BRIGHTSTAR
RESOURCES LIMITED

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

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4 November 2026

SANDSTONE EXPLORATION TARGETING IDENTIFIES 11 TWO MILE HILL-STYLE FELSIC INTRUSIVE TARGETS

RC drill testing priority targets scheduled to commence in November on compelling Two Mile Hill and Bull Oak-type mineralisation analogues

- Ongoing targeting work focused on Two Mile Hill felsic intrusive analogues has **identified 11 priority geological targets** to date across the Two Mile Hill-Bull Oak Corridor
- Felsic intrusive-hosted deposits account for **approximately 50% of the 3.6Moz @ 1.4g/t Au Sandstone Mineral Resource** and have delivered recent intercepts of **226m @ 3.11g/t Au** from 284m at Two Mile Hill[3] and **167m @ 2.07g/t Au** from 104m at Bull Oak[4]
- Targeting evidence draws on **multiple independent datasets**, including geophysics (magnetics, gravity, radiometrics), surface geochemistry, mapping, existing drilling and historic workings
- Ongoing technical work, including the completion of the **detailed ground gravity survey currently underway,** is expected to identify and delineate additional targets
- **RC program scheduled for November to test highest priority, drill-ready targets**, ahead of a broader corridor-wide program in 2027

Brightstar Resources Limited (ASX: BTR) (**Brightstar** or the **Company**) is pleased to advise that ongoing exploration targeting work at the **3.6Moz @ 1.4g/t Au** Sandstone Gold Project has identified 11 targets for potential felsic intrusive-hosted mineralisation analogous to the Two Mile Hill-Shillington and Bull Oak deposits. The targets are all within the Two Mile Hill-Bull Oak corridor (*Figure 1*), as foreshadowed in the Company's announcement of 22 October 2026[5], and represent significant potential for future discovery.

The 11 targets are at various exploration stages, ranging from a small existing Mineral Resource to entirely undrilled geophysical anomalies. As a result, the planned work for each varies significantly (*Table 1*). Brightstar is currently prioritising those targets ready for near-term drill testing, with an initial RC program planned to commence later this month. An ongoing close-spaced gravity survey across the project area will help refine the other targets prior to drill testing in 2027.

Brightstar's Managing Director, Alex Rovira, commented:

"Recent exploration success at both Two Mile Hill and Bull Oak has highlighted the significance of these deposit styles within the Sandstone Greenstone Belt. Both deposits are hosted by felsic intrusive units, a deposit type that demonstrates the scale and grade potential to contribute materially to future mining scenarios. Together they already account for approximately half of our 3.6Moz Sandstone Mineral Resource. As a result of this exploration success, our exploration strategy at Sandstone has progressed considerably, with this type of deposit and mineralised system now a major focus.

The initial targeting work has incorporated the available data and identified 11 intrusive-type targets so far. It is exciting to have multiple target areas confirmed by independent, complementary data sets that are highly

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analogous to the characteristics observed at Two Mile Hill and Bull Oak. Several of these are drill-ready and we are fast-tracking initial drill testing with an RC program planned to commence later this month, ahead of a more substantial corridor-wide program in 2027.

We look forward to sharing further news flow from these exciting targets, as well as other exploration developments resulting from the ongoing technical work across the Sandstone Project."

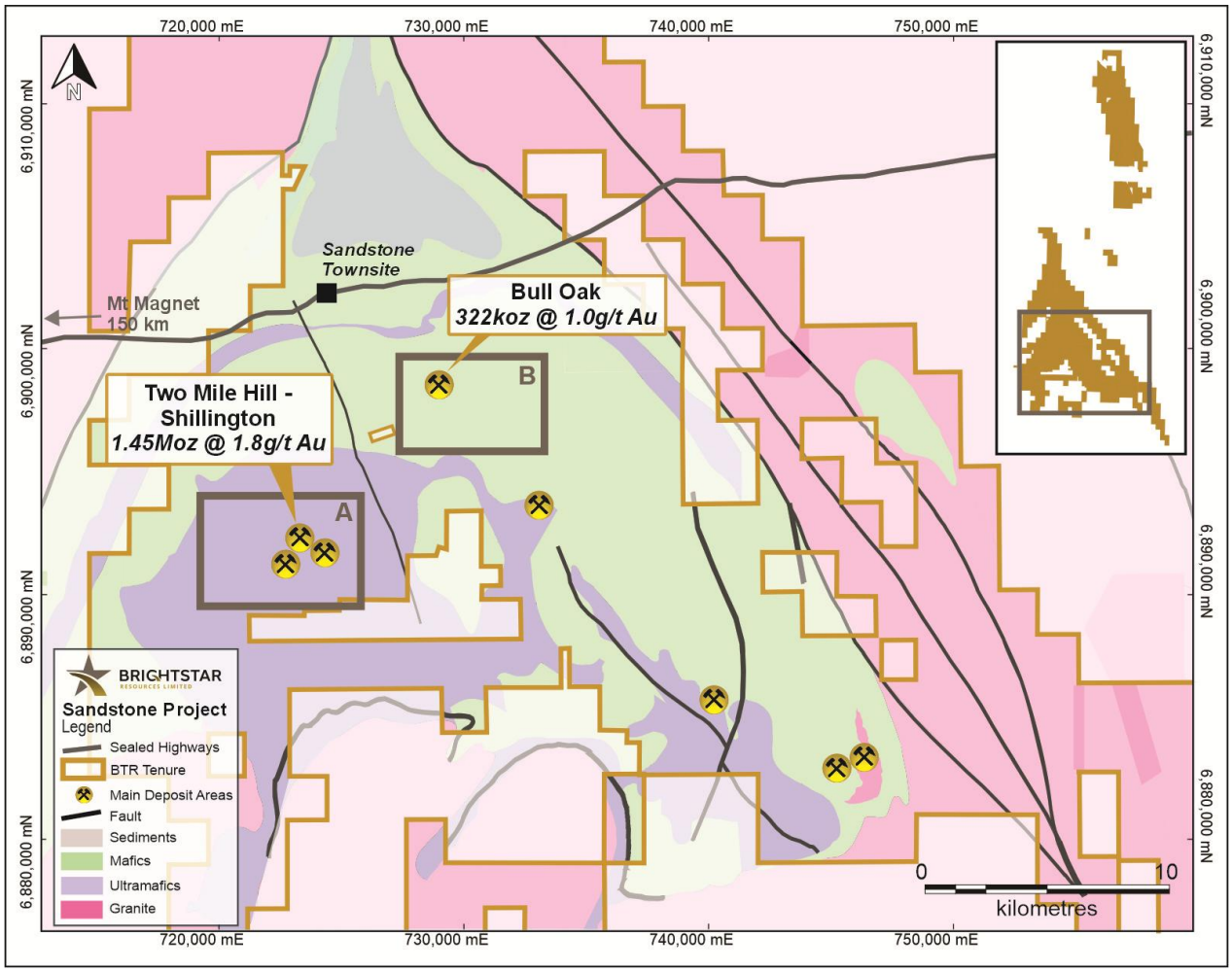


Figure 1 - Sandstone felsic intrusive exploration targeting areas, showing the locations of Inset A (Figure 2) and Inset B (Figure 3)

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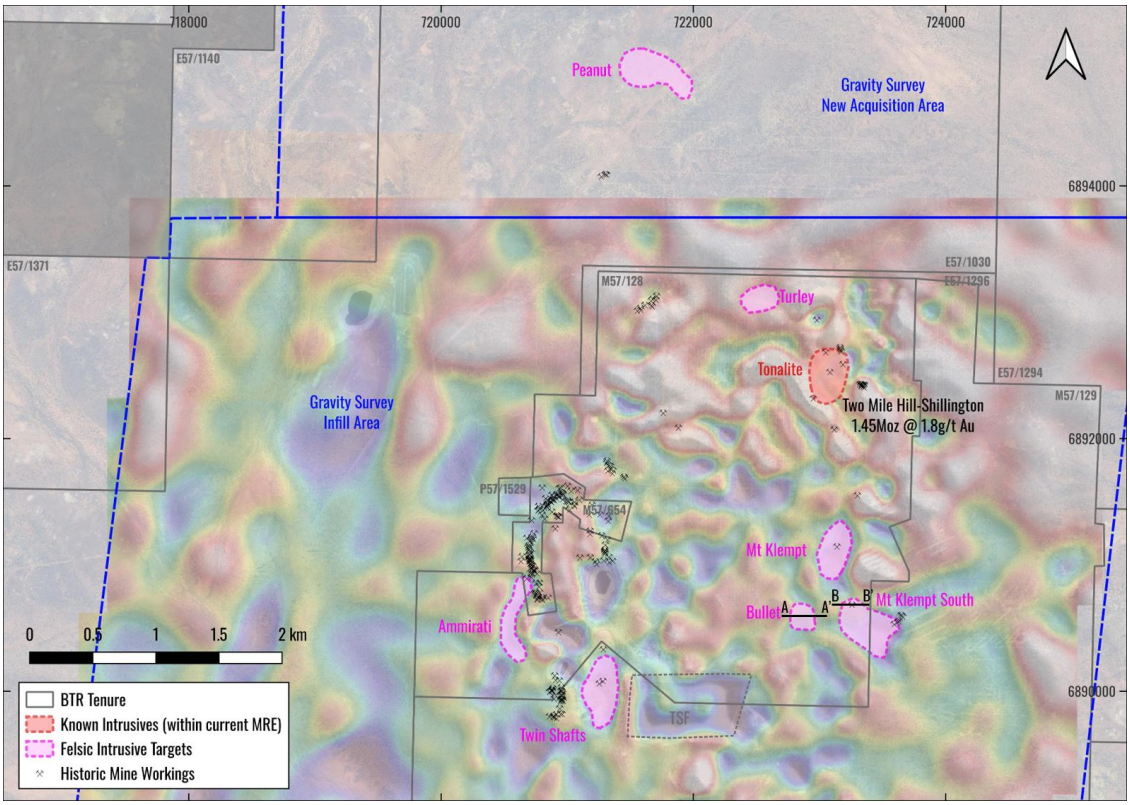


Figure 2 - Inset A: felsic intrusive targets in the Two Mile Hill-Shillington area, overlain on first vertical derivative (1VD) Bouguer gravity image. Section lines A-A' (Figure 4) and B-B' (Figure 5) are shown

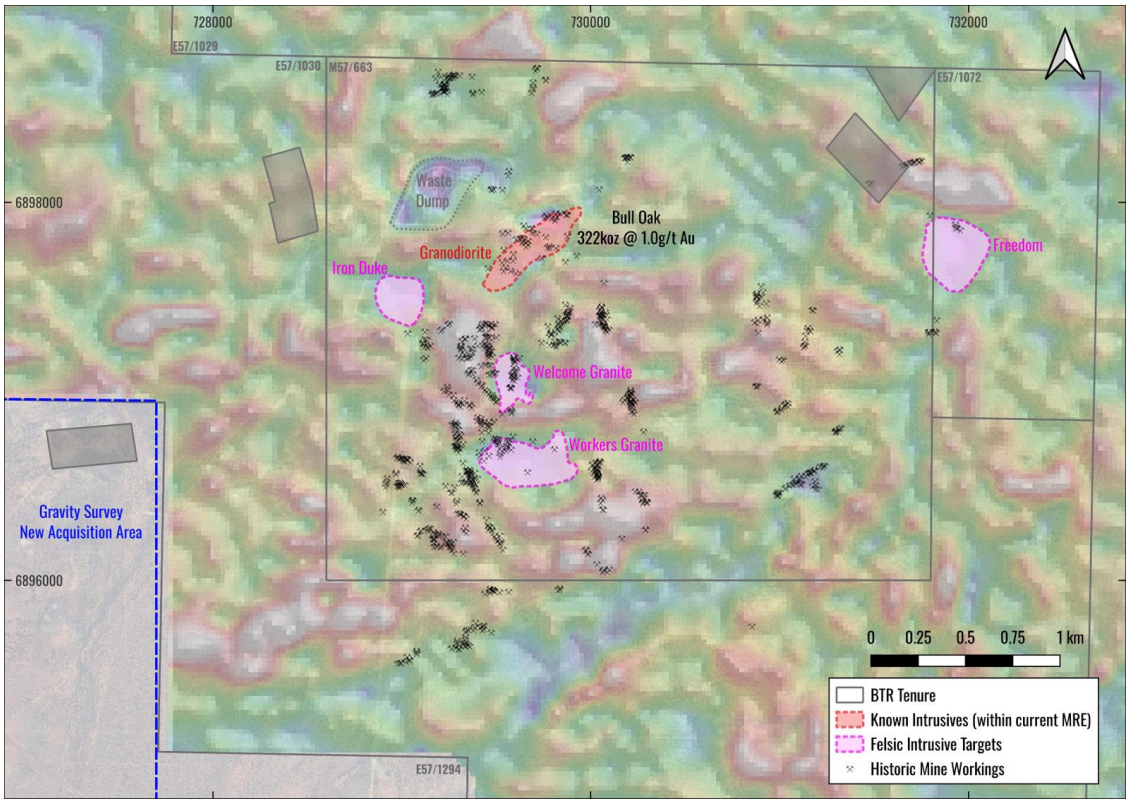


Figure 3 - Inset B: felsic intrusive targets in the Bull Oak area, overlain on 1VD Bouguer gravity image

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

The Two Mile Hill and Bull Oak deposits together comprise approximately 1.8Moz, or ~50%, of the current 3.6Moz Sandstone Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**), highlighting the significance of this style of mineralisation.

The Two Mile Hill-Shillington deposit hosts a current MRE of **24.6Mt @ 1.8g/t Au for 1.45Moz**[1], with Bull Oak totalling **10.5Mt @ 1.0g/t Au for 322koz**[2]. Both deposits exhibit very similar geological settings, with felsic intrusive stocks emplaced into basalt-BIF packages.

Recent drilling has returned 305m @ 1.33g/t Au from 584m in TMHDD26003 at Two Mile Hill[5] and 167m @ 2.07g/t Au from 104m in BORC26042 at Bull Oak[4], with both deposits remaining open at depth.

Various mineralisation styles have been defined across the Sandstone Greenstone Belt, with numerous geological targets aligning with these styles. The latest work, however, aimed to refine the targeting criteria to directly focus on potential analogues to Two Mile Hill and Bull Oak.

Historical exploration targeting of this particular mineralisation style has been limited, with Brightstar applying a systematic approach to screening the belt for further analogues.

All available evidence was utilised, including:

- Geophysical data (magnetics, gravity, radiometrics);
- Surface geochemistry and geological mapping; and
- Existing drilling information (*Table 1* and *Appendix 2*).

Targets have typically been defined where a gravity low, interpreted to reflect a lower density felsic intrusion within the denser mafic and ultramafic country rock, coincides with logged or mapped granitoid and gold anomalism in surface geochemistry or historic drilling.

Several of the identified targets are also associated with significant historic mining activity.

Planning for a technical study is also underway in conjunction with research institutions, focusing on understanding the geochronology and mineralisation styles genetically linked to the host felsic intrusions. The ongoing internal work and technical study will be critical to the foundational understanding of these deposits and the implications for exploration.

Table 1: Descriptions of the felsic intrusive-hosted geological targets identified through recent work

Target Name	Description	Next Steps
Twin Shafts	Small **Existing Mineral Resource** (6koz @ 0.9g/t Au), included in the Central Trend. **Logged granite** in the south over a **gravity low**, with gold mineralisation hosted in east-dipping lodes in existing RAB drilling, including **4m @ 7.74g/t Au from 50m** (TS333R)	RC drill testing beneath the existing Mineral Resource and to the south
Bullet	**Gravity low** with **logged granite** in existing drilling. **Anomalous drill results** in shallow RAB drilling, including 4m @ 0.65g/t Au from 42m to end of hole (EOH) (NGP3018)	RC drill testing
Mt Klempt	**+50ppb auger gold anomaly** over **a gravity low,** with **granite logged** in existing drilling. **Significant intercepts** in limited historic RAB drilling, including 22m @ 0.66g/t Au from 73m to EOH (BTR013)	RC drill testing

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Target Name	Description	Next Steps
Mt Klempt South	**Surface gold anomalism** over a **gravity low**. **Granite logged** in shallow drilling with **high-grade intercepts** (9m @ 2.70g/t Au from 16m, incl. 1m @ 19.4g/t Au, SN_XP_RC_24_0006)	RC drill testing
Ammirati	**Gravity low** with **surface gold anomalism** and **granite logged** in existing drilling, south-west of the Wirraminna trend	Gravity infill survey and field reconnaissance, followed by early-stage drill testing
Turley	Gravity low with granite logged in shallow drilling	Early-stage drill testing
Peanut	Potassic **radiometric anomaly**	Gravity survey (new acquisition area), field reconnaissance
Workers Granite	**Mapped granite** with numerous **historic workings**. **Significant intercepts** in historical drilling, including 9m @ 1.99g/t Au from 22m (HRB297)	RC drill testing
Welcome Granite	**Mapped granite** with abundant **historic workings**	RC drill testing
Iron Duke	**Gravity low** with surface **laterite anomaly**	RC drill testing
Freedom	**Gravity low** with **historic workings**	Field reconnaissance, early-stage drill testing

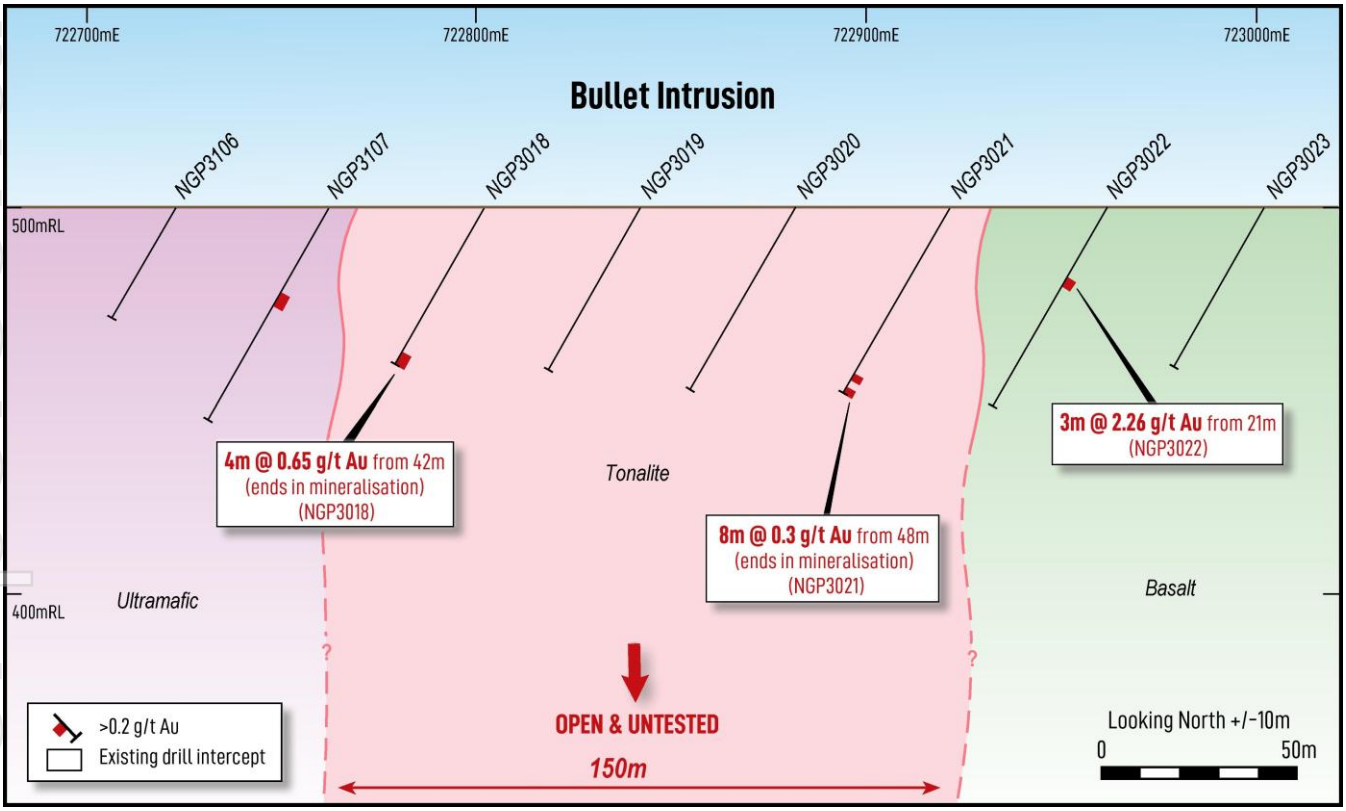


Figure 4 - Cross section A-A' at the Bullet prospect, approximately 2km south of Two Mile Hill

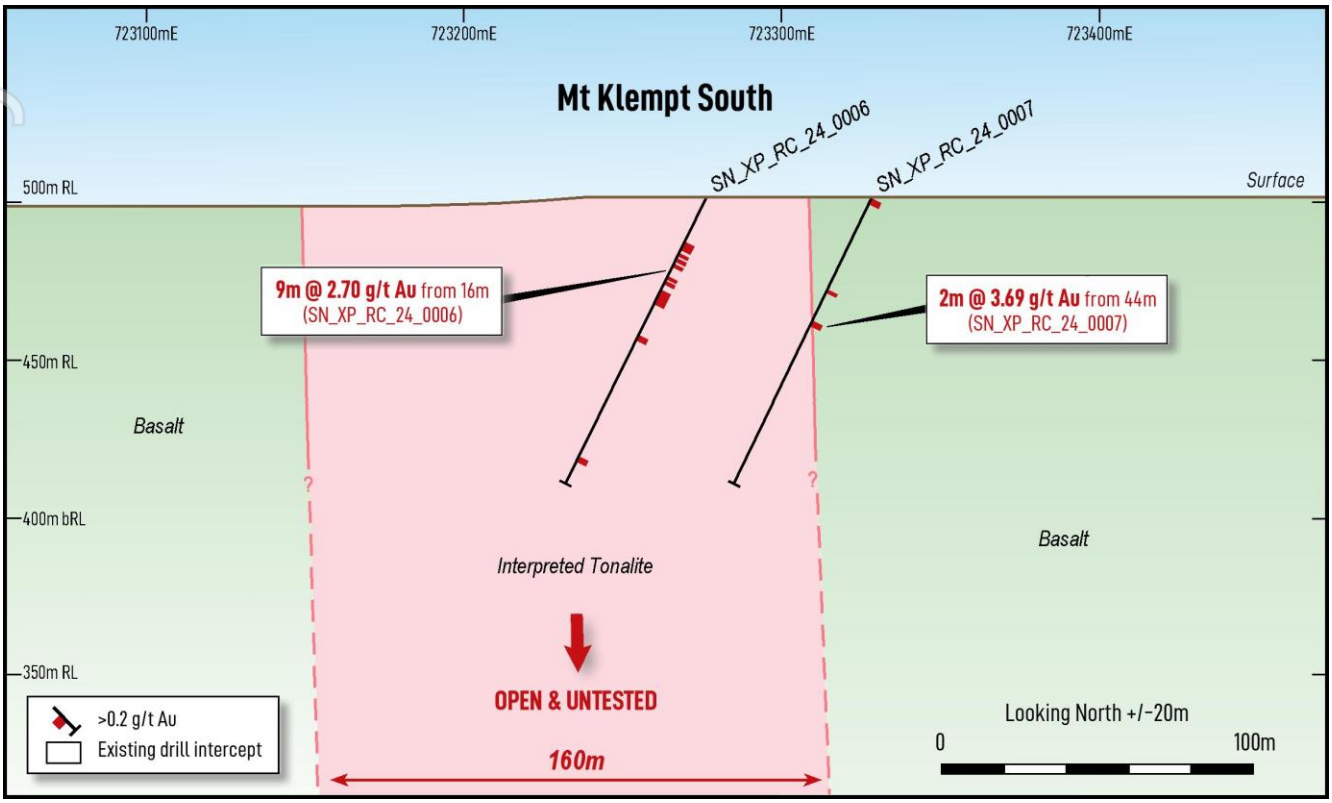


Figure 5 - Cross section B-B' at the Mt Klempt South prospect, approximately 2km south of Two Mile Hill

NEXT STEPS

Near-term work on the felsic intrusive targets comprises:

- RC drilling of the highest priority, drill-ready targets, scheduled to commence in November 2026;
- Completion of the detailed ground gravity survey across the Two Mile Hill-Bull Oak corridor to refine existing targets and generate additional targets;
- Field reconnaissance of the early-stage targets ahead of first-pass drill testing;
- A broader drilling program across the corridor in 2027, informed by the initial RC results and the gravity survey; and
- Commencement of the technical study with research institutions into the geochronology and genesis of the host felsic intrusions.

In parallel, the ~6,500m deep diamond drilling follow-up program into the "Shirvington Zone" at Two Mile Hill is ongoing, with earlier assays for TMHDD26004, TMHDD26005 and TMHDD26006 also expected in November[5]. The updated Two Mile Hill Mineral Resource and the Sandstone Pre-Feasibility Study remain on track for release this quarter[5].

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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:

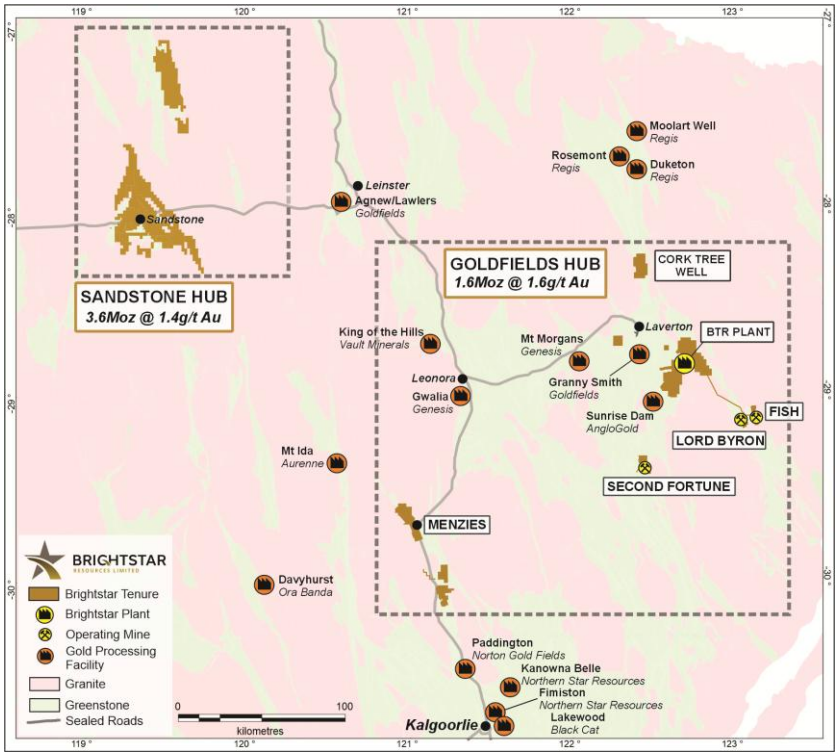
1. *Refer Brightstar Resources announcement dated 28 September 2026 "Sandstone Resource Grows to 3.6Moz, Group MRE to 5.2Moz".*
2. *Refer Brightstar Resources announcement dated 15 July 2026 "Sandstone Mineral Resource Grows to 2.9Moz".*
3. *Refer Brightstar Resources announcement dated 27 August 2026 "Wide, high-grade intercepts from Two Mile Hill drilling".*
4. *Refer Brightstar Resources announcement dated 5 October 2026 "167m @ 2g/t Au Extends Bull Oak Mineralisation at Sandstone".*
5. *Refer Brightstar Resources announcement dated 22 October 2026 "Material growth at TMH confirmed with 305m @ 1.33g/t Au".*
6. *Refer Brightstar Resources announcement dated 28 October 2026 "Deep Drilling Commenced to Unlock Further Growth at TMH".*

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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.*	Herald Resources Limited (Herald) drilling (NGP, HRB & TS prefixes) • Herald samples were collected by rotary air blast drilling (RAB). • Rotary air blast (RAB) drilling was used to obtain 4m composites using a scoop off each 1m sample heap, with the majority of significant intersections >0.2ppm Au re-sampled at 1m intervals and sent to Analabs in Mt Magnet for aqua regia AAS gold determination to a lower detection limit of 0.02ppm Au. Troy Resources NL (Troy) drilling (BTR prefixes) • Troy samples were collected by RAB drilling. • Rotary air blast (RAB) drilling was used to obtain 5m composites using a scoop off each 1m sample heap, with the majority of significant intersections >0.2ppm Au re-sampled at 1m intervals and sent to Analabs in Perth for aqua regia AAS gold determination to a lower detection limit of 0.02ppm Au. Aurumin Limited (Aurumin) drilling (SN_XP prefixes) • Aurumin samples were collected by reverse circulation (RC) 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.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• 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 0.2g/t Au.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Herald RAB drilling was completed by Grimwood Davies Pty Ltd and Bostech Drilling. • Troy RAB drilling was completed by Harrington Drilling. • 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.
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.*	• There is no information on sample recovery for the reported drill holes. • There were no reported issues with recovery for the reported drill holes.
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.*	• Herald and Troy drill holes were logged at one metre intervals at the rig by the geologist from drill chips using geological logging codes. • 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.

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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.*	• Herald collected 4m composites using a scoop off each 1m sample heap, with the majority of significant intersections >0.2ppm Au re-sampled at 1m intervals and sent to Analabs in Mt Magnet for aqua regia AAS gold determination to a lower detection limit of 0.02ppm Au. • Troy collected 5m composites using a scoop off each 1m sample heap, with the majority of significant intersections >0.2ppm Au re-sampled at 1m intervals and sent to Analabs in Mt Magnet for aqua regia AAS gold determination to a lower detection limit of 0.02ppm Au. • There is no information on field quality control procedures carried out by Herald. • Troy utilised field duplicates and standards at an insertion rate of 1:50 however no blank samples were routinely used for RAB drilling. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. <u>Aurumin RC drilling</u> • 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

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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. • 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.
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.*	• The Aqua Regia technique is considered to be a partial extraction technique where gold encapsulated in refractory sulphides or some silicate minerals may not be fully dissolved, resulting in partial reporting of gold content. • The method is considered appropriate for early stage exploration RAB drilling. • There is no information on field quality control procedures carried out by Herald. • Troy utilised field duplicates and standards at an insertion rate of 1:50 however no blank samples were routinely used for RAB drilling. • Laboratory check assaying was carried out on selected samples. • Troy engaged Maxwell to undertake periodic audit of the exploration QAQC data <u>Aurumin RC drilling</u>

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• 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.
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 company personnel. • Drilling data was compiled from WA Dept Mines Open File records (WAMEX) and is stored in the Company's 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. • No twinned holes were used and are not considered necessary for the early stage exploration drilling. <u>Aurumin RC drilling</u> • No independent verification of results has been conducted.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• All sampling and assay data are stored in a secure database with restricted access. • Twinned holes are not considered necessary 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 was stored by geological data management consultancy Expedio and backed up to a cloud-based storage system.
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.*	• The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 50. All reported coordinates are referenced to this grid. • Herald RAB drill holes were originally reported using an AMG grid. • There is no information on how the original Herald drill collars were surveyed. • Troy drill collars were recorded using DGPS. • Topographic control is considered adequate for the shallow early stage exploration RAB drilling. • No downhole surveys were undertaken and are not considered necessary for the shallow early stage exploration RAB drilling. <u>Aurumin RC drilling</u> • Drill collars were located using a GPS by Aurumin staff. A Differential GPS 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.
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*	• Holes are drilled at approximately 40m spacing. • No mineral resource estimation being reported.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• No drilling orientation related sampling bias has been identified.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• No sample security details are available for the Herald or Troy drilling. • All samples collected by Aurumin were stored onsite in a secure location before being transported to Perth by consignment in sealed bags.
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 mining the Two Mile Hill deposit and the discovery and subsequent mining of the Bulchina, Lord Henry and Lord Nelson deposits. Troy ceased mining in August 2010 and the operations were placed on care and maintenance.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Sandstone Project covers much of the Sandstone Greenstone Belt, a triangular belt interpreted to be a north-

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		plunging antiform situated at the northern end of the Southern Cross Domain. The belt primarily comprises mafic volcanic and intrusive units, with subordinate ultramafic, BIF and siliciclastic sediments. • Much of the residual greenstone belt regolith is overlain by depositional material including colluvium, sheet wash alluvium and aeolian deposits. The alluvium thins in the northern and eastern parts of the project area where underlying meta-sediments and granitoids are exposed at the surface. A lateritic horizon is observed across much of the belt. • The drilling program is targeting potential intrusive tonalite bodies of a style similar to the Two Mile Hill-Shillington deposit. <u>Two Mile Hill-Shillington (intrusive deposit)</u> • The mineralisation at Two Mile Hill is hosted in three geological domains. The majority of the Two Mile Hill mineral 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*	• 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
	• *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.*	• Assay results reported here have been length weighted. • Significant intercepts are reported above 0.2g/t Au with a maximum consecutive interval of internal dilution (<0.2g/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.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These*	• Refer to figures in this report.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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.*	• Historical drilling results from all drill holes included in this release have been reported at a consistent cut-off grade (>0.2g/t), and their context discussed.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No other exploration data is reported here.
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.*	• Reverse Circulation drilling (RC) planned to test the targets referred to in the ASX release.

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APPENDIX 2: Historical Hole Details:

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Depth (m)		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
NGP3106	RAB	722722	6890589	498	271	-60	46					NSI
NGP3107	RAB	722762	6890588	498	271	-60	48		24	28	4	0.27
NGP3018	RAB	722802	6890588	499	271	-60	55		42	46	4	0.65
								Incl.	44	45	1	1.08
NGP3019	RAB	722842	6890587	499	271	-60	56					NSI
NGP3020	RAB	722882	6890586	500	271	-60	60					NSI
NGP3021	RAB	722922	6890585	500	271	-60	47		50	56	6	0.35
								Incl.	50	51	1	1.22
NGP3022	RAB	722962	6890584	500	271	-60	31		21	24	3	2.27
NGP3023	RAB	723002	6890583	499	271	-60	62					NSI
TS333R	RAB	721291	6890143	492	0	-90	72		0	26	26	1.53
									34	44	10	0.62
									50	58	8	3.99
								Incl.	50	54	4	7.74
									64	66	2	0.28
HRB297	RAB	729703	6896655	517	270	-60	60		22	31	9	1.99
BTR013	RAB	723222	6890952	502	270	-60	95		73	95	22	0.66
SN_XP_RC_24_0006	RC	723277	6890676	502	268	-65	102		16	25	9	2.70
								Incl.	16	17	1	19.4
									28	38	10	0.40

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Depth (m)		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
								Incl.	34	36	2	1.12
									49	51	2	0.49
									92	94	2	0.82
SN_XP_RC_24_0007	RC	723330	6890674	502	269	-65	102		1	3	2	0.38
									33	34	1	0.39
									44	46	2	3.69
								Incl.	44	45	1	6.80

Note: Significant intercepts are reported above 0.2g/t Au with a maximum consecutive interval of internal dilution (<0.2g/t Au) of 2m, unless otherwise stated.

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