BRIGHTSTAR
RESOURCES LIMITED

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

19 May 2025

ROBUST MINERAL RESOURCE UPGRADES AT LAVERTON AND MENZIES AHEAD OF DFS DELIVERY UNDERPINS FUTURE MINING OPERATIONS

HIGHLIGHTS

- Extensive drilling conducted across Brightstar's Goldfields asset portfolio in 2024 has resulted in **Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) updates at key deposits ahead of near-term mining** across the Goldfields, significantly improving the quality of the Resources
- This MRE estimation process is the first time many of these deposits have been estimated by Brightstar, with **a focus on delivering robust, mineable Resources with technical rigour applied to underwrite successful future mining operations**
- The drilling programs were completed ahead of the upcoming DFS and **to underpin future mining operations and were focused on de-risking mine areas for upcoming production**
- Brightstar's group **Measured & Indicated classified Mineral Resources surpass +1Moz Au, with +300koz Au in producing or near-term deposits** including Second Fortune, Fish, Lord Byron (Laverton Gold Project) and Lady Shenton and Link Zone (Menzies).
- Notable deposit Mineral Resource upgrades include:
    - **34% increase in total Measured and Indicated ounces at Lord Byron:**
        - **New MRE: 251koz @ 1.5g/t Au** *(45% M&I; 55% Inf.)*
    - **25% increase in resource grade at Lady Shenton System:**
        - **New MRE: 273koz @ 1.5g/t Au** *(45% M&I; 55% Inf.)*
    - **6% increase in total Indicated ounces at Cork Tree Well:**
        - **New MRE: 292koz @ 1.4g/t Au** *(57% M&I; 43% Inf.)*
    - **22% increase in total MRE at Fish:**
        - **New MRE: 49koz @ 4.0g/t Au** *(68% M&I; 32% Inf.)*
    - **23% increase in resource grade at the Second Fortune Underground Mine:**
        - **New MRE: 40koz @ 13.4g/t Au** *(68% M&I; 32% Inf.) (post mine depletion)*
    - **38% increase in total resource at the Link Zone deposit:**
        - **New MRE: 29koz @ 1.0g/t Au** *(24% M&I; 76% Inf.)*
- **Future resource upgrades anticipated across the Goldfields and Murchison portfolios**, including a potential medium-term update at the Yunndaga Deposit (Menzies), based upon drilling programs continuing rapidly at Laverton, Menzies & Sandstone throughout 2025
- **Upgraded MRE information feeds directly into DFS workstreams with mining designs & schedules, budgets and economic models nearing completion**

Brightstar Resources Limited (ASX: BTR) (**Brightstar**) is pleased to announce an update to the Mineral Resource Estimates at key deposits within the Company's portfolio of producing and near-term production assets.

These include the Lady Shenton System and Link Zone deposits at the Menzies Gold Project (**MGP**), together with the operating Second Fortune and Fish underground mines, and near-term production deposits Lord Byron and Cork Tree Well at the Laverton Gold Project (**LGP**).

The MRE updates incorporated drilling programs completed by Brightstar during 2024 conducted in support of the Definitive Feasibility Study planned for release in H1 CY2025.

Brightstar's Managing Director, Alex Rovira, commented *"We're delighted to provide an updated Mineral Resource Estimate for key deposits in Brightstar's development pipeline.*

*The intent of our drilling programs in 2024 and the Mineral Resource updates was clear – **prepare these deposits for near term development and dependable, deliverable mining operations**. The infill drilling, both RC and DD, has provided **increased confidence across the deposits** and reduced geological risks for future mining, which will be crucial as Brightstar looks to progress the deposits towards production.*

*This update features Brightstar's first resource estimates for several of the recently acquired deposits across the portfolio. It is therefore particularly encouraging to see these results, which include increases in head-grade and Measured & Indicated classification, considering the **utilisation of Brightstar's robust in-house mining-focused estimation parameters**".*

Over the course of 2024, Brightstar conducted numerous Reverse Circulation (RC) and diamond (DD) programs from surface across the portfolio, and underground at the Second Fortune mine. These holes were designed to infill the drill spacing at key deposits listed in Table 1 below, along with regional programs conducted across Brightstar's portfolio shown in Figure 1.

Table 1: Mineral Resource Table Summary – Updated Menzies and Laverton Deposits (May 2025)

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**
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**
Second Fortune (UG)	2.5	24	15.3	12	34	13.7	15	34	11.7	13	**92**	**13.4**	**40**
Lady Shenton System	0.5	-	-	-	2,590	1.5	123	2,990	1.6	150	**5,580**	**1.5**	**273**
Link Zone	0.5	-	-	-	160	1.3	7	740	1.0	23	**890**	**1.0**	**29**

As summarised in Table 1, key near term open pit mining areas assessed within the DFS have seen both an increase in grade (Lady Shenton) and tonnages (Lord Byron), which are anticipated to deliver positive outcomes for mining studies.

Similarly, for Brightstar's underground mining areas, there has been an equivalent increase in grade at Second Fortune and total ounces at Fish. Brightstar confirms there are no new resources, or other material changes, to the remainder of the Mineral Resources which are contained within Table 4.

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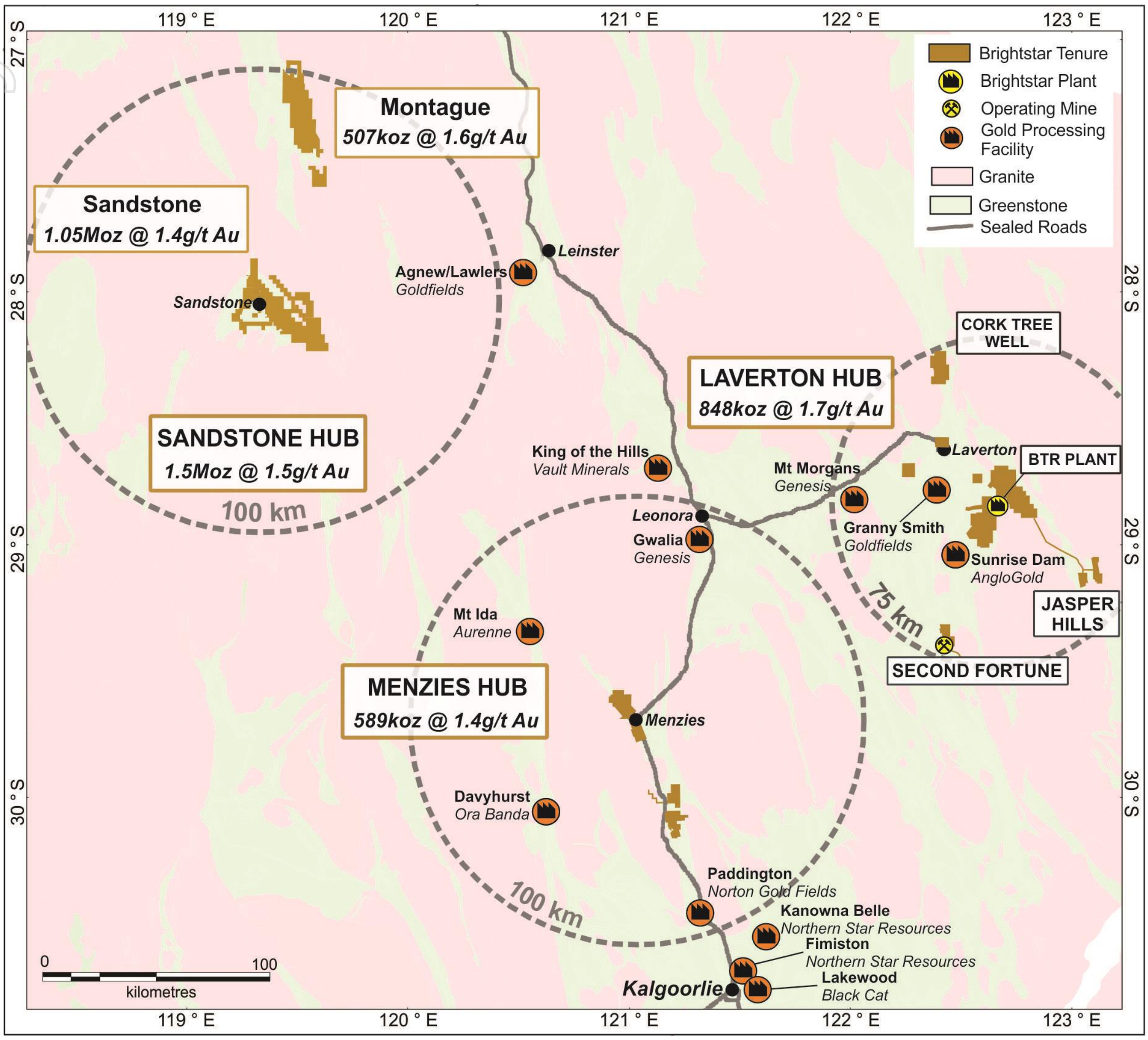

Figure 1: Location of Brightstar's Project Hubs

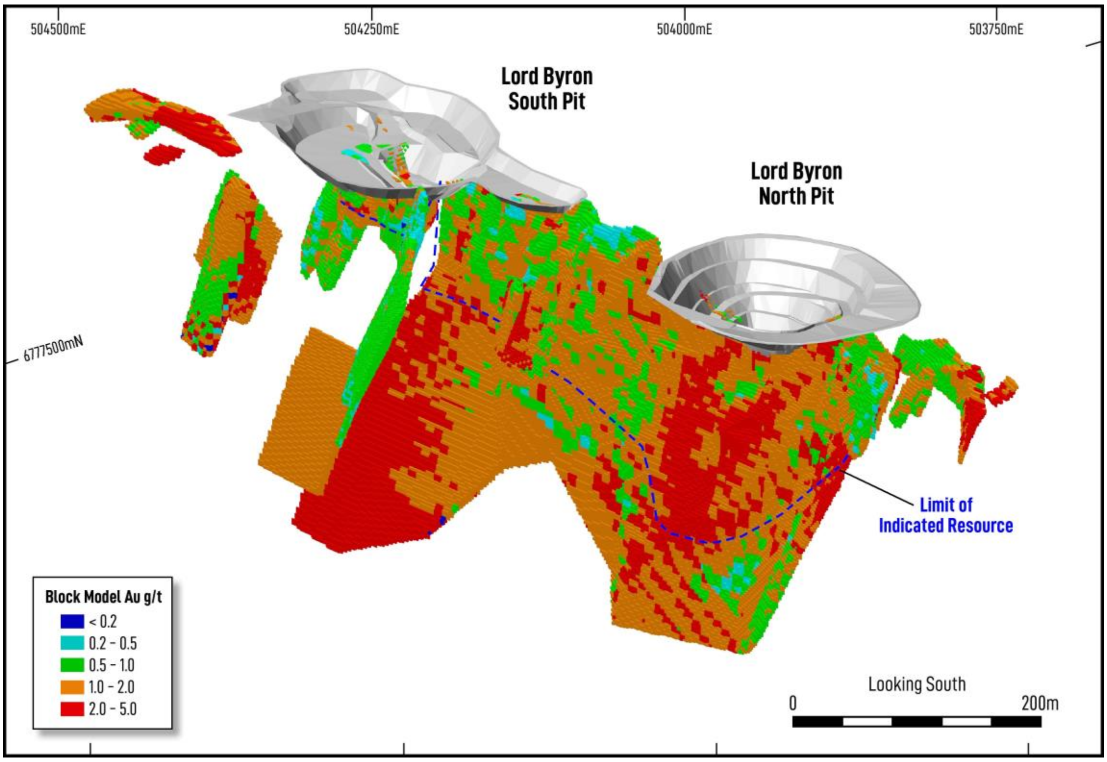

Figure 2: The 2025 Lord Byron MRE, coloured by grade. Note: unclassified areas of the model are not shown on this image. Only reported resource categories (Measured, Indicated, and Inferred) are shown

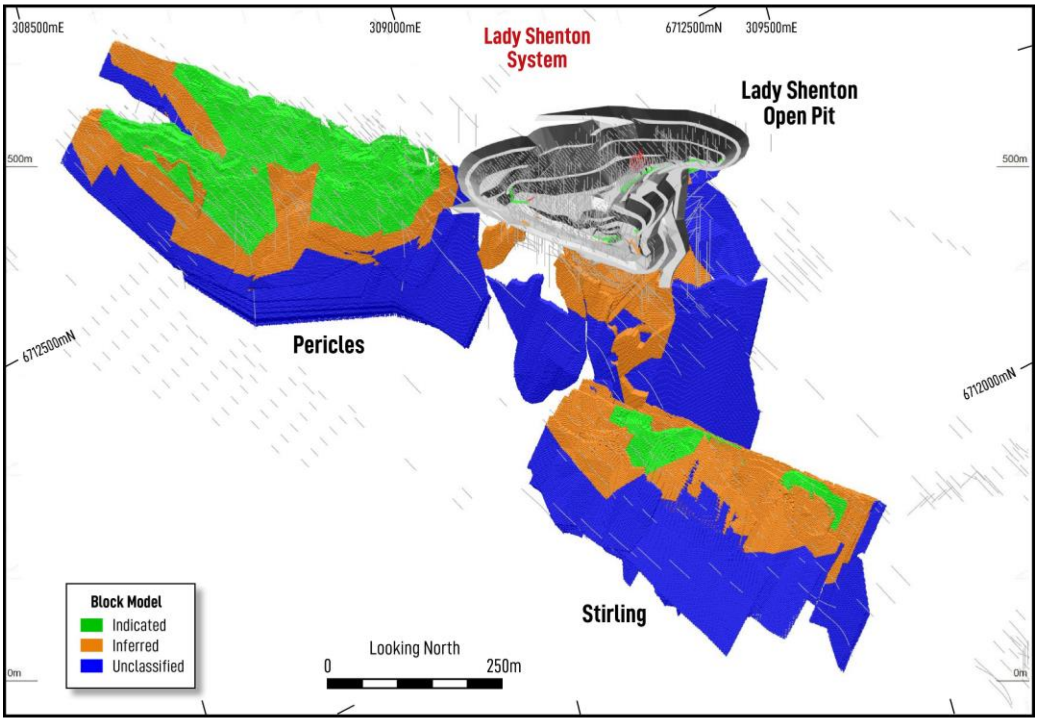

Figure 3: The Lady Shenton System 2025 MRE Block Model, coloured by resource classification category. Note: Unclassified areas of the block model are interpreted mineralisation shapes only, and not a reported component of the Resource

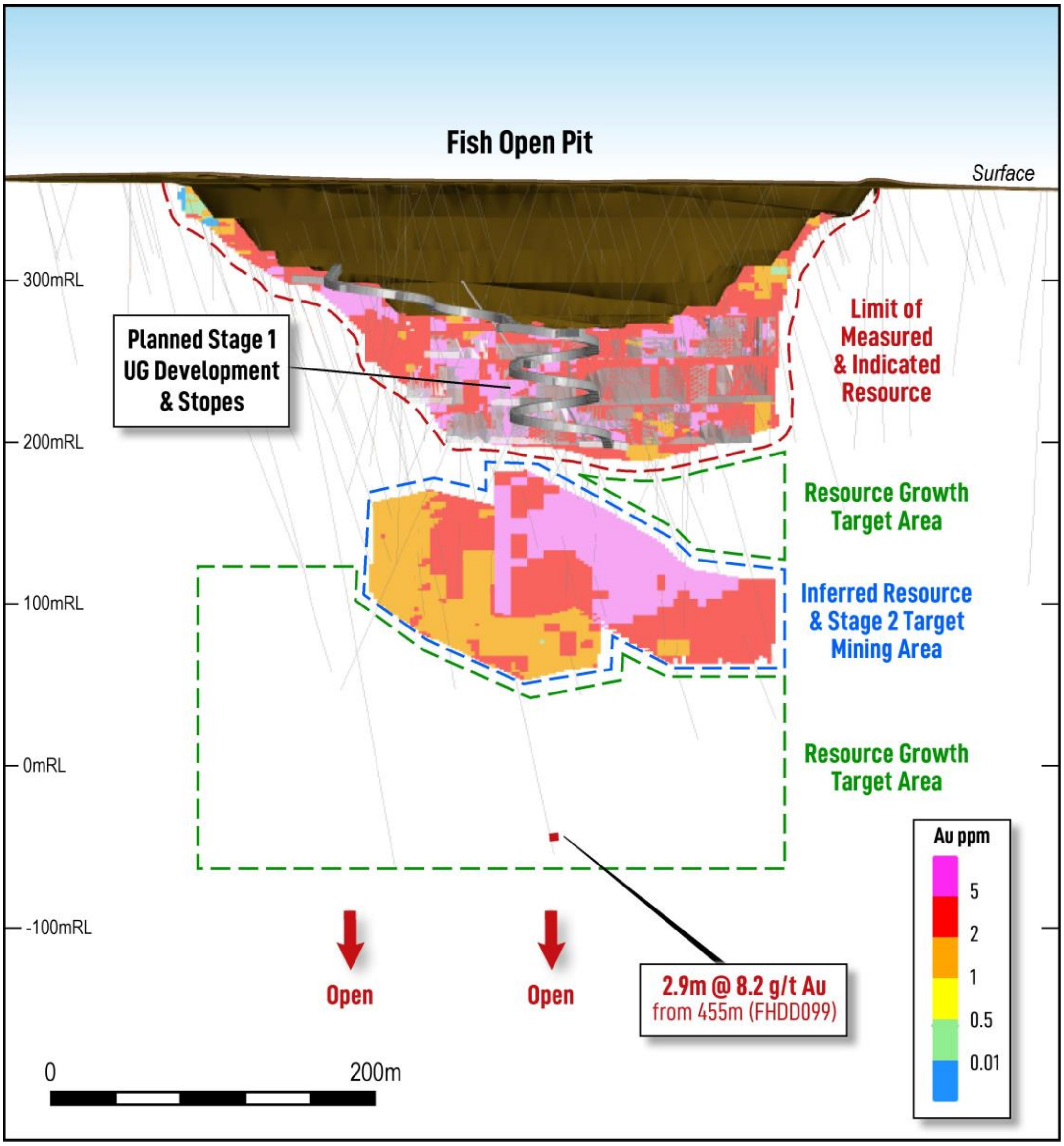

Figure 4: The Fish 2025 MRE coloured by Grade. Note: unclassified areas of the model are not shown on this image, only reported resource categories (Measured, Indicated, and Inferred) are shown.
Brightstar's upcoming drilling program will target the 'Stage 2 Target Mining Area' and depth extensions

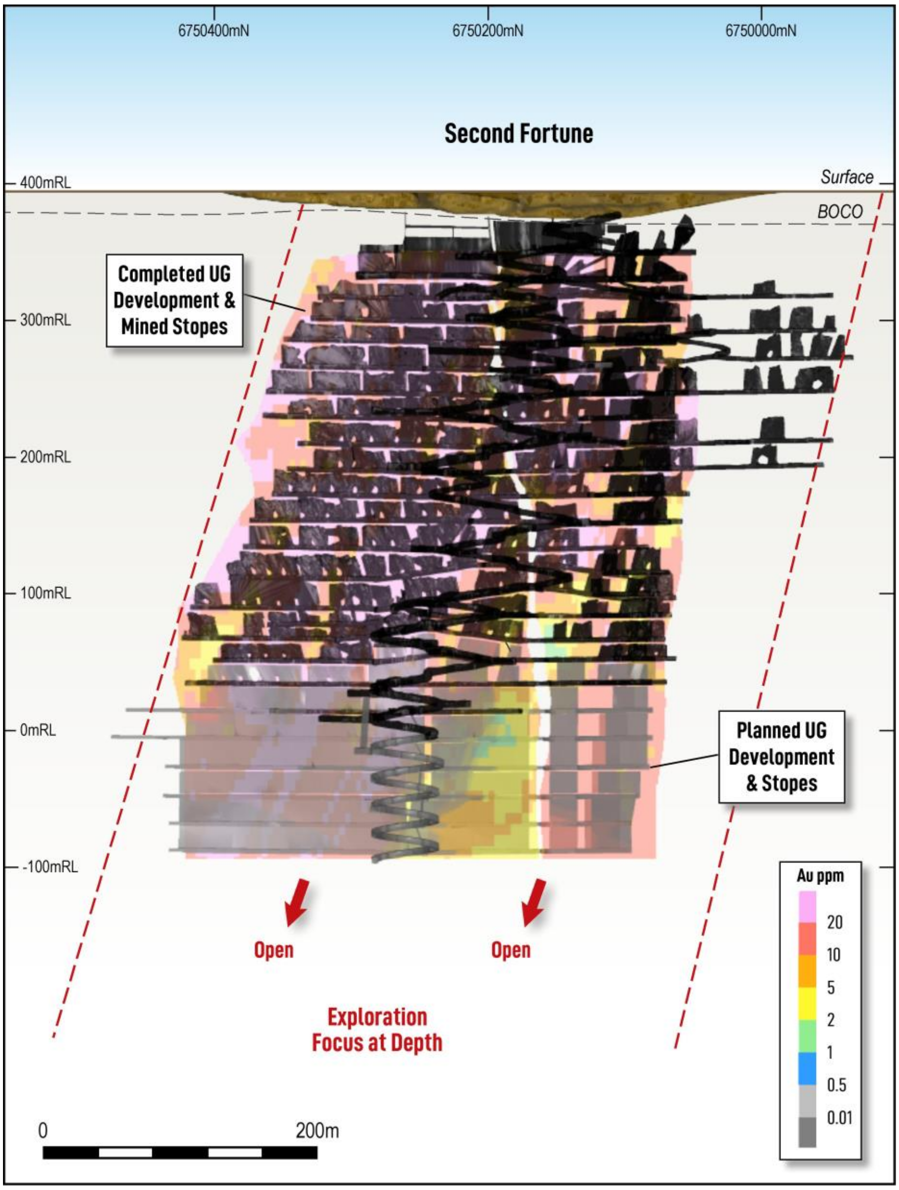

Figure 5: The Second Fortune 2025 MRE, coloured by grade, shown in relation to underground mine development, both completed and planned.

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

The updated Mineral Resource is effective as of 19 May, 2025 and represents an update to the previously released Mineral Resource Estimates released on various dates by Brightstar and its subsidiary companies as summarised in Table 2 below and the applicable ASX releases.

Updates to the Mineral Resource Estimates at the Fish, Lord Byron, and Second Fortune deposits were completed in-house by Brightstar, and updates completed at the Lady Shenton System, Link Zone, and Cork Tree Well deposits by independent consultant ABGM Pty Ltd (ABGM).

Table 2: List of Competent Persons by Mineral Resource within the Menzies & Laverton Gold Projects

Author	Group	Mineral Resource Estimates	Release date
Graham de la Mare	Brightstar	Lord Byron, Fish, Second Fortune (Laverton)	This release – 19 May 2025
Kevin Crossling	ABGM	Lady Shenton System, Link Zone (Menzies) Cork Tree Well (Laverton) Aspacia (Menzies)	This release – 19 May 2025 This release – 19 May 2025 Brightstar 17 April 2024
Mark Zammit	Cube	Yunndaga, Lady Harriet, Selkirk, Lady Irene (Menzies)	Kingwest 26 April 2022
Richard Maddocks	Auralia	Alpha, Beta (Laverton)	Brightstar 10 September 2020
Note: Brightstar acquired Kingwest in 2023. ABGM refers to ABGM Pty Ltd, Cube refers to Cube Consulting, Auralia refers to Auralia Mining Consultancy Pty Ltd			

The previous Mineral Resource Estimates are included in Table 3 for comparison purposes.

Project Locations

The Menzies Gold Project (**MGP**) is centered on the town of Menzies which lies 130km north of Kalgoorlie and is accessed by the Goldfields Highway and then by well-maintained shire roads and exploration tracks. The railway from Kalgoorlie-Leonora also services Menzies. MGP deposits are shown in Figure 8.

The Laverton Gold Project (**LGP**) is centred on the town of Laverton, with the Cork Tree Well Mineral Resource approximately 30km North of Laverton and Brightstar's gold processing plant ("**Brightstar Plant**") and adjacent Beta deposit approximately 30km South of Laverton (Figure 6), whilst Jasper Hills (consisting of the Lord Byron and Fish Deposits) is located approximately 90km South-East of Laverton. The Second Fortune underground mine is located approximately 80km south of Laverton.

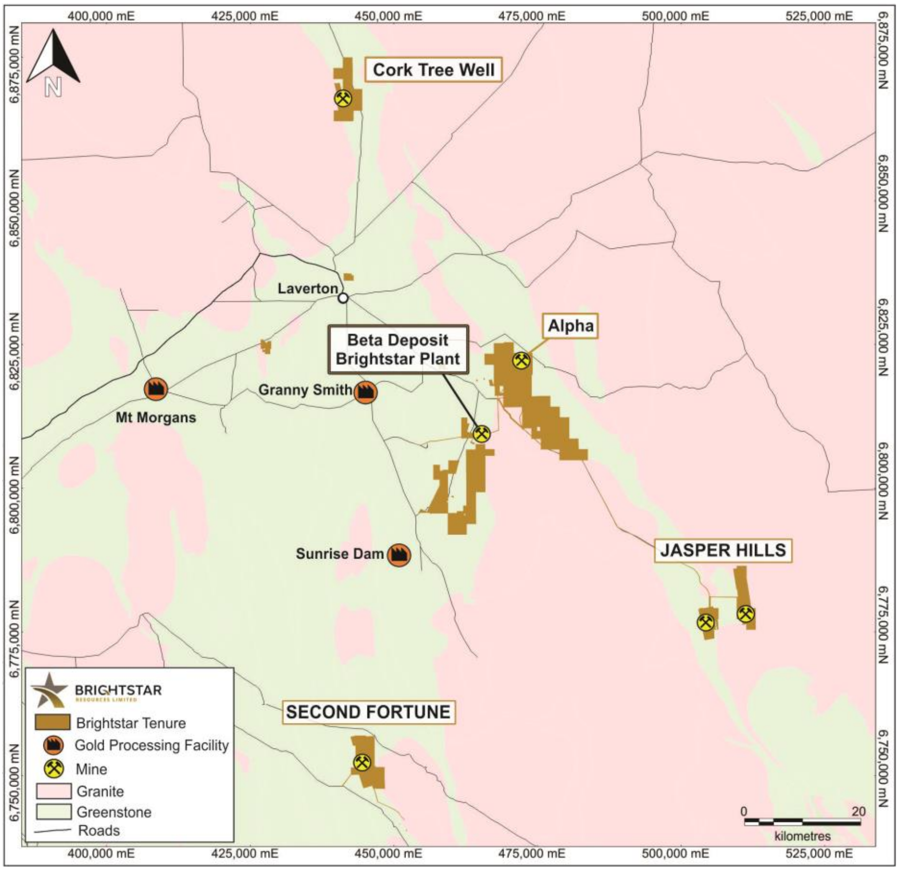

Figure 6: Laverton Hub Deposit Locations

Regional Geology - Menzies

The Menzies area is made up of a granite-greenstone assemblage, dominated by granitoid and granitic gneiss. The sequence is located within the north north-westerly trending Norseman-Wiluna greenstone belt of the WA Archaean Yilgarn Province. The greenstone belt is a northern extension of the sequence comprising the Bardoc Tectonic Zone, which lies to the south of the Comet Vale Monzogranite. Outcropping Archaean rocks comprise a minor part of the landscape, whilst much of the area is covered by regolith and Cainozoic sedimentary deposits.

The MGP covers an area from about 10km to the north and about 11km to the south of Menzies wholly within a NNW trending greenstone belt. The MGP occupies a small portion of the eastern limb of the Goongarrie-Mt Pleasant Anticline. The greenstone package has been metamorphosed to mid-to-upper amphibolite facies with the intensity of metamorphism gradually increasing to the north. The dominant rock types in the area are amphibolites with lesser basaltic lavas and tuffs, talc chlorite and chlorite schists, volcanogenic sediments, and minor feldspar porphyry intrusions.

Regional Geology – Laverton

The Laverton Project is located within the north-eastern sector of the Eastern Goldfields Superterrane of the Yilgarn Craton. It extends from the Cork Tree well area in the north to Second Fortune in the south. Cork Tree well is situated in the north Laverton Greenstone Belt on the southern extremity of the Duketon Greenstone Belt (DGB). Second Fortune occurs within an area that is part of a north to northwest trending Archaen greenstone belt which forms a southern extension of the Laverton Tectonic Zone (LTZ). The LTZ forms a series of regional North to North-northwest trending fault systems including the Claypan, Laverton-Hootanui, and Yilgangi faults.

The Laverton District can be subdivided into three north to south trending litho-tectonic terrains; a Western Terrain dominated by mafic-ultramafic volcanics, a Central Terrain comprising calc-alkaline felsic to intermediate volcanics and siliciclastics, and the Eastern Terrain characterised by mafic/ultramafic volcanics.

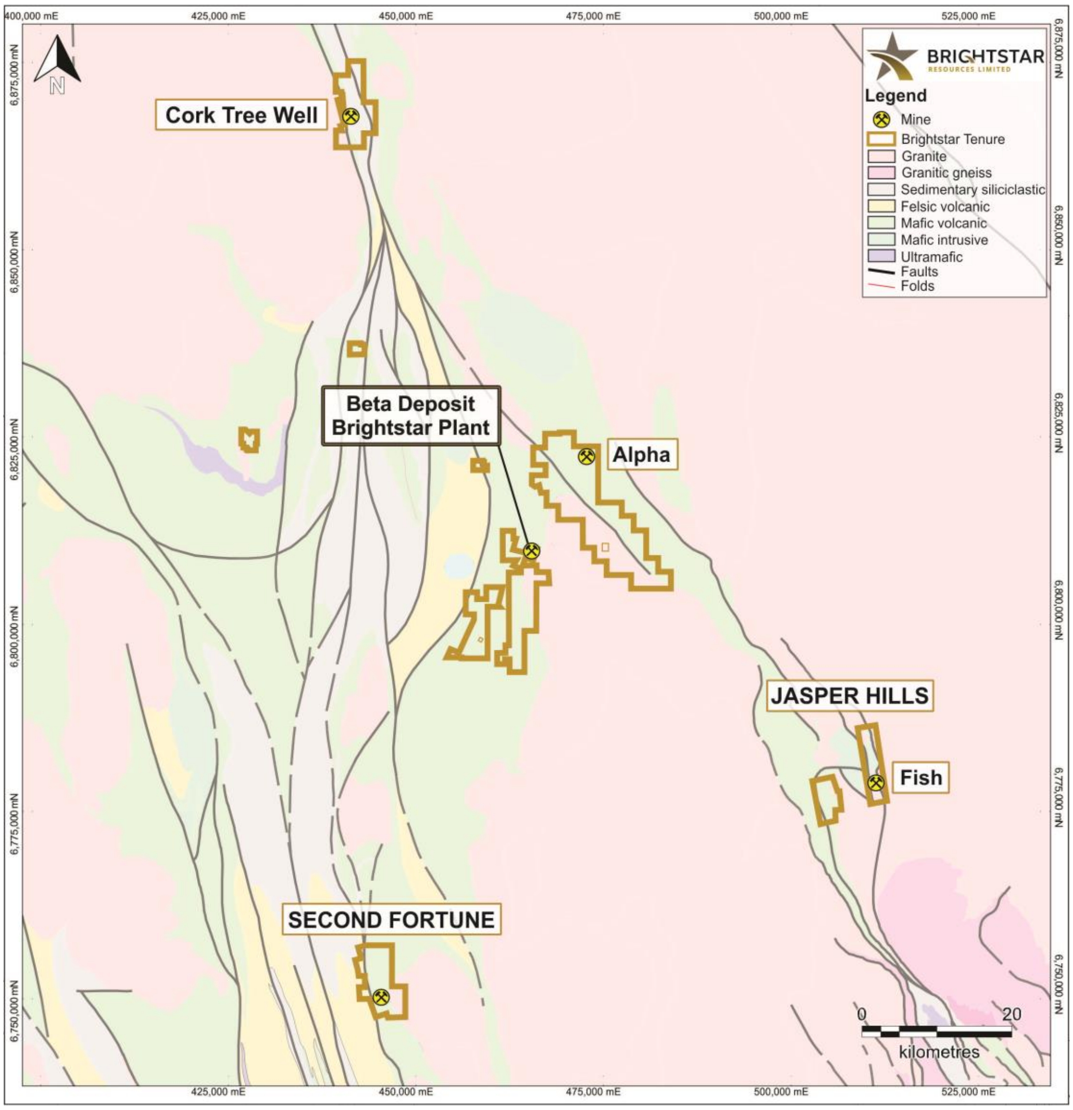

Figure 7: Laverton Regional Geology

Local Geology and Mineralisation – Menzies

The MGP is located along the western margin of the Menzies greenstone belt and, apart from the Lady Irene prospect, within a broad (2km – 5km wide) zone of intense ductile deformation often referred to as the Menzies Shear Zone. This broad highly deformed shear zone is likely the northern continuation of the Bardoc Tectonic Zone and is a major crustal feature of the Eastern Goldfields. The gold deposits within the MGP and those further south (e.g. at Goongarrie and Bardoc) have many similar characteristics.

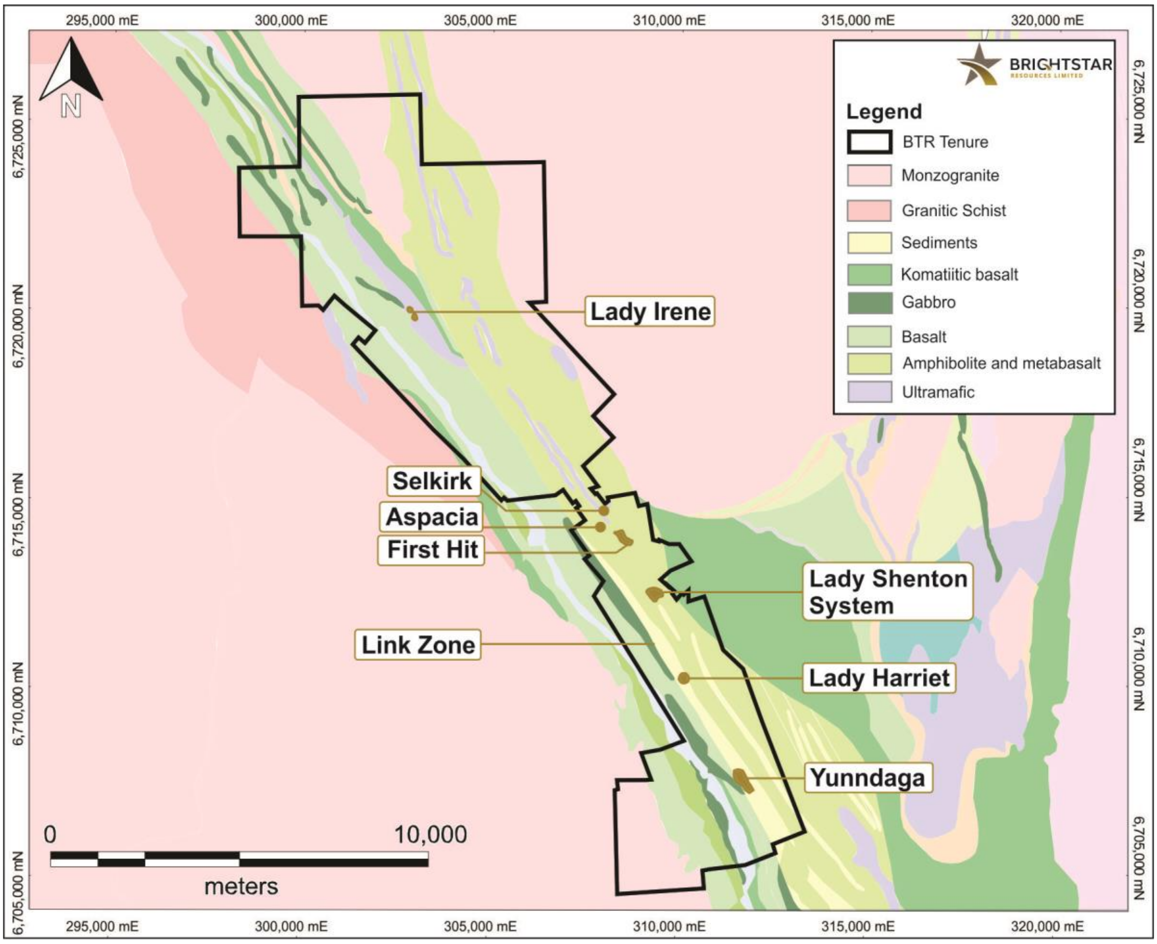

Figure 8: Menzies deposits, including Link Zone and the Lady Shenton System, overlain on Regional Geology

Gold mineralisation is widespread and occurs within a broad range of host rocks in 3 general styles:

1. Single, larger quartz veins (i.e. “quartz reefs”). These tend to contain only small amounts of sulphides, but the vein selvages are commonly more sulphidic. These veins vary from about 10cm up to about 2m thickness, 20m to about 200m in length and typically pinch and swell repeatedly along strike and down-dip.

2. Close-spaced sheeted quartz vein zones. These are comprised of multiple, typically close-spaced quartz veins or veinlets in a schistose matrix, constituting a distinct shear zone that may be concordant with lithological boundaries or cross-cutting 2 or more rock types. These mineralised shear zones appear as distinctly banded siliceous, sulphidic rocks and are typically mylonitic. These sheeted vein zones are commonly from 1m to 3m thick and up to a few hundred metres in length.

3. Sulphidic biotitic shear zones. These are comprised of schist containing variable amounts of brown-to-bronze biotite and small thin irregular quartz veinlets (“stringers”), along with diffuse silica-flooding and disseminated sulphides. These shear zones are usually about 1m to 3m thick and can be a few hundred metres in length.

The three mineralisation styles are closely linked, and one style can merge with another, such that a sulphidic, biotitic, shear zone, with increasing silica develops into a close-spaced sheeted vein zone. Similarly, with greater fracturing and more intense silicification, a close-spaced sheeted vein zone evolves into a shear zone containing a large vein.

Local Geology and Mineralisation – Laverton

Fish Deposit

The Fish deposit is an orogenic style Archaean lode gold deposit hosted by a series of narrow quartz-magnetite-amphibole BIFs with coarse granoblastic texture, interbedded with amphibolite derived from basalt and dolerite. Granitoids also occur, and are texturally diverse ranging from pegmatite, through coarse- to fine-grained biotite-granite, aplite to biotite-granite gneiss. The granitoids intrude at all levels of the stratigraphy.

The geology of the Fish deposit is characterised by a series of north-south striking, steeply east dipping, sulphide facies interflow sediments within a mafic volcanic sequence. Gold mineralisation is thought to be related to rotational strike changes of the interflow sediments, associated with a gentle folding of northwest trending faults that crosscut the deposit. The deposit is associated with the thickest of the interflow sediments.

Mineralisation is hosted in BIF which generally strikes and dips at 030/80E in what is largely a linear and predictable fashion. This unit is described regionally as an interflow sediment with siliceous, sulphurous and magnetite banding in fresh rock samples.

Lord Byron Deposit

The Lord Byron gold deposit is hosted within a thick sequence of amphibolite and interbedded chert/BIF that has an SSE strike to the south and an SSW strike to the north. The abrupt change in strike of the units within the deposit is co-incident with a NW-SE trending structure identified in outcrop and diamond core which has been locally called the Bicentennial Shear Zone (BSZ). The deposit is broken into three parts:

- A southern section located at the intersection between the BSZ and hanging-wall sequence of chert/BIF. Mineralization in this part has been interpreted to have an N strike dipping steeply to the east.
- Central section hosted within sheared amphibolite. This zone has been interpreted to strike NNW with an easterly dip.
- A northern section where mineralization has been formed at the intersection between the BSZ and footwall chert/BIF sequence. Orientation of this zone is the same as that of the southern section.

Supergene and laterite gold mineralization have been interpreted to have formed over the top of the southern and northern sections of the deposit. Gold mineralization is more intense within the BIF zones than within the BSZ zone. The BSZ domain is host to the bulk of gold mineralization.

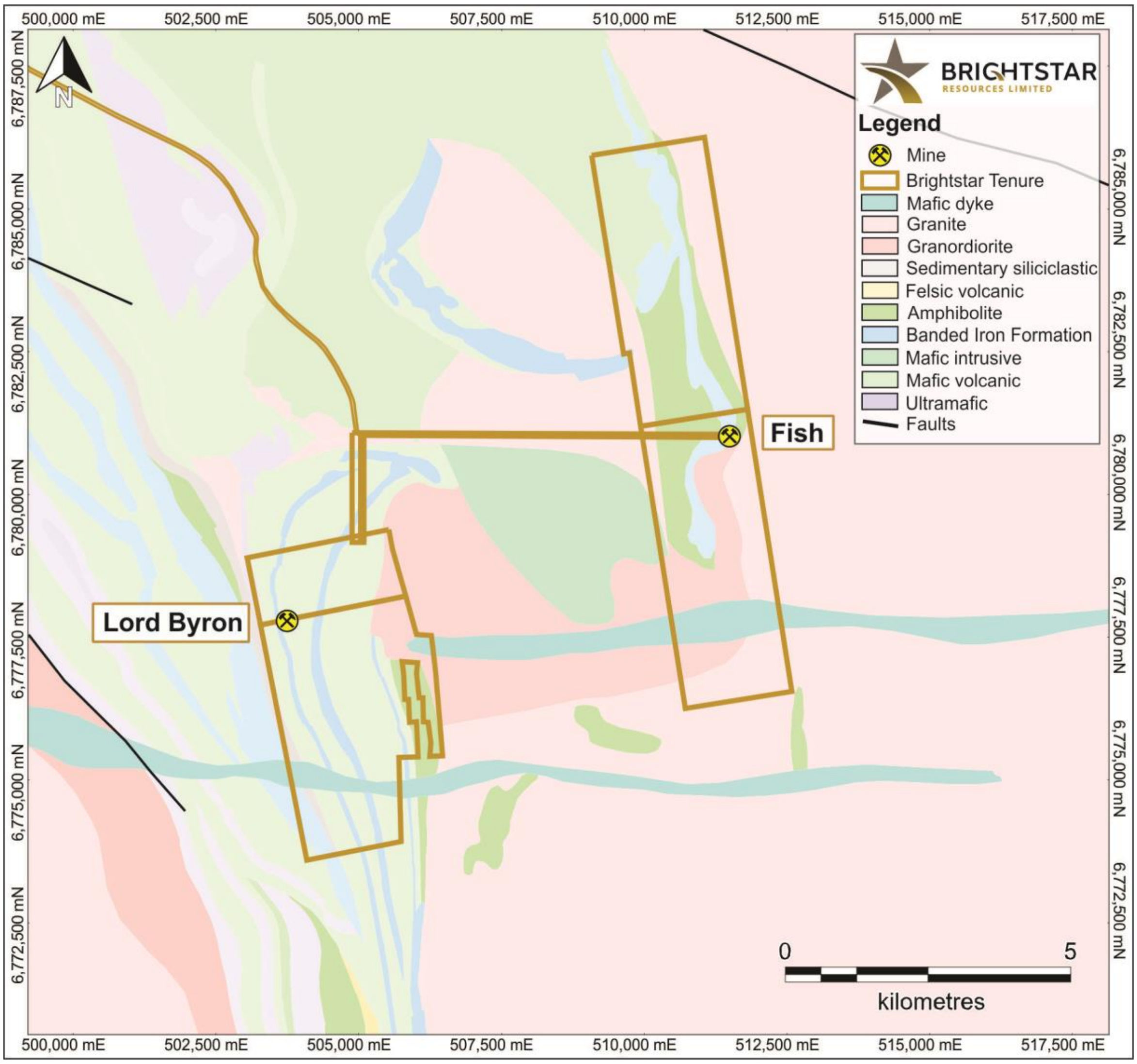

Figure 9: Local Geology at Jasper Hills Project

Second Fortune Deposit

The Second Fortune vein system is located within a north to northwesterly trending sequence of intermediate to felsic volcaniclastic rocks and subordinate shaley sediments, intruded by irregular, narrow, tabular bodies of albite porphyry. Sedimentary features indicate the sequence is west facing, with steep dips to the west.

A 3m thick ferricrete capping is the surface expression of a weathering profile which has had the most effect on the finer grained felsic rocks and has resulted in intense Kaolinization to a depth of 15-20m.

Clastic lithologies range from shale and shaley tuff through coarser grained varieties to (possibly volcanic) conglomerate. Rapid facies changes, gradational contacts, and numerous coarse- and fine-grained intercalations, suggest formation by a turbidity current or mass flow mechanism. The conglomerate consists of matrix-supported, well-rounded clasts of felsic volcanic material which exhibit an extreme degree of stretching plunging north parallel to the regional foliation.

Despite rapid lateral and vertical facies changes, three main lithological units are evident:

- Hanging Wall sequence - comprising fine-grained felsic tuffs, with local and minor development of shale and tuffaceous shales. Includes a gold-bearing quartz zone associated with a shale horizon.
- Reef Sequence – characterised by numerous quartz veins and quartz stringer development adjacent and parallel to thin (0.5 – 1.0m) carbonaceous shale horizons. Other rock types are conglomerate and tuff with minor porphyry intrusives.
- Footwall Sequence – consisting of a coarse, matrix-supported conglomerate with minor tuff.

The tuffaceous rocks, shales, and metasediments generally trend in a 350°-360° direction with steep (>85°) westerly or, less commonly, easterly dip. All rock types exhibit a strong sub-vertical foliation which strikes approximately at 330°, sub-parallel to one of the directions of minor cross-faulting. The other generation of cross faults is at 270° and near vertical.

Quartz veins of the reef sequence strike north south and dip at >85° west. The main quartz vein has an arcuate trend convex to the east and can be traced discontinuously over a strike length of 450m. The vein is a 0.1 – 2m thick solid quartz with some associated (splayed) stringer zones in the footwall and hanging wall. Pyrite is locally abundant and occurs as either disseminated, coarse-grained crystals or fracture fillings. In addition to the main vein, historical drilling and mapping in the upper levels revealed two hanging wall zones of erratically auriferous quartz stringer development 6m and 45m to the west of the main lode. These lodes are generally thinner than the main vein and are composed of numerous thin stringers with intervening altered metasediments.

Alteration associated with mineralisation is intense but limited in distribution to within 0.5m of the ore zones. It has resulted in bleached selvedges containing concentrations of chlorite, pyrite, carbonate and sericite.

Cork Tree Well Deposit

The Cork Tree Well deposit within the Duketon Greenstone Belt lies along the western limb of the Erlistoun synclinal structure. The sequence includes mafic volcanic lavas, tuffs, and tuffaceous sediments with minor interflow graphitic shales and banded iron formation. Outcrops are poor, with alluvial, eluvial and aeolian cover to the north and south of the open pit areas. The cover is up to 20 metres thick in the northern part of the tenement.

The gold mineralisation in the Cork Tree pits is associated with steep east dipping sedimentary units, particularly the chert horizon located on the footwall of the sediment sequence. The mine area consists of footwall, high magnesium basalts altered to chlorite schist overlain by shales containing chert and banded iron beds and younger hanging wall tholeiitic pillow basalts.

Mineralisation at the Cork Tree Well mine was contained within interflow cherts and sediments which contained pervasive pyrite, pyrrhotite and magnetite mineralisation. The sediments which host the gold mineralisation have been intruded by concordant porphyry sills which extend the length of the mineralised zone. The sediment sequence has been traced south of the existing pits where it is truncated south of the tenement boundary by granite intrusives.

To the north of the pits the interflow sediments pinch out and are truncated by north-northeast to northeast (030° to 040°) trending shears. The mineralisation at Cork Tree Well North (Delta) is associated with a sheared quartz dolerite within a talc chlorite schist host. Gold is associated with quartz stringers within the quartz dolerite, however not all vein orientations are mineralised.

Exploration History - Menzies

The Menzies Gold Project was originally pegged variably in the name of Julia Gold Pty Ltd and Goongarrie Gold Pty Ltd, both wholly owned subsidiaries of Julia Mines NL. In 1997 a joint venture was formed with Paddington Gold Pty Ltd (as manager) to mine, transport, and treat open cut ore from Menzies at the Paddington mill, 100km to the South. This production came from 5 shallow open pits which yielded a further 145,000 ounces at an average grade of 2.6g/t Au. In 2003, Julia Mines NL changed its name to Deep Yellow Limited and, in 2004, Rox Resources Limited purchased the interests of both Deep Yellow and Paddington Gold. 9

In 2006, Rox Resources sold the project to Regal Resources Ltd who then proceeded with minor drilling (RAB/AC) programs, pit cutbacks and the retreating of surface low-grade mullock dumps to extract remnant gold.

In 2008, Intermin Resources Ltd entered a JV with Regal to develop the resources and in 2012 Intermin Resources acquired all tenements from Regal Resources Ltd. Intermin conducted drilling on the tenements between 2012 and 2019.

Kingwest Resources Limited acquired the MGP from Intermin Resources in July 2019, and also conducted drilling activities on the tenement package across various deposits.

In May 2023, Brightstar completed a merger with Kingwest Resources Limited.

Exploration History – Laverton

The tenements hosting the Fish and Lord Byron gold deposits (Jasper Hills Prospect) were first acquired by WMC in 1983 and exploration commenced in 1986, with first drilling in 1987. Between 1988-1990, mineralisation was delineated and a block model estimated at Fish. After 1990, no further work was completed by WMC, and the tenements were sold to Sons of Gwalia (SOG) in 1994.

A total of 120 holes were drilled (46 RAB and 74 RC) by SOG prior to AngloGold Ashanti (Anglo) acquiring the deposit in 2001. Anglo completed a model update at the Fish deposit and drilled six diamond holes at Lord Byron.

Crescent acquired the tenements in 2005 and completed numerous drill programs at both deposits. The deposits were mined via open pit mechanised operations, Fish from 2010 to 2012, and Lord Byron during 2012.

Focus Minerals Limited (Focus) acquired the project in 2013 and completed in-depth re-logging of historical diamond holes, and collation of historical data, prior to completing 11 RC holes.

Lord Byron Mining (LBM) purchased the tenements in 2019 and conducted a third mining campaign in 2020. Limited drilling campaigns have been conducted at both Lord Byron and Fish. Blue Cap Mining (BCM) completed a 10-hole drill program across the north pit at Lord Byron prior to mining a cutback consisting of supergene and oxide material sold to AngloGold Ashanti for processing at the Sunrise Dam Gold Mine. During 2021, BCM drilled 6 holes at the Fish deposit.

In November 2023, Linden Gold Alliance (Linden) acquired a 100% interest in Lord Byron. Linden was incorporated in Australia on 7 August 2020 and was converted to a public company on 1 April 2022. Linden acquired a 100% interest in Second Fortune Gold Project Pty Ltd (then known as Anova Metals (Australia) Pty Ltd) (SFGP) in August 2020 and thereby a 100% interest in the Second Fortune Gold Project.

In June 2024, Brightstar acquired Linden and during late 2024 drilled 40 holes at Fish and 61 holes at Lord Byron which were incorporated into the updated Mineral Resource Estimates.

The Second Fortune Mine, previously known as Mess Fury, was mined during numerous periods of activity. Linden Gold (Linden) commenced underground mining at Second Fortune in 2021. BTR acquired Linden in June 2024 and continued capital (decline) and ore drive development, along with completing UG drilling programs. Current production at the UG operation is based upon conventional twin boom jumbo decline development, with single boom jumbo development in ore drives to deliver higher mine grades via mechanised narrow vein mining and split firing where appropriate to reduce dilution.

The project area hosting the Cork Tree Well (**CTW**) deposit has a relatively long exploration history. Drilling commenced in 1975 with Western Mining Corporation (WMC) which then joint ventured the project to Whim Creek Consolidated which completed a significant amount of RC drilling and then mined the pits between 1986 and 1988. Ashton Gold completed a small RC program in 1991. A significant amount of drilling has been conducted by Brightstar and its predecessors, previously known as A1 Minerals and Stone Resources.

Drilling Summary

The Mineral Resource estimates are supported by RC and DD drilling samples, with holes drilled over a period spanning from 1984 to 2024. Limited details on the drilling and sampling methodologies are available prior to 2012 at MGP and prior to 2005 at LGP, however it is assumed that the historical RC drilling was carried out using conventional methods for the time. Industry standard RC and DD drilling and sampling protocols for lode and supergene gold deposits appear to have been utilised throughout the campaigns.

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, with individual 1 metre samples later submitted for assay based on the initial composite assay result. Except for Second Fortune, DD holes 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. At Second Fortune, the mineralised veins were specifically sampled, and these have a minimum width of 0.1m and an average width of 0.35m.

The Link Zone database contained 1,634 collar records totalling 62,509m. This includes grade control drilling from the open pits, trench samples from the open pits, shallow (<1.5m) auger holes and tailings/waste dump sterilisation drilling. A total of 415 holes totalling 24,976.5m was used for the mineralised domain generation and grade estimation. This data set resulted in 12,172, 2m composites which were used for the Mineral Resource grade estimate.

The Lady Shenton System (**LSS**) database contains records for 5,540 drill holes (99 completed by BTR in 2024) when constrained along a 2km strike length and 1.6km EW corridor covering the three LSS deposits. A total of 1,563 drill holes have intersected the mineralisation domains for a total of 14,952 intersection metres.

The database used in the Lord Byron estimate 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 1,449 drill holes for 78,479 drill metres. A total of 6 unique hole type records have been recorded with completion dates ranging from 1986 to present. A total of 386 drill holes have been incorporated into the mineralised interpretations at Lord Byron for a total of 6,785 intersection metres. This includes records for 25 diamond holes, 264 RC holes, 7 RCDT holes, and 90 grade control holes.

The database used in the Fish estimate includes records for the entire Jasper Hills Prospect area. Within the vicinity of the Fish deposit (defined by an arbitrary boundary extending from 6,778,640mN to 6,781,860mN and 509,000mE to 512,600mE), there are a total of 1,069 drill holes for 57,470 drill metres. A total of 7 unique hole type records have been recorded with completion dates ranging from 1986 to present. A total of 510 drill holes have been incorporated into the mineralised interpretations at Fish for a total of 3,053 intersection metres. This includes records for 23 diamond holes, 106 RC holes, 8 RCDT holes, and 373 grade control holes.

The Second Fortune database used in the current estimate includes records for 579 drill holes, 6,628 face samples, and 122 sludge holes for a total of 54,387m. A total of 9 unique hole type records have been recorded with completion dates ranging from 1984 to 2025. A total of 151 drill holes and 2,110 face samples have been incorporated into the mineralised interpretations at Second Fortune for a total of 999 intersection metres. This includes records for 132 diamond holes, 12 RC holes, and 7 RCDT holes.

The CTW database used in the current estimate includes records for 18,766 drill holes for a total of 523,322m representing 6 unique hole types including grade control drilling and trench sampling within existing open pits, shallow auger holes and tailings/waste dump sterilisation drilling. Within the immediate CTW area there are 1,838 holes for a total of 110,945m of which 1,409 were incorporated into the CTW mineralisation interpretations and grade estimation.

Assaying Methodology

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. Industry standard sampling and QAQC protocols were used. 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.

QAQC included Company inserted field duplicates, blanks and Certified Reference Material (CRM's) sourced from Gannet Holdings, OREAS, and Rocklabs. Laboratory blanks, repeats, and standards were routinely assayed with every sample batch. No sampling or assaying issues were apparent in the QAQC reviews.

Geological Modelling

Geological and grade modelling was completed using GEOVIA Surpac 2024, whilst the geostatistical analysis was completed using Snowden Supervisor v8.15.0.3. and v9.0.

At LSS, LZ, and CTW mineralised domains were modelled based on elevated gold grades, structural, and lithological controls. There was no strict protocol in assigning a cut-off grade to model the solids rather it was based on the interpreted position and extent of the mineralisation. Some areas of low grade were included in the domain to maintain continuity of the modelled domain.

Mineralisation interpretations at Fish and Lord Byron were based on gold grade cut-offs determined from statistical analysis and these were determined as 0.4g/t at Lord Byron and 0.5g/t at Fish. A minimum down hole length of 2m was used with no edge dilution. To allow for continuity, up to 2m of internal dilution (Fish) or 6m (Lord Byron) was included in some intersections. In situations where the structural continuity of the lodes was interpreted to persist, lower grade assays were included. Mineralisation interpretations are shown below in Figure 10 and Figure 11.

The Second Fortune mineralisation is contained within continuous, visible quartz veins that are logged in drill core and mapped and sampled across UG development faces. Wireframe interpretations incorporate vein logging, mapping of UG faces, and survey pickup strings of the veins along backs and faces of development drives.

Mineral Resource Estimation

Block modelling and estimation was completed using Surpac software. Block model parent cell sizes were based on the results from a Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (KNA) and the sample spacing at each deposit.

Statistical and geostatistical analyses were completed using Supervisor software. Holes were composited to 1m (except for LZ where 2m was used) and loaded into Supervisor software for statistical analysis. Each domain was analysed individually (except for LSS, LZ, and CTW where domains were grouped by deposit), reviewing percentile charts, log probability plots and histograms to determine any points of distribution decay or disintegration. Domains exhibited log normal distributions typical for gold deposits and top cuts were applied to some domains.

The LSS and CTW block models each utilised a parent cell size of 5m (Y) by 5m (X) by 5m (Z) with sub-blocking at 1.25m (Y) by 1.25m (X) by 1.25m (Z) whilst the LZ model used a parent cell size of 10m (Y) by 10m (X) by 10m (Z), with sub-blocks of 1.25m (Y) by 1.25m (X) by 1.25m (Z). The estimation was carried out at a block resolution of 2.5m (Y) by 2.5m (X) by 2.5m (Z).

For the above deposits gold was estimated using ordinary kriging (OK) and dynamic anisotropy was applied to the search ellipsoids. Three estimation passes were required to provide an estimate to all blocks at LSS and CTW. A first pass search range of 30m was used and this was doubled to 60m for the second pass and then set to 180m (LSS) and 120m (CTW) for the third pass. A minimum of 8 and maximum of 24 composites were used for insitu mineralisation and waste domains, and a minimum of 4 and maximum of 12 samples were used for supergene domains at CTW. A drill hole constraint of 3 composites per hole was applied at LSS and LZ, with a constraint of 8 composites applied to all CTW domains except for the supergene domain where 4 composites was applied. A single estimation pass was used at LZ with a search range set to 80m, minimum number of composites of 4, maximum composites of 12, and a constraint of 3 composites per drill hole. Cell discretization was set at 3 x 3 x 3 (X, Y, Z) for the three deposits.

At Fish the parent block size was set at 10m (Y) by 2.5m (X) by 5m (Z) with sub-blocking at 2.5m (Y) by 0.625m (X) by 1.25m (Z). At Lord Byron the parent block size was set at 10m (Y) by 5m (X) by 5m (Z) with sub-blocking at 2.5m (Y) by 1.25m (X) by 2.5m (Z). The Fish block model was rotated at 30° and the Lord Byron model rotated to 325°.

Ordinary kriging (OK) or Inverse Distance squared (ID^2) were used for the grade interpolations with three estimation passes required to provide an estimate to all blocks (except for the main lode at Fish which required a fourth pass). Ellipsoidal search ellipses of various dimensions were used to select data for the interpolation. Search ellipses were orientated based on variogram parameters and adjusted for local changes in geometry. Dynamic anisotropy was used at the Fish deposit for the main lode. Blocks were estimated using a search ellipse of variable dimensions, with a first pass range of between 10m to 40m and these were doubled for successive passes. A minimum of between 4 to 10 composites were required in the first pass and these were reduced for each successive pass. The maximum number of composites was set to between 16 to 25. A constraint of 4 composites per drill hole was imposed and cell discretization was set at 2x2x2 (X, Y, Z).

At Second Fortune the sampling protocol is to take a single sample across the width of the vein, whether in the development drive face or from diamond core. This results in single samples taken across variable widths that range from 0.1m to 2.5m. A standard compositing method cannot be used in this instance. Instead, the true thickness and gold grade at each location are multiplied to produce an accumulation variable which is estimated in a 2D model, translated back into 3D, and gold grade back calculated for reporting. A separate 2D block model was created for each of Domain 1, 2, and 5 to encompass the full strike extent of the deposit. The block size was set to 4m (Y) by 1m (X) by 8m (Z) with no sub-blocking. The 1m EW block size was set to accommodate the translated sample centroid location.

In addition, a single 3D block model was created using Surpac software to encompass the full extent of the interpreted domains. The parent block size was set to 4m (Y) by 2m (X) by 8m (Z) with sub-blocking to 1m (Y) by 0.062m (X) by 2m (Z). This model was used to estimate the minor lodes (Domains 4, 6, and 7) in 3D and to import and process translated data from the individual 2D models. This model was used to report the final Mineral Resource estimate.

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).

The LSS, LZ, and CTW Mineral Resource Estimations have been classified by sample spacing and with the ranges associated with the variogram used for estimation, in some instances domain classifications have been downgraded where limited data exists, and at CTW a Z constraint was used where limited data exists. The geological interpretation is well understood therefore the amount of data informing the model grades is the main determinant of confidence. The deposits have been classified as Indicated or Inferred Mineral Resources.

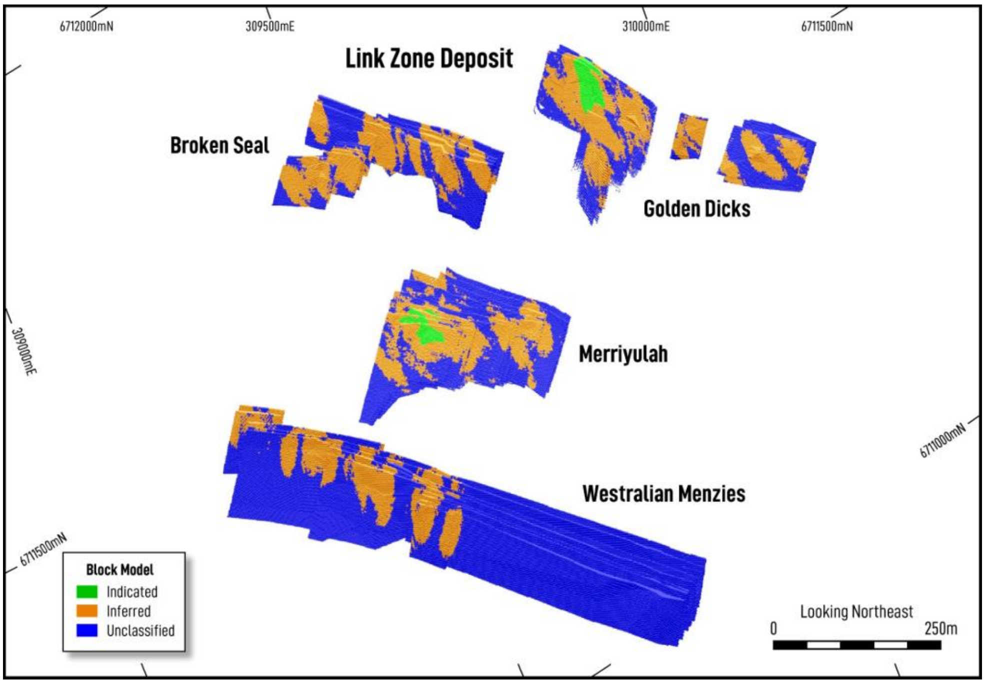

Figure 10: Classification of the Link Zone MRE. Note: Unclassified areas of the block model are interpreted mineralisation shapes only, and not a reported component of the Resource

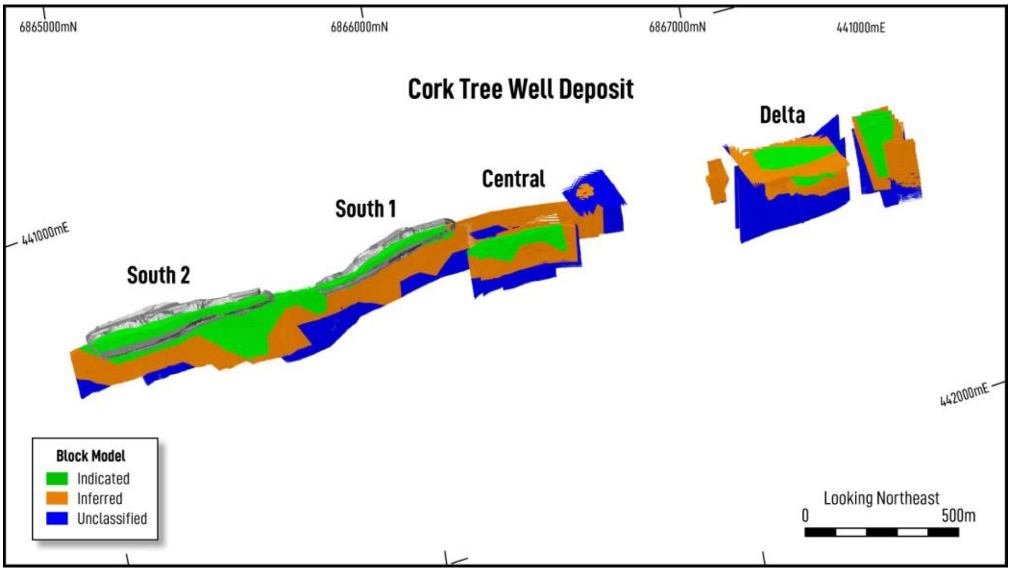

Figure 11: Classification of the Cork Tree Well MRE. Note: Unclassified areas of the block model are interpreted mineralisation shapes only, and not a reported component of the Resource.

At Fish, Lord Byron, and Second Fortune, the deposits have been classified as Measured, Indicated or 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.

Mineral Resource Reporting

The LSS, LZ, CTW, and Lord Byron deposits have been reported using a 0.5g/t Au cut-off which is considered appropriate for the proposed open pit mining at each deposit. The Fish deposit is reported at 1.6g/t Au cut-off to reflect the proposed underground mining of the deposit and is based on preliminary underground designs and economic parameters applied by external consultants ABGM. The Second Fortune deposit is reported at a 2.5g/t Au cut-off which has been established as appropriate for this high-grade vein deposit and the underground methods adopted by Brightstar in stope design and extraction methods over the last three years.

Previous Mining

At Link Zone there are limited mine survey records of historical mining, with approximately 850oz recorded as mined from ~800t at head grades exceeding 1oz/t from the Golden Dicks and Westralian Menzies deposits to 1907, with historic mines targeting the high-grade lodes from surface. It is anticipated that future resource definition and grade control drill programs will have sufficient drill spacing to create a mine void model which will aid further Mineral Resource Estimation and mine planning.

Historically, underground mining methods (shaft sinking, driving out to the reef) were employed at the Menzies mining centre. Extensive underground mining was undertaken from the 1890's – 1940's across the leases and it is estimated that historic exploration was often undertaken via blind shafts initially. It is only more recently that open pit development in and around these "older" historical workings has been the utilized method.

Austwhim Resources NL, a subsidiary of Whim Creek Consolidated, mined the CTW ore bodies in two pits with Zone 1 commencing in 1986 and Zone 3 in 1987. Cork Tree Well was a substantial mining operation that included mining from two pits, a CIP Plant and discharge to a 3 Cell TSF (tails storage facility), village and airstrip. The facility also treated ore from the nearby King of Creation operation. Operations closed in June 1988 due to metallurgical treatment problems associated with fresh black shale, however total recorded production was 699,155t @ 2.30g/t for approximately 46,000 recovered ounces. The plant and leases were then sold on a walk-in walk-out basis to Hillmin Gold Mines Pty Ltd in August 1988. Treatment of satellite resources through the Cork Tree Well CIP plant continued until 1994.

The Fish deposit was mined via open pit from October 2010 to August 2012 by Crescent and produced 468,562t at 3.4g/t for 51,600oz. 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, but no production records could be located by BTR. During 2020, BCM completed a further cutback consisting of supergene and oxide material sold to AngloGold Ashanti for processing at the Sunrise Dam Gold Mine.

The Second Fortune Mine, previously known as Mess Fury, was mined during numerous periods of activity. DMIRS archives do not contain any approval documents in relation to mining activities at the site prior to 2013. It is thought the site dates from the late 1890's, but the earliest information found was dated 1907, stating that during prior periods the mine achieved a total of 669t for 976 ounces of gold at 30 g/t. The project area was mined on a small scale between 1941 and 1963, producing approximately 550t of ore at a grade of 16.5g/t. A small pit was mined between 1980 and 1982 and produced approximately 6,000t at a grade of 13.7 g/t. In 1985, mining commenced underground via a small shaft developed at the bottom of the pit. The mine produced over 5,800t at a grade of 13.1 g/t.

Anova gained approval to recommence operations in 2013 however no works or activities were undertaken until the second half of 2017. The pit and underground workings were dewatered, underground mining commenced, and ore was crushed, screened and washed and exported from site for third party processing. The site was placed on care and maintenance on the 2nd of August 2018.

Previous Mineral Resource Estimate

The infill drilling undertaken by Brightstar that informs this Mineral Resource Estimate update was focused on preparing the deposits for either continued production (Second Fortune and Fish Mines) or near-term development opportunities being assessed under the DFS - Lady Shenton System and Link Zone deposits (MGP), Lord Byron and Cork Tree Well (LGP). Accordingly, the infill drilling has largely driven a change in classification and head grade and was not designed to increase the total mineral resource size.

Table 3 - Previous 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**
Cork Tree Well	0.5	-	-	-	3,036	1.6	157	3,501	1.3	146	**6,537**	**1.4**	**303**
Lord Byron	0.5	453	1.8	26	1,141	1.6	58	2,929	1.7	160	**4,523**	**1.7**	**244**
Fish	0.6	26	7.7	6	149	5.8	28	51	4.3	7	**226**	**5.7**	**41**
Second Fortune (UG)	2.5	17	16.9	9	78	8.2	21	71	12.3	28	**165**	**10.9**	**58**
Lady Shenton System	0.5	-	-	-	2,770	1.3	119	4,200	1.3	171	**6,970**	**1.2**	**287**
Link Zone	0.5	-	-	-	145	1.2	6	470	1.0	16	**615**	**1.1**	**21**

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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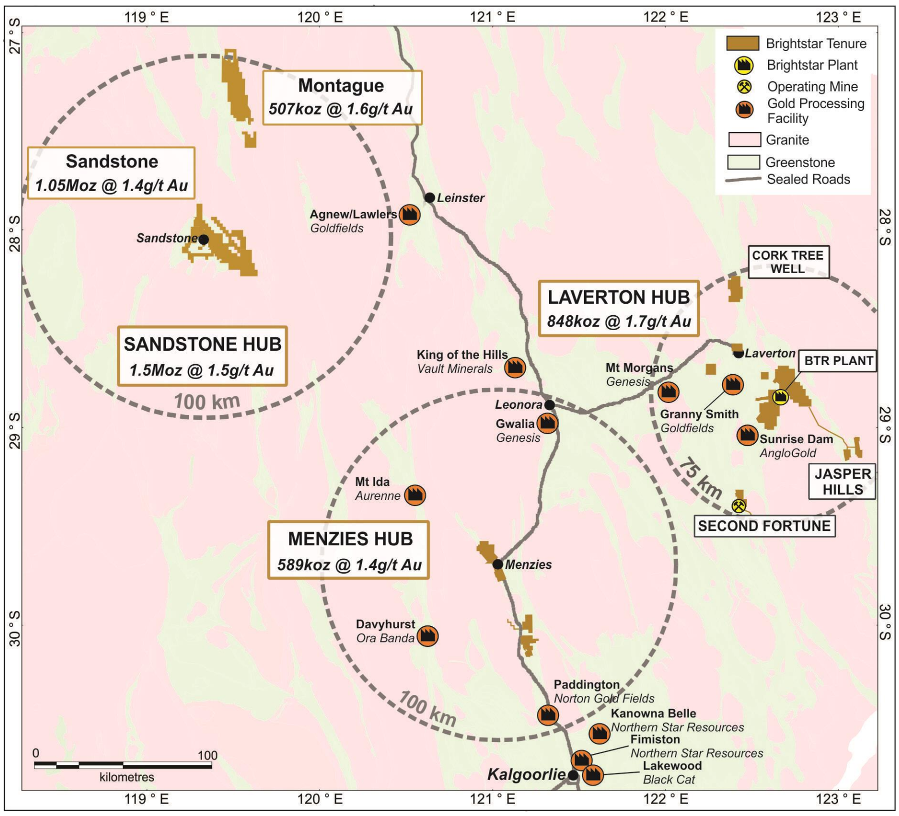
ABOUT BRIGHTSTAR RESOURCES

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

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

The company currently operates the underground Second Fortune Gold Mine and recently completed the Selkirk Mining JV at Menzies pouring first gold in March 2024.



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 combined JORC Mineral Resource of **3.0Moz Au at 1.5g/t Au.** The resource is spread across three geographically separate hubs, providing excellent optionality for a staged development of all assets to build to a meaningful ASX-listed gold producer.

Table 4: Consolidated Mineral Resources of Laverton, Menzies & Sandstone Hubs as at 19 May, 2025

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]					**2,148**	**2.1**	**142**	**7,925**	**1.5**	**384**	**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**	**4.5**	**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 Jonathan Gough, MAIG. Mr Gough 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 Gough is a fulltime employee of the Company in the position of General Manager - Geology and has provided written consent approving the inclusion of the Exploration Results in the form and context in which they appear.

The information presented here relating to Exploration Results for the Second Fortune Gold Mine areas is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Jamie Brown, MAIG. Mr Brown 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 Brown is a fulltime employee of the Company in the position of Chief Geologist 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 this report that relates to Mineral Resources at the Laverton Gold Project (specifically Fish, Lord Byron, and Second Fortune Deposits) is based on information compiled by Mr Graham de la Mare, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr de la Mare is a Principal Resource Geologist and is a full-time employee of the company. Mr de la Mare 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 Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr de la Mare consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources at the Menzies Gold Project (specifically Link Zone, and Lady Shenton System Deposits), and the Cork Tree Well deposit at the Laverton Gold Project, is based on information compiled by Mr K Crossling, a Competent Person who is a a professional registered member with South African Council for Natural Scientific Professionals (SACNASP), and a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM). Mr Crossling is a Principal Geologist with ABGM Pty Ltd. Mr Crossling 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 Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Crossling consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which they appear.

This Announcement contains references to Brightstar's JORC Mineral Resource estimates, extracted from the ASX announcements titled "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.

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*)

Information in these Tables was compiled by

- Mr E. Keys of Brightstar Resources who is providing Competent Person sign-off for Section 1 and 2, and
- Mr G. de la Mare of Brightstar Resources who is providing Competent Person sign-off for Section 3 (specifically Fish, Lord Byron, and Second Fortune deposits), and
- Mr K. Crossling of ABGM Pty Ltd. who is providing Competent Person sign-off for Section 3 (specifically Lady Shenton System, Link Zone, and Cork Tree Well deposits).

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*	• Sampling at the deposits has been primarily from drill chips or diamond core generated from surface drilling methods. Drilling has been completed at the deposits since 1987 to 2024. The quality of sampling is related to drill method used. Earliest drilling (prior to mid-2000's) lack detail. More recently, 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

	gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	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. Diamond core was sampled at geological contacts or at 1m intervals and either half core or quarter core submitted for analysis. • Drilling was orientated such that the intersection with the 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 BTR drilling, samples were collected on site under supervision of BTR personnel. Once collected samples were bagged and transported to Kalgoorlie or Perth by company personnel or trusted contractors for assaying with SGS, 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 deposits include air core (AC), Auger (AUG), 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. For BTR 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,

	• *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 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 and 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.

	• *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.*	• Percussion generated samples were riffled through either free standing or RC rig mounted static splitters to collect samples of 3-4kg from each metre. Most samples at the deposits 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 BTR 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.*	• The predominant assay methods for drill samples were Fire Assay or Aqua Regia with AAS or ICP finish (30g or 50g charge). The main element assayed was gold although early operators (SoG at Jasper Hills, 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.

	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *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 do not detail quality control procedures. QAQC protocols have been adopted by various owners of the projects post 2006. Certified reference material has been submitted, generally at a rate of 1:20 or 1:25 (BTR). Laboratory QC involves the use of internal lab standards, certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates. QC results (blanks, coarse reject duplicates, bulk pulverised, standards) are monitored and were within acceptable limits. ~5% standards were inserted to check on precision of laboratory results. The results show that acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established (and no bias has been observed) for BTR 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 BTR drilling, significant intersections are reviewed by alternate company personnel. • A few twin holes have been drilled at the LSS prospect, and they all present the typical "nuggety" style of mineralisation. No twinned holes at the other deposits. • 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 BTR drill collar locations are initially positioned using a hand-held GPS, accurate to within 3-5m. Once complete, holes are surveyed by qualified contract surveyors using differential GPS (DGPS). Down hole surveys are completed by Gyro with readings at 5m intervals down hole. • Previous owners have located RC and diamond holes with RTK-GPS and

	• *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. At Jasper Hills 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. • As most sites have been mined previously, the site topography DTM's have been generated to an accuracy of <1m and these show the location of existing open pits and infrastructure such as waste dumps and ROM pads.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	• 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. • At Fish, the main mineralised lode has a maximum drill intersection spacing of 40m and the two offset lodes have a maximum drill hole intersection spacing of 60m. • At Second Fortune, surface drill holes have been completed on northing section lines at a nominal spacing of 30m with drill spacing on each section varying from 5m to 20m. Holes have been angled at -60° dip to the east. UG drilling has occurred from various locations and drill fans are designed

	• *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.*	to intersect the mineralized veins at nominal spacings of between 25m to 40m in areas requiring infill. UG development levels are at nominal 20m spacing and cuts are taken approximately at 2m with most faces sampled. • At LSS, drill spacing is variable from 5m spaced grade control holes to 60m spaced exploration holes. Holes have been drilled on section northing lines and on lines oblique to the mineralised lodes, which strike at 330°. BTR drilling focused on infill to 20m by 20m. • At Link Zone, drill spacing is localized at 10m by 10m over areas previously intersecting mineralisation, and at 20m by 25m between deposits. Wide spaced exploration is at 200m northing sections with holes spaced at 50m on section. • At CTW South, drill spacing is 40m NS with holes spaced at between 10m to 20m on each section. BTR drilling was designed to infill the deposit at 20m by 20m across the existing optimized pit. Drill lines are oblique to north, with an approximate along strike direction of 345°. • The drill spacing at each deposit has 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 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 been positioned to intersect the 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 work have not been well documented. For BTR drilling, samples were collected from site under supervision of company geologists and transported to Bureau Veritas or Jinning in Kalgoorlie either by trusted contractors or by BTR 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. BTR 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.*	• All LSS and Link Zone tenements are owned 100% by BTR. Original vendor retains a 1% NSR and the right to claw back a 70% interest in the event a single JORC compliant Mineral Resource exceeding 500,000 oz is delineated for a fee three times expenditure for the following tenements: M29/014, M29/088, M29/153, M29/154, M29/184. There is one Native Title Group (Watarra Darlot) with a claim over the Link Zone deposit. • The CTW gold deposit is located across mining lease M38/346 held 100% by BTR. • The Lord Byron gold deposit is located across two mining leases; M39/262, and M39/185 held 100% by BTR. • The Fish gold deposit is located across two mining leases; M39/138, and M39/139 held 100% by BTR. • The Second Fortune Gold Mine is located across two granted mining leases M39/255 and M39/649 which are owned 100% by subsidiaries of Brightstar Resources Limited and are held in good standing with no known impediments. Warriedar Resources Ltd (formerly known as Anova Metals Ltd) holds a 1.5% net smelter royalty over the tenement after 75,000 oz is produced. • The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Menzies Project (LSS and LZ) area has a relatively long exploration history. Drilling commenced in 1975 with Western Mining Corporation (WMC) which then joint ventured the project to Whim Creek Consolidated which completed a significant amount of RC drilling and then mined the pits between 1986 and 1988. Ashton Gold completed a small RC program in 1991. A significant amount of drilling has been conducted by BTR and its predecessors, A1 Minerals and Stone Resources. Previous workers in the area include Pancontinental Mining, Rox Resources, Regal Resources,

		Goldfields, Heron Resources and Intermin Resources Limited (now Horizon Minerals). Several open cut mines were drilled and mined in the 1980's, 1990's up to early 2000's. Extensive underground mining was undertaken from the 1890's – 1940's across the Menzies leases and it is estimated that historic exploration was often undertaken via blind shafts initially. More recently, Brightstar completed an open pit mining campaign at the Selkirk deposit, NW of Menzies and the Lady Shenton system. • Drilling commenced at the CTW Project in 1975 with Western Mining Corporation (WMC) which then joint-ventured the project to Whim Creek Consolidated which completed a significant amount of RC drilling and then mined the pits between 1986 and 1988. Ashton Gold completed a small RC program in 1991. A significant amount of drilling has been conducted by Brightstar and its predecessors, A1 Minerals and Stone Resources. • The Fish and Lord Byron deposits have been explored by various parties since WMC first acquired the tenure in 1983 and discovered the Fish deposit in 1987. The tenements were acquired by SOG in 1994, Anglo in 2001, Crescent in 2005, Focus in 2013, 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 Lord Byron deposit via two open pits from February to May 2012 and mined the Fish deposit as an open pit from October 2010 to August 2012. During 2020, Blue Cap Mining completed a further cutback at Lord Byron consisting of supergene and oxide material sold to AngloGold Ashanti for processing at the Sunrise Dam Gold Mine. • At Second Fortune, previous exploration drilling has been conducted by various owners since 1984: National Resource Exploration (NRE), MV Foster and Associates (MVF), Golden Fortune Mining NL (GFM), Goldfields Exploration Pty Ltd (Goldfields), and Anova Metals Australia Pty Ltd (formerly Exterra Resources). The Second Fortune Mine, previously known as Mess Fury, was mined during numerous periods of activity probably as early as 1907. The deposit was mined as an open pit between 1980-1982 by Mr Eugene Grenich and then as an underground operation from 1985 by

		Golden Fortune Mining, Exterra, and Linden Gold.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Menzies Gold Project is located along the western margin of the Menzies greenstone belt and, apart from the Lady Irene prospect, within a broad (2km – 5km wide) zone of intense ductile deformation often referred to as the Menzies Shear Zone. This broad highly deformed shear zone is probably the northern continuation of the Bardoc Tectonic Zone and is a major crustal feature of the Eastern Goldfields. The gold deposits within the MGP and those further south (e.g., at Goongarrie and Bardoc) have many similar characteristics. LSS and LZ - Mineralisation is Archean mesothermal lode gold style. Gold mineralisation is hosted in multiple sub parallel gold mineralised shear/fracture zones either within a sequence of metamorphosed mafic amphibolites or at the contact between mafic amphibolite and ultramafic or metamorphosed sediments. Stratigraphy strikes northwest and dip southwest. Most of the mineralisation is close to sub parallel to the stratigraphy and dip ~40° to 50° southwest, plunging south. The weathering intensity varies across the area, and each deposit, from 10 meters vertical depth around Selkirk to around 60 meters at Lady Harriet. • The Jasper Hills deposits are located within the Irwin Hills area that consists of a small, layered greenstone belt surrounded by predominantly granitic rocks of the Yilgarn Block. The layered succession consists of metamorphosed mafic, ultramafic and sedimentary rocks with minor pyroclastic rocks. The sequence is thought to face east forming the eastern limb of the Elora Anticline. A regional NNW-SSE trending steeply east dipping schistosity has developed, and major faults also follow this trend. Metamorphic grades range from greenschist to amphibolite facies with higher grades at the edges of the greenstone with granitoid plutons. Much of the project area has extensive aeolian and alluvial cover and outcrop is poor. 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.

		The Fish deposit is an orogenic style Archaean lode gold deposit hosted by a series of narrow quartz-magnetite-amphibole BIFs with coarse granoblastic texture, interbedded with amphibolite derived from basalt and dolerite. • The Second Fortune deposit lies at the southern end of the Laverton Tectonic Zone which lies on the eastern margin of the Norseman-Wiluna Belt. Gold mineralisation occurs within a north-to-northwest striking sequence of intermediate to felsic volcaniclastic rocks and subordinate sediments, intruded by irregular, narrow, tabular bodies of albite porphyry. Gold mineralisation is associated with an arcuate narrow quartz vein system (0.2m to 2m width) that has a strike of over 450 metres and dips steeply to the west. Within the vein there is locally abundant pyrite with wall rock alteration characterised by a thin selvedge of sericite and chlorite alteration providing a strong mineralisation vector. • The Cork Tree Well (CTW) deposit within the Duketon Greenstone Belt lies along the western limb of the Erlistoun synclinal structure. The sequence includes mafic volcanic lavas, tuffs, and tuffaceous sediments with minor interflow graphitic shales and banded iron formation. The gold mineralisation in the Cork Tree pits is associated with steep east dipping sedimentary units, particularly the chert horizon located on the footwall of the sediment sequence. The mine area consists of footwall, high magnesium basalts altered to chlorite schist overlain by graphitic shales containing chert and banded iron beds and younger hanging wall tholeiitic pillow basalts.
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 deposits has been completed since 1975 using percussion and diamond drilling. This data has been used in Mineral resource estimates at the deposits. No exploration results are being reported. • In the opinion of BTR 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.

	o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *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.*	• Exploration results are not being reported. • No aggregation has been applied to the data. • 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').*	• Drill azimuth and dips are such that intersections are orthogonal to the expected orientation of mineralisation. • Exploration results are not being reported.
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 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.*	• Exploration results are not being reported.

Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No other substantive exploration data relative to these results are available for this area.
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.*	• At LSS, additional (grade control) drilling will be planned and executed ahead of mining operations. Further resource definition / exploration drilling campaigns will be investigated for deeper mineralisation and if successful, further mineral resource estimates will be calculated. • Diagrams highlighting the mineralisation interpretations and drilling at the deposits have been included in the body of the 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 BTR 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 G de la Mare is the Competent Person for the Fish, Lord Byron, and Second Fortune deposits and is a full-time employee of Brightstar but is yet to visit site. No activities are currently being conducted at the Jasper Hills project area and Mr de la Mare has relied upon the Second Fortune Site Technical team for information. • Mr K Crossling is the Competent Person for the LSS, LZ, and CTW deposits and is the Principal Geologist at ABGM Pty Ltd and he has visited the sites. The visit was made to observe the general property conditions and access, and to verify the location of some of the historical and completed drillhole

		collars, as well as the current operations. During the site visits, drilling procedures were discussed and a review of the on-site logging and sampling techniques, including internal QA/QC procedures, was carried out. A visit was also made to the geological storage facility which contained the available historical diamond drill core and RC chips.
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.*	• At LSS, LZ, and CTW the geological interpretation is based on a reasonable amount of drilling and historical mining. The mineralisation is well constrained within definable lithologies or structures or mineralised envelopes. Mineralised domains were modelled based on elevated gold grades, structural and lithological controls. There was no strict protocol in assigning a cut-off grade to model the solids rather it was based on the interpreted position and extent of the mineralisation. Some areas of low grade may be included in the domain to maintain continuity of the modelled domain. • At Lord Byron confidence in the geological interpretation is high. The geological and mineralogical controls 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. • Confidence in the geological interpretation at Fish is high. The geological and mineralogical controls are well understood. The deposit was mined between 2010 and 2012 utilising a mechanised open pit method. Lode geometry is visible in the current pit wall and was well documented during the mining process. The truncation of the main lode at depth has been tested, and two offset lodes defined. • The geological and mineralogical controls at Second Fortune are well understood. The deposit is a very thin arcuate, near vertical, mineralised quartz vein with parallel subsidiary lodes which have been mined over three periods since 1941.

	• *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 at each deposit was interpreted using drill hole data (RC chips and diamond core) drilled from surface, and at various open pit bench or underground locations. • At LSS and LZ, no other alternative interpretations are considered likely, as these interpretations generally conform to the interpretations of the larger deposit along strike. The MGP mineralised structures are continuous over several kilometres. The mineralisation is confined within the delineated mineralised domains. The mineralisation at LSS has an observable plunge towards the South when associated with lithology only, which varies from ~50° to ~75°. At LZ the mineralisation has an observable plunge at ~38° towards the south when associated with lithology only. • The current mineralisation interpretation at CTW south is considered the most robust and was updated following the completion of 20m by 20m infill drilling completed by BTR. The mineralisation has an observable plunge at 30° to the south. The CTW system contains continuous mineralised structures over several kilometres. • At Jasper Hills, the current mineralisation interpretations are based on close spaced drilling completed since 1984 to 2024. At Lord Byron, 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. At Fish, alternative lode orientations are not being considered for the main lode. The deeper offset lodes could be interpreted with slight strike changes dependant on drill interval selected although this would not alter the global grade and tonnage. These lodes have been intersected by recent BTR diamond drilling. • At Lord Byron, 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 (and later BCM) from two adjacent open pits. BIF hosted lodes occur at the north and south extents of the deposit. • The Fish deposit has been modelled as early as 1986 by WMC and was mined by Crescent between 2010 to 2012. Mineralisation is mostly contained within BIF units that are visible and well logged by generations of geologists. The mining of the open pit to a depth of 100m confirmed the lode geology and geometry. Geological logging of drill samples has been used to define oxide, transitional and fresh material. Diamond and reverse circulation drilling samples were used in the final estimate however all available data was used in the geological assessment. • The current mineralisation interpretation at Second Fortune is considered the most robust and is confirmed by visual observation at various UG levels. The quartz vein is accessed by development drives at 20m levels and is observed in the face at 2m cuts. Mineralisation is contained within an arcuate quartz vein (and subsidiary lodes). The vein is modelled using geological logging and UG face observations. The main quartz vein is rarely un-mineralised, and the lode interpretation is based on geology rather than gold grade. • Existing mineralisation interpretations at Jasper Hills and Second Fortune were updated by Brightstar for this estimate. At Lord Byron, 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). At Fish, Mineralisation was based on a 0.5g/t Au cut-off with no edge dilution and allowance for up to 2m downhole internal dilution. Mineralisation is hosted in BIF which generally strikes and dips at 030/80E in what is largely a linear and predictable fashion. This unit is described regionally as an interflow sediment with siliceous, sulphurous and magnetite banding in fresh rock samples. The various sulphides include pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, pentlandite and bornite. The main lode is conformable to barren fine-grained amphibolite located on both flanks. • The Au grade threshold was determined from statistical analysis of drill

		samples at the deposits. Existing geological and mineralisation domains completed by previous owners were updated 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 LZ block model dimensions are 1,230m N-S, 1,250m E-W and 180m vertical. The actual mineralisation is from 1m to 8m thick and extends to a vertical depth below surface of 130m. • The Lady Shenton system block model dimensions are 1,600m N-S, 1,050m E-W and 450m vertical. The actual mineralisation is from 1m to 8m thick and extends to a vertical depth below surface of 235m at Pericles, 185m at Stirling, and 430m at Lady Shenton. • The CTW South block model dimensions are 3,200m N-S, 1,200m E-W and 350m vertical. The actual mineralisation is from 1m to 20m thick and extends to a vertical depth of 300m below surface. • The Lord Byron mineralized lodes extend over a continuous NW strike length of 760m from 6,777,240mN to 6,778,000mN. The lodes are confined within an EW extent of 690m from 503,780mE to 504,470mE. Mineralisation has been modelled from surface at 440mRL to a vertical depth 300m to 140mRL. • The Fish resource area extends over a continuous strike length of 405m from 6,780,860mN to 6,781,265mN. The multiple mineralised lodes are confined within an EW extent of 215m from 511,250mE to 511,465mE. Mineralisation has been modelled from surface at 465mRL to a vertical depth 315m to 150mRL. • The SF mineralized lodes have been defined in an area that extends over a continuous strike length of 490m from 6,749,945mN to 6,750,435mN. The parallel quartz veins are confined within an EW extent of 40m from 445,190mE to 445,230mE. Mineralisation has been modelled from surface at 395mRL to a vertical depth 485m to -90mRL. A total of seven quartz lodes have been interpreted with true widths varying from 0.1m to 2.5m with an average of 0.3m.
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*	• Average block grades for the main lodes were estimated using the ordinary kriging (OK) interpolation method using parameters derived from modelled variograms. This interpolation technique is considered suitable as it allows

	distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.	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. Smaller lodes at Jasper Hills and Second Fortune were estimated using the inverse distance squared (ID2) interpolation. The minor lodes defined by single drillholes were assigned the mean grade of the intercept composites within each domain. The deposits have 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 (or 2m at LZ) • All lodes were analysed individually. Top-cuts were applied to high grade outliers by analysing log probability plots, histograms, and mean/variance plots using Supervisor software. • At LSS, LZ, and CTW mineralised domains were modelled based on elevated gold grades, structural, and lithological controls. Mineralised interpretations used 0.4g/t (Lord Byron) and 0.5g/t (Fish) Au cut-offs and incorporated recent drilling completed by Brightstar during 2024. Second Fortune domains were based on lithology logging of quartz veins. Mineralisation wireframes were completed using Surpac software. • 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 23m to 110m down dip. • Three passes were used in the estimation of Au, except for the main lode at Fish, which utilised four passes in conjunction with dynamic anisotropy, and Link Zone which utilised a single pass. • The first pass search distances varied between 10m and 40m dependant on lode and deposit, and these were doubled for each successive pass (except for LSS where the range was set at 180m for the third pass and at CTW where the range was set to 120m for the third pass). For the Jasper Hills

	• *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *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.*	and second Fortune deposits, the minimum number of informing samples was set between 6 and 10 for the first pass and this was reduced to 6 or 4, and then 4 or 2 for successive passes. A constraint of 4 samples per hole was applied. Minor lodes at Jasper Hills, defined by single drill hole intercepts, were assigned the average grade of the intercept in each lode. At LSS and CTW, the minimum number of samples was set to 8 for all passes within insitu primary domains, however this was reduced to 2 for domains 69/88 at CTW due to the low composite count within those domains. The minimum number of samples was set to 4 for the single pass at LZ. A constraint of 8 samples per drill hole was imposed for the CTW deposit, and a constraint of 3 samples at both LSS and LZ deposits. • Numerous previous model estimates have been completed at the deposits and the current estimates utilise existing mineralised interpretations which have been adjusted to incorporate recent Brightstar drill results. At Jasper Hills, 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 Jasper Hills and Lady Shenton deposits have previously been mined via open pits. Historical underground mining occurred at Lady Shenton, and Second Fortune is currently being mined by Brightstar as an underground operation. The current models have been depleted for mining using the final end-of-pit surfaces and surveyed underground development and stopes. The mined grades are indicative to those being reported in the current estimates. • It is assumed that there will be no by-products recovered from the mining of the Au lodes. • No deleterious elements were estimated. • The drill spacing was used in conjunction with Quantitative Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis ("QKNA") to determine suitable block sizes and

		key interpolation parameters. The deposits have been well drilled from surface using predominantly historical RC and diamond methods. Diamond drilling has been completed from numerous underground locations at Second Fortune. • Drilling at Lord Byron 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 Fish deposit has been well drilled from surface using predominantly historical RC and diamond methods. GC drilling was completed from 5 different bench levels during mining with spacings varying from 5m by 10m to 5m by 5m. Below the pit, recent drilling has resulted in irregular drill spacing (due to hole deviation within deep holes) resulting in a spacing of approximately 40m or less. • At Second Fortune, the surface drill holes have been completed on northing section lines at a nominal spacing of 30m with drill spacing on each section varying from 5m to 20m. Holes have been angled at -60° dip to the east. UG drilling has occurred from various locations and drill fans are designed to intersect the mineralized veins at nominal spacings of between 25m to 40m in areas requiring infill. UG development levels are at nominal 20m spacing and cuts are taken approximately at 2m with most faces sampled. • At LSS, drill spacing is variable from 5m spaced grade control holes to 60m spaced exploration holes. Holes have been drilled on section northing lines and on lines oblique to the mineralised lodes, which strike at 330°. Brightstar drilling focused on infilling selected areas to 20m by 20m. • At Link Zone, drill spacing is localized at 10m by 10m over areas previously

	• *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.*	intersecting mineralisation, and at 20m by 25m between deposits. Wide spaced exploration is at 200m northing sections with holes spaced at 50m on section. • At CTW South, drill spacing is 40m NS with holes spaced at between 10m to 20m on each section. BTR drilling was designed to infill the deposit at 20m by 20m across the existing optimized pit. Drill lines are oblique to north, with an approximate along strike direction of 345°. • Drill spacing has been considered when selection block model cell sizes. • The parent block size at Lord Byron 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. At Fish, the parent block size was 10m NS by 2.5m EW by 5m vertical. A sub-cell size of 2.5m NS by 0.625m EW by 1.25m vertical. At LSS and CTW the parent block size was 5m NS by 5m EW by 5m vertical with sub-blocking at 1.25m by 1.25m by 1.25m. At LZ the parent block size was 10m by 10m by 10m with sub-blocks at 1.25m by 1.25m by 1.25m. At Second Fortune the parent block size was set at 4m NS by 2m EW by 8m vertical with sub-blocking at 1m NS by 0.062m EW by 2m 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. Dynamic anisotropy was used on the main lode at Fish and for all domains at LSS, LZ, and CTW. • 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 KNA analysis. • No correlation analysis was performed. • Mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using down hole assay results and associated lithological logging. Gold grade cut-offs were used to interpret mineralisation from surface. The cut-offs were based on statistical analyses of all samples at the deposits. 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,

	• *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.*	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 application of top-cuts was appropriate for some domains. • A three-step process was used to validate the models. 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 models report representative grade through the current interpreted lodes within the existing depleted zones.
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.*	• At LSS, LZ, CTW, and Lord Byron, the models have been reported at 0.5g/t Au and they represent open pit opportunities. External consultants have been engaged to complete pit optimisations at the deposits. • At Fish, the model has been reported at 1.6g/t Au beneath the existing pit. The reporting cut-off for material below this level represents UG potential. Preliminary UG designs generated by Brightstar use a 2g/t diluted Au cut-off for stope designs. • At Second Fortune, the Mineral Resource estimate has been reported at 2.5g/t Au. Mine design stopes are based on a final stope grade of greater than 2g/t (after factoring in 50% dilution) and a minimum stope width of 1.2m. The high-grade veins are currently being mined, and the entire vein is included within the stope designs.

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 LSS, LZ, and CTW deposits represent open pit mining opportunities although no implicit mining factors or assumptions were used in the modelling. • The Lord Byron deposit represents a bulk medium grade open pit opportunity. Initial scoping studies utilise a minimum mining width for open pit of 20m, and 10% mining dilution. The scoping study proposes that once mined, gold-bearing material will be hauled and processed at 3rd party facilities on a toll-milling/ore purchase basis. • The Fish deposit represents an UG opportunity. The main lode mineralisation occurs from surface and extends to a vertical depth of 190m. The deposit has been mined by open pit methods to a depth of 100m from surface. The continuation of the lode at depth has been confirmed and the linear geometry, lode width, and estimated grade, support the potential for UG extraction. Preliminary studies use a 5m-by-5m decline (portal from within the existing pit) developed to single level access entry to north-south striking development drives that will currently be developed at 3 levels with 4m-by-4m twin boom jumbo. Levels will be spaced 24m (floor to floor) with long hole stoping methods applied. Stope designs are variable in width with a minimum of 3m and up to 8m at the widest point. A 2g/t au cut-off has been applied to stope grades and 15% unplanned dilution applied. • The Second Fortune deposit is currently being mined and has reached a depth of 360m below surface. Single level access is used to develop drives that strike north-south along the main lode. These levels are at approximately 20m floor to floor spacing and are designed at 4m high by 3.5m wide. The vein is retained in the face along these drives with split firing occurring when required. Stopes are designed to a minimum width of 1.2m and 50% dilution is factored in to result in a final stope grade of at least 2g/t.
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*	• No implicit metallurgical factors or assumptions were incorporated into the LSS, LZ, and CTW models. • During late 2024 Brightstar utilised external group Independent Metallurgical Operations (IMO) to review and conduct a gap analysis on 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.	historical test work completed at the Jasper Hills Prospect (Lord Byron and Fish deposits). 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 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. Jasper Hills ore is likely to go to one or two toll processing facilities within 100km of the deposits, with both facilities presently operational. • Limited metallurgical test work was completed at the deposit by Bemex in 2007, and AMMTEC in 2011. Results confirmed the amenability of the ore for processing via CIL methods. • At Second Fortune, limited test work was completed in 2013 by ALS Metallurgy on a single composite sample provided by Exterra. The report noted that gold fire assay result values varied from 23.4 g/t to 26.1 g/t. Variations in the duplicate gold assays indicated that coarse gold was present in the samples tested. Most of the samples had low levels of arsenic decreasing the possibility of ultra-refractory gold locked in solid solution with minerals such as arsenopyrite. Second Fortune mined ore is batch processed through Gwalia Mill. Reconciled campaigns processed from April 2021 to December 2023 show an average recovery of 96.7%.
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 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*	• The deposits have been mined in the recent past (except for LZ and CTW) and existing waste dumps and ground disturbance are evident and will be utilised. • Both Lord Byron and Fish have approved Mining Proposals and a Mine Closure Plan. 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 the environment. The sites otherwise have been cleared of infrastructure and services. No tailings from processing are stored at site.

	assumptions made.	• The Second Fortune deposit is currently being mined and utilises existing mine infrastructure established by previous owners. • 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.*	• Dry bulk densities applied to the LSS and LZ models are based on an analysis of a limited number of dry bulk density results withing the MGP database. The determined figures are similar to the standard values used for other deposits in the Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia. Values at CTW have been assumed and are based on values applied at neighbouring deposits. • The Brightstar database includes records for 1,567 density determinations completed at the Lord Byron deposit. 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. • Bulk density values applied at the Fish deposit have varied significantly between model iterations. It has been noted that BIF can be quite variable in density due to varying silica and magnetite content, and that weathering produces pronounced changes. The earliest recorded application of density based on a limited dataset determined using the water immersion method, was in 2004 by AngloGold Ashanti. Data was collected through re-logging of WMC holes and sampling core sticks of greater than 10cm from each metre of core. Density was assigned as global averages to different rock type and weathering profiles. CSA updated the Fish model in 2009 on behalf of Crescent. A density program was completed on 4 diamond drill holes using the immersion method. Samples were predominantly in waste basalt with only 15 samples within the mineralised lode. Brightstar completed 49

		density measurements on diamond core samples all within fresh material, of which 31 occur within the mineralised lodes and 13 outside the modelled lodes. Density was assigned into the model into major rock type and regolith type. The current Fish UG mine design occurs in fresh material only. • Although samples have been used to determine density measurements at Second Fortune, the values applied to the model are assumed rather than determined. Exterra completed 114 bulk density determinations on mineralized diamond core samples using the Archimedes method (weighing samples dry and then immersed in water). The results returned an average of 2.78t/m^3. Ravensgate Consulting completed a Mineral Resource estimate for Exterra in 2012 and applied a value of 2.75t/m^3 to fresh material, 2.4t/m^3 to transitional, and 2.0t/m^3 for oxide. Cube Consulting and Linden used a value of 2.65t/m^3 for fresh material in the 2022/2023 models stating that this was based on the density determinations completed by Exterra. Brightstar has not been able to source the raw data collected by Exterra and therefore has applied the same values used by Cube. The remaining un-mined mineralisation at Second Fortune is entirely within fresh rock and a density of 2.65t/m^3 is representative of mineralised quartz veins.
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 LSS, LZ, and CTW Mineral Resource Estimates have been categorised as Indicated or Inferred and have been classified by sample spacing and with the ranges associated with the variogram used for estimation. Domain classifications have been downgraded where limited data exists. Generally Indicated resources have been drilled to an approximate drill spacing of 20m, the bulk of which is located along the outcrop of the deposits. The deeper parts of the deposits have a wider spaced drilling and while the mineralisation is continuous the distribution of grade, especially higher-grade zones, has not been adequately determined to classify any higher than Inferred.

		• The Jasper Hills and Second Fortune deposits have 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. • At Lord Byron, 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. 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. • At Fish, the Measured category was assigned by BMC and has been retained for this estimate. It includes material within 10m beneath the current open pit where the lode is defined by close spaced GC drill data (generally 5m spaced holes on 10m sections) and the lode geometry is clearly defined. The Indicated portion of the Mineral Resource was defined across the remainder of lode 1 to the depth extent of the interpretation. This area is defined by irregularly spaced drill intersections that are generally between 20m to 40m spaced. The lode has been extended a maximum length of 23m past the deepest mineralised hole which is half-way to the next down dip unmineralized drill hole. Digitised strings were used to form regular shapes to code these areas. The minor offset FW lodes at depth were classified as Inferred Mineral Resource. Minor lodes defined by single drill intercepts were not classified or reported but represent mineral potential. • At Second Fortune, the Measured category was assigned to areas immediately adjacent to areas that have been developed and stoped, and this was extended to 15m below the deepest development level where diamond drill holes confirm lode continuity. The Indicated category was assigned to the N-S strike extents to the main lodes that have been developed or stoped and applied at depth beyond the deepest

	• *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.*	development drive through areas where diamond drilling intersects the lodes at spacings that vary between 10m and 40m. The remainder of the lodes have been classified in the Inferred category. • 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 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 and recent RC and diamond drill assays. Brightstar infill and depth extension drilling has confirmed the lode continuity. Assays have been completed by certified laboratories and are considered reliable for use in the estimates. • Quality Control measures of more recent drilling have confirmed the suitability of data for use in the Mineral Resource estimates. • The Mineral Resource estimates appropriately reflect the view of the Competent Persons.
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 these model updates. • An external audit of the Jasper Hills models was completed by Palaris Mining Consultants and no fatal flaws were noted.
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 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 Mineral Resources have been estimated with a moderate to high degree of confidence which has been reflected in the classification of Measured, Indicated, and Inferred categories. Most of the deposits have 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. Accredited laboratories 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

	• *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.*	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 estimates report 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. • The LSS Mineral Resource estimate has been adequately depleted using the Brightstar supplied data set, for the Lady Shenton Open pit as well as the historical underground workings. It was noted that the three-dimensional representation of the historical underground workings was digitised off the available historical plans. • Crescent production data at the Fish deposit reported approximately 468,500t mined from the open pit at an average grade of 3.4g/t for 51,600oz. Significant dilution was recorded (up to 31%). Original estimated grade showed that grade steadily increased with depth from approximately 3g/t to 5g/t. The current BTR model reports 302,000t at 4.4g/t for 42,470oz within the mined pit. Crescent assigned variable densities to HG, LG, and MW material, and reported within bench design flitches. This could account for grade and tonne differences. Overall, the reconciled figures provide confidence in the current estimate. • At Second Fortune, production data is available since 2021 and records final stope CMS volumes and reconciled grade. Material is batched processed through third party processing facilities. To date, all mined material has occurred through levels that were based on the previous 2023 model. The current estimate replaces that model upon which lower-level stope designs were based. The current model reports similar tonnes and grade to previous models and will be used for mine planning beyond the current

		development level.