BRIGHTSTAR
RESOURCES LIMITED

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

12 January 2026

HIGH-GRADE DRILL INTERCEPTS AND MINERAL RESOURCE UPDATE AT THE LORD BYRON DEPOSIT

Mineral Resource Update on Southern Oxide Extension Zone at Lord Byron to Support Upcoming DFS2.0

HIGHLIGHTS

- Brightstar has received results from reverse circulation (**RC**) drilling completed at the **Lord Byron deposit** in 2025, part of the **1.6Moz @ 1.6g/t Au Goldfields Hub**
- In late 2025, Brightstar completed 22 RC drill holes for ~2,000m of drilling across two modest drilling programs designed to infill and extend the southern extension of the Lord Byron deposit
- Results from the second follow-up drilling campaign, completed in October 2025 targeting down-dip and down-plunge extensions to the newly highlighted southern lode, included:
  - LBRC25017:
    - **9m @ 3.49g/t Au from 138m,** including **1m @ 24.7g/t Au from 142m**
  - LBRC25015c:
    - **4m @ 6.71g/t Au from 128m,** including **1m @ 19.6g/t Au from 129m**
    - **2m @ 14.5g/t Au from 148m**
- The program was designed as a follow up to the previously announced[1] results returned proximal to and beneath the Lord Byron South optimised pit shell. These included:
  - LBRC25001
    - **32m @ 7.16g/t Au from 69m**, including **11m @ 15.1g/t Au from 87m**, and
    - **11m @ 3.13g/t Au from 53m**
  - LBRC25005:
    - **30m @ 3.02g/t Au from 44m**, including **1m @ 15.2g/t Au from 70m**
    - **2m @ 5.04g/t Au from 78m**
- Results from these programs at the Lord Byron deposit have been included in a Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) update:
  - **6% increase in Total Mineral Resource to 5.4Mt @ 1.5g/t Au for 267koz**
  - **8% increase in Measured & Indicated Mineral Resources to 122koz @ 1.6g/t Au**
- A key focus of the drilling was the conversion of shallow, oxide ounces from Inferred to Indicated to increase potential Ore Reserve ounces in this Southern lode for inclusion in the upcoming updated DFS2.0

Brightstar Resources Limited (ASX: BTR) (**Brightstar**) is pleased to announce results from RC drilling at the **Lord Byron deposit**, located within Brightstar's Goldfields Hub, which hosts a total Mineral Resource Estimate of **1.6Moz @ 1.6g/t Au.**

The latest drilling was designed to test for extensions in the south, where recent drilling had intersected wide zones of high-grade material. The southern lode remains **completely open down-dip and along strike to the south**.

The results of this drilling, combined with the initial phase targeting this southern lode, has resulted in a modest upgrade to the overall MRE at the deposit, including an upgrade to the higher confidence indicated category.

Brightstar's Managing Director, Alex Rovira, commented:
"We are pleased to report the latest drilling intercepts from the Lord Byron deposit and associated Mineral Resource update. The drilling is rapidly delineating the shallow extension which remains open to the south. Exploration drilling programs in 2026 will focus on targeting the lode along strike to the south and at depth, as well as testing early-stage targets for comparable mineralisation beneath shallow cover.

Brightstar continues to advance the Goldfields Hub asset base towards a Final Investment Decision in the MarQ'26, with technical work for the Goldfields DFS2.0 nearing completion including updated mine plans, an increased mill throughput scenario delivering improved gold production output and financial metrics.

Despite being a relatively modest upgrade, the increased confidence in the south is important for Lord Byron, which remains fully approved for mining operations in 2026, to enable these areas to be incorporated in our upcoming updated mine planning."

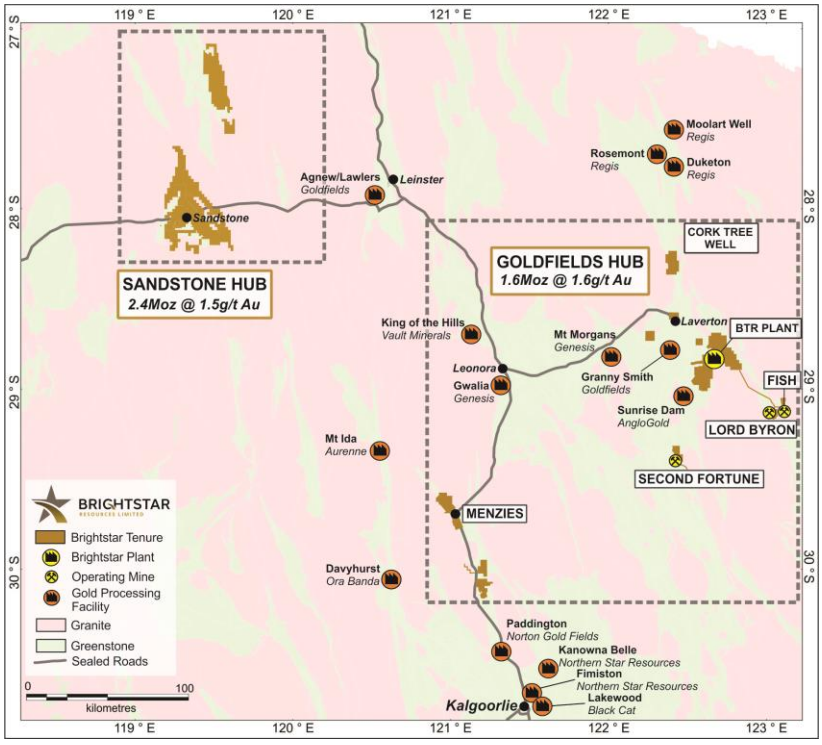

Figure 1: Location of Brightstar's Project Areas

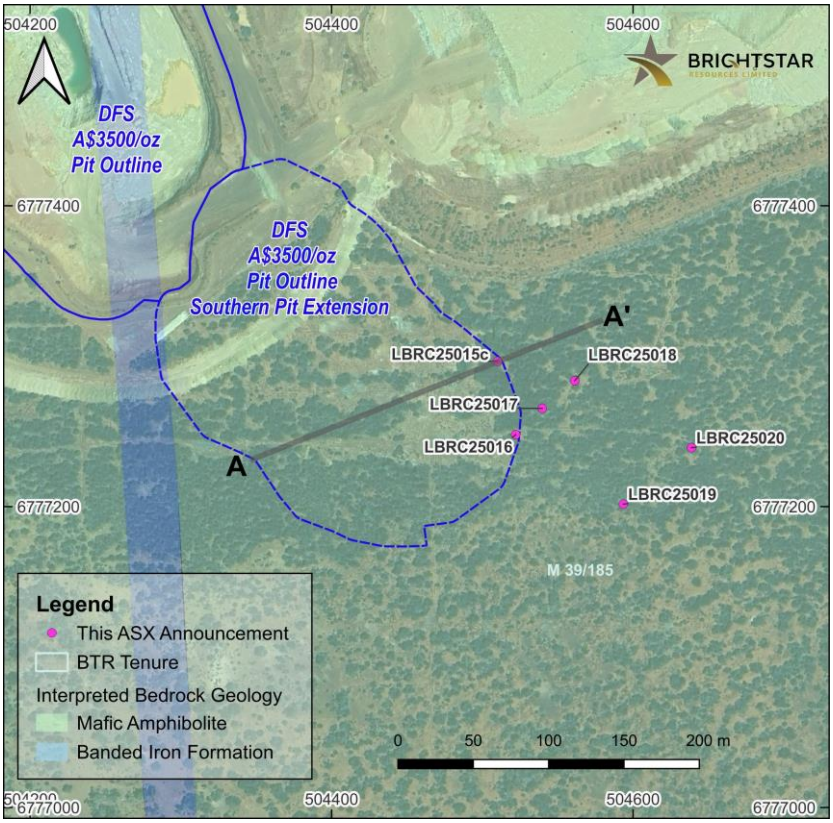

Figure 2: Collar Location map for the Stage 2 (October 2025) Lord Byron RC drillholes

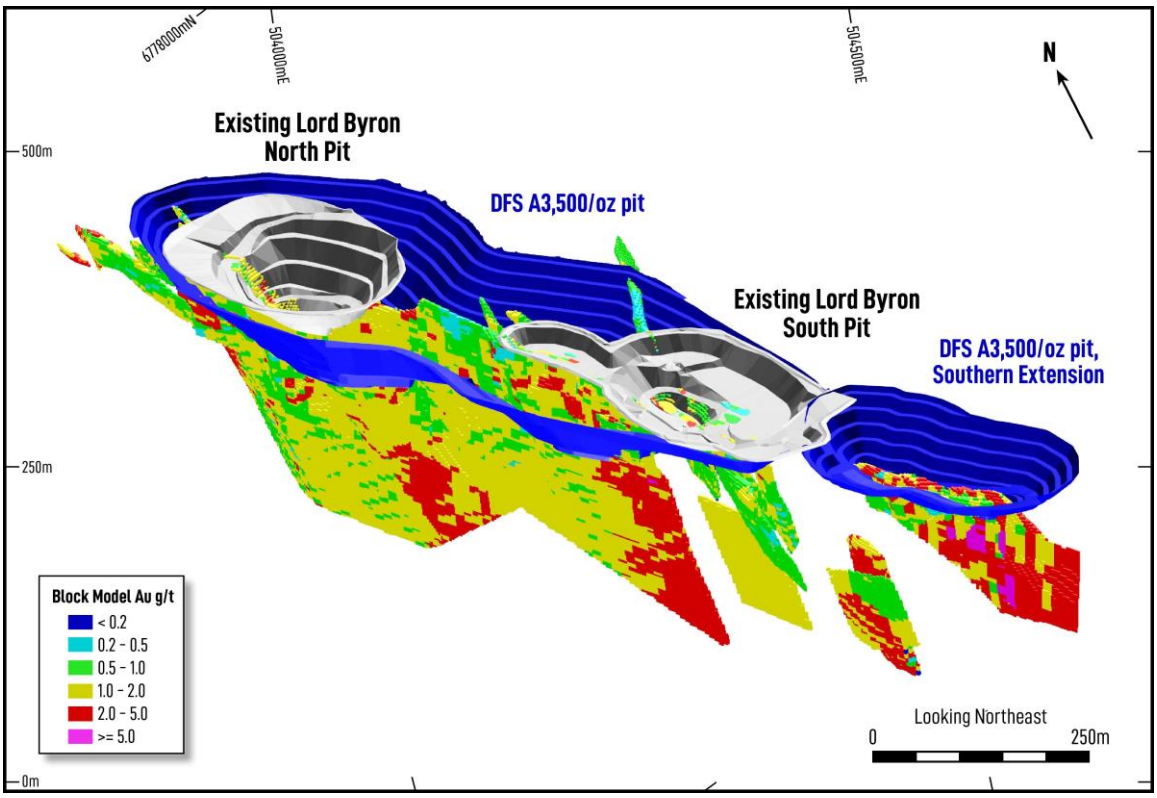

Figure 3: 3D image of the updated Lord Byron MRE block model (by grade), in relation to the existing historical open pits and the June 2025 DFS pit shells

Figure 4: Drone image looking North-west showing the RC drilling completed in October 2025
The existing Lord Byron open pits can be seen in the background

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION – DRILLING RESULTS

The Lord Byron deposit is hosted within a package of mafic amphibolite and banded iron sedimentary units (**BIF**). The stratigraphy is cut by a 100m-wide zone of shearing occurring in the Bicentennial Shear Zone, which hosts the bulk of the mineralisation. The follow-up drilling program targeted down-dip and down-plunge extensions to the zones of wide, high-grade mineralisation intersected in previous drilling. This included an intercept of **32m @ 7.16g/t Au from 69m** in LBRC25001[1].

Results reported within this announcement pertain to the follow-up program completed in October 2025.

The drilling intersected strongly sheared amphibolite with significant quartz veining and sulphide mineralisation, predominantly pyrite. Significant intercepts are shown in Table 1.

The results suggest the lode dips steeper than originally interpreted and is striking more towards the south-southeast, explaining the lack of significant intercepts in drillholes LBRC25019 and LBRC25020, which targeted a substantial step-out towards east-southeast. The results also highlight an apparent depletion zone between the base of transported material and the base of complete oxidation (Figure 5), suggesting gold has been leached from this upper section of the saprolite profile. This may have implications for exploration at Jasper Hills as this depletion zone could mask mineralisation from existing shallow reconnaissance drilling.

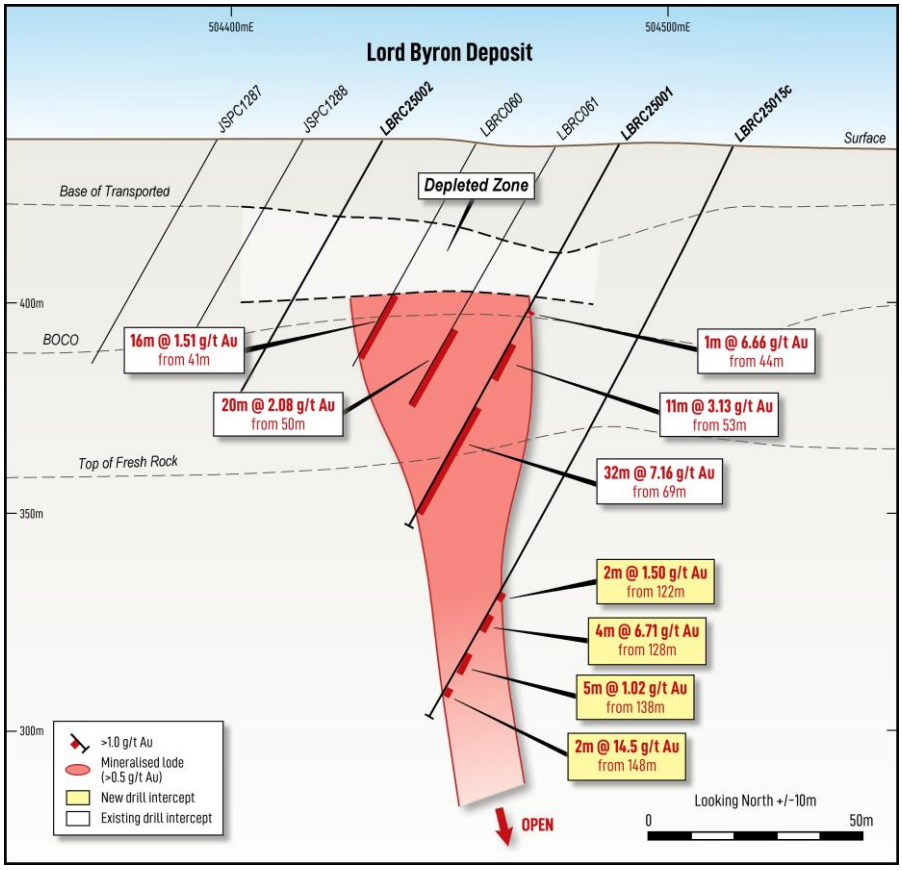

Figure 5: Cross section of drillhole LBRC25015c at Lord Byron

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

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval	Gram-metres
LBRC25015c		122	124	2	1.50	2m @ 1.50g/t from 122m	3.00
LBRC25015c		**128**	**132**	**4**	**6.71**	**4m @ 6.71g/t from 128m**	**26.8**
LBRC25015c	**including**	**129**	**130**	**1**	**19.6**	**1m @ 19.6g/t from 129m**	**19.6**
LBRC25015c		138	143	5	1.02	5m @ 1.02g/t from 138m	5.10
LBRC25015c	including	141	142	1	2.57	1m @ 2.57g/t from 141m	2.57
LBRC25015c		**148**	**150**	**2**	**14.5**	**2m @ 14.5g/t from 148m**	**29.0**
LBRC25016		98	100	2	1.21	2m @ 1.21g/t from 98m	2.42
LBRC25017		**138**	**147**	**9**	**3.49**	**9m @ 3.49g/t from 138m**	**31.4**
LBRC25017	**including**	**142**	**143**	**1**	**24.7**	**1m @ 24.7g/t from 142m**	**24.7**
LBRC25018						NSI	
LBRC25019						NSI	
LBRC25020						NSI	

*Table 2 : **Lord Byron** October 2025 RC drillhole collar information. Holes located on tenement M39/185. Grid coordinates shown in MGA94 Zone 51.*

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Hole Depth (m)	Status
LBRC25015	RC	504512	6777293	437	-61	231	96 (abandoned)	This ASX announcement
LBRC25015b	RC	504507	6777289	437	-60	234	108 (abandoned)	This ASX announcement
LBRC25015c	RC	504510	6777296	437	-61	230	156	This ASX announcement
LBRC25016	RC	504522	6777248	436	-59	229	114	This ASX announcement
LBRC25017	RC	504540	6777265	436	-60	230	147	This ASX announcement
LBRC25018	RC	504561	6777284	436	-60	230	204	This ASX announcement
LBRC25019	RC	504594	6777202	434	-60	230	132	This ASX announcement
LBRC25020	RC	504639	6777239	434	-61	230	175	This ASX announcement

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION – MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

The updated Mineral Resource is effective as of January 2026 and represents an update to the previously released Mineral Resource Estimate released on 19 May 2025 by Brightstar.

Table 3 – Updated Mineral Resource Estimate - Lord Byron Deposit

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**
Lord Byron	0.5	311	1.7	17	2,104	1.6	105	2,974	1.5	145	**5,389**	**1.5**	**267**

Project Locations

The Laverton Gold Project (**LGP**) is centred on the town of Laverton, with the Jasper Hills Project Area (consisting of the Lord Byron and Fish Deposits) located approximately 90km South-East of Laverton.

Exploration History – Lord Byron

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 Sons of Gwalia in 1994, AngloGold Ashanti in 2004, Crescent Mining in 2007, Focus Minerals in 2014, Blue Cap Mining in 2020, and Brightstar 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.

Drilling Techniques

The Brightstar database includes records for the entire Jasper Hills Prospect area. Within the vicinity of the Lord Byron deposit (defined by an arbitrary boundary extending from 6,776,590mN to 6,778,630mN and 502,750mE to 505,620mE), there are a total of 1,471 drill holes for 80,715 drill metres. A total of 6 unique hole types were recorded with completion dates ranging from 1986 to present. A total of 396 drill holes were incorporated into the mineralised interpretations at Lord Byron for a total of 6,997 intersection metres. These include records for 25 diamond holes, 274 RC holes, 7 RCDT holes, and 90 grade control holes.

The Lord Byron deposit has been well drilled from surface using predominantly historical RC and diamond methods. Drilling has been completed on northing section lines at 20m spacing with holes spaced either 10m or 20m on section. Drilling has also been completed on oblique lines perpendicular to the NW strike of the mineralisation, again at 20m spacing. This has resulted in sample spacing of 10m to 30m to a depth of 190m in the north of the deposit and 95m depth in the south of the deposit. GC drilling was completed from two different bench levels during mining of the south pit with drilling spaced at 10m by 10m and reaching 70m depth. GC drilling in the north pit was completed from surface at nominal 20m spaced EW lines and at 10m on each section and reached a maximum depth of 35m. Drill spacing is irregular at depth varying from 50m to >90m.

Brightstar RC drilling samples were split on the rig using a static cone splitter that effectively splits wet and dry samples to produce an approximate 3kg sample. RC holes were typically sampled using 4m composite spear samples or as 1m samples through expected mineralised zones. Individual 1 metre samples were later submitted for assay based on the initial composite assay result. Diamond hole sample intervals ranged from 0.4m – 1.5m (averaging 0.5 m within mineralised zones and 1 m outside) and were based on geological logging. Diamond core was orientated and photographed prior to logging and sampling. Half core is generally submitted for assay however quarter core is submitted when intervals are also selected for geotechnical purposes.

Sampling and Sub-sampling Techniques

Historic RC and DD holes were typically logged, sampled, and submitted to accredited laboratories in Perth and Kalgoorlie for analysis of gold by either Aqua Regia or Fire Assay. Samples were oven dried, crushed, pulverised, and assayed using a 50g charge. Brightstar samples are collected on site under supervision of Brightstar personnel. Once collected samples are bagged and transported to Kalgoorlie by company personnel or trusted contractors for assaying at SGS, Bureau Veritas, or Jinning Laboratories. Despatch and consignment notes are delivered and checked for discrepancies. Sample preparation comprised oven drying, crushing to 85% passing less than 75 microns, and a 50g homogenised pulp sample used for Fire Assay with AAS finish.

Brightstar has procedures in place for the insertion of blanks and Certified Reference Material (CRM's) which have a planned insertion rate of 1 in 25, and field duplicates which are planned at a rate of 1 in 50. CRM's are sourced from Gannet Holdings, OREAS, and Rocklabs.

Brightstar considers the QAQC results acceptable and the data suitable for use in Mineral Resource estimation.

Geology and Geological Interpretation

Regional Geology

The Lord Byron Project lies on the Minigwal 1:250,000 sheet, within the Irwin Hills Greenstone Belt (IHGB) of the North-Eastern Goldfields, Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. The greenstones of the Irwin Hills form the southern extension of a larger NW striking greenstone belt: the White Cliffs Domain of the Burtville Terrane. The White Cliffs Domain is separated from the Merolia Domain (also of Burtville Terrane) by the Kirgella Dome-cored Elora Anticline and the Apollo Fault. The geology of the IHGB comprises mafic rocks with minor interflow sediments, namely silicate facies BIF, chert and minor epiclastics. Ultramafic units (Irwin Hills) are located along the western side of the belt. The metamorphic grade of the belt is variable, with the western half being upper greenschist-lower amphibolite facies whilst the eastern half is low to mid-amphibolite facies. The western half of the IHGB is characterised by consistent NW-striking stratigraphy, whereas the eastern half is characterised by arcuate trends resulting from doming and folding.

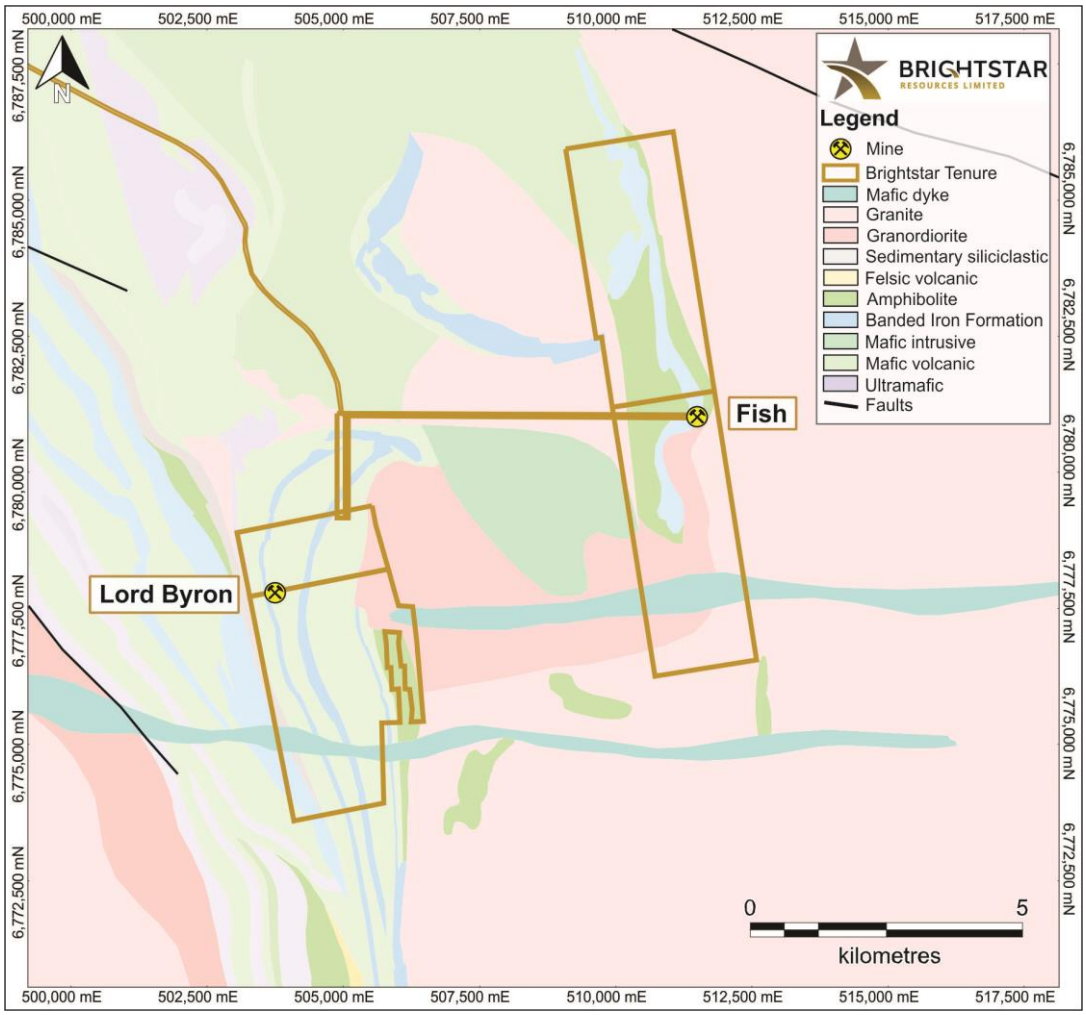

Figure 6: Geology of the Jasper Hills Project, including the Lord Byron deposit

Local Geology and Mineralisation

The deposit is hosted within a thick sequence of amphibolite and interbedded chert/BIF that strikes NNW-SSE in the south and NNE-SSW in the north and generally dips steeply to the east. The abrupt change in strike of the deposit is co-incident with a NW-SE trending Bicentennial Shear Zone structure.

The BSZ is at least a 100m wide corridor characterised by intense alteration and ductile deformation. Within this corridor, gold mineralisation is mainly restricted to vein dominated domains which form multiple discontinuous sub-parallel lodes which dip steeply to the east. The veins are hosted in an intensely deformed and altered amphibolite, which displays a variety of fabrics ranging from massive 'porphyritic', to schistose. Lower-grade mineralisation is also hosted in primary and late volcanic breccias comprised of tabular clasts of vein quartz, coarse-grained pyrite and amphibolite.

The BIF is exposed at surface, within the project area. Outcropping chert and 'cherty' BIF are more common in the western half of the deposit, while alternating red and grey coloured magnetite and haematite BIF, or 'typical' BIF is more common in the east.

The Lord Byron modelled mineralisation strikes NW over a strike length of 820m from 6,777,180mN to 6,778,000mN and is contained within an EW extent of 720m from 503,780mE to 504,500mE. Mineralisation has been modelled from surface at 440mRL to a vertical depth 305m to 135mRL.

The Lord Byron mineralisation has been interpreted using a 0.4g/t Au cut-off with a minimum downhole width of 2m and no edge dilution. To allow for continuity, between 2m and 6m (down hole interval) of internal dilution was included in some intersections. In situations where the structural continuity of the lode was interpreted to persist, lower grade assays were included. Interpreted sectional outlines were manually triangulated to form wireframes using the downhole Au grades in association with the logged lithology. To form ends to the wireframes, the end section strings were copied to a position midway to the next section, and adjusted to match the dip, strike and plunge of the zone. The extrapolation distance along strike from the end points was half the drill spacing, which generally resulted in extrapolation distances ranging from 5m to 50m. Down dip extents were generally half the up-dip distance of the previous mineralised intersection which resulted in extents ranging from 35m to 110m down dip.

The wireframes were set as solids after being validated using Surpac software V7.7.2.

The geological interpretation at Lord Byron has been based on four distinct mineralised geological domains; Bicentennial Shear Zone, BIF hosted domains, Laterite domain, and Supergene domain. A total of 34 lodes has been interpreted. The main lode of the BSZ is defined by Domain 1. In the north and south of the deposit, BIF lodes are defined. Two lodes in the south (Domain 2 and 3) are likely related to the main shear. Domain 23 is BIF hosted mineralisation that strikes NE-SW and splays from the main shear system. The laterite domains were entirely mined out in 2012. The interpreted lodes generally strike at 325° and dip to the east at -75°.

Mineral Resource Estimation Methodology

Geological and grade modelling was completed using GEOVIA Surpac software, whilst the geostatistical analysis was completed using Snowden Supervisor v9.0.

The wireframes of the mineralised lodes were used to code the drill hole intersection into the database to allow identification of the resource intersections. Surpac software was then used to extract downhole

composites within the different resource domains. Holes were composited to 1m using the Fixed Length option with a minimum of 0.25m. The composites were checked for spatial correlation with the objects, the location of the rejected composites, and zero composite values. Individual composite files were created for each of the domains in the wireframe models. To assist in the selection of appropriate top-cuts, the composite data was loaded into Supervisor software where histograms and probability plots were generated for each domain. Each domain was analysed individually, reviewing percentile charts, log probability plots and histograms to determine any points of distribution decay or disintegration.

Variograms were modelled for domains that had suitably large composite populations. Two structured nested spherical models were calculated, using a Log transformation. The variogram parameters were applied to the minor lodes for which variograms could not be modelled.

A rotated block model was created using Surpac software to encompass the full extent of the deposit. The model was rotated to 325°. A parent block size of 10m NS by 5m EW by 5m vertical with sub-blocking to 2.5m by 1.25m by 2.5m was used. The selected parent block size was based on the results of a kriging neighbourhood analysis (KNA) and is comparable to 50% of the average closest resource definition drill hole spacing, while the small sub-block size in the EW direction was necessary to provide sufficient resolution to the block model.

Ordinary kriging (OK) was used for the grade interpolation as it allowed the measured spatial continuity to be incorporated into the estimate and results in a degree of smoothing which is appropriate for the disseminated nature of the mineralisation. A check estimate was completed using the Inverse distance squared (ID^2) interpolation. The wireframes were used as a hard boundary for the grade estimation of each domain. That is, only grades inside each lode were used to interpolate the blocks inside the lode.

An 'ellipsoid' search orientated to reflect the geometry of the individual lodes was used to select data for interpolation. The search ellipse was based on the kriging parameters but adjusted to reflect the local changes in geometry across the lodes.

Three estimation passes were required to provide an estimated Au grade to all blocks. A first pass search radius of between 10m to 50m was used, dependant on domain, and this was based on the experimental variogram ranges. The search distances were doubled for each successive pass. A minimum of 10 or 6 samples was required for the first pass, and this was reduced to 6 or 4, and then 4 or 2 for the successive passes. A limit of either 4 or 5 samples per drill hole was imposed dependant on domain.

The Mineral Resource Estimates comply with recommendations in the Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (2012) by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC).

Model Validation

Model validation was completed at each deposit using several methods. The volume of individual wireframes was compared to the block model to ensure the model volumes accurately reflect the wireframe. To check that the interpolation of the block model correctly honoured the drilling data, validation was carried out by comparing the interpolated blocks to the sample composite data. The Model verification was also carried out by visual comparison of blocks and sample grades in plan and section view. Validation trend plots were generated in multiple directions (Y, X, Z, across strike, and along strike) to assess the block model for global bias by comparing the kriged values against the cut composite data.

Mineral Resource Classification

Mineral Resources were classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012).

Mineral Resource classification was based on a combination of quantitative and qualitative criteria which included geological continuity and confidence in volume models, data quality, sample spacing, lode continuity, and estimation parameters.

The Measured category was assigned to an area immediately beneath the existing north pit and extends 160m along strike and to a depth of 90m below surface through an area where sample spacing is at 10m by 10m. The Indicated portion of the Mineral Resource was defined across the main shear hosted domains where sample spacing was nominally at 20m. This incorporates an area of Domain 20 which was infill drilled to 20m spacing. This area extends for 70m along strike and down dip to the 360mRL. The remaining mineralisation was classified in the Inferred category except for the minor lodes defined by single drill intercepts which were not classified but represent mineral potential.

Cut-off Parameters

The Lord Byron gold deposit represents an open pit opportunity that suits a medium grade bulk mining operation. The mineralisation hosted within the BSZ occurs from surface and extends across a strike length of 820m and to a vertical depth of 305m. The main lode is regular in geometry and up to 25m thick. From the 405mRL to the 310mRL the deposit reports >1,000oz per vertical metre with consistent gold grade to the depth of the interpreted lodes.

The deposit has been mined via two shallow adjacent pits primarily to extract laterite and oxide hosted mineralisation. The continuation of the lode at depth has been confirmed and the linear geometry, lode width, and estimated grade, support the potential for open pit extraction.

Brightstar is of the opinion that the Lord Byron deposit has 'reasonable prospects for economic extraction' by open pit mining methods. Brightstar has reported the Lord Byron Mineral Resource to a reporting cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au to reflect the details outlined above.

Tonnages were estimated on a dry basis.

Mining and Metallurgical Parameters

The Lord Byron deposit was mined via two open pits from February to May 2012 by Crescent, targeting laterite and oxide mineralisation. The ore was toll treated through the Granny Smith Processing Plant. Post 2012, Blue Cap Mining Pty Ltd (**BCM**) completed a further cutback consisting of supergene and oxide material sold to AngloGold Ashanti for processing at the Sunrise Dam Gold Mine.

During 2025, Brightstar utilised external consultant Independent Metallurgical Operations (**IMO**) to conduct DFS-level metallurgical testwork at the Jasper Hills Project (encapsulating the Lord Byron and Fish deposits), as reported in the June 2025 Definitive Feasibility Study.

Results confirmed the amenability of the Lord Byron ore for processing via CIL methods. Lord Byron ore is anticipated to be processed through the proposed newly constructed CIL processing plant by Brightstar south of Laverton.

No dilution, cost factors or metallurgical recovery factors were applied to the Mineral Resources or Resource Tabulations.

Previous Mineral Resource Estimate

The drilling undertaken by Brightstar that informs this Mineral Resource Estimate update was focused on the shallow southern extension of the Lord Byron deposit, ahead of the delivery of DFS2.0 and near-term development. This includes infill drilling to tighten up the drill spacings and accordingly, has driven a change in mineral resource classification.

Table 4 – Previous Lord Byron Mineral Resource Estimate

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**
Lord Byron	0.5	311	1.7	17	1,975	1.5	96	2,937	1.5	138	**5,223**	**1.5**	**251**

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:

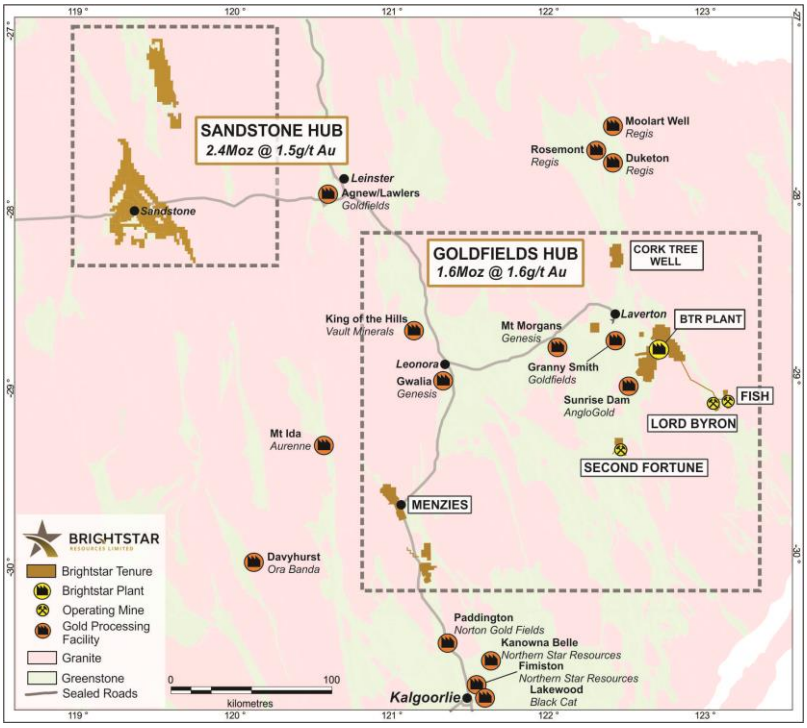
1. *Refer Brightstar Resources announcement dated 10 September 2025 "Exceptional result of 32m @ 7g/t Au in Lord Byron drilling"*

ABOUT BRIGHTSTAR RESOURCES

Brightstar Resources Limited is an emerging gold producer 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 Au in Mineral Resource across the Goldfields and Murchison regions, ideally located near key infrastructure such as sealed highways and on granted mining leases for ready development.

Brightstar owns and operates the underground Second Fortune and Fish Gold Mines south of Laverton, which currently produce at a run rate of 30-35,000oz per annum.



A Definitive Feasibility Study on the Menzies and Laverton Gold Projects, released in June 2025, outlined the production of approximately 70,000oz per annum for five years across several open pit and underground mines.

Brightstar aspires to be a leading mid-tier gold miner via a staged growth strategy, with current operations and proposed expansions providing a significant platform for growth.

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**	**8501**	**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*

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
The information in the report to which this statement is attached that relates to Mineral Resources at the Lord Byron deposit is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Graham de la Mare, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Graham de la Mare is a full-time employee of Brightstar Resources and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Graham de la Mare consents to the inclusion in this announcement of statements based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

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, "Robust Mineral Resource Upgrades at Laverton and Menzies Underpins Future Mining Operations" dated 19 May 2025 , "Menzies and Laverton Gold Projects Feasibility Study" dated 30 June 2025, "Brightstar pursues logical consolidation at Sandstone Hub" dated 18 July 2025 and "Significant Growth in Menzies Mineral Resource" dated 11 December 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.*	• Sampling at the deposit has been primarily from drill chips or diamond core generated from surface drilling methods. Drilling has been completed at the deposit since 1987 to 2024. The quality of sampling is related to drill method used. Earliest drilling (prior to mid-2000's) lack detail. Post 2004, air-core and rotary-air-blast drill spoils were dumped in rows on the ground, reverse circulation drill chips were collected via rig mounted splitters into green plastic bags and calico bags, whilst diamond core was cut to geological contacts or at 1m spacings. All percussion drilling was completed by drill rigs utilizing face sampling hammer bits. • Most historical drill hole collars have no recorded collar survey method in the BTR database. More recent holes are located using RTK-GPS. All holes are currently located on GDA94 grid, Zone 51. • RC samples were homogenized by riffle or cone splitting prior to sampling. • Diamond drilling depths are recorded by drillers on core blocks after every run. Geologists check and compare measurements prior to logging and mark-up. • Generally, historical sampling from percussion drilling was at 4m composites (occasionally at 3m) utilizing a PVC spear method, or at 1m intervals through zones of interest. Target weight for samples submitted for analysis was 3-4kg. Anomalous grades returned from 4m composite samples were re-sampled at 1m intervals. Early drill holes completed by WMC appear to have been selectively sampled. For more recent drilling, the entire hole has been sampled. Diamond core was sampled at geological contacts or at 1m intervals and either half core or quarter core submitted

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		for analysis. • Drilling was orientated such that the intersection with the steeply east dipping mineralisation was as close to perpendicular as reasonably possible. • All drill samples were submitted to certified laboratories and followed routine preparation of oven drying, crushing, and pulverizing to generate a homogenous pulp sample from which a 30g to 50g charge was obtained for analysis. • For Brightstar drilling, samples were collected on site under supervision of Brightstar personnel. Once collected samples were bagged and transported to Kalgoorlie or Perth by company personnel or trusted contractors for assaying with Bureau Veritas or Jinning Laboratories. Dispatch and consignment notes were delivered and checked for discrepancies. Sample preparation comprised oven drying, crushing, and pulverisation to 85% passing 75 microns. A 50g homogenised charge was used for Fire Assay.
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).*	• Drill types completed at the deposit include air core (AC), rotary air blast (RAB), reverse circulation (RC), diamond (DDH), and reverse circulation pre-collar with diamond tails (RCDT). The RC (including grade control holes), and diamond drilling were used for grade estimation. All percussion drilling was completed by drill rigs utilizing 5.25- or 4.5-inch diameter face sampling hammer bits. Diamond core utilized HQ3, NQ2, and BQ sizes yielding core diameters of 61.1mm, 50.6mm, and 36.4mm respectively. Both standard and triple tube have been utilized. Early reports suggest that WMC core was selectively sampled, and that core orientation was completed in a haphazard fashion, or not at all. Although successive owners describe core as being orientated (and orientation lines are observed on available core photos), the method is not described. For Brightstar diamond drilling, the core was orientated using the Axis Champ Ori System.
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.*	• RC drilling sample weights are used to assess recovery and monitor for fluctuations against expected weights (expected range of 3-4kg). Any fluctuations are discussed with the driller to allow modification of drilling practices. All percussion samples were visually checked for recovery,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	moisture and contamination. • Diamond core recovery is noted on core blocks by the driller and checked by geologists when core is logged and marked up for sampling. Geologists reconstruct core into continuous runs for orientation marking with depths checked against core blocks. Core loss observations were noted by geologists during the logging process. • RC 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 most of the samples were dry. Fluctuations in sample weights were discussed with the driller and modifications made to the drilling method. • No relationship was noted between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Most holes at the deposit have been logged by field geologists. Percussion and diamond core samples were logged for lithology, rock type, mineralisation, alteration, texture, colour, and weathering. • Diamond core samples were additionally logged for recovery, type and number of defects, and structural observations with recording of alpha/beta angles. • Logging was a mix of qualitative and quantitative observations. • Drill holes were logged in full. Percussion samples were logged every metre. Diamond core was logged in full with geological intervals noted. • Earliest drillhole logging was completed on paper logs that have been manually entered into digital files over time. More recent drilling has been logged directly onto laptops running various types of logging software.
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.*	• Diamond core was cut using a motorized saw and either half core or quarter core submitted for analysis. Core intervals were selected based on geological domaining represented by mineralisation, alteration and lithology. • Percussion generated samples were riffled through either free standing or

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	RC rig mounted static splitters to collect samples of 3-4kg from each metre. Most samples at the deposit were dry. • All samples were submitted to certified laboratories for preparation and analysis. Samples were oven dried until a constant mass achieved, primary crushed, and then pulverized in ring mills for a product of 80% to 90% passing 75um. Homogenised pulp samples were used to collect a 30g to 50g charge for analysis. The quality of the preparation is assumed to be high as recognized industry laboratories are used, and the preparation technique is appropriate for analysis of Au mineralized samples. • For Brightstar RC drilling, 4m composite or 1m samples were submitted for analysis. Composites returning gold grades greater than 0.1g/t were resubmitted as 1m splits. • Certified standards and blank samples are submitted by BTR at a planned rate of 1:25. Laboratory standards and repeats are completed for every submitted batch. • Sample volumes typically are between 1.5kg to 4kg. These sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the gold mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for gold.
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*	• The predominant assay methods for drill samples were Fire Assay or Aqua Regia with AAS or ICP finish (30g or 50g pulps). The main element assayed was gold although early operators (SoG, 2006) assayed AC and RAB samples for Ars, Cu, Co, Mo, and Ni via acid digestion in a mixture of nitric acid and HCL. An aliquot of the acid solution was taken and analysed by ICPPP-MS. These analysis methods are considered appropriate for determining gold concentrations and quality is implied as all analyses were completed at certified laboratories. It is assumed that historical samples submitted to certified laboratories would have been subject to lab repeats of coarse and pulp material, and the inclusion of lab standards, but these have not been documented. • No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Historical reports (pre-2004) do not detail quality control procedures. Anglo (2004) mention the submission of standards and blanks for the resampling of WMC core, and conclude no significant problems, however no detail is provided. QAQC protocols have been adopted by owners of the project post 2006. Certified reference material has been submitted, generally at a rate of 1:20 or 1:25 (BTR). Laboratory duplicates and repeats were completed. All QAQC results are routinely monitored. The results show that acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established for Brightstar drilling.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections recorded within the current database for historical data are checked against the original field logs and laboratory assay certificates where available. For Brightstar drilling, significant intersections are reviewed by alternate company personnel. • No specific twinned holes were planned at the deposit. • Documentation of historical data was completed on paper logs which were later manually entered into digital csv files by subsequent owners. BTR utilise an external consultant group to manage a Datashed system which stores all drilling information. The group loaded historical csv files and Access databases into the current server. BTR geologists capture data electronically onsite using a standard set of templates, prior to uploading to a cloud-based server and imported into the externally managed Datashed server. • No adjustments have been made to assay data other than setting negative Au grades to below detection values of 0.001g/t.
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.*	• All Brightstar drill collar locations are initially positioned using a hand-held GPS, accurate to within 3-5m. Once complete, holes are surveyed by differential GPS (DGPS). Down hole surveys are completed by Gyro with the first reading at 6m depth and then at 30m intervals down hole. Continuous down hole surveys are also completed at the completion of the drill hole. • Previous owners have located RC and diamond holes with RTK-GPS and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	completed down hole surveys using Eastman, Multi-shot, and single shot cameras with variable down hole depths, mainly 10m intervals for RC holes, but at variable depths of between 20m and 50m for diamond holes. It appears that AC and RAB holes were located using hand-held GPS and not down hole surveyed. WMC did not complete down hole surveys on RC holes, but these holes generally did not exceed 100m depth. • All holes are currently located on the GDA94 Zone 51 grid. Earliest drilling was completed on WGS84 Grid and these were transformed to the current system by previous owners. • The site topography utilised a DTM generated in 2020 with accuracy to <1m. 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.
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.*	• The Lord Byron deposit has been well drilled from surface using predominantly historical RC and diamond methods. Drilling has been completed on northing section lines at 20m spacing with holes spaced either 10m or 20m on section. Drilling has also been completed on oblique lines perpendicular to the NW strike of the mineralisation, again at 20m spacing. This has resulted in sample spacing of 10m to 20m to a depth of 190m in the north of the deposit and 95m depth in the south of the deposit. GC drilling was completed from two different bench levels during mining of the south pit with drilling spaced at 10m by 10m and reaching 70m depth. GC drilling in the north pit was completed from surface at nominal 20m spaced EW lines and at 10m on each section and reached a maximum depth of 35m. • These spacings have been considered when applying confidence criteria to the Mineral Resource classification. The mineralisation shows sufficient continuity of both geology and grade between holes to support the estimation of resources which comply with the 2012 JORC guidelines. • Samples have been composited only where mineralisation was not anticipated. Where composite samples returned significant gold values, the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		1m samples were submitted for analysis and these results were prioritized over the 4m composite values.
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.*	• RC and diamond drill holes have predominantly been angled at 60° to west to intersect the east dipping lodes at angles near perpendicular to the strike and dip of mineralisation. • The near perpendicular orientation of the drill holes to the mineralized lodes minimizes the potential for sample bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample security measures for all historical sampling have not been well documented. For Brightstar drilling, samples were collected from site under supervision of company geologists and transported to Bureau Veritas in Kalgoorlie either by trusted contractors or by Brightstar personnel. Samples are bagged and collected routinely throughout the drill programs.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audits or reviews have been conducted on sampling techniques and data. Brightstar developed procedures for sampling and these are reviewed internally and adjusted as part of continuous improvement. Data is validated upon import into the externally managed Datashed system, and QAQC results are continuously monitored.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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 mining leases are granted tenements with 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*
		• Drilling at the deposit has been completed since 1984 using diamond and percussion drilling. This data has been used in Mineral resource estimates of the deposit since 1987 and has been used by Brightstar to update the Mineral Resource estimate.
		• In the opinion of Brightstar material drill results have been adequately reported previously to the market as required under the reporting requirements of the ASX listing rules. No information has been excluded.
		• The relevant data for exploration drill holes reported in this announcement is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	provided in the body of the announcement. • Data for historical drill holes referenced in this announcement is provided in a table within the announcement.
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.*	• Significant intercepts are reported above 1.0g/t Au with a maximum consecutive interval of internal dilution (<0.5g/t Au) of 2m. • Metal equivalent values are not being reported.
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. • For Exploration results, true widths are not confirmed at this stage although drilling planned as close to 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.*	• Appropriate plans and sections showing mineralisation wireframes and drilling are included within the Mineral Resource 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 Exploration drilling program have been reported and their context discussed.
Other substantive	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey*	• Crescent completed most of the metallurgical test work at the deposit prior to the commencement of open pit mining.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	*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.*	
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.*	• Brightstar is of the opinion that the Lord Byron deposit has reasonable prospects for economic extraction by open pit mining methods and has engaged external consultants to complete optimization studies. • Diagrams highlighting the mineralisation interpretations and drilling at the deposit have been included in the body of the Mineral Resource report.

SECTION 3 ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• The Brightstar corporate geological database is located on a dedicated Microsoft SQL 2019 SP4 server managed by external consultants, Mitchell River Group based in Perth. The database itself utilises the Maxgeo Geoservices 'DataShed' architecture, and is a fully relational system, with strong validation, triggers and stored procedures, as well as a normalised system to store analysis data. The database itself is accessed and managed using the DataShed front end, whilst routine data capture and upload is managed using either excel spreadsheets or Maxgeo's LogChief data capture software. Logchief provides a data entry environment which applies most of the validation rules as they are directly within the master database, ensuring only correct and valid data can be input in the field. Data is synced to the master database directly from this software, and once data has been included, it can no longer be edited or removed by LogChief users. Only the database manager has permissions allowing for modification or deletion. • Data was loaded into Surpac Software and validation checks included collar positions with respect to topography, overlapping sample intervals, duplicate sample entries, and down hole survey deviations.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Mr Graham de la Mare is the Competent Person (CP), a full-time employee of Brightstar and has visited the site.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.*	• Confidence in the geological interpretation is high. The geological and mineralogical controls at Lord Byron are well understood. The deposit was mined by Crescent Gold between February and May 2012 utilising a mechanised open pit method. Laterite and oxide material was mined from two small adjacent pits. The NW striking Bicentennial Shear Zone is the host to the bulk of mineralisation at Lord Byron. Mineralisation of complexly deformed amphibolite is associated with intense biotite+chlorite+carbonate alteration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The mineralisation was interpreted using drill hole data (RC chips and diamond core) drilled from surface or various open pit bench locations. • The current mineralisation interpretation is based on close spaced drilling completed since 1984 to 2025. The mineralised broad shear zone has been modelled using a 0.4g/t Au cut-off which has captured mineralisation in such a manner that leaves little room for alternate interpretations. Minor BIF hosted lodes could be modelled with slight strike changes but would have insignificant effect on global reported tonnes. • Four distinct mineralised geological domains have been identified by previous owners. The Bicentennial Shear Zone is distinctly evident in drill logging and hosts the bulk of mineralisation at the deposit. Existing interpretations were adjusted by BTR to incorporate recent drilling completed at the deposit. Laterite and supergene mineralised zones occur at the north and south of the shear zone, and this material was mined by Crescent from two small adjacent open pits. BIF hosted lodes occur at the north and south extents of the deposit. • Existing mineralisation interpretations were updated by BTR for this estimate. Mineralisation was based on a 0.4g/t Au cut-off with no edge dilution and allowance for up to 6m downhole internal dilution (within the broad mineralised shear). The Au grade threshold was determined from statistical analysis of drill samples at the deposit. Existing geological and mineralisation domains completed by Crescent in 2012 were modelled using drill holes logs of lithology, alteration, quartz percentage, and weathering.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Lord Byron mineralized lodes extend over a continuous NW strike length of 820m from 6,777,180mN to 6,778,000mN. Mineralisation is confined within an EW extent of 720m from 503,780mE to 504,500mE. Mineralisation has been modelled from surface at 440mRL to a vertical depth 300m to 140mRL.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of*	• Average block grades for the main lode were estimated using the ordinary kriging (OK) interpolation method using parameters derived from modelled variograms. This interpolation technique is considered suitable as it allows the measured spatial continuity to be incorporated into the estimate and results in a degree of smoothing which is appropriate for the nature of the mineralisation. Four minor lodes defined by

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	extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.	single drillholes were assigned the mean grade of the intercept composites within each domain. The deposit has been defined by regular spaced drill data and interpreted into relevant mineralisation domains. Variograms were modelled using Supervisor software, whilst Surpac software was used for the estimation. • Drill hole sample data was coded using mineralisation wireframes. Samples were composited to 1m. • All lodes were analysed individually. Top-cuts were applied to high grade outliers within each lode by analysing log probability plots, histograms, and mean/variance plots using Supervisor software. Top-cuts were applied to 12 of the 34 modelled lodes. • Mineralised interpretations used a 0.4g/t Au cut-off and incorporated recent drilling completed by Brightstar during 2025. Wireframes were completed using Surpac software. Individual mineralised lodes were also defined by geological logging into Shear, BIF, Laterite, and Supergene domains. • The extrapolation distance along strike from the end points was half the drill spacing, which generally resulted in extrapolation distances ranging from 5m to 50m. Down dip extents were generally half the up-dip distance of the previous mineralised intersection which resulted in extents ranging from 35m to 110m down dip. • Three passes were used in the estimation of Au. The first pass search distances varied between 10m and 40m dependant on lode, and these were doubled for each successive pass. The minimum number of informing samples was set at 10 or 6 for the first pass and this was reduced to 6 or 4, and then 4 or 2 for successive passes. A constraint of 4 or 5 samples per hole was applied (dependant on Domain). Four minor lodes defined by single drill hole intercepts were assigned the average grade of the intercept in each lode.
	• *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.*	• At least nine previous model estimates have been completed at the deposit, the first completed by Payne Geological Services in 2001. The current estimate utilises mineralised interpretations completed by Brightstar in February 2025 which have been adjusted with drill results from the recently completed 2025 campaign. Inverse distance squared (ID2) and Nearest Neighbour (NN) interpolations were used to estimate Au grade for all domains as a check estimate of the reportable Au grade. The deposit was mined via two open pits (targeting laterite and oxide material) from

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		February to May 2012 by Crescent with reported production of 280,150t @ 1.5g/t Au for 13,510 ounces. Crescent recorded 8% dilution and 5% ore loss. A further open pit cut back was completed by BCM post 2012 (consisting of supergene and oxide material) with 190,400t @ 2.04g/t sold to Anglo for processing at the Sunrise Dam Gold Mine. The current model has been depleted for open pit material using the final end-of-pit surfaces. The mined-out lodes have not been included in this model update, so no reconciliation of reported mined tonnes has been completed. The mined grades are indicative to those being reported in the current estimate.
	• *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.*	• It is assumed that there will be no by-products recovered from the mining of the Au lodes. • No deleterious elements were estimated. • The Lord Byron deposit has been well drilled from surface using predominantly historical RC and diamond methods. Drilling has been completed on northing section lines at 20m spacing with holes spaced either 10m or 20m on section. Drilling has also been completed on oblique lines perpendicular to the NW strike of the mineralisation, again at 20m spacing. This has resulted in sample spacing of 10m to 20m to a depth of 190m in the north of the deposit and 95m depth in the south of the deposit. GC drilling was completed from two different bench levels during mining of the south pit with drilling spaced at 10m by 10m and reaching 70m depth. GC drilling in the north pit was completed from surface at nominal 20m spaced EW lines and at 10m on each section and reached a maximum depth of 35m. The drill spacing was used in conjunction with Quantitative Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis ("QKNA") to determine suitable block sizes and key interpolation parameters. The parent block size was 10m NS by 5m EW by 5m vertical. A sub-cell size of 2.5m NS by 1.25m EW by 2.5m vertical. An orientated 'ellipsoidal' search was used to select data and was based on parameters taken from the variogram models. Ellipse adjustments were made to honour lode geometry for the minor lodes.
	• *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.*	• Selective mining units were not modelled. The block size used in the Mineral Resource model was based on drill sample spacing and lode orientation, and the results of the QKNA analysis. • No correlation analysis was performed.

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	• *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• The deposit mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using down hole assay results and associated lithological logging. A nominal grade cut-off of 0.4g/t Au was used to interpret mineralisation from surface. The cut-off was based on a statistical analysis of all samples at the deposit. Wireframes were used as hard boundaries. Weathering surfaces were generated from drill hole logging, and these were used to code regolith types. • To assist in the selection of appropriate top-cuts, log-probability plots, histograms, and mean/variance plots were generated. The data from the larger domains typically showed log-normal distributions. Distinct breaks on the log-probability curves and distinct outlier distributions on the histograms suggested that top-cuts were appropriate for 12 of the 34 domains. • A three-step process was used to validate the model. A qualitative assessment was completed by slicing sections through the block model in positions coincident with drilling and observing estimated block grades against drill results. A quantitative assessment of the estimate was completed by comparing the average grades of the composite file input against the block model output for the mineralised domains. A trend analysis was completed by comparing the interpolated blocks to the sample composite data by generating swath plots along strike, across strike, and at various elevations across the lodes. A volume comparison between the mineralised wireframes and the block model representation of the lodes was also completed. The BTR model reports representative grade through the current interpreted lodes within the existing depleted zone.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis. No moisture values were reviewed.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The model has been reported at 0.5g/t Au and represents an open pit opportunity. External consultants have been engaged to complete pit optimisations at the deposit.

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Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The deposit represents a bulk medium grade open pit opportunity. Mining studies completed utilise a minimum mining width for open pit of 20m, and 10% mining dilution. Mining recovery is expected to be 95%. The June 2025 DFS proposes that once mined, gold-bearing material will be hauled and processed at Brightstar's to-be-constructed new CIL processing facility south of Laverton.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• During 2025, Brightstar utilised external consultant Independent Metallurgical Operations (IMO) to conduct DFS-level metallurgical testwork at the Jasper Hills Project (encapsulating the Lord Byron and Fish deposits), as reported in the June 2025 Definitive Feasibility Study. • IMO also completed an analysis of the historical test-work completed at Lord Byron. The historical reports date back to 2004 when Anglo owned the project but most reports were produced between 2007 to 2011 when the project was owned by Crescent Gold which mined the Fish and Lord Byron deposits via open pit methods. • Processing methodologies are expected to be conventional WA Goldfields CIL methods with high recoveries typical of this method. Lord Byron mined ore is proposed to be hauled and processed at Brightstar's to-be-constructed new CIL processing facility south of Laverton.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of*	• The deposit has been mined in the past and existing waste dumps and ground disturbance are evident and will be utilised. • Both Lord Byron and Fish have approved Mining Proposals and Mine Closure Plans. A review of the currency of environmental studies was completed in 2022, determining that two additional studies may be required to meet current DMIRS standards, if amendments to the Mining Proposals were to be made. At both sites, waste rock dumps are partially rehabilitated and there is no evidence of any deleterious effect on

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	potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	the environment. The sites otherwise have been cleared of infrastructure and services. No tailings from processing are stored at site. • No environmental, permitting, legal, taxation, socio-economic, marketing or other relevant issues are known, that may affect the estimate.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• The Brightstar database includes records for 1,567 density determinations completed at the Lord Byron deposit. Crescent Gold completed a bulk density program in 2010 that included density measurements of historic core drilled by SOG, WMC and Anglo. The density calculations were compared to data collected by Anglo in 2003 as a form of validation. The recommendations from the comparison memo were used as the basis for density assignment of the Crescent 2011 model and these have been retained for this estimate. The core samples that were collected were subjected to the 'over the scales' Archimedes SG determination process. Samples were collected for each metre from core sticks greater than 10cm long from both half and whole core and the SG calculated using the weight in air vs weight in water method. During a historic core restoration program in 2010, Crescent staff collected one sample per core tray to validate data collected by AngloGold and used the wax coating Archimedes method to determine SG.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	• Mineral Resources were classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012). • The deposit has been classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource based on a combination of quantitative and qualitative criteria which included geological continuity and confidence in volume models, data quality, sample spacing, lode continuity, and estimation parameters. The Measured category was assigned to an area immediately beneath the existing north pit and extends 160m along strike and to a depth of 90m below surface through an area where sample spacing is at 10m by 10m. The Indicated portion of the Mineral Resource was defined across the main shear hosted domains where sample spacing was nominally at 20m. This incorporates an area

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	• *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	of Domain 20 which was infill drilled to 20m spacing during the 2025 campaign. This area extends for 70m along strike and down dip to the 360mRL. The remaining mineralisation was classified in the Inferred category except for the minor lodes defined by single drill intercepts which were not classified but represent mineral potential. • The input data is comprehensive in its coverage of the mineralisation and does not favour or misrepresent insitu mineralisation. The definition of mineralised zones is based on high level geological understanding from good quality sample data, producing models of continuous mineralised lodes. Validation of the block models showed good correlation of the input data to the block estimated grades. • Input data is primarily historical RC and diamond drill assays. Earliest work completed by WMC is not well documented, however AngloGold Ashanti conducted a due diligence exercise in 2004 and re-logged many holes and spatially located historical collars. and recent BTR drilling at depth has confirmed the lode continuity. Historical assays have been completed by certified laboratories and are considered reliable for use in the estimate. • Quality Control measures of more recent drilling have confirmed the suitability of data for use in the Mineral Resource estimates. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Previous Mineral Resource estimates conducted by various owners have been reviewed by Brightstar where data could be located. Information obtained from those previous models and reports have been incorporated into this model update. • An external audit of the February 2025 Brightstar model identified no fatal flaws in the technical inputs, methodology, parameters, and results of the estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of*	• The Mineral Resource has been estimated with a moderate to high degree of confidence which has been reflected in the classification of Measured, Indicated, and Inferred categories. The deposit has been mined previously by open pit and the controls on mineralisation are well understood. Data quality is generally good, and drill holes have detailed logs produced by qualified geologists. Recognised laboratories

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	statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate. • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	have been used to analyse drill samples and check the quality of results produced by the onsite laboratory. Brightstar drilling has confirmed the lode geometry and position and provide support to historical Au grades intersected at depth. • No formal confidence intervals have been derived by geostatistical or other means, however, the use of quantitative measures of estimation quality such as the kriging efficiency allow the Competent Person to be assured that appropriate levels of precision have been attained within the relevant resource confidence categories. • The Mineral Resource estimate is intended for open pit assessment and reports global estimates. • Previous open pit mining at Lord Byron extracted laterite, supergene, and oxide material from two pits for a total of 470,550t. The mined-out lodes (laterite and supergene) were not incorporated into the current mineralisation interpretation.

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)
JSPC1287	RC	504398	6777236	60	438	-60	270				NSI
JSPC1288	RC	504418	6777236	60	437	-60	270				NSI
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