BRIGHTSTAR
RESOURCES LIMITED

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

28 May 2026

Multiple intersections of visible gold in Two Mile Hill diamond drilling

Deep drilling program underway to increase confidence in potential underground mining areas for the Pre-Feasibility Study

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HIGHLIGHTS

- Multiple visible gold occurrences intersected in several diamond drillholes at the Two Mile Hill deposit, part of the **2.4Moz @ 1.5g/t Au Sandstone Gold Project**
- The ongoing ~9,100m RC and diamond drilling program is designed to infill areas of the Mineral Resource at depth for inclusion in the pre-feasibility study targeted for delivery in 2H'CY26
- Visible gold hosted across multiple holes observed in sets of thin quartz veins, predominantly within a Tonalite intrusion and in the neighbouring mafic rocks
- The combined Two Mile Hill-Shillington deposit hosts a current resource of **753koz @ 1.5g/t Au**

Brightstar Resources Limited (ASX: BTR) (**Brightstar**) is pleased to announce the intersection of visible gold in numerous intervals from ongoing diamond drill programs (**DD**) at the Two Mile Hill Deposit, located at the Sandstone Gold Project, which hosts a current Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) of **2.4Moz @ 1.5g/t Au.**

Gold was intersected in quartz veins which form sheeted vein sets within, and on the margins of, a Tonalite intrusion. The Tonalite-hosted mineralisation comprises the bulk of the current Two Mile Hill MRE, totalling **664koz @ 1.6g/t Au.** The neighbouring Shillington deposit hosts mineralisation within a banded iron unit (BIF), which is truncated by the Two Mile Hill Tonalite. Shillington hosts a current MRE of **91koz @ 1.5g/t Au.**

Brightstar's Managing Director, Alex Rovira, commented:

"The intersection of visible gold in drilling is always exciting. At Two Mile Hill we are seeing visible gold consistently in our deep infill diamond drilling, with multiple occurrences downhole and across a number of drill holes. This is particularly encouraging for the potential economic viability of a future underground operation. The drilling extends to over 550m below surface, clearly illustrating the significant extent of both the host Tonalite and the mineralisation itself.

Whilst drilling is ongoing, studies are already underway to assess a large-scale underground mining operation to complement the proposed open pits currently being optimised across the Sandstone Project.

With the increase in MRE confidence from the ongoing drilling, an underground operation at Two Mile Hill has the potential to add a meaningful contribution to the Sandstone PFS due later this year."

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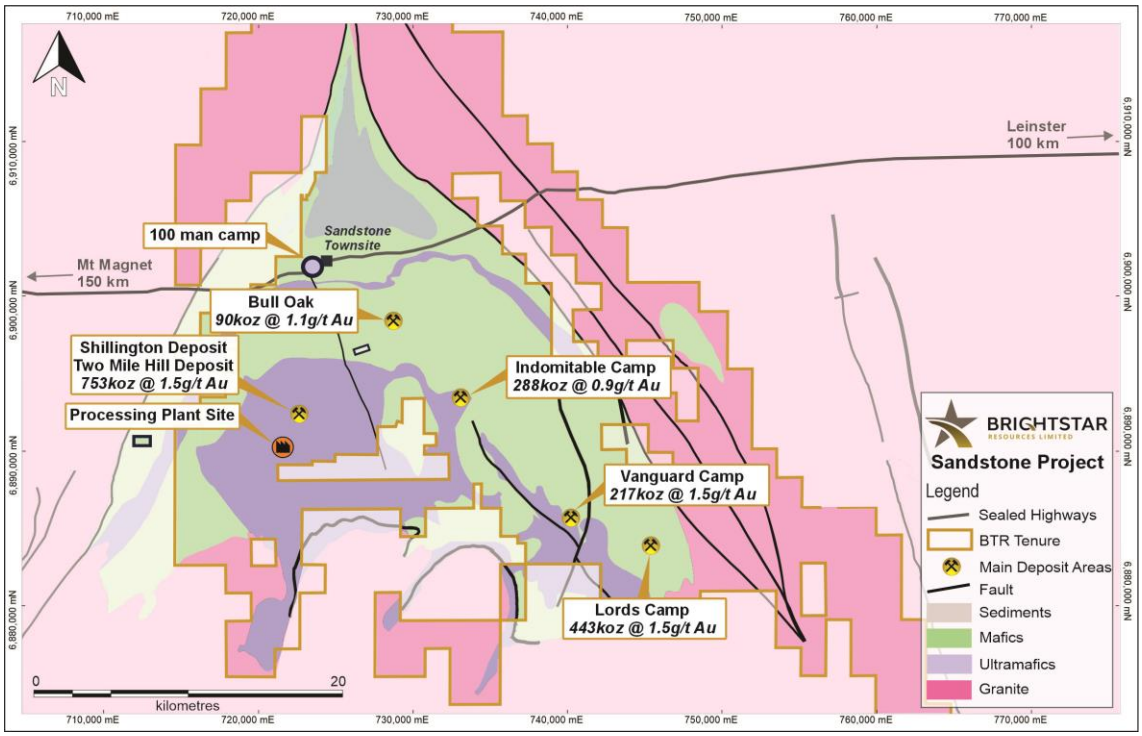


Figure 1: Geology map of the central Sandstone Project

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

The combined Two Mile Hill-Shillington deposit hosts a current MRE of **753koz @ 1.5g/t Au**. The geology at the deposit includes a near vertical, intrusive tonalite stock, which cuts the local stratigraphy of mafic volcanics and Banded Iron Formations (BIF). Gold mineralisation is developed in the tonalite, the enveloping basalts, the BIF and the overlying laterite. High-grade mineralisation is particularly well-developed in the tonalite, hosted by quartz veins within the intrusion, although also extending into the neighbouring mafic package. This mineralisation is typically present as sheeted arrays of quartz veins throughout the tonalite, with a dominant shallow-to-moderate dip towards the northeast.

The current diamond drilling program utilises RC pre-collars and diamond tails, totalling 20 drillholes for ~9,100m. The holes target deeper areas of the resource up to 550m below surface. This zone has been highlighted as having significant potential for future underground mining, based on the existing inferred resource component. The drilling is targeted to upgrade the resource to the higher confidence indicated category, to facilitate inclusion in the upcoming Sandstone PFS.

Visible gold was intersected in numerous intervals (Figure 3 and Table 1), predominantly in thin quartz veins within the Tonalite intrusion. Gold is often associated with pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena, with minor molybdenite also observed.

Assays are pending for all holes and are expected in the coming weeks.

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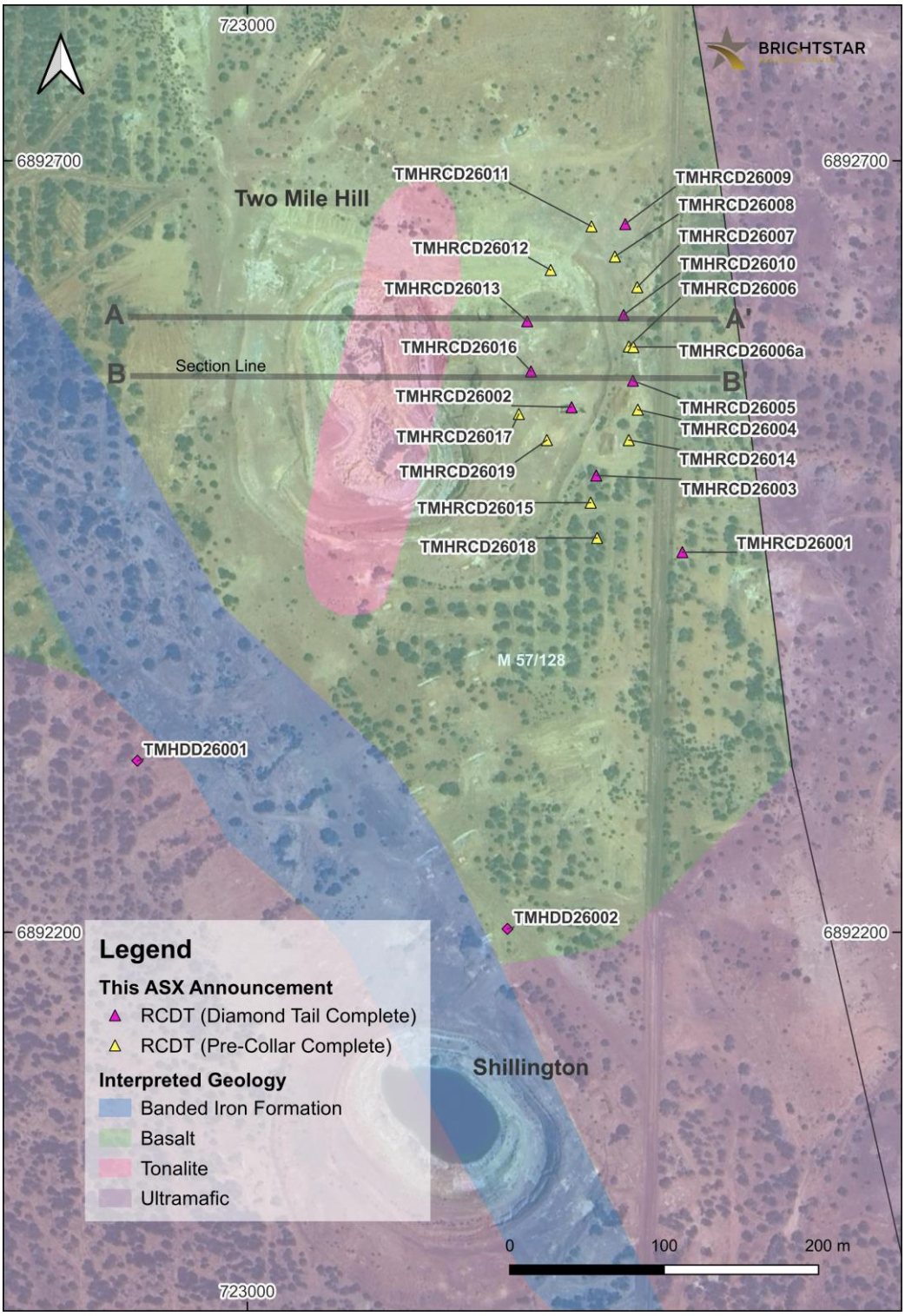


Figure 2: Location map for the Two Mile Hill Drill Collars

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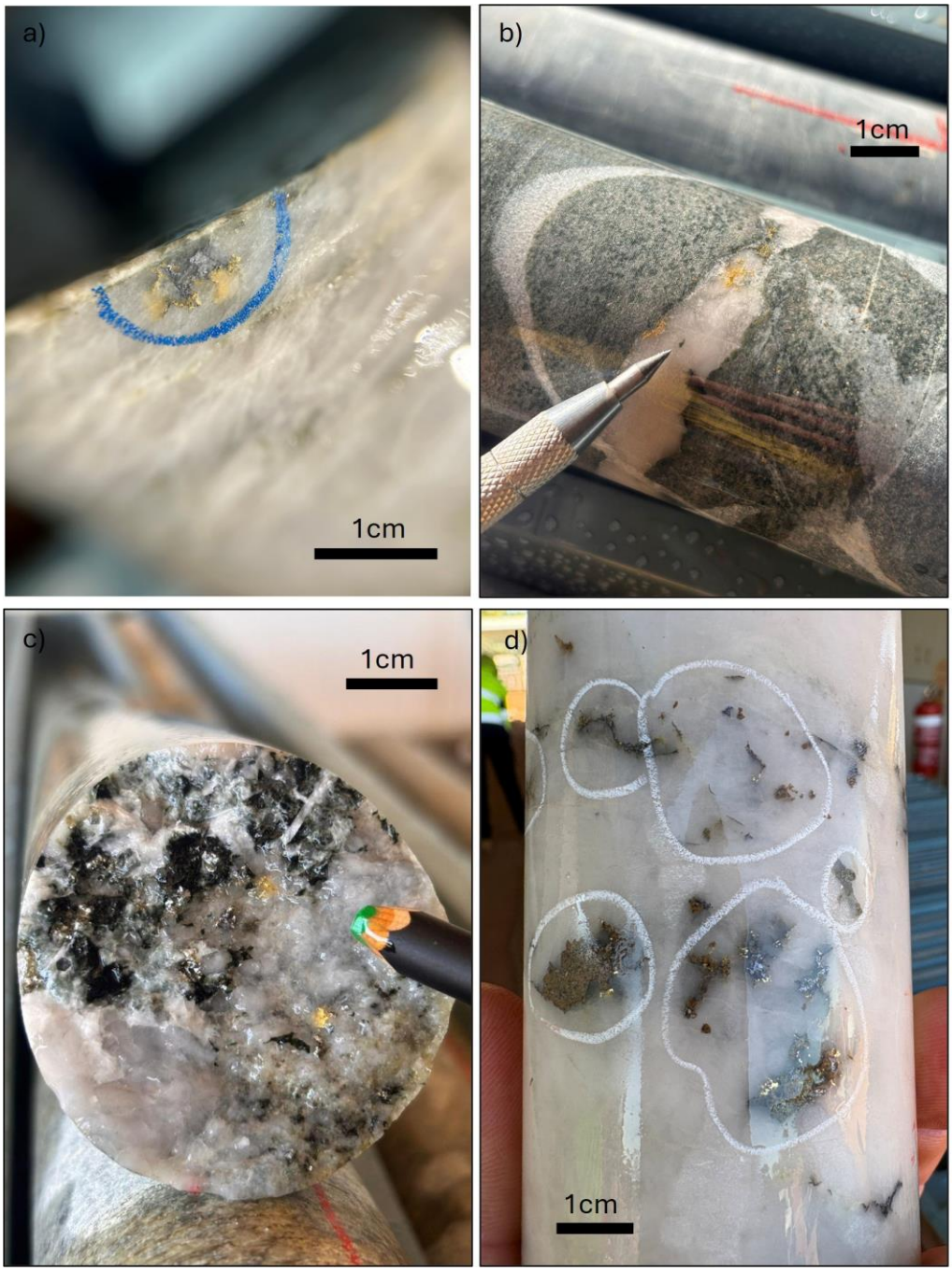


Figure 3: Examples of Visible gold from 2026 diamond drilling at the Two Mile Hill Deposit; a) TMHRCD26013 at 268.25m, b) TMHRCD26010 at 174.7m, c) TMHRCD26010 at 438.75m, d) TMHRCD26009 at 302.6m

Cautionary Statement

Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations. The samples will be despatched for laboratory analysis during May and June and results reported upon receipt in accordance with the Company's continuous disclosure policy. The visible gold grains are typically <1mm in diameter but vary from pinhead to match-head size. The percentage of gold within the mineralised zones is estimated as <0.01%.

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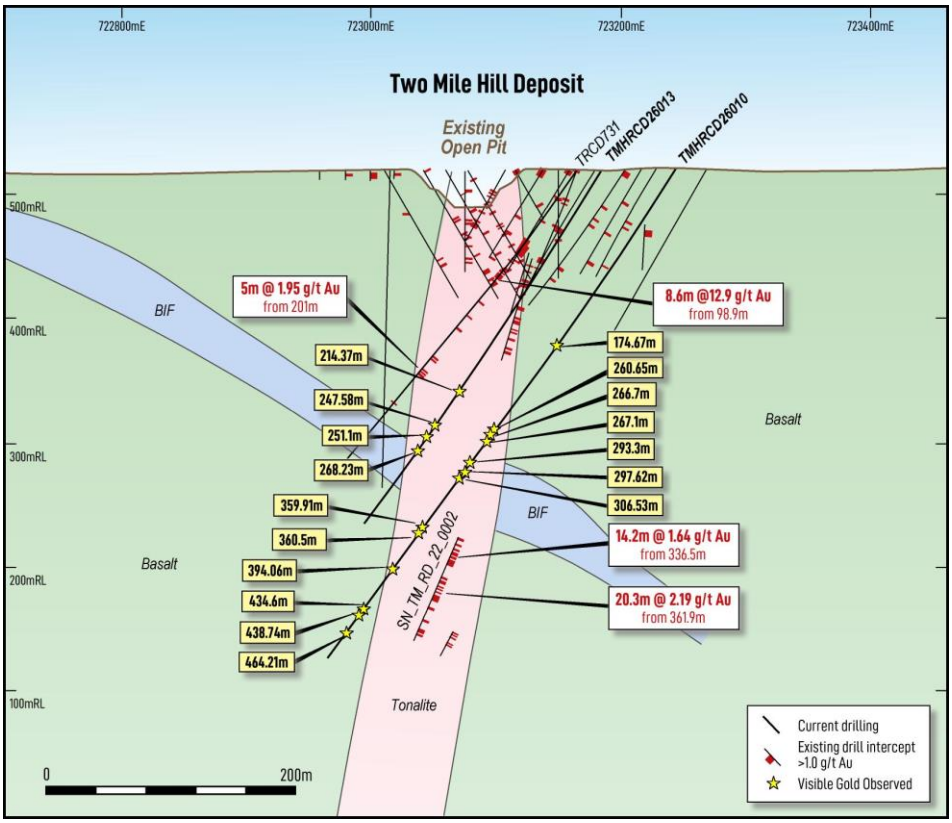


Figure 4: Cross Section A-A displaying drillholes TMHRCD26010 and TMHRCD26013 at the Two Mile Hill deposit

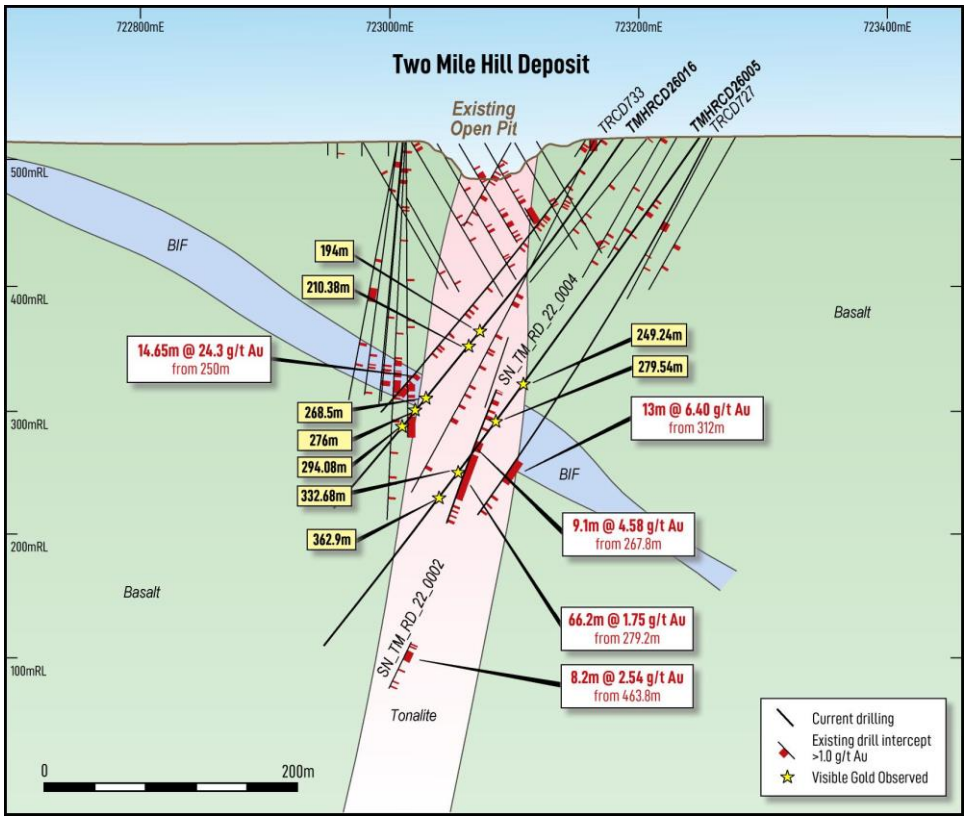


Figure 5: Cross Section B-B displaying drillholes TMHRCD26005 and TMHRCD26016 at the Two Mile Hill deposit.

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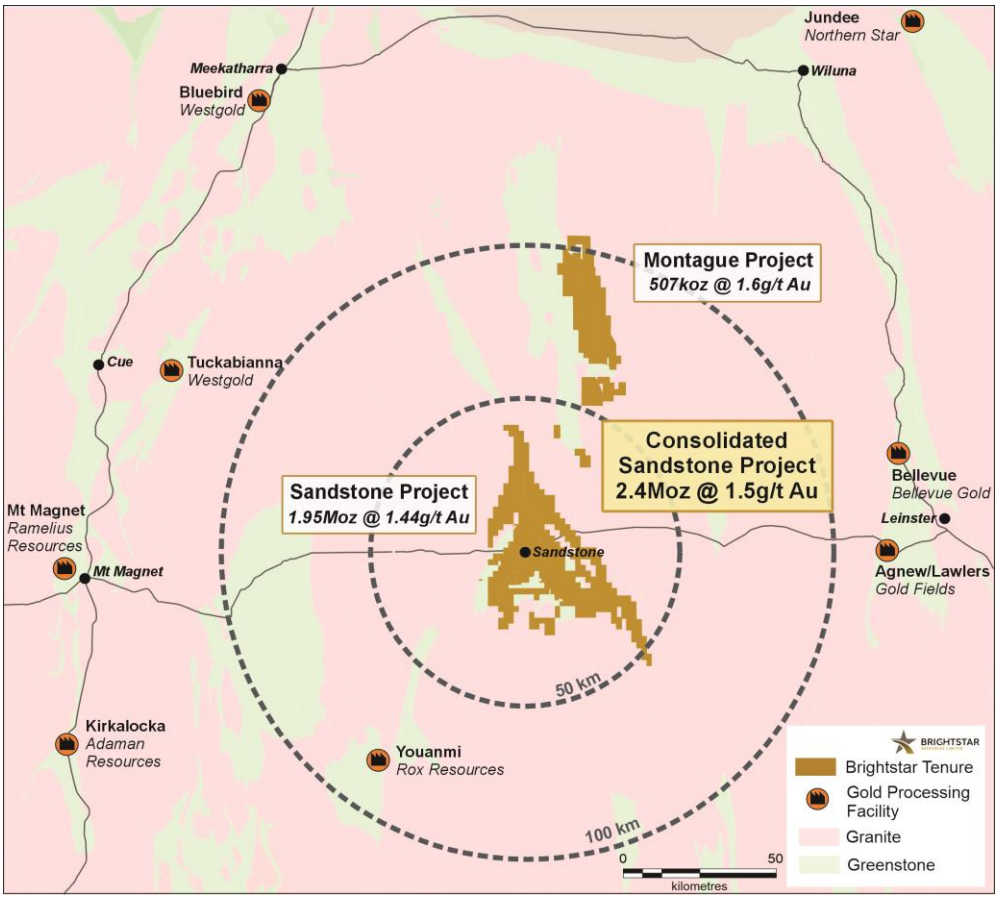


Figure 6: Brightstar's Consolidated Sandstone Project

Table 1: Geological information for visible gold intersections in Two Mile Hill Diamond drillholes.

Hole ID	Hole Type	From (m)	To (m)	Lithology	Mineralisation
TMHRCD26001	RCDT	148.88	149	Quartz veinlets hosted in basalt	Gold
TMHRCD26001	RCDT	472.29	472.35	6cm quartz vein hosted in Tonalite	Gold, Pyrite
TMHRCD26005	RCDT	249.24	249.29	5cm Quartz vein hosted in Tonalite	Gold, pyrite
TMHRCD26005	RCDT	279.54	279.58	Thin quartz vein hosted in Tonalite	Gold, pyrite, sphalerite, galena
TMHRCD26005	RCDT	332.68	332.8	12cm quartz vein hosted in Tonalite	Gold, pyrite
TMHRCD26005	RCDT	362.9	362.93	Thin quartz vein hosted in Tonalite	Gold, sphalerite
TMHRCD26009	RCDT	256.52	256.53	Thin Quartz vein hosted in basalt	Gold
TMHRCD26009	RCDT	302.3	302.8	50cm quartz vein hosted in Tonalite	Gold, galena, sphalerite, molybdenite
TMHRCD26009	RCDT	303.9	303.95	Thin quartz vein hosted in Tonalite	Gold, galena
TMHRCD26009	RCDT	328.3	328.45	15cm quartz vein hosted in Tonalite	Gold, chalcopyrite
TMHRCD26009	RCDT	336.78	336.85	7cm quartz vein hosted in Tonalite	Gold, pyrite, galena
TMHRCD26009	RCDT	469.28	469.6	~30cm quartz vein in basalt	Gold, galena
TMHRCD26010	RCDT	174.67	174.72	Thin quartz vein in basalt	Gold, pyrite, chalcopyrite
TMHRCD26010	RCDT	260.65	260.7	Thin quartz vein hosted in Tonalite	Gold

Hole ID	Hole Type	From (m)	To (m)	Lithology	Mineralisation
TMHRCD26010	RCDT	266.7	266.8	Set of thin quartz veins within Tonalite	Gold
TMHRCD26010	RCDT	267.1	267.15	Set of thin quartz veins within Tonalite	Gold
TMHRCD26010	RCDT	293.3	293.4	Quartz vein hosted within Tonalite	Gold, galena
TMHRCD26010	RCDT	297.62	297.65	Thin quartz vein hosted in Tonalite	Gold, pyrite
TMHRCD26010	RCDT	306.53	306.55	Thin quartz vein hosted in Tonalite	Gold
TMHRCD26010	RCDT	359.91	359.93	Thin quartz vein hosted in Tonalite	Gold, galena
TMHRCD26010	RCDT	360.5	360.51	Thin quartz vein hosted in Tonalite	Gold
TMHRCD26010	RCDT	394.06	394.2	Set of thin quartz veins within Tonalite	Gold, sphalerite, galena, pyrite
TMHRCD26010	RCDT	434.6	434.67	Quartz vein within Tonalite	Gold, galena, chalcopyrite
TMHRCD26010	RCDT	438.74	438.76	Thin quartz vein hosted in Tonalite	Gold, pyrite, galena
TMHRCD26010	RCDT	464.21	464.23	Thin quartz veins on Basalt-Tonalite contact	Gold
TMHRCD26013	RCDT	214.37	214.48	Quartz vein hosted in Tonalite	Gold, sphalerite
TMHRCD26013	RCDT	247.58	247.6	Thin quartz vein hosted in Tonalite	Gold, galena
TMHRCD26013	RCDT	251.1	251.12	Thin quartz vein hosted in Tonalite	Gold, galena
TMHRCD26013	RCDT	268.23	268.26	Thin quartz vein hosted in Tonalite	Gold, galena
TMHRCD26016	RCDT	194	195	1m wide quartz vein in Tonalite	Gold, galena
TMHRCD26016	RCDT	210.38	210.41	Quartz vein hosted in Tonalite	Gold, galena
TMHRCD26016	RCDT	268.5	268.52	Thin quartz vein hosted in Tonalite	Gold, chalcopyrite
TMHRCD26016	RCDT	276	276.05	Thin quartz vein hosted in Tonalite	Gold, galena
TMHRCD26016	RCDT	294.08	294.23	Quartz vein hosted on Dolerite-BIF contact	Gold, pyrite, galena

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Table 2: Two Mile Hill diamond drillhole collar information. As drilling is ongoing some diamond tails are still to be completed (status shown as "RC pre-collar complete", the current depth is the extent of the RC pre-collar). Holes located on tenements M57/128. Grid coordinates shown in MGA94 Zone 50.

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Hole Depth (m)	Status
TMHRCD26001	RCDT	723282	6892446	518	-54	273	511	Assays Pending
TMHRCD26002	RCDT	723210	6892540	518	-55	270	402.9	Assays Pending
TMHRCD26003	RCDT	723226	6892496	519	-55	270	402	Assays Pending
TMHRCD26004	RCDT	723253	6892539	520	-60	270	150	RC pre-collar complete
TMHRCD26005	RCDT	723250	6892557	520	-56	270	510.8	Assays Pending
TMHRCD26006	RCDT	723247	6892580	521	-60	270	66	Hole abandoned
TMHRCD26006a	RCDT	723250	6892579	521	-60	270	150	RC pre-collar complete
TMHRCD26007	RCDT	723253	6892618	520	-58	270	150	RC pre-collar complete
TMHRCD26008	RCDT	723238	6892638	521	-59	270	150	RC pre-collar complete
TMHRCD26009	RCDT	723245	6892659	520	-58	270	537.9	Assays Pending
TMHRCD26010	RCDT	723244	6892600	521	-56	270	483.2	Assays Pending
TMHRCD26011	RCDT	723223	6892657	521	-55	270	150	RC pre-collar complete
TMHRCD26012	RCDT	723196	6892629	522	-61	270	150	RC pre-collar complete
TMHRCD26013	RCDT	723181	6892596	518	-59	270	340.1	Assays Pending
TMHRCD26014	RCDT	723247	6892519	520	-60	270	150	RC pre-collar complete
TMHRCD26015	RCDT	723222	6892478	519	-57	270	150	RC pre-collar complete
TMHRCD26016	RCDT	723184	6892563	520	-55	268	378.9	Assays Pending
TMHRCD26017	RCDT	723176	6892536	518	-56	270	100	RC pre-collar complete
TMHRCD26018	RCDT	723227	6892456	519	-58	270	150	RC pre-collar complete
TMHRCD26019	RCDT	723194	6892519	517	-55	270	150	RC pre-collar complete

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

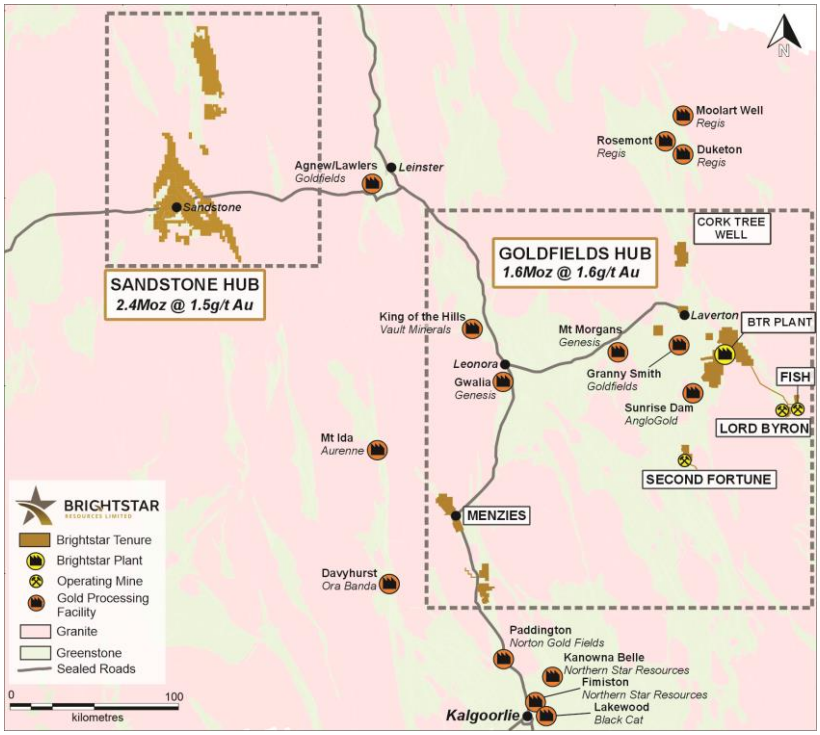
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ABOUT BRIGHTSTAR RESOURCES

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



The Company hosts a portfolio of high-quality assets hosted in the Tier-1 jurisdiction of Western Australia, with over 4.0Moz of Mineral Resources across the Goldfields and Sandstone regions, ideally located near key infrastructure such as sealed highways and on granted mining leases for ready development.

Brightstar is currently advancing the Goldfields Hub into near-term gold production, with a January 2026 updated Feasibility Study outlining the production of +75,000oz per annum for six years which delivered impressive financial metrics such as ~A$1 billion in LOM cashflows, a A$606 million NPV8 and 74% internal rate of return. Brightstar is targeting commencement of gold production in JunQ'CY27.

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

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Consolidated Mineral Resources of Laverton, Menzies & Sandstone Hubs

Location	Cut-off	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	g/t Au	kt	g/t Au	koz	kt	g/t Au	koz	kt	g/t Au	koz	**kt**	**g/t Au**	**koz**
Alpha	0.5	-	-	-	371	1.9	22	1,028	2.8	92	**1,399**	**2.5**	**115**
Beta	0.5	345	1.7	19	576	1.6	29	961	1.7	54	**1,882**	**1.7**	**102**
Cork Tree Well	0.5	-	-	-	3,264	1.6	166	3,198	1.2	126	**6,462**	**1.4**	**292**
Lord Byron	0.5	311	1.7	17	2,104	1.5	105	2,974	1.5	145	**5,389**	**1.5**	**267**
Fish	1.6	25	5.4	4	199	4.5	29	153	3.2	16	**376**	**4.0**	**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**	**6563**	**1.7**	**367**	**8,501**	**1.7**	**452**	**15,768**	**1.7**	**873**
Lady Shenton System	0.5/1.2	-	-	-	3,725	1.4	168	4,349	1.3	184	**8,074**	**1.4**	**352**
Yunndaga	0.5/1.2	-	-	-	2,172	2.2	152	923	1.8	54	**3,095**	**2.1**	**206**
Aspacia	0.5	-	-	-	137	1.7	7	1,238	1.6	62	**1,375**	**1.6**	**70**
Lady Harriet System	0.5	-	-	-	520	1.3	22	590	1.1	21	**1,110**	**1.2**	**43**
Link Zone	0.5	-	-	-	160	1.3	7	740	1.0	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-Boulder	0.6	-	-	-	522	4.0	67	2,556	1.2	96	**3,078**	**1.7**	**163**
Whistler	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,704	2.2	120	**1,704**	**2.2**	**120**
Evermore	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,319	1.6	67	**1,319**	**1.6**	**67**
Achilles Nth / Airport	0.6	-	-	-	221	2.0	14	1,847	1.4	85	**2,068**	**1.5**	**99**
Julias[1] (Attributable)	0.6	-	-	-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,431**	**1.3**	**58**
Lord Nelson	0.5	-	-	-	1,500	2.1	100	4,100	1.4	191	**5,600**	**1.6**	**291**
Lord Henry	0.5	-	-	-	1,626	1.5	78	570	1.1	20	**2,197**	**1.4**	**98**
Vanguard Camp	0.5	-	-	-	405	2.0	26	3,344	1.8	191	**3,749**	**1.8**	**217**
Havilah Camp	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,171	1.4	54	**1,171**	**1.4**	**54**
Indomitable Camp	0.5	-	-	-	800	0.9	23	7,400	1.1	273	**8,200**	**1.1**	**296**
Bull Oak	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,470	1.1	90	**2,470**	**1.1**	**90**
Two Mile Hill	0.5/0.73	-	-	-	1,786	1.4	82	11,160	1.6	582	**12,945**	**1.6**	**664**
Shillington	0.5	-	-	-	1300	1.5	61	613	1.5	30	**1,913**	**1.5**	**91**
McIntyre	0.5	-	-	-	496	1.2	19	67	0.9	2	**562**	**1.2**	**21**
Plum Pudding	0.5	-	-	-	325	1.5	15	88	1.2	4	**413**	**1.4**	**19**
Central Trend (Eureka, Wirraminna, Old Town, Twin Shafts, Goat Farm, McClaren)	0.5	-	-	-	1,480	1.1	53	1,131	1.1	39	**2,612**	**1.1**	**91**
Total – Sandstone		**-**	**-**	**-**	**10,461**	**1.6**	**538**	**39,540**	**1.5**	**1,844**	**51,432**	**1.5**	**2,439**
Total – BTR (Attributable)		**705**	**2.3**	**52**	**23,768**	**1.7**	**1,267**	**56,121**	**1.5**	**2,651**	**82,014**	**1.5**	**4,030**

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

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Competent Person Statement – Mineral Resource Estimates

This Announcement contains references to Brightstar's JORC Mineral Resource estimates, extracted from the ASX announcements titled "Cork Tree Well Resource Upgrade Delivers 1Moz Group MRE" dated 23 June 2023, "Maiden Link Zone Mineral Resource" dated 15 November 2023, "Aspacia deposit records maiden Mineral Resource at the Menzies Gold Project" dated 17 April 2024, "Brightstar Makes Recommended Bid for Linden Gold", dated 25 March 2024, "Brightstar to drive consolidation of Sandstone Gold District" dated 1 August 2024, "Scheme Booklet Registered by ASIC" dated 14 October 2024 and "Robust Mineral Resource Upgrades at Laverton and Menzies Underpins Future Mining Operations" dated 19 May 2025, Menzies and Laverton Gold Projects Feasibility Study" dated 30 June 2025, "Brightstar pursues logical consolidation at Sandstone Hub" dated 18 July 2025, "Significant Growth in Menzies Mineral Resource" dated 11 December 2025 and "Lord Byron MRE Update" dated 12 January 2026.

Aurumin's Mineral Resource Estimates are extracted from the ASX announcement titled "Brightstar Pursues Synergistic Consolidation and Sandstone" dated 21 July 2025.

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

Competent Person Statement – Exploration

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

Compliance Statement

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

Forward-Looking Statements

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

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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 Limited (BTR) (WHRC, LNRC prefixes) and Aurumin Limited (AUN) (SN_TM, SNRC, SND and SNRD prefixes) • Samples were collected by reverse circulation (RC) and diamond (DD) drilling. • RC samples were passed directly from the in-line cyclone through a rig mounted cone splitter. Samples were collected in 1m intervals into bulk plastic bags and 1m calico splits, which were retained for later use. • From the bulk 1m sample, a 4m composite sample was collected using a split PVC scoop and then submitted to ALS Laboratory in Perth (Aurumin) for analysis by fire assay and to Intertek Laboratory (BTR) 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. • Diamond core sampling on HQ/NQ diamond drill core at mostly 1m intervals. Closer spaced sampling around specific mineralized zones or structures. Samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratory for analysis by fire assay. Drilling carried out by Troy Resources NL (TRCD and TDD prefixes) • Troy Resources (TRY) RC drilling, samples were passed directly from the in-line cyclone through a rig mounted multi-tier riffle splitter. Samples were collected in 1m intervals into bulk plastic

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		bags and 1m calico splits. From the bulk sample, a 5m composite sample was collected using a split PVC scoop and then submitted to the laboratory for analysis. The 1m calico splits were submitted to the laboratory if the composite sample returned assay values equal to or greater than 0.2g/t Au. In certain cases selected samples from some holes were passed from the cyclone through a rig mounted multi-tier riffle splitter, and samples collected into calico bags at 1m intervals were submitted directly for analyses. The remaining bulk sample was placed on the ground in 1m intervals. • TRY diamond holes used triple tube coring due to the friable nature of the oxide zone lithologies being drilled. TRY core samples were marked on the core by the geologist according to geological intervals. The core was cut in half by TRY field technicians, with half being placed in a pre-numbered calico bag and the other half returned to the core tray. For duplicate samples the core to be submitted for analysis was quartered. Drilling carried out by Middle Island Resources Ltd (MSDD prefix) • MDI DD drilling was completed by various drilling contractors using a variety of drill rigs. HQ, NQ3, and NQ diamond core drilling was completed. The diamond drill core was sampled as half HQ and NQ core. The diamond core was re-aligned prior to splitting and the right-hand side half core section was consistently sampled. The diamond core was cut by diamond saw and half core was left in the core trays for reference purposes. Half or quarter core samples were bagged in 1m intervals, or as per geological boundaries, with a minimum sample length of 0.2m and maximum 1.3m. All core was photographed within each core tray.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• BTR RC drill holes were drilled utilising a 5.5 inch face sampling hammer and surveyed using an Axis Champ true-North-seeking gyroscopic survey tool. Drilling was conducted by Topdrill using a Schramm C685 drill rig with a booster compressor. • 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. • TRY used Mt Magnet Drilling • MDI used DDH1 and Orlando Drilling to obtain HQ3 core (triple tube). Attempts were made to orientate core using a variety of techniques including modern orientation devices and a crayon marker spear tool. • BTR Diamond drilling is drilled by Topdrill and Wallis Drilling diamond drilling rigs and support equipment suitable for the ground conditions and depth of drilling. PQ, 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. • AUN diamond drilling is drilled by Terra 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).
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• RC sample recovery for BTR and AME samples was qualitatively assessed and recorded by comparing drill chip volumes (sample bags) for individual metres. Sample depths were cross-checked every rod (6m). The cyclone was regularly cleaned to ensure no

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	• *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.*	material build up and sample material was checked for any potential downhole contamination. Wet samples were recorded, although the majority of samples were dry. In the CP's opinion, the drilling sample recoveries/quality are acceptable and are appropriately representative for the style of mineralisation • Sample recoveries are recorded on sample registers with sample recovery and moisture content estimated. Good sample recovery was standard in reported programs. • All samples are weighed at the laboratory and reported as a part of standard preparation protocols. No water compromised samples are reported in this program. • Drilling is carried out orthogonal to the mineralisation to get representative samples of the mineralisation. • RC samples are collected through a cyclone and cone splitter. The sample required for the assay is collected directly into a calico sample bag at a designed 2kg sample mass which is optimal by Photon method. • BTR diamond core recoveries are recorded on sample registers and recorded as part of the logging procedure with core loss quantified. Good to moderate sample recovery was observed in reported programs with moderate core loss observed in structurally deformed areas (shear zones). • Short core runs were selected to maximise sample recovery, with core loss noted on core blocks within the core trays and subsequently checked by Brightstar personnel at the core farm. • No grade versus sample recovery biases, or biases relating the loss or gain or fines have been identified in the drilling.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource*	• Diamond core is logged to specific geological intervals. • Detailed geological logging includes the lithology, alteration,

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.*	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. • Geotechnical consultants logged selected core for geotechnical purposes. • Logging is both quantitative and qualitative in nature, depending on the feature. • 100% of BTR drilling is geologically logged. • AME 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. • 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. • MDI diamond core was logged continuously to record all relevant features regardless of length. Core was photographed wet and dry. The diamond core was logged for lithology, weathering, sructure, mineralogy, mineralisation, ateration, colour, RQD and geotechnical parameters. • Troy drill holes were logged using detailed geological codes that were correlated with Alto/BTR logging codes and logging is of sufficient detail to meet the requirements of resource estimation.

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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.*	BTR RC drilling • RC drilling single 1 metre splits were automatically taken at the time of drilling by a cone splitter attached to the cyclone. • For interpreted non-mineralised areas, 4 metre composite samples were collected from the drill rig by spearing each 1m collection bag. The 4 metre composites were submitted for assay. • Composite samples returning grade >0.1g/t Au were resampled as 1m cone-split samples with samples having been collected for upcoming laboratory analyses. • For interpreted mineralised areas, the 1 metre splits were bagged on the static cyclone splitter on the RC rig. • Diamond samples were submitted at intervals determined by the logging geologist, aligned to geological intervals. Sample widths ranged from 0.3m to 1.1m. Half core NQ, HQ or PQ samples were submitted to the lab for analysis. • QAQC samples (blanks and standards) were submitted for all samples at a rate between 1:10 and 1:20 • Duplicate samples were taken over selected interpreted mineralised intervals to determine if sampling is representative. • Samples submitted for analysis via Photon assay technique were dried, crushed to nominal 85% passing 2mm, linear split and a nominal 500g sub sample taken. • The 500g sample is assayed for gold by Photon Assay along with quality control samples including certified reference materials, blanks and sample duplicates. Samples volumes were typically 1.0-3.0 kg and are considered to be of suitable size for the style of mineralisation.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		AUN RC drilling • The 1m samples were collected from a cone splitter via the cyclone directly into pre-numbered calico bags, creating a nominal 2.5kg sample. • Composite samples were created using a PVC spear to collect sample from the reject 1m intervals placed on the ground. These were placed into pre-numbered calico bags. • All samples were submitted to ALS laboratories in Perth. Most samples were dry with some moisture present at depth in some holes. • Field Duplicate samples were taken as per Aurumin's QAQC sample procedure at a rate of 1:20. • Sample preparation for drill samples involved drying the whole sample before crushing and pulverising it to 85% passing 75 microns. A 50g sub-sample charge was then used for gold analysis by fire assay. • Samples where raw sample weight is greater than 3kg are fine crushed to 70% passing 2mm, then split using a Boyd Rotary Splitter to produce a 3kg sample which is then pulverised to 85% passing 75 microns. • QAQC samples were inserted in the field as per Aurumin's QAQC sample procedure. • Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the grain size of material sample. AUN diamond drilling • AUN diamond drilling (DD) samples are HQ, HQ3 or NQ2 core with sample intervals defined by the geologist to honour geological

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		boundaries, ranging from 0.3 to 1.2m in length. DD core was aligned and measured by tape, comparing back to down hole core blocks consistent with industry practice. Core was sampled as either half core in HQ core, or as whole core in NQ2 core. Where whole core was sampled a maximum sample length of 0.6m was adhered to so as to keep sample size around 3kg and minimise reduction insample volumes at larger particle sizes prior to pulverisation to 75 microns. • Core samples were submitted at intervals defined by the geologist for drying and pulverising to produce a nominal 50g charge for gold by fire assay analysis. Core sample width was decided with relation to the width of the geological/mineralised features. Through areas of uniform mineralisation or sheet work/stockwork type veining samples were taken at a uniform interval 0.6 to 1.0m intervals. Visible gold was occasionally encountered in core. Where visible gold was observed a flush was passed through the core saw and a barren flush inserted in the sample sequence. Core was consistently sampled from the same side. All core was photographed within each core tray. • AUN inserted CRM standards at a rate of 1:20 while blanks were inserted at 1:50. Duplicates were collected at 1:20 as per Aurumin QAQC procedures using the same method of collection as the original samples. QC samples were assessed on a batch by batch basis and no major issues were found. MDI diamond drilling • MDI DD drilling was completed by various drilling contractors using a variety of drill rigs. HQ, NQ3, and NQ diamond core drilling

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		was completed. The diamond drill core was sampled as half HQ and NQ core. For intervals selected for metallurgical test work, a quarter core sample was taken for assay, with the other quarter retained, and half-core submitted to a designated metallurgical laboratory. The diamond core was re-aligned prior to splitting and the right-hand side half core section was consistently sampled. The diamond core was cut by diamond saw and half core was left in the core trays for reference purposes. Half or quarter core samples were bagged in 1m intervals, or as per geological boundaries, with a minimum sample length of 0.2m and maximum 1.3m. All core was photographed within each core tray. • MDI collected RC field duplicates at a rate of 1:18 samples and inserted CRMs at a rate of 1:9. A quartz flush was inserted after every batch processed. QAQC samples were assessed on a batch by batch basis. On several occasions during MDI's 2020 drilling programmes QC failures were detected. Re-assays of the affected standards and a sequence of 10 samples straddling the QC failure were carried out in such cases. Troy Resources NL drilling • RC samples were passed directly from a cyclone through a rig mounted multi-tier riffle splitter and samples were collected in 1m intervals into bulk plastic bags and 1m calico splits (which were retained for later use). • From the bulk sample, a 5m composite sample was collected using a split PVC scoop and then submitted to the laboratory for analysis. • The 1m calico splits were submitted to the laboratory if the

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		composite sample returned assay values +1g/t Au over the anomalous zone. • Samples were collected Troy submitted 1 duplicate for every 50m of drilling. • TRY diamond holes used triple tube coring due to the friable nature of the oxide zone lithologies being drilled. TRY core samples were marked on the core by the geologist according to geological intervals. The core was cut in half by TRY field technicians, with half being placed in a pre-numbered calico bag and the other half returned to the core tray. For duplicate samples the core to be submitted for analysis was quartered. • TRY inserted a minimum of 1 CRM sample with each batch of samples for all exploration work. The actual standard used was dependant on the expected assay results and type of sample being taken (i.e. oxide, transitional or fresh rock). The grade of the standard used was also routinely varied. For RC and DD resource evaluation drilling an average of 1 field duplicate, 1 blank and 1 standard was submitted for every 50 samples. QC samples were inserted randomly throughout the sample sequence. • TRY's exploration drilling results of QC samples were assessed by TRY on a batch by batch basis. Batches of samples where the results of the submitted standards differed from the expected value by more than 10% were re-analysed by the laboratory. A periodic audit of the exploration QC data was carried out by Data consultants Maxwell Geoservices (Maxwell). • TRY's Resource definition drilling results of QC standards were assessed by TRY on a batch by batch basis. Where results of the submitted standards differed from the expected value by more than 10% samples were re-analysed by the laboratory. TRY had

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		independent checking of all QC sample results carried out by Maxwell on a monthly basis. Maxwell monitored the laboratory performance over longer period and liaised with the laboratory TRY when QC problems were detected. Maxwell reported that all standards and blanks fall within the expected limits. The field duplicate results had 20 to 25% of the repeat samples are outside of +/- 10% compared to the original sample values with no apparent bias. This is to be expected given the style of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make 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.*	BTR drilling • 1m and 4m RC composite, and 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. AUN drilling • All AUN RC samples were submitted to ALS Laboratories for sample preparation and analysis. A 50g sample was used to

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		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.
		• The assaying techniques and quality control protocols used are considered appropriate for the material tested and for the data to be used for reporting exploration drilling results.
		• No geophysical tools were used in determining element concentrations.
		• AUN diamond samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratories in Maddington for sample preparation and analysed by fire assay with an ICP-OES finish. Single cut (half core) diamond core was selected for sampling with the remaining core left for future reference and or metallurgical testwork purposes.
		  • Sample preparation comprised industry standard oven drying, crushing, and pulverisation to less than 75 microns. Homogenised pulp material was used for assaying.
		  • Internal certified laboratory QAQC is undertaken including check samples, blanks and internal standards.
		  • Samples volumes were typically 0.5kg-4.0 kg depending on

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		the length of core sampled and are considered to be of suitable size for the style of mineralisation. Troy Resources NL • SGS Australia Pty Ltd (SGS) located in Perth, Western Australia were responsible for sample preparation and assaying for drill hole samples and associated check assays. SGS at the time was certified to the ISO 9001 requirements for all related inspection, verification, testing and certification activities. • RC samples were assayed using a 50g fire assay with AAS finish, and sample sizes were noted as being 2kg. Diamond core samples were dried and crushed, then split and a subsample pulverised to 95% passing 75 micron. This fraction was then split again to a 50g sample charge for FA/AAS. • An average of 1 field duplicate, 1 blank and 1 standard was submitted for every 50 samples. • Troy engaged Maxwell to undertake periodic audit of the exploration QAQC data on a monthly basis. • Laboratory Repeat assays were reported for Troy drill assays Middle Island • Middle Island Resources adopted a 50g fire assay method with an ICP-OES finish. This technique is considered suitable for gold mineralisation associated with sulphides. • No other measurement tool/instrument was used to derive assays, however a gyroscopic survey instrument was used to monitor down-hole deviation. Middle Island included laboratory duplicates, field duplicates and

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		certified standards routinely in the assay train at a 1:9 frequency, and a quartz wash was used after each sample pulverised.
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.*	BTR Drilling • Significant intersections have been reviewed by several company personnel. • Data storage was captured electronically onsite using Plexer database software and synced to a cloud-based database. • Security is set through SQL configuration. Brightstar utilises external consultant Database Administrators when required, with expertise in programming and SQL database administration. • No data was adjusted. No transformations or alterations are made to assay data stored in the database. The lab's primary Au field is the one used for plotting purposes. No averaging of results for individual samples is employed. No top cuts are applied to the assays when calculating intercepts. Aurumin Limited • No independent verification of results has been conducted. • All sampling and assay data are stored in a secure database with restricted access. • 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 is stored by geological data management consultancy Expedio and backed up to a cloud-based storage system. Troy Resources NL

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Drilling carried out by Troy was compiled from WA Dept Mines Open File records (WAMEX). • Data was transferred from WAMEX digital files to BTR database. The original WAMEX files were generally in excel or text format and were readily imported into BTR database. Middle Island • Sampling was undertaken by experienced geologists from Middle Island Resources who confirmed the intersections as prospective for gold mineralisation. • No twinned holes or umpire assaying were used as part of this programme. • Sampling data were imported and validated using a GBIS database software system by an experienced database consultancy. • Assay data were not adjusted.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Brightstar Resources Ltd • All drill collar locations were initially surveyed using a hand-held GPS, accurate to within 3-5m. • Post drilling, a qualified contract surveyor picked up the hole collars with a RTK DGPS accurate to cm scale. • The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 50. All reported coordinates are referenced to this grid. • The site topography utilised a DTM from 2019 with accuracy <1m. • DH Surveys were measured using a north seeking gyro tool every 30m with a continuous survey at end of hole. Aurumin Limited • Drill collars were located using a GPS by Aurumin staff. A Differential GPS was used to finalise hole locations.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 50. • DH Surveys were measured using a north seeking gyro tool every 30m with a continuous survey at end of hole. Troy Resources NL • Troy drilling was located with DGPS in AGD84 Zone 50. • No downhole survey data was reported; however it is considered unlikely that variation from the reported dip over the short drillhole lengths would be materially significant. Middle Island Resources • Surface collar coordinates were surveyed by DGPS. Given magnetism inherent in the host rock, a high-quality downhole gyro was used to determine the dip and azimuth of the diamond holes at 25m intervals. • MGA94 Zone 50. • The topographic surface was calculated from previous mine survey pickups and confirmed by DGPS.
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 20m x 20m pattern across the deposits. • No sample compositing of field samples has been applied. • Spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological grade and continuity for a mineral resource estimation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling*	• 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. • No drilling orientation related sampling bias has been identified at

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	the project.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Brightstar samples were collected on site under supervision of the geologist. Visitors needed permission to visit site. Once collected samples were bagged, they were transported to Perth by company personnel or trusted contractors for assaying with Intertek Despatch and consignment notes were delivered and checked for discrepancies. • All samples collected by Aurumin were stored onsite in a secure location before being transported to Perth by consignment in sealed bags. • Troy reported that their drill samples were collected in a labelled and tied calico bag. Up to six calico bags were then placed in a larger polyweave bag that was labelled with the laboratory address and sender details and tied with wire. The polyweave bags were picked up by a courier firm who counted the number of polyweave bags before taking them to the Mt Magnet depot. The samples were picked up by the courier's road train and transported to Perth. Upon receipt of the samples the laboratory checked the sample IDs and total number of samples and notified Troy of any differences from the submission forms. Middle Island samples were held at the Middle Island exploration camp in the custody of Middle Island employees prior to collection by contractors or established freight companies to the laboratory in Perth.
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 Two Mile Hill deposit is located within Mining Lease M57/128 • All are granted tenements are owned by 100% subsidiary companies of Brightstar Resources Limited and are held in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Modern exploration for gold in the Sandstone Greenstone Belt began with Western Mining Corporation (WMC) in the late 1970s through to the 1990s. WMC carried out 17 significant regional exploration programs and formed several joint ventures in the main Sandstone mines area and at Oroya, Hacks, and Bull Oak. After spending approximately $6M, WMC put its Sandstone assets out to tender, with Herald ultimately the successful bidder. • Herald carried out extensive exploration throughout the project area and carried out open pit mining at Bull Oak and Oroya. The Sandstone tenements were then sold to Troy Resources NL (Troy). • Troy undertook systematic exploration of the project area between 1998 and 2010, resulting in the discovery and subsequent mining of the Two Mile Hill, Bulchina, Lord Henry and Lord Nelson deposits. Troy ceased mining in August 2010 and the operations were placed on care and maintenance.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Sandstone Project covers much of the Sandstone Greenstone Belt, a triangular belt interpreted to be a north-plunging antiform situated at the northern end of the

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		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</u> • The mineralisation at Two Mile Hill is hosted in three geological domains. The majority of the Two Mile Hill resource occurs within a tonalite intrusion. • Mineralisation also occurs within banded iron formation (BIF) beds, and within the basalts that host the tonalite intrusion. • The tonalite intrusion is approximately oblate in plan, dipping ~78° towards 281°. Tonalite hosted mineralisation occurs predominantly as fine free gold within a sheeted/stockwork quartz vein array.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  • *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  • *down hole length and interception depth*
		• The relevant data for drillholes reported in this announcement is provided in the body of the announcement.
		• Data for historical collars referenced in this announcement is provided in tables within the announcement.

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

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

APPENDIX 2: Historical Hole Details: Two Mile Hill

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Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Depth (m)		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
TRCD727	DD	723258	6892560	521	273	-60	402.6		79	86	7	25.2
									304	307	3	1.10
									312	325	13	6.4
									339	341	2	3.40
									347	358	11	2.13
									367	401	34	1.07
TRCD731	DD	723164	6892596	519	272	-56	294.8		26	28	2	1.12
									68.2	76.6	8.4	2.1
									98.9	107.5	8.6	12.9
									144.9	146	1.1	1.50
									188	191	3	1.36
									201	206	5	1.95
									236.3	237	1	2.09
									264.5	265.5	1	1.40
TRCD733	DD	723170	6892560	519	270	-55	285.7		1	4	3	1.26
									31	32	1	1.43
									105.7	106.3	0.6	3.03
									168	180	12	1.02
									200	201	1	1.8
									213	216	3	1.12
									241.2	246.5	5.3	14.8

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Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Depth (m)		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
									250	264.65	14.65	24.3
SN_TM_RD_22_0002	DD	723179	6892712	519	228	-66	582.5		93	95	2	2.78
									145	147.5	2.5	1.58
									236.8	247.8	11	6.44
									275.7	333	57.3	1.21
									336.5	350.7	14.2	1.64
									361.9	382.2	20.3	2.19
									409.9	420.3	10.4	4.23
									434.9	435.5	0.6	5.90
									457.6	464.3	6.7	2.42
									463.8	472	8.2	2.54
									492.3	504.4	12.1	1.62
									529.7	532.6	2.9	11.1
									544.5	569	24.5	2.36
									573	574	1	2.66
									576.85	577.15	0.3	4.24
SN_TM_RD_22_0004	DD	723153	6892633	523	232	-66	511.4		86.9	87.5	0.6	1.04
									99.7	101	1.3	3.67
									102.5	105	2.5	1.72
									122	123.6	1.6	1.50
									131.2	137.4	6.2	1.77
									149.4	150	0.6	5.75

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Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Depth (m)		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
									160.8	161.4	0.6	3.40
									181.4	193	0.6	2.94
									223.6	235.4	11.8	1.40
									241.4	248.6	7.2	2.88
									267.8	276.9	9.1	4.58
									279.2	345.4	66.2	1.75
									352	354.7	2.7	1.54
									360.4	372.4	12	1.43
									379	392.8	13.8	3.27
									415.4	423.8	8.4	1.43
									427.2	454.2	27	1.63
									459	460.2	1.2	1.21
									476.8	478	1.2	3.11
									487.9	488.2	0.3	3.27
									493	494.2	1.2	1.76