BRIGHTSTAR
RESOURCES LIMITED

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

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22 October 2026

DEEP DRILLING MATERIALLY EXTENDS TWO MILE HILL BELOW THE CURRENT 1.45 MILLION OUNCE RESOURCE

305m @ 1.33g/t Au from 584m in the host tonalite, including 173m @ 1.42g/t Au BELOW the current Mineral Resource limit

- Assay results received for **TMHDD26003**, the first hole of a four-hole, ~3,800m deep diamond drilling program at the **Two Mile Hill-Shillington deposit**, within the **3.6Moz @ 1.4g/t Au Sandstone Gold Project**
- The drilling was designed to test for extensions to the Shirvington Zone at depth - TMHDD26003 is the southernmost hole of the program and tests the southern margin of the deposit
- Within the host tonalite unit, the drillhole produced a bulk intercept of **305m @ 1.33g/t Au from 584m,** including:
    - **64.9m @ 1.47g/t Au** from 585.1m
    - **19.0m @ 1.67g/t Au** from 653.0m
    - **28.0m @ 1.95g/t Au** from 713.0m
    - **6.0m @ 11.2g/t Au** from 765.0m
- TMHDD26003 drilled through the existing Mineral Resource envelope and further into the Shirvington Zone at depth. Within the bulk intercept, the area **beneath the current Mineral Resource** produced an intercept of **173m @ 1.42g/t Au from 716m**
- The Two Mile Hill-Shillington deposit hosts a current Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of
    - **24.6Mt @ 1.8g/t Au for 1.45Moz Au**[1]
- The September 2026 MRE showed contained ounces increasing with depth, peaking at **~6koz per vertical metre** approximately 595m below surface[1]. The 173m @ 1.42g/t Au interval in TMHDD26003 extends from ~620m to ~770m vertical depth, demonstrating that **the mineralised tonalite continues below the current MRE** and remains open at depth
- Additional tonalite-hosted intercepts, outside the bulk intercept, include:
    - **6.7m @ 5.13g/t Au** from 484.0m
    - **5.5m @ 2.10g/t Au** from 501.5m
    - **1.2m @ 11.1g/t Au** from 1,010.5m
- Assay results are pending for the remaining three holes of the program
- **A multi-rig follow-up drilling program totalling ~6,500m is scheduled to commence later this month**, targeting extensions to the Shirvington Zone along strike and at depth and aiming to define the full extent of the tonalite, including its western contact

Level 2, 36 Rowland Street
Subiaco WA 6008

Tel: (618) 9277 6008
Fax: (618) 9277 6002

info@brightstarresources.com.au
brightstarresources.com.au

ASX:BTR
ACN 100 727 491

Brightstar Resources Limited (ASX: BTR) (**Brightstar** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce initial assay results from a ~3,800m diamond drilling program targeting the **Two Mile Hill-Shillington deposit**, part of the **3.6Moz @ 1.4g/t Au** Sandstone Gold Project[1].

The drilling program intersected numerous occurrences of visible gold[2,4] within wide zones of tonalite-hosted mineralisation, extending the known width of the unit to >400m.

Assay results have now been returned for TMHDD26003, which produced a bulk intercept within the host tonalite of **305m @ 1.33g/t Au** from 584m, including **173m @ 1.42g/t Au** from 716m beneath the current Mineral Resource.

Brightstar's Managing Director, Alex Rovira, commented:

"The first hole from the deep Two Mile Hill drilling program has produced an excellent result, meeting our expectations and delivering a broad, 300m-plus downhole zone of gold mineralisation within the host tonalite at grades consistent with our recently updated Mineral Resource model.

*More significantly, intersecting **173m @ 1.42g/t Au immediately below** the limit of the existing Mineral Resource envelope, at almost double the 0.73g/t Au cut-off grade used to report the underground Mineral Resource, demonstrates that the tonalite remains mineralised at depth and highlights the potential for further material Mineral Resource growth as the results of the current drilling program are received and incorporated into the model. We continue to be excited by the potential for a large-scale, bulk-underground mining operation at Two Mile Hill to complement the existing, well-defined potential open pit mines being assessed in the Pre-Feasibility Study due this quarter.*

*With assays still pending for three holes, preparations are already underway for the next phase of follow-up drilling at Two Mile Hill. The planned **multi-rig ~6,500m program is scheduled to commence this month**, targeting southern extensions of the Shirvington Zone, further confirming mineralisation at depth and defining the western tonalite contact to better constrain the extent of this prospective host unit.*

*In parallel, targeting work is progressing across the **neighbouring felsic intrusive prospects along the Two Mile Hill to Bull Oak corridor**. We aim to test a number of these targets in the **current December quarter**, ahead of a more substantial drilling program across the corridor in early 2027."*

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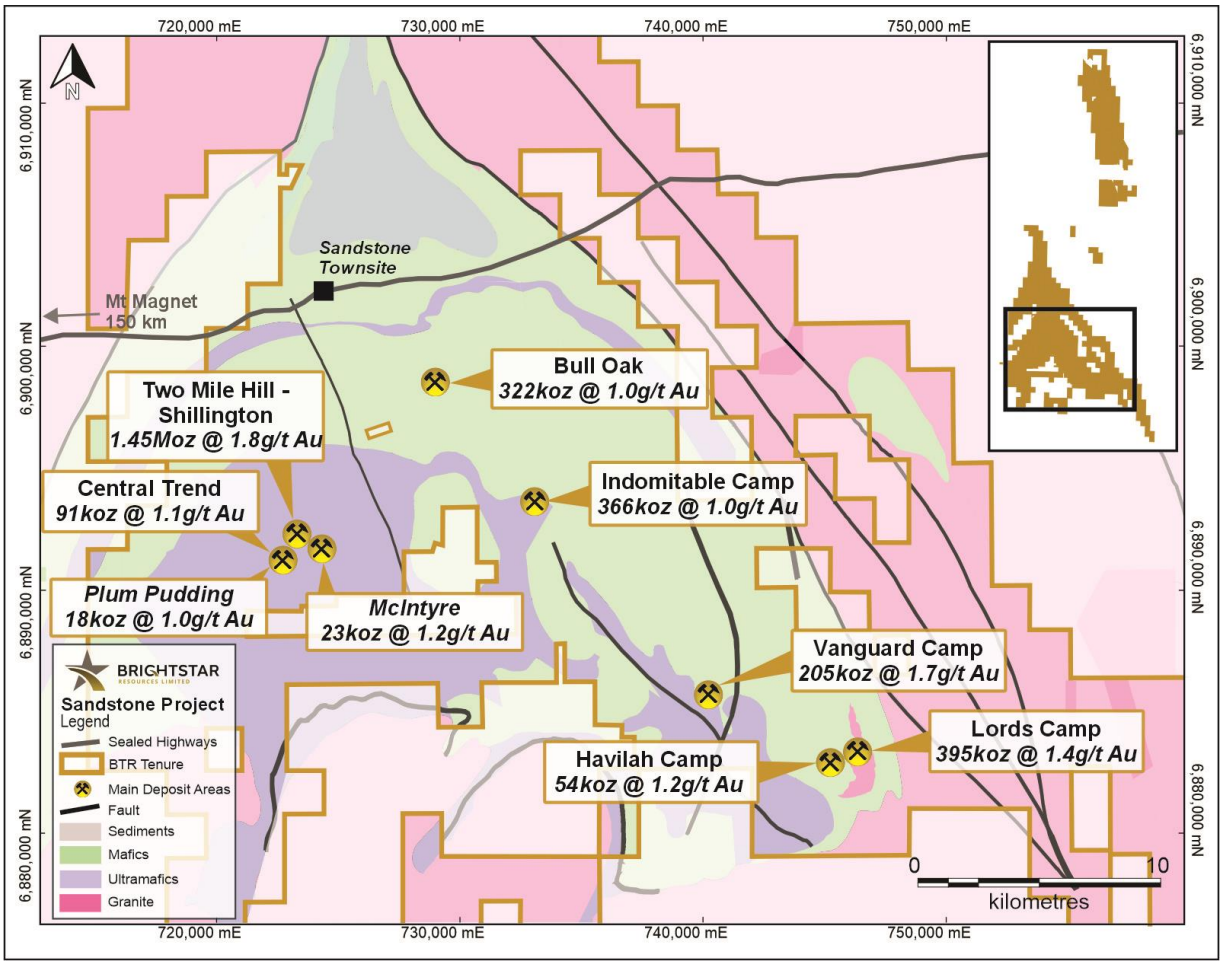

Figure 1: Central Sandstone Gold Project area

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

TWO MILE HILL-SHILLINGTON DEPOSIT

The combined Two Mile Hill-Shillington deposit hosts a current MRE of **24.6Mt @ 1.8g/t Au for 1.45Moz**[1]. The local geology consists of a tonalite intrusive stock intruded into a northeast-dipping package of basalt and banded iron formation (**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. Additional mineralisation is also hosted within the adjacent BIF (Shillington-type) and basalt.

The Shirvington Zone features a significant widening of the host tonalite intrusion at depth, and was highlighted as a focus for material Mineral Resource growth by recent drillhole TMHRCD26020[3], which produced a bulk, unconstrained intercept of **305.4m @ 1.82g/t Au** from 351.9m.

The current drilling program comprised four deep diamond drillholes for ~3,800m and aimed to intersect the Shirvington Zone at depth, delineating the contacts of the tonalite and validating the mineralisation intersected in TMHRCD26020. The drilling did not reach the western contact of the tonalite, despite extensions beyond the planned depths, but has extended the known width of the intrusion to >400m. Significant visible gold was identified from all four drillholes, totalling 93 individual occurrences[2,4].

Assay results have now been received for TMHDD26003.

The drillhole produced a bulk intercept within the tonalite of **305m @ 1.33g/t Au from 584m.** TMHDD26003 is the southernmost of the four holes and tests the southern margin of the Shirvington Zone. As more drilling is progressively completed, grade variations within the host tonalite are now becoming apparent.

To illustrate the continuous nature of the low-grade background mineralisation inside the tonalite, bulk intercepts are no longer reported on the unconstrained basis previously utilised. Bulk intercepts are now reported at a 0.25g/t Au cut-off, with a maximum of 5m consecutive internal dilution and a minimum overall grade of 0.5g/t Au.

Significant intercepts inside this bulk intercept include:

- **64.9m @ 1.47g/t Au** from 585.1m, including **1.2m @ 8.72g/t Au** from 601.0m
- **19.0m @ 1.67g/t Au** from 653.0m, including **1m @ 9.09g/t Au** from 657.0m
- **28.0m @ 1.95g/t Au** from 713.0m, including **1.1m @ 13.4g/t Au** from 723.9m
- **6.0m @ 11.2g/t Au** from 765.0m, including **1m @ 59.9g/t Au** from 770m
- **1.0m @ 16.0g/t Au** from 783.0m

Additional significant intercepts were also produced from within the tonalite, outside of the bulk intercept, where the background grade of the tonalite was below cut-off. These include:

- **6.7m @ 5.13g/t Au** from 484.0m, including **1.1m @ 20.4g/t Au** from 484m
- **5.5m @ 2.10g/t Au** from 501.5m
- **1.2m @ 11.1g/t Au** from 1,010.5m

Gold mineralisation was also intersected in the adjacent basalt/BIF sequence, away from the tonalite body. Significant intercepts include:

- **3.0m @ 8.54g/t Au** from 373.0m, including **1.0m @ 24.2g/t Au** from 374m
- **1.2m @ 3.66g/t Au** from 450m

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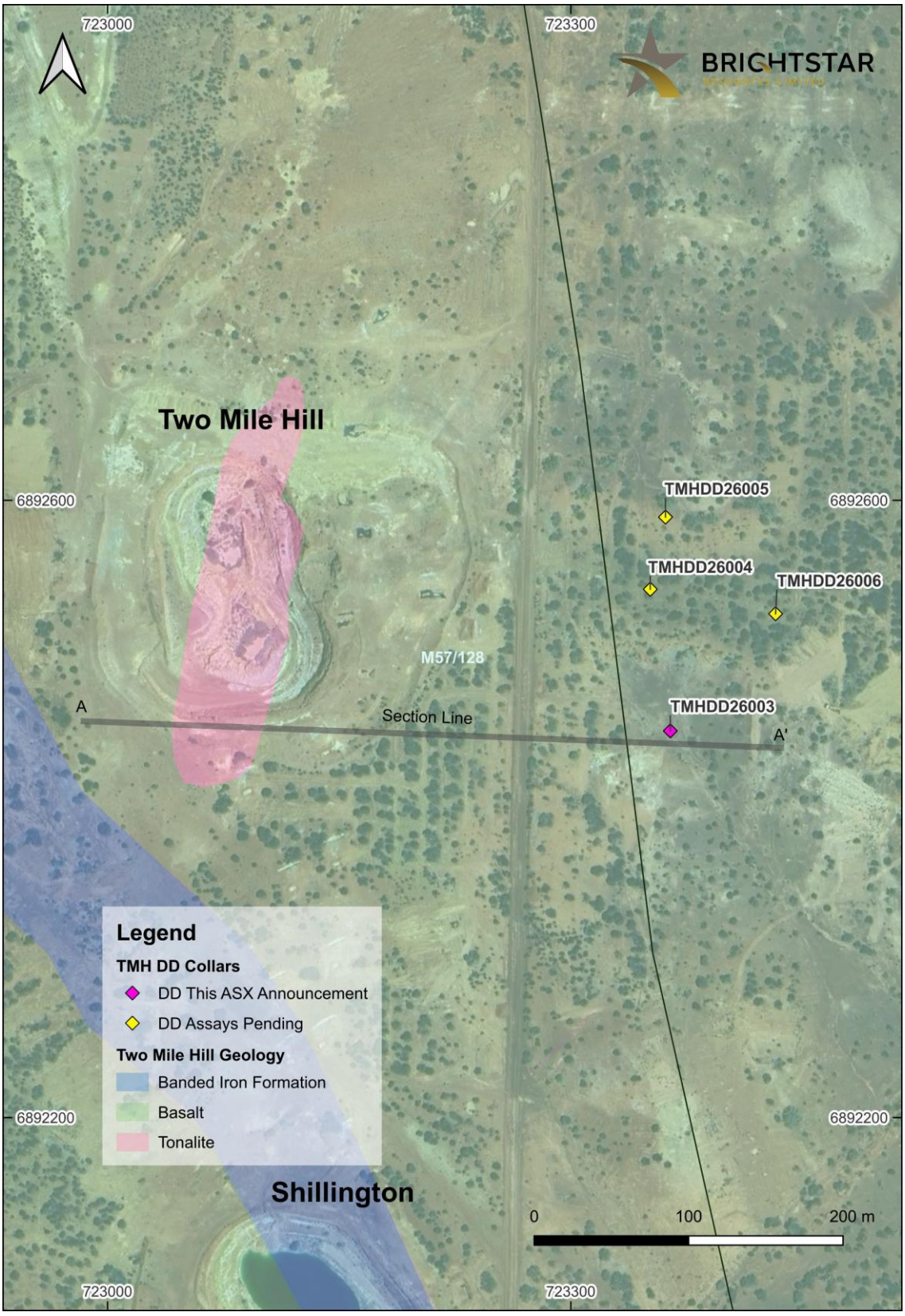

Figure 2: Location map of the Two Mile Hill diamond drillhole collars

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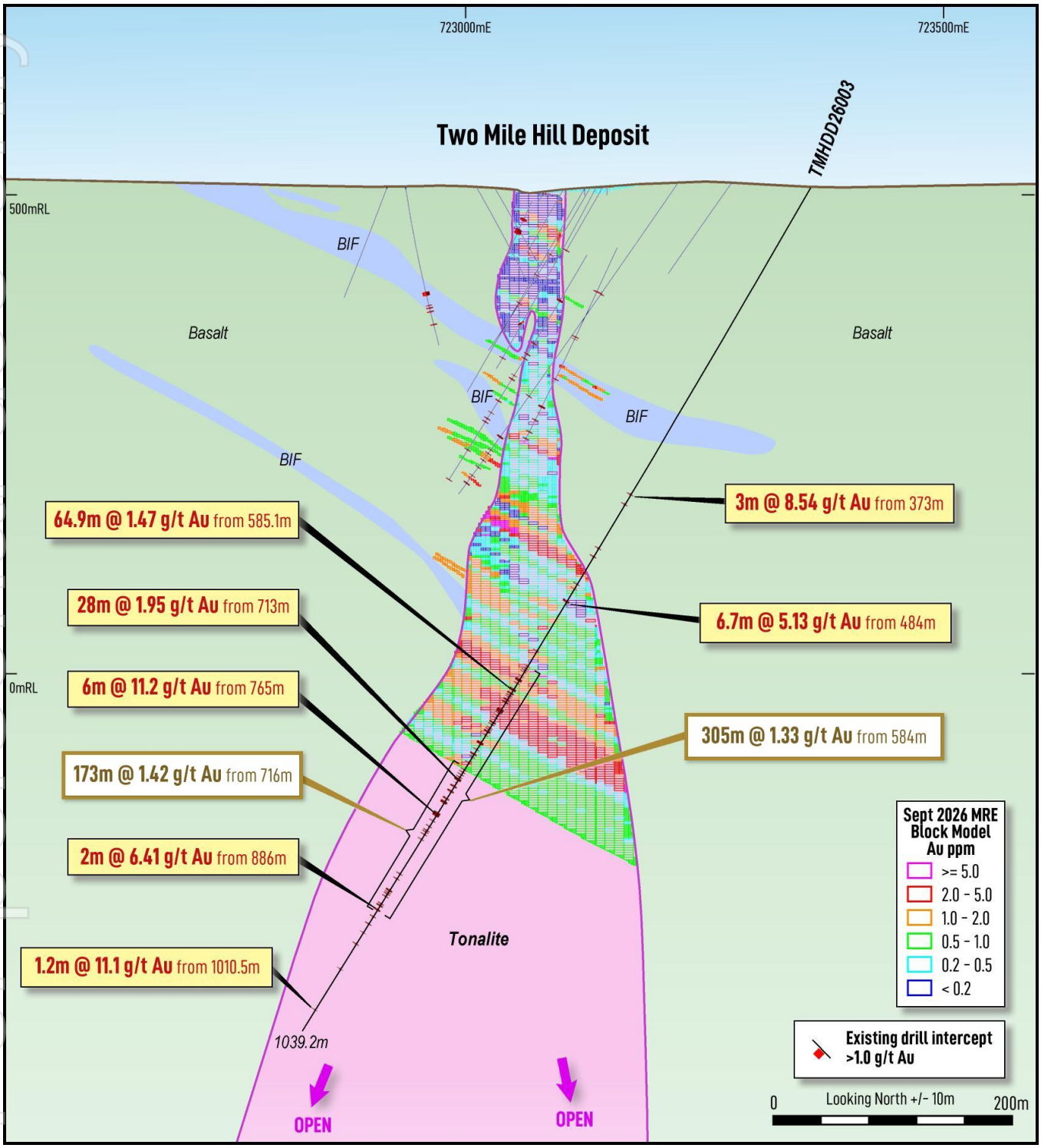

Figure 3: Cross section A-A' at the Two Mile Hill deposit, showing drillhole TMHDD26003 in relation to the existing MRE.

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

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval	Gram-metres
TMHDD26003		317.5	319.0	1.5	1.40	1.5m @ 1.40g/t from 317.5m	2.10
TMHDD26003		**373**	**376**	**3**	**8.54**	**3m @ 8.54g/t from 373m**	**25.6**
TMHDD26003	***including***	**374**	**375**	**1**	**24.2**	**1m @ 24.2g/t from 374m**	**24.2**
TMHDD26003		386	387	1	3.09	1m @ 3.09g/t from 386m	3.10
TMHDD26003		440	441	1	2.16	1m @ 2.16g/t from 440m	2.20
TMHDD26003		450.0	451.2	1.2	3.66	1.2m @ 3.66g/t from 450m	4.40
TMHDD26003		**484.0**	**490.7**	**6.7**	**5.13**	**6.7m @ 5.13g/t from 484m**	**34.4**
TMHDD26003	***including***	**484.0**	**485.1**	**1.1**	**20.4**	**1.1m @ 20.4g/t from 484m**	**22.4**
TMHDD26003	***including***	**489.8**	**490.7**	**0.9**	**11.7**	**0.9m @ 11.7g/t from 489.8m**	**10.5**
TMHDD26003		**501.5**	**507.0**	**5.5**	**2.10**	**5.5m @ 2.10g/t from 501.5m**	**11.6**
TMHDD26003		565.2	567.2	2	2.97	2m @ 2.97g/t from 565.2m	5.90
TMHDD26003		**585.1**	**650.0**	**64.9**	**1.47**	**64.9m @ 1.47g/t from 585.1m**	**95.4**
TMHDD26003	***including***	**601.0**	**602.2**	**1.2**	**8.72**	**1.2m @ 8.72g/t from 601m**	**10.5**
TMHDD26003		**653**	**672**	**19**	**1.67**	**19m @ 1.67g/t from 653m**	**31.7**
TMHDD26003	***including***	**657**	**658**	**1**	**9.09**	**1m @ 9.09g/t from 657m**	**9.09**
TMHDD26003		679	682	3	1.27	3m @ 1.27g/t from 679m	3.80
TMHDD26003		688	689	1	1.33	1m @ 1.33g/t from 688m	1.30
TMHDD26003		**691.8**	**698.0**	**6.2**	**1.87**	**6.2m @ 1.87g/t from 691.8m**	**11.6**
TMHDD26003		704	705	1	1.61	1m @ 1.61g/t from 704m	1.60
TMHDD26003		**713**	**741**	**28**	**1.95**	**28m @ 1.95g/t from 713m**	**54.6**
TMHDD26003	***including***	**723.9**	**725.0**	**1.1**	**13.4**	**1.1m @ 13.4g/t from 723.9m**	**14.7**
TMHDD26003	***including***	**740**	**741**	**1**	**12.1**	**1m @ 12.1g/t from 740m**	**12.1**
TMHDD26003		**746**	**756**	**10**	**1.61**	**10m @ 1.61g/t from 746m**	**16.1**
TMHDD26003		**765**	**771**	**6**	**11.2**	**6m @ 11.2g/t from 765m**	**67.2**
TMHDD26003	***including***	**770**	**771**	**1**	**59.9**	**1m @ 59.9g/t from 770m**	**59.9**
TMHDD26003		775	777	2	1.31	2m @ 1.31g/t from 775m	2.60
TMHDD26003		**783**	**784**	**1**	**16.0**	**1m @ 16.0g/t from 783m**	**16.0**
TMHDD26003		**788**	**794**	**6**	**1.89**	**6m @ 1.89g/t from 788m**	**11.3**
TMHDD26003		798	800	2	1.24	2m @ 1.24g/t from 798m	2.50
TMHDD26003		841.9	842.9	1	1.33	1m @ 1.33g/t from 841.9m	1.30
TMHDD26003		848	850	2	1.24	2m @ 1.24g/t from 848m	2.50
TMHDD26003		**860**	**874**	**14**	**1.23**	**14m @ 1.23g/t from 860m**	**17.2**

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Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval	Gram-metres
TMHDD26003		**877.0**	**882.7**	**5.7**	**2.02**	**5.7m @ 2.02g/t from 877m**	**11.5**
TMHDD26003		**886**	**888**	**2**	**6.41**	**2m @ 6.41g/t from 886m**	**12.8**
TMHDD26003	***including***	**886.0**	**887.1**	**1.1**	**10.5**	**1.1m @ 10.5g/t from 886.0m**	**11.6**
TMHDD26003		895	896	1	2.67	1m @ 2.67g/t from 895m	2.70
TMHDD26003		904	905.1	1.1	3.01	1.1m @ 3.01g/t from 904m	3.30
TMHDD26003		915.0	915.6	0.6	2.07	0.6m @ 2.07g/t from 915m	1.20
TMHDD26003		929	930	1	1.33	1m @ 1.33g/t from 929m	1.30
TMHDD26003		**1010.5**	**1011.7**	**1.2**	**11.1**	**1.2m @ 11.1g/t from 1010.5m**	**13.3**

*Table 2: Bulk tonalite-hosted significant Intercepts for the **Two Mile Hill** diamond drilling (total intercept >0.5g/t Au, cut-off 0.25g/t Au, maximum 5m consecutive internal dilution)*

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval	Gram-metres	Notes
TMHDD26003		**584**	**889**	**305**	**1.33**	**305m @ 1.33g/t from 584m**	**406**	
TMHDD26003	***including***	**716**	**889**	**173**	**1.42**	**173m @ 1.42 g/t from 716m**	**246**	Intercept beneath the current MRE

Table 3: Two Mile Hill diamond drillhole collar information. All holes are 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
TMHDD26003	DD	723362	6892451	519	-60	270	1039.2	This ASX announcement
TMHDD26004	DD	723353	6892546	519	-60	265	888.3	Assays pending
TMHDD26005	DD	723362	6892592	522	-60	267	901.4	Assays pending
TMHDD26006	DD	723436	6892529	519	-64	268	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:

Alex Rovira
Managing Director
Email: alex@brightstarresources.com.au

Investor Relations
Lucas Robinson
Phone: +61 408 228 889
Email: lucas@corporatestorytime.com

References:

1. *Refer Brightstar Resources announcement dated 28 September 2026 "Sandstone Resource Grows to 3.6Moz, Group MRE to 5.2Moz".*
2. *Refer Brightstar Resources announcement dated 30 September 2026 "Visible Gold Continues From TMH Extensional Drilling".*
3. *Refer Brightstar Resources announcement dated 3 August 2026 "Spectacular 305.4m @ 1.82g/t Au Intercept from Sandstone Extensional Drilling".*
4. *Refer Brightstar Resources announcement dated 25 August 2026 "Significant visible gold in 500m mineralised intersection".*

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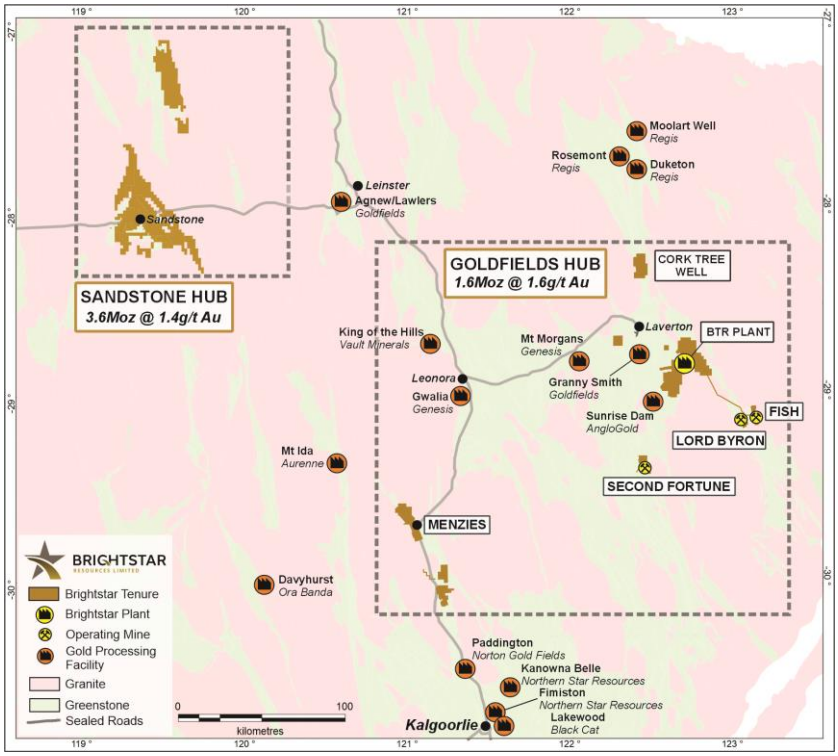
ABOUT BRIGHTSTAR RESOURCES

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

The Company holds a portfolio of high-quality assets in the Tier-1 jurisdiction of Western Australia, with 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 advancing the Goldfields Project into near-term gold production, with a January 2026 updated Feasibility Study outlining production of +75,000oz per annum over six years and financial metrics including ~A$1 billion in life-of-mine free cash flow, an A$606 million NPV_8 and a 74% internal rate of return.

Construction of the 1.5Mtpa processing plant is underway and Brightstar is targeting first gold production in the June 2027 quarter.

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 Mineral Resources of the Laverton, Menzies and 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**	**4.0**	**49**
Gilt Key	0.5	-	-	-	15	2.2	1	153	1.3	6	**168**	**1.3**	**8**
Second Fortune (UG)	2.5	24	15.3	12	34	13.7	15	34	11.7	13	**92**	**13.4**	**40**
Total – Laverton		**705**	**2.3**	**52**	**6,563**	**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	1.0	23	**890**	**1.0**	**29**
Selkirk	0.5	-	-	-	30	6.3	6	140	1.2	5	**170**	**2.1**	**12**
Lady Irene	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	1.7	6	**100**	**1.7**	**6**
Total – Menzies		**-**	**-**	**-**	**6,744**	**1.7**	**362**	**8,080**	**1.4**	**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 (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:

- *Some rounding discrepancies may occur. Tonnes are reported as thousand tonnes (kt) and rounded to the nearest 1,000; 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. Gold ounces attributable to Brightstar include 75% of the 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 categorised 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, 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, and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Michael Kammermann, MAIG. Mr Kammermann is a Member of the Australian 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 for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code 2012). Mr Kammermann is a full-time 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, and fairly represents information and supporting documentation 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 JORC 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 and Mineral Resources, 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

Brightstar's production target/forecast financial information referred to 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 (TMHDD prefixes) • Samples were collected by diamond (DD) drilling. • Diamond core sampling on HQ/HQ3/NQ2 diamond drill core at mostly 1m intervals. Closer spaced sampling around specific mineralised zones or structures. Samples were submitted to Intertek for analysis by Photon method (Brightstar samples)
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).*	• 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 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.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Sample recoveries are recorded on sample registers with sample recovery and moisture content estimated. Good sample recovery was standard in reported programs. • 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. • 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 to the loss or gain of 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.*	• Diamond core is logged to specific geological intervals. Logging was recorded directly into Plexer logging software. • Detailed geological logging includes the lithology, alteration, veining and mineralisation of the drill chips or core. Structural measurements are also taken from oriented drill core. • Photographs are taken of all core as part of the sampling process. • Logging is both quantitative and qualitative in nature, depending on the feature. • 100% of drilling is geologically logged.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• 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. • 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. • Sample 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.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Diamond drilling samples were assayed via the Photon Assay method at Intertek laboratory, Perth. • Laboratory QC involves the use of internal lab standards, certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates. QC results (blanks, coarse reject duplicates, bulk pulverised, standards) are monitored and were within acceptable limits. ~5-10% standards were inserted to check on precision of laboratory results. • 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.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections have been reviewed by several company personnel. • Data 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.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drill collar locations were initially surveyed using a hand-held GPS, accurate to within 3-5m. • Post drilling, a qualified in-house or contract surveyor is engaged to pick up the hole collars with an 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.
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 and grade continuity for 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*	• The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias. Most holes have been drilled perpendicular to the main orientation of mineralisation.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	• 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.
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 tenements are granted and are owned by wholly owned 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.
		• Assays for TMHDD26004, TMHDD26005 and TMHDD26006 are pending.

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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 (<0.5g/t Au) of 2m, unless otherwise stated. • Bulk intercepts are reported at a 0.25g/t Au cut-off, with a maximum consecutive interval of internal dilution (<0.25g/t Au) of 5m and a minimum overall grade of 0.5g/t Au. • 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 to 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 for TMHDD26003 have been reported at a consistent cut-off grade (>1.0g/t, or >0.5g/t for bulk intercepts), and their

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	context discussed. Assays for the remaining three holes are pending and will be reported when received.
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.*	• A ~6,500m follow-up diamond drilling program at Two Mile Hill is scheduled to commence in late October 2026. The Mineral Resource estimate will be updated to incorporate the results of the current and follow-up drilling.

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