



3 July 2025

SIGNIFICANT ASSAY RESULTS FROM EARLY-STAGE GROWTH EXPLORATION DRILLING AT THE SANDSTONE HUB

HIGHLIGHTS

- Brightstar has received further results from the ongoing **+80,000m infill and extensional drilling program at the 1.5Moz at 1.5g/t Au Sandstone Hub**, located in the East Murchison region of WA
- The current assay results are from **exploration and extensional RC drilling** across multiple prospects at the Sandstone Project. Outstanding results have been returned for all prospects drilled, further demonstrating the prospectivity of Sandstone and the **potential for future discovery of additional gold deposits**
- **HACKS WEST:** Results received from an **early-stage exploration RC drilling program at the Hacks West Prospect**, which was testing beneath and proximal to shallow historical workings. Significant intercepts include:
 - HKRC25003:
 - **1m @ 38.3g/t Au from 46m**
 - HKRC25007:
 - **4m @ 2.84g/t Au from 28m**
- **HAVILAH:** Results received from an **extensional RC drilling program at the Havilah deposit**, which was drilled to follow up a high-grade shoot, **outside the current Mineral Resource**. Significant intercepts include:
 - HVRC25008:
 - **4m @ 17.4g/t Au from 110m, including 1m @ 61.2g/t Au from 111m**
 - HVRC25007:
 - **3m @ 4.12g/t Au from 157m**
- **BULCHINA:** Results received from a **first-pass exploration RC drilling program at the Bulchina Prospect**, which was drill testing beneath significant gold intercepts in historical drilling up to 4km south of the Bulchina Mine, along strike to the south. Significant assay results include:
 - BCRC25001:
 - **11m @ 2.26g/t Au from 109m, including 1m @ 10.3g/t Au from 116m**
 - **16m @ 0.98g/t Au from 140m**
 - BCRC25002:
 - **3m @ 4.74g/t Au from 99m**
 - BCRC25008:
 - **8m @ 2.52g/t Au from 46m**

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Brightstar Resources Limited (ASX: BTR) (**Brightstar**) is pleased to announce results from further Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling programs at the Sandstone Hub, which hosts a current Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) of **1.5Moz @ 1.5g/t Au**. See Figure 1 for deposit/prospect locations for these drilling results.

At the **Hacks West prospect**, located 2km west of the historic Hacks Mine, which produced ~**200,000oz at 24g/t Au**, the RC drilling targeted extensions to mineralisation beneath shallow historical workings.

At the **Havilah Camp** (current MRE of **1.2Mt at 1.3g/t Au for 54koz Au**), the RC drilling further tested the down plunge extension of the previously reported intercept of **3m at 11.4g/t Au from 129m** (HVRC25001) outside the current mineral resource.

At the **Bulchina prospect**, located on the western limb of the Sandstone Greenstone Belt, the RC drilling was designed to follow up significant gold intersected in shallow historical drilling along strike to the south of the Bulchina Deposit, which produced **230,000oz gold at 3.62g/t Au**.

Brightstar's Managing Director, Alex Rovira, commented: *"We're hugely encouraged by these latest results from the Sandstone Hub. Alongside our substantial infill drilling programs, we have also been systematically testing some of the high-priority exploration targets at the project, an approach fully justified by the results from the three early-stage prospects reported here.*

Of the three, Havilah is by far the most advanced, and these drilling results will be included in the next MRE update at the deposit. Significant follow up programs will first be planned to fully delineate the high-grade shoots. Hacks West and Bulchina are at a much earlier stage, but intersecting high grades in first-pass drilling suggests the prospects have genuine potential to develop into substantial assets. We firmly believe we are only scratching the surface of the immense exploration potential at our Sandstone Hub.

There are currently 3 surface rigs drilling across the Brightstar portfolio, across the Laverton, Menzies, and Sandstone Hubs, with an underground diamond rig to follow later this month at Laverton. We are excited to provide further developments as they occur."

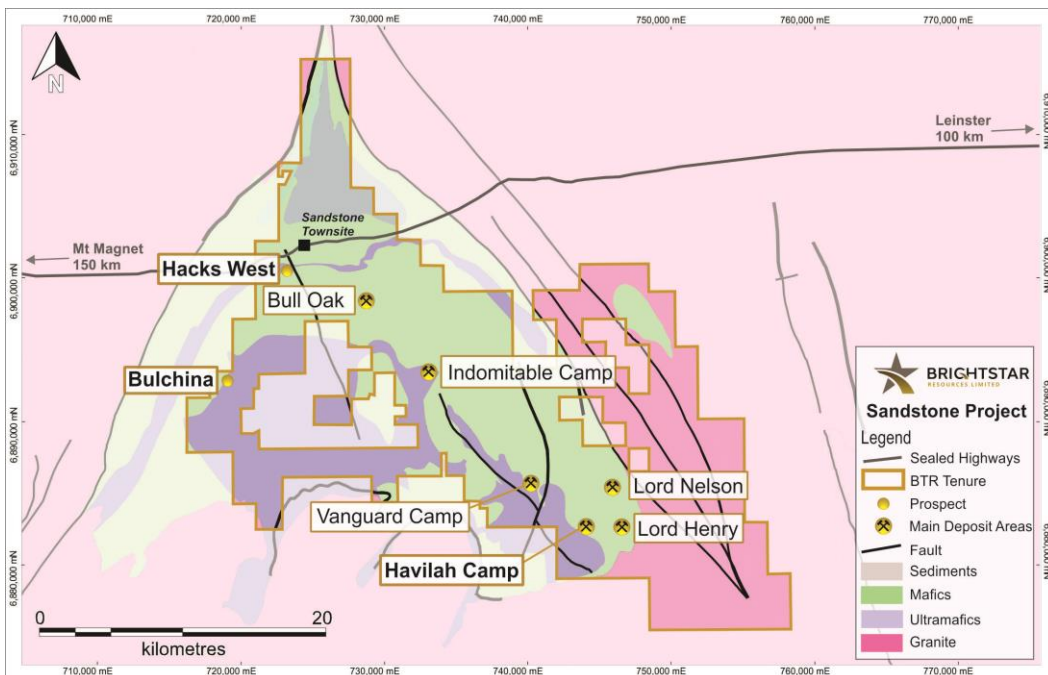


Figure 1 - Plan view map of the Sandstone Project

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

HACKS WEST

The Hacks West prospect is located approximately 2km west of the historic Hacks Mine, which produced ~200,000oz at 24 g/t gold from underground mining, between 1907-1916¹. The Hacks West area hosts numerous old gold workings and historical shafts, which are predominantly north-south striking.

The current drilling program was designed as a preliminary first pass program to test one of multiple target areas within the >16km² Hacks West prospect. Drilling targeted extensions to mineralisation at depth beneath three distinct lines of old workings that exploited narrow, high grade southeast dipping quartz veins². The quartz veins are interpreted to occupy north-northeast to south-southwest shear zones in highly sheared metabasalts or along the metabasalt/metasediment contact. The lodes are untested by drilling, beyond limited shallow historic RAB drilling among the historic workings (Figure 3).

A total of **8 RC holes for 882m** were drilled at Hacks West, with significant results including;

- **1m @ 38.3g/t Au** from 46m in HKRC25003
- **4m @ 2.84g/t Au** from 28m in HKRC25007

The outstanding grades encountered in this first pass drilling program highlight the **presence of significant shallow high-grade gold mineralisation, which remains open along strike and at depth**. A second phase is planned to delineate the extent of the structures and improve geological understanding. A large-scale gravity survey is also underway to help understand the stratigraphy and generate new targets.

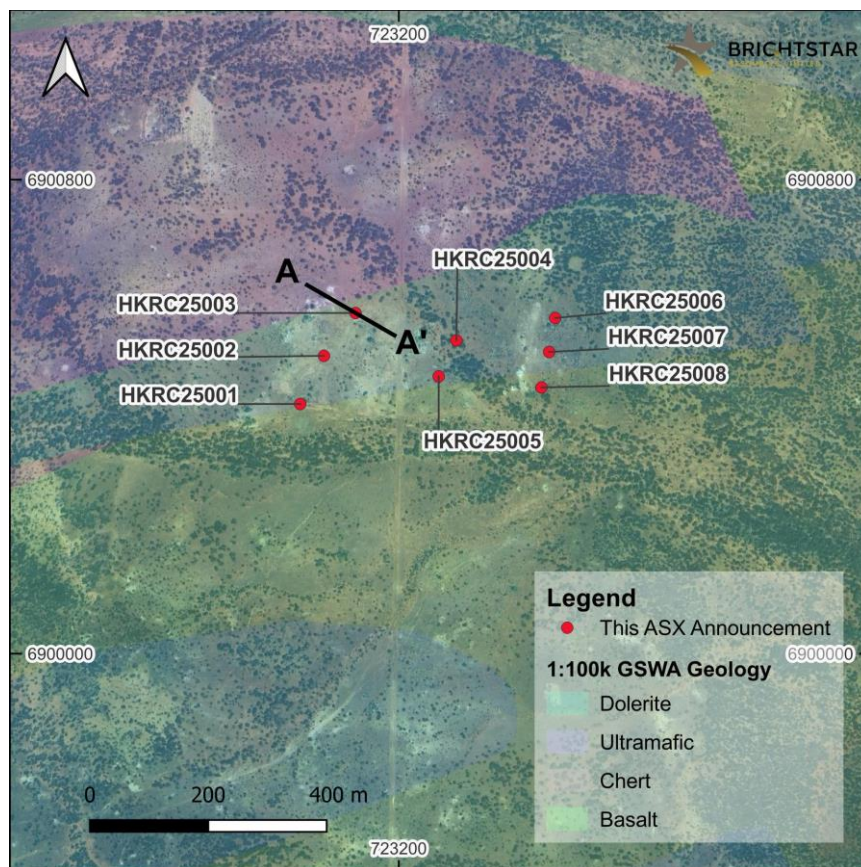


Figure 2 – Plan view map of the Hacks West RC drill locations. All Drillholes are located on tenement E57/1030.

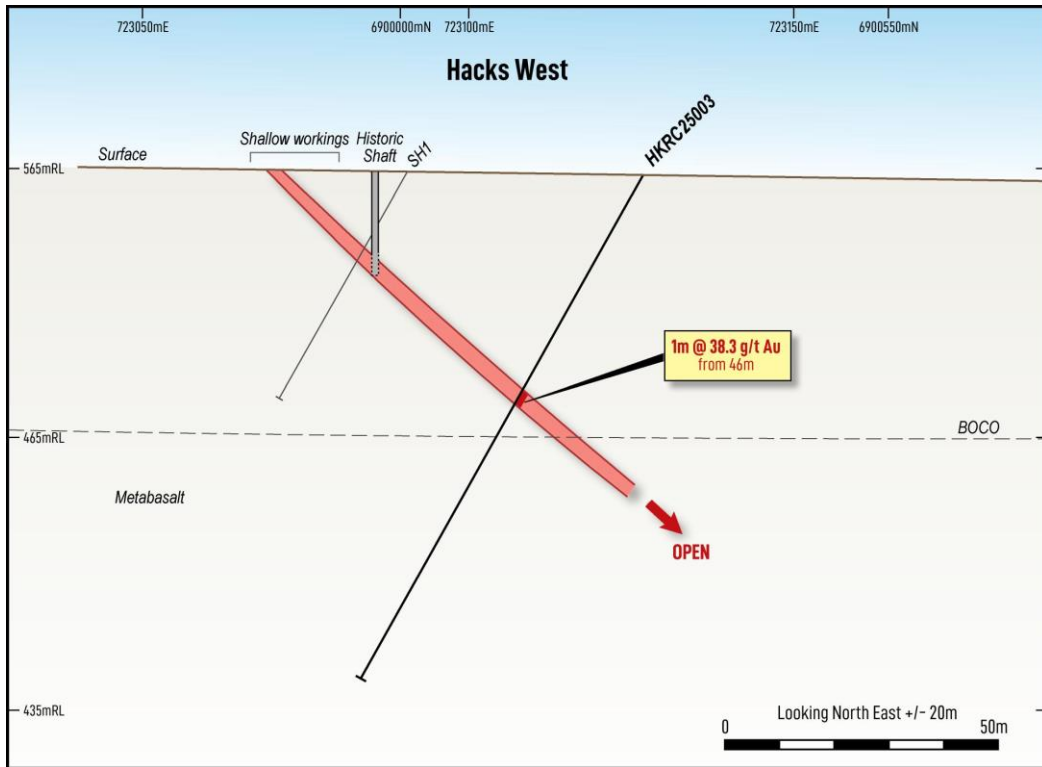


Figure 3 – Section view A-A' at Hacks West

HAVILAH

The Havilah and Maninga Marley deposits that comprise the Havilah Camp are hosted by a northwest striking dolerite unit, bounded to the northeast by basalt, and to the southwest by ultramafic rocks.

Mineralisation at Havilah is confined to the dolerite unit and is associated with quartz veins and stockworks within a north-dipping, NW striking mineralised shoot with a plunge of approximately 20 degrees to the north-west. Sulphides occur both in the veins and the adjacent wall rocks and consist of dominant pyrite and arsenopyrite with minor pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite.

Mineralisation at Maninga Marley is located on or close to the dolerite contact. The mineralised zones are represented as a series of steeply north-dipping shoots within an east-west trending shear zone.

Brightstar previously completed an RC drilling program at the Havilah Camp, which included a **total of six drillholes for 728m**, targeting extensions to mineralisation at the Havilah Deposit and the Maninga Marley Deposit, and to follow up historical drilling which reported anomalous gold mineralisation³.

Significant results were previously reported for HVRC25001³ (**3m @ 11.4g/t** from 129m, including **1m @ 29.5g/t** from 131m), which was drilled ~40m down-plunge at the Havilah Deposit. The results have highlighted an open northwest-plunging, high-grade shoot, outside of the current resource.

The current drilling program included a total of **5 RC holes for 912m** targeting extensions to the high-grade shoot.

Significant results were reported for HVRC25008 (**4m @ 17.4g/t** from 110m, including **1m @ 61.2g/t** from 111m). Importantly, mineralisation remains open down-plunge and both up and down dip.

Significant results include;

- **4m @ 17.4g/t Au** from 110m in HVRC25008, including **1m @ 61.2g/t Au from 111m**
- **3m @ 4.12g/t Au** from 157m in HVRC25007

The consistent widths and grades encountered in this step-out drilling is highly encouraging and confirm the continuity of the original intercept. A large follow-up phase of drilling is now planned targeting infill and extensions to the high-grade mineralisation, prior to future mineral resource updates.



Figure 4 – Plan view map of the Havilah RC drill locations. All drillholes are located on tenement M57/650

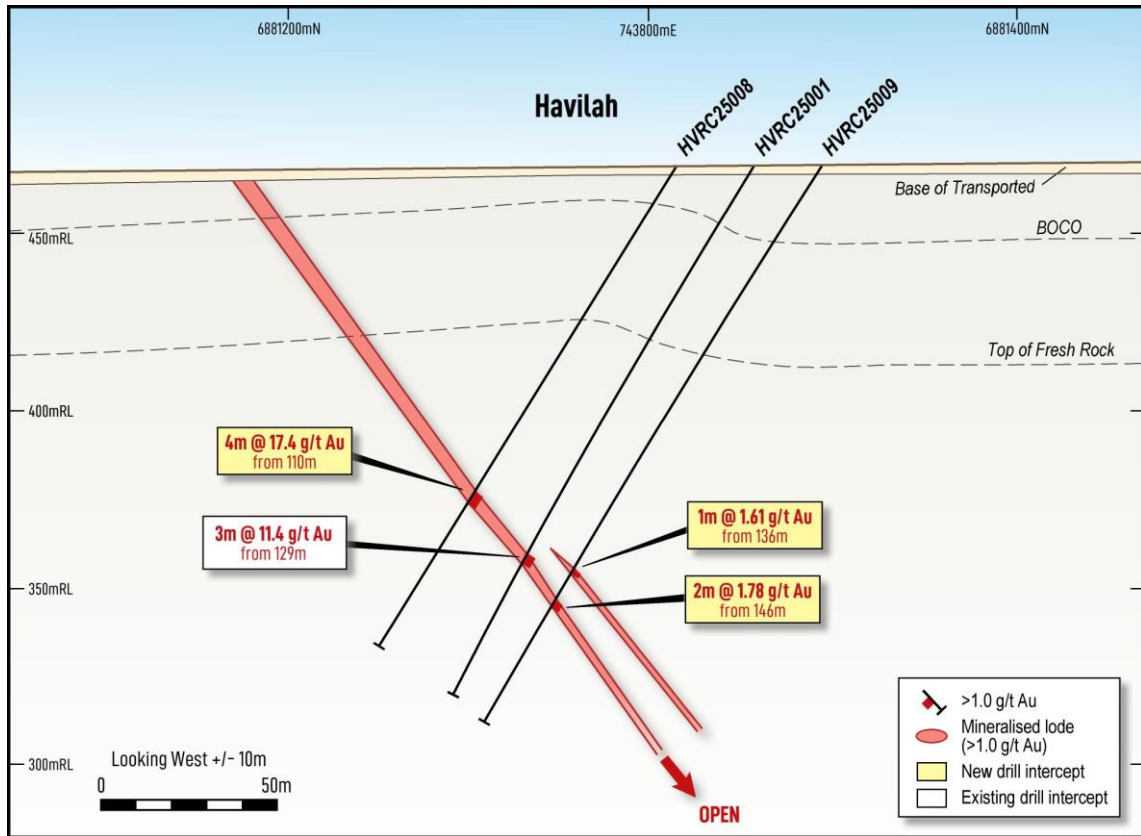


Figure 5 – Section view A-A' at the Havilah Deposit.

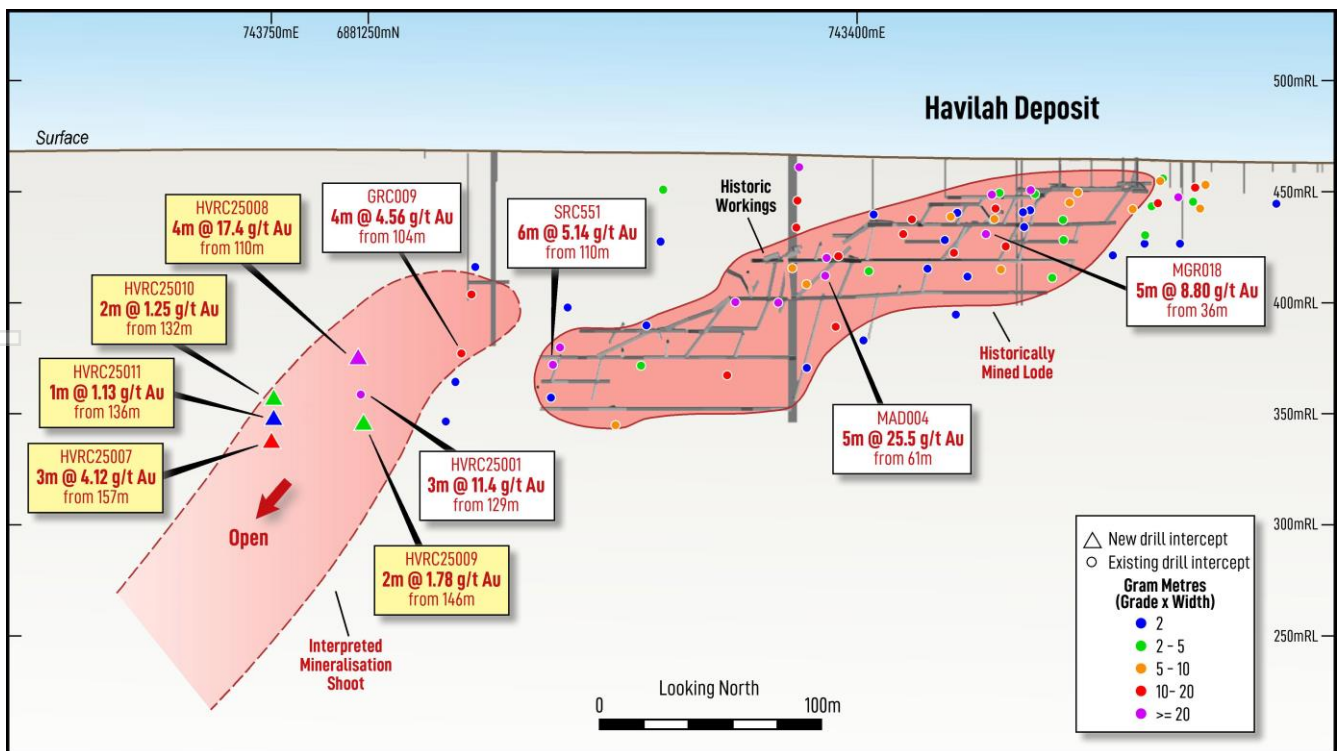


Figure 6 – Long Section view of the Havilah Prospect.

For previously reported drillholes see BTR ASX announcement dated 5 May 2025.

Bulchina Prospect

The Bulchina Prospect is located approximately 10km southwest of the town of Sandstone, on the western margin of the Sandstone Greenstone Belt, proximal to the Youanmi Shear Zone.

The prospect area hosts the Bulchina deposit, which was mined and processed by Troy Resources NL between 1999 and 2006, producing **1.98Mt @ 3.62g/t Au for 230,000oz Au**. The majority of the gold was produced from steeply dipping high-grade quartz veins within a deeply weathered host of ultramafic, mafic and felsic intrusives⁴.

Historical drilling along strike to the south of Bulchina has intersected significant shallow gold mineralisation. The current drilling program was designed as a **preliminary first pass program** to follow up a limited number of historical gold intercepts.

A total of **9 RC holes for 1,470m** were drilled with significant results returned including;

- **11m @ 2.26g/t Au** from 109m in BCRC25001 including **1m @ 10.3g/t Au from 116m**, and
- **16m @ 0.98g/t Au** from 140m in BCRC25001
- **3m @ 4.74g/t Au** from 99m in BCRC25002
- **8m @ 2.52g/t Au** from 46m in BCRC25008

The drilling results from this limited first-pass program have confirmed the significant historical results and demonstrated that the high-grade mineralisation remains open. Importantly, drill hole BCRC25008, which intercepted **8m @ 2.52g/t Au from 46m**, was drilled approximately 4km south of the historic Bulchina mine.

Further drilling is planned to follow up the results from this program and to test other priority targets within the Bulchina area, which is an early-stage prospect that has the potential to host high-grade mineralisation like the historic Bulchina mine area.

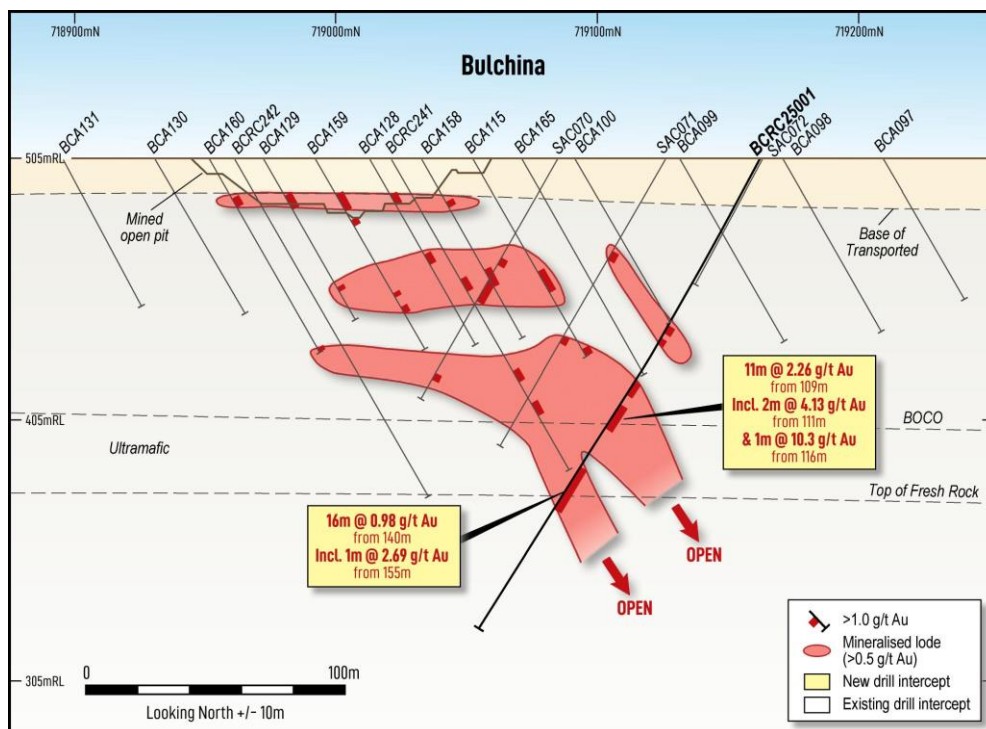


Figure 7 – Section view A-A' at Bulchina

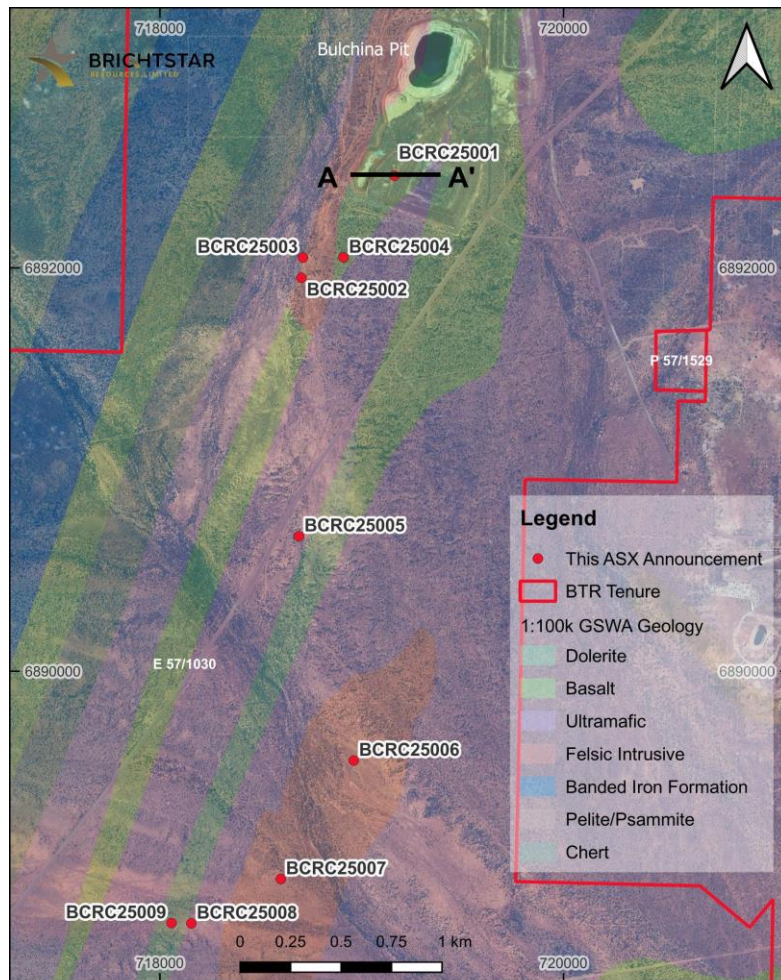


Figure 8 - Plan view map of the Bulchina RC drill locations

Table 1 - Significant Intercepts (>0.5g/t Au) for the Hacks West RC drilling (maximum 2m of consecutive internal dilution), +10 gram-metre intercepts highlighted.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval	Gram-metres
HKRC25001					NSI	
HKRC25002	47	48	1	2.92	1m @ 2.92g/t from 47m	2.92
HKRC25003	46	47	1	38.3	1m @ 38.3g/t from 46m	38.3
HKRC25004					NSI	
HKRC25005					NSI	
HKRC25006					NSI	
HKRC25007	28	32	4	2.84	4m @ 2.84g/t from 28m	11.4
HKRC25008					NSI	

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

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval	Gram-metres
HVRC25007		157	160	3	4.12	3m @ 4.12g/t from 157m	12.4
HVRC25007	<i>including</i>	158	159	1	9.11	1m @ 9.11g/t from 158m	9.11
HVRC25007		163	165	2	1.34	2m @ 1.34g/t from 163m	2.67
HVRC25007		167	168	1	1.53	1m @ 1.53g/t from 167m	1.53
HVRC25008		110	114	4	17.5	4m @ 17.4g/t from 110m	69.8
HVRC25008	<i>including</i>	111	112	1	61.2	1m @ 61.2g/t from 111m	61.2
HVRC25009		136	137	1	1.61	1m @ 1.61g/t from 136m	1.61
HVRC25009		146	148	2	1.78	2m @ 1.78g/t from 146m	3.56
HVRC25010		132	134	2	1.25	2m @ 1.25g/t from 132m	2.5
HVRC25011		136	137	1	1.13	1m @ 1.13g/t from 136m	1.13

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

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval	Gram-metres
BCRC25001		80	81	1	1.84	1m @ 1.84g/t from 80m	1.84
BCRC25001		96	100	4	1.35	4m @ 1.35g/t from 96m	5.41
BCRC25001		103	104	1	1.52	1m @ 1.52g/t from 103m	1.52
BCRC25001		109	120	11	2.26	11m @ 2.26g/t from 109m	24.9
BCRC25001	<i>including</i>	111	113	2	4.13	2m @ 4.13g/t from 111m	8.26
BCRC25001	<i>and</i>	116	117	1	10.3	1m @ 10.3g/t from 116m	10.3
BCRC25001		125	126	1	1.32	1m @ 1.32g/t from 125m	1.32
BCRC25001		140	156	16	0.98	16m @ 0.98g/t from 140m	15.7
BCRC25001	<i>including</i>	155	156	1	2.69	1m @ 2.69g/t from 155m	2.69
BCRC25002		99	102	3	4.74	3m @ 4.74g/t from 99m	14.2
BCRC25003						NSI	
BCRC25004		60	61	1	1.07	1m @ 1.07g/t from 60m	1.07
BCRC25004		136	138	1	1.62	2m @ 1.62g/t from 136m	3.23
BCRC25004		147	148	2	1.98	1m @ 1.98g/t from 147m	1.98
BCRC25005						NSI	
BCRC25006						NSI	
BCRC25007						NSI	
BCRC25008		46	54	8	2.52	8m @ 2.52g/t from 46m	20.2
BCRC25009						NSI	

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Table 4: Hacks West Prospect 2025 Reverse Circulation collar information. Holes located on tenement E57/1030. Grid coordinates shown in MGA94 Zone 50.

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Depth (m)	Status
HKRC25001	RC	723033	6900421	531	300	-59	102	This ASX announcement
HKRC25002	RC	723074	6900503	532	304	-58	108	This ASX announcement
HKRC25003	RC	723127	6900575	531	303	-61	108	This ASX announcement
HKRC25004	RC	723297	6900529	530	287	-60	102	This ASX announcement
HKRC25005	RC	723267	6900468	530	286	-60	108	This ASX announcement
HKRC25006	RC	723464	6900567	531	287	-61	102	This ASX announcement
HKRC25007	RC	723454	6900509	530	287	-60	108	This ASX announcement
HKRC25008	RC	723441	6900449	529	287	-61	144	This ASX announcement

Table 5: Havilah Prospect 2025 Reverse Circulation collar information. Holes located on tenement M57/650. Grid coordinates shown in MGA94 Zone 50.

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Depth (m)	Status
HVRC25007	RC	743774	6881375	471	191	-59	204	This ASX announcement
HVRC25008	RC	743797	6881309	471	190	-60	162	This ASX announcement
HVRC25009	RC	743810	6881348	471	191	-60	186	This ASX announcement
HVRC25010	RC	743763	6881336	470	190	-60	168	This ASX announcement
HVRC25011	RC	743769	6881354	471	190	-60	192	This ASX announcement

Table 6: Bulchina Prospect 2025 Reverse Circulation collar information. Holes located on tenement E57/1030. Grid coordinates shown in MGA94 Zone 50.

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Depth (m)	Status
BCRC25001	RC	719162	6892457	507	271	-61	210	This ASX announcement
BCRC25002	RC	718701	6891951	504	90	-61	162	This ASX announcement
BCRC25003	RC	718709	6892051	504	91	-60	156	This ASX announcement
BCRC25004	RC	718910	6892052	505	91	-60	150	This ASX announcement
BCRC25005	RC	718689	6890670	498	271	-64	162	This ASX announcement

BCRC25006	RC	718960	6889557	494	90	-60	180	This ASX announcement
BCRC25007	RC	718599	6888970	493	91	-61	180	This ASX announcement
BCRC25008	RC	718156	6888750	495	89	-60	126	This ASX announcement
BCRC25009	RC	718058	6888752	496	90	-60	144	This ASX announcement

Next Steps

Brightstar continues to rapidly explore across the three operating hubs, seeking to grow the size and quality of the group Mineral Resource Estimate. Surface diamond drilling has commenced at the Fish Deposit (Laverton Hub) with underground diamond drilling to follow. The RC drill rig has moved to the Menzies Hub to complete the second phase of RC drilling at the Yunndaga deposit, with the diamond rig to also follow to Yunndaga once the Fish program has been completed.

RC drilling continues within the Sandstone Hub, with the drill rig currently at the Musketeer Deposit completing extensional drilling at depth outside the current mineral resource, prior to moving to the Lords Corridor prospect for exploration drilling.

Brightstar will provide updates from this drilling as they occur.

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

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References

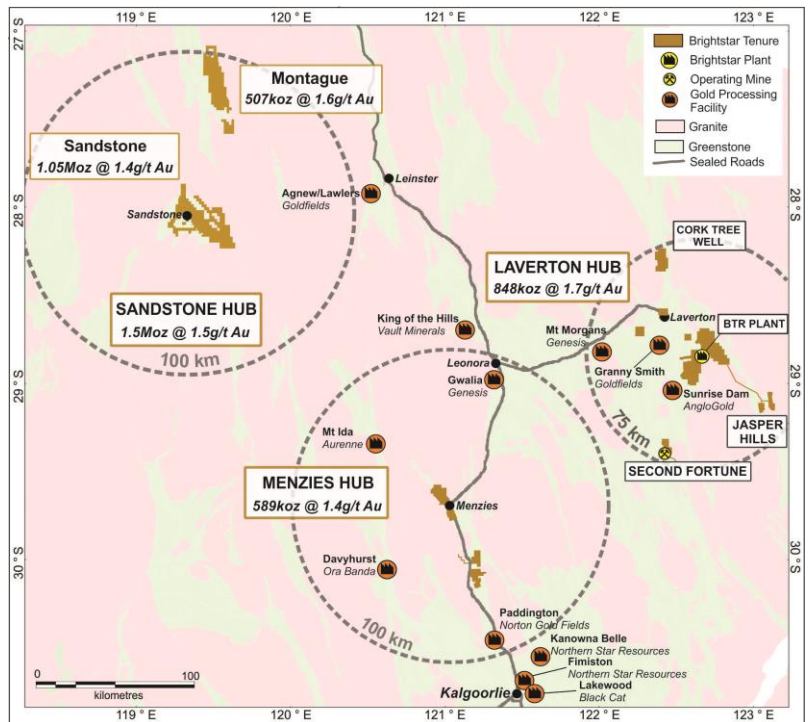
1. Refer Alto Metals Limited announcement dated 10 October 2022 "Multiple high-grade gold targets identified at Oroya and Hacks"
2. Refer Department of Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety, WAMEX Report a19017. Shannons Gold Prospect Located within E57/31. Clackline Refractories (1986).
3. Refer Brightstar Resources Limited announcement dated 5 May 2025 "High grade gold results continue from Sandstone Gold Project"
4. Refer Alto Metals Limited announcement dated 20 June 2017 "High grade gold discovery east of Vanguard North, Sandstone"

ABOUT BRIGHTSTAR RESOURCES

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

The Company hosts a portfolio of high-quality assets hosted in the Tier-1 jurisdiction of Western Australia, with 3.0Moz of resources shared between the Goldfields and Murchison regions ideally located near key infrastructure such as sealed highways and on granted mining leases for ready development.

Brightstar owns and operates the underground Second Fortune and Fish Gold Mines south of Laverton, which are processed by Genesis Minerals Ltd (ASX: GMD) at their Laverton Mill under an Ore Purchase Agreement.



A Definitive Feasibility Study on the Menzies and Laverton Gold Projects, released in June 2025, outlined the production of approximately 70,000oz per annum for five years across several open pit and underground mines. This production is set to deliver excellent financial metrics, including life-of-mine cash flows of A\$461 million and internal rate of return (IRR) of 73% at A\$5,000/oz gold price.

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

Brightstar Consolidated JORC Mineral Resources

Location	Cut-off	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	g/t Au	kt	g/t Au	koz	kt	g/t Au	koz	kt	g/t Au	koz	kt	g/t Au	koz
Alpha	0.5	-	-	-	371	1.9	22	1,028	2.8	92	1,399	2.5	115
Beta	0.5	345	1.7	19	576	1.6	29	961	1.7	54	1,882	1.7	102
Cork Tree Well	0.5	-	-	-	3,264	1.6	166	3,198	1.2	126	6,462	1.4	292
Lord Byron	0.5	311	1.7	17	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		705	2.3	52	6,434	1.7	358	8,464	1.6	445	15,602	1.7	857
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)	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	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 ^{Note 1} (Resource)	0.6	-	-	-	1,405	1.4	61	503	1.0	16	1,908	1.3	77
Julias ^{Note 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 (Brightstar)^{Note 1,2}					1,797	2.1	127	7,799	1.5	380	9,596	1.6	507
Lord Nelson	0.5	-	-	-	1,500	2.1	100	4,100	1.4	191	5,600	1.6	291
Lord Henry	0.5	-	-	-	1,600	1.5	78	600	1.1	20	2,200	1.4	98
Vanguard Camp	0.5	-	-	-	400	2.0	26	3,400	1.4	191	3,800	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 - Brightstar (Attributable)		705	2.3	52	17,589	1.7	945	43,547	1.4	2,017	61,353	1.5	2,999

Notes

1. Julias is located on M57/429, which is owned 75% by Brightstar and 25% by Estuary Resources Pty Ltd
2. Attributable gold ounces to Brightstar include 75% of resources of Julias as referenced in Note 1.
3. Some rounding discrepancies may occur.
4. Pericles, Lady Shenton & Stirling consolidated into Lady Shenton System.
5. Warrior, Lady Harriet & Bellenger consolidated into Lady Harriet System.

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 Results

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

Competent Person Statement – Mineral Resource Estimates

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

Brightstar confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Compliance Statement

With reference to previously reported Exploration Results and Mineral Resources, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

APPENDIX 1: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<p>Drilling carried out by Brightstar Resources Ltd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industry standard RC drilling and sampling protocols for lode and supergene gold deposits have been utilised throughout the BTR campaign. BTR RC holes were sampled using 4m composite spear samples or 1 metre cone-split samples. RC drilling techniques are used to obtain samples of the entire downhole length. Brightstar’s samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratory in Perth where the sample was analysed by Photon. Sample spoils from selected RC drill holes were placed into green bags for possible future use when required. <p>Drilling carried out by Alto Metals Ltd (SRC prefixes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC samples were passed directly from the in-line cyclone through a rig mounted cone splitter or multi-tier riffle splitter. Samples were collected in 1m intervals and 1m calico splits. The bulk sample was placed directly onto the ground and the Alto samples were sent directly to MinAnalytical Laboratory Services Pty Ltd (“MinAnalytical”). Field duplicate samples were collected using a second calico bag on the drill rig cyclone. <p>Drilling carried out by Troy Resources NL (TRC and TAC prefixes)</p>

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC samples were passed directly from the in-line cyclone through a rig mounted multi-tier riffle splitter. • From the bulk samples a 5m composite sample was collected using a PVC scoop and then submitted to the laboratory for analysis. • Troy samples were sent to SGS Australia Pty Ltd (SGS). • Where anomalous gold zones were detected, 1m re-split samples were collected later and submitted to the laboratory. <p>Clackline Refractories Limited (1986) (SH prefixes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rotary air blast (RAB) drilling was used to obtain 1m samples, sent to Australian Assay Laboratories in Cue, for fire assay gold determination.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BTR RC drill holes were drilled utilising a 5.5 inch face sampling hammer and surveyed using an Axis Champ true-North-seeking gyroscopic survey tool. Drilling was conducted by Topdrill using a Schramm C685 drill rig with a booster compressor. • Alto RC drilling used a KWL 350 drill rig with an onboard 1100cgm/350psi compressor and a truck mounted 1000cfm auxiliary and 1000psi booster. The face sampler had a nominal 140mm hole. • It is not known what type of RC rig was used by Troy however it is most likely to have been a face sampling hammer. • Clackline used Kal Drilling Enterprises for the drilling program. Open hole hammer.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC sample recovery was qualitatively assessed and recorded by comparing drill chip volumes (sample bags) for individual metres. Sample depths were cross-checked every rod (6m). The cyclone

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>nature of the samples.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i> 	<p>was regularly cleaned to ensure no material build up and sample material was checked for any potential downhole contamination. Wet samples were recorded, although the majority of samples were dry. In the CP's opinion, the drilling sample recoveries/quality are acceptable and are appropriately representative for the style of mineralisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample recoveries are recorded on sample registers with sample recovery and moisture content estimated. Good sample recovery was standard in reported programs. • No grade versus sample recovery biases, or biases relating the loss or gain or fines have been identified in BTR's drilling. • All samples are weighed at the laboratory and reported as a part of standard preparation protocols. No water compromised samples are reported in this program. • Drilling is carried out orthogonal to the mineralisation to get representative samples of the mineralisation. • RC samples are collected through a cyclone and cone splitter. The sample required for the assay is collected directly into a calico sample bag at a designed 2kg sample mass which is optimal by Photon method. • Alto sample recovery was estimated as a percentage and recorded on field sheets prior to entry into the database. • There are no available records of Troy or Clackline sample recovery • Alto RC drillhole SRC360 reported no issues with recovery. • No relationship between recovery and grade has been identified.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean,</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BTR RC holes were logged on one metre intervals at the rig by the geologist from drill chips. Logging was recorded directly into LogChief computer software. • Detailed geological logging includes the lithology, alteration,

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>channel, etc) photography.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<p>veining and mineralisation of the drill chips or core.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logging is both quantitative and qualitative in nature, depending on the feature. 100% of BTR drilling is geologically logged. AME RC drill chips were sieved from each 1m sample and geologically logged. Washed drill chips from each 1m sample were stored in chip trays and photographed. Geological logging of drill hole intervals was carried out with sufficient detail to meet the requirements of resource estimation. Troy drill holes were logged using detailed geological codes that were correlated with AME/BTR logging codes and logging is of sufficient detail to meet the requirements of resource estimation. Clackline drill logging was reported on log sheets with laboratory assay data typically for each metre. Washed drill chips from each 1 m sample were stored in chip trays. Geological logging of drillhole intervals was carried out with sufficient detail to meet the requirements of resource estimation.
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>Brightstar RC drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling single 1 metre splits were automatically taken at the time of drilling by a cone splitter attached to the cyclone. For interpreted non-mineralised areas, 4 metre composite samples were collected from the drill rig by spearing each 1m collection bag. The 4 metre composites were submitted for assay. For interpreted mineralised areas, the 1 metre splits were bagged on the static cyclone splitter on the RC rig. Duplicate samples were taken over selected interpreted mineralised intervals to determine if sampling is representative. Sample preparation comprised industry standard oven drying, crushing, and pulverisation to less than 75 microns. Homogenised

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>pulp material was used for assaying.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples volumes were typically 1.0-4.0 kg and are considered to be of suitable size for the style of mineralisation. • Sample sizes were appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation. • The technique was appropriate for the material and style of mineralisation. <p>Alto Metals RC drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC drilling single 1 metre splits were automatically taken at the time of drilling by a cone splitter attached to the cyclone. • Samples were collected in 1m intervals in calico bags. • All 1m calicos were collected and sent directly to MinAnalytical Laboratory Services Pty Ltd ("MinAnalytical"). • Field duplicates were collected using a second calico bag on the drill rig cyclone • Samples submitted for analysis via Photon assay technique were dried, crushed to nominal 85% passing 2mm, linear split and a nominal 500g sub sample taken (method code PAP3502R). <p>Troy Resources NL drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AC and RC samples were passed directly from a cyclone through a rig mounted multi-tier riffle splitter and samples were collected in 1m intervals into bulk plastic bags and 1m calico splits (which were retained for later use). • From the bulk sample, a 5m composite sample was collected using a split PVC scoop and then submitted to the laboratory for analysis. • The 1m calico splits were submitted to the laboratory if the composite sample returned assay values +1g/t Au over the

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>anomalous zone.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were collected Troy submitted 1 duplicate for every 50m of drilling. <p>Clackline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 m samples were collected. • No composite sampling was undertaken. • Drill samples were assayed at Australian Assay Laboratory in Cue for fire assay gold determination.
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<p>Brightstar Resources Ltd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1m and 4m composite samples were assayed by Fire Assay (FA50) by Bureau Veritas Laboratories for gold. • Laboratory QC involves the use of internal lab standards, certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates. QC results (blanks, coarse reject duplicates, bulk pulverised, standards) are monitored and were within acceptable limits. ~5% standards were inserted to check on precision of laboratory results. <p>Alto RC drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1m RC samples were transported to MinAnalytical, located in Perth, Western Australia, who were responsible for sample preparation and assaying for all RC drill hole samples and associated check assays. • MinAnalytical were NATA certified for all related inspection, verification, testing and certification activities. • Samples submitted for analysis via Photon assay technique were dried, crushed to nominal 85% passing 2mm, linear split and a nominal 500g sub sample taken (method code PAP3502R). • The 500g sample was assayed for gold by Photon Assay (method

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>code PAAU2) along with quality control samples including certified reference materials, blanks and sample duplicates.</p> <p>Troy Resources NL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SGS Australia Pty Ltd (SGS) located in Perth, Western Australia were responsible for sample preparation and assaying for drill hole samples and associated check assays. SGS at the time was certified to the ISO 9001 requirements for all related inspection, verification, testing and certification activities. • RC samples were assayed using a 50g fire assay with AAS finish, and sample sizes were noted as being 2kg. • For Troy RC drilling, an average of 1 field duplicate, 1 blank and 1 standard was submitted for every 50 samples. • Troy engaged Maxwell to undertake periodic audit of the exploration QAQC data on a monthly basis. • Laboratory Repeat assays were reported for Troy drill assays <p>Clackline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no available information on the protocols used by Clackline. • Laboratory Repeat assays were reported for Clackline drill samples. • There were no anomalous assays reported that could not be explained.
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> 	<p>Brightstar Resources Ltd:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant intersections have been reviewed by several company personnel. • Data storage was captured electronically onsite using Logchief before uploading to a cloud-based server and imported into an

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<p>externally managed Datashed geological database.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security is set through both SQL and Datashed configuration software. Brightstar has an external consultant Database Administrator with expertise in programming and SQL database administration. • The database assay management system records all metadata within the MDS, providing full audit trails to meet industry best practice. • No data was adjusted. No transformations or alterations are made to assay data stored in the database. The lab's primary Au field is the one used for plotting purposes. No averaging of results for individual samples is employed. No top cuts are applied to the assays when calculating intercepts. <p>Alto Metals Ltd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant intersections were reviewed by alternative company personnel. • The drilling program included extension and infill drill holes therefore twinned holes were not applicable • Field data was recorded on logging sheets and entered into excel prior to uploading to and verification in Micromine and Datashed. • Laboratory data was received electronically and uploaded to and verified in Micromine and Datashed. • Values below the analytical detection limit were replaced with half the detection limit value or assigned a value of -0.005ppm Au in the database. <p>Troy Resources NL, Clackline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling carried out was compiled by Alto from WA Dept Mines Open File records (WAMEX).

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data was transferred from WAMEX digital files to Alto's database. The original WAMEX files were generally in excel or text format and were readily imported into Alto's database which was then imported into Brightstar's database.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<p>Brightstar Resources Ltd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill collar locations were initially surveyed using a hand-held GPS, accurate to within 3-5m. Post drilling, a qualified contract surveyor picked up the hole collars with a RTK DGPS accurate to cm scale. The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 50. All reported coordinates are referenced to this grid. The site topography utilised a DTM from 2019 with accuracy <1m. <p>Alto Metals Ltd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alto used handheld Garmin GPS to locate and record drill collar positions, accurate to +/-5 metres (northing and easting), which is sufficient for exploration drilling. Subsequently the collars were surveyed by Alto personnel using a Stonex S700A GNSS Receiver (DGPS) with accuracy +/-0.10m, or by RM Surveys (licensed surveyor) with TRK GPS with accuracy of +/-0.05m to record the easting, northing and RL prior to drill holes being used for resource estimation. The grid system used was MGA94 Zone 50. Downhole surveys were undertaken by the drilling contractor at 30m intervals using a true north seeking gyro. Alto had previously engaged an independent downhole survey company to carry out an audit of downhole surveys and the

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>results were considered satisfactory.</p> <p>Troy Resources NL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Troy drilling was located with DGPS in AGD84 Zone 50 • No downhole survey data was reported, however it is considered unlikely that variation from the reported dip over the short drillhole lengths would be materially significant. <p>Clackline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clackline drillholes were reported using a local grid. • Drill holes were located by Brightstar personnel in the field to confirm the location, dp and azimuth.
<p>Data spacing and distribution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<p>Brightstar Resources Ltd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holes are variably spaced with the intent of infilling hole spacings to a nominal 20m x 20m pattern across the deposits. • No sample compositing of field samples has been applied. • Spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological grade and continuity for a mineral resource estimation. <p>Alto Metals Ltd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holes were spaced at 40m spacing along 40m spaced lines. • Spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological grade and continuity for a mineral resource estimation. • Sample compositing was not utilised <p>Troy Resources NL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holes were spaced at 20-60m along 20-40m spaced lines. • Sample compositing was not utilised.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias. Most holes have been drilled perpendicular to the main orientation of mineralisation. • No drilling orientation related sampling bias has been identified at the project.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brightstar samples were collected on site under supervision of the geologist. Visitors needed permission to visit site. Once collected samples were bagged, they were transported to Kalgoorlie by company personnel or trusted contractors for assaying with Bureau Veritas transporting samples from Kalgoorlie to Perth. Despatch and consignment notes were delivered and checked for discrepancies. • Alto 1m RC samples were collected in labelled and tied calico bags under the supervision of the rig geologist. Sample bags were placed by company personnel in larger plastic polyweave bags then into a bulka bag that was tied and dispatched to the laboratory via freight contractors or company personnel. Upon receipt of the samples the laboratory checked the sample IDs and total number of samples and notified Alto of any differences from the submission forms. • Troy reported that their drill samples were collected in a labelled and tied calico bag. Up to six calico bags were then placed in a larger polyweave bag that was labelled with the laboratory address and sender details and tied with wire. The polyweave bags were picked up by a courier firm who counted the number of polyweave bags before taking them to the Mt Magnet depot. The samples were picked up by the courier's road train and

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		transported to Perth. Upon receipt of the samples the laboratory checked the sample IDs and total number of samples and notified Troy of any differences from the submission forms.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling techniques and data have been reviewed internally by company personnel.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i> <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Hacks West and Bulchina prospects are located within E57/1030. The Havilah deposit is located within the Mining Lease M57/650. All are granted tenements owned 100% by Sandstone Exploration Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Brightstar Resources Limited and are held in good standing with no known impediments. Royalties include up to 2% of the Gross Revenue payable to a third party, and a 2.5% royalty payable to the State Government.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modern exploration for gold in the Sandstone Greenstone belt began with Western Mining Corporation (WMC) in the late 1970s through to the 1990s. WMC carried out 17 significant regional exploration programs and formed several joint ventures in the main Sandstone mines area and at Oroya, Hacks, and Bull Oak. After spending approximately \$6M, WMC put its Sandstone assets out to tender, with Herald ultimately the successful bidder. Herald carried out extensive exploration throughout the project area and carried out open pit mining at Bull Oak and Oroya. The Sandstone tenements were then sold to Troy Resources NL (Troy).

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Troy undertook systematic exploration of the project area between 1998 and 2010, resulting in the discovery and subsequent mining of the Bulchina, Lord Henry and Lord Nelson deposits. Troy ceased mining in August 2010 and the operations were placed in care and maintenance.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Sandstone Project covers much of the Sandstone Greenstone Belt, a triangular belt interpreted to be a north plunging antiform situated at the northern end of the Southern Cross Domain. The belt comprises mafic volcanic and intrusive units, with subordinate ultramafic, BIF and siliciclastic sediments. Much of the residual greenstone belt regolith is overlain by depositional material including colluvium, sheet wash alluvium and aeolian deposits. The alluvium thins in the northern and eastern parts of the project area where underlying meta-sediments and granitoids are exposed at the surface. A lateritic horizon is observed over much of the belt. Hacks West Hacks West prospect is hosted within metabasalts and metasediments. Limited shallow drilling suggests the mineralisation occurs as narrow, high grade southeast dipping quartz veins. The quartz veins are interpreted to occupy north-northeast to south-southwest shear zones in highly sheared metabasalts or along the metabasalt/metasediment contact. Havilah The Havilah Mine area is underlain by a NW striking dolerite unit termed the Havilah Dolerite, bounded to the northeast by pillowed and amygdaloidal basalt, and to the southwest by ultramafic rocks. Within the mineralised part of the Havilah

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>Dolerite, drilling has intersected dolerites and basalts of similar mineralogy suggesting the Havilah Dolerite is a differentiated mafic unit. Mineralisation is confined to the Havilah Dolerite close to the dolerite/basalt contact and is associated with quartz veins and stockworks within a north-dipping, NW striking mineralised shoot with a plunge of approximately 20 degrees to the north-west. Quartz-carbonate veins up to 0.5m wide have been intersected in drill core with recognisable selvages to the mineralisation up to 10m in width. Sulphides occur both in the veins and the adjacent wall rocks and consist of dominant pyrite and arsenopyrite with minor pyrrhotite and trace chalcopyrite.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bulchina • The Bulchina prospect area hosts the Bulchina deposit. Mineralisation at Bulchina occurs as steeply dipping high-grade quartz veins within a deeply weathered host of ultramafic, mafic and felsic intrusives.
<p>Drill hole Information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical Drill holes have been referenced in this announcement. • Relevant information is included in Appendix 2 at the end of this release.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<i>understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assay results reported here have been length weighted. No metal equivalent calculations were applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> True widths are not confirmed at this time although all drilling is planned perpendicular to interpreted strike of the target lodes at the time of drilling
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to figures in this report.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results from all drill holes in the program have been reported at a consistent cut-off grade (>1.0g/t), and their context discussed.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<i>Results.</i>	
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other exploration data is reported here. <p>Historic Underground Workings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GME produced Plans and Sections in local grid format showing the historical underground workings for the Havilah Mine. The surface locations of shafts and pits were surveyed by Homestake contract surveyors. Homestake obtained the mine development and stope outlines from Plans and Sections produced by the Havilah Gold Mining Company in April 1912. The historic information was sourced from the WA Mines Department and the Alexander Library in Perth. Alto georeferenced the GME Plans and Sections and produced a 3D GIS model of the underground workings. The surface locations of the historic workings were checked using Alto’s aerial drone imagery. The model was then checked against the lithological logs of available drill holes and amended to take into account additional stopes etc not shown on the GME Plans and Sections.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further resource definition / exploration drilling campaigns will be investigated for deeper mineralisation and if successful, further mineral resource estimates will be calculated.

APPENDIX 2: Historical Hole Details: Bulchina

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	EOH (m)	Dip	Azi	From	To	Drilled	Au	Comment
								(m)	(m)	Interval (m)	(g/t)	
SH1	RAB	723087	6900595	534	48	-60	304				NSI	
BCA131	AC	718893	6892450	506	66	-60	90				NSI	
BCA130	AC	718931	6892453	506	70	-60	90				NSI	
BCA160	AC	718951	6892452	506	87	-60	90	19	22	3	1.10	
								85	87	2	1.81	
BCRC242	RC	718961	6892452	506	150	-60	90				NSI	
BCA129	AC	718972	6892453	506	71	-60	90	18	22	4	2.20	Mined
								57	59	2	1.82	
BCA159	AC	718992	6892453	506	85	-60	90	16	24	8	2.08	Mined
								28	30	2	1.65	
								61	62	1	1.36	
								66	70	4	1.16	
BCA128	AC	719013	6892453	506	82	-60	90	16	22	4	2.34	Mined
								45	47	2	2.28	
BCRC241	RC	719021	6892452	506	138	-60	90	50	60	10	1.19	
								95	115	20	1.01	
BCA158	AC	719032	6892453	506	80	-60	90	21	22	1	1.24	

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	EOH (m)	Dip	Azi	From	To	Drilled	Au	Comment
								(m)	(m)	Interval (m)	(g/t)	
								50	57	7	1.67	
BCA115	AC	719052	6892453	506	89	-60	90	51	67	16	1.37	
								87	89	2	1.85	
BCA165	AC	719071	6892452	506	96	-60	90				NSI	
SAC070	AC	719086	6892454	506	106	-60	270	45	47	2	1.12	
								54	63	9	2.25	
								96	97	1	1.60	
BCA100	AC	719092	6892452	506	70	-60	90				NSI	
SAC071	AC	719127	6892447	506	128	-60	270	40	43	3	1.37	
								80	81	1	2.80	
BCA099	AC	719132	6892450	506	80	-60	90				NSI	
SAC072	AC	719166	6892456	506	115	-60	270	75	76	1	3.06	
								111	114	3	5.11	
BCA098	AC	719171	6892453	506	75	-60	90				NSI	
BCA097	AC	719211	6892452	506	60	-60	90				NSI	