BRIGHTSTAR
RESOURCES LIMITED

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

9 December 2025

High-grade intercepts continue in latest drilling results from Sandstone

HIGHLIGHTS

- Brightstar has received results from reverse circulation (RC) drilling at the Bull Oak and Havilah deposits, part of the **2.4Moz @ 1.5g/t Au Sandstone Hub**
- The **growth-focused drilling at both deposits** was designed to test beneath the existing Mineral Resources for potential extensions to the known extents of the ore bodies

  Bull Oak Deposit
  - BORC25006:
    - **3m @ 31.40g/t Au from 130m**
    - **6m @ 3.86g/t from 117m**
    - **14m @ 1.10g/t from 40m**

    contained within a broader, unconstrained intercept of **157m @ 1.13g/t Au from 18m**
  - BORC25013
    - **10m @ 5.83g/t Au from 11m**, including **1m @ 16.7g/t Au from 15m**

    contained within a broader, unconstrained intercept of **73m @ 1.14g/t Au from 11m**
  - BORC25010:
    - **2m @ 5.44g/t from 8m**
    - **2m @ 7.80g/t from 16m**
    - **9m @ 4.44g/t Au from 162m**
    - **12m @ 2.01g/t Au from 231m**

    Partly contained within a broader, unconstrained intercept of **45m @ 1.00g/t Au from 8m**

  Havilah Deposit
  - HVRC25015
    - **5m @ 12.8g/t Au from 142m**, including **1m @ 55.2 g/t Au from 142m**
- **Six drill rigs are currently drilling across Brightstar's portfolio,** including four (2 RC, 2 DD) active at the Sandstone Hub actively testing for Mineral Resource growth, infill drilling targeting increase to the Mineral Resource confidence classification and generating material for geotechnical and metallurgical test work programs for the Pre-Feasibility Study underway.

Brightstar Resources Limited (ASX: BTR) (**Brightstar**) is pleased to announce results from reverse circulation drilling programs at the **Bull Oak** and **Havilah deposits**, located within the Sandstone Hub.

The Sandstone Hub hosts a current Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) of **2.4Moz @ 1.5g/t Au,** following Brightstar's successful acquisition of Aurumin Limited[1].

The latest drilling at Havilah and Bull Oak was designed to test beneath the existing resources to help delineate extensions to the mineralisation at both deposits.

Brightstar's Managing Director, Alex Rovira, commented:
"These results from our Sandstone Hub continue illustrate the significant potential growth to our existing MRE. All of these drillholes, at both Havilah and Bull Oak, targeted zones outside of the existing resource and confirmed significant mineralisation in these areas.

The broad mineralised intercepts at the Bull Oak deposit, hosted by multiple high-grade quartz veins within a broader lower-grade mineralised granodiorite, is extremely prospective for material MRE growth at that deposit. The Bull Oak granodiorite intrusion has an interpreted strike length of approximately 500m and a width of up to 150m and has not been defined at depth, representing a possible high tonnage deposit similar to the Two Mile Hill-Shillington complex, acquired from Aurumin, located 7km to the SE that hosts a Mineral Resource of ***0.7Moz @ 1.5g/t Au****. Importantly, there are other felsic intrusives in the Bull Oak camp that are not effectively tested with drilling to date.*

With four rigs currently drilling at the Sandstone Hub, our geological understanding is rapidly growing which will lead into increased resource confidence and the development of new exploration targets. Concurrently, PFS workstreams are now well underway as we look to fast-track development studies at the project and deliver a robust PFS in 2026."

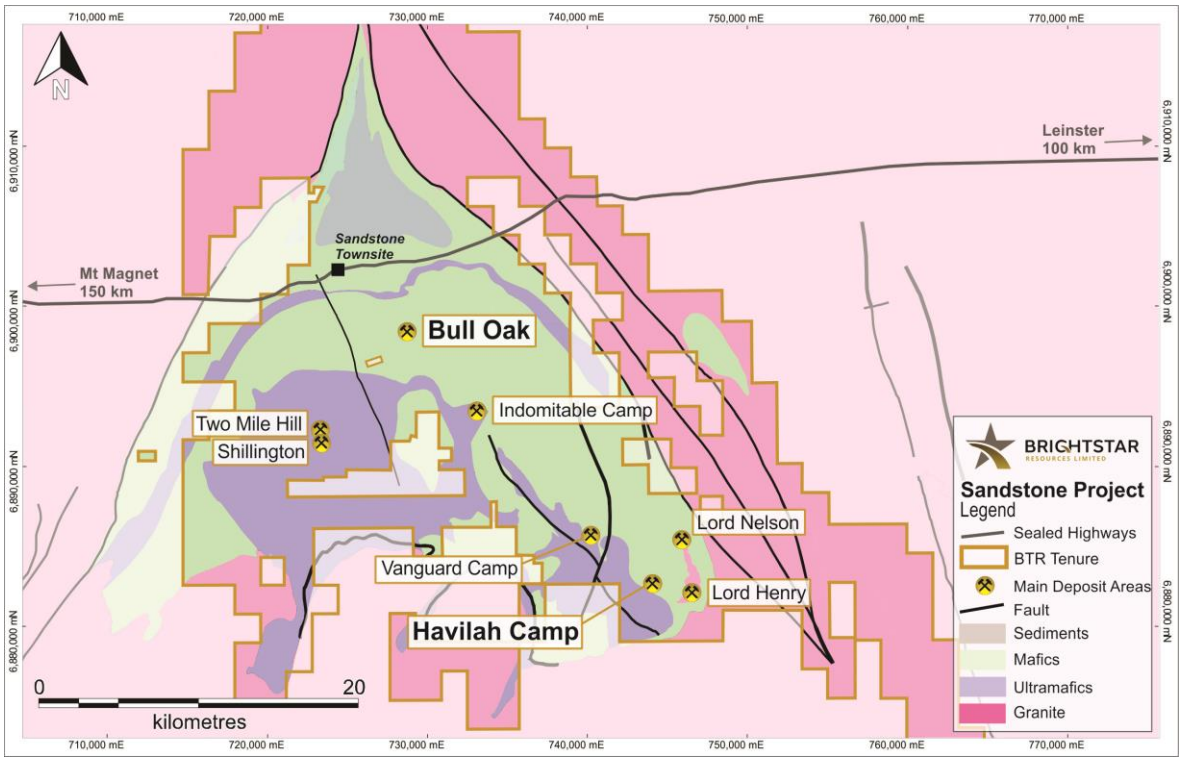

Figure 1: Sandstone Hub Map showing the location of the Havilah and Bull Oak deposits.

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

Bull Oak

The Bull Oak deposit hosts a current MRE of **90koz @ 1.1g/t Au**, limited by sparse drilling below 100m depth. Mineralisation is hosted by sheeted, shallowly east-dipping veins sets within a granodiorite intrusion, with further mineralisation hosted by banded iron units (BIFs) truncated by the intrusion. This geological setting is similar to that of Brightstar's nearby Shillington-Two Mile Hill deposits (MRE of 0.7Moz @ 1.5g/t Au), recently acquired via the acquisition of Aurumin Limited.

The current program aimed to test beneath the existing Mineral Resource, primarily targeting the granodiorite-hosted vein lodes to assess continuity for potential future resource upgrades. A total 9 RC holes were completed for ~2,100m of drilling. Several RC holes had issues with ground conditions and failed to reach the target depth. Diamond drilling was found to be a much more reliable method for reaching target depth, with the additional benefit of providing structural and geotechnical data, as well providing mass for metallurgical test work.

A total of 3 diamond drillholes have been completed for 830m, with further drilling underway and planned. Assays remain pending for all diamond holes.

In line with the geological model, the drilling intersected narrow zones of high-grade mineralisation related to both granodiorite-hosted quartz veins, and the neighbouring BIF units.

Assay results for these zones include:

- **3m @ 31.40g/t Au** from 130m in BORC25006 (BIF)
- **10m @ 5.83g/t Au** from 11m, including **1m @ 16.7g/t Au** from 15m in BORC25013 (BIF)
- **9m @ 4.44g/t Au** from 162m, including **1m @ 29.9g/t Au** from 162m in BORC25010 (Granodiorite)
- **12m @ 2.01g/t Au** from 231m, including **1m @ 14.2g/t Au** from 234m in BORC25010 (Granodiorite)
- **6m @ 3.86g/t Au** from 117m, including **1m @ 12.5g/t Au** from 118m in BORC25006 (BIF)

The high-grade intervals were typically present within wide haloes of lower grade material. Significant intercepts for these wide zones include:

- **157m @ 1.13g/t Au** from 18m in BORC25006
- **168m @ 0.40g/t Au** from 32m in BORC25012
- **73m @ 1.14g/t Au** from 11m in BORC25014
- **45m @ 1.00g/t Au** from 8m in BORC25010

Drilling is ongoing at Bull Oak targeting infill of the area beneath the existing MRE, in order to delineate the mineralised lodes and facilitate a Mineral Resource update incorporating these extensions.

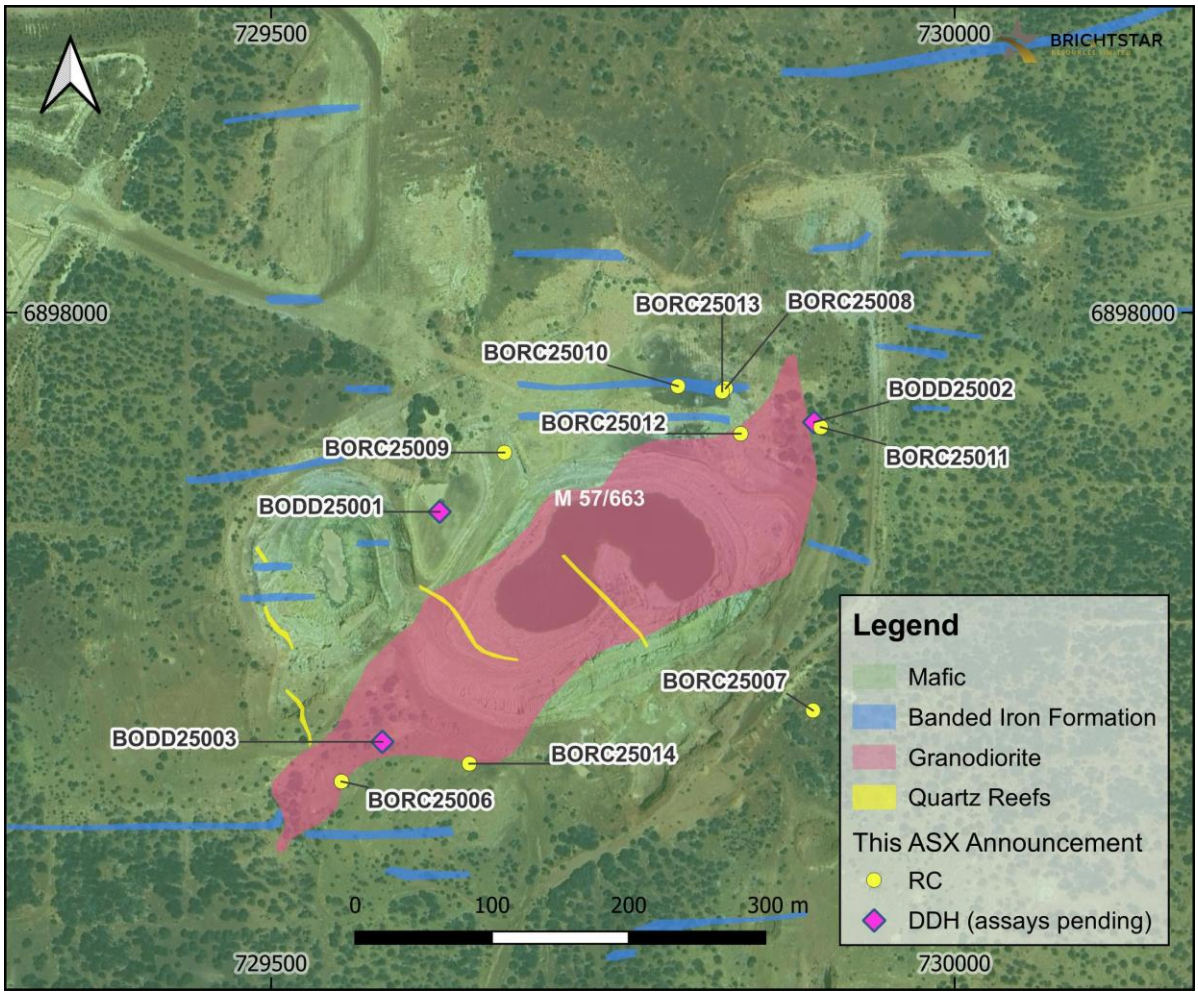

Figure 2: Location map for the Bull Oak RC and Diamond Drill Collars

Havilah Deposit

A total of 34,000oz at 22g/t Au was produced at the Havilah camp from 1907-1911, predominantly from steeply dipping quartz veins up to 120m deep. The bulk of the mineralisation is hosted within a dolerite sill, on or close to the contact with an ultramafic unit.

The latest phase of drilling at Havilah targeted down-dip and down-plunge extensions to the known high-grade mineralisation. A total of 17 RC holes were drilled for ~3,200m. In addition, two short diamond holes were drilled (220m total), primarily for structural, geotechnical and metallurgical purposes. The drilling intersected quartz breccia veins with 2-5% pyrite, within the host dolerite and ultramafic lithology units.

Significant intercepts from the drilling include:

- **5m @ 12.8g/t Au** from 142m in HVRC25015
- **3m @ 1.39g/t Au** from 172m in HVRC25028
- **1m @ 3.47g/t Au** from 126m in HVRC25027

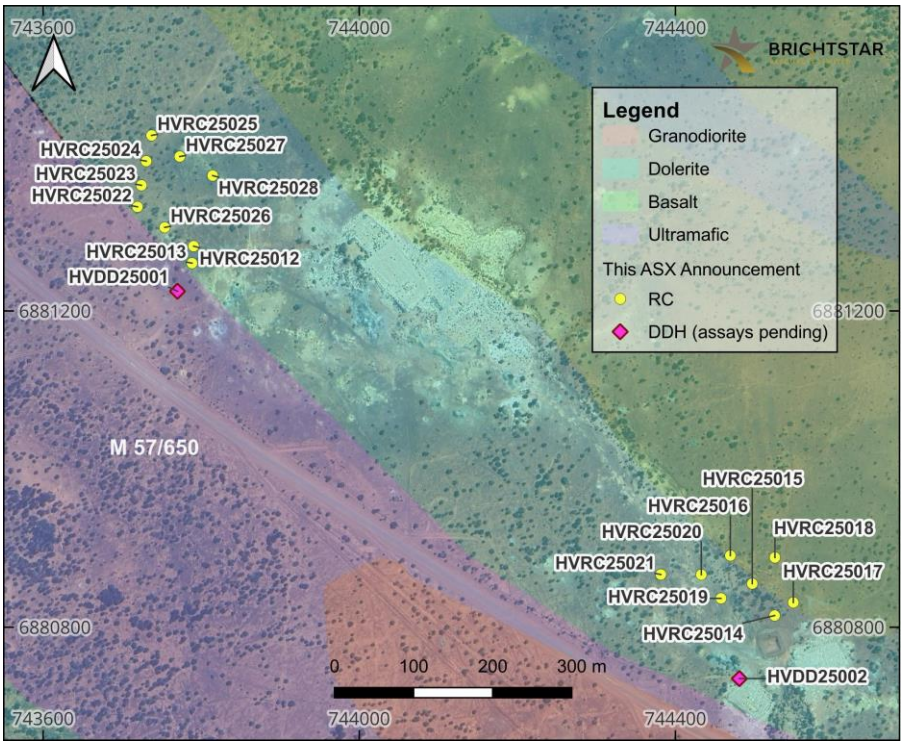

Figure 3: Location map for the Havilah RC and Diamond Drill Collars

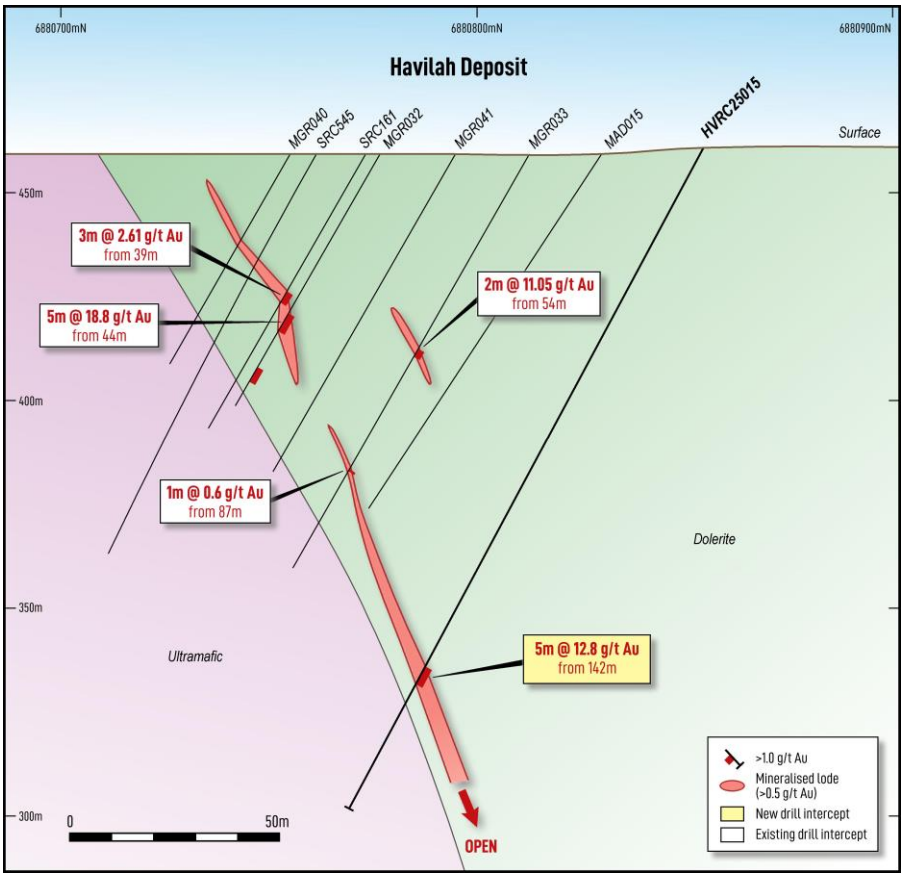

Figure 4: Cross Section looking west of drillhole HVRC25015, close to the Maninga Marley historic workings at the Havilah camp.

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

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval	Gram-metres
BORC25006		19	20	1	1.12	1m @ 1.12g/t from 19m	1.12
BORC25006		24	27	3	1.27	3m @ 1.27g/t from 24m	3.81
BORC25006		29	30	1	1.20	1m @ 1.20g/t from 29m	1.20
BORC25006		33	34	1	1.01	1m @ 1.01g/t from 33m	1.01
BORC25006		**40**	**54**	**14**	**1.10**	**14m @ 1.10g/t from 40m**	**15.4**
BORC25006		96	97	1	4.68	1m @ 4.68g/t from 96m	4.68
BORC25006		109	111	2	1.02	2m @ 1.02g/t from 109m	2.04
BORC25006		**117**	**123**	**6**	**3.86**	**6m @ 3.86g/t from 117m**	**23.2**
BORC25006	***Including***	**118**	**119**	**1**	**12.5**	**1m @ 12.5g/t from 118m**	**12.5**
BORC25006		**130**	**133**	**3**	**31.4**	**3m @ 31.40g/t from 130m**	**94.1**
BORC25006		152	153	1	1.92	1m @ 1.92g/t from 152m	1.92
BORC25006		170	173	3	1.10	3m @ 1.10g/t from 170m	3.30
BORC25007		0	2	2	1.09	2m @ 1.09g/t from 0m	2.18
BORC25007		28	29	1	1.22	1m @ 1.22g/t from 28m	1.22
BORC25007		40	42	2	1.85	2m @ 1.85g/t from 40m	3.70
BORC25007		56	58	2	1.10	2m @ 1.10g/t from 56m	2.19
BORC25007		103	104	1	1.08	1m @ 1.08g/t from 103m	1.08
BORC25007		116	117	1	2.55	1m @ 2.55g/t from 116m	2.55
BORC25007		120	121	1	1.87	1m @ 1.87g/t from 120m	1.87
BORC25007		127	128	1	1.58	1m @ 1.58g/t from 127m	1.58
BORC25007		187	188	1	1.19	1m @ 1.19g/t from 187m	1.19
BORC25007		192	195	3	1.11	3m @ 1.11g/t from 192m	3.30
BORC25007		201	204	3	1.11	3m @ 1.11g/t from 201m	3.33
BORC25007		217	218	1	2.07	1m @ 2.07g/t from 217m	2.07
BORC25007		220	221	1	1.11	1m @ 1.11g/t from 220m	1.11
BORC25007		224	226	2	1.00	2m @ 1.00g/t from 224m	2.00
BORC25007		228	232	4	0.99	4m @ 0.99g/t from 228m	3.96
BORC25008		30	31	1	1.10	1m @ 1.10g/t from 30m	1.10
BORC25008		**56**	**65**	**9**	**1.17**	**9m @ 1.17g/t from 56m**	**10.5**
BORC25008		**104**	**108**	**4**	**3.48**	**4m @ 3.48g/t from 104m**	**13.9**
BORC25008		172	173	1	1.03	1m @ 1.03g/t from 172m	1.03
BORC25009		102	103	1	1.16	1m @ 1.16g/t from 102m	1.16
BORC25009		129	130	1	1.98	1m @ 1.98g/t from 129m	1.98

BORC25009		134	135	1	1.00	1m @ 1.00g/t from 134m	1.00
BORC25009		**178**	**182**	**4**	**2.71**	**4m @ 2.71g/t from 178m**	**10.8**
BORC25009		197	198	1	1.03	1m @ 1.03g/t from 197m	1.03
BORC25010		**8**	**10**	**2**	**5.44**	**2m @ 5.44g/t from 8m**	**10.9**
BORC25010		**16**	**18**	**2**	**7.80**	**2m @ 7.80g/t from 16m**	**15.6**
BORC25010		27	32	5	1.46	5m @ 1.46g/t from 27m	7.29
BORC25010		41	42	1	1.12	1m @ 1.12g/t from 41m	1.12
BORC25010		52	53	1	3.05	1m @ 3.05g/t from 52m	3.05
BORC25010		110	111	1	1.36	1m @ 1.36g/t from 110m	1.36
BORC25010		**162**	**171**	**9**	**4.44**	**9m @ 4.44g/t from 162m**	**40.0**
BORC25010	***including***	**162**	**163**	**1**	**29.9**	**1m @ 29.9g/t from 162m**	**29.9**
BORC25010		195	196	1	1.24	1m @ 1.24g/t from 195m	1.24
BORC25010		219	220	1	1.85	1m @ 1.85g/t from 219m	1.85
BORC25010		**231**	**243**	**12**	**2.01**	**12m @ 2.01g/t from 231m**	**24.1**
BORC25010	***including***	**234**	**235**	**1**	**14.2**	**1m @ 14.2g/t from 234m**	**14.2**
BORC25011		33	35	2	1.27	2m @ 1.27g/t from 33m	2.54
BORC25011		69	70	1	9.11	1m @ 9.11g/t from 69m	9.11
BORC25011		75	76	1	1.08	1m @ 1.08g/t from 75m	1.08
BORC25011		123	124	1	1.74	1m @ 1.74g/t from 123m	1.74
BORC25011		142	143	1	1.10	1m @ 1.10g/t from 142m	1.10
BORC25011		**155**	**165**	**10**	**1.21**	**10m @ 1.21g/t from 155m**	**12.1**
BORC25011	***including***	**158**	**159**	**1**	**4.70**	**1m @ 4.70g/t from 158m**	**4.70**
BORC25011		178	179	1	1.58	1m @ 1.58g/t from 178m	1.58
BORC25011		196	201	5	1.04	5m @ 1.04g/t from 196m	5.15
BORC25011		209	210	1	1.03	1m @ 1.03g/t from 209m	1.03
BORC25012		32	33	1	7.81	1m @ 7.81g/t from 32m	7.81
BORC25012		50	51	1	1.53	1m @ 1.53g/t from 50m	1.53
BORC25012		55	59	4	1.11	4m @ 1.11g/t from 55m	4.44
BORC25012		61	62	1	1.88	1m @ 1.88g/t from 61m	1.88
BORC25012		68	69	1	1.64	1m @ 1.64g/t from 68m	1.64
BORC25012		125	126	1	1.22	1m @ 1.22g/t from 125m	1.22
BORC25012		138	139	1	2.62	1m @ 2.62g/t from 138m	2.62
BORC25012		157	158	1	1.55	1m @ 1.55g/t from 157m	1.55
BORC25012		178	181	3	1.60	3m @ 1.60g/t from 178m	4.80
BORC25012		185	186	1	1.55	1m @ 1.55g/t from 185m	1.55
BORC25012		190	191	1	3.07	1m @ 3.07g/t from 190m	3.07

BORC25012		199	200	1	1.25	1m @ 1.25g/t from 199m	1.25
BORC25013		**11**	**21**	**10**	**5.83**	**10m @ 5.83g/t from 11m**	**58.3**
BORC25013	***including***	**15**	**16**	**1**	**16.7**	**1m @ 16.7g/t from 15m**	**16.7**
BORC25013		37	38	1	3.19	1m @ 3.19g/t from 37m	3.19
BORC25013		41	42	1	1.52	1m @ 1.52g/t from 41m	1.52
BORC25013		64	70	6	1.34	6m @ 1.34g/t from 64m	8.04
BORC25013		82	84	2	1.46	2m @ 1.46g/t from 82m	2.92
BORC25013		105	106	1	1.12	1m @ 1.12g/t from 105m	1.12
BORC25013		116	117	1	1.85	1m @ 1.85g/t from 116m	1.85
BORC25013		153	157	4	1.21	4m @ 1.21g/t from 153m	4.84
BORC25013		231	232	1	4.61	1m @ 4.61g/t from 231m	4.61
BORC25014		0	1	1	1.43	1m @ 1.43g/t from 0m	1.43
BORC25014		3	4	1	1.13	1m @ 1.13g/t from 3m	1.13
BORC25014		16	17	1	2.93	1m @ 2.93g/t from 16m	2.93
BORC25014		23	25	2	2.72	2m @ 2.72g/t from 23m	5.43
BORC25014		35	37	2	1.82	2m @ 1.82g/t from 35m	3.64
BORC25014		44	45	1	1.2	1m @ 1.2g/t from 44m	1.20
BORC25014		58	59	1	1	1m @ 1.00g/t from 58m	1.00
BORC25014		128	129	1	3.72	1m @ 3.72g/t from 128m	3.72
BORC25014		141	142	1	2.26	1m @ 2.26g/t from 141m	2.26
BORC25014		161	162	1	1.44	1m @ 1.44g/t from 161m	1.44
BORC25014		166	168	2	1.15	2m @ 1.15g/t from 166m	2.29
BORC25014		183	185	2	1.72	2m @ 1.72g/t from 183m	3.43
BORC25014		**219**	**227**	**8**	**1.73**	**8m @ 1.73g/t from 219m**	**13.9**

*Table 2 - Significant Intercepts (>0.4g/t Au) for the **Bull Oak** RC drilling (unconstrained by maximum internal dilution)*

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval	Gram-metres
BORC25006		18	175	157	1.13	157m @ 1.13g/t from 18m	177
BORC25007		183	233	50	0.51	50m @ 0.51g/t from 183m	25.5
BORC25010		8	53	45	1.00	45m @ 1.00g/t from 8m	45.0
BORC25011		155	211	56	0.50	56m @ 0.50g/t from 155m	28.0
BORC25012		32	200	168	0.40	168m @ 0.40g/t from 32m	67.2
BORC25013		11	84	73	1.14	73m @ 1.14g/t from 11m	83.2

*Table 3 - Significant Intercepts (>1.0g/t Au) for the **Havilah Deposit** drilling, **+10 gram-metre intercepts highlighted**.*

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval	Gram-metres
HVRC25012		83	84	1	1.30	1m @ 1.30g/t from 83m	1.30
HVRC25012		98	99	1	1.51	1m @ 1.51g/t from 98m	1.51
HVRC25013						NSI	
HVRC25014						NSI	
HVRC25015		**142**	**147**	**5**	**12.8**	**5m @ 12.8g/t from 142m**	**64.2**
HVRC25015	***including***	**142**	**143**	**1**	**55.2**	**1m @ 55.2g/t from 142m**	**55.2**
HVRC25016		150	151	1	3.19	1m @ 3.19g/t from 150m	3.19
HVRC25017						NSI	
HVRC25018						NSI	
HVRC25019						NSI	
HVRC25020						NSI	
HVRC25021						NSI	
HVRC25022						NSI	
HVRC25023		142	143	1	2.62	1m @ 2.62g/t from 142m	2.62
HVRC25024						NSI	
HVRC25025		217	218	1	1.15	1m @ 1.15g/t from 217m	1.15
HVRC25026						NSI	
HVRC25027		126	127	1	3.47	1m @ 3.47g/t from 126m	3.47
HVRC25027		176	178	2	1.78	2m @ 1.78g/t from 176m	3.56
HVRC25028		123	124	1	3.44	1m @ 3.44g/t from 123m	3.44
HVRC25028		172	175	3	1.39	3m @ 1.39g/t from 172m	4.17

Table 4: Bull Oak 2025 Reverse Circulation and Diamond drillhole collar information. Holes located on tenements M57/663. Grid coordinates shown in MGA94 Zone 50.

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Hole Depth (m)	Status
BORC25006	RC	729551	6897657	536	-75	230	197	This ASX announcement
BORC25007	RC	729896	6897709	535	-51	310	234	This ASX announcement
BORC25008	RC	729833	6897945	534	-70	228	234	This ASX announcement
BORC25009	RC	729671	6897898	528	-56	131	204	This ASX announcement
BORC25010	RC	729798	6897946	535	-71	129	270	This ASX announcement
BORC25011	RC	729902	6897916	534	-61	219	211	This ASX announcement

BORC25012	RC	729844	6897911	534	-55	180	222	This ASX announcement
BORC25013	RC	729830	6897942	534	-56	231	252	This ASX announcement
BORC25014	RC	729645	6897670	534	-51	45	234	This ASX announcement
BODD25001	DD	729623	6897854	529	-61	130	306	Assays Pending
BODD25002	DD	729897	6897920	534	-68	218	270	Assays Pending
BODD25003	DD	729581	6897686	533	-80	222	250	Assays Pending

Table 5: Havilah 2025 Reverse Circulation and Diamond drillhole collar information. Holes located on tenements M57/650. Grid coordinates shown in MGA94 Zone 50.

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Hole Depth (m)	Status
HVRC25012	RC	743791	6881282	470	-61	180	157	This ASX announcement
HVRC25013	RC	743788	6881261	470	-60	181	163	This ASX announcement
HVRC25014	RC	744526	6880815	460	-60	178	133	This ASX announcement
HVRC25015	RC	744497	6880855	461	-62	177	181	This ASX announcement
HVRC25016	RC	744470	6880891	461	-61	179	210	This ASX announcement
HVRC25017	RC	744549	6880831	461	-60	180	162	This ASX announcement
HVRC25018	RC	744526	6880888	461	-61	181	240	This ASX announcement
HVRC25019	RC	744458	6880836	461	-60	181	156	This ASX announcement
HVRC25020	RC	744433	6880866	461	-60	182	198	This ASX announcement
HVRC25021	RC	744382	6880867	461	-60	182	156	This ASX announcement
HVRC25022	RC	743719	6881332	470	-60	189	162	This ASX announcement
HVRC25023	RC	743724	6881359	470	-60	191	204	This ASX announcement
HVRC25024	RC	743731	6881390	471	-60	190	222	This ASX announcement
HVRC25025	RC	743737	6881422	471	-59	188	246	This ASX announcement
HVRC25026	RC	743754	6881306	470	-60	189	138	This ASX announcement
HVRC25027	RC	743773	6881395	471	-57	190	222	This ASX announcement
HVRC25028	RC	743815	6881371	471	-61	190	210	This ASX announcement
HVDD25001	DD	743769	6881221	470	-69	28	150.1	Assays Pending
HVDD25002	DD	744478	6880731	460	-63	21	62.5	Assays Pending

Next Steps

RC and diamond core drilling is ongoing at the Sandstone Hub, with further updates to be provided as they are received. At the Laverton Hub, underground diamond drilling is ongoing at the Second Fortune mine, targeting mine life extensions down dip and along strike to the north. At Menzies, a diamond drill rig has mobilised to Yunndaga to complete a small geotechnical program.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

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References

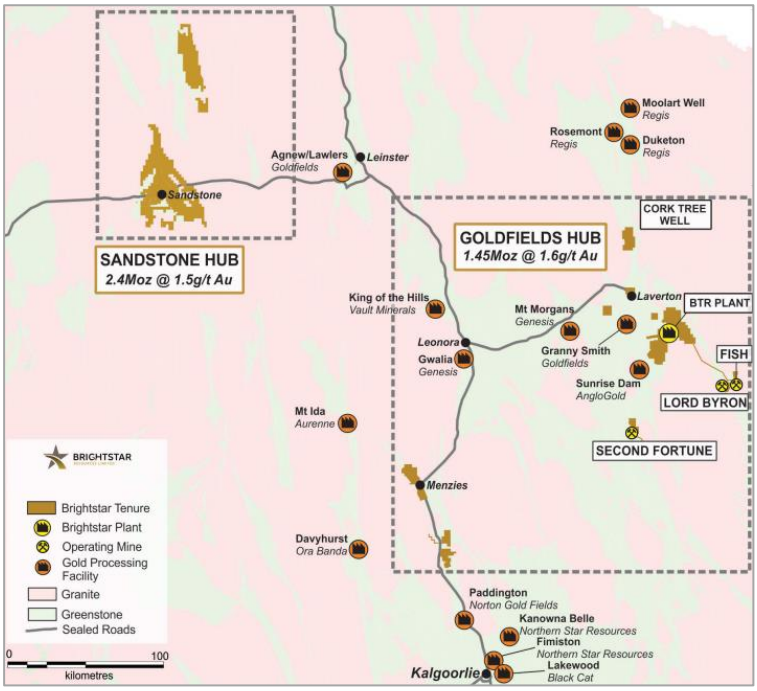
1. *Refer Brightstar ASX announcement dated 20 November 2025 "Aurumin Scheme Approved – Group MRE Grows to 3.9Moz Au"*

ABOUT BRIGHTSTAR RESOURCES

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

The Company hosts a portfolio of high-quality assets hosted in the Tier-1 jurisdiction of Western Australia, with 3.9Moz 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.

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

Consolidated JORC Resources of Laverton, Menzies & Sandstone Hubs

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**	**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**	**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	23	**890**	**1**	**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	-	-	-	-	-	-	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] (Attributable)	0.6	-	-	-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,431**	**1.3**	**58**
Lord Nelson	0.5	-	-	-	1,500	2.1	100	4,100	1.4	191	**5,600**	**1.6**	**291**
Lord Henry	0.5	-	-	-	1,600	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	7,400	1.1	273	**8,200**	**1.1**	**296**
Bull Oak	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	1.1	90	**2,500**	**1.1**	**90**
Two Mile Hill	0.5	-	-	-	1738	1.3	72	378	1.5	18	**2,116**	**1.3**	**90**
Shillington	0.5	-	-	-	1300	1.5	61	613	1.5	30	**1,913**	**1.5**	**91**
McIntyre	0.5	-	-	-	496	1.2	19	67	0.9	19	**562**	**1.2**	**21**
Plum Pudding	0.5	-	-	-	325	1.5	15	88	1.2	35	**413**	**1.4**	**19**
Central Trend (Wirraminna, Old Town, Eureka, Twin Shafts, Goat Farm, McClaren)	0.5	-	-	-	1,480	1.1	53	1,131	1.1	39	**2,612**	**1.1**	**91**
Central Sandstone UG *Two Mile Hill Underground*	0.73	-	-	-	48	6.8	10	10,782	1.6	564	**10,829**	**1.6**	**574**
Total – Sandstone		**-**	**-**	**-**	**10,430**	**1.6**	**538**	**39,681**	**1.5**	**1,892**	**51,541**	**1.5**	**2,439**
Total – BTR (Attributable)		**1,328**	**2**	**85**	**21,574**	**1.7**	**1,117**	**55,530**	**1.4**	**2,662**	**79,851**	**1.5**	**3,876**

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.

Aurumin's Mineral Resource Estimates are extracted from the ASX announcement titled "Brightstar Pursues Synergistic Consolidation and Sandstone" dated 21 July 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.

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.

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.

Forward-Looking Statements
This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Brightstar'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.

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.*	Drilling carried out by Brightstar Resources (BTR) • 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. • RC 1m samples were taken using a 10:1 Sandvik static cone splitter mounted under a polyurethane cyclone. Approximately 2-3kg samples were submitted to the laboratory. • Brightstar samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratory in Perth where the samples were analysed by Photon. • Sample spoils from selected RC drill holes were placed into green bags for possible future use when required. • 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. Drilling carried out by Alto Metals Ltd (SRC and SDD prefixes) • RC samples were passed directly from the in-line cyclone through a rig mounted cone splitter. 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 4-metre composite sample was collected using a split PVC scoop and then submitted to the laboratory for analysis. • RC 1m splits were submitted to the laboratory if the composite sample assay values are equal to or greater than 0.2g/t Au. • Diamond sampling was carried out on HQ3 or NQ2 core, mostly at 1m intervals. Closer spaced sampling was conducted around specific mineralised zones • Core was cut in half with half-core samples assayed at Intertek Genalysis Kalgoorlie and Perth labs Drilling carried out by Troy Resources NL (Troy) 2001-2009 (TRC prefixes) • RC samples were passed directly from the in-line cyclone through a rig mounted multi-tier riffle splitter. • Samples were collected in 1m intervals into bulk plastic bags and 1m 3kg calico bags (which were retained for later use). • From the bulk samples, a 5m composite sample was collected using a split PVC scoop and then submitted to the laboratory for analysis. • Where anomalous gold zones were detected, 1m re-split samples were collected at a later date and submitted to the laboratory. Drilling carried out by Herald Resources Limited (Herald) 1996-1999 (MGR prefixes) • All dry RC samples were split at 1m intervals using a 3-tier riffle splitter, with the excess collected in plastic bags and left on site. Wet samples were generally grabbed by hand –samples were also collected in 2m or 4m composites which were sent to the laboratory for initial analysis. For samples returning

		significant results the corresponding 1m re-splits were sent for further analysis. 1m re-splits were collected for all 4m composites returning>0.2ppm Au. Drilling carried out by Homestake Australia Limited (Homestake) 1986 (MAD prefixes) • Samples were collected by diamond (DD) drilling. • Pre-collar drill samples and NQ diamond drill core samples were assayed by Australian Assay Laboratories in Perth by fire assay of a 50gm charge followed by AAS finish. Drilling carried out by Gold and Mineral Exploration NL (GNME) 1986 (GRC prefixes) • Samples were collected by reverse circulation (RC) drilling. • 1m samples collected in plastic bags attached to a cyclone. • 2m composite samples were prepared for the upper parts of the RC drill holes. Mineralised intersections were later resampled at 1m intervals. • All samples were submitted to Minlabs in Perth and analysed by 50gm fire assay to a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm Au.
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).*	Drilling carried out by BTR • BTR RC 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. • 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 unconsolidated ground, triple tube configuration was used to maximise core recovery. All drill core was oriented (where possible), using the Axis Champ Ori system.

		Drilling carried out by Alto Metals Ltd (2016-2024) • RC drilling was with a KWL 350 drill rig with an onboard 1100/350 compressor using a sampling hammer of nominal 140mm hole. • Diamond drilling was conducted by Terra Drilling utilising a KWL1600 Rig • Diamond core was oriented using the BLY TruCore UPIX tool Drilling carried out by Troy (2001-2009) • Troy's drilling included RAB and RC drilling. Drilling carried out by Herald (1996-1999) • Herald's drilling included RAB and RC drilling. Drilling carried out by Homestake (1986) • Homestake engaged Corewell Pty Ltd of Perth to carry out NQ diamond drilling (DD) with pre-collars drilled using percussion methods. Drilling carried out by GME (1988-1990) • GME engaged Davies Drilling to carry out RC 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.*	• BTR RC sample recovery was qualitatively assessed and recorded by comparing drill chip volumes (sample bags) for individual meters. Sample depths were cross-checked every rod (6m). The cyclone was regularly cleaned to ensure no material build up and sample material was checked for any potential downhole contamination. Wet samples were recorded, although the majority of the samples were dry. The drilling sample recoveries/quality are acceptable and are appropriately representative for the style of mineralisation. • BTR diamond 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. • 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 of fines have been identified in BTR's drilling. • All samples are weighed at the laboratory and reported as a part of standard preparation protocols. No water compromised samples were reported in this program. • Drilling is carried out orthogonal to the mineralisation to get representative samples of the mineralisation. • 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 for analysis by Photon method. • AME RC samples generally had good recovery. • Recovery was estimated as a percentage and recorded on field sheets prior to entry into the database. • AME Diamond core recovery was measured and calculated during RQD logging. • Good to moderate sample recovery was observed in reported programs with moderate core loss observed in laterite material at the top of the hole and in structurally deformed areas (shear zones). • Drill core recovery was documented for the Homestake diamond drilling.

		• BTR has no quantitative information on Troy or Herald RAB and RC sample recovery.
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.*	• 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. • 100% of BTR drilling is geologically logged. • AME AC and 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. • AME Diamond core was geologically, structurally and geotechnically logged by geologists using Alto standard procedures • All core was oriented where possible, marked into metre intervals, and photographed. • Troy and Herald drill holes were logged using detailed geological codes that were correlated with AME/BTR logging codes.

		• The Homestake DD holes were logged in detail for each metre and at sub-metre intervals where it was considered appropriate or relevant. • GME reported that the RC drill holes were geologically examined and logged in the field. The logging was commentary based with no specific geological codes used for events such as top of fresh rock, base of oxidation etc. However, the logging and descriptions are of sufficient quality that the lithologies drilled can be correlated with later logging carried out by Herald and Troy, who used detailed logging codes.
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.*	BTR 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. • Composite samples returning grade >0.1 g/t Au were resampled as 1m cone-split samples with samples having been collected for upcoming laboratory analyses. • For interpreted mineralised areas, the 1 metre splits were bagged on the static cyclone splitter on the RC rig. • QAQC samples (blanks and standards) were submitted for all samples at a rate between 1:10 and 1:20 • Duplicate samples were taken over selected interpreted mineralised intervals to determine if sampling is representative.

		• 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. • The 500g sample is assayed for gold by Photon Assay along with quality control samples including certified reference materials, blanks and sample duplicates. • Samples volumes were typically 1.0-4.0 kg and are considered to be of suitable size for the style of mineralisation. Brightstar diamond drilling • No assays are being reported. Drilling carried out by AME • Intertek Genalysis (Perth) and MinAnalytical Laboratory Services Australia Pty Ltd located in Canning Vale, Western Australia, were responsible for sample preparation and assaying for drill hole samples and associated check assays. Both are certified to NATA in accordance with ISO 17025:2005 ISO requirements for all related inspection, verification, testing and certification activities. • AME diamond core was marked up and transported to Intertek Perth to be cut and half-core sampled. • 3kg 4m composite AC and RC samples were dried and then ground in an LM5 ring mill for 85% passing 75 Microns. • Subsequently, intervals of 4m composite samples reporting greater than 0.2g/t Au were selected for re-assay, and 1m re-split samples were submitted for 50gm fire assay or the Photon Assay method. • DD, AC and RC 1m samples were analysed using 50 gm fire assay with AAS finish, or the Photon Assay method Drilling carried out by Troy (2001 - 2009)

		• Troy RAB and RC samples were assayed at Analabs Perth by 50g aqua regia digest followed by DIBK extraction Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry Drilling carried out by Herald (1996-1999) • Herald's RAB samples were typically assayed at Analabs Leonora or Perth for aqua regia AAS • RC samples were sent to Analabs Perth for Fire Assay gold only Drilling carried out by GME (1988-1990) • All samples were submitted to Minlabs in Perth and analysed by 50gm fire assay to a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm Au. Drilling carried out by Homestake (1986) • Samples were assayed by Australian Assay Laboratories in Perth by fire assay of a 50gm charge followed by AAS finish.
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.*	BTR Drilling • 1m and 4m RC composite samples were assayed via the Photon Assay method at Intertek laboratory, Perth. • 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. ~5-10% standards were inserted to check on precision of laboratory results. • No diamond core sample assays are being reported. Drilling carried out by AME • For AME 4m composite sampling; field duplicates and field blank samples were inserted at a ratio of 1:20. • For 1m re-split samples; field standards, field duplicates and field blanks were inserted at a ratio of 1:20.

		• AME produced their own Standards using the bulk residues remaining from laboratory prepared samples. Grades of 0.3g/t, 0.6g/t and 0.9g/t were submitted as matrix matched non-distinguishable Standards. These Standards as well as other certified reference Standards were used. • Laboratory Certified Reference Materials and/or in-house controls, blanks, splits and replicates are analysed with each batch of samples by the laboratory. These quality control results are reported along with the sample values in the final report. Selected samples are also re-analysed to confirm anomalous results. • Laboratory and field QA/QC results are reviewed by AME personnel. Drilling carried out by Troy (2001 - 2009) • For Troy RC drilling, an average of 1 field duplicate, 1 blank and 1 standard was submitted for every 50 samples. • For Troy AC drilling, field duplicates and standards were used at 1:50 however no blank samples were routinely used in RAB or AC drilling. • Troy engaged Maxwell to undertake periodic audit of the exploration QAQC data. Drilling carried out by Herald (1996-1999) • There is no available information on the protocols used by Herald, which is not considered material. Drilling carried out by GME (1988-1990) and Homestake (1986) • There is no available information on the protocols used by Homestake and GME. • Where reported, Laboratory Repeat assays were reviewed by Alto.

		• Where Troy drill holes were identified within close proximity to earlier drill holes the drilling assay data showed an acceptable correlation. • There were no anomalous assays reported that could not be explained.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections have been reviewed by several company personnel. • Data storage was captured electronically onsite using a standard set of templates, before uploading to a cloud-based server and imported into an externally managed geological database. • No data was adjusted.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drill collar locations were initially surveyed using a hand-held GPS, accurate to within 3-5m. All RC and DD holes are routinely surveyed by differential GPS (DGPS) once drilling is complete, although this has not yet occurred for recently completed holes. • Some historic drill collars have existing DGPS surveys. • The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 50. All reported coordinates are referenced to these grids. • The site topography utilised DTM from airborne magnetic survey. • Troy and Herald drill hole collars were recorded using either GPS, DGPS or by a licenced surveyor. • AME used handheld Garmin GPS to locate and record drill collar positions, accurate to +/-5 metres. • AME periodically used a DGPS to locate AME drill collars and to re-locate historic Troy drill collars to verify the accuracy of historic data.

		• In March 2018, AME engaged an independent licenced surveyor to obtain accurate collar survey data for a substantial number of AME drill holes and historical drill hole collars. • Alto carried out a desktop check of all drill hole collars using satellite and aerial drone imagery. • Alto carried out field checks using a DGPS on 24 randomly selected drill holes in November 2018 to confirm the locations of the drill hole collars. • GME, Homestake and Herald drilling was originally located in local grid format. • Contract surveyors were engaged by previous explorers to accurately locate the surface location of drill collars and historic workings in local grid format. • The downhole dip and azimuth of the Homestake diamond drill holes were determined using an Eastman camera. • The dip and azimuth of all GME and Herald drill holes were reported however there are no details available on the method used to determine the dip and azimuth.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Holes are variably spaced. The current RC drilling program has infilled the spacing at a portion of the Bull Oak deposit, and extensions to the Havilah deposit on approximately 40m x 40m spacing, which is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the current Mineral Resources. • Results will be used to update previously reported Mineral Resources at Bull Oak and Havilah. • 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. • The drill holes were designed to best test the interpreted geology in relation to known mineralisation trends, regional structure and lithological contacts. Drilling was all inclined with orientation based on predicted geological constraints. • 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. Visitors needed permission to visit site. Once collected samples were bagged, they were transported to Perth by company personnel or reputable freight contractors for assaying at Intertek, Perth. Despatch and consignment notes were delivered and checked for discrepancies. • No information is available on sample security for historic Troy, Herald, GME and Homestake drillholes
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.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Havilah deposit is located within Mining Lease M57/650. The Bull Oak deposit is located within Mining Lease M57/663. • All are granted tenements are 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.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 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). • 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 on care and maintenance.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• 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 primarily 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 across much of the belt. • 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 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 selvedges 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. • The Bull Oak granite is a porphyritic intrusion with a strike length of approximately 500m and a width of up to 150m. The intrusion has a depth of at least 250m and has relatively steep dipping boundaries. The intrusion trends north-east cutting

		across mafic rocks between the BIF units. The granite does not outcrop and is intensely kaolinised to clay plus quartz to a depth of approximately 60m below surface. The fresh granite is a medium grained, pale grey, biotite granodiorite with traces of pyrite. Mineralisation at the Bull Oak deposit is associated with north-west trending quartz reefs, which dip approximately 30 degrees to the north-east.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  • *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  • *down hole length and interception depth*
	  • *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• The relevant data for drillholes reported in this announcement is provided in the body of the announcement.
		• Data for historical collars referenced in this announcement is provided in tables within the announcement.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Assay results reported here have been length weighted. • Significant intercepts are reported above 1.0 g/t Au with a maximum consecutive interval of internal dilution (<1.0 g/t Au) of 2m. • No metal equivalent calculations were applied.

Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• 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	• *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 at a consistent cut-off grade (>1.0g/t), 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. <u>Historic Underground Workings</u> • 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. • AME 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	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Additional drilling is being planned and if successful, further mineral resource estimates will be estimated.

APPENDIX 2: Historical Hole Details: Havilah

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Depth (m)		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
MAD015	DD	744505	6880830	459	200	-55	120.7					NSR
MGR032	RC	744490	6880777	459	180	-60	70		44	49	5	18.8
								Incl.	44	46	2	44.8
MGR033	RC	744496	6880813	459	180	-60	115		54	56	2	11.5
								Incl.	54	55	1	21.8
									87	88	1	0.60
MGR040	RC	744498	6880755	459	180	-60	58					NSR
MGR041	RC	744498	6880795	459	180	-60	88					NSR
SRC161	RC	744486	6880774	460	180	-60	77		39	42	3	2.61
SRC545	RC	744499	6880762	460	180	-60	110					NSR