



Pickle Crow Gold Project

Results support open pit strategy based on shallow 1Moz @ 4.1 g/t Au Mineral Resource

HIGHLIGHTS

- First assays from Bellavista's maiden drilling program at Pickle Crow reveal significant shallow gold mineralisation in Zone 1 at the project
- Drilling is being conducted to assess the open pit potential within the top 260m of the existing near-surface Mineral Resource ('Resource') which contains 1Moz gold at 4.1g/t Au¹
- This Resource is part of the total Inferred Resource of 2.8Moz at 7.2g/t Au
- Drilling also intersected mineralisation below pit shell optimisations which were generated for the current Resource by former owner FireFly Metals (ASX:FFM) in 2023, with these estimated using a gold price of US\$1,850/oz Au
- Recent Bellavista and previous FireFly drilling confirms historical mining ignored gold mineralisation hosted in quartz veins below a cut-off grade of approximately 8g/t Au and gold mineralisation hosted in banded iron formation (BIF) and porphyry host rocks.

Bellavista Resources Ltd (ASX:BVR) ("Bellavista" or the "Company") is pleased to announce the first assay results from its initial drilling program on the western fringes of Zone 1 at the Pickle Crow Project in Ontario, Canada.

Results include:

- **12.2m @ 2.6g/t Au** from 116.0m in BVRDD0024;
- **3.4m @ 4.0g/t Au, including 0.8m @ 15.0g/t Au**, from 43.2m in BVRDD0015;
- BVRDD0004:
 - 8.3m @ 1.6g/t Au from 30.1m;
 - 6.8m @ 1.1g/t Au from 45.0m;
 - 8.0m @ 0.6g/t Au from 80.6m; and
 - 5.5m @ 0.9g/t Au from 94.0m;
- BVRDD0008:
 - 9.8m @ 1.1g/t Au from 39.2m; and
 - **2.6m @ 3.0g/t Au** from 60.8m;
- **2.3m @ 4.9g/t Au** from 137.0m in BVRDD0019; and
- 8.2m @ 1.3g/t Au from 49.9m in BVRDD0020.

Bellavista Resources Managing Director Glenn Jardine commented:

"We are very encouraged by the results of this initial drilling, which support our open pit strategy based on the current shallow resource of 1Moz at 4.1 g/t Au.

"Gold mineralisation above a typical open pit cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au is being intersected at shallow depths with multiple intervals occurring in several drill holes. Significant gold mineralisation has also been intersected below pit shell optimisations generated for the current Mineral Resource Estimate by the former owner in 2023 at a gold price of US\$1,850/oz.

"Drilling is continuing with one rig in Zone 1 and the second rig drilling in Zone 3. We plan to continue drilling to assess the near surface open pit gold potential at Pickle Crow for the remainder of calendar 2026 and into calendar 2027."

Pickle Crow Project

Figure 1 is a longitudinal projection of the western area of Zone 1 showing the results of the initial drilling in relation to the Resource pit shell optimisations that were conducted by Firefly at a gold price of US\$1,850/oz Au. The results reported today cover approximately 800 metres of the approximately 2,500 metre strike of the current Resource.

Drilling is continuing with two diamond drill rigs operating on site conducting a Resource delineation and extensional drill program. Drilling is being conducted to identify near surface open pit potential within the top 260m of the existing Resource, which contains 1Moz gold at 4.1g/t Au at a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au,¹ out of a total Inferred Mineral Resource of 2.8Moz @ 7.2g/t Au (see Figure 2).

Several drill holes have intersected significant gold mineralisation beneath and outside the previous Resource pit shell optimisations as shown on the longitudinal projection in Figure 1. The cross section in Figure 3 shows mineralisation is open up dip of recent drill hole BVRDD0004 and down dip of historical drill hole AUDD0201 drilled by Firefly. Gold mineralisation has been intersected in quartz veins, banded iron formation ("BIF") and porphyry with most of the gold in recent drilling being intersected within the BIF unit.

Drilling also confirms previous observations that historical underground mining ignored quartz hosted mineralisation below a cut-off grade off approximately 8g/t Au and any mineralisation hosted in BIF and porphyry.

Drilling to date has intersected shallow gold mineralisation from approximately 10m to 120m below surface (refer Table 1). All results, with the drill hole details, are set out in Appendix A.

Table 1 Significant intersections, holes BVRDD0001 to BVRDD0024 (photon assay)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection	Gram-metres
BVRDD0004	30.1	38.4	8.3m @ 1.6 g/t Au (incl. 0.8m @ 6.3 g/t Au)	13
	45.0	51.8	6.8m @ 1.1 g/t Au	8
	80.6	88.5	8.0m @ 0.6 g/t Au	5
	94.0	99.5	5.5m @ 0.9 g/t Au	5
BVRDD0007	91.4	98.5	7.1m @ 1.4 g/t Au	10
BVRDD0008	13.3	23.0	9.7m @ 0.8 g/t Au	7
	39.2	49.0	9.8m @ 1.1 g/t Au (incl. 0.4m @ 9.2 g/t Au)	11
	60.8	63.4	2.6m @ 3.0 g/t Au (incl. 0.7m @ 9.4 g/t Au)	8
BVRDD0010A	14.0	25.4	11.4m @ 1.1 g/t Au (incl. 0.4m @ 20.6 g/t Au)	12
BVRDD0014	92.7	99.2	6.5m @ 1.6 g/t Au	10
BVRDD0015	43.2	46.5	3.4m @ 4.0 g/t Au (incl. 0.8m @ 15.0 g/t Au)	13
BVRDD0016	136.3	136.7	0.5m @ 9.2 g/t Au	4
BVRDD0017	114.4	120.5	6.1m @ 0.8 g/t Au	5
BVRDD0019	137.0	139.3	2.3m @ 4.9 g/t Au (incl. 1.3m @ 6.4 g/t Au)	11
BVRDD0020	49.9	58.1	8.2m @ 1.3 g/t Au (incl. 0.3m @ 6.6 g/t Au)	11
	84.1	101.6	17.5m @ 0.7 g/t Au	12
BVRDD0022	28.5	31.0	2.6m @ 1.7 g/t Au	4
BVRDD0024	116.0	128.2	12.2m @ 2.6 g/t Au (incl. 0.8m @ 20.1 g/t Au)	32
	146.8	152.6	5.8m @ 1.0 g/t Au	6

Notes: photon assay (Au) results, holes BVRDD0001 to BVRDD0024. Intersections of at least 4 gram-metres (downhole length × grade), calculated at a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off with up to 4 m of internal dilution and no top cut; incl. = sub-intervals of at least 5 g/t Au; bold = 10 gram-metres or more. Downhole lengths; true widths are not known.

Drilling with two rigs, with one focussing on infill and extensional drilling at Zone 1 based on recent results and one rig focussing on Zone 3 now that access has been established there. Drilling is proposed to continue for the remainder of calendar year 2026 and into calendar year 2027.

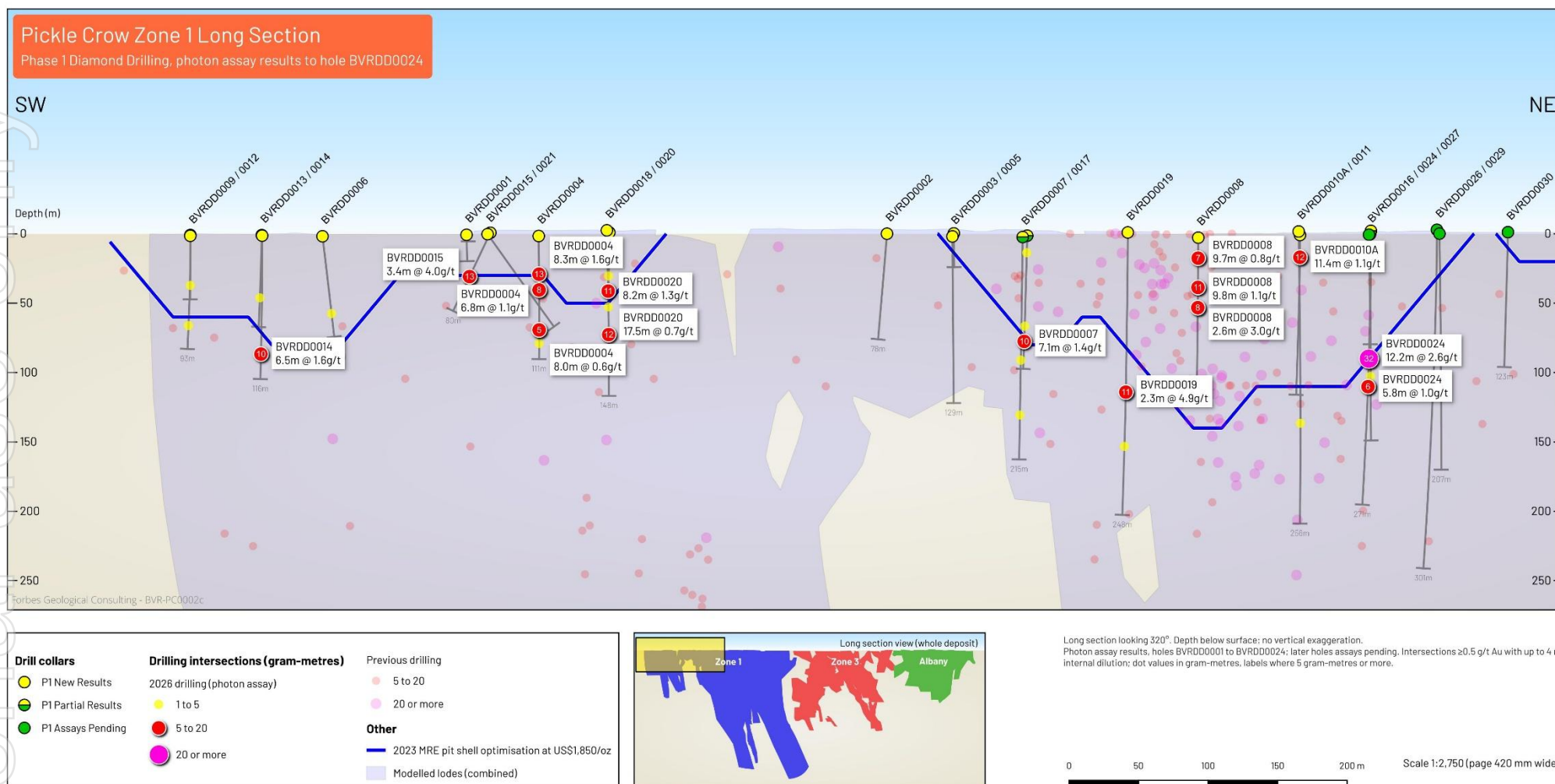


Figure 1 Longitudinal Projection showing 2023 Mineral Resource wireframe outline and pit shell optimisations and recent drilling results in Zone 1 at Pickle Crow²

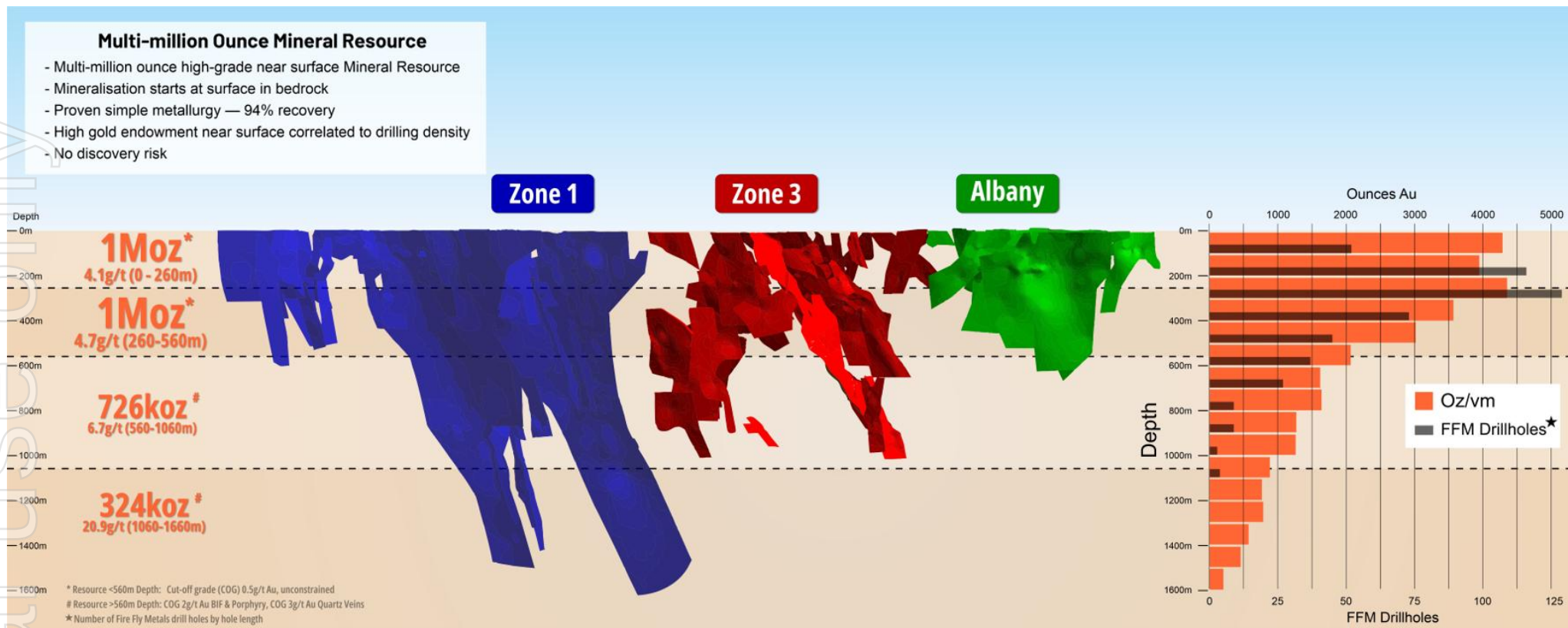


Figure 2 Longitudinal Projection showing 2023 Mineral Resource wireframes and near surface and deep Mineral Resource at Pickle Crow²

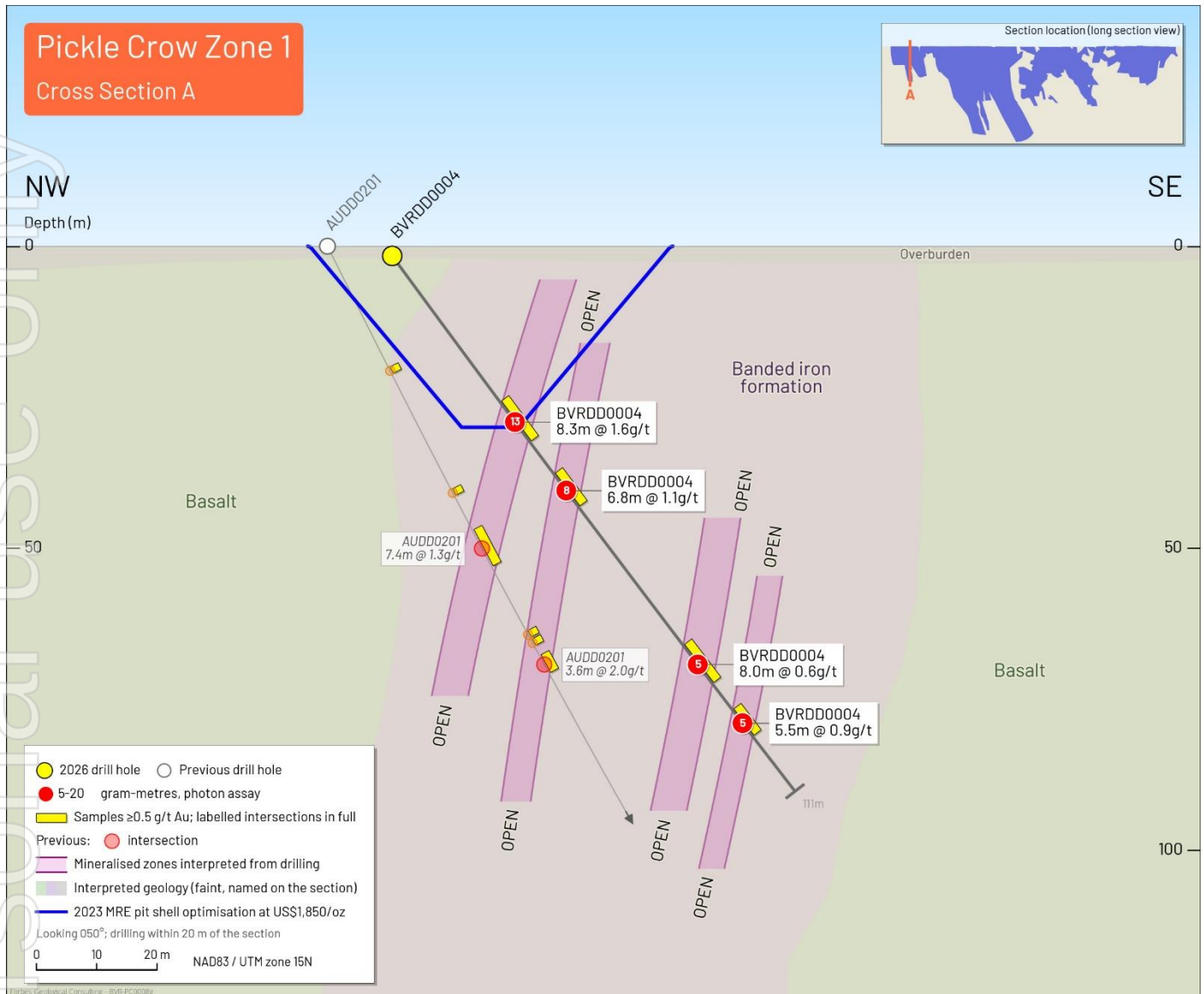


Figure 3 Cross Section showing 2023 Mineral Resource pit shell optimisation and new (BVRDD0004) and historical (AUDD0201) drill results at Pickle Crow^{2,3}

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Bellavista Resources Board of Directors.

Mel Ashton Non-Executive Chairman	Glenn Jardine Managing Director	Peter Canterbury Finance Director	Darren Cooke Non-Executive Director
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Competent Persons Statements

The information in this announcement that relates to new Exploration Results at the Pickle Crow Project is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Michael Wilson, a consultant and shareholder of Bellavista, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Wilson has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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' ("**JORC Code 2012**" or "**JORC Code**" as applicable). Mr Wilson consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this release that relates to previously announced Exploration Results and the Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate for the Pickle Crow Project set out below, has been extracted from the Company's ASX announcement entitled "Bellavista agrees to acquire 80% of Pickle Crow Gold Project and highly prospective exploration assets" released to the ASX on 2 February 2026. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate of Mineral Resources in that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from that market announcement.

Mineralisation Domain	Lower Cut-off	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold (Moz)
Quartz Lodes	3.0g/t	6.7	9.8	2.1
Bulk (BIF, Porphyry)	2.0g/t	4.2	3.8	0.5
Satellite (East Pat, Cohen Mac)	2.0g/t	1.0	4.1	0.1
TOTAL		11.9	7.2	2.8

Note that all resource numbers are reported to one significant figure and may not add up due to rounding.

Forward Looking Information

This release may contain certain forward-looking statements and projections, including statements regarding Bellavista's plans, forecasts and projections with respect to its mineral properties and programs. Although the forward-looking statements contained in this release reflect management's current beliefs based upon information currently available to it and based upon what management believes to be reasonable assumptions, such forward looking statements are estimates for discussion purposes only and should not be relied upon. They are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors many of which are beyond the control of the Company. The forward-looking statements are inherently uncertain and may therefore differ materially from results ultimately achieved. For example, there can be no assurance that Bellavista will be able to confirm the presence of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that any plans for development of mineral properties will proceed, that any

mineralisation will prove to be economic, or that a mine will be successfully developed on any of Bellavista's mineral properties.

Bellavista's performance may be influenced by a number of factors which are outside the control of the Company, its directors, staff or contractors. The Company does not make any representations and provides no warranties concerning the accuracy of the projections, and disclaims any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements based on new information, future events or otherwise, except to the extent required by applicable laws.

End Notes

1. Unconstrained by mining shapes and estimated at a cut-off grade of 0.5% Au.
2. Refer to BVR's ASX announcement dated 2 February 2026.
3. AUDD0201 intersections recalculated from the drill hole database using the same criteria as the Bellavista holes (0.5 g/t Au cut-off, up to 4 m internal dilution), including FireFly's 2022 resampling; accordingly, the intersections differ from those previously reported on 2 February 2026.

Appendix A: Drill hole information and all photon assay intersections, holes BVRDD0001 to BVRDD0024

Hole ID	Collar (NAD83 UTM Zone 15N)						Photon assay intersections				
	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	RL (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Including (m @ g/t Au)
BVRDD0001	703533.8	5709032.4	349.3	-45.0	140.0	27.0	No mineralisation				
BVRDD0002	703797.3	5709189.8	350.1	-78.0	162.0	78.0	NSI				
BVRDD0003	703825.5	5709231.3	350.3	-47.4	139.9	33.0	16.5	16.9	0.4	1.4	
BVRDD0004	703625.0	5709004.6	348.4	-54.0	140.0	111.0	30.1	38.4	8.3	1.6	0.8m @ 6.3
							45.0	51.8	6.8	1.1	
							80.6	88.5	8.0	0.6	
							94.0	99.5	5.5	0.9	
BVRDD0005	703800.2	5709259.8	348.1	-70.0	140.0	129.0	87.3	88.1	0.8	0.9	
BVRDD0006	703472.6	5708943.7	348.2	-45.0	133.0	105.5	64.6	64.9	0.4	0.7	
							80.4	81.2	0.8	1.5	
							85.6	86.4	0.8	0.6	
BVRDD0007	703829.8	5709308.4	348.7	-55.0	142.0	120.0	13.8	16.3	2.5	0.6	
							78.8	83.4	4.7	0.5	
							84.3	84.6	0.3	0.5	
							91.4	98.5	7.1	1.4	
BVRDD0008	703925.6	5709386.0	347.2	-55.0	141.0	129.8	13.3	23.0	9.7	0.8	
							39.2	49.0	9.8	1.1	0.4m @ 9.2 0.7m @ 9.4
							60.8	63.4	2.6	3.0	
							71.4	72.2	0.8	0.9	
							110.9	111.2	0.4	1.5	
BVRDD0009	703414.0	5708865.3	349.1	-45.0	139.0	66.4	43.1	43.6	0.5	0.7	
							50.6	53.2	2.6	1.3	0.3m @ 6.0
							59.0	59.3	0.3	0.8	
BVRDD0010A	703987.2	5709426.8	349.1	-54.0	140.0	144.8	14.0	25.4	11.4	1.1	0.4m @ 20.6
BVRDD0011	703924.7	5709499.7	351.7	-57.0	140.0	256.0	123.1	123.6	0.5	1.4	
							145.5	146.0	0.5	0.8	
							164.5	169.5	5.0	0.6	
							188.7	189.0	0.3	1.2	
BVRDD0012	703413.7	5708865.6	348.5	-63.0	139.0	92.7	68.7	69.3	0.6	0.5	
							72.0	74.7	2.8	0.6	
BVRDD0013	703449.0	5708903.8	349.1	-45.0	140.0	96.8	51.5	52.3	0.8	0.7	
							61.0	61.4	0.4	0.6	
							64.5	66.5	2.0	1.9	
BVRDD0014	703448.7	5708904.5	348.7	-64.0	140.1	116.3	92.7	99.2	6.5	1.6	
BVRDD0015	703587.5	5708995.0	350.8	-45.0	168.0	80.1	40.2	41.0	0.8	1.0	
							43.2	46.5	3.4	4.0	0.8m @ 15.0
							56.2	59.7	3.5	0.7	
BVRDD0016	703991.8	5709499.7	349.6	-50.0	140.0	200.2	48.5	49.3	0.8	0.9	
							136.3	136.7	0.5	9.2	
BVRDD0017	703775.0	5709368.6	347.7	-50.0	140.0	215.0	114.4	120.5	6.1	0.8	
							129.8	130.2	0.5	0.6	
							170.9	171.3	0.5	4.5	
							177.6	178.3	0.7	0.9	
							188.5	189.0	0.5	1.2	
BVRDD0018	703682.7	5709015.0	351.0	-47.0	140.0	60.4	22.0	22.5	0.5	0.8	
							27.5	28.0	0.5	0.8	
							29.0	30.0	1.0	1.3	
							35.0	35.5	0.5	1.2	
							40.0	46.0	6.0	0.6	
BVRDD0019	703833.4	5709416.9	351.0	-57.1	140.0	247.5	137.0	139.3	2.3	4.9	1.3m @ 6.4
							184.5	187.7	3.2	0.6	
BVRDD0020	703652.9	5709047.8	352.5	-55.0	139.0	147.8	31.6	31.9	0.4	0.9	
							49.9	58.1	8.2	1.3	0.3m @ 6.6
							67.2	69.0	1.9	0.8	
							74.5	75.1	0.6	0.5	
							81.0	81.5	0.5	1.2	
							84.1	101.6	17.5	0.7	
							106.6	107.0	0.5	2.7	
BVRDD0021	703530.5	5709059.9	349.7	-45.0	95.0	96.2	72.0	72.4	0.4	1.8	
BVRDD0022	704961.1	5710639.6	339.3	-55.0	320.0	53.6	28.5	31.0	2.6	1.7	
BVRDD0023	704949.1	5710652.6	338.7	-55.0	320.1	62.4	NSI				
BVRDD0024	703957.1	5709542.1	352.1	-52.0	140.0	271.0	116.0	128.2	12.2	2.6	0.8m @ 20.1
							146.8	152.6	5.8	1.0	

Notes: coordinates NAD83 UTM Zone 15N; RL in metres. Dip and azimuth at the collar (gyro survey). Au by photon assay. Intersections calculated at a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off with up to 4 m of internal dilution and no top cut; Including = sub-intervals of at least 5 g/t Au. A sample without a photon assay result counts as zero grade. Downhole lengths; true widths are not known. NSI = no significant intersection.

APPENDIX B – TABLE 1 JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION

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.	- All Bellavista Resources Ltd (Bellavista) drilling herein comprises surface diamond drill core of HQ diameter (63.5mm). Core was sawn in half on a geologically marked line and sampled on nominal 1m intervals or to geological boundaries where appropriate. Bellavista samples reported here were analysed by Chrysos Photon™ assay at Paragon Laboratories in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada or ALS Laboratories in Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada, with approximately 50% of samples dispatched to each lab to assist in assay turnaround. - Paragon Photon™ Assay: Sample preparation was completed at AGAT Laboratories in Thunder Bay, Ontario. Sample preparation consisted of drying <5kg of sample material, crushing to 75% passing 2mm and splitting to 500g to produce a coarse sample that was shipped to Paragon Laboratories in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada for Chrysos Photon™ assay. - ALS Photon™ Assay: Samples are crushed to >70% passing -2mm, then riffle split to 500g to produce a Photon™ sample that is jarred and assayed. Sample preparation and Chrysos Photon™ assay occur at ALS Laboratories in Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada.
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).	Bellavista drilling was conducted using diamond drilling to produce HQ core (63.5mm diameter). This involved the use of standard tube methods. Drill core is oriented using the IMDEX ACTx™, an automated, digital core orientation and marking tool.

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.	- Recoveries and RQD are measured between core blocks (standard 3-metre runs). - Bellavista core recovery has been estimated through core logging to average 95%. Recoveries are high except for drilling conducted in areas of historical underground workings, where voids have been encountered.
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.	- All Bellavista core was geologically logged (lithology, veining, alteration, mineralisation and weathering) and photographed. - Logging is qualitative and all core intervals were logged in full.
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.	- Bellavista core was cut in half using an automatic core saw. Sample intervals are nominally 1 metre or to geological contacts where appropriate. Minimum sample size is 30 cm, and maximum sample size is 1.5m. Core is cut along cut lines drawn by geotechnicians to ensure the same half of the core is submitted across the hole, regardless of any presence of visible gold mineralization. QAQC samples (alternating between inert marble for blanks and five different OREAS CRMs) are submitted every 10 samples. In addition, quarter core duplicates are being submitted roughly every 30 samples or within/adjacent to mineralized zones. - These methods are considered appropriate for the style of mineralization being tested - QA/QC outcomes are consistent with observed gold mineralization. Sample sizes are appropriate for Archean orogenic gold.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	- Bellavista results reported herein correspond with samples prepared and analysed using Photon™ assay at Paragon Laboratories in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada and ALS Laboratories in Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada. - Sample preparation for assay at Paragon Laboratories was completed at AGAT Laboratories in Thunder Bay, Ontario. Sample preparation consisted of drying <5kg of sample material, crushing to 75% passing 2mm and splitting to 500g to produce a coarse sample that was shipped off to Paragon Laboratories in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada for Chrysos Photon™ assay. Samples for assay at ALS Laboratories are crushed to >70% passing -2mm, then riffle split to 500g to produce a Photon™ sample that is jarred and assayed. - Company QA/QC (CRMs, blanks, duplicates, pulp checks) and laboratory QA/QC are routinely reviewed (control charts and certificates) with approximately 1 in 30 samples check assayed. Results demonstrate acceptable accuracy and precision for reporting. - AGAT Laboratories is accredited by the Standards Council of Canada (SCC) for ISO/IEC 17025:2017 applicable to the sample preparation and assaying conducted. - Paragon Laboratories is respectively accredited by the SCC and International Accreditation Service (IAS) for ISO/IEC 17025:2017 and AC89-IAS applicable to the sample preparation and assaying conducted. - ALS Laboratories is accredited by the SCC for ISO/IEC 17025:2017 applicable to the sample preparation and assaying conducted.
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.	- Data was uploaded directly from laboratory provided data files into the corporate data base using a database management system. These results were assessed and confirmed by an external consultant and the competent person prior to release. - No twinned holes have been conducted to date. - No adjustment to assay data.
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.	Bellavista collars are surveyed using an Arrow 100 DGPS (accuracy typically less than 0.50m). Downhole surveys were completed using an OMNIx42 True North Seeking Gyro. Multishot surveys are completed every ~30m downhole during the drilling process, and upon completion of the hole, a continuous survey is taken both in and out, with survey stations typically every 1m. End of hole continuous surveys are re-conducted if they fail the built-in IMDEX QAQC tests. Drill hole collar line-ups are completed using a True North Seeking DeviAligner. All

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		coordinates use UTM NAD83 Zone 15 unless noted. Topography from 2008 and 2021 LiDAR-derived DTMs (accuracy <1 m); older collars reconciled to the DTM; underground collars digitised from level plans.
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.	- Hole spacing is variable and reflects progressive exploration. For resource work, data density is considered sufficient to support initially an Inferred classification in the areas of interest in this phase of drilling. - No sample compositing was applied for reporting exploration results.
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.	- Drilling was designed to intersect gold mineralised structures at high angles (perpendicular or sub-perpendicular) based on mapped trends and geophysical data. - Given density and orientation, any bias from drilling direction is considered limited. As a result, reported intersections are considered to be approached and/or true-width.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	After cutting, core samples were bagged, sealed with zip-ties, and bundled (~10 per bulk bag) with numbered security tags. Bags were stored in locked facilities prior to shipment. These activities were supervised and carried out by Bellavista's technical contractors Bayside Geological Services. On receipt, laboratories reconciled security tags to sample submissions. Security measures for some historical programs are not documented.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Other than standard in-house QA/QC protocols, no external audits have been completed on the current results, however this will form part of any future mineral resource estimation workflow.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	- Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. - The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	The Pickle Crow Project comprises 106 patented mining claims (~1,712 ha) and 88 contiguous unpatented claims (~14,048 ha). Of the patented claims, 98 (the Pickle Crow Lease) are in the name of Teck Cominco Limited and 8 in the name of PC Gold; the unpatented claims are held by PC Gold. PC Gold leases the 98 Teck claims to 2067. NSR royalties: 1.25% total on the Teck lease and 2–3% on the Crowshore patents and certain unpatented claims. An additional ~600 claims were staked by Bellavista's subsidiary Revel Resources (JV) Ltd and are subject to the Earn-In Arrangement. Bellavista is a party to a joint venture agreement with First Mining with respect to the Pickle Crow Project; Bellavista currently holds 80%, with First Mining retaining a 2% NSR.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The district has been explored and mined since the late 1920s. Key historical parties include Central Patricia Gold Mines, Pickle Crow Gold Mines (PCGM), Albany River Mines, Winoga Patricia, Highland-Crow, Noramco, Quest, Wolfden, Jonpol and Premier/PC Gold. Activities comprised mapping, geophysics (including early magnetic and VLF-EM), trenching, extensive surface and underground diamond drilling, underground development and historical non-compliant resource estimations. PCGM produced from 1935–1966; PC Gold undertook modern drilling (2007–2014) prior to NI 43-101 reporting; FireFly commenced in 2020 with exploration focused on near deposit drilling to expand the resource base and subsequently expanded in brownfields and regional targeting including airborne surveys, field mapping and surface sampling, plus follow-up drilling on a select few targets by FireFly. The Pickle Crow deposit was mined by Pickle Crow Gold Mines between 1935 and 1966 producing for approximately 1.5Moz of contained gold at a grade of approximately 16.1g/t Au by narrow vein underground mining methods and shaft haulage. Metallurgical processing was conducted using gravity and cyanide leach methods.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Archean orogenic (low-sulphide) gold system comprising quartz-carbonate vein hosted lodes and BIF-hosted gold within the Pickle Crow assemblage of the Pickle Lake Greenstone Belt (Uchi Sub-province, Superior Craton).
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	All material drill hole sample particulars are provided in Appendix A of this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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.	• Intersections are reported at gold grades above 0.5g/t Au cut-off, with a maximum of 4 metres internal dilution; no upper cut (top-cap) has been applied for reporting exploration intercepts. • No metal-equivalent values are reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	• All reported intercepts are down-hole lengths rounded to the nearest 0.1 of a metre for diamond drilling. Drilling is designed to be near-orthogonal to lode geometries; true widths will vary depending on local structure orientation. However, drilling was planned to target structures close to perpendicular, where possible.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	Relevant plans, longitudinal projections sections, grid systems and tabulations of drill hole locations and intercepts are included in the body and appendices of this release to allow for the location of the project and drill holes to be determined.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Significant higher-grade gold zones are reported in Table 1 and Appendix A of this announcement as included intervals where applicable. A cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au has been used for reported drill hole intersections.
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.	All relevant data regarding results reported have been provided in this release.
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.	Ongoing work includes planning for further step-out and infill drilling of existing lodes along the main mine trend, drill testing of additional lodes and regional targets, and continued geological/structural modelling. Figures in the release highlight several potential extension and infill target areas are emerging as further drilling results are received by the Company from this initial drill campaign.