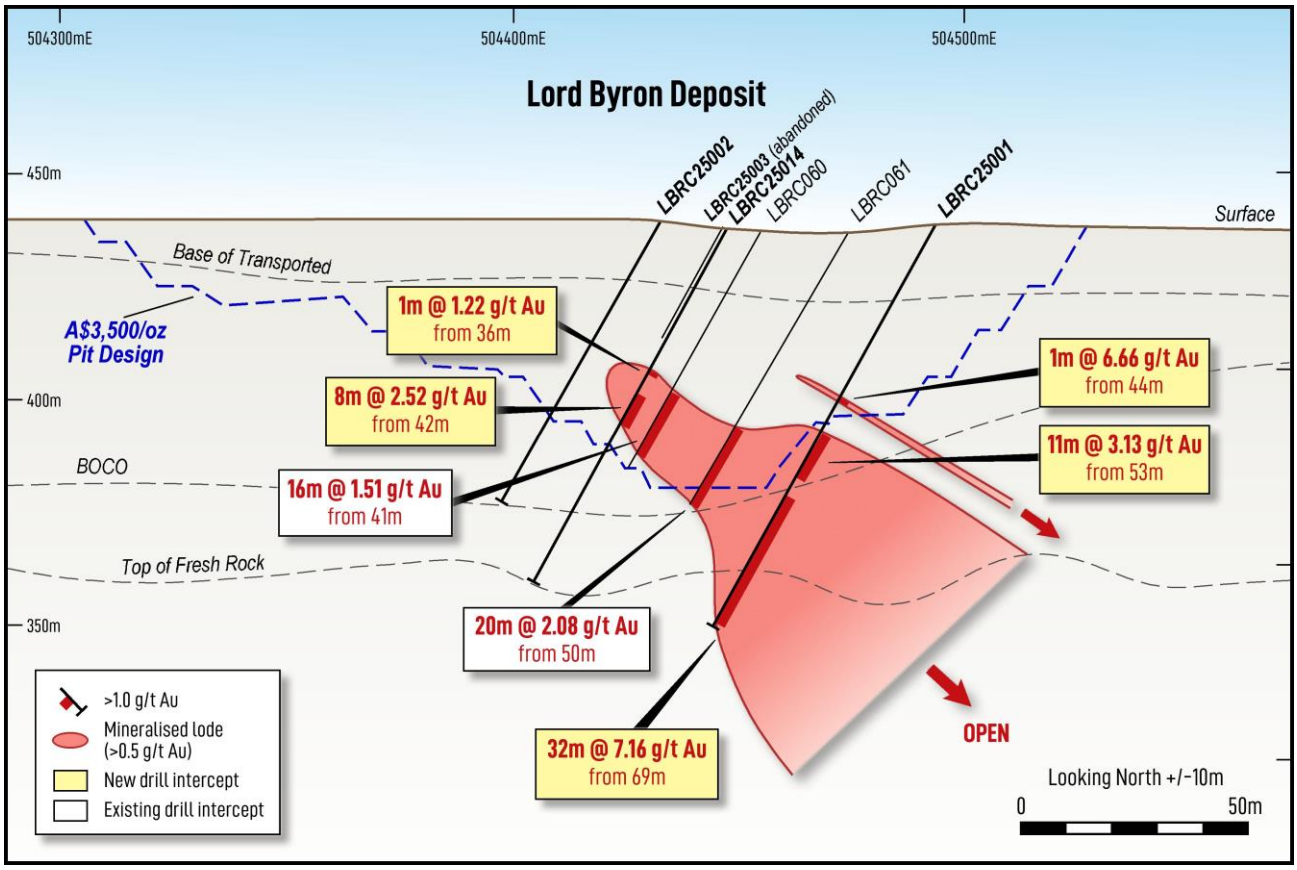


Figure 3: Cross Section A-A' at the Lord Byron Deposit, highlighting the high-grade mineralisation intersected in drillhole LBRC25001 that sits beneath the current pit design

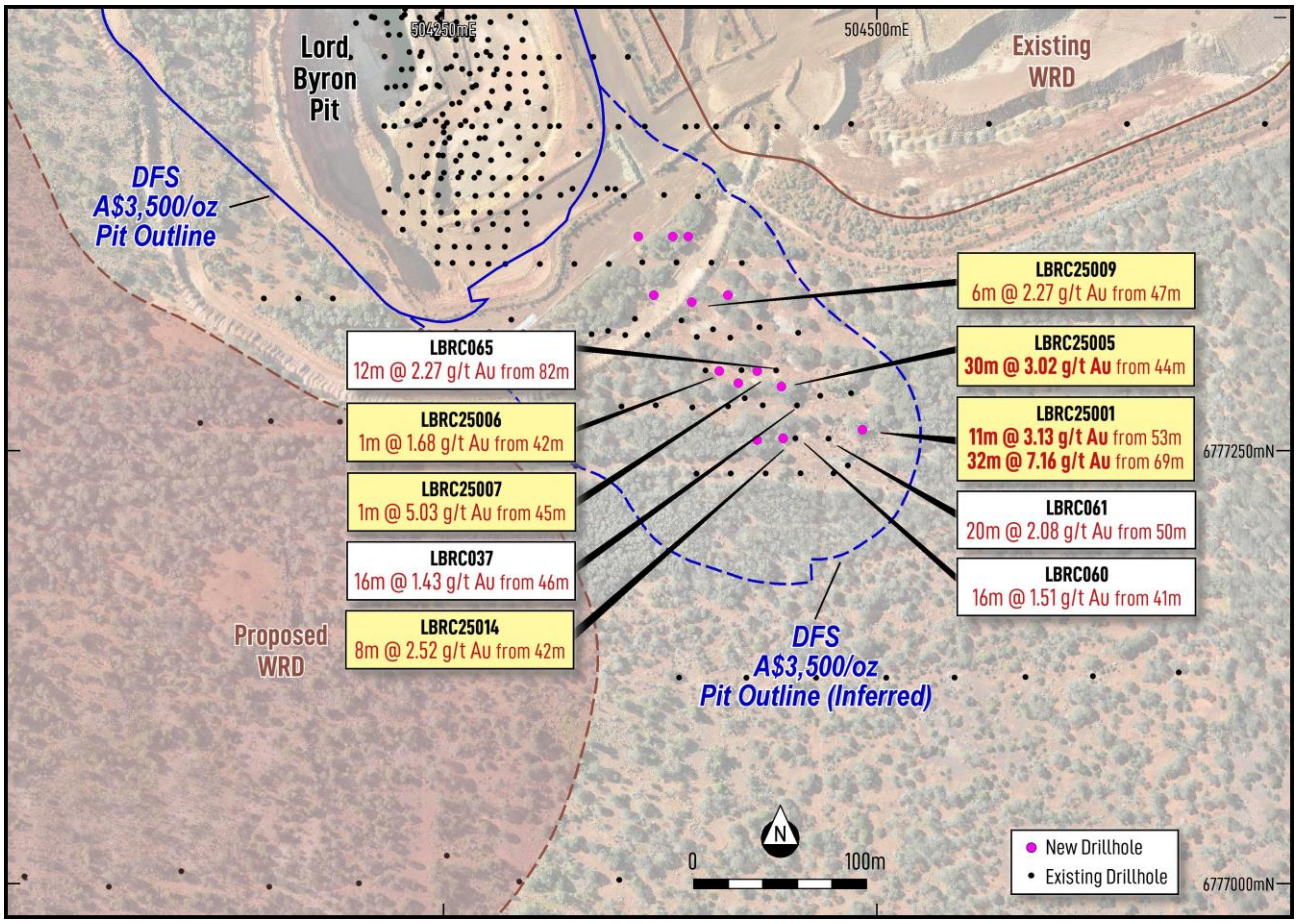


Figure 4: Plan view of the Lord Byron South RC Drill collars, in relation to existing drilling and planned mine infrastructure

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

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval	Gram-metres
LBRC25001		44	45	1	6.66	1m @ 6.66g/t from 44m	6.66
LBRC25001		**53**	**64**	**11**	**3.13**	**11m @ 3.13g/t from 53m**	**34.4**
LBRC25001		**69**	**101**	**32**	**7.16**	**32m @ 7.16g/t from 69m**	**229**
LBRC25001	***including***	**87**	**98**	**11**	**15.1**	**11m @ 15.1g/t from 87m**	**167**
LBRC25002						NSI	
LBRC25003						NSI – Hole Abandoned	
LBRC25004		44	45	1	1.79	1m @ 1.79g/t from 44m	1.79
LBRC25004		57	59	2	1.04	2m @ 1.04g/t from 57m	2.08
LBRC25005		**44**	**74**	**30**	**3.02**	**30m @ 3.02g/t from 44m**	**90.6**
LBRC25005		**78**	**80**	**2**	**5.04**	**2m @ 5.04g/t from 78m**	**10.1**

LBRC25006		42	43	1	1.68	1m @ 1.68g/t from 42m	1.68
LBRC25007		45	46	1	5.03	1m @ 5.03g/t from 45m	5.03
LBRC25008		44	45	1	3.11	1m @ 3.11g/t from 44m	3.11
LBRC25008		72	73	1	1.11	1m @ 1.11g/t from 72m	1.11
LBRC25009		**47**	**53**	**6**	**2.27**	**6m @ 2.27g/t from 47m**	**13.6**
LBRC25010						NSI	
LBRC25011						NSI	
LBRC25012						NSI	
LBRC25013						NSI	
LBRC25014		36	37	1	1.22	1m @ 1.22g/t from 36m	1.22
LBRC25014		**42**	**50**	**8**	**2.52**	**8m @ 2.52g/t from 42m**	**20.2**

Table 2: Lord Byron 2025 Reverse Circulation collar information. Holes located on tenements M39/185. Grid coordinates shown in MGA94 Zone 51.

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Hole Depth (m)	Status
LBRC25001	RC	504494	6777261	439	-60.8	270.4	102	This ASX announcement
LBRC25002	RC	504433	6777255	440	-60.6	269.8	72	This ASX announcement
LBRC25003	RC	504448	6777256	438	-60.3	270.2	30	This ASX announcement
LBRC25004	RC	504422	6777288	439	-60.0	271.0	90	This ASX announcement
LBRC25005	RC	504447	6777286	438	-60.4	271.4	90	This ASX announcement
LBRC25006	RC	504411	6777295	439	-60.1	270.1	84	This ASX announcement
LBRC25007	RC	504433	6777295	438	-60.6	268.6	90	This ASX announcement
LBRC25008	RC	504416	6777339	439	-60.6	271.8	84	This ASX announcement
LBRC25009	RC	504395	6777335	439	-60.5	268.0	84	This ASX announcement
LBRC25010	RC	504373	6777339	440	-60.7	270.9	72	This ASX announcement
LBRC25011	RC	504393	6777373	439	-60.3	269.4	72	This ASX announcement
LBRC25012	RC	504384	6777373	439	-60.3	270.9	72	This ASX announcement
LBRC25013	RC	504364	6777373	439	-60.7	270.7	72	This ASX announcement
LBRC25014	RC	504448	6777256	438	-60.9	272.0	90	This ASX announcement

Next Steps

RC and Diamond drilling is ongoing at the Sandstone Hub with further updates to be provided as they are received. At the Laverton Hub, follow-up drilling for this newly identified and exciting wide, high-grade shoot at Lord Byron is currently being planned and expected to commence in the coming weeks.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

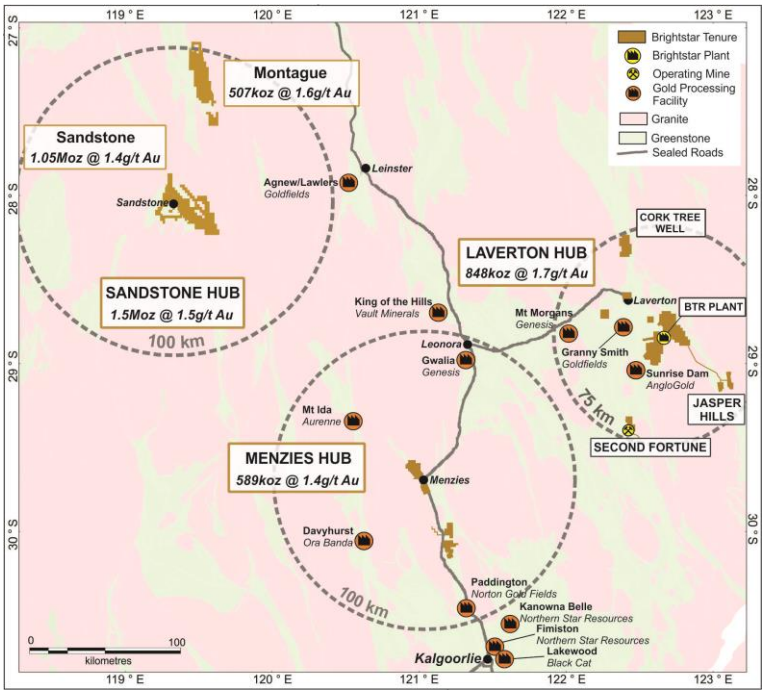
Alex Rovira
Managing Director
Email: alex@brightstarresources.com.au

Investor Relations
Lucas Robinson
Phone: +61 408 228 889
Email: lucas@corporatestorytime.com

References

1. *Refer Brightstar ASX announcement dated 30 June 2025 "Menzies and Laverton Gold Projects Feasibility Study"*

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**
Yunndaga	0.5	-	-	-	1,270	1.3	53	2,050	1.4	90	**3,320**	**1.3**	**144**
Yunndaga (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	• *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.*	Brightstar Resources Ltd • 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. Crescent Gold Ltd • RC samples were collected using a cone splitter and 1m intervals for fire assayed for Au. • Samples were submitted to Aurum Labs in Kalgoorlie where the entire sample was pulverised, split and assayed by fire assay using a 50 gram charge.
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*	• BTR RC holes were drilled utilising a 5.5 inch face sampling hammer and surveyed using a Axis Champ true-North-seeking gyroscopic

	tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	survey tool. Drilling was conducted by Topdrill using a Schramm C685 drill rig with a booster compressor. • An Azi aligner was used on all holes drilled from surface (TN14 Gyro Compass true-North-seeking). • Crescent RC holes were drilled utilising a 5.25 or 4.5 inch diameter face sampling hammer bit by Premium Drilling using a Schramm drill rig with booster compressor. Holes were surveyed by Surtron who employed an open hole gyroscopic survey with the use of sighter pegs for orientation accuracy.
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 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. • 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. • Drilling is carried out orthogonal to the mineralisation to get representative samples of the mineralisation. • No grade versus sample recovery biases, or biases relating the loss or gain of fines have been identified in Crescent Gold drilling.
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.*	• 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.

	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Detailed geological logging includes the lithology, alteration, veining and mineralisation of the drill chips. Photographs are taken of chip trays as part of the sampling process. • Logging is both quantitative and qualitative in nature, depending on the feature. • 100% of BTR and Crescent metres are geologically logged. • Crescent RC 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 and texture.
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.*	Brightstar and Crescent 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 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. • Samples volumes were typically 1.0-4.0 kg and a suitable size for 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,*	Brightstar Resources Ltd • 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

	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.*	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. Crescent Gold Ltd: • RC 1 m split samples were assayed by Fire Assay (FAA50) by Aurum Laboratory in Perth for gold. Intervals returning >0.5ppm Au were re-assayed for Cu for cyanide monitoring purposes. • Crescent Gold used certified reference material, blanks and field duplicates to monitor the quality of assays from the laboratory. 4% of samples were standard reference material. 0.5% were blanks and 3% of samples had field duplicates associated with them.
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 onsite using a laptop uploading to a cloud-based server then exported to MS Access. • No data was adjusted. Crescent Gold Ltd: • RC drilling was validated prior to loading into an Acquire database and is correct. • No data was adjusted.
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 Brightstar surveyor picked up the hole collars with a RTK DGPS accurate to cm scale. • The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 51. All reported coordinates

		are referenced to this grid. • The site topography utilised a DTM generated in 2020 with accuracy to <1m. Crescent Gold Ltd • All drill collar locations were surveyed by DGPS by Crescent employed surveyors. Collar points were used in the creation of a topographic surface. • An end of pit surface was generated by Crescent in August 2012 and updated across the north pit by BCM in 2020 following further open pit mining. • The grid system used was MGA94 Zone 51. All reported coordinates were referenced to this grid.
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.*	Brightstar Resources Ltd • 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. Crescent Gold Ltd • RC drill holes were on a rough grid spacing of 20m x 20m. • No sample compositing of field samples has been applied.
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.*	• BTR 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 Kalgoorlie by company personnel or trusted contractors for assaying with Bureau Veritas. Despatch and consignment notes were delivered and checked for discrepancies. • Sample security protocols were not detailed in Crescent Gold reports.
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 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	• *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 Lord Byron gold deposit is located across two mining leases; M39/262 and M39/185 held 100% by BTR • The mine leases are in good standing and no known impediments to obtaining a license to operate.

Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Lord Byron deposit has been explored by various parties since WMC first acquired the tenure in 1983 and discovered the deposit in 1987. The deposit was acquired by SOG in 1994, Anglo in 2004, Crescent in 2007, Focus in 2014, BCM in 2020, and BTR in mid-2024. Each company completed drill programs, and in the case of Crescent, numerous Mineral Resource updates. Crescent mined the deposit via two open pits from February to May 2012. Post 2012, Blue Cap Mining completed a further cutback consisting of supergene and oxide material sold to AngloGold Ashanti for processing at the Sunrise Dam Gold Mine.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Lord Byron deposit is hosted within a thick sequence of amphibolite and interbedded chert/BIF. Specific zones of mineralisation have been defined; supergene in the south, the main NW trending shear hosted lodes, and multiple BIF hosted lodes through the north and south.

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.*
		• Historical Drill holes have been referenced in this announcement.
		• Relevant information is included in Appendix 2 at the end of this release.

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. • 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').*	• The Lord Byron lodes strike 330°. Most of the drilling at the deposit has been angled at 60° to the west to best intercept the east dipping lodes as near perpendicular as possible. • Drillholes are generally perpendicular to the main strike/dip of mineralisation with drillhole intersections close to true width of the mineralised lodes.
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 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*	• No other exploration data is reported here.

	treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, 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 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: Lord Byron

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	EOH (m)	RL	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
LBRC037	RC	504456	6777275	102	438	-60.0	272.0	46	62	16	1.43
								68	69	1	1.23
								72	76	4	1.04
								79	80	1	1.40
LBRC060	RC	504455	6777256	60	437	-60.6	275.6	41	57	16	1.51
LBRC061	RC	504474	6777256	70	437	-59.9	272.0	50	70	20	2.08
LBRC065	RC	504444	6777295	94	438	-58.6	282.0	47	48	1	1.28
								82	94	12	2.27