BRIGHTSTAR
RESOURCES LIMITED

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

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21 October 2025

High-grade gold assays returned in diamond drilling at the Menzies Gold Project

Drilling at the Yunndaga deposit to be included in MRE upgrade, updated mine design and declaration of maiden Underground Ore Reserves

HIGHLIGHTS

- Brightstar has received final assay results from a ~6,400m reverse circulation and diamond drilling program **targeting infill and extensional resource drilling at the Yunndaga deposit**, located within the **0.6Moz @ 1.4g/t Au** Menzies Gold Project
- Assay results returned from diamond drilling at the **Yunndaga deposit** include:
    - YNRCD25040:
        - **7m @ 5.70g/t Au from 230m**, including **0.6m @ 54.8 g/t Au from 234.8m**
    - YNDD25003:
        - **10.6m @ 2.28g/t Au from 217m**, including **1.1m @ 11.9 g/t Au from 225.6m**
    - YNRCD25041:
        - **4m @ 2.51g/t Au from 262m,** including **1m @ 8.45 g/t Au from 265m**
- Results are complementary to the recently reported RC assay results, which included:
    - YNRC25022:
        - **16m @ 8.03g/t Au from 220m**
    - YNRC25053:
        - **8m @ 6.67g/t Au from 245m**, including **4m @ 10.6 g/t Au from 249m**
    - YNRC25056:
        - **4m @ 6.73g/t Au from 46m**, including **1m @ 18.4 g/t Au from 46m**
- This drilling program aimed to infill areas of the Mineral Resource Estimate that fall **within or adjacent to optimised stope shapes** recently released in the DFS[1], and to test for down-dip extensions to known mineralisation. The program also fulfilled additional aims of providing further geotechnical and metallurgical information.
- **Visible gold intersected in three separate diamond core drill holes, confirmed by assays**
- **Five rigs currently drilling across Brightstar's portfolio** including:
    - Two rigs in Laverton: 1x underground diamond drill at Fish UG mine and 1x surface RC drilling at Lord Byron, both conducting **extensional exploration drilling only**, and
    - Three rigs in Sandstone: 1x aircore, 1x RC and 1x diamond drill rig, conducting infill and extensional drilling for MRE upgrades and metallurgical test work for the Pre-Feasibility Study underway

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

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

The Yunndaga Deposit hosts a current resource of **3.4Mt at 1.4g/t Au for 156koz.** Previous mining studies have highlighted the potential to mine high-grade portions of the deposit via underground mining methods, with the recent feasibility study announced in June 2025[1] highlighting a potential underground operation producing **0.6Mt @ 2.6g/t Au** (diluted mined grade) **for ~60koz Au recovered gold production.**

The ~6,600m Phase 2 RC and DD program aimed to infill the currently defined optimised stope shapes, target growth of potential mining inventory and support declaration of Ore Reserves, targeted for late in CY25. The program also targeted depth extensions to the mineralisation and aimed to provide geotechnical and metallurgical data. RC assay results were reported on 4th September 2025. This release relates to RC/diamond core tails and four diamond core holes drilled from surface.

The drilling program has intersected **visible gold in multiple diamond drill holes** and returned **significant intercepts** such as **7m @ 5.70g/t Au from 230m** including **0.6m @ 54.8g/t Au from 234.8m** (YNRCD25040), and **10.6m @ 2.28g/t Au from 217m** (YNDD25003), highlighting the potential of Yunndaga to host a substantial, high-grade underground mining operation.

Brightstar's Managing Director, Alex Rovira, commented:

"These diamond drillhole results from Yunndaga mark the completion of another important phase of exploration activity at Menzies, with the RC and diamond drilling completed in order to facilitate the development of Yunndaga as Brightstar's third underground mine targeted in CY2026.

The holes confirm the grades identified in the recent large-scale RC program and have supplied further sample material for Brightstar's detailed metallurgical and geotechnical work to further de-risk this exciting underground development story.

*Across the rest of the portfolio, the exploration work is not slowing down with three surface rigs currently drilling at the Sandstone Hub (diamond, aircore, and RC), targeting material growth and improvements to the confidence classification of Sandstone's **2.4Moz @ 1.5g/t Au** Mineral Resource Estimate. In Laverton, an underground diamond core rig is currently active at the Fish mine – targeting depth extensions to the ore body to provide mine life extensions, and an additional RC rig has just arrived at Lord Byron to follow-up on the exciting exploration results reported recently.*

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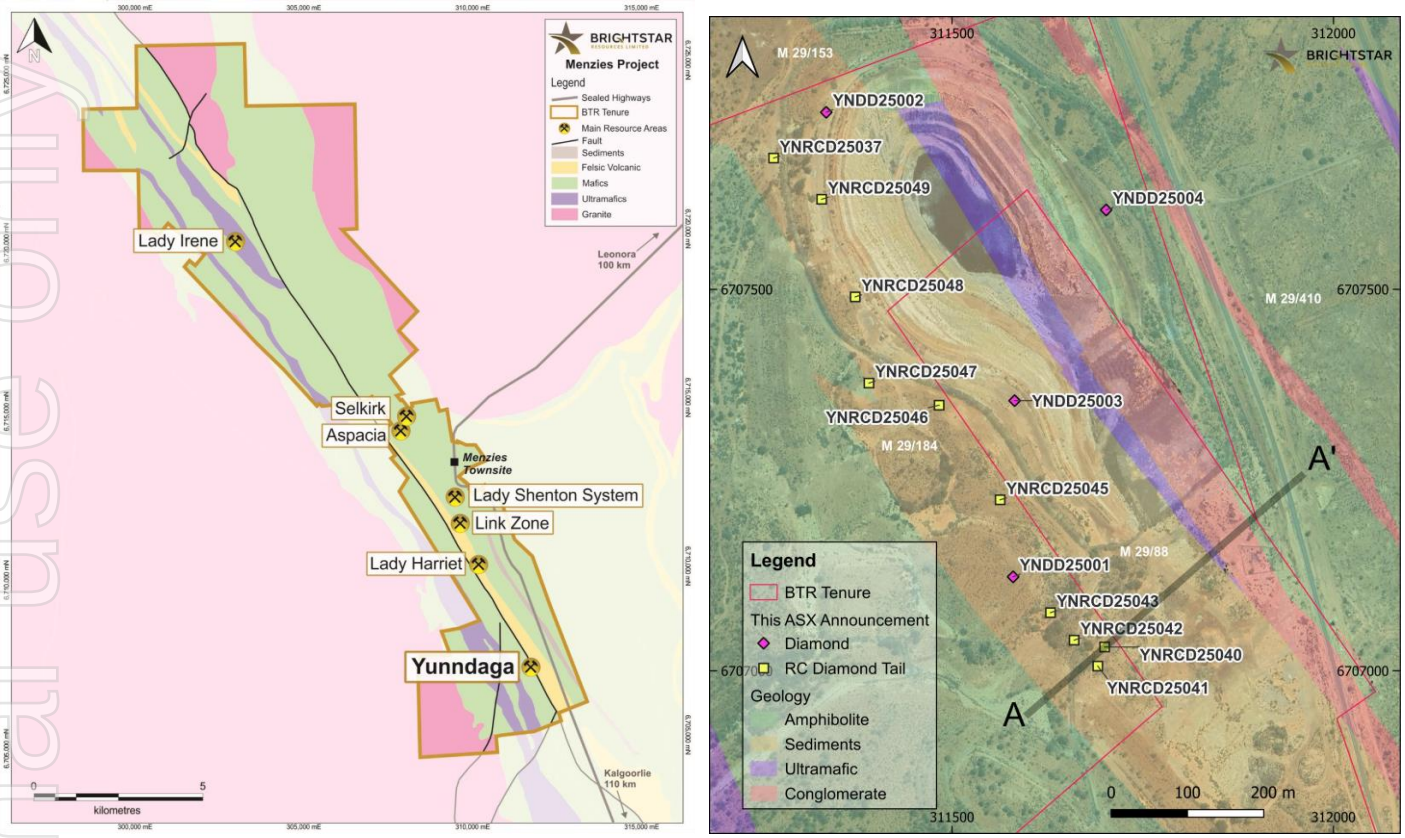

Figures 1 & 2: Location Map of Yunndaga deposit within the Menzies Gold Project (LHS) and plan view map of the Yunndaga drill collar locations (RHS)

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

The Yunndaga mine historically produced **over 270koz of gold at an average grade of +16g/t Au**[2], mostly from the Princess Eva and Princess May underground workings. Additional production was derived from later open pit mining (Paddington Gold, 1995-1998) with approximately 64koz of gold produced at a grade of 2.5g/t Au.

The current Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) at Yunndaga extends to approximately 240m vertical depth with limited drill testing below this. This RC and diamond drilling program followed on from the successful Phase 1 program reported in May[3] and **aimed to infill the resource in areas optimised for underground mining, stepping out from the initial intercepts and testing for extensions at depth and to the north.**

A total of **31 drill holes for ~6,600m** were drilled at the Yunndaga deposit in Phase 2. The drilling comprised 17 RC holes, 10 RC holes with diamond core tails, and four diamond core holes drilled from surface. The diamond core component of the program, totalling ~1,600m, also provided important geotechnical data and metallurgical sample material to help progress the development workstreams at the deposit.

Assays for the RC component of the drilling program were reported on 4th September 2025[4].

This release relates to the 10 RC/diamond core tails and the 4 diamond core holes drilled from surface.

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Significant results were received including:

- **7m @ 5.70g/t Au** from 230m in YNRCD25040, including **0.6m @ 54.8g/t Au** from 234.8m
- **10.6m @ 2.28g/t Au** from 217m in YNDD25003, including **1.1m @ 11.9g/t Au** from 225.6m

Grade and thickness variability is typical for the Menzies deposits with a nuggety grade distribution commonly observed. The mineralised lodes dip approximately 55° to the southwest resulting in typical true thicknesses of 85-95% of the downhole intercept width (Table 2). The exception to this is YNDD25003 which was drilled at a more oblique angle to increase the mineralised material produced for ongoing metallurgical work. One hole (YNDD25004) was drilled for purely geotechnical purposes, into an area of proposed underground mine development.

Additional significant DD results from the current drilling program included:

- **8.50m @ 1.95g/t Au** from 251m in YNRCD25042, including **1m @ 8.39g/t Au** from 257.5m
- **4m @ 2.51g/t Au** from 262m in YNRCD25041, including **1m @ 8.45g/t Au** from 265m and **1m @ 11.4g/t Au** from 274m
- **1.45m @ 6.07g/t Au** from 251.8m in YNDD25001, including **0.3m @ 13.7g/t Au** from 252.65m

The drilling intersected **visible gold in multiple diamond drill holes** within quartz veins hosted in zones of strongly silica-sericite altered sediments, on the contact of a mafic amphibolite unit. The altered zone was associated with significant sulphide mineralisation.

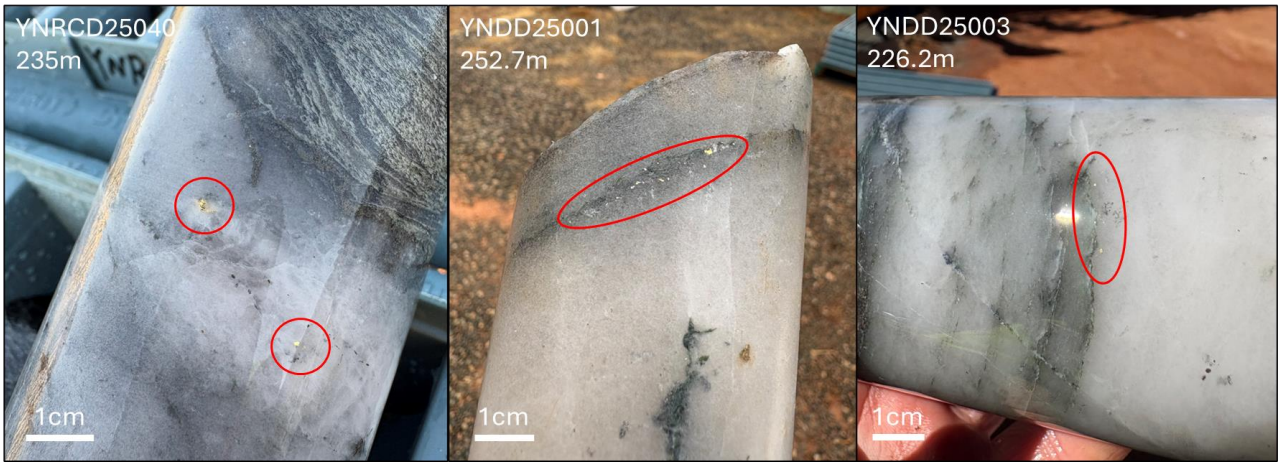

Figure 3: Examples of visible gold in Yunndaga drill core from the ongoing diamond drilling program.

Table 1: Details for drill hole reporting visible gold

Hole ID	Hole Type	From (m)	To (m)	Lithology	Mineralisation and assay results
YNRCD25040	RCDT	235	235.1	Quartz veining within strongly silica-sericite altered sediment on the contact with a mafic amphibolite unit.	Gold, **7m @ 5.70g/t Au** from 230m in YNRCD25040, including **0.6m @ 54.8g/t Au** from 234.8m
YNDD25001	DD	252.6	252.7	Laminated quartz vein within strongly silica-sericite altered sediment on the contact with a mafic amphibolite unit.	Gold, **1.45m @ 6.07g/t Au** from 251.8m in YNDD25001, including **0.3m @ 13.7g/t Au** from 252.65m
YNDD25003	DD	226.2	226.3	Laminated quartz vein with galena and arsenopyrite on the contact with a mafic amphibolite unit.	Gold, **10.6m @ 2.28g/t Au** from 217m in YNDD25003, including **1.1m @ 11.9g/t Au** from 225.6m

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Cautionary Statement.

Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. All sample assay results have been received and are reported in this release, in accordance with the requirements of the ASX Listing Rules and the JORC Code (2012 Edition).

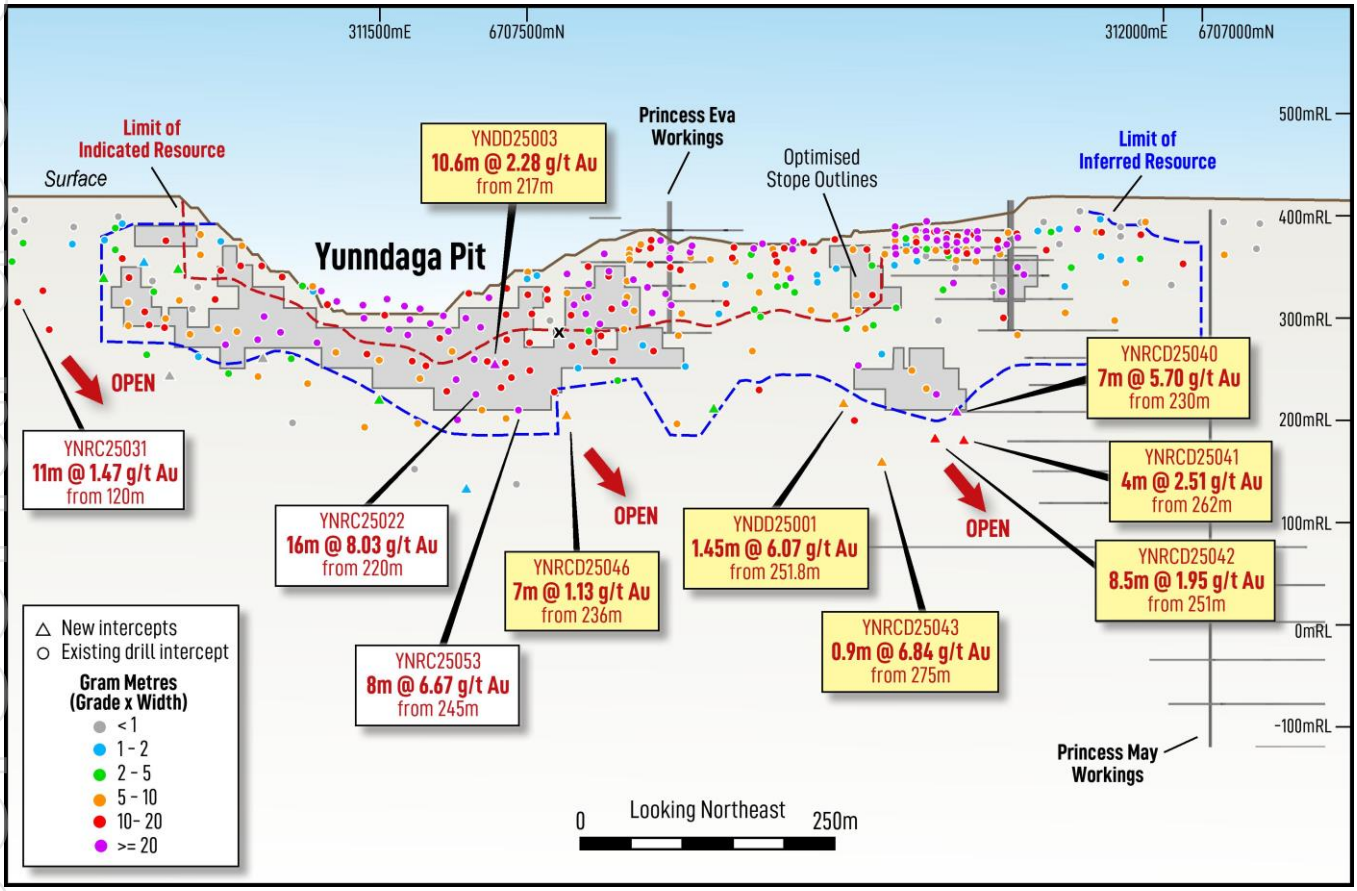

Figure 4: Long section of the Yunndaga Deposit (looking North-East).

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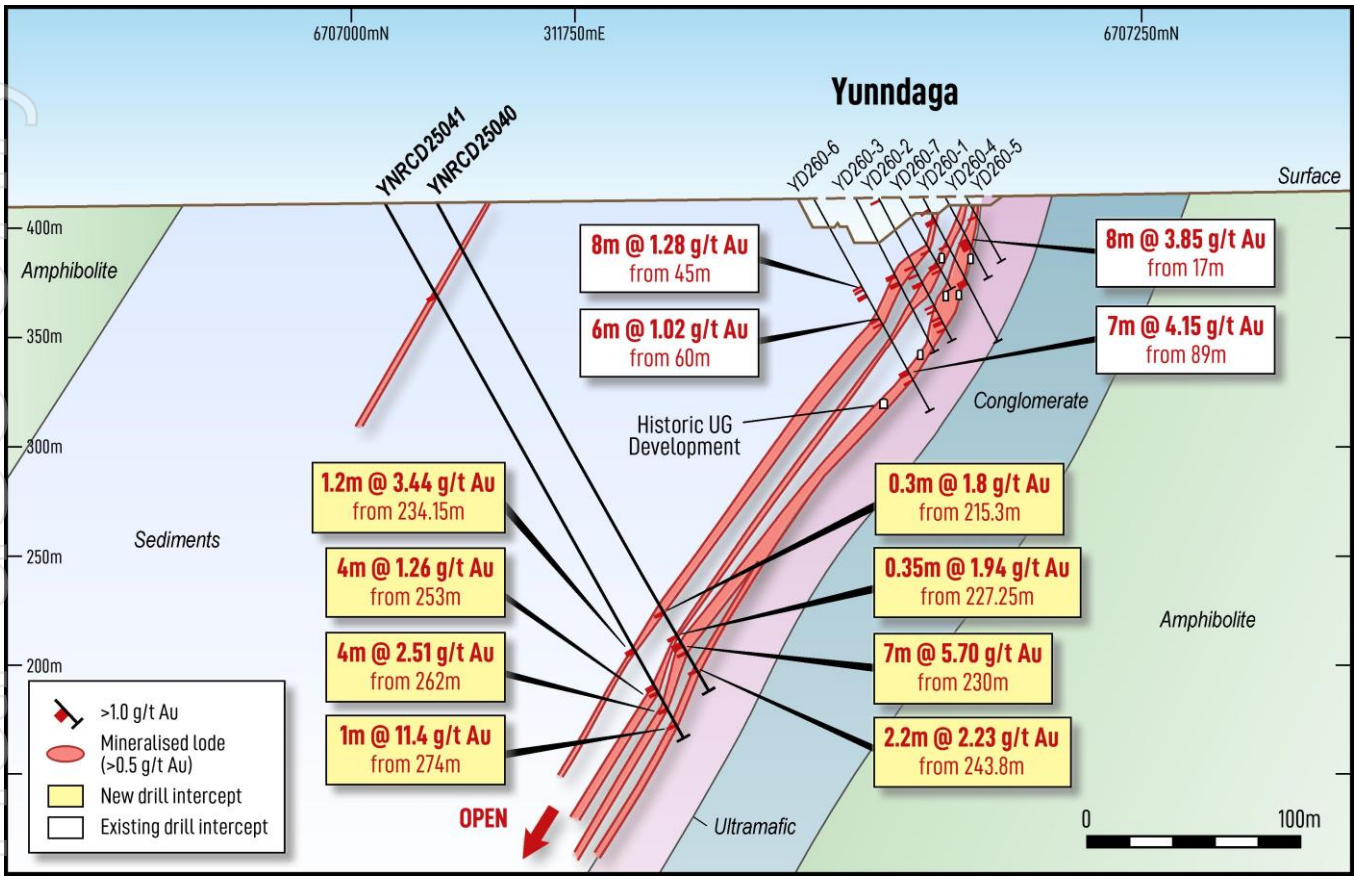

Figure 5: Yunndaga Cross-section A-A'.

The diamond core assay results are complementary to the recently announced RC assays[4], which reported significant results across several wide, high-grade zones including;

- **8m @ 6.67g/t Au** from 245m in YNRC25053, including **4m @ 10.6g/t Au** from 249m
- **4m @ 6.73g/t Au** from 46m in YNRC25056, including **1m @ 18.4g/t Au** from 46m
- **4m @ 4.08g/t Au** from 49m in YNRC25057
- **11m @ 1.47g/t Au** from 120m in YNRC25031, including **1m @ 7.54 g/t Au** from 122m
- **9m @ 1.75g/t Au** from 147m in YNRC25032
- **8m @ 1.74g/t Au** from 205m in YNRC25052
- **5m @ 2.48g/t Au** from 224m in YNRC25054

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*Table 2 - Significant Intercepts (>1.0g/t Au) for the **Yunndaga** DD drilling, **+10 gram-metre intercepts highlighted**.*

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval	Gram-metres	Est. True Width
YNDD25001		51	55	4.00	1.10	4m @ 1.10g/t from 51m	4.40	3.8
YNDD25001	*Including*	54	55	1.00	2.09	1m @ 2.09g/t from 54m	2.09	0.95
YNDD25001		61.5	62	0.50	2.70	0.5m @ 2.70g/t from 61.5m	1.35	0.48
YNDD25001		230.6	231.1	0.50	1.10	0.5m @ 1.10g/t from 230.6m	0.55	0.48
YNDD25001		246	247	1.00	1.08	1m @ 1.08g/t from 246m	1.08	0.95
YNDD25001		251.8	253.25	1.45	6.07	1.45m @ 6.07g/t from 251.8m	8.80	1.40
YNDD25001	*including*	252.65	252.95	0.30	13.7	0.3m @ 13.7g/t from 252.65m	4.11	0.29
YNDD25001		295.84	296.24	0.40	1.53	0.4m @ 1.53g/t from 295.84m	0.61	0.38
YNDD25002		77.5	78.33	0.83	1.27	0.8m @ 1.27g/t from 77.5m	1.05	0.80
YNDD25002		86.66	89.94	3.28	1.09	3.28m @ 1.09g/t from 86.66m	3.61	3.16
YNDD25002		130	130.8	0.80	1.39	0.8m @ 1.39g/t from 130m	1.11	0.77
YNDD25002		142.68	143.39	0.71	3.86	0.7m @ 3.86g/t from 142.68m	2.74	0.69
YNDD25002		169.1	169.9	0.80	1.05	0.8m @ 1.05g/t from 169.1m	0.84	0.78
YNDD25003		211	212.2	1.20	1.57	1.2m @ 1.57g/t from 211m	1.88	0.49
YNDD25003		**217**	**227.6**	**10.6**	**2.28**	**10.6m @ 2.28g/t from 217m**	**24.2**	**7.46**
YNDD25003	***including***	**225.6**	**226.7**	**1.10**	**11.9**	**1.1m @ 11.9g/t from 225.6m**	**13.1**	**0.78**
YNDD25004						NSI		
YNRCD25037						NSI		
YNRCD25040		215.3	215.6	0.30	1.80	0.3m @ 1.80g/t from 215.3m	0.54	0.27
YNRCD25040		227.25	227.60	0.35	1.94	0.3m @ 1.94g/t from 227.25m	0.68	0.32
YNRCD25040		**230**	**237**	**7.00**	**5.70**	**7m @ 5.70g/t from 230m**	**39.9**	**6.40**
YNRCD25040	***including***	**234.8**	**235.4**	**0.60**	**54.8**	**0.6m @ 54.8g/t from 234.8**	**32.9**	**0.55**
YNRCD25040		243.8	246	2.20	2.23	2.2m @ 2.23g/t from 243.8m	4.91	2.01
YNRCD25040	*including*	244.3	244.6	0.30	7.29	0.3m @ 7.29g/t from 244.3m	2.19	0.27
YNRCD25041		234.15	235.35	1.20	3.44	1.2m @ 3.44g/t from 234.15m	4.13	1.08
YNRCD25041		253	257	4.00	1.26	4m @ 1.26g/t from 253m	5.04	3.62
YNRCD25041		**262**	**266**	**4.00**	**2.51**	**4m @ 2.51g/t from 262m**	**10.0**	**3.62**
YNRCD25041	*including*	265	266	1.00	8.45	1m @ 8.45g/t from 265m	8.45	0.90
YNRCD25041		**274**	**275**	**1.00**	**11.4**	**1m @ 11.4g/t from 274m**	**11.4**	**0.90**
YNRCD25042		245.8	248	2.20	1.38	2.2m @ 1.38g/t from 245.8m	3.04	1.92
YNRCD25042		**251**	**259.5**	**8.50**	**1.95**	**8.50m @ 1.95g/t from 251m**	**16.6**	**7.44**
YNRCD25042	*including*	257.5	258.5	1.00	8.39	1m @ 8.39g/t from 257.5m	8.39	0.88
YNRCD25042		262	265	3.00	1.90	3m @ 1.90g/t from 262m	5.70	2.64
YNRCD25042	*Including*	262	263	1.00	4.93	1m @ 4.93g/t from 262m	4.93	0.88
YNRCD25042		268	269	1.00	2.57	1m @ 2.57g/t from 268m	2.57	0.88

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Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval	Gram-metres	Est. True Width
YNRCD25043		262	263.5	1.50	1.10	1.5m @ 1.10g/t from 262m	1.65	1.28
YNRCD25043		265	265.5	0.50	4.24	0.5m @ 4.24g/t from 265m	2.12	0.43
YNRCD25043		267.5	268	0.50	1.39	0.5m @ 1.39g/t from 267.5m	0.70	0.43
YNRCD25043		274	275.9	1.90	3.73	1.9m @ 3.73g/t from 274m	7.10	1.64
YNRCD25043	*including*	275	275.9	0.90	6.84	0.9m @ 6.84g/t from 275m	6.16	0.78
YNRCD25045		227	229	2.00	1.02	2m @ 1.02g/t from 227m	2.04	1.73
YNRCD25045		230	231	1.00	1.03	1m @ 1.03g/t from 230m	1.03	0.86
YNRCD25046		236	243	7.00	1.13	7m @ 1.13g/t from 236m	7.91	6.33
YNRCD25046		256	257	1.00	5.53	1m @ 5.53g/t from 256m	5.53	0.90
YNRCD25047						NSI		
YNRCD25048		227	230	3.00	1.48	3.0m @ 1.48g/t from 227m	4.44	2.76
YNRCD25048	*including*	227	227.6	0.60	4.32	0.6m @ 4.32g/t from 227m	2.59	0.55
YNRCD25048		234.5	236.5	2.00	1.36	2.0m @ 1.36g/t from 234.5m	2.72	1.85
YNRCD25049						NSI		

Table 3: Yunndaga 2025 Phase 2 Diamond drillhole collar information. Holes located on tenements M29/184 and M29/88. Grid coordinates shown in MGA94 Zone 51. Diamond core assay results only. RC assays reported on 4th September 2025.

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Hole Depth (m)	Status
YNRCD25037	RCDT	311266	6707672	418	-61.9	42	201.9	This ASX announcement
YNRCD25040	RCDT	311700	6707031	412	-61.9	43.8	255	This ASX announcement
YNRCD25041	RCDT	311691	6707006	412	-61.8	35.7	281.9	This ASX announcement
YNRCD25042	RCDT	311660	6707040	413	-63.2	45.7	276.6	This ASX announcement
YNRCD25043	RCDT	311629	6707076	413	-63.7	46	275.9	This ASX announcement
YNRCD25045	RCDT	311563	6707224	417	-64.1	41	264	This ASX announcement
YNRCD25046	RCDT	311483	6707348	418	-66.1	44	260	This ASX announcement
YNRCD25047	RCDT	311391	6707377	417	-59.4	40.1	318.6	This ASX announcement
YNRCD25048	RCDT	311373	6707490	417	-59.3	44	245.6	This ASX announcement
YNRCD25049	RCDT	311329	6707618	418	-66.5	44	203.9	This ASX announcement
YNDD25001	DD	311580	6707123	417	-50.0	59.0	299.8	This ASX announcement
YNDD25002	DD	311335	6707732	417	-50.0	52.0	190.2	This ASX announcement

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Hole Depth (m)	Status
YNDD25003	DD	311582	6707354	417	-50.0	342	251.1	This ASX announcement
YNDD25004	DD	311707	6707604	417	-80.0	235	160	This ASX announcement

Next Steps

An update to the MRE at the Yunndaga deposit is underway and is expected to be reported in the coming weeks. The updated Mineral Resource enables an updated mine design to be completed, which is expected to facilitate the declaration of maiden Ore Reserves at Yunndaga in the coming months. Project development activities continue for the commencement of mining operations at the Lady Shenton deposit in Menzies, with Brightstar targeting being able to commence mining in 1H CY26.

Exploration activities continue across the group. The diamond core rig has mobilised to the Sandstone Hub and commenced drilling across the various deposits, whilst RC and aircore drilling is ongoing at Sandstone targeting near mine and regional exploration prospects. A second RC rig has now mobilised to the Laverton Hub to follow up the recently reported exceptional results from the Lord Byron Deposit.

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

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References

1. *Refer Brightstar ASX announcement dated 30 June 2025 "Menzies and Laverton Gold Projects Feasibility Study"*
2. *Refer Kingwest Resources ASX announcement dated 9 July 2019 "Menzies Gold Project Acquisition"*
3. *Refer Brightstar ASX announcement dated 20 May 2025 "High-grade results incl 16m @ 8g/t Au in Menzies drilling"*
4. *Refer Brightstar ASX announcement dated 4 September 2025 "High-grade RC assays and visible gold in Menzies DD drilling"*

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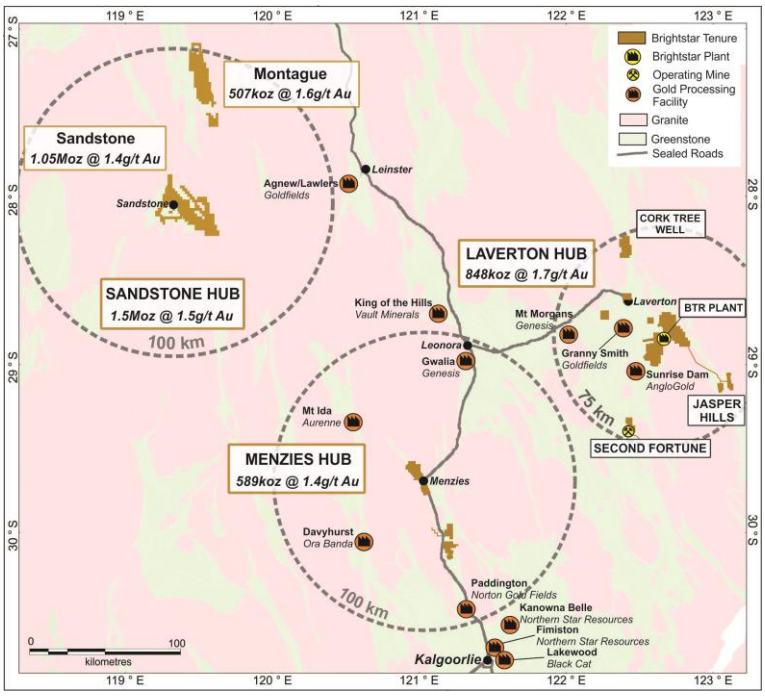

Brightstar Resources Limited is an emerging gold development company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX: BTR) and based in Perth, WA.

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

Brightstar owns and operates the underground Second Fortune and Fish Gold Mines south of Laverton, which 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 with excellent financial metrics.

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.

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Brightstar Consolidated JORC-Compliant Mineral Resources

Location	Cut-off	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	g/t Au	kt	g/t Au	koz	kt	g/t Au	koz	kt	g/t Au	koz	**kt**	**g/t Au**	**koz**
Alpha	0.5	623	1.6	33	374	2.1	25	455	3.3	48	**1,452**	**2.3**	**106**
Beta	0.5	345	1.7	19	576	1.6	29	961	1.7	54	**1,882**	**1.7**	**102**
Cork Tree Well	0.5	-	-	-	3,264	1.6	166	3,198	1.2	126	**6,462**	**1.4**	**292**
Lord Byron	0.5	311	1.7	17	1,975	1.5	96	2,937	1.5	138	5,223	1.5	251
Fish	1.6	25	5.4	4	199	4.5	29	153	3.2	16	376	4.0	49
Gilt Key	0.5	-	-	-	15	2.2	1	153	1.3	6	**168**	**1.3**	**8**
Second Fortune (UG)	2.5	24	15.3	12	34	13.7	15	34	11.7	13	**92**	**13.4**	**40**
Total – Laverton		**1,328**	**2.0**	**85**	**6,437**	**1.7**	**361**	**7,891**	**1.6**	**401**	**15,655**	**1.7**	**848**
Lady Shenton System (Pericles, Lady Shenton, Stirling)	0.5	-	-	-	2,590	1.5	123	2,990	1.6	150	**5,580**	**1.5**	**273**
Yunndaga	0.5	-	-	-	1,270	1.3	53	2,050	1.4	90	**3,320**	**1.3**	**144**
Yunndaga (UG)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	3.3	12	**110**	**3.3**	**12**
Aspacia	0.5	-	-	-	137	1.7	7	1,238	1.6	62	**1,375**	**1.6**	**70**
Lady Harriet System (Warrior, Lady Harriet, Bellenger)	0.5	-	-	-	520	1.3	22	590	1.1	21	**1,110**	**1.2**	**43**
Link Zone	0.5	-	-	-	160	1.3	7	740	1.0	23	**890**	**1.0**	**29**
Selkirk	0.5	-	-	-	30	6.3	6	140	1.2	5	**170**	**2.1**	**12**
Lady Irene	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	1.7	6	**100**	**1.7**	**6**
Total – Menzies		**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,707**	**1.4**	**218**	**7,958**	**1.4**	**369**	**12,655**	**1.4**	**589**
Montague-Boulder	0.6	-	-	-	522	4.0	67	2,556	1.2	96	**3,078**	**1.7**	**163**
Whistler (OP) / Whistler (UG)	0.5/ 2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700	2.2	120	**1,700**	**2.2**	**120**
Evermore	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,319	1.6	67	**1,319**	**1.6**	**67**
Achilles Nth / Airport	0.6	-	-	-	221	2.0	14	1,847	1.4	85	**2,068**	**1.5**	**99**
Julias[1] (Resource)	0.6	-	-	-	1,405	1.4	**61**	503	1.0	16	**1,908**	**1.3**	**77**
Julias[2] (Attributable)	0.6	-	-	-							**1,431**	**1.3**	**58**
Total – Montague (Global)		**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,148**	**2.1**	**142**	**7,925**	**1.5**	**384**	**10,073**	**1.6**	**526**
Total – Montague (BTR)[1,2]					**1,797**	**2.1**	**127**	**7,799**	**1.5**	**380**	**9,596**	**1.6**	**507**
Lord Nelson	0.5	-	-	-	1,500	2.1	100	4,100	1.4	191	5,600	1.6	291
Lord Henry	0.5	-	-	-	1,600	1.5	78	600	1.1	20	2,200	1.4	98
Vanguard Camp	0.5	-	-	-	400	2.0	26	3,400	1.4	191	3,800	1.5	217
Havilah Camp	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	1.3	54	1,200	1.3	54
Indomitable Camp	0.5	-	-	-	800	0.9	23	7,300	0.9	265	8,100	0.9	288
Bull Oak	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	1.1	90	2,500	1.1	90
Ladybird	0.5				-	-	-	100	1.9	8	100	1.9	8
Total – Sandstone		**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,300**	**1.6**	**227**	**19,200**	**1.3**	**819**	**23,500**	**1.4**	**1,046**
Total – BTR (Attributable)		**1,328**	**2.0**	**85**	**17,592**	**1.7**	**948**	**42,974**	**1.4**	**1,973**	**61,406**	**1.5**	**2,990**

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

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

Warrior, Lady Harriet & Bellenger consolidated into Lady Harriet System.

Note 1: Julias is located on M57/427, which is owned 75% by Brightstar and 25% by Estuary Resources Pty Ltd

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

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Brightstar Resources Limited's planned exploration program and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Brightstar believes that its expectations reflected in these forward- looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

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Competent Person Statement – Exploration

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

Competent Person Statement – Mineral Resource Estimates

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

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

Production Targets and Forecast Financial Information

The production targets and forecast financial information disclosed in this announcement were disclosed in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.16 in Brightstar's announcement ASX announcement 'Menzies and Laverton Gold Projects Feasibility Study" dated 30 June 2025. Brightstar confirms that all the material assumptions underpinning the production target and forecast financial information in that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Compliance Statement

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

APPENDIX 1: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Brightstar Resources Ltd • Industry standard RC & DD drilling and sampling protocols for lode and supergene gold deposits have been utilised throughout the BTR campaign. DD results are reported in this announcement, some of which follow from previously released RC pre-collars. • Diamond core samples are selected for and collected at geologically defined intervals and cut using an automated core saw. Quarter and half core samples are submitted for analysis depending on metallurgical or geotechnical requirements. • BTR RC holes were sampled using 4m composite spear samples or 1 metre spear samples. • Brightstar's samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Laboratories in Kalgoorlie where the entire sample was pulverised, split and assayed by fire assay using a 50-gram charge. Kingwest Resources Ltd (KW prefix) • RC holes were sampled using 4m composite spear samples, with individual 1m samples submitted for assays • Samples were submitted to SGS laboratories in Kalgoorlie where the entire sample was pulverised, split and assayed by fire assay using a 50 gram charge. • DD holes sample intervals ranged from 0.4m – 1.5m (averaging 0.5m within mineralised zones and 1m outside) and were based on geological logging.

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		• Magnetic Susceptibility readings were taken of DD core at 5m intervals, using a Fugro RT-1 Mag Sus instrument. Goldfields Exploration Ltd (YD prefix) • RC samples were collected via the cyclone at 1m intervals and split with collection of a 2-3kg sample in calico bag for sample analysis. • Retained drill samples were collected in green bags and placed on the ground adjacent to the drill hole collar. Alternate samples were initially submitted to ALS, Kalgoorlie for analysis. The non-submitted samples were left at the drill site and were later collected and submitted as anomalous results warranted. • Diamond core sampling on NQ core at mostly 1m intervals. Closer spaced sampling around specific mineralized zones or structures. Wiluna Mines Ltd (MZ Prefix) • One metre RC samples were collected through a cyclone then either riffle split (75:25) or composited using scoop or spear at 6-10m intervals. • Selected diamond core zones were marked at 1 metre or geological intervals and cut in half for sampling. Any additional core for sampling was quartered.
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• BTR RC holes (pre-collars) were drilled utilising a 5.5 inch face sampling hammer and surveyed using a Axis Champ true-North-seeking gyroscopic survey tool. Drilling was conducted by Topdrill using a Schramm C685 drill rig with a booster compressor. RC samples are not presented in this release. • An Azi aligner was used on all holes drilled from surface (TN14 Gyro Compass true-North-seeking). • BTR Diamond drilling is drilled by Topdrill utilising a Sandvik DE840 drill rig. HQ and NQ diameter drill core was obtained. In areas of

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		unconsolidated ground, triple tube configuration was used to maximise core recovery. All drill core was oriented (where possible), using the Axis Champ Ori system. • KWR drillholes were RC holes using a 5.5 inch face sampling hammer and diamond core (DD) with Reverse Circulation (RC) pre collars. DD core is a mix of HQ and NQ diameter. RC precollars used a 4 ¾ inch diameter face sampling hammer. • All KWR core was systematically oriented during drilling using a Reflex ACT Mk.3TM core orientation tool. Hole depths range from 140 to 480m • Goldfields diamond holes were drilled by Ausdrill Ltd Boulder with an RC pre-collar by Ausdrill using a Schramm 685 drill rig. • Wiluna Mines RC was drilled by McKay Drilling using an RC rig with 950 cgm-350 psi onboard compressor and auxiliary compressor. • Wiluna Mines diamond drilling was conducted by Colby Drilling
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC sample recovery was qualitatively assessed by comparing drill chip volumes (sample bags) for individual meters. Sample depths were crossed checked every rod (6m). The cyclone was regularly cleaned to ensure no material build up and sample material was checked for any potential downhole contamination. The majority of the samples were dry. Little water is recorded around the area. The drilling sample recoveries/quality are acceptable and are appropriately representative for the style of mineralisation. • Core recoveries are recorded on sample registers and recorded as part of the logging procedure with core loss quantified. Good to moderate sample recovery was observed in reported programs with moderate core loss observed in structurally deformed areas (shear zones). • Short core runs were selected to maximise sample recovery, with core loss noted on core blocks within the core trays and subsequently checked by Brightstar personnel at the core farm.

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		• No grade versus sample recovery biases, or biases relating the loss or gain of fines have been identified in BTR's drilling. • All samples are weighed at the laboratory and reported as a part of standard preparation protocols. No water compromised samples were reported in this program. • For diamond core, sample recovery is recorded for every drill run, with intervals of core loss accurately logged. • Drilling is carried out orthogonal to the mineralisation to get representative samples of the mineralisation. • All samples are core. Intervals of lost core are not length weighted. • No grade versus sample recovery biases, or biases relating the loss or gain of fines have been identified in BTR's or Kingwest's drilling. • Kingwest DD core was measured for recovery, RQD and fracture intensity. Recovery was excellent at almost 100%. • Recovery for Goldfields drillholes was not recorded • Wiluna Mines Ltd recorded sample recovery percentages on the drill hole logging sheets for every metre interval
Logging	• *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.*	• BTR RC holes were logged on one metre intervals at the rig by the geologist from drill chips. Logging was recorded directly into LogChief computer software. • Diamond core is logged to specific geological intervals. • Detailed geological logging includes the lithology, alteration, veining and mineralisation of the drill chips or core. Structural measurements are also taken from oriented drill core. Photographs are taken of all core as part of the sampling process. • Geotechnical consultants logged selected core for geotechnical purposes. • Logging is both quantitative and qualitative in nature, depending on the feature. • Kingwest drill core was logged geologically and geotechnically in

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		detail sufficient to support Mineral Resource estimates, mining and metallurgical studies. Logging included lithology, texture, veining, grain size, structure, alteration, hardness, fracture density, RQD, alteration, mineralisation and magnetic response. • Logging is qualitative in nature. • Brightstar and Kingwest core was photographed. • 100% of Brightstar and Kingwest metres are geologically logged. • Wiluna Mines RC and Diamond holes were geologically logged in detail sufficient to support Mineral Resource Estimates, mining and metallurgical studies. Logging included lithology, oxidation, alteration, veining, mineralisation, colour, grain size, texture, and magnetic response. • Goldfields Exploration diamond holes were geologically logged in sufficient detail to support Mineral Resource estimates, mining and metallurgical studies. Logging included colour, hardness, texture, lithology, veining and oxidation
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Brightstar and Kingwest RC drilling • RC drilling single 1 metre splits were automatically taken at the time of drilling by a cone splitter attached to the cyclone. • For interpreted non-mineralised areas, 4 metre composite samples were collected from the drill rig by spearing each 1m collection bag. The 4 metre composites were submitted for assay. • For interpreted mineralised areas, the 1 metre splits were bagged on the static cyclone splitter on the RC rig. • Duplicate samples were taken over selected interpreted mineralised intervals to determine if sampling is representative. • Sample preparation comprised industry standard oven drying, crushing, and pulverisation to less than 75 microns. Homogenised pulp material was used for assaying. • Samples volumes were typically 1.0-4.0 kg and are considered to be of suitable size for the style of mineralisation.

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		• Due to the coarse gold nature of mineralisation at Menzies field duplicates are taken over interpreted mineralised intervals. Brightstar diamond drilling • For selected intervals the homogenised pulp material was split to produce a primary sample and a duplicate sample. • Single cut (half core) diamond core was selected for sampling with the remaining core left for future reference and or metallurgical testwork purposes. Kingwest diamond drilling • All core was appropriately orientated and marked up for sampling by company geologists prior to core cutting. Sample widths ranged from 0.4m to 1.5m. Half core samples were submitted to the commercial laboratories in Kalgoorlie laboratory for analysis. • Sample preparation comprised industry standard oven drying, crushing and pulverisation to less than 75 microns. Homogenised pulp material was used for assaying • Sample volumes were typically 2.0-4.0 kg and were considered to be of suitable size for the style of mineralisation. • Blank samples were routinely dispatched to the laboratory to monitor sample preparation. These generally performed within acceptable tolerances • Duplicate coarse reject samples have been submitted for assay to cross check assay repeatability. Results show variation typically of coarse grain “nuggety” gold deposits. Goldfields Exploration Ltd RC and diamond drilling • RC samples were collected via the cyclone at 1m intervals and split with collection of a 2-3kg sample in calico bag for sample analysis.

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		• Retained drill samples were collected in green bags and placed on the ground adjacent to the drill hole collar. Alternate samples were initially submitted to ALS, Kalgoorlie for analysis. The non-submitted samples were left at the drill site and were later collected and submitted as anomalous results warranted. • Half core samples were taken at 1m intervals Wiluna Mines Ltd RC and diamond drilling • One metre RC samples were collected through a cyclone then either riffle split (75:25) or composited using scoop or spear at 6-10m intervals. • Diamond half core was sampled selectively in mineralised zones mostly at 1m intervals and closer spaced to reflect structural/geological contacts.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, 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.*	Brightstar Resources Ltd • For RC sampling 1m and 4m composite samples were assayed by Fire Assay (FA50) by Bureau Veritas Laboratory, Kalgoorlie for gold. • For DD sampling, samples were assayed by 50g Fire Assay by Bureau Veritas Laboratory, Kalgoorlie for gold. Sample lengths for diamond core are determined by the Brightstar Geologist and are typically between 0.3m and 1.5m. • 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. Kingwest Resources Ltd: • The RC 1m split and 4m composite samples were assayed by Fire Assay (FAA50) by SGS Laboratory in Kalgoorlie for gold.

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		• KWR used industry standard data collection and QC protocols. Laboratory QC (Quality control) involves the use of internal lab standards, certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates. QC results (blanks, coarse reject duplicates, standards) are monitored and were within acceptable limits. Approximately 10% of samples submitted were QC samples. • QC assays reported within acceptable tolerances. Of note is that coarse reject or bulk pulverised reject duplicate assays show variation from the original primary assays typically from the original primary assays typically of the "nuggety" style of gold mineralisation found at the project. • Samples were submitted to an umpire laboratory for verification of the reliability of assay results received from the primary laboratory Goldfields Exploration Ltd • All samples were analysed by ALS Kalgoorlie for gold by 50g charge Fire Assay (PM209) to 0.01ppm with arsenic by XRF (XRF1) to 5ppm. A system of quality control with standards and blanks were incorporated in all sample dispatches to monitor assay reliability. Wiluna Mines Ltd • Analyses were conducted at Amdel Laboratories, Perth branch. • RC drill composite samples were pulverised and a 50g sample digest by aqua regia followed by Atomic absorption with a detection limit of 0.02ppm • One metre samples within ore material in RC drilling was fire assayed with a 50-gram charge and digested in aqua regia and determined by AAS with a detection limit of 0.01ppm.

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Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Brightstar Resources Ltd: • Significant intersections have been reviewed by several company personnel. • Data storage was captured onsite using a laptop uploading to a cloud-based server then exported to MS Access. • No data was adjusted. Kingwest Resources Ltd • Significant intersections were cross checked against drill logs after drilling. • Several twin holes were planned to verify historic drilling intersections • Data storage was as PDF/XLS files which were then migrated to a Datashed Database • KWR validated and cross-checked historical project data which was then migrated into the Datashed Database • No data was adjusted Wiluna Mines Ltd • Data verification procedures and protocols were not detailed in historical reports Goldfields Exploration Ltd • Data verification procedures and protocols were not detailed in historical reports
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Brightstar Resources Ltd • All drill collar locations were initially surveyed using a hand-held GPS, accurate to within 3-5m. • Post drilling, a qualified contract surveyor is engaged to survey the hole collars with a RTK DGPS accurate to cm scale.

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		• The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 51. All reported coordinates are referenced to this grid. • The site topography utilised a DTM from 2019 with accuracy <1m. Kingwest Resources Ltd • All drill collar locations were initially surveyed using a hand-held Garmin GPS, accurate to within 3-5m. Most holes were drilled on grid lines, with some holes completed off-grid to test lodes interpreted to have unusual orientations • The grid system used was MGA94 Zone 51. All reported coordinates were referenced to this grid. The topography is almost flat. • Topography is almost flat, small differences in elevation between drillholes will have little effect on mineralisation widths on initial interpretation. A high resolution (~1m) digital topography later was created from Landgate imagery to enable precise 3D modelling. Wiluna Mines Ltd • Survey methods for drill collar locations were not documented in historical reports. Drill collar locations were calculated from drillhole location plans. • A local grid system was used, as well as AMG84 Zone 51 Goldfields Exploration Ltd • Drill hole locations were surveyed in-house by DGPS to an accuracy of 0.01 metres • The grid system used was AMG84 Zone 51
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral*	Brightstar Resources Ltd • Holes are variably spaced with the intent of infilling hole spacings to a nominal 20m x 20m pattern across the deposits.

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	Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• No sample compositing of field samples has been applied. Kingwest Resources Ltd • Holes were variably spaced ranging from 5 metres to 50 metres spacing depending on the location of previous MRE holes. • The data spacing and distribution was sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimation procedures and classifications applied, which led to the stated estimates. • Sample compositing was not utilised Wiluna Mines Ltd • Section spacing was 20m with hole spacing at 25m. • The data spacing and distribution was sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation Goldfields Exploration Ltd • The goldfields diamond holes are spaced 70m apart. • Data spacing and distribution is sufficient with later drilling to establish degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for mineral resource estimation. • No sample compositing of field samples has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias. Most holes have been drilled perpendicular to the main orientation of mineralisation. • No drilling orientation related sampling bias has been identified at the project.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected on site under supervision of the geologist.

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		Visitors needed permission to visit site. Once collected samples were bagged, they were transported to Kalgoorlie by company personnel or trusted contractors for assaying with Bureau Veritash. Despatch and consignment notes were delivered and checked for discrepancies. • Sample security protocols were not detailed in Wiluna Mines or Goldfields Exploration WAMEX reports.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling techniques and data has been reviewed internally by company personnel and several external consultants. • Review of sampling techniques and investigation by re-split sampling has confirmed that samples have been collected effectively and are reliably representative, with assay variations related to mineralisation characteristics.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *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 tenements are owned 100% by BTR. Original vendor retains a 1% NSR and the right to claw back a 70% interest in the event a single-deposit JORC compliant Measured and/or Indicated Mineral Resource exceeding 500,000 oz is delineated, for a fee three times expenditure for the following tenements: M29/014, M29/088, M29/153, M29/154, M29/184. • The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.

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Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous workers in the area include Kingwest Resources, Pancontinental Mining, Rox Resources, Regal Resources, Wiluna Resources, Goldfields Exploration, Heron Resources and Intermin Resources Limited (now Horizon Minerals). Several open cut mines were drilled and mined in the 1980's, 1990's up to early 2000's. • Extensive underground mining was undertaken from the 1890's – 1940's across the Menzies leases and it is estimated that historic exploration was often undertaken via blind shafts initially. • More recently, Brightstar completed an open pit mining campaign at the Selkirk deposit, NW of Menzies and the Lady Shenton system.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Mineralisation is Archean mesothermal lode gold style. Gold mineralisation is hosted in multiple sub parallel gold mineralised shear/fracture zones either within a sequence of metamorphosed mafic amphibolites or at the contact between mafic amphibolite and ultramafic or metamorphosed sediments. Stratigraphy strikes northwest and dip southwest. Most of the mineralisation is close to sub parallel to the stratigraphy and dip ~40 to 50° southwest, plunging south. The weathering intensity varies across the area and each deposit from 10 meters vertical depth around Selkirk to around 60 meters at Lady Harriet.
Drill hole Information	• *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*	• Historical Drill holes have been referenced in this announcement. • Relevant information is included in Appendix 2 at the end of this release.

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	○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Assay results reported here have been length weighted. • No metal equivalent calculations were applied. • Where core loss was encountered over (reported) significant intercepts the core loss was attributed with 0 grade while the overall interval was used (including core loss). • Core loss was quantified and reported herewith in the tables where core loss was observed within significant intercepts
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *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').*	• Mineralisation is generally southwest dipping at about 50 degrees and plunging south. • Drillholes are generally perpendicular to the main strike/dip of mineralisation with drillhole intersections close to true width of the mineralised lodes. • The mineralised lodes dip approximately 55° to the southwest resulting in typical true thicknesses of 85-95% of the downhole intercept width (Table 2). The exception to this is YNDD25003 which was drilled at a more oblique angle to increase the mineralised material produced, for ongoing metallurgical work. One hole (YNDD25004) was drilled for purely geotechnical purposes, into an area of proposed underground mine development

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Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to figures in this report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Results from all drill holes in the program have been reported and their context discussed.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No other exploration data is reported here.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Additional (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.

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APPENDIX 2: Historical Hole Details: Yunndaga

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	EOH (m)	RL	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
YD260-4	RC	311874	6707186	40	413	-60	42	17	25	8	3.85
YD260-6	RC	311828	6707146	110	413	-60	48	45	53	8	1.28
YD260-6	RC	311828	6707146	110	413	-60	48	60	66	6	1.02
YD260-6	RC	311828	6707146	110	413	-60	48	89	96	7	4.15