BRIGHTSTAR
RESOURCES LIMITED

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

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28 September 2026

TWO MILE HILL MINERAL RESOURCE DOUBLES TO 1.45 MILLION OUNCES

INDICATED RESOURCES INCREASE 177% TO 526,000 OUNCES @ 1.6g/t Au

SANDSTONE PROJECT GROWS TO 3.6 MILLION OUNCES

FURTHER MINERAL RESOURCE UPGRADE PLANNED FOR LATE 2026

HIGHLIGHTS

- Two Mile Hill-Shillington Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) increased to **1.45Moz @ 1.8g/t Au**, a **98% increase** from the previous 731koz mineral resource
  - Indicated-classified component now totals **526koz @ 1.6g/t Au**
- 0.7Moz of Mineral Resources added for an **industry-leading discovery cost of $6/oz**
- **Up to 6koz per vertical metre** at Two Mile Hill, with contained ounces peaking between 550m and 650m below surface, near the base of the current MRE (Figure 1)
- Sandstone Gold Project total MRE now **79Mt @ 1.4g/t Au for 3.6Moz**
  - Indicated-classified component totalling **30.4Mt @ 1.5g/t Au for 1.5Moz**
- Brightstar Group MRE now **110Mt @ 1.5g/t Au for 5.2Moz**
- Two Mile Hill underground Mineral Resource now totals **20Mt @ 2.0g/t Au for 1.3Moz**
- This update **does not include** recent drilling and exploration success targeting the Shirvington Zone at depth (TMHDD26003 and TMHDD26004), which intersected 53 occurrences of visible gold[1], with assays still pending. Two further deep holes are also nearing completion.
- Assays received for TMHRCD26021, and TMHRCD26022, both incorporated into this MRE update:
  - Broad, unconstrained intercepts of **112.6m @ 1.02g/t Au from 246.9m** (*TMHRCD26021*) and **172.5m @ 1.00g/t Au from 301.5m** *(TMHRCD26022)*
- Mining studies continue on the new MRE, to be included in the upcoming Sandstone PFS
- Further MRE updates are expected as additional drilling is incorporated, including the ongoing ~3,800m program targeting the Shirvington Zone at depth which has drilled a further 250m below this new MRE
- **Brightstar has grown the Mineral Resource of the Sandstone Project by 50% - growing from 2.4Moz to 3.6Moz** through methodical exploration drilling of existing known deposits
- The Company will undertake regional exploration targeting new discoveries, with **multiple compelling Two Mile Hill analogues being advanced for drilling** programs to commence

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Brightstar Resources Limited (ASX: BTR) (**Brightstar** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce an update to the Two Mile Hill-Shillington Mineral Resource estimate and the Company's Sandstone Gold Project.

The update includes recent infill drilling of the existing Mineral Resource, and extensional drilling at depth. A ~3,800m diamond core drilling program targeting the newly discovered Shirvington Zone is nearing completion, with the first two reported holes intersecting 53 individual occurrences of visible gold. No drilling from this deeper program has been included in this MRE update, with all assays still pending, although geological information has been utilised to interpret the extents of the host tonalite unit.

The combined Two Mile Hill-Shillington MRE now totals **24.6Mt @ 1.8g/t Au for 1.45Moz.**

Much of the recent drilling was planned to infill the Inferred-classified component of the MRE, targeting an upgrade to Indicated classification. This successful campaign has resulted in a 177% increase to Indicated Mineral Resources to **10.4Mt @ 1.6g/t Au for 526koz.**

Figure 1 shows the distribution of contained ounces per vertical metre through the Two Mile Hill-Shillington MRE. Contained ounces increase with depth, peaking at ~5,900oz per vertical metre, approximately 595m below surface, within the widened tonalite intersected by the 2026 drilling. The tonalite remains open at depth, with the recent Shirvington Zone drilling extending a further ~250m below this updated MRE.

Brightstar's Managing Director, Alex Rovira, commented:

"The latest MRE update for Two Mile Hill-Shillington is truly a landmark moment for the Sandstone Project. This is the first update to include areas of the newly identified lateral extensions to the host tonalite at depth. The incorporation of this much wider zone has resulted in a doubling of the total resource since Brightstar commenced drilling there in April 2026, and has been achieved for a low discovery cost of $6/oz.

Crucially, this update still does not include the recent drilling deeper into the Shirvington Zone, that identified numerous instances of visible gold logged throughout the drill holes[1]. This ongoing drilling program extends the depth testing of Shirvington a further 250m below this updated Mineral Resource, so we look forward to sharing the results as they are received.

The new update will now be incorporated into Brightstar's ongoing underground mining studies at Two Mile Hill, and subsequently the Sandstone PFS due for delivery later this year."

Two Mile Hill-Shillington Mineral Resource Estimate, September 2026

Deposit	Cut-off (g/t Au)	Indicated			Inferred			Total		
		kt	g/t Au	koz	kt	g/t Au	koz	kt	g/t Au	koz
Two Mile Hill open pit	0.4	2,252	1.2	87	308	0.9	9	2,560	1.2	96
Two Mile Hill underground	0.73	6,069	1.9	362	13,620	2.1	902	19,688	2.0	1,264
Two Mile Hill	**0.4/0.73**	**8,320**	**1.7**	**449**	**13,928**	**2.0**	**911**	**22,248**	**1.9**	**1,360**
Shillington	0.4	2,093	1.2	77	251	1.1	9	2,343	1.1	86
Total	**0.4/0.73**	**10,413**	**1.6**	**526**	**14,179**	**2.0**	**920**	**24,592**	**1.8**	**1,446**

- *Open pit Mineral Resources reported above the 370mRL (~150m vertical depth) at a 0.4g/t Au cut-off. Underground Mineral Resources reported below the 370mRL, confined within the tonalite, at a 0.73g/t Au cut-off.*
- *Note some rounding discrepancies may occur.*
- *Mineral Resources are depleted for historical mining.*
- *Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of 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.*

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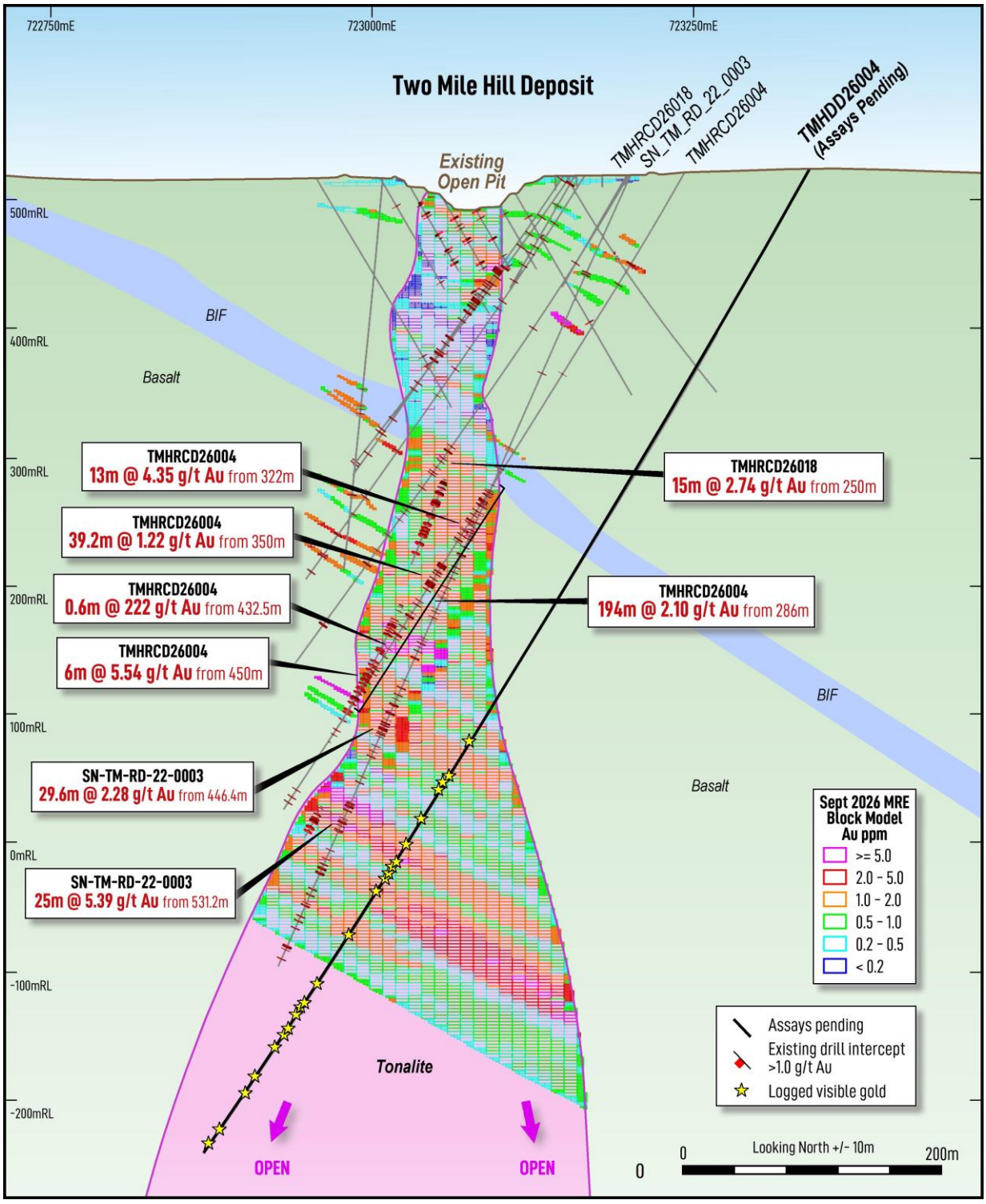


Figure 1: Cross section A-A' at the Two Mile Hill Deposit, displaying the updated September 2026 MRE, in relation to recent drilling intersecting visible gold[1] (assays pending).

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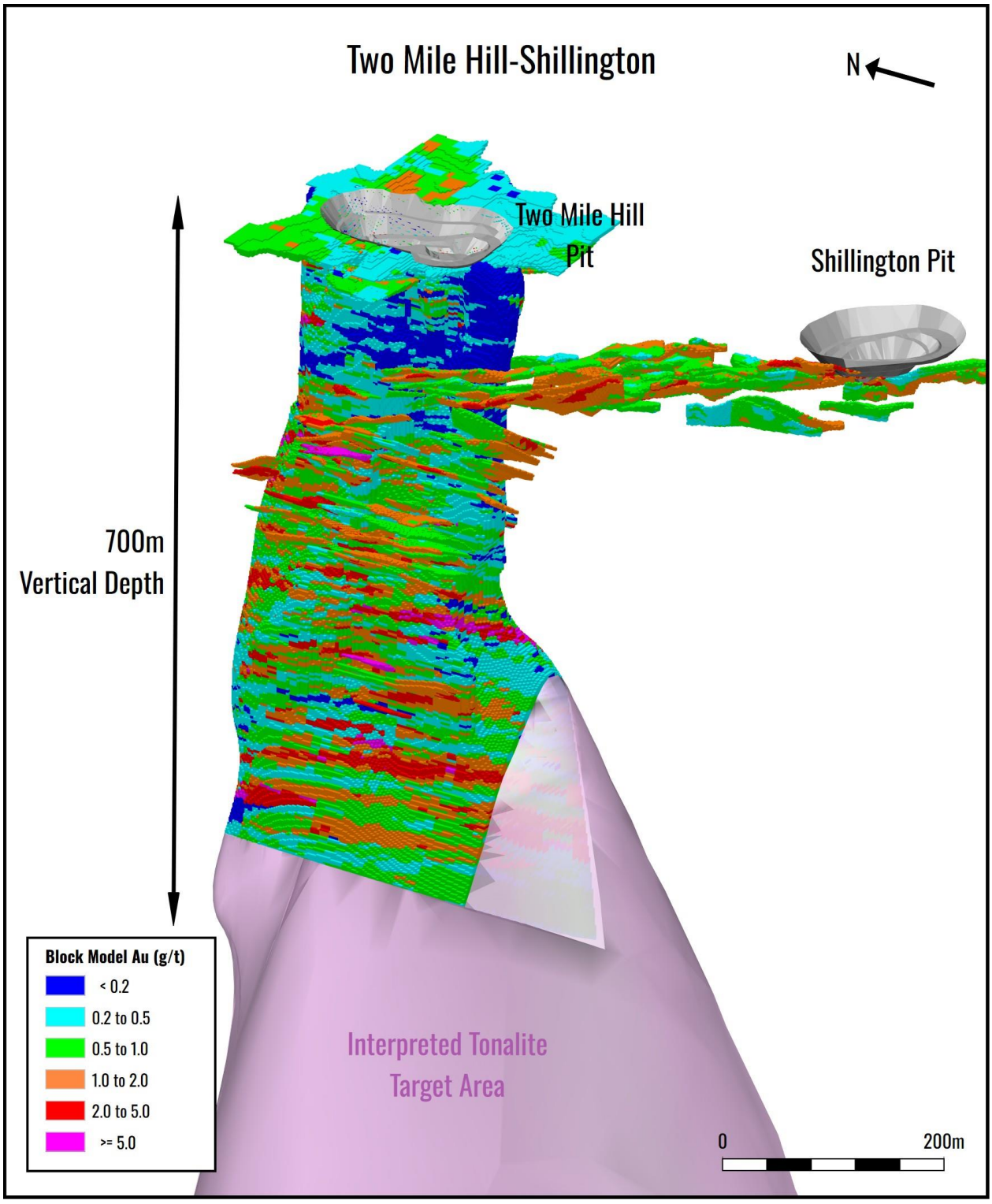


Figure 2: 3D Oblique view of the block model for the September 2026 Two Mile Hill-Shillington MRE update. Due to a lack of drilling the MRE has been truncated to the south and at depth. These areas remain open for drill testing.

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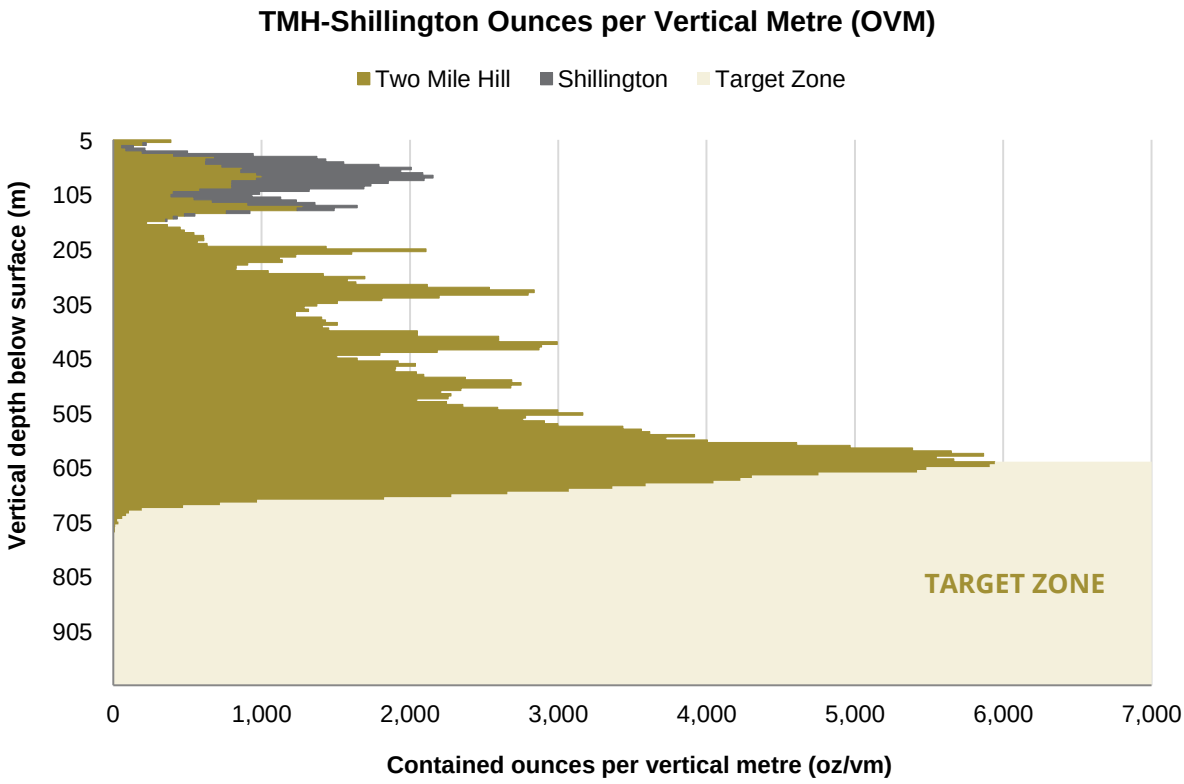


Figure 3: TMH-Shillingtone September 2026 MRE Upgrade ounces per vertical metre

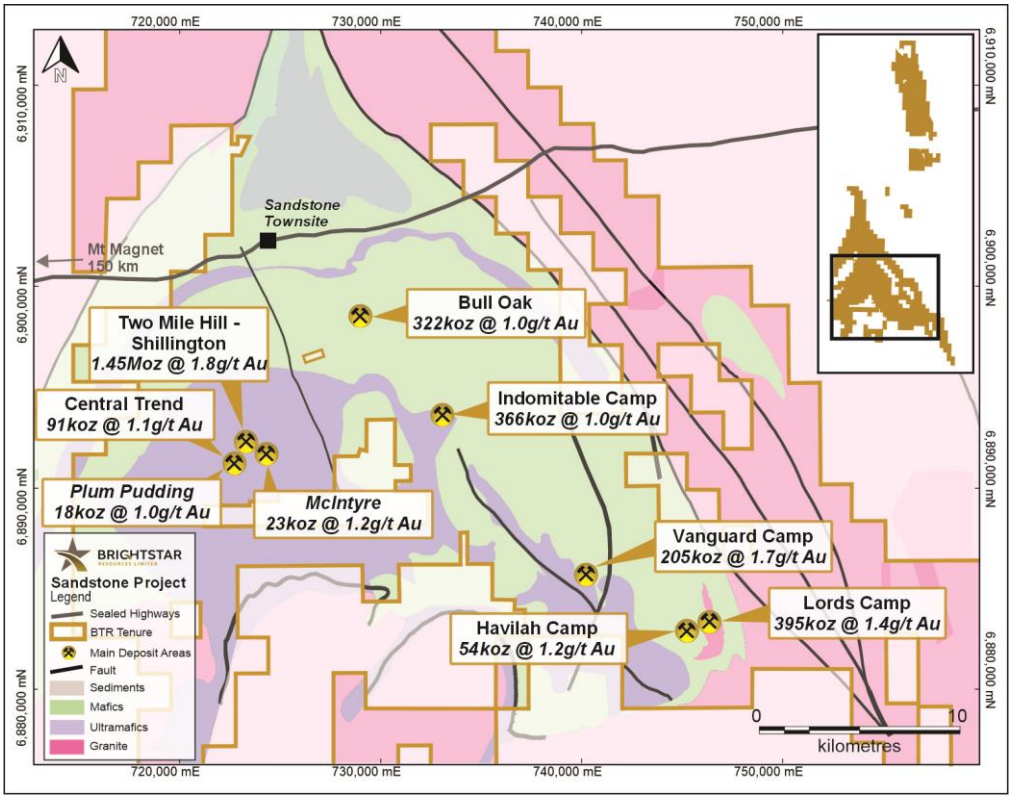


Figure 4: Central Sandstone project area

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

TWO MILE HILL-SHILLINGTON DEPOSIT

The Two Mile Hill-Shillington Deposit is located 10km southwest of the town of Sandstone. The local geology consists of a tonalite intrusive stock intruded into a northeast-dipping package of basalt and banded iron sedimentary units (BIF).

The majority of the mineralisation is hosted within the tonalite itself, present as northeast dipping lodes, typically associated with quartz-sulphide veins. Coarse visible gold has also been identified outside of the veins, within the matrix of the tonalite[1]. Additional mineralisation is also hosted within the adjacent BIF (Shillington-type) and basalt.

The drilling program comprised **6 RC drill holes for ~1,500m** and **22 RC pre-collars with diamond tails (RCDT) for ~10,800m,** and **2 DD holes for ~300m**. Diamond tail assays have now been received for drill holes TMHRCD26021 and TMHRCD26022.

The drilling intersected significant widths of mineralised tonalite, with frequent visible gold, typically associated with pyrite and galena.

Results from bulk, unconstrained intercepts within the tonalite include:

- **112.6m @ 1.02g/t Au** from 246.9m in TMHRCD26021
- **172.5m @ 1.00g/t Au** from 301.5m in TMHRCD26022

Results from the higher-grade intervals within the tonalite include:

TMHRCD26021

- **43.2m @ 1.50g/t Au** from 248.1m, including **1m @ 16.9g/t Au** from 289m
- **19.7m @ 1.13g/t Au** from 339.9m, including **1m @ 23.3g/t Au** from 393m

TMHRCD26022

- **19.6m @ 2.42g/t Au** from 421m, including **0.4m @ 55.2g/t Au** from 429.3m
- **17m @ 1.24g/t Au** from 444m

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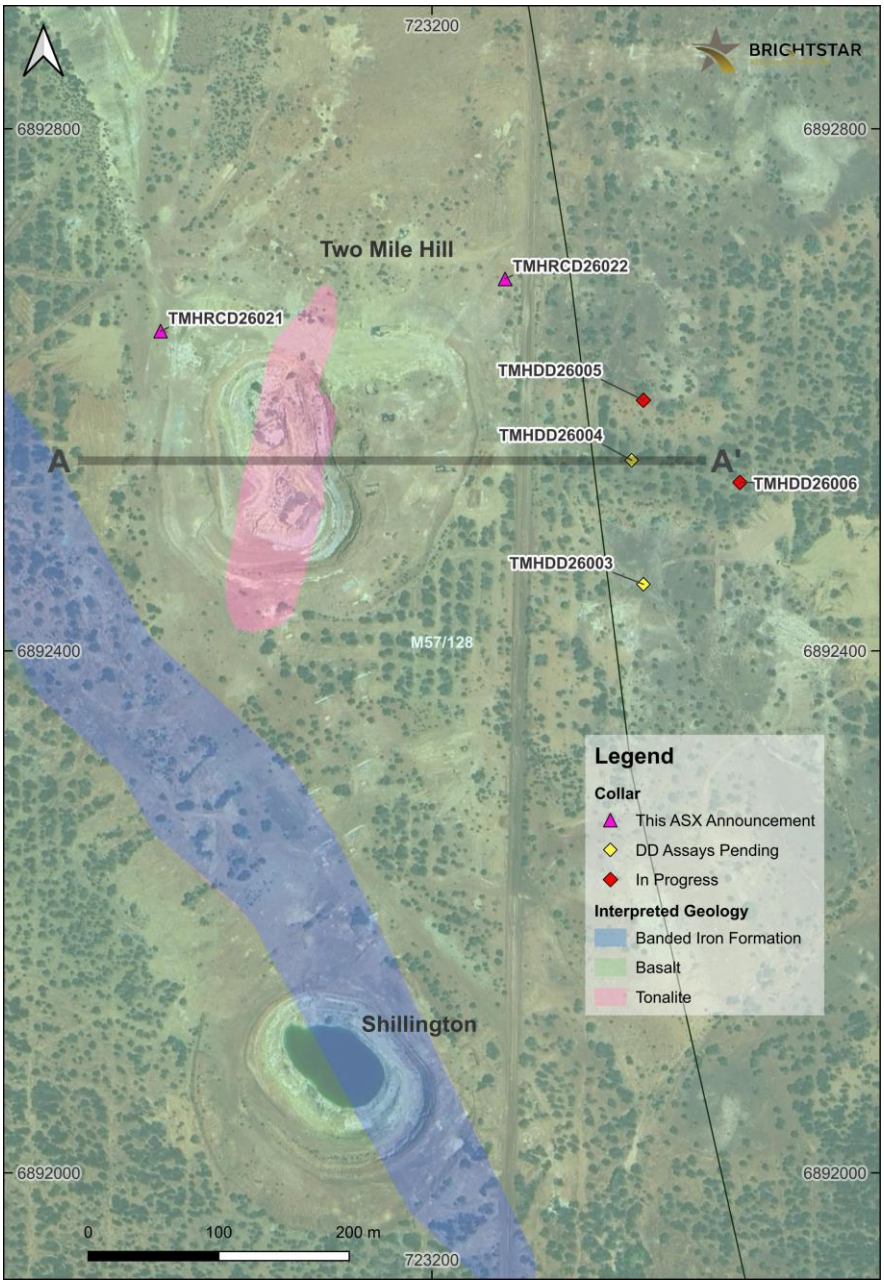


Figure 5: Plan view map of completed and in-progress diamond drill collars at the Two Mile Hill deposit, Sandstone

Drilling Techniques

The database used in the MRE at TMH-Shillington is a custom export from the cloud based Plexer Geological Data Management Platform and includes a total of 4,422 drillholes for a total of 128,170m at the project. A total of 698 drill holes were incorporated into the mineralised interpretations for a total of 81,430 intersection metres. Most RC and diamond holes have been located by RTK or DGPS methods completed by survey contractors. The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 50. Most RAB and AC holes were located by GPS.

The deposit has been drilled from surface using percussion and diamond drill methods. Drill spacing varies from 10m to >100m. The mineralisation at TMH is defined by drilling orientated along northing section lines.

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Drill section spacing is nominally at 20m with drill holes spaced on each section approximately 20m – 40m. Holes are predominantly drilled at -60° dip to the west, with average depth of 120m and a current maximum downhole depth of 765m (700m vertical depth). At Shillington, drillholes are oriented on NE-SW section lines at an average drill hole spacing of 20m x 20m. The average vertical depth of drilling is approximately 150m with the deepest hole at 228m vertical depth.

Numerous drilling companies have been used by the various Project owners, but the drilling and sampling techniques were similar. Percussion drilling (predominantly RAB and RC) was mostly completed with 5¼ or 5½ inch face sampling bits. Samples were passed from a cyclone through a rig mounted or free-standing multi-tier riffle splitter and collected in 1m intervals into plastic bags and 1m calico splits (which were retained for later use). More recent RC drilling has seen the 1m samples placed in rows directly on the ground rather than collected into green plastic bags. From the bulk sample, composite samples (2m to 5m) were collected using a split PVC scoop. Follow up sampling was carried out using the original 1m subsamples. Samples generally comprised between 1.5kg to 3kg of material within labelled and tied calico bags which were placed into Bulka bags for transport to the laboratory.

Diamond core utilised various sizes, HQ, PQ, and NQ. In areas of unconsolidated ground, triple tube configuration was used to maximise core recovery. Diamond core sampling was mostly at 1m intervals with closer spaced sampling around specific mineralised zones or structures. The core was orientated and photographed prior to logging and sampling. Core was cut using a motorised saw and half core submitted for analysis, with the other half retained in the core tray. In some cases, quarter core was submitted as field duplicates.

Sampling and Sub-sampling Techniques

Except for the earliest WMC drilling at Sandstone, all laboratories known to have been used throughout the various drill programs were internationally certified and accredited and are considered to have operated to industry standards at the time the assay was completed. These labs are assumed to, or known to have, included industry standard QAQC protocols, including the use of certified reference material (CRM) and repeats.

Typically, percussion and diamond samples were oven dried at 105-110°C for 8hrs, crushed, pulverised to either 85% or 90% passing 75µm, and then assayed using either a 30g or 50g charge for Aqua Regia Digest or Fire Assay with AAS finish. For the 2020 RC programme completed by Alto, 4m composites were submitted to MinAnalytical for analysis via Photon assay technique. Samples were dried, crushed to nominal 85% passing 2mm, linear split and a nominal 500g sub-sample taken (method code PAP3512R). The 500g sample was assayed for gold by Photon Assay (method code PAAU2) along with quality control (QC) samples including certified reference materials (CRM), blanks and sample duplicates. Brightstar samples were analysed at Intertek, Perth using the Photon Assay method described above.

Most companies adopted QAQC programs where field duplicates, blanks and Certified Reference material (CRM) were submitted with sample batches. In addition, Laboratory repeats and standards were routinely analysed with each sample batch.

Troy submitted an average of one field duplicate, one blank and one standard for every 50 samples. QC samples were inserted randomly throughout the sample sequence.

For the 4m composite sampling programs, Alto inserted one blank every 40th sample and field duplicates were taken every 40m. For 1m re-split programs, industry purchased standards and blanks were inserted at a rate of 1:40 samples.

Field blanks were created from known below detection limit material until June 2021 when Geostats or OREAS blank material was purchased for blanks. Field duplicates were inserted by Alto at a rate of 1:100 samples. In the case of drill core duplicates, the core was quartered.

Laboratory CRMs and/or in-house controls, blanks, splits and replicates were analysed with each batch of samples by the laboratory. These QC results were reported along with the sample values in the final report.

Brightstar has procedures in place for the insertion of blanks and Certified Reference Material (CRMs) which have a planned insertion rate of 1 in 25, and field duplicates which are planned at a rate of 1 in every 100m for RC samples or at 1 in 40 samples for diamond core. These can vary at the discretion of the supervising geologist when target mineralised zones are being sampled.

During the 2026 drilling programs at the deposit Brightstar submitted a total of 11,352 samples to Intertek in Perth for analysis by Photon assay and BTR included a total of 6 field duplicates, 489 CRMs, and 493 blanks.

Brightstar has assessed the QAQC information from historical summaries, and results from Brightstar QAQC programs, and is satisfied that the data is suitable for use in Mineral Resource estimation.

Mineral Resource Estimation Methodology

The mineralised wireframes for the deposits were generally interpreted using a 0.2g/t Au cut-off in conjunction with logged lithology and alteration. A minimum down hole length of 2m was used with no edge dilution, and 2m internal dilution. In situations where the structural continuity of the lode was interpreted to persist, lower grade assays were included.

The geology logging was used for the domaining of the tonalite at TMH. The tonalite surface strike length has been refined to 260m. The 2026 drilling has identified a significant widening of the tonalite body at depth, where the width reaches an estimated 400m from the 100mRL and is potentially wider at depth. This is in comparison to an average width between 50m to 80m above this RL. This widening has been intersected by four deep diamond holes, which have all terminated in tonalite. Subsequently the tonalite shape is still open to the east, west, and at depth. The tonalite generally dips 80° to the W and has been interpreted to a vertical depth of 1,070m.

Outside the tonalite, mineralisation is also present within the surrounding country rocks, comprising basalt and BIF. A combination of lithology and alteration logging were used in conjunction with gold grade to define these domains. A total of 110 domains were interpreted, generally striking NS and dipping shallowly to the east (30°). They have variable strike extent between 20-200m and thickness ranging between 2m to 4m.

The Shillington BIF package strikes NW-SE and dips 30° to the NE. A total of 44 mineralised lodes were interpreted, and these extend over a combined strike extent of 580m.

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

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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. Holes were composited to 1m using the 'Best Fit' option with a residual minimum of 0.5m. 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 structured nested spherical models were calculated using a Normal Scores transformation. The variogram parameters were applied to the minor lodes at each deposit for which variograms could not be modelled.

Block modelling and estimation was completed using Surpac software. The block model parent cell size was based on the results from a Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (KNA) and the sample spacing (generally 50% of the closest spaced drilling). A small sub block size was necessary to provide sufficient resolution to the block model. The TMH/Shillington model used a parent block size of 10m Y by 10m X by 2.5m Z with sub blocks set at 2.5m Y by 2.5m X by 1.25m Z.

The block model was created to encompass the full extent of the mineralisation at the deposit and is unrotated.

Gold was estimated using Ordinary Kriging (OK) with a check estimate completed using an ID^2 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. The search ellipse was based on the kriging parameters but adjusted to reflect the local changes in geometry across the lodes. KNA was carried out to define the appropriate min/max samples used in the estimate. A multiple blocks approach was used, and evaluation of the kriging efficiency and slope of regression was used to define the appropriate values to be used for each parameter. A multiple-pass search strategy was employed to estimate all blocks at the deposit.

For the TMH tonalite, a disc shaped search ellipse was oriented parallel to the sheeted quartz veins orientation, which have a shallow plunge (30°) to the NE (based on structural measurements). Four estimation passes were used to estimate gold grade in the TMH tonalite. The first pass search range was based on the modelled variogram and set to 20m. This was increased to 40m, 100m, and 300m for each successive pass. The minimum number of informing composites required for the first pass was set at 10, and this was reduced to 6 for the second pass, 4 for the third pass, and 2 for the final pass. The maximum number of informing composites was set at 26 for all passes. A local top cut (LTC) of 60g/t was applied with an effective search radius of 40m to limit the spread of high grades in areas of low data density.

For all other domains at the deposit three estimation passes were required to provide an estimated Au grade to all blocks at the deposit. The first estimation pass used a search radius ranging from 20m to 100m, with a minimum number of composites of 6 to 8 and maximum number of composites of 20 to 26, depending on the domain. The second pass applied a search radius equal to twice that of the first pass, with minimum composites set to 6 and maintaining maximum sample limits. Most of the domains were populated within the

second pass. A third estimation pass was applied using an expanded search radius of approximately three times the first-pass distance, with the minimum composite requirement relaxed to 1.

LTC was applied to selected domains to limit the potential smearing of higher-grade composites into areas with limited drill support. The top-cut value was determined from an assessment of the grade histogram for the domain. An extrapolation distance between 10m to 20m was selected as the threshold for applying the local top cut.

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 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. Model verification was also carried out by visual comparison of blocks, composites, and drill hole 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 (or less) and where blocks were generally estimated within the first pass. These areas demonstrated along strike grade and geological continuity. Digitised strings were used to form regular shapes to code these areas. The TMH tonalite has been classified as Inferred Mineral Resource from 580m vertical depth to 720m vertical depth. All remaining areas were classified as Inferred Mineral Resource where drill spacing varied from 40m up to 80m. Some domains that were intersected by two holes or less were not classified but represent exploration potential.

Cut-off Parameters

Shallow mechanised open pit mining has been completed at both Shillington and TMH by Herald Resources between 1994 and 1999 with material processed through the Herald's CIL processing plant located 2.5km SW of the deposits.

Internal optimisation studies completed by Brightstar have generated an open pit that extends from Shillington to TMH. Brightstar has undertaken a conventional process for open pit optimisations, which has 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, and

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assumptions, were obtained from experienced consultants, mining contractors, and current rates from Brightstar operations.

The TMH-Shillington Mineral Resource has been reported at 0.4g/t to a vertical depth of 150m (to the 370mRL) to represent the open pit opportunity. The deposit has been reported at a 0.73g/t Au cut-off below the 370mRL (confined within the tonalite) as it represents an underground mining opportunity. As part of the PFS underway, Brightstar is utilising external consultants to investigate underground mining extraction of the TMH tonalite.

Brightstar considers the 'reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction' (**RPEEE**) at the deposit to include mechanised open pit and underground mining methods.

Mining and Metallurgical Parameters

Sandstone deposits (including TMH and Shillington) were previously mined and processed utilising standard methods via truck and shovel mining and CIL processing. Brightstar's strategy includes mining the deposits via similar open pit methods and is investigating options of mining the TMH tonalite via underground methods.

Two Mile Hill was included in the Sandstone PFS metallurgical testwork program managed by Independent Metallurgical Operations Pty Ltd (**IMO**), with results reported on 24 September 2026[2]. The program characterised each Sandstone deposit by weathering domain using master composites (**MC**), on which the flowsheet was developed and leach conditions optimised, and variability composites (**VC**), which test spatial and grade variability at the optimised conditions.

At Two Mile Hill, two master composites and two variability composites were prepared from diamond core selected from fresh, tonalite-hosted mineralisation within the previous Mineral Resource model. A further four composites were tested for comminution.

The two master composites returned overall gold recoveries of 92.0% and 97.8% at 24 hours (average 94.9%), increasing to 94.6% and 98.8% at 48 hours (average 96.7%), with CIL recoveries of 95.0% and 99.3% at 24 hours. Gravity recoverable gold was high at 35.6% and 68.9%, consistent with the coarse visible gold logged throughout the tonalite, with MC2 among the highest gravity recoveries of the Sandstone master composites. The variability composites, at lower head grades of 0.54g/t to 1.01g/t Au, returned overall recoveries of 96.4% to 96.9%.

Leach tests were completed on gravity tailings ground to P80 75µm in site water at 300ppm initial and 200ppm maintained sodium cyanide (**NaCN**) over 48 hours. Reagent consumption was low, with NaCN consumption of 0.13kg/t to 0.14kg/t at 24 hours and negligible lime demand across the program, and 24-hour leach residues of 0.08g/t to 0.09g/t Au.

Comminution testwork on the four Two Mile Hill fresh composites returned average values of 17.1kWh/t Bond ball mill work index, 17.5kWh/t Bond rod mill work index, 8.2kWh/t crushing work index, an SMC A×b of 41.9 and a Bond abrasion index of 0.39g.

No deleterious elements were flagged for Two Mile Hill. Across the program, organic carbon was low and showed no relationship with gold extraction, ruling out preg-robbing, and no refractory recovery characteristics were identified in any Sandstone deposit.

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*Table 1: Significant Intercepts (>1.0g/t Au) for the **Two Mile Hill** RC, DD and RCDT drilling,*
+10 gram-metre intercepts highlighted.

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval	Gram-metres
TMHRCD26021		219	222.6	3.6	2.41	3.6m @ 2.41g/t from 219m	8.67
TMHRCD26021		**248.1**	**291.3**	**43.2**	**1.50**	**43.2m @ 1.50g/t from 248.1m**	**64.8**
TMHRCD26021	***including***	**289**	**290**	**1**	**16.9**	**1m @ 16.9g/t from 289m**	**16.9**
TMHRCD26021		295	296	1	1.61	1m @ 1.61g/t from 295m	1.61
TMHRCD26021		306.1	307.1	1	2.10	1m @ 2.10g/t from 306.1m	2.10
TMHRCD26021		310	312	2	1.18	2m @ 1.18g/t from 310m	2.36
TMHRCD26021		326	337	11	1.00	11m @ 1.00g/t from 326m	11.0
TMHRCD26021		**339.9**	**359.5**	**19.6**	**1.13**	**19.6m @ 1.13g/t from 339.9m**	**22.1**
TMHRCD26021		**393**	**394**	**1**	**23.3**	**1m @ 23.3g/t from 393m**	**23.3**
TMHRCD26021		424	425	1	1.02	1m @ 1.02g/t from 424m	1.02
TMHRCD26021		593.5	595.1	1.6	1.42	1.6m @ 1.42g/t from 593.5m	2.27
TMHRCD26022		154.4	155.3	0.9	3.57	0.9m @ 3.57g/t from 154.4m	3.21
TMHRCD26022		205.8	206.3	0.5	4.54	0.5m @ 4.54g/t from 205.8m	2.27
TMHRCD26022		242.4	243.3	0.9	2.81	0.9m @ 2.81g/t from 242.4m	2.53
TMHRCD26022		**247.9**	**248.4**	**0.5**	**31.0**	**0.5m @ 31.0g/t from 247.9m**	**15.5**
TMHRCD26022		254.7	256.3	1.6	1.78	1.6m @ 1.78g/t from 254.7m	2.85
TMHRCD26022		260.3	261.3	1	1.66	1m @ 1.66g/t from 260.3m	1.66
TMHRCD26022		**266**	**267**	**1**	**14.1**	**1m @ 14.1g/t from 266m**	**14.1**
TMHRCD26022		**303.5**	**311.0**	**7.5**	**1.67**	**7.5m @ 1.67g/t from 303.5m**	**12.5**
TMHRCD26022		323	324	1	1.16	1m @ 1.16g/t from 323m	1.16
TMHRCD26022		**325.0**	**338.2**	**13.2**	**1**	**13.2m @ 1.00g/t from 325m**	**13.2**
TMHRCD26022		**348**	**368**	**20**	**1.07**	**20m @ 1.07g/t from 348m**	**21.4**
TMHRCD26022		**383**	**388**	**5**	**3.43**	**5m @ 3.43g/t from 383m**	**17.2**
TMHRCD26022		406	407	1	6.57	1m @ 6.57g/t from 406m	6.57
TMHRCD26022		**421.0**	**440.6**	**19.6**	**2.42**	**19.6m @ 2.42g/t from 421m**	**47.4**
TMHRCD26022	***including***	**429.3**	**429.7**	**0.4**	**55.2**	**0.4m @ 55.2g/t from 429.3**	**22.1**
TMHRCD26022		**444**	**461**	**17**	**1.24**	**17m @ 1.24g/t from 444m**	**21.1**
TMHRCD26022		466	470	4	1.09	4m @ 1.09g/t from 466m	4.36
TMHRCD26022		483.7	484.6	0.9	2.64	0.9m @ 2.64g/t from 483.7m	2.38
TMHRCD26022		487	488	1	1.07	1m @ 1.07g/t from 487m	1.07
TMHRCD26022		492.6	494.1	1.5	2.63	1.5m @ 2.63g/t from 492.6m	3.95
TMHRCD26022		496.9	499.3	2.4	3.29	2.4m @ 3.29g/t from 496.9m	7.90

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval	Gram-metres
TMHRCD26022		506.6	507.4	0.8	1.58	0.8m @ 1.58g/t from 506.6m	1.26
TMHRCD26022		509.3	513.2	3.9	1.97	3.9m @ 1.97g/t from 509.3m	7.68

*Table 2: Significant Intercepts (>0.5g/t Au) for the **Two Mile Hill** DD and RCDT drilling (unconstrained by maximum internal dilution)*

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval	Gram-metres	Notes
TMHRCD26021		**246.9**	**359.5**	**112.6**	**1.02**	**112.6m @ 1.02g/t from 246.9m**	**115**	RCDT
TMHRCD26022		**301.5**	**474.0**	**172.5**	**1**	**172.5m @ 1.00g/t from 301.5m**	**173**	RCDT

Table 3: Two Mile Hill-Shillington Reverse Circulation and diamond drillhole collar information. Holes located on tenement M57/128. Grid coordinates shown in MGA94 Zone 50.

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Hole Depth (m)	Status
TMHRCD26021	RCDT	722992	6892645	521	-80	90	628.2	This ASX Announcement
TMHRCD26022	RCDT	723256	6892685	519	-59	266	566.1	This ASX Announcement
TMHDD26003	DD	723364	6892451	514	-60	270	1039.2	Assays Pending
TMHDD26004	DD	723351	6892542	523	-60	265	888.3	Assays Pending
TMHDD26005	DD	723362	6892592	522	-60	270	901.4	Assays Pending
TMHDD26006	DD	723436	6892529	519	-63	267	1010.9	Assays Pending

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

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References:

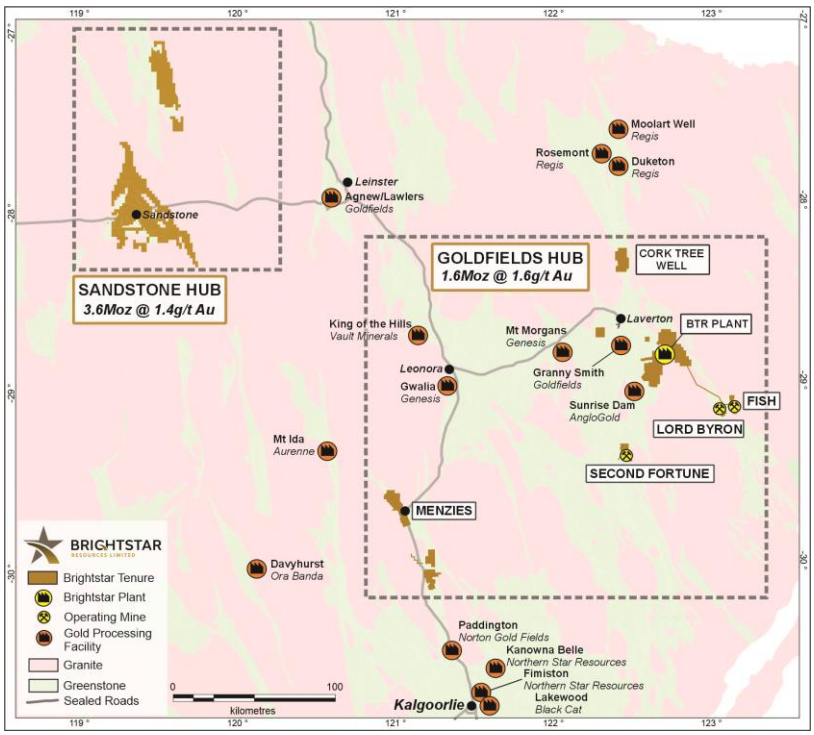
1. *Refer Brightstar Resources announcement dated 25th August 2026 "Significant visible gold in 500m mineralised intersection"*
2. *Refer Brightstar Resources announcement dated 24 September 2026 "Sandstone Metallurgical Testwork Delivers Average Gold Recoveries of 94%"*

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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 over 5.2Moz of Mineral Resources across the Goldfields and Sandstone regions, ideally located near key infrastructure such as sealed highways and on granted mining leases for ready development.

Brightstar is currently advancing the Goldfields Hub into near-term gold production, with a January 2026 updated Feasibility Study outlining the production of +75,000oz per annum for six years which delivered impressive financial metrics such as ~A$1 billion in LOM cashflows, a A$606 million NPV8 and 74% internal rate of return.

Construction of the 1.5Mtpa processing plant is underway and Brightstar is targeting commencement of gold production in JunQ'CY27.

Brightstar aspires to be a leading mid-tier gold miner via the staged development of its Goldfields Project and Sandstone Project, with current operations and proposed expansions providing a significant platform for growth.

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Consolidated JORC Resources of Laverton, Menzies & Sandstone Hubs.

Location	Cut-off	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	g/t Au	kt	g/t Au	koz	kt	g/t Au	koz	kt	g/t Au	koz	**kt**	**g/t Au**	**koz**
Alpha	0.5	-	-	-	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	2,104	1.5	105	2,974	1.5	145	**5,389**	**1.5**	**267**
Fish	1.6	25	5.4	4	199	4.5	29	153	3.2	16	**376**	**4**	**49**
Gilt Key	0.5	-	-	-	15	2.2	1	153	1.3	6	**168**	**1.3**	**8**
Second Fortune (UG)	2.5	24	15.3	12	34	13.7	15	34	11.7	13	**92**	**13.4**	**40**
Total – Laverton		**705**	**2.3**	**52**	**6563**	**1.7**	**367**	**8,501**	**1.7**	**452**	**15,768**	**1.7**	**873**
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	23	**890**	**1**	**29**
Selkirk	0.5	-	-	-	30	6.3	6	140	1.2	5	**170**	**2.1**	**12**
Lady Irene	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	1.7	6	**100**	**1.7**	**6**
Total – Menzies		**-**	**-**	**-**	**6,744**	**1.7**	**362**	**8,080**	**1.4**	**355**	**14,814**	**1.5**	**718**
Montague-Evermore	0.4	-	-	-	1,683	2.1	114	3,122	1.3	127	**4,805**	**1.6**	**241**
Whistler	0.4	-	-	-	1,258	2.0	79	565	1.4	25	**1,823**	**1.8**	**105**
Achilles / Airport	0.4	-	-	-	2,130	1.3	90	4,255	1.0	134	**6,385**	**1.1**	**224**
Duplex	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,003	0.9	30	**1,003**	**0.9**	**30**
Julias[1] (Attributable)	0.4	-	-	-	1,258	1.2	49	556	0.8	15	**1,814**	**1.1**	**64**
Lord Nelson	0.4	-	-	-	4,441	1.5	215	1,758	1.1	64	**6,199**	**1.4**	**279**
Lord Henry	0.4	-	-	-	1,523	1.6	76	883	1.4	40	**2,406**	**1.5**	**116**
Vanguard Camp	0.4	-	-	-	1,616	2.2	115	2,194	1.3	90	**3,809**	**1.7**	**205**
Havilah Camp	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,359	1.2	54	**1,359**	**1.2**	**54**
Indomitable Camp	0.4	-	-	-	2,099	1.2	81	8,772	1.0	284	**10,871**	**1.0**	**366**
Bull Oak	0.4/0.8	-	-	-	1,481	0.9	44	9,056	1.0	278	**10,537**	**1.0**	**322**
Two Mile Hill / Shillington	0.4/0.73	-	-	-	10,413	1.6	526	14,179	2.0	920	**24,592**	**1.8**	**1,446**
McIntyre	0.4	-	-	-	513	1.2	20	77	0.9	2	**589**	**1.2**	**23**
Plum Pudding	0.4	-	-	-	498	1.0	17	52	0.9	1	**550**	**1.0**	**18**
Central Trend (Eureka, Wirraminna, Old Town, Twin Shafts,	0.5	-	-	-	1,480	1.1	53	1,131	1.1	39	**2,612**	**1.1**	**91**
Total – Sandstone		**-**	**-**	**-**	**30,392**	**1.5**	**1,481**	**48,961**	**1.3**	**2,104**	**79,354**	**1.4**	**3,583**
Total – BTR (Attributable)		**705**	**2.3**	**52**	**43,699**	**1.6**	**2,210**	**65,542**	**1.4**	**2,911**	**109,936**	**1.5**	**5,174**

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NOTE:

- *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 consolidated into 'Lady Shenton System' at Menzies.*
- *Warrior, Lady Harriet & Bellenger deposits consolidated into 'Lady Harriet System' at Menzies.*
- *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 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

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

Competent Person Statement – Mineral Resource Estimates

The information in the report to which this statement is attached that relates to Mineral Resources for the Sandstone deposits, excluding the Central Trend 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 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 Mineral Resource estimates, extracted from the ASX announcements titled "Aurumin to acquire 784,000oz Au Sandstone Gold Project" dated 15 December 2021, "Cork Tree Well Resource Upgrade Delivers 1Moz Group MRE" dated 23 June 2023, "Maiden Link Zone Mineral Resource" dated 15 November 2023, "Aspacia deposit records maiden Mineral Resource at the Menzies Gold Project" dated 17 April 2024, "Brightstar Makes Recommended Bid for Linden Gold", dated 25 March 2024, "Brightstar to drive consolidation of Sandstone Gold District" dated 1 August 2024, "Scheme Booklet Registered by ASIC" dated 14 October 2024, "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 21 July 2025, "Significant Growth in Menzies Mineral Resource" dated 11 December 2025, "Lord Byron MRE Update" dated 12 January 2026, "Sandstone Mineral Resource Grows to 2.9Moz" dated 15 July 2026, and "Sandstone Resource Grows to 3.6Moz, Group MRE to 5.2Moz" dated 28 September 2026.

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, Mineral Resources and metallurgical testwork results, other than those identified in this announcement, 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.

Compliance Statement – Production Target / Forecast Financial Information

Brightstar's production target/forecast financial information referred to in this announcement was first disclosed in the Company's announcement titled 'Updated Goldfields Feasibility Study' released on ASX on 29 January 2026. The Company confirms that all material assumptions underpinning the production target and forecast financial information contained in the original announcement 'Updated Goldfields Feasibility Study' continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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APPENDIX 1: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Drilling carried out by Brightstar Resources Ltd (TMHRCD and TMHDD prefixes) and Aurumin Limited (SN-TM prefixes) • Samples were collected by reverse circulation (RC) and diamond (DD) drilling. • RC samples were passed directly from the in-line cyclone through a rig mounted cone splitter. Samples were collected in 1m intervals into bulk plastic bags and 1m calico splits, which were retained for later use. • From the bulk 1m sample, a 4m composite sample was collected using a split PVC scoop and then submitted to Intertek Laboratory (Intertek) for analysis by Photon method. • RC 1m splits were submitted if the composite sample assay values are equal to or greater than 0.1g/t Au. • Diamond core sampling on HQ/HQ3/NQ2 diamond drill core at mostly 1m intervals. Closer spaced sampling around specific mineralized zones or structures. Samples were submitted to Intertek for analysis by Photon method (Brightstar samples) and to ALS Laboratory for analysis by fire assay (Aurumin samples). Drilling carried out by Troy Resources NL (TRCD prefixes) • Troy Resources (TRY) RC drilling, samples were passed

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		directly from the in-line cyclone through a rig mounted multi-tier riffle splitter. Samples were collected in 1m intervals into bulk plastic bags and 1m calico splits. From the bulk sample, a 5m composite sample was collected using a split PVC scoop and then submitted to the laboratory for analysis. The 1m calico splits were submitted to the laboratory if the composite sample returned assay values equal to or greater than 0.2g/t Au. In certain cases selected samples from some holes were passed from the cyclone through a rig mounted multi-tier riffle splitter, and samples collected into calico bags at 1m intervals were submitted directly for analyses. The remaining bulk sample was placed on the ground in 1m intervals. • TRY diamond holes used triple tube coring due to the friable nature of the oxide zone lithologies being drilled. TRY core samples were marked on the core by the geologist according to geological intervals. The core was cut in half by TRY field technicians, with half being placed in a pre-numbered calico bag and the other half returned to the core tray. For duplicate samples the core to be submitted for analysis was quartered.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• BTR RC drill holes were drilled utilising a 5.5 inch face sampling hammer and surveyed using true-North-seeking gyroscopic survey tools. Drilling was conducted by Topdrill, PXD and K-Drill using RC drill rig and support equipment suitable for the ground conditions and depth of drilling. • BTR Diamond drilling is drilled by Topdrill and Wallis Drilling using diamond drilling rigs and support equipment suitable for the ground conditions and depth of drilling. HQ and NQ

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		diameter drill core was obtained. In areas of unconsolidated ground, triple tube configuration was used to maximise core recovery. All drill core was oriented (where possible), using the Axis Champ Ori system. • AUN drilling used a KWL 350 drill rig with an onboard 1100cgm/350psi compressor and a truck mounted 1000cfm auxiliary and 1000psi booster. The face sampler had a nominal 140mm hole. • AUN diamond drilling is drilled by Terra Drilling using a KWL1600 drill rig. HQ3 and NQ2 diameter drill core was obtained. In areas of unconsolidated ground, triple tube configuration was used to maximise core recovery. All drill core was oriented (where possible). • TRY used Mt Magnet Drilling
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC sample recovery for BTR samples was qualitatively assessed and recorded by comparing drill chip volumes (sample bags) for individual metres. Sample depths were cross-checked every rod (6m). The cyclone was regularly cleaned to ensure no material build up and sample material was checked for any potential downhole contamination. Wet samples were recorded, although the majority of samples were dry. In the CP's opinion, the drilling sample recoveries/quality are acceptable and are appropriately representative for the style of mineralisation • Sample recoveries are recorded on sample registers with sample recovery and moisture content estimated. Good sample recovery was standard in reported programs.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• All samples are weighed at the laboratory and reported as a part of standard preparation protocols. No water compromised samples are reported in this program. • Drilling is carried out orthogonal to the mineralisation to get representative samples of the mineralisation. • RC samples are collected through a cyclone and cone splitter. The sample required for the assay is collected directly into a calico sample bag at a designed 2kg sample mass which is optimal by Photon method. • BTR diamond core recoveries are recorded on sample registers and recorded as part of the logging procedure with core loss quantified. Good to moderate sample recovery was observed in reported programs with moderate core loss observed in structurally deformed areas (shear zones). • Short core runs were selected to maximise sample recovery, with core loss noted on core blocks within the core trays and subsequently checked by Brightstar personnel at the core farm. • No grade versus sample recovery biases, or biases relating the loss or gain or fines have been identified in the drilling.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• BTR RC holes were logged on one metre intervals at the rig by the geologist from drill chips. Logging was recorded directly into Plexer logging software. • Diamond core is logged to specific geological intervals. • Detailed geological logging includes the lithology, alteration, veining and mineralisation of the drill chips or core.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Structural measurements are also taken from oriented drill core. • Photographs are taken of all core as part of the sampling process. • Geotechnical consultants logged selected core for geotechnical purposes. • Logging is both quantitative and qualitative in nature, depending on the feature. • 100% of BTR drilling is geologically logged. • AUN drill chips were sieved from each 1m sample and geologically logged. Washed drill chips from each 1m sample were stored in chip trays. Geological logging of drill hole intervals was carried out with sufficient detail to meet the requirements of resource estimation. • Troy drill holes were logged using detailed geological codes that were correlated with Alto/BTR logging codes and logging is of sufficient detail to meet the requirements of resource estimation.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*	BTR RC drilling • RC drilling single 1 metre splits were automatically taken at the time of drilling by a cone splitter attached to the cyclone. • For interpreted non-mineralised areas, 4 metre composite samples were collected from the drill rig by spearing each 1m collection bag. The 4 metre composites were submitted for assay.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Composite samples returning grade >0.1g/t Au were resampled as 1m cone-split samples with samples having been collected for upcoming laboratory analyses. • For interpreted mineralised areas, the 1 metre splits were bagged on the static cyclone splitter on the RC rig. • QAQC samples (blanks and standards) were submitted for all samples at a rate between 1:10 and 1:20. • Duplicate samples were taken over selected interpreted mineralised intervals to determine if sampling is representative. • Samples submitted for analysis via Photon assay technique were dried, crushed to nominal 85% passing 2mm, linear split and a nominal 500g sub sample taken. • The 500g sample is assayed for gold by Photon Assay along with quality control samples including certified reference materials, blanks and sample duplicates. • Samples volumes were typically 1.0-3.0 kg and are considered to be of suitable size for the style of mineralisation. BTR diamond drilling • QAQC samples (blanks and standards) were submitted for all samples at a rate between 1:10 and 1:25. • Duplicate samples were taken at a rate of 1:50. • Single cut (half core) diamond core was selected for sampling with the remaining core left for future reference and or metallurgical testwork purposes.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Sample preparation comprised industry standard oven drying, crushing, and pulverisation to less than 75 microns. Homogenised pulp material was used for assaying. • Internal certified laboratory QAQC is undertaken including check samples, blanks and internal standards. • Samples volumes were typically 0.5kg-4.0 kg depending on the length of core sampled and are considered to be of suitable size for the style of mineralisation. AUN RC drilling • The 1m samples were collected from a cone splitter via the cyclone directly into pre-numbered calico bags, creating a nominal 2.5kg sample. • Composite samples were created using a PVC spear to collect sample from the reject 1m intervals placed on the ground. These were placed into pre-numbered calico bags. • All samples were submitted to ALS laboratories in Perth. Most samples were dry with some moisture present at depth in some holes. • Field Duplicate samples were taken as per Aurumin's QAQC sample procedure at a rate of 1:20. • Sample preparation for drill samples involved drying the whole sample before crushing and pulverising it to 85% passing 75 microns. A 50g sub-sample charge was then used for gold analysis by fire assay. • Samples where raw sample weight is greater than 3kg are fine crushed to 70% passing 2mm, then split using a Boyd Rotary Splitter to produce a 3kg sample which is then pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• QAQC samples were inserted in the field as per Aurumin's QAQC sample procedure. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the grain size of material sample. AUN diamond drilling • AUN diamond drilling (DD) samples are HQ, HQ3 or NQ2 core with sample intervals defined by the geologist to honour geological boundaries, ranging from 0.3 to 1.2m in length. DD core was aligned and measured by tape, comparing back to down hole core blocks consistent with industry practice. Core was sampled as either half core in HQ core, or as whole core in NQ2 core. Where whole core was sampled a maximum sample length of 0.6m was adhered to so as to keep sample size around 3kg and minimise reduction insample volumes at larger particle sizes prior to pulverisation to 75 microns. • Core samples were submitted at intervals defined by the geologist for drying and pulverising to produce a nominal 50g charge for gold by fire assay analysis. Core sample width was decided with relation to the width of the geological/mineralised features. Through areas of uniform mineralisation or sheet work/stockwork type veining samples were taken at a uniform interval 0.6 to 1.0m intervals. Visible gold was occasionally encountered in core. Where visible gold was observed a flush was passed through the core saw and a barren flush inserted in the sample sequence. Core was consistently sampled from the same side. All core was photographed within each core tray. • AUN inserted CRM standards at a rate of 1:20 while blanks were inserted at 1:50. Duplicates were collected at 1:20 as per

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Aurumin QAQC procedures using the same method of collection as the original samples. QC samples were assessed on a batch by batch basis and no major issues were found. Troy Resources NL drilling • RC samples were passed directly from a cyclone through a rig mounted multi-tier riffle splitter and samples were collected in 1m intervals into bulk plastic bags and 1m calico splits (which were retained for later use). • From the bulk sample, a 5m composite sample was collected using a split PVC scoop and then submitted to the laboratory for analysis. • The 1m calico splits were submitted to the laboratory if the composite sample returned assay values +1g/t Au over the anomalous zone. • Samples were collected Troy submitted 1 duplicate for every 50m of drilling. • TRY diamond holes used triple tube coring due to the friable nature of the oxide zone lithologies being drilled. TRY core samples were marked on the core by the geologist according to geological intervals. The core was cut in half by TRY field technicians, with half being placed in a pre-numbered calico bag and the other half returned to the core tray. For duplicate samples the core to be submitted for analysis was quartered. • TRY inserted a minimum of 1 CRM sample with each batch of samples for all exploration work. The actual standard used was dependant on the expected assay results and type of sample being taken (i.e. oxide, transitional or fresh rock). The grade of the standard used was also routinely varied. For RC and DD

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		resource evaluation drilling an average of 1 field duplicate, 1 blank and 1 standard was submitted for every 50 samples. QC samples were inserted randomly throughout the sample sequence. • TRY's exploration drilling results of QC samples were assessed by TRY on a batch by batch basis. Batches of samples where the results of the submitted standards differed from the expected value by more than 10% were re-analysed by the laboratory. A periodic audit of the exploration QC data was carried out by Data consultants Maxwell Geoservices (Maxwell). • TRY's Resource definition drilling results of QC standards were assessed by TRY on a batch by batch basis. Where results of the submitted standards differed from the expected value by more than 10% samples were re-analysed by the laboratory. TRY had independent checking of all QC sample results carried out by Maxwell on a monthly basis. Maxwell monitored the laboratory performance over longer period and liaised with the laboratory TRY when QC problems were detected. Maxwell reported that all standards and blanks fall within the expected limits. The field duplicate results had 20 to 25% of the repeat samples are outside of +/- 10% compared to the original sample values with no apparent bias. This is to be expected given the style of mineralisation.
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*	BTR Drilling • 1m and 4m RC composite, and diamond drilling samples were assayed via the Photon Assay method at Intertek laboratory,

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	and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Perth. • Laboratory QC involves the use of internal lab standards, certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates. QC results (blanks, coarse reject duplicates, bulk pulverised, standards) are monitored and were within acceptable limits. ~5-10% standards were inserted to check on precision of laboratory results. • 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. AUN drilling • All AUN RC samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories for sample preparation and analysis. A 50g sample was used to analyse gold by fire assay (AAS finish) with a 0.005 ppm detection limit. • The fire assay analysis undertaken is considered to be a total analysis method. • A fire assay fusion-gravimetric analysis is used for gold analysis in samples that return a greater than 100ppm results using the standard fire analysis technique. • Aurumin QAQC procedures collect field duplicates and insert certified reference materials (CRMs). Standards were inserted at a rate of 1:20 while blanks were inserted at 1:50. Duplicate samples are taken every 1:20. • Laboratory CRMs and repeats have been received and used to assess laboratory reproducibility and accuracy.

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		• The assaying techniques and quality control protocols used are considered appropriate for the material tested and for the data to be used for reporting exploration drilling results. • No geophysical tools were used in determining element concentrations. • AUN diamond samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratories in Maddington for sample preparation and analysed by fire assay with an ICP-OES finish. Single cut (half core) diamond core was selected for sampling with the remaining core left for future reference and or metallurgical testwork purposes. • Sample preparation comprised industry standard oven drying, crushing, and pulverisation to less than 75 microns. Homogenised pulp material was used for assaying. • Internal certified laboratory QAQC is undertaken including check samples, blanks and internal standards. • Samples volumes were typically 0.5kg-4.0 kg depending on the length of core sampled and are considered to be of suitable size for the style of mineralisation. Troy Resources NL • SGS Australia Pty Ltd (SGS) located in Perth, Western Australia were responsible for sample preparation and assaying for drill hole samples and associated check assays. SGS at the time was certified to the ISO 9001 requirements for all related inspection, verification, testing and certification activities. • RC samples were assayed using a 50g fire assay with AAS finish, and sample sizes were noted as being 2kg. Diamond core samples were dried and crushed, then split and a subsample pulverised to 95% passing 75 micron. This fraction

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		was then split again to a 50g sample charge for FA/AAS. • An average of 1 field duplicate, 1 blank and 1 standard was submitted for every 50 samples. • Troy engaged Maxwell to undertake periodic audit of the exploration QAQC data on a monthly basis. • Laboratory Repeat assays were reported for Troy drill assays
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Brightstar Resources Ltd • Significant intersections have been reviewed by several company personnel. • Data storage was captured electronically onsite using Plexer logging software, before syncing to the cloud-based Plexer database • No data was adjusted. No transformations or alterations are made to assay data stored in the database. The lab's primary Au field is the one used for plotting purposes. No averaging of results for individual samples is employed. No top cuts are applied to the assays when calculating intercepts. Aurumin Limited • No independent verification of results has been conducted. • All sampling and assay data are stored in a secure database with restricted access. • No twinned holes at this stage. • Field data were collected digitally into Excel spreadsheets at the time of logging. Logging data was validated by geological staff and then imported into the central Aurumin database. • All data is stored by geological data management consultancy Expedio and backed up to a cloud-based storage system.

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		Troy Resources NL • Drilling carried out by Troy was compiled from WA Dept Mines Open File records (WAMEX). • Data was transferred from WAMEX digital files to BTR database. The original WAMEX files were generally in excel or text format and were readily imported into BTR database.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Brightstar Resources Limited • All drill collar locations were initially surveyed using a hand-held GPS, accurate to within 3-5m. • Post drilling, a qualified contract surveyor is engaged to pick up the hole collars with a RTK DGPS accurate to cm scale. • The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 50. All reported coordinates are referenced to this grid. • DH Surveys were measured during drilling using a north seeking gyro tool every 30m with a continuous survey at end of hole. Aurumin Limited • Drill collars were located using a GPS by Aurumin staff. A Differential GPS by external contractors was used to finalise hole locations. • The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 50. • DH Surveys were measured using a north seeking gyro tool every 30m with a continuous survey at end of hole. Troy Resources NL • Troy drilling was located with DGPS in AGD84 Zone 50. • No downhole survey data was reported; however it is considered unlikely that variation from the reported dip over the short

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		drillhole lengths would be materially significant.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Holes are variably spaced with the intent of infilling hole spacings to a nominal pattern across the deposits. • No sample compositing of field samples has been applied. • Spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological grade and continuity for a mineral resource estimation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias. • Drilling has been designed to traverse the tonalite body and maintain a high angle, and as close as orthogonal as possible, to the dominant vein set. • No drilling orientation related sampling bias has been identified at the project.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• BTR samples were collected on site under supervision of the geologist. Visitors needed permission to visit site. Once collected samples were bagged, they were transported to Perth by company personnel or trusted contractors for assaying with Intertek. Despatch and consignment notes were delivered and checked for discrepancies. • All samples collected by Aurumin were stored onsite in a secure location before being transported to Perth by consignment in sealed bags. • Troy reported that their drill samples were collected in a labelled and tied calico bag. Up to six calico bags were then placed in a larger polyweave bag that was labelled with the laboratory address and sender details and tied with wire. The polyweave bags were picked up by a courier firm who counted the number of

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		polyweave bags before taking them to the Mt Magnet depot. The samples were picked up by the courier's road train and transported to Perth. Upon receipt of the samples the laboratory checked the sample IDs and total number of samples and notified Troy of any differences from the submission forms.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling techniques and data have been reviewed internally by company personnel.

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SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	The deposits are located within granted mining tenements; ○ Two Mile Hill-Shillington (M57/128) • All are granted tenements are owned by 100% subsidiary companies of Brightstar Resources Limited and are held in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Modern exploration for gold in the Sandstone Greenstone Belt began with Western Mining Corporation (WMC) in the late 1970s through to the 1990s. WMC carried out 17 significant regional exploration programs and formed several joint ventures in the main Sandstone mines area and at Oroya, Hacks, and Bull Oak. After spending approximately $6M, WMC put its Sandstone assets out to tender, with Herald ultimately the successful bidder. • Herald carried out extensive exploration throughout the project area and carried out open pit mining at Bull Oak and Oroya. The Sandstone tenements were then sold to Troy Resources NL (Troy). • Troy undertook systematic exploration of the project area between 1998 and 2010, resulting in the discovery and subsequent mining of the Two Mile Hill, Bulchina, Lord Henry and Lord Nelson deposits. Troy ceased mining in August 2010 and the operations were placed on care and maintenance.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Sandstone Project covers much of the Sandstone Greenstone Belt, a triangular belt interpreted to be a north-plunging antiform situated at the northern end of the

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		Southern Cross Domain. The belt primarily comprises mafic volcanic and intrusive units, with subordinate ultramafic, BIF and siliciclastic sediments. • Much of the residual greenstone belt regolith is overlain by depositional material including colluvium, sheet wash alluvium and aeolian deposits. The alluvium thins in the northern and eastern parts of the project area where underlying meta-sediments and granitoids are exposed at the surface. A lateritic horizon is observed across much of the belt. <u>Two Mile Hill-Shillington</u> • The mineralisation at Two Mile Hill is hosted in three geological domains. The majority of the Two Mile Hill resource occurs within a tonalite intrusion. • Mineralisation also occurs within banded iron formation (BIF) beds, and within the basalts that host the tonalite intrusion. • The tonalite intrusion is approximately oblate in plan, dipping ~78° towards 281°. Tonalite hosted mineralisation occurs predominantly as fine free gold within a sheeted/stockwork quartz vein array.

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*
		• The relevant data for drillholes reported in this announcement is provided in the body of the announcement.
		• Data for historical collars referenced in this announcement is provided in tables within the announcement.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	• *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Assay results reported here have been length weighted. • Significant intercepts are reported above 1.0g/t Au with a maximum consecutive interval of internal dilution (<1.0g/t Au) of 2m, unless otherwise stated. • No metal equivalent calculations were applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• True widths are not confirmed at this time although all drilling is planned perpendicular to interpreted strike of the target lodes at the time of drilling. • Drilling has been designed to traverse the tonalite body and maintain a high angle, and as close as orthogonal as possible, to the dominant vein set.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to figures in this report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or*	• Results from all drill holes in the program have been reported at a consistent cut-off grade (>1.0g/t), and their context discussed.

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	widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No other exploration data is reported here.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Additional drilling is being planned and if successful, further mineral resource estimates will be estimated.

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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 Brightstar corporate geological database is managed by the Brightstar Database Administrator. The database is an Azure SQL Database hosted on a cloud server accessed through a Plexer Geological Data Management Platform. Geological Data is captured using Plexer Logger, a data entry environment applying validation rules as per the SQL database. Data is synced to the SQL database directly from this software and once data has been included it cannot be removed or edited by Plexer Logger users. Assays are uploaded directly from laboratory files and cannot be edited or removed by users. Only the database administrator has permissions allowing for modification or deletion. The current database was compiled by Mitchell River Group using historical databases and migrated to Plexer with validation checks on drill hole co-ordinates, downhole surveys, assays and lithology. • 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 moderate to high. The geological and mineralogical controls are generally well understood. The deposits have been mined previously by open pit, and mineralisation, geology, and weathering can be observed in the pit walls which provides confidence to the current interpretations.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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 was interpreted using drill hole data (RC chips and diamond core) drilled from surface. • Lithological logging was used in association with gold grades to determine mineralised domains. At TMH, lithology logging of the tonalite was used to interpret the main lode, at Shillington the logging of BIF was used to define the main lodes. • Logging codes for regolith and weathering have 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 hole 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 TMH and Shillington mineralised wireframes occur within an NS extent of 800m from 6,891,900mN to 6,892,700mN and occur within an EW extent of 460m from 722,820mE to 723,280mE. Mineralisation at Shillington has been modelled from surface at 512mRL to a vertical depth of 146m to 366mRL, whilst the TMH tonalite has been interpreted to a vertical depth of 1,070m to -550mRL.
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.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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 were interpreted using a 0.2g/t Au cut-off in association with logged lithology and alteration. Lithology was primarily used to interpret the tonalite at TMH and the BIF units at TMH and Shillington. For all lodes excluding the TMH tonalite, a minimum down hole length of 2m was used with no edge dilution and allowance for 2m internal dilution. The TMH tonalite was generated using implicit modelling techniques using lithology logging of tonalite, and the entire logged intersection was included in the domain interpretation. • To form ends to the wireframes, the end section strings were copied to a position 10m to 40m 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. Except for the tonalite domain, this resulted in down dip extrapolation distances ranging from 10m to 40m. The tonalite has been extended 380m vertically beneath the deepest drillhole and 380m in the horizontal. Through the well drilled area (above 0mRL) the tonalite has been extended 'along strike' on average 100m to 130m. • Gold was estimated using Ordinary Kriging (OK) with a check estimate completed using an ID^2 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. The search ellipse was based on the kriging parameters but adjusted to reflect the local changes in geometry across the lodes. A Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis (KNA) was carried out to define the appropriate min/max samples

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		used in the estimate. A multiple blocks approach was used, and evaluation of the kriging efficiency and slope of regression was used to define the appropriate values to be used for each parameter. A multiple-pass search strategy was employed to estimate all blocks at the deposit. • For the TMH tonalite, a disc shaped search ellipse was oriented parallel to the sheeted quartz veins orientation, which have a shallow plunge (30°) to the NE (based on structural measurements). Four estimation passes were used to estimate gold grade in the TMH tonalite. The first pass search range was based on the modelled variogram and set to 20m. This was increased to 40m, 100m, and 300m for each successive pass. The minimum number of informing composites required for the first pass was set at 10, and this was reduced to 6 for the second pass, 4 for the third pass, and 2 for the final pass. The maximum number of informing composites was set at 26 for all passes. A local top cut (LTC) of 60g/t was applied with an effective search radius of 40m to limit the spread of high grades in areas of low data density. • For all other domains at the deposit three estimation passes were required to provide an estimated Au grade to all blocks at the deposit. The first pass search radius was based on the variogram ranges modelled and these were increased for the second pass by doubling the initial range. For the third pass, the search range was either doubled again or set to 1.5x or 3x the first search range. This resulted in the first pass search distances varying between 10m to 100m, second pass ranges varying from 20m to 200m, and third pass ranges varying from 40m to 500m. The first and second passes used a minimum of 4 or 6 composites with a maximum of 18 or 20, depending on the domain. For the third estimation pass the minimum composite requirement was set to 1. • Local distance top-cutting was applied to selected domains to limit the potential smearing of higher-grade composites into areas with limited drill support. The top-cut value was determined from an assessment of the grade histogram for the domain. An extrapolation distance between 10 to

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.*	20 m was selected as the threshold for applying the local top cut. • 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, or as the only estimation method for minor lodes defined by one or two drillholes. • Open pit mining has occurred at TMH/Shillington, and the model has been depleted for mining using the final end-of-pit surfaces. • It is assumed that there will be no by-products recovered from the mining of the Au lodes. • No deleterious elements were estimated. • The deposits have been well drilled from surface using predominantly historical RC and diamond methods. The drill spacing was used in conjunction with Quantitative Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis ("QKNA") to determine suitable block sizes and key interpolation parameters. An orientated 'ellipsoidal' search was used to select data and was based on parameters taken from the variogram models and adjusted where necessary to honour lode geometry. • The mineralisation at TMH is defined by drilling orientated along northing section lines. Drill section spacing is nominally at 20m with drill holes spaced on each section approximately 20m – 40m. At Shillington, drillholes are oriented on NE-SW section lines with an average drill hole spacing of 20m x 20m. The parent block size was 10m Y by 10m X by 2.5m Z with sub-cell size of 2.5m Y by 2.5m X by 1.25m Z. • 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

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	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 and density. • 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 at each deposit. • 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.
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.*	• Shallow mechanised open pit mining has been completed at both Shillington and TMH by Herald Resources between 1994 and 1999 with material processed through the company's CIL processing plant located 2.5km SW of the deposits.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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, and assumptions, were obtained from experienced consultants, mining contractors, and current rates from Brightstar operations. • Brightstar considers the 'reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction' (RPEEE) at the deposits to include mechanised open pit and, in the case of TMH tonalite below the 370mRL, mechanised underground methods. A conservative gold price used in the optimisation studies has generated shells that encapsulate much of the interpreted mineralisation to a depth of 120m at Shillington and 360m at TMH. • Considering the shallow depths of the deposits, Brightstar has chosen to report most of the deposits unconstrained at a 0.4g/t Au cut-off. The TMH Mineral Resource was reported at 0.4g/t to a vertical depth of 150m (to the 370mRL) and reported at a 0.73g/t Au cut-off below that level (and confined within the tonalite) as it represents an underground opportunity. As part of the PFS underway, Brightstar is utilising external consultants to investigate potential underground mining extraction of the TMH tonalite.
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.*	• Since the initial discoveries of gold at the end of the 19th century, the Sandstone Greenstone Belt has produced over 1 million ounces of gold from underground and open pit operations. In 1998, Herald constructed a CIL processing plant and began open pit mining. Troy acquired the project and continued open pit mining until 2010. • Previous open pit mining at Sandstone utilised standard methods via truck and shovel mining and CIL processing. Brightstar's strategy includes mining and processing the deposits using similar methods and is investigating options of mining the TMH tonalite via underground methods. • It has been assumed that high-quality close spaced grade control will be applied to ore/waste delineation processes using RC drilling, or similar,

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		applying a pattern sufficient to ensure adequate coverage of the mineralisation zones. • No dilution, cost factors or metallurgical recovery factors were applied to the Mineral Resources or Resource Tabulations.
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.*	• TMH and Shillington were previously mined by open pit and processed through the Sandstone processing plant by conventional CIL leaching, with no recovery issues reported. • Sandstone PFS metallurgical testwork was managed by Independent Metallurgical Operations Pty Ltd (**IMO**), with results reported to the ASX on 24 September 2026. Two Mile Hill was represented by two master composites and two variability composites prepared from diamond core from fresh, tonalite-hosted mineralisation within the previous Mineral Resource model, and by four comminution composites. • Gravity recoverable gold was determined on each composite by processing a 15kg charge at P80 300µm through a laboratory Knelson concentrator. Gravity tailings were leached for 48 hours at P80 75µm in site water at 300ppm initial and 200ppm maintained NaCN and pH 9.0 to 9.5, with CIL recoveries determined at 24 hours. • Master composites (head grades 1.11g/t and 3.77g/t Au) returned overall recoveries of 92.0% and 97.8% at 24 hours and 94.6% and 98.8% at 48 hours, CIL recoveries of 95.0% and 99.3% at 24 hours, gravity recoveries of 35.6% and 68.9% and NaCN consumption of 0.13kg/t to 0.14kg/t. Variability composites (0.54g/t to 1.01g/t Au) returned overall recoveries of 96.4% to 96.9% and gravity recoveries of 35.1% to 54.8%. • Comminution testwork on four fresh composites returned average values of 8.2kWh/t crushing work index, 17.5kWh/t Bond rod mill work index, 17.1kWh/t Bond ball mill work index, SMC A×b of 41.9 and Bond abrasion index of 0.39g. • No deleterious elements were flagged for Two Mile Hill. Organic carbon is

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		low across the Sandstone program and shows no relationship with gold extraction, ruling out preg-robbing, and no refractory recovery characteristics were identified. • Historical testwork by ALS on Two Mile Hill material (2016, 2017 and 2020) returned a minimum of 20% gravity recoverable gold across nine tests and approximately 96% recovery on primary tonalite. Shillington testwork (2016) returned average gravity recoverable gold of 14% and 92.3% extraction at 106µm. • The results support the PFS flowsheet of primary crushing, SABC grinding to P80 75µm, gravity recovery and 24-hour CIL, and the assumption that the Mineral Resource is amenable to conventional gravity and CIL processing. Oxide and transitional material, Shillington BIF-hosted material and the deeper tonalite extensions defined in this update were not represented in the PFS composites.
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 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*	• The bulk density values applied at the deposit were mostly based on measurements completed on diamond core. A total of 1,361 measurements were taken at the project. • Bulk density values were assigned to different weathering and lithology

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	representativeness of the samples. • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	types. • Measurements were completed using the Archimedes immersion method on individual core samples. Most samples from the total collected, were from fresh or transitional material. • The samples were taken from diamond core (PQ, HQ, and NQ) and ranged between 10cm to 30cm in length. • Density was not estimated in the model.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *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).*	• 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 category was defined across the main lodes through areas predominantly defined by drilling at 20m to 40m spacing (or less) and where blocks were generally estimated within the first pass. These areas demonstrated along strike grade and geological continuity. Digitised strings were used to form regular shapes to code these areas. • The TMH tonalite has been classified as Inferred Mineral Resource from 580m vertical depth to 720m vertical depth. All remaining areas of the deposit were classified as Inferred Mineral Resource where drill spacing varied from 40m up to 80m. Some domains that were intersected by two holes or less were not classified but represent exploration potential. • 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

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	• *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	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. The Brightstar models have been internally reviewed by senior personnel.
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.*	• 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 in the past 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

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	• *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	underground assessment and reports global estimates. • Although previous open pit mining has occurred at the deposits, global production figures sourced from previous owner reports do not provide specific details such as mining cut-off grades, dilution, and recoveries.

APPENDIX 2: Historical Hole Details: Two Mile Hill

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Depth (m)		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
SN_TM_RD_22_0003	RCDT	723212	6892547	518	263	-65	765.2		83	86	3	1.05
									123.0	123.3	0.3	57.4
									168.3	169.0	0.7	4.81
									231.0	232.3	1.3	1.12
									267.2	273.7	6.5	1.82
									277.3	282.1	4.8	1.54
									286.3	291.1	4.8	1.37
									294.1	295.3	1.2	1.89
									298.2	311.0	12.8	2.93
									315	316	1	1.12
									319.8	323.9	4.1	2.40
									332	333	1	2.70
									336	337	1	1.06

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Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Depth (m)		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
									341	346	5	1.34
									349	350	1	1.29
									353.7	359.0	5.3	2.13
									367.6	376.8	9.2	1.03
									392.2	400.6	8.4	9.33
									403	404	1	1.00
									408.5	410.2	1.7	5.43
									434	444.6	10.6	1.50
									446.4	476	29.6	2.28
									461.2	476.0	14.8	2.22
									488	493	5	2.46
									508.1	515.0	6.9	1.03
									531.2	556.2	25	5.39
									578.6	579.8	1.2	8.70
									583	592	9	1.35
									604	605	1	1.07
									609.0	611.8	2.8	1.86
									614.2	619.0	4.8	3.53
									627	628	1	2.61
									631	632	1	2.87
									637	638	1	1.13
									651	659	8	1.24

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Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Depth (m)		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
									662	664	2	1.42
									687	691	4	1.15
									705.6	707.1	1.5	4.41
									723.0	725.4	2.4	1.04
									729.0	731.4	2.4	1.13
									737.5	737.8	0.2	16.7

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