BRIGHTSTAR
RESOURCES LIMITED

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

11 December 2025

MINERAL RESOURCES UPGRADED AT MENZIES BY 22% UNDERPINS BRIGHTSTAR'S NEXT MINING HUB

Group Mineral Resources now exceed +4.0Moz @ 1.5g/t Au

HIGHLIGHTS

- Infill and extensional drilling conducted at Brightstar's Menzies Gold Project in 2025 has resulted in **Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) updates at the key Yunndaga and Lady Shenton deposits,** significantly improving the quality of the Mineral Resources
- This MRE estimation process is the first time Yunndaga and Lady Shenton have been estimated by Brightstar, with a focus on delivering robust Mineral Resources to **underpin future mining operations**
- The drilling programs were completed as part of on-going project optimisation **to derisk near-term mining operations** with focus on key mining areas ahead of an **updated "DFS 2.0" due for delivery in MarQ'26**
- Menzies Gold Project MRE now **0.7Moz @ 1.5g/t Au**, with the Brightstar group **MRE exceeding 4Moz @ 1.5g/t Au**
- Mineral Resource upgrades at Menzies include:
    - **32% increase in total Mineral Resources at Yunndaga:**
        - **New MRE: 206koz @ 2.1g/t Au**
        - **Indicated component increased by 187% to 152koz @ 2.2g/t Au**
    - **29% increase in total Mineral Resource at Lady Shenton System**
        - **New MRE: 352koz @ 1.4g/t Au**
        - **Indicated component increased by 37% to 168koz @ 1.4g/t Au**
- **Mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth at Lady Shenton and Yunndaga**, indicating these deposits have significant potential for future Mineral Resource growth
- Whilst the exploration focus has been on advancing Lady Shenton and Yunndaga towards operational readiness, **Menzies contains multiple deposits and prospects that remain open and underexplored** which presents as upside opportunity for on-going Mineral Resource growth
- **Brightstar anticipates on-going future resource upgrades across the Goldfields Hub** into 2026 as the Company continues to advance the Menzies and Laverton project areas for commencement of mining operations in 2026
- The upgraded MRE information feeds into the updated Goldfields DFS 2.0 workstreams which will see **optimised mine plans and schedules, budgets and economic models delivered in MarQ'26 ahead of targeted Final Investment Decision for development**

Brightstar Resources Limited (ASX: BTR) (**Brightstar**) is pleased to announce an update to the Mineral Resource Estimates at the Company's near-term production deposits Lady Shenton and Yunndaga, located within the Menzies Gold Project (**MGP**).

The MRE updates incorporate drilling programs completed by Brightstar during 2025 conducted following the Company's Definitive Feasibility Study released in June 2025, where infill RC and DD drilling programs at Yunndaga were completed to support maiden declaration of Ore Reserves as part of the updated DFS.

Brightstar's Managing Director, Alex Rovira, commented:
"We're very pleased to present the updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Lady Shenton and Yunndaga deposits at the Menzies Gold Project. Not only have we increased the size of the overall Mineral Resource Estimate by 22%, notably we have also increased the Indicated component of the Yunndaga deposit by 187% and the Lady Shenton deposit by 37%. The ***Indicated Mineral Resources at these two key proposed mining areas now exceeds 300koz Au*** *and will underpin updated mine plans and production metrics in the upcoming "Goldfields DFS 2.0" due for release in Q1 CY26.*

Our technical work across the Goldfields portfolio continues to de-risk and improve the value proposition of the stand-alone development of the Menzies and Laverton Gold Projects. Since the DFS released in June 2025 and in parallel with on-going permitting and debt funding work streams, we have continued to ***prepare these deposits for near term development and robust mining operations****.*

The infill RC and DD drilling at Yunndaga has provided increased metallurgical and geotechnical data which will enable the maiden declaration of Ore Reserves parallel with the updated DFS. Brightstar looks forward to updating shareholders and the market in the coming months as the Company progresses the Goldfields Hub towards production, with FID targeted in 1Q CY26."

SUMMARY
Brightstar has completed multiple recent reverse circulation (RC) and diamond core (DD) drilling programs at MGP.

A key aim of these drilling programs was infill the drill spacing and complete DD drilling to support geotechnical and metallurgical test work at the Yunndaga deposit, resulting in the MRE update summarised in Table 1 below. The two deposits represent the cornerstone assets at the MGP, with both increasing in scale in this update.

Table 1: Mineral Resource Table Summary – Updated Menzies Deposits (December 2025)

Location	Cut-off	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	g/t Au	kt	g/t Au	koz	kt	g/t Au	koz	kt	g/t Au	koz	**kt**	**g/t Au**	**koz**
Lady Shenton System	OP / UG 0.5 / 1.2	-	-	-	3,725	1.4	168	4,349	1.3	184	**8,074**	**1.4**	**352**
Yunndaga	OP / UG 0.5 / 1.2	-	-	-	2,172	2.2	152	923	1.8	54	**3,095**	**2.1**	**206**

1) The Mineral Resource for Lady Shenton is reported using a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade to the 230mRL and at 1.2g/t below that RL.
2) The Mineral Resource for Yunndaga is reported using a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade to the 330mRL and at 1.2g/t below that RL.
See Cut-Off parameters section on page 12

The total Yunndaga resource has grown by **32% to 206koz @ 2.1g/t Au**, with the Lady Shenton System increasing by **29% to 352koz @ 1.4g/t Au**.

Crucially, the higher confidence Indicated category has also shown substantial increases for both deposits, with the Indicated MRE growing by **187% at Yunndaga**, to 152koz @ 2.2g/t Au, and by **37% at the Lady Shenton System**, to 168koz @ 1.4g/t Au.

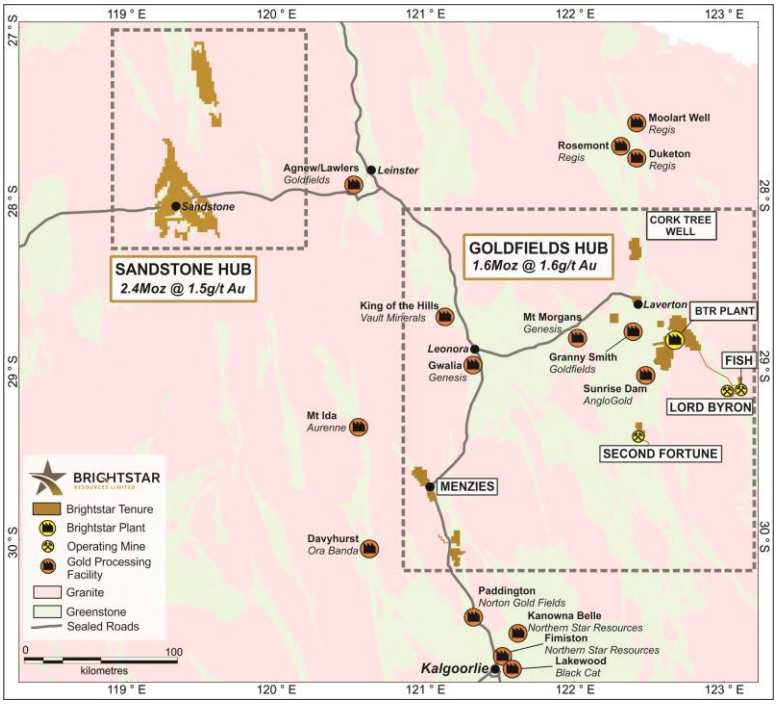

Figure 1: Location of Brightstar's Project Hubs

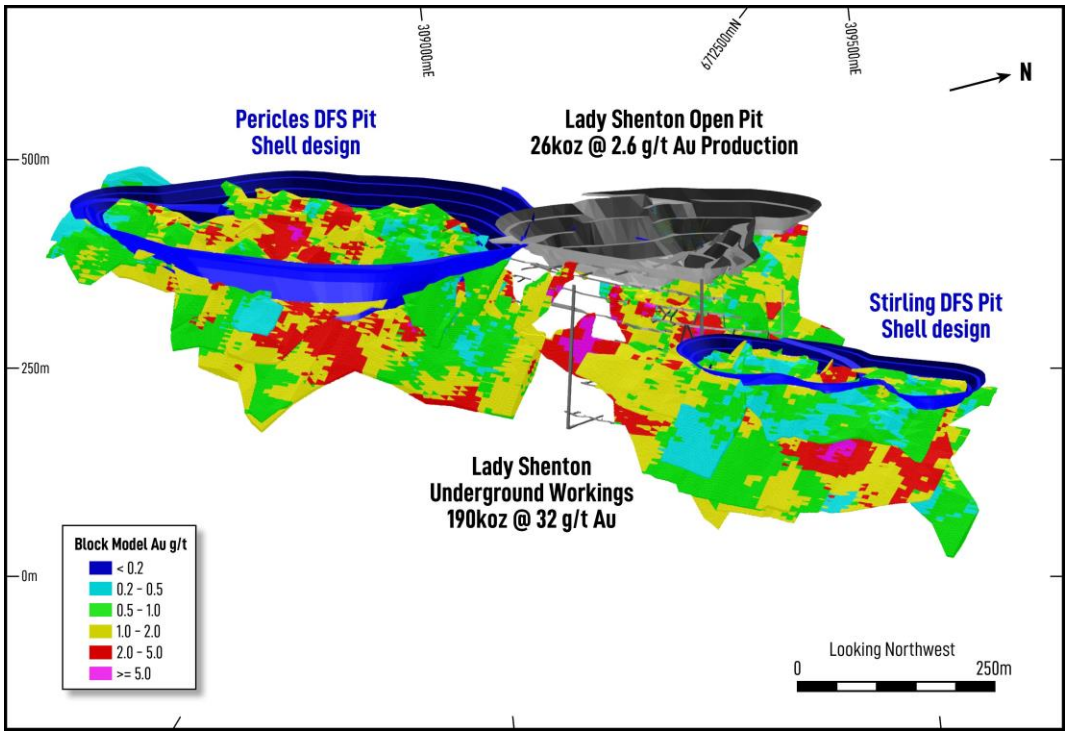

Figure 2: 3D Schematic of the Lady Shenton System Resource Model coloured by Grade.

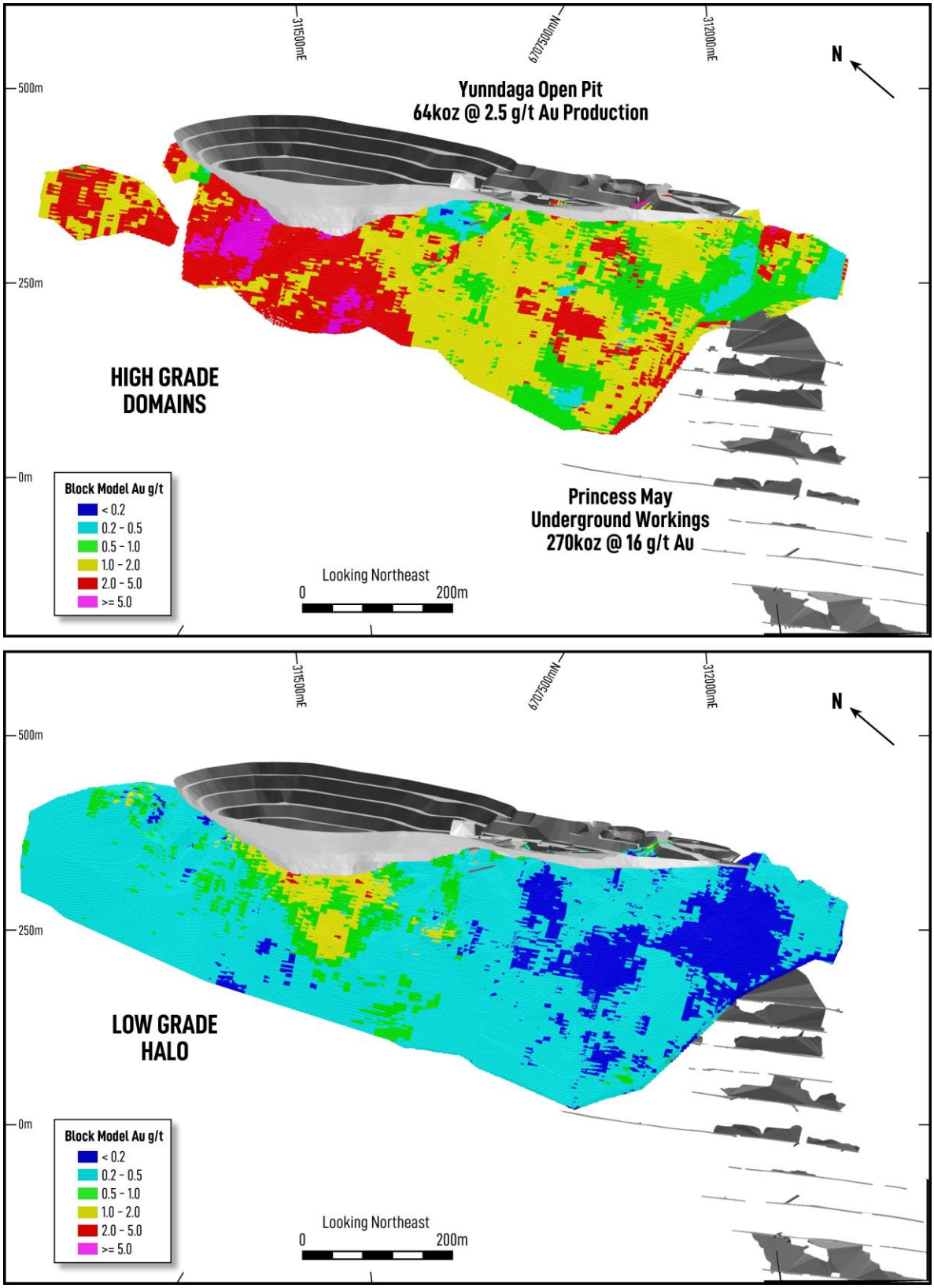

Figure 3: 3D Schematics of the Yunndaga Resource Model coloured by Grade.
High Grade domains are contained within a lower grade envelope illustrated above.

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

The updated Mineral Resource is effective as of 11 December 2025 and represents an update to the previously released Mineral Resource Estimates released on various dates by Brightstar and its subsidiary companies as outlined in the applicable ASX releases disclosed in the Competent Persons Statement on page 16.

Updates to the Mineral Resource Estimates at the Yunndaga and Lady Shenton System (**LSS**) were completed in-house by Brightstar.

Project Locations

The Menzies Gold Project (**MGP**) is centered on the town of Menzies which lies 130km north of Kalgoorlie and is accessed by the Goldfields Highway and then by well-maintained shire roads and exploration tracks. The railway from Kalgoorlie-Leonora also services Menzies. MGP deposits are shown in Figure 4.

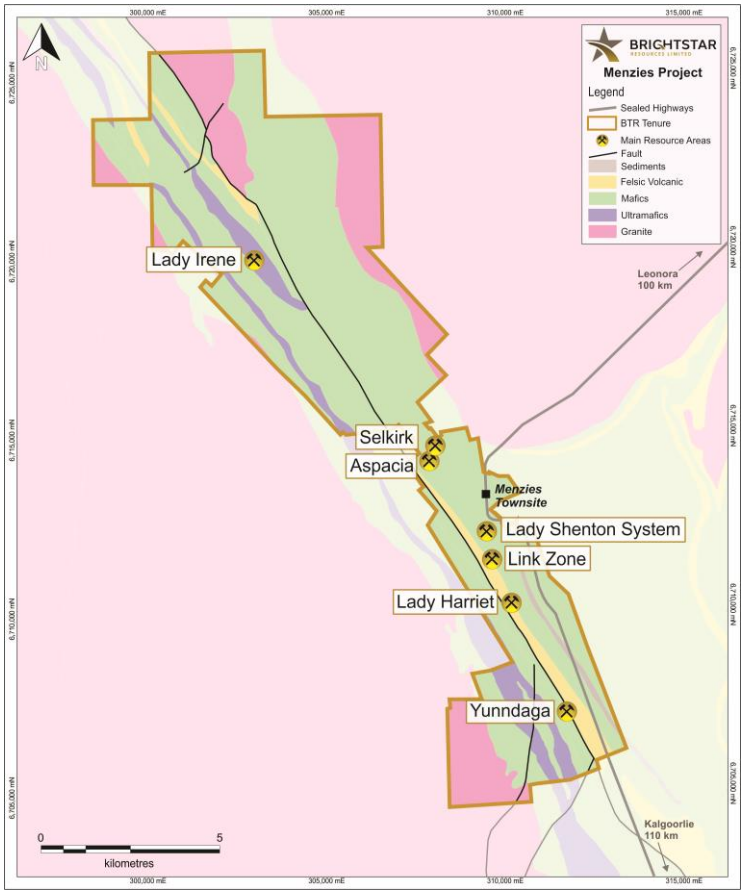

Figure 4: Menzies deposits, including Yunndaga and the Lady Shenton System, overlain on Regional Geology

Exploration History - Menzies

Modern exploration at the Menzies Gold Project originally commenced when the ground was pegged variably in the name of Julia Gold Pty Ltd and Goongarrie Gold Pty Ltd, both wholly owned subsidiaries of Julia Mines NL. In 1997, a joint venture was formed with Paddington Gold Pty Ltd (as manager) to mine, transport, and treat open cut ore from Menzies at the Paddington mill, 100km to the South. This

production came from five shallow open pits which yielded a further 145,000 ounces at an average grade of 2.6g/t Au. In 2003, Julia Mines NL changed its name to Deep Yellow Limited and, in 2004, Rox Resources Limited purchased the interests of both Deep Yellow and Paddington Gold.

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

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

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

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

Drilling Techniques

The Mineral Resource estimates are supported by RC and DD drilling samples, with holes drilled over a period spanning from 1984 to 2025. Limited details on the drilling and sampling methodologies are available prior to 2012 at MGP however it is assumed that the historical RC drilling was carried out using conventional methods for the time.

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

Within the vicinity of the Yunndaga deposit (defined by an arbitrary boundary extending from 6,705,750mN to 6,708,500mN and 310,350mE to 313,200mE), there are a total of 5,934 drill holes for 173,086 drill metres. A total of 405 drill holes were incorporated into the mineralised interpretations at Yunndaga for a total of 8,102 intersection metres. This includes records for 35 diamond holes, 349 RC holes, and 21 RCDT holes.

Within the vicinity of the LSS deposits (defined within an arbitrary boundary from 6,711,350mN to 6,713,200mN and 307,750mE to 310,000mE) there are a total of 5,440 drillholes for 171,628 drill metres. The mineralised interpretations were intersected by 1,354 valid drillholes, which includes 1,336 RC, 17 RCDT, and one diamond hole, totalling 12,600m intersection metres.

Sampling and Sub-sampling Techniques

Historic RC and DD holes were typically logged, sampled, and submitted to accredited laboratories in Perth and Kalgoorlie for analysis of gold by either Aqua Regia or Fire Assay. Samples were oven dried, crushed, pulverised, and assayed using a 50g charge. Brightstar samples are collected on site under supervision of

Brightstar personnel. Once collected samples are bagged and transported to Kalgoorlie by company personnel or trusted contractors for assaying at SGS, Bureau Veritas, or Jinning Laboratories. Despatch and consignment notes are delivered and checked for discrepancies. Sample preparation comprised oven drying, crushing to 85% passing less than 75 microns, and a 50g homogenised pulp sample used for Fire Assay with AAS finish.

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

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

Geology and Geological Interpretation

Regional Geology

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

The MGP covers an area extending to approximately 4km to the north and 11km to the south of the town of Menzies and is wholly within a NNW trending greenstone belt. The MGP occupies a small portion of the eastern limb of the Goongarrie-Mt Pleasant Anticline and is located along the western margin of the Menzies greenstone belt within a broad (2km – 5km wide) zone of intense ductile deformation often referred to as the Menzies Shear Zone.

The greenstone package has been metamorphosed to mid-to-upper amphibolite facies with the intensity of metamorphism gradually increasing to the north. The dominant rock types in the area are amphibolites with lesser basaltic lavas and tuffs, talc chlorite and chlorite schists, volcanogenic sediments, and minor feldspar porphyry intrusions.

Local Geology and Mineralisation

Coarse grained granodiorite derived psammites and mafic derived amphibolites interleaved with tuffs and porphyritic acid intrusives of the Western Domain are important host rocks in the Menzies District at the Lady Shenton and Yunndaga gold deposits. Most other gold deposits in the Menzies district are hosted in amphibolite of the Western Domain and linked to contrast density between the mafic, ultramafic and felsic.

Gold mineralisation at Yunndaga is hosted within a sheared biotite-quartz-chlorite alteration zone. The host rock to the mineralisation comprises a sheared and partly silicified sulphidic quartzose metasedimentary unit between a hanging wall black shale unit to the west and a footwall amphibolite unit to the east. Several felsic porphyry intrusions are also present but are reported as being unmineralised. Quartz veining is strongly associated with gold mineralisation and occurs predominantly in the hanging wall on the metasediment amphibolite contact. Weaker, lower grade gold mineralisation also occurs within biotite amphibolite and quartz veined sericitic shales.

The Yunndaga mineralisation strikes at approximately 320° over a strike distance of approximately 1.2km. Mineralisation occurs within an area defined from 6,706,960mN to 6,707,930mN and within an EW extent of 825m from 311,200mE to 312,025mE.

Mineralisation has been modelled from surface at 420mRL to a vertical depth of 334m to 86mRL. Mineralisation at Yunndaga has been modelled as a broad low-grade halo that dips steeply at 60° to the west and has been interpreted using a 0.2g/t Au cut-off with no edge dilution and allowance for up to 10m downhole internal dilution. Within this halo, higher-grade domains were interpreted using a nominal 1g/t Au cut-off with no edge dilution and up to 2m downhole internal dilution. In situations where the structural continuity of the lode was interpreted to persist, lower grade assays were included. A parallel hanging-wall lode and two footwall lodes were defined adjacent to the main lode. In addition, six high-grade internal lodes were interpreted within the main lode.

The LSS is situated in the central portion of the Menzies Tectonic Zone where the layered sequence is dominated by fine-grained amphibolite derived from a basalt protolith, ultramafic schists (amphibole-dominant), felsic schists likely of sedimentary origin and quartzite. The layered sequence has been intruded by plugs of medium to coarse grained amphibolite (meta dolerite) and by sheets of granodiorite. All these rocks are intensely deformed and have been metamorphosed.

The layered sequence strikes NW (320^0 to 330^0) and dips at 45^0 - 55^0 towards the SW with foliation mostly parallel to layering but bedding-cleavage relationships indicate that the sequence has been tightly folded, with fold axes sub-parallel to the dominant foliation, i.e. dipping at moderate angle towards the southwest.

The granodiorite (and to some extent the meta-dolerite) are boudinaged, with boudins plunging south, and mineral lineations that plunge south are also present. These are stretching lineations and suggestive of oblique west-side down sinistral shear throughout the Menzies Tectonic Zone.

The gold mineralisation occurs as shoots which plunge towards the south, coincident with the stretching lineations, suggesting that this plunging elongation towards the south is a structural control upon the mineralisation. Textural features of the mineralisation indicate that the mineralisation was introduced into active ductile shears, and that continued deformation attenuated the mineralised zones, resulting in distinct lenticular shoots plunging south.

The mineralised lodes have been affected by broadly east-west cross-faults, commonly dipping towards the north and usually displacing the southern continuation of mineralisation towards the east.

Three distinct deposits occur within the LSS: Pericles, Lady Shenton, and Stirling. Mineralisation predominantly strikes at 322.5° over a strike distance of 1.5km within an area defined from 6,711,500mN to 6,713,000mN and within an EW extent of 1km from 308,500mE to 309,500mE. Mineralisation has been modelled from surface at 425mRL to a vertical depth of 335m to 80mRL.

The Lady Shenton deposit is defined by three NW striking, steeply SW dipping lodes that vary in thickness ranging between 3m to 10m thick.

Two main parallel mineralisation trends are observed at Pericles, with numerous discontinuous footwall and hanging-wall lodes. The Eastern lodes consist of two main domains which extend across a NW strike of approximately 520m and reach a vertical depth of 200m. The lode thickness varies between 2m to 10m. Mineralisation across the Western lodes is defined by one main lode and four discontinuous hanging-wall

domains. The main lode extends across a strike distance of 440m and a vertical depth of 150m whilst the less continuous lodes vary from 60m to 170m in length. The lodes vary in thickness from 2m to 8m.

Mineralisation at Stirling has been modelled into 14 NW striking parallel lodes. The main lode extends across 500m and dips at 40° to the SW and has been interpreted to a vertical depth of 150m. The smaller lodes vary between 70m to 300m in length and between 2m and 5m in thickness.

Mineral Resource Estimation Methodology

The mineralised wireframes at Yunndaga were interpreted using a 0.2g/t Au cut-off for the broad halo mineralisation, and a 1g/t for the internal higher-grade domains. A minimum down hole length of 2m was used with no edge dilution and allowance for up to 10m downhole internal dilution within the halo, and 2m internal dilution within the high-grade lodes. A total of 10 mineralised lodes were interpreted at the deposit.

The mineralised wireframes at LSS were interpreted using a 0.3g/t Au cut-off. A minimum down hole length of 2m was used with no edge dilution. To allow for continuity, up to 2m of internal dilution was included in some intersections. A total of 29 mineralised lodes were interpreted at the LSS deposits.

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

The wireframes of the mineralised lodes were used to code the drill hole intersection into the database to allow identification of the resource intersections. Surpac software was then used to extract downhole composites within the different resource domains. Yunndaga holes were composited to 1m using the Fixed Length option with a minimum of 0.25m. LSS holes were composited to 1m using the Best Fit option. The composites were checked for spatial correlation with the objects, the location of the rejected composites, and zero composite values. Individual composite files were created for each of the domains in the wireframe models. To assist in the selection of appropriate top-cuts, the composite data was loaded into Supervisor software where histograms and probability plots were generated for each domain. Each domain was analysed individually, reviewing percentile charts, log probability plots and histograms to determine any points of distribution decay or disintegration.

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

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

At both LSS and Yunndaga, rotated block models were created to encompass the full extent of the mineralisation. The Yunndaga model was rotated to 325°. A parent block size of 10m NS by 2.5m EW by 5m vertical was selected with sub-blocking to 2.5m by 1.25m by 1.25m. The LSS model was rotated to 322.5°. A parent block size of 10m NS by 5m EW by 5m vertical was selected with sub-blocking to 1.25m by 0.625m by 0.625m.

At both deposits gold was estimated using ordinary kriging (OK) with check estimates completed using an ID2 interpolation. The wireframes were used as a hard boundary for the grade estimation of each domain. That is, only grades inside each lode were used to interpolate the blocks inside the lode. For lodes that

exhibited variable geometry, dynamic anisotropy was used to assign dip and strike values to each block to better align the search ellipse locally. The search ellipse was based on the kriging parameters but adjusted to reflect the local changes in geometry across the lodes.

Three estimation passes were generally required to provide an estimated Au grade to all blocks at each deposit. At Yunndaga a first pass search radius of between 25m to 40m was used, dependant on domain, and this was based on the experimental variogram ranges. The search distances were doubled for each successive pass. A minimum of 10 samples was required for the first pass, and this was reduced to 6 and then 4 for the successive passes except for Domain 15 where a minimum of 6 samples was required for the first pass and this was reduced to 4 and then 2 for successive passes. A limit of 4 samples per drill hole was imposed for all domains. Discretisation was set at 2 x 3 x 2 (XYZ).

At LSS a first pass search radius of between 40m to 80m was used, dependant on domain, and this was based on the experimental variogram ranges. The search distances were increased by a factor of two for the second pass and a factor of three for the third pass. A minimum of 6 and maximum of 20 samples was used for pass one and two, with the minimum number of samples reduced to one or two in the third pass where required. Discretisation was set at 3 x 5 x 3 (XYZ).

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

Model Validation

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

Mineral Resource Classification

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

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

The deposits have been classified as Indicated or Inferred Mineral Resource. The Indicated category was defined across the main lodes through areas predominantly defined by drilling at 20m to 40m spacing and where blocks were estimated within the first pass. These areas demonstrated along strike grade continuity. Digitised strings were used to form regular shapes to code these areas. All remaining areas were classified as Inferred Mineral Resource. Some domains at LSS that were intersected by two holes or less were not classified but represent exploration potential.

Cut-off Parameters

Mineralisation at Yunndaga occurs from surface but this is currently limited in extent, to 200m north and 200m south of the existing open pit. The open pit is 825m in length and reaches a maximum width of 270m and a maximum depth of 80m in the north. Most of the current reportable Mineral Resource estimate represents the down dip extensions to the lodes previously mined via open pit therefore Brightstar considers the 'reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction' to be via underground methods. In-house stope designs utilise a 1.5g/t diluted Au cut-off and these design stopes occur from the 330mRL (90m depth from surface) where the transitional/fresh boundary occurs. Based on the above, Brightstar has chosen to report the underground Mineral Resource at a 1.2g/t Au cut-off from the 330mRL. The remnant mineralisation beneath the existing open pit down to the 330mRL represents open pit potential and has been reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off.

Brightstar completed a DFS study during 2025 which included an economic assessment of open pit mining at LSS. Brightstar undertook a conventional process for open pit optimisations, which resulted in the Company's Mineral Resource Estimates being interrogated for economic analysis with a summary of key optimisation inputs and modifying factors. Mining and processing input costs were obtained from experienced consultants, mining contractors, and current rates from Brightstar operations. Mining cut-off grades ranged from 0.69g/t for oxide material to 0.78g/t for fresh material. Brightstar considers the 'reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction' at LSS to be via mechanised open pit methods and have reported the Mineral Resource at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off to a depth of 200m (230mRL) below which a 1.2g/t Au cut-off has been used to reflect underground potential.

Tonnages were estimated on a dry basis.

Mining and Metallurgical Parameters

Three distinct periods of mining have occurred at the MGP, with recorded historical production of 787koz (of which 643koz was mined at 22.5g/t from underground), a further 145koz at 2.6g/t from open pit mining between 1995 and 1999, and Brightstar's successful completion of the Selkirk Mining JV during 2023-2024 from an open pit operation which produced ~7koz.

The Yunndaga deposit was mined via underground between 1896 and 1943 producing 526kt @ 16g/t for 270koz. Historical workings reached a vertical depth of 630m. The open pit mining occurred during the 1990's producing a further 800kt @ 2.5g/t for 64,000oz. Historical underground workings at the Lady Shenton deposit extend to a vertical depth of 200m whilst the existing open pit has been mined to a depth of 80m.

Previous open pit mining at Yunndaga and Lady Shenton were mined and processed utilising standard methods via truck and shovel mining and CIL processing. Brightstar's growth strategy includes mining the LSS deposits via open pit and the Yunndaga deposit via underground methods, with processing through the proposed new CIL processing plant to be constructed in Laverton.

Brightstar has assessed utilising Brightstar's gold processing plant and associated infrastructure located on Mining License M38/9 for ore sourced from the Laverton and Menzies regions.

Brightstar engaged Independent Metallurgical Operations Pty Ltd (IMO, 2025) to conduct DFS level test-work on gold ores from Lady Shenton. Initially, it was proposed that Lady Shenton ore would be toll treated

at a regional gold plant that operates at a grind size P_{80} of ~150µm. At this grind size, the Lady Shenton gold recovery was 85% in the fresh ore (93% in the oxide and transitional ore), however the optimum grind size for Lady Shenton fresh ore was 75µm and at this grind size the gold recovery was 93%. Brightstar notes that the targeted grind size for the proposed new CIL processing plant to be constructed in Laverton is 106µm. IMO have been engaged to conduct metallurgical test-work on mineralised material from Yunndaga, with preliminary data delivered to date illustrating a gold recovery of 95% utilising a grind size P_{80} of ~106µm and 24-hour leach.

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

Previous Mineral Resource Estimate

The drilling undertaken by Brightstar that informs this Mineral Resource Estimate update was focused on preparing the key deposits at the MGP for near-term development. This includes infill drilling to tighten up the drill spacings and DD drilling to provide for increased metallurgical and geotechnical assessments. Accordingly, the infill drilling has largely driven a change in classification and head grade and was not designed to increase the total mineral resource size.

Table 2 - Previous Mineral Resource Estimate

Location	Cut-off	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	g/t Au	kt	g/t Au	koz	kt	g/t Au	koz	kt	g/t Au	koz	**kt**	**g/t Au**	**koz**
Lady Shenton	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**

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

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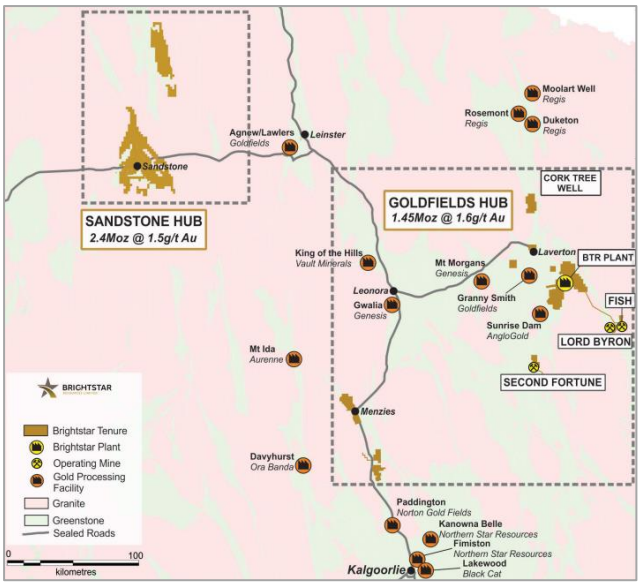
ABOUT BRIGHTSTAR RESOURCES

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 4.0Moz 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.

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 Mineral Resources of Laverton, Menzies & Sandstone Hubs as at 11 December 2025

Location	Cut-off	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	g/t Au	kt	g/t Au	koz	kt	g/t Au	koz	kt	g/t Au	koz	**kt**	**g/t Au**	**koz**
Alpha	0.5	-	-	-	371	1.9	22	1,028	2.8	92	**1,399**	**2.5**	**115**
Beta	0.5	345	1.7	19	576	1.6	29	961	1.7	54	**1,882**	**1.7**	**102**
Cork Tree Well	0.5	-	-	-	3,264	1.6	166	3,198	1.2	126	**6,462**	**1.4**	**292**
Lord Byron	0.5	311	1.7	17	1,975	1.5	96	2,937	1.5	138	**5,223**	**1.5**	**251**
Fish	1.6	25	5.4	4	199	4.5	29	153	3.2	16	**376**	**4.0**	**49**
Gilt Key	0.5	-	-	-	15	2.2	1	153	1.3	6	**168**	**1.3**	**8**
Second Fortune (UG)	2.5	24	15.3	12	34	13.7	15	34	11.7	13	**92**	**13.4**	**40**
Total – Laverton		**705**	**2.3**	**52**	**6,434**	**1.7**	**358**	**8,463**	**1.6**	**445**	**15,602**	**1.7**	**857**
Lady Shenton System	0.5/1.2	-	-	-	3,725	1.4	168	4,349	1.3	184	**8,074**	**1.4**	**352**
Yunndaga	0.5/1.2	-	-	-	2,172	2.2	152	923	1.8	54	**3,095**	**2.1**	**206**
Aspacia	0.5	-	-	-	137	1.7	7	1,238	1.6	62	**1,375**	**1.6**	**70**
Lady Harriet System	0.5	-	-	-	520	1.3	22	590	1.1	21	**1,110**	**1.2**	**43**
Link Zone	0.5	-	-	-	160	1.3	7	740	1.0	23	**890**	**1.0**	**29**
Selkirk	0.5	-	-	-	30	6.3	6	140	1.2	5	**170**	**2.1**	**12**
Lady Irene	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	1.7	6	**100**	**1.7**	**6**
Total – Menzies		**-**	**-**	**-**	**6,744**	**1.7**	**362**	**8,080**	**1.4**	**354**	**14,814**	**1.5**	**718**
Montague-Boulder	0.6	-	-	-	522	4.0	67	2,556	1.2	96	**3,078**	**1.7**	**163**
Whistler	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,704	2.2	120	**1,704**	**2.2**	**120**
Evermore	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,319	1.6	67	**1,319**	**1.6**	**67**
Achilles Nth / Airport	0.6	-	-	-	221	2.0	14	1,847	1.4	85	**2,068**	**1.5**	**99**
Julias[1] (Attributable)	0.6	-	-	-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,431**	**1.3**	**58**
Lord Nelson	0.5	-	-	-	1,500	2.1	100	4,100	1.4	191	**5,600**	**1.6**	**291**
Lord Henry	0.5	-	-	-	1,626	1.5	78	570	1.1	20	**2,197**	**1.4**	**98**
Vanguard Camp	0.5	-	-	-	405	2.0	26	3,344	1.8	191	**3,749**	**1.8**	**217**
Havilah Camp	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,171	1.4	54	**1,171**	**1.4**	**54**
Indomitable Camp	0.5	-	-	-	800	0.9	23	7,400	1.1	273	**8,200**	**1.1**	**296**
Bull Oak	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,470	1.1	90	**2,470**	**1.1**	**90**
Two Mile Hill	0.5/0.73	-	-	-	1,786	1.4	82	11,160	1.6	582	**12,945**	**1.6**	**664**
Shillington	0.5	-	-	-	1300	1.5	61	613	1.5	30	**1,913**	**1.5**	**91**
McIntyre	0.5	-	-	-	496	1.2	19	67	0.9	19	**562**	**1.2**	**21**
Plum Pudding	0.5	-	-	-	325	1.5	15	88	1.2	35	**413**	**1.4**	**19**
Central Trend (Eureka, Wirraminna, Old Town, Twin Shafts, Goat Farm, McClaren)	0.5	-	-	-	1,480	1.1	53	1,131	1.1	39	**2,612**	**1.1**	**91**
Total – Sandstone		**-**	**-**	**-**	**10,430**	**1.6**	**538**	**39,540**	**1.5**	**1,892**	**51,432**	**1.5**	**2,439**
Total – BTR (Attributable)		**705**	**2.3**	**52**	**23,608**	**1.7**	**1,258**	**56,083**	**1.5**	**2,691**	**81,848**	**1.5**	**4,014**

- *Note some rounding discrepancies may occur. Tonnes are reported as thousand tonnes (Kt) and rounded to the nearest 1000; Au ounces are reported as thousands rounded to the nearest 1,000*
- *Pericles, Lady Shenton & Stirling deposits are consolidated into Lady Shenton System.*
- *Warrior, Lady Harriet & Bellenger deposits are consolidated into Lady Harriet System.*
- *Note 1: Julias is located on M57/427, which is owned 75% by Brightstar and 25% by Estuary Resources Pty Ltd. Attributable gold ounces to Brightstar include 75% of total*
- *Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of declared Ore Reserves.*
- *The Mineral Resource estimates include Inferred Mineral Resources that are normally considered too speculative geologically to have economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as Ore Reserves. There is also no certainty that Inferred Mineral Resources will be converted to Measured and Indicated categories through further drilling, or into Ore Reserves once economic considerations are applied.*
- *Mineral Resources are depleted for historical mining*

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

Competent Person Statement – Exploration
This announcement contains references to exploration results relating to the Menzies, Laverton and Sandstone Gold Project extracted from the ASX announcement titled "Exceptional result of 32m @ 7g/t Au in Lord Byron RC Drilling below optimised open pit design" dated 10 September 2025. Brightstar confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement. 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.

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

This Announcement contains references to Brightstar's JORC Mineral Resource estimates, extracted from the ASX announcements titled "Cork Tree Well Resource Upgrade Delivers 1Moz Group MRE" dated 23 June 2023, "Maiden Link Zone Mineral Resource" dated 15 November 2023, "Aspacia deposit records maiden Mineral Resource at the Menzies Gold Project" dated 17 April 2024, "Brightstar Makes Recommended Bid for Linden Gold", dated 25 March 2024, "Brightstar to drive consolidation of Sandstone Gold District" dated 1 August 2024 and "Scheme Booklet Registered by ASIC" dated 14 October 2024, "Robust Mineral Resource Upgrades at Laverton and Menzies Underpins Future Mining Operations" dated 19 May 2025 , "Menzies and Laverton Gold Projects Feasibility Study" dated 30 June 2025, "Brightstar pursues logical consolidation at Sandstone Hub" dated 18 July 2025 and "Significant Growth in Menzies Mineral Resource" dated 11 December 2025.

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

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

APPENDIX 1: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

(*Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections*)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Sampling at the deposits has been primarily from drill chips or diamond core generated from surface drilling methods. Drilling has been completed at the deposits since 1975 to 2025. The quality of sampling is related to drill method used. Earliest drilling (prior to mid-2000's) lack detail. More recently, air-core and rotary-air-blast drill spoils were dumped in rows on the ground, reverse circulation drill chips were collected via rig mounted splitters into green plastic bags and calico bags, whilst diamond core was cut to geological contacts or at 1m spacings. All percussion drilling was completed by drill rigs utilizing face sampling hammer bits. • Most historical drill hole collars have no recorded collar survey method in the BTR database. More recent holes are located using RTK-GPS. All holes are currently located on GDA94 grid, Zone 51. • RC samples were homogenized by riffle or cone splitting prior to sampling. • Diamond drilling depths are recorded by drillers on core blocks after every run. Geologists check and compare measurements prior to logging and mark-up. • Generally, historical sampling from percussion drilling was at 4m composites (occasionally at 3m) utilizing a PVC spear method, or at 1m intervals through zones of interest. Target weight for samples submitted for analysis was 3-4kg. Anomalous grades returned from 4m composite samples were re-sampled at 1m intervals. Diamond core was sampled at geological contacts or at intervals ranging from 0.4m to 1.5m (averaging

		0.5m through mineralised zones) and either half core or quarter core submitted for analysis. • Drilling was orientated such that the intersection with the dipping mineralisation was as close to perpendicular as reasonably possible. • All drill samples were submitted to certified laboratories and followed routine preparation of oven drying, crushing, and pulverizing to generate a homogenous pulp sample from which a 30g to 50g charge was obtained for analysis. • For BTR drilling, samples were collected on site under supervision of BTR personnel. Once collected samples were bagged and transported to Kalgoorlie or Perth by company personnel or trusted contractors for assaying with SGS, Bureau Veritas, or Jinning Laboratories. Dispatch and consignment notes were delivered and checked for discrepancies. Sample preparation comprised oven drying, crushing, and pulverisation to 85% passing 75 microns. A 50g homogenised charge was used for Fire Assay.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Drill types completed at the deposits include air core (AC), Auger (AUG), rotary air blast (RAB), reverse circulation (RC), diamond (DDH), and reverse circulation pre-collar with diamond tails (RCDT). The RC (including grade control holes), and diamond drilling were used for grade estimation. All percussion drilling was completed by drill rigs utilizing 5.25- or 4.5-inch diameter face sampling hammer bits. Diamond core utilized HQ3, NQ2, and BQ sizes yielding core diameters of 61.1mm, 50.6mm, and 36.4mm respectively. Both standard and triple tube have been utilized. For BTR diamond drilling, the core was orientated using the Axis Champ Ori System.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• RC drilling sample weights are used to assess recovery and monitor for fluctuations against expected weights (expected range of 3-4kg). Any fluctuations are discussed with the driller to allow modification of drilling practices. All percussion samples were visually checked for recovery, moisture and contamination. • Diamond core recovery is noted on core blocks by the driller and checked by geologists when core is logged and marked up for sampling. Geologists reconstruct core into continuous runs for orientation marking with depths

	• *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.*	checked against core blocks. Core loss observations were noted by geologists during the logging process. • RC sample depths were cross-checked every rod (6m). The cyclone was regularly cleaned to ensure no material build up and sample material was checked for any potential downhole contamination. Wet samples were recorded, although most of the samples were dry. Fluctuations in sample weights were discussed with the driller and modifications made to the drilling method. • No relationship was noted between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Most holes have been logged by field geologists. Percussion and diamond core samples were logged for lithology, rock type, mineralisation, alteration, texture, colour, and weathering. • Diamond core samples were additionally logged for recovery, type and number of defects, and structural observations with recording of alpha/beta angles. • Logging was a mix of qualitative and quantitative observations. • Drill holes were logged in full. Percussion samples were logged every metre. Diamond core was logged in full and geological intervals noted. • Earliest drillhole logging was completed on paper logs that have been manually entered into digital files over time. More recent drilling has been logged directly onto laptops running various types of logging software.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• Diamond core was cut using a motorized saw and either half core or quarter core submitted for analysis. Core intervals were selected based on geological domaining represented by mineralisation, alteration and lithology. • Percussion generated samples were riffled through either free standing or RC rig mounted static splitters to collect samples of 3-4kg from each metre. Most samples at the deposits were dry.

	• *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.*	• All samples were submitted to certified laboratories for preparation and analysis. Samples were oven dried until a constant mass achieved, primary crushed, and then pulverized in ring mills for a product of 80% to 90% passing 75um. Homogenised pulp samples were used to collect a 30g to 50g charge for analysis. The quality of the preparation is assumed to be high as recognized industry laboratories are used, and the preparation technique is appropriate for analysis of Au mineralized samples. • For BTR RC drilling, 4m composite or 1m samples were submitted for analysis. Composites returning gold grades greater than 0.1g/t were resubmitted as 1m splits. • Certified standards and blank samples are submitted by BTR at a planned rate of 1:25. Laboratory standards and repeats are completed for every submitted batch. • Sample volumes typically are between 1.5kg to 4kg. These sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the gold mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay value ranges for gold.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors*	• The predominant assay methods for drill samples were Fire Assay or Aqua Regia with AAS or ICP finish (30g or 50g charge). The main element assayed was gold. It is assumed that historical samples submitted to certified laboratories would have been subject to lab repeats of coarse and pulp material, and the inclusion of lab standards, but these have not been documented. • No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations. • Historical reports do not detail quality control procedures. QAQC protocols have been adopted by various owners of the projects post 2006. Certified reference material has been submitted, generally at a rate of 1:20 or 1:25 (BTR). Laboratory QC involves the use of internal lab standards, certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates. QC results (blanks, coarse reject duplicates, bulk pulverised, standards) are monitored and were within acceptable limits. ~5% standards were inserted to check on precision of laboratory results. The results show that acceptable levels of

	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.*	accuracy and precision have been established (and no bias has been observed) for BTR drilling.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections recorded within the current database for historical data are checked against the original field logs and laboratory assay certificates where available. For BTR drilling, significant intersections are reviewed by alternate company personnel. • A few twin holes have been drilled at the LSS prospect, and they all present the typical "nuggety" style of mineralisation. No twinned holes have been completed at Yunndaga. • Documentation of historical data was completed on paper logs which were later manually entered into digital csv files by subsequent owners. BTR utilise an external consultant group to manage a Datashed system which stores all drilling information. The group loaded historical csv files and Access databases into the current server. BTR geologists capture data electronically onsite using a standard set of templates, prior to uploading to a cloud-based server and imported into the externally managed Datashed server. • No adjustments have been made to assay data other than setting negative Au grades to below detection values of 0.001g/t.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• All BTR drill collar locations are initially positioned using a hand-held GPS, accurate to within 3-5m. Once complete, holes are surveyed by qualified contract surveyors using differential GPS (DGPS). Down hole surveys are completed by Gyro with readings at 5m intervals down hole. • Previous owners have located RC and diamond holes with RTK-GPS and completed down hole surveys using Eastman, Multi-shot, and single shot cameras with variable down hole depths, mainly 10m intervals for RC holes, but at variable depths of between 20m and 50m for diamond holes. It appears that AC and RAB holes were located using hand-held GPS and not down hole surveyed.

	• *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All holes are currently located on the GDA94 Zone 51 grid. Earliest drilling was completed on WGS84 Grid and these were transformed to the current system by previous owners. • As most sites have been mined previously, the site topography DTM's have been generated to an accuracy of <1m and these show the location of existing open pits and infrastructure such as waste dumps and ROM pads.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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.*	• At LSS, drill spacing is variable from 5m spaced grade control holes to 60m spaced exploration holes. Holes have been drilled on section northing lines and on lines oblique to the mineralised lodes, which strike at ~330°. Brightstar drilling focused on infilling areas to 20m by 20m. • At Yunndaga, resource development (ResDev) holes were drilled to a nominal 20m NS spacing and 20m EW spacing on oblique drill lines. Deeper holes targeting down dip mineralisation have been collared 80m west of the ResDev holes, with up to four drilled from the same surface location (collar spacing between 0.5m to 4m). These holes were drilled at azimuths of approximately 50° and at various dip angles from 50° to 80°. The holes intersected the mineralisation at pierce points spaced between 10m to 80m. GC holes were drilled predominantly at 5m by 5m and completed from various bench levels during open pit mining activities with the deepest program completed from the 340mRL. • The drill spacing at each deposit has been considered when applying confidence criteria to the Mineral Resource classification. The mineralisation shows sufficient continuity of both geology and grade between holes to support the estimation of resources which comply with the 2012 JORC guidelines. • Samples have been composited only where mineralisation was not anticipated. Where composite samples returned significant gold values, the 1m samples were submitted for analysis and these results were prioritized over the 4m composite values.

Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• RC and diamond drill holes have been positioned to intersect the dipping lodes at angles near perpendicular to the strike and dip of mineralisation. • The near perpendicular orientation of the drill holes to the mineralized lodes minimizes the potential for sample bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample security measures for all historical work have not been well documented. For BTR drilling, samples were collected from site under supervision of company geologists and transported to Bureau Veritas or Jinning in Kalgoorlie either by trusted contractors or by BTR personnel. Samples are bagged and collected routinely throughout the drill programs.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external audits or reviews have been conducted on sampling techniques and data. BTR developed procedures for sampling, and these are reviewed internally and adjusted as part of continuous improvement. Data is validated upon import into the externally managed Datashed system, and QAQC results are continuously monitored.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Menzies deposits occur within tenements M29/088, M29/153, M29/410, and M29/184. • The tenements are 100% owned by Brightstar, are in good standing, and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Menzies Project area has a relatively long exploration history. Drilling commenced in 1975 with Western Mining Corporation (WMC) which then joint ventured the project to Whim Creek Consolidated which completed a significant amount of RC drilling and then mined the pits between 1986 and 1988. Ashton Gold completed a small RC program in 1991. A significant amount of drilling has been conducted by BTR and its predecessors, A1 Minerals and Stone Resources. Previous workers in the area include Pancontinental Mining, Rox Resources, Regal Resources, Goldfields, Heron Resources and Intermin Resources Limited (now Horizon Minerals). Several open cut mines were drilled and mined in the 1980's, 1990's up to early 2000's. Extensive underground mining was undertaken from the 1890's – 1940's across the Menzies leases and it is estimated that historic exploration was often undertaken via blind shafts initially. More recently, Brightstar completed an open pit mining campaign at the Selkirk deposit, NW of Menzies and the Lady Shenton system.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Menzies Gold Project is located along the western margin of the Menzies greenstone belt and, apart from the Lady Irene prospect, within a broad (2km – 5km wide) zone of intense ductile deformation often referred to as the Menzies Shear Zone. This broad highly deformed shear zone is

		probably the northern continuation of the Bardoc Tectonic Zone and is a major crustal feature of the Eastern Goldfields. The gold deposits within the MGP and those further south (e.g., at Goongarrie and Bardoc) have many similar characteristics. At LSS 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. • Gold mineralisation at Yunndaga is hosted within a sheared biotite-quartz-chlorite alteration zone. The host rock to the mineralisation comprises a sheared and partly silicified sulphidic quartzose metasedimentary unit between a hanging wall black shale unit to the west and a footwall amphibolite unit to the east. Several felsic porphyry intrusions are also present but are reported as being unmineralised. Quartz veining is strongly associated with gold mineralisation and occurs predominantly in the hanging wall on the metasediment amphibolite contact. Weaker, lower grade gold mineralisation also occurs within biotite amphibolite and quartz veined sericitic shales.
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*	• Drilling at the deposits has been completed since 1975 using percussion and diamond drilling. This data has been used in Mineral resource estimates at the deposits. No exploration results are being reported. • In the opinion of Brightstar material drill results have been adequately reported previously to the market as required under the reporting requirements of the ASX listing rules. No information has been excluded.

	from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Exploration results are not being reported. • No aggregation has been applied to the data. • Metal equivalent values are not being reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drill azimuth and dips are such that intersections are orthogonal to the expected orientation of mineralisation. • Exploration results are not being reported.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate plans and sections showing mineralisation wireframes and drilling are included within the report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Exploration results are not being reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics;*	• No other substantive exploration data relative to these results are available for this area.

	potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Infill and extensional drilling will be planned and executed ahead of mining operations. Further resource definition / exploration drilling campaigns will be investigated for deeper mineralisation and if successful, further mineral resource estimates will be calculated. • Diagrams highlighting the mineralisation interpretations and drilling at the deposits have been included in the body of the report.

SECTION 3 ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES

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

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

	• *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The mineralisation at each deposit was interpreted using drill hole data (RC chips and diamond core) drilled from surface, and from various open pit bench locations. • The MGP mineralised structures are continuous over several kilometres. The mineralisation has been modelled using appropriate Au cut-offs which have captured mineralisation in such a manner that leaves little room for alternate interpretations. • Lithological logging was used in association with gold grades to determine mineralised domains. Specifically, at Yunndaga, logging of 'vein' was used to guide the interpretation of the internal high-grade lodes. Structural logging of shears assisted in the interpretation. • Regolith logging of drill samples has been used to define oxide, transitional and fresh material. Diamond and reverse circulation drilling samples were used in the final estimate however all available data was used in the geological assessment. • The Au grade thresholds were determined from statistical analysis of drill samples at the deposits. Existing geological and mineralisation domains completed by previous owners were updated using drill holes logs of lithology, alteration, quartz percentage, and weathering.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The Yunndaga mineralisation strikes at 320° over a continuous length of 1.2km and is contained within an area defined from 6,706,960mN to 6,707,930mN and within an EW extent from 311,200mE to 312,025mE. Mineralisation has been modelled from surface at 420mRL to a vertical depth 334m to 86mRL. • Three distinct deposits occur within the LSS: Pericles, Lady Shenton, and Stirling. Mineralisation predominantly strikes at 322.5° over a strike distance of 1.5km within an area defined from 6,711,500mN to 6,713,000mN and within an EW extent of 1km from 308,500mE to 309,500mE. Mineralisation has been modelled from surface at 425mRL to a vertical depth of 335m to 80mRL.

Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.*	• Average block grades for the main lodes were estimated using the ordinary kriging (OK) interpolation method using parameters derived from modelled variograms. This interpolation technique is considered suitable as it allows the measured spatial continuity to be incorporated into the estimate and results in a degree of smoothing which is appropriate for the nature of the mineralisation. The deposits have been defined by regular spaced drill data and interpreted into relevant mineralisation domains. Variograms were modelled using Supervisor software, whilst Surpac software was used for the estimation. • Drill hole sample data was coded using mineralisation wireframes. Samples were composited to 1m. • All lodes were analysed individually. Top-cuts were applied to high grade outliers by analysing log probability plots, histograms, and mean/variance plots using Supervisor software. • The mineralised wireframes at Yunndaga were interpreted using a 0.2g/t Au cut-off for the broad halo mineralisation, and a 1g/t for the internal higher-grade domains. A minimum down hole length of 2m was used with no edge dilution and allowance for up to 10m downhole internal dilution within the halo, and 2m internal dilution within the high-grade lodes. A total of 10 mineralised lodes were interpreted at the deposit. • The mineralised wireframes at LSS were interpreted using a 0.3g/t Au cut-off. A minimum down hole length of 2m was used with no edge dilution. To allow for continuity, up to 2m of internal dilution was included in some intersections. A total of 29 mineralised lodes were interpreted at the LSS deposits. • To form ends to the wireframes, the end section strings were copied to a position 10m or 20m from the section, or midway to the next section, and adjusted to match the dip, strike and plunge of the zone. Lodes were extended at depth to a distance that was half the distance to the previous up-dip mineralised intersection, or to a depth consistent with the deepest mineralised intersection. • Three passes were used in the estimation of Au.

	• *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.*	• At Yunndaga, the first pass search distance was set between 25m to 40m (domain dependant), and this was doubled for each successive pass. The minimum number of informing samples was set at 10 for the first pass and this was reduced to 6, and then 4 for successive passes except for Domain 15 where a minimum of 6 samples was set for the first pass and this was reduced to 4 and then 2 for successive passes. A constraint of 4 samples per hole was applied. • At LSS a first pass search radius of between 40m to 80m was used, dependant on domain, and this was based on the experimental variogram ranges. The search distances were increased by a factor of two for the second pass and a factor of three for the third pass. A minimum of 6 and maximum of 20 samples was used for pass one and two, with the minimum number of samples reduced to one or two in the third pass where required. • Numerous previous model estimates have been completed at the deposits and the current estimates utilise existing mineralised interpretations which have been adjusted to incorporate recent Brightstar drill results. Inverse distance squared (ID2) interpolations were used to estimate Au grade for all domains as a check estimate of the reportable Au grade. • The Yunndaga and Lady Shenton deposits have previously been mined via open pits during the 1990's and historically via underground methods. The current models have been depleted for mining using the final end-of-pit surfaces and historical underground development drives and stopes. • It is assumed that there will be no by-products recovered from the mining of the Au lodes. • No deleterious elements were estimated. • The Yunndaga deposit has been well drilled from surface using predominantly historical RC and diamond methods. GC drilling was completed from various bench levels during mining at 5m by 5m spacing. Below the pit, recent drilling has resulted in irregular drill spacing (due to hole deviation within deep holes) resulting in a spacing of approximately 40m to 100m. The drill spacing was used in conjunction with Quantitative Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis ("QKNA") to determine suitable block sizes

		and key interpolation parameters. The parent block size was 10m NS by 2.5m EW by 5m vertical with sub-cell size of 2.5m NS by 1.25m EW by 1.25m vertical. An orientated 'ellipsoidal' search was used to select data and was based on parameters taken from the variogram models but adjusted at the block scale utilising a dynamic anisotropy trend surface. Ellipse adjustments were made to honour lode geometry. • The Lady Shenton System gold deposits have been well drilled from surface using predominantly RC (2,291 holes) and 6 diamond drillholes at an average spacing of 20mN x 15mE. A rotated block model was constructed which runs parallel to the average strike of the deposits (N322.5^{o}). The parent block size was selected to be 10m NS by 5m EW by 5m vertical with sub-cell size of 1.25mNW by 0.625mNE by 0.625m vertical to honour the volume of the interpreted wireframes. An orientated 'ellipsoidal' search was used to select data and was based on parameters taken from the variogram models. Ellipse adjustments were made to honour lode geometry.
	• *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.*	• Selective mining units were not modelled. The block size used in the Mineral Resource model was based on drill sample spacing and lode orientation, and the results of the KNA analysis. • No correlation analysis was performed. • Mineralisation was constrained by wireframes constructed using down hole assay results and associated lithological logging. Gold grade cut-offs were used to interpret mineralisation from or near to surface. The cut-offs were based on statistical analyses of all samples at the deposits. Wireframes were used as hard boundaries. Weathering surfaces were generated from drill hole logging, and these were used to code regolith types.
	• *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.*	• To assist in the selection of appropriate top-cuts, log-probability plots, histograms, and mean/variance plots were generated. The data from the larger domains typically showed log-normal distributions. Distinct breaks on the log-probability curves and distinct outlier distributions on the histograms suggested that application of top-cuts was appropriate for some domains.

	• *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• A three-step process was used to validate the models. A qualitative assessment was completed by slicing sections through the block model in positions coincident with drilling and observing estimated block grades against drill results. A quantitative assessment of the estimate was completed by comparing the average grades of the composite file input against the block model output for the mineralised domains. A trend analysis was completed by comparing the interpolated blocks to the sample composite data by generating swath plots along strike, across strike, and at various elevations across the lodes. A volume comparison between the mineralised wireframes and the block model representation of the lodes was also completed. The models report representative grade through the current interpreted lodes within the existing depleted zones.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis. No moisture values were reviewed.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• Mineralisation at Yunndaga occurs from surface but this is currently limited in extent, to 200m north and 200m south of the existing open pit. The open pit is 825m in length and reaches a maximum width of 270m and a maximum depth of 80m in the north. Most of the current reportable Mineral Resource estimate represents the down dip extensions to the lodes previously mined via open pit therefore Brightstar considers the 'reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction' to be via underground methods. Preliminary in-house stope designs utilise a 1.5g/t diluted Au cut-off and these design stopes occur from the 330mRL (90m depth from surface) where the transitional/fresh boundary occurs. Based on the above, Brightstar Resources has chosen to report the underground Mineral Resource at a 1.2g/t Au cut-off from the 330mRL. The remnant mineralisation beneath the existing open pit down to the 330mRL represents open pit potential and has been reported at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off. • Brightstar completed a DFS study during 2025 which included an economic assessment of open pit mining at LSS. Brightstar undertook a conventional process for open pit optimisations, which resulted in the Company's

		Mineral Resource Estimates being interrogated for economic analysis with a summary of key optimisation inputs and modifying factors. Mining and processing input costs were obtained from experienced consultants, mining contractors, and current rates from Brightstar operations. Mining cut-off grades ranged from 0.69g/t for oxide material to 0.78g/t for fresh material. Brightstar considers the 'reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction' at LSS to be via mechanised open pit methods and have reported the Mineral Resource at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off to a depth of 200m (230mRL) below which a 1.2g/t Au cut-off has been used to reflect underground potential.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The Yunndaga deposit was mined via underground between 1896 and 1943 producing 526kt @ 16g/t for 270koz. Historical workings reached a vertical depth of 630m. The open pit mining occurred during the 1990's producing a further 800kt @ 2.5g/t for 64,000oz. Historical underground workings at the Lady Shenton deposit extend to a vertical depth of 200m whilst the existing open pit has been mined to a depth of 80m. • Previous open pit mining at Yunndaga and Lady Shenton utilised standard methods via truck and shovel and CIL processing. • The Yunndaga deposit represents both open pit and UG opportunities although Brightstar favours the UG option. The main lode mineralisation occurs from surface and extends to a vertical depth of 334m. The deposit has been mined by open pit methods to a depth of 120m from surface. The continuation of the lode at depth has been confirmed and the linear geometry, lode width, and estimated grade, support the potential for UG extraction. Recent drilling completed by BTR confirmed lode position and grade and has resulted in preliminary in-house UG designs being generated by BTR. Interpreted lodes have been modelled with this scenario in mind. • At LSS the Pericles and Stirling deposits represent open pit opportunities and these were assessed in the DFS completed by Brightstar in June 2025. Lady Shenton represents both an open pit (cut-back) and underground opportunity.

Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Brightstar has assessed utilising a combination of processing via a third-party process plant for ore sourced from Menzies, and utilising Brightstar's gold processing plant and associated infrastructure located on Mining License M38/9 for ore sourced from the Laverton region and Yunndaga. • Brightstar engaged Independent Metallurgical Operations Pty Ltd (IMO, 2025) to conduct DFS level test-work on gold ores from Lady Shenton. It is understood that Lady Shenton ore will be toll treated at a gold plant that operates at a grind size P80 of ~150 µm. At this grind size, the Lady Shenton Fresh gold recovery was 85% however the optimum grind size for Lady Shenton Fresh was 75 µm and at this grind size the gold recovery was 93%. • IMO have been engaged to conduct metallurgical test-work on mineralised material from Yunndaga.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• The deposits have been mined in the recent past and existing waste dumps and ground disturbance are evident and will be utilised. • No environmental, permitting, legal, taxation, socio-economic, marketing or other relevant issues are known, that may affect the estimate.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity,*	• A total of 497 bulk density measurements were measured from drill core within the MGP area in 2019 and 2020. Of these, 255 were collected at the Yunndaga deposit and 336 collected from the LSS. In addition, Brightstar collected 183 measurements during the 2025 drilling program at the Yunndaga deposit. Measurements were completed using the immersion method on individual core samples. Most samples from the total collected, were from fresh or transitional material. Values assigned to oxide and transitional material have been assumed based on limited measurements

	etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	in conjunction with expected values within similar lithologies through the MGP. The values assigned to fresh material were determined from the measurements completed at each deposit.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.*	• Mineral Resources were classified in accordance with the Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC, 2012). • The deposits have been classified as Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource based on a combination of quantitative and qualitative criteria which included geological continuity and confidence in volume models, data quality, sample spacing, lode continuity, and estimation parameters. The Indicated portion of the Mineral Resource was defined across the main lodes through areas predominantly defined by drilling at 20m to 40m spacing and where blocks were estimated within the first pass. These areas demonstrated along strike grade continuity. Digitised strings were used to form regular shapes to code these areas. All remaining areas were classified as Inferred Mineral Resource. Some domains at LSS that were intersected by two holes or less were not classified but represent exploration potential.
	• *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The input data is comprehensive in its coverage of the mineralisation and does not favour or misrepresent insitu mineralisation. The definition of mineralised zones is based on geological understanding from good quality sample data, producing models of continuous mineralised lodes. Validation of the block models showed good correlation of the input data to the block estimated grades. • Input data is primarily historical and recent RC and diamond drill assays. Brightstar infill and depth extension drilling has confirmed the lode continuity. Assays have been completed by certified laboratories and are considered reliable for use in the estimates. • Quality Control measures of more recent drilling have confirmed the suitability of data for use in the Mineral Resource estimates.

		• The Mineral Resource estimates appropriately reflect the view of the Competent Persons.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Previous Mineral Resource estimates conducted by various owners have been reviewed by Brightstar where data could be located. Information obtained from those previous models and reports have been incorporated into these model updates.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• The Mineral Resources have been estimated with a moderate to high degree of confidence which is reflected in the classification into predominantly Indicated and Inferred categories. The deposits have been mined historically from underground, and more recently by open pit, thus the controls on mineralisation are well understood. Data quality is generally good, and drill holes have detailed logs produced by qualified geologists. Recognised laboratories have been used to analyse drill samples and check the quality of results produced by the onsite laboratory. • No formal confidence intervals have been derived by geostatistical or other means, however, the use of quantitative measures of estimation quality such as the kriging efficiency allow the Competent Person to be assured that appropriate levels of precision have been attained within the relevant resource confidence categories. • The Mineral Resource estimate is intended for both open pit and underground assessment and reports global estimates. • Although open pit mining has occurred at Yunndaga and LSS during the 1990's, no production figures specific to these deposits could be located.