BRIGHTSTAR
RESOURCES LIMITED

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

25 August 2026

Visible gold observed throughout follow-up Two Mile Hill exploration drillholes at Sandstone

Brightstar's first ever +1,000m deep diamond drill hole successfully intercepts +500m thickness of mineralised Tonalite with +50 visible gold occurrences

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HIGHLIGHTS

- Regular occurrences of visible gold intersected in deep diamond drilling at the Two Mile Hill deposit, part of the **2.9Moz @ 1.3g/t Au Sandstone Gold Project**
- The drilling was designed to follow-up the recently reported[1] drillhole **TMHRCD26020**, which produced a broad, unconstrained intercept of **305.4m @ 1.82g/t Au from 351.9m** including:
    - **17.5m @ 9.68g/t Au** from 351.9m
    - **13.4m @ 8.59g/t Au** from 531m
    - **34.6m @ 4.11g/t Au** from 586.7m
- Two diamond holes have now been completed, part of a 4-hole, ~3,400m extensional program to delineate the tonalite-hosted Two Mile Hill mineralisation at depth
- Wide intervals of mineralised tonalite **up to 400m - 500m thick intersected in both drill holes**, with visible gold observed throughout both drill holes, usually associated with galena and pyrite in quartz veins
- Host tonalite unit now interpreted to have widened to **>300m horizontal thickness** and open at depth below 700m
- This is a **significant extension of the previously interpreted Two Mile Hill deposit** at depth, representing **substantial likelihood for material Mineral Resource upside**
- Both of the completed drill holes were extended beyond planned depth and **both ended in mineralised Tonalite**, with alteration, quartz veining, and sulphide (pyrite and galena) mineralisation typically associated with gold at Two Mile Hill observed throughout
- The combined Two Mile Hill-Shillington deposit hosts a current resource of **731koz @ 1.6g/t Au**
- In parallel with PFS and future mining/development orientated workstreams, Brightstar's exploration strategy at Sandstone is now developing, with plans **to target up to ten other potential analogous felsic intrusives identified in geophysics proximal to Two Mile Hill**
- These felsic intrusive units have **never been systematically explored and remain largely undrilled,** despite the Bull Oak (Granodiorite) and Two Mile Hill (Tonalite) intrusives representing two of the largest individual deposits within the Sandstone Greenstone Belt

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Brightstar Resources Limited (ASX: BTR) (**Brightstar**) is pleased to announce material exploration success and further visible gold from diamond drilling at the Two Mile Hill Deposit, part of the **2.9Moz @ 1.3g/t Au** Sandstone Gold Project.

The drilling targeted the host tonalite intrusion at depth, where recent results[1] have highlighted significant mineralisation in a much wider tonalite unit. Across the two holes completed so far, **53 individual occurrences of visible gold** were observed and logged, with an additional two holes remaining of the ~3,400m program.

Brightstar's Managing Director, Alex Rovira, commented:

"The intersection of more visible gold and significant thickness of the mineralised tonalite is extremely exciting for Two Mile Hill. We're seeing notably thicker tonalite, with downhole widths of 400-500m in both completed holes, and gold-bearing quartz veins logged throughout the tonalite unit. This new extension to the tonalite at depth, the 'Shirvington Zone', presents material upside to the interpreted dimensions of the host unit and the current Mineral Resource envelope.

Some of the individual gold intersections have been spectacular to see, which highlights how significant a mineralised system this tonalite-hosted deposit could be. We eagerly await the assays, as well as the upcoming diamond core from the remaining two holes of this exciting exploration drilling.

Assays results from previous Two Mile Hill diamond drilling programs are expected to be reported shortly, which comprised infill-orientated drilling for the pre-feasibility study.

Excitingly, Brightstar's on-going exploration success at our Two Mile Hill and Bull Oak deposits has drastically improved our understanding of the significance of these felsic intrusive units in Sandstone. There remain up to ten geophysical analogues in the central Sandstone area, proximal to Two Mile Hill, that remain undrilled and represent opportunities for multiple mineralised felsic intrusives throughout the Sandstone Greenstone Belt."

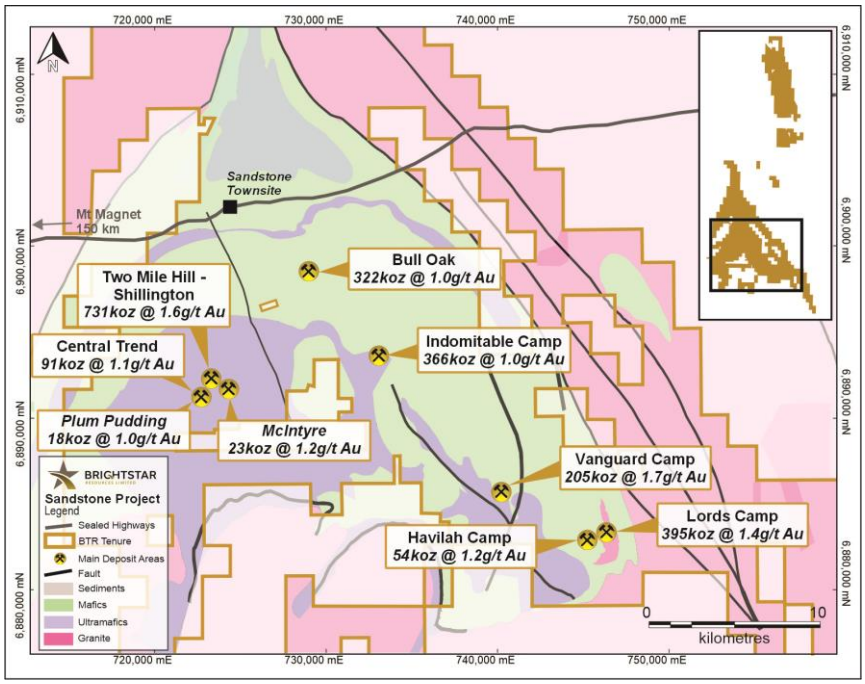


Figure 1: The Sandstone Project

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TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

The combined Two Mile Hill-Shillington deposit hosts a current MRE of **731koz @ 1.6g/t Au**. The local geology consists of a northeast-dipping package of basalt and banded iron units (BIF), intruded by an intrusive tonalite stock. Shillington mineralisation is hosted within the BIF with Two Mile Hill mineralisation mostly hosted within the tonalite.

Gold mineralisation at Two Mile Hill is typically associated with quartz veins ranging in thickness from <1cm to >1m, with a dominant orientation dipping shallowly to the northeast. Visible gold is frequently observed, mostly within the quartz veins, commonly associated with pyrite, galena, and occasionally sphalerite. Also present, albeit less common, is visible gold present within the tonalite itself, outside of quartz veins, but also associated with pyrite. Sericite alteration is common throughout the tonalite unit.

The current, ongoing, drilling program totals ~3,400m of diamond drilling targeting deep testing of the host tonalite intrusion. Recent drilling[1] targeting the eastern contact of the unit has highlighted a much wider intrusion than previously interpreted, initially interpreted to have extended to >180m horizontal width.

The current program aimed to intersect this eastern contact at depth and drill through the tonalite to delineate the mineralisation and locate the western (lower) contact.

Two holes have been completed so far, with the (upper) **eastern contact intersected earlier than expected** confirming the new interpretation. The holes then drilled continuously through tonalite, **ending well beyond the planned depths and still in mineralised tonalite.** With geological confirmation of the updated interpretation, this newly identified area at depth has now been named the "Shirvington Zone".

With **both drillholes failing to exit the mineralised tonalite**, updated geological models now suggest it is >300m wide at this depth, approximately 700m below surface.

The **existing MRE envelope is restricted by the extents of the previously interpreted** tonalite shape. With this drilling now confirming materially wider tonalite with visible gold logged throughout the two deep diamond core drill holes, future Mineral Resource updates will include the far wider Shirvington Zone at depth.

Visible gold occurrences intersected through this drilling are shown in Table 1.

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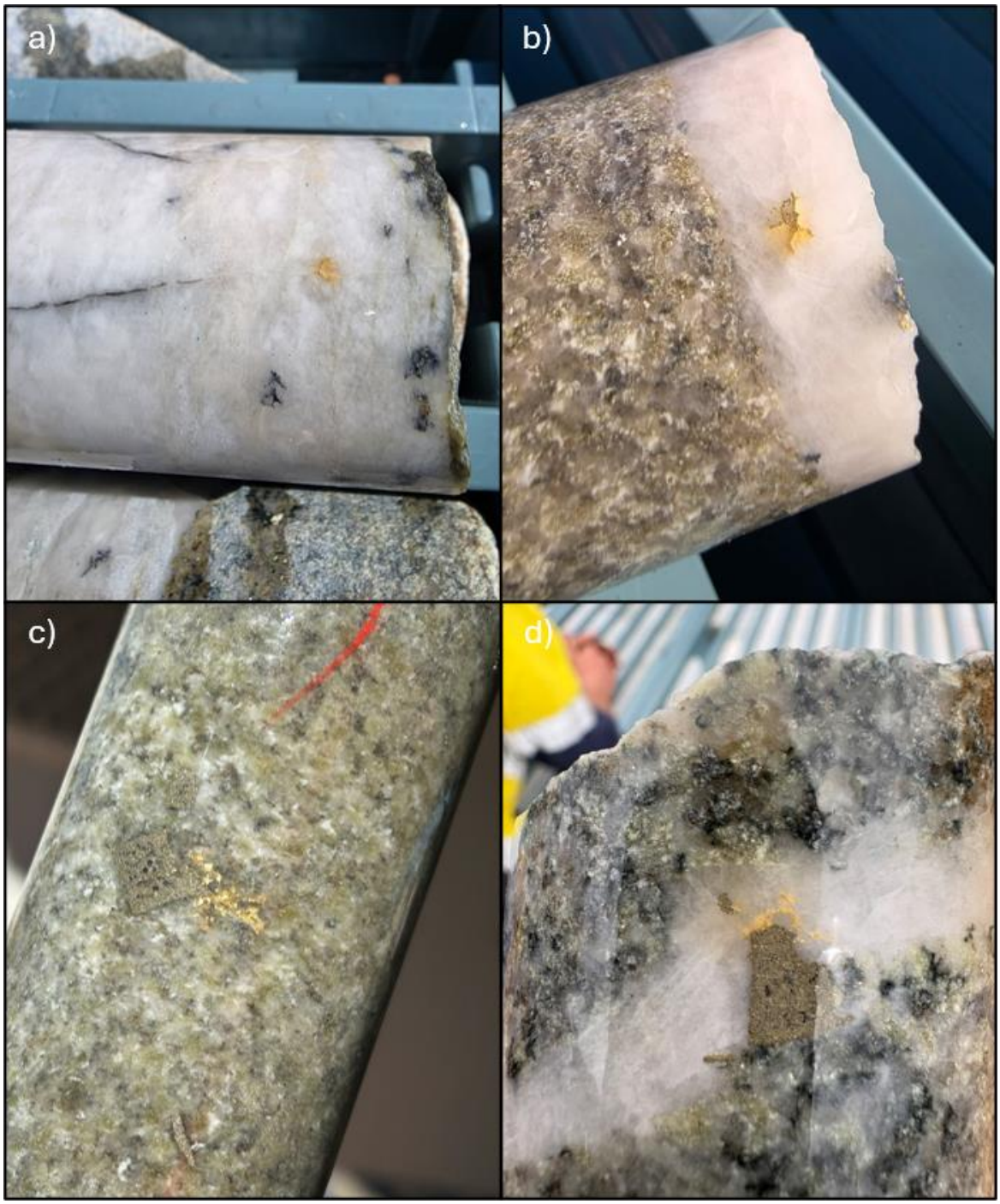


Figure 2: Examples of visible gold from Two Mile Hill Diamond drilling. a) TMHDD26003 at 640.7m, b) TMHDD26003 at 770.35m, c) TMHDD26004 at 651.75m, d) TMHDD26004 at 757.5m. In all images the core is approximately 5cm in diameter.

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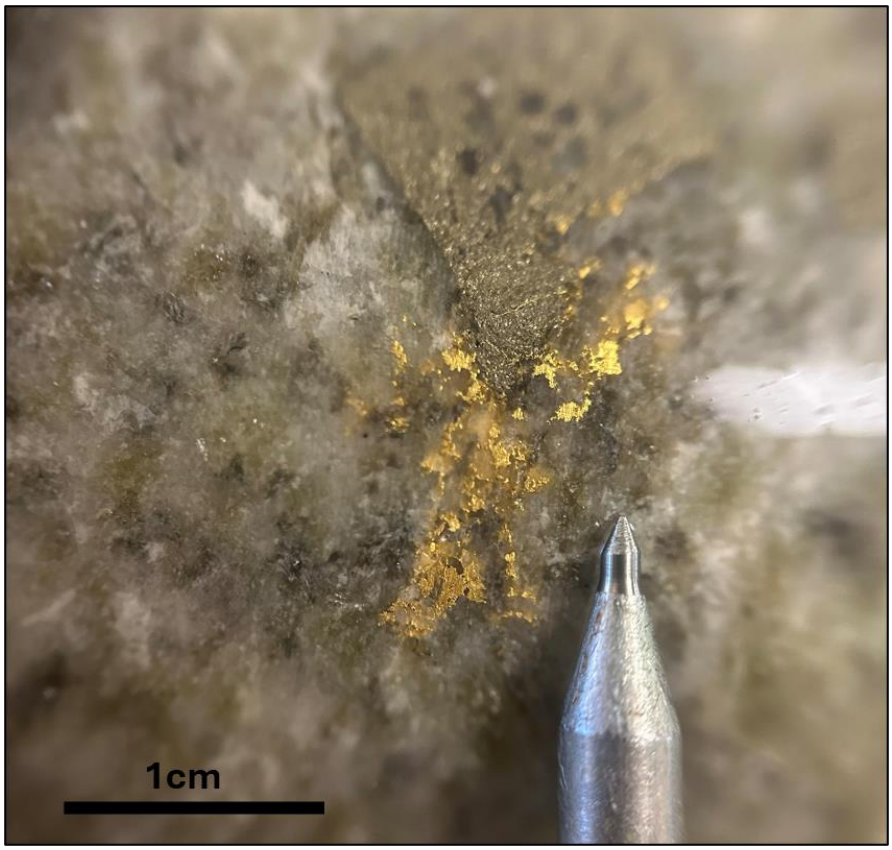


Figure 3: Close-up image of the visible gold shown in Figure 2c, TMHDD26004 at 651.75m.
Gold is associated with cubic pyrite growths ***within the host Tonalite*** *itself (not quartz-vein hosted)*

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 August and results reported upon receipt, anticipated for late September, 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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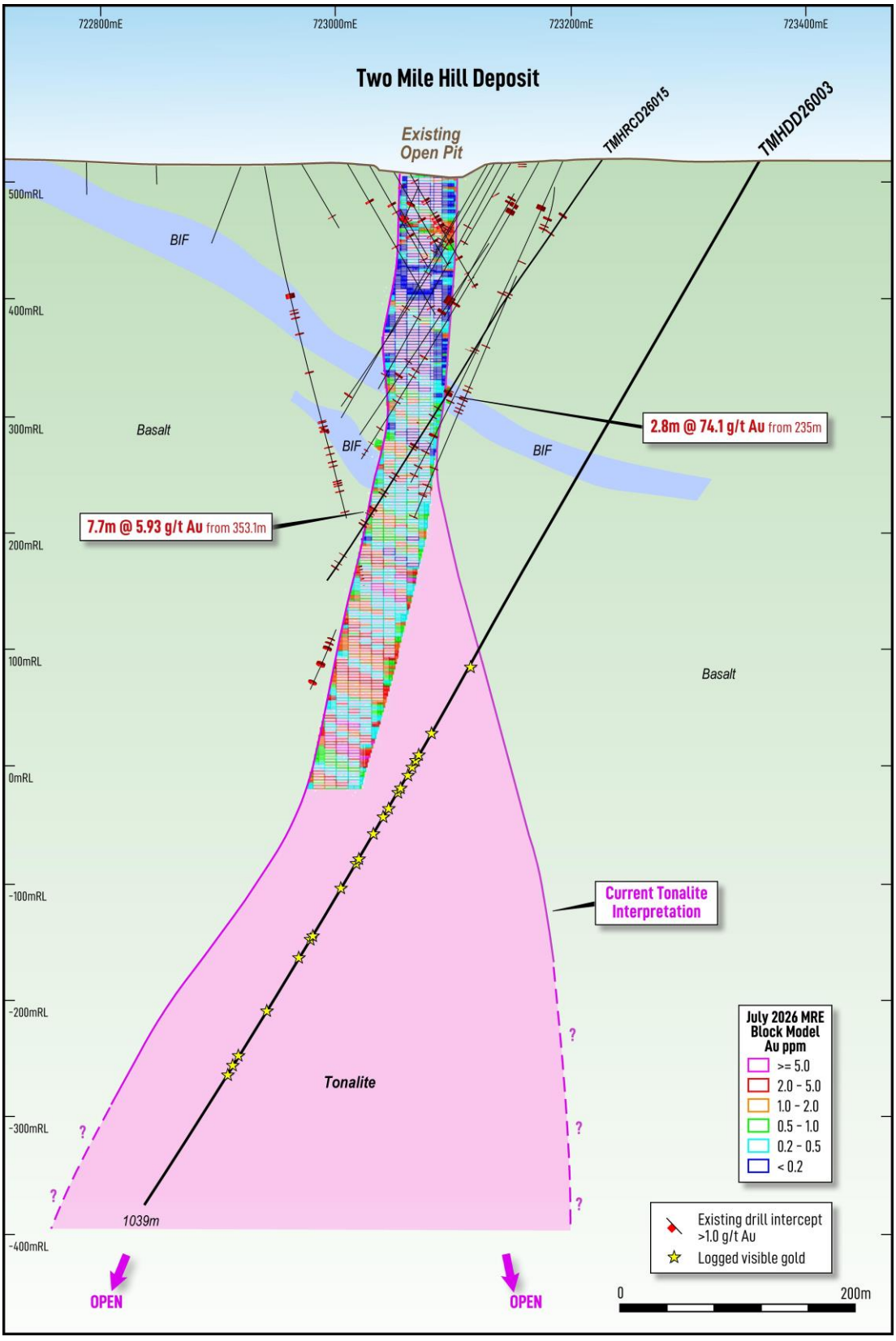


Figure 4: Two Mile Hill cross section looking north showing drillhole TMHDD26003. 10m section width

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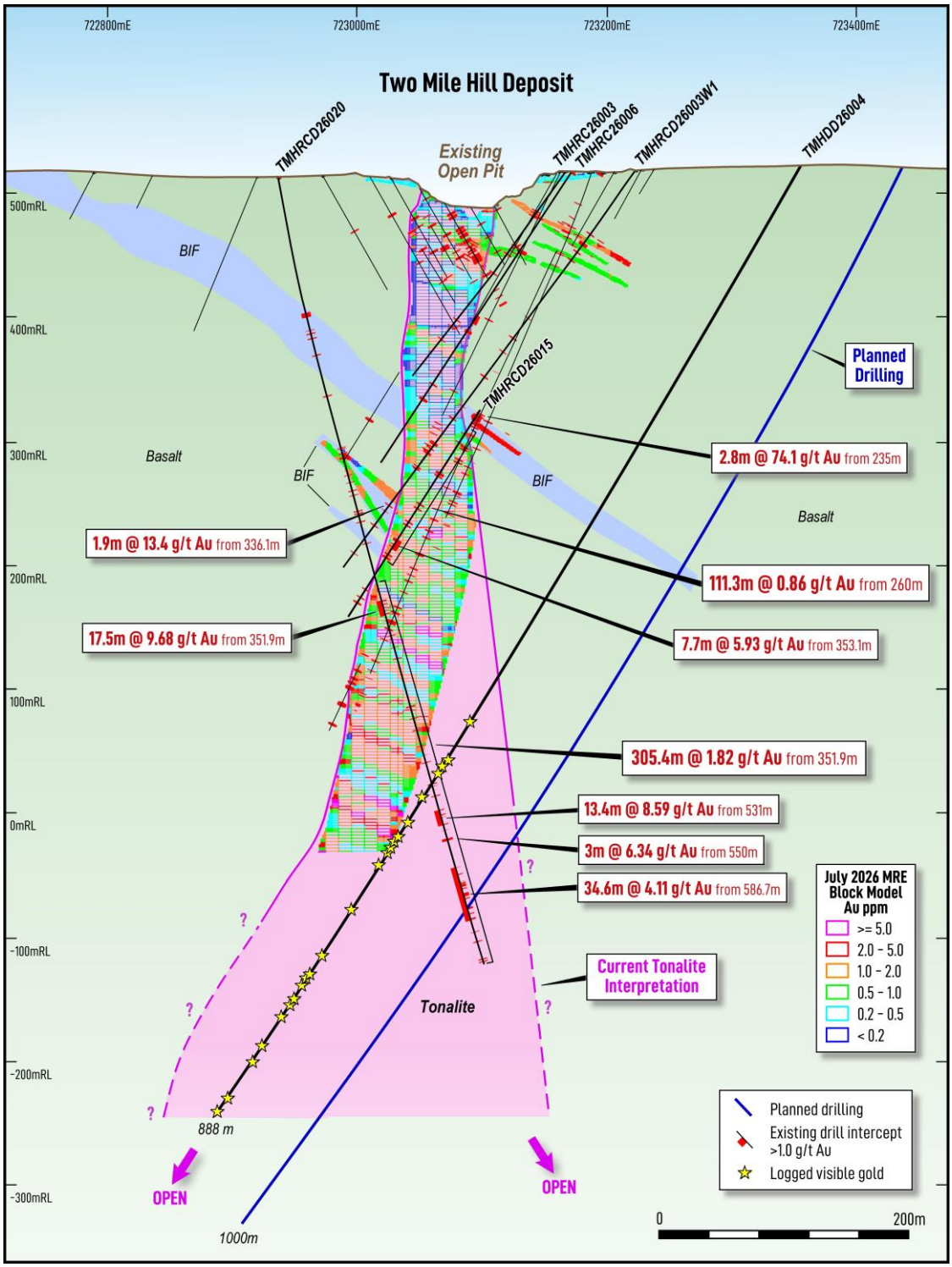


Figure 5: Two Mile Hill cross section looking north showing drillhole TMHDD26004. 30m section width

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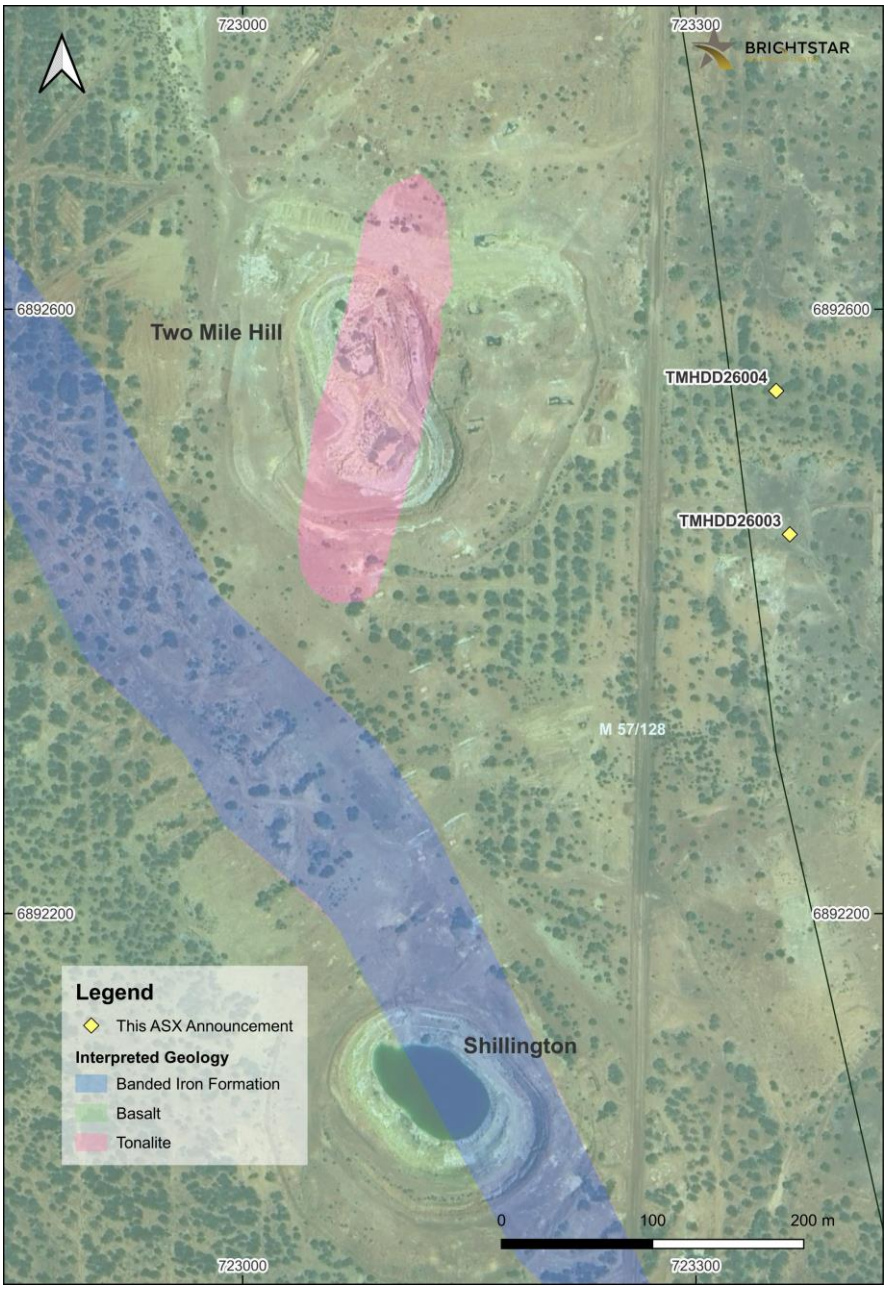


Figure 6: Location Map for the Two Mile Hill Diamond Drillhole Collars

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

Hole ID	Hole Type	From (m)	To (m)	Lithology	Mineralisation
TMHDD26003	DD	502.65	502.7	Thin quartz vein	Gold, pyrite
TMHDD26003	DD	565.9	566	Set of thin quartz veins	Gold, pyrite, galena
TMHDD26003	DD	566.8	567	20cm quartz vein	Gold, galena
TMHDD26003	DD	588.6	588.7	Thin quartz vein	Gold, pyrite
TMHDD26003	DD	597.2	597.3	10cm quartz vein	Gold, galena
TMHDD26003	DD	606.3	606.5	20cm quartz vein	Gold, pyrite

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Hole ID	Hole Type	From (m)	To (m)	Lithology	Mineralisation
TMHDD26003	DD	618.95	619.05	Thin quartz vein	Gold, pyrite, galena
TMHDD26003	DD	623.2	623.3	Thin quartz vein	Gold, sphalerite, galena
TMHDD26003	DD	639.48	639.56	~10cm quartz vein	Gold, galena, pyrite
TMHDD26003	DD	640.58	640.79	~20cm quartz vein	Gold, galena, sphalerite
TMHDD26003	DD	641.4	641.6	20cm quartz vein	Gold, galena, pyrite
TMHDD26003	DD	649.18	649.22	Thin quartz vein	Gold
TMHDD26003	DD	665.12	666.3	~1.2m quartz vein	Gold, galena, pyrite
TMHDD26003	DD	690.9	691.1	20cm quartz vein	Gold, galena, pyrite
TMHDD26003	DD	694.37	694.53	~20cm quartz vein	Gold, galena, pyrite
TMHDD26003	DD	719.23	719.25	Thin quartz vein	Gold, pyrite
TMHDD26003	DD	767.35	767.4	Thin quartz vein	Gold, galena
TMHDD26003	DD	769	769.06	Thin quartz vein	Gold, galena
TMHDD26003	DD	770.35	770.4	Thin quartz vein	Gold, galena, pyrite
TMHDD26003	DD	788.8	788.85	Thin quartz vein	Gold, galena, pyrite
TMHDD26003	DD	788.95	789	Thin quartz vein	Gold, galena, pyrite
TMHDD26003	DD	842.35	842.4	Thin quartz vein	Gold, galena, pyrite
TMHDD26003	DD	886.9	887	10cm quartz vein	Gold, pyrite
TMHDD26003	DD	895.56	895.8	~20cm quartz vein	Gold, galena
TMHDD26003	DD	904.89	907.85	Set of thin quartz veins	Gold, galena, pyrite
TMHDD26004	DD	516	517	Set of thin quartz veins	Gold, galena, pyrite
TMHDD26004	DD	547.67	547.86	~20cm quartz vein	Gold, galena, pyrite
TMHDD26004	DD	549.35	549.55	Set of thin quartz veins	Gold, galena, pyrite
TMHDD26004	DD	549.75	549.85	Thin quartz vein	Gold, galena, pyrite
TMHDD26004	DD	556.5	556.55	Thin quartz vein	Gold, galena, pyrite
TMHDD26004	DD	560.35	560.48	~10cm quartz vein	Gold, galena, pyrite
TMHDD26004	DD	586.65	586.75	~10cm quartz vein	Gold, pyrite
TMHDD26004	DD	608.77	608.9	~10cm quartz vein	Gold, galena, pyrite
TMHDD26004	DD	609.46	609.5	Thin quartz vein	Gold, galena, pyrite
TMHDD26004	DD	624.73	624.77	Thin quartz vein	Gold, galena, pyrite
TMHDD26004	DD	626.82	627.23	40cm quartz vein	Gold, galena, pyrite
TMHDD26004	DD	628.05	628.1	Thin quartz vein	Gold, galena
TMHDD26004	DD	632.42	632.44	Thin quartz vein	Gold
TMHDD26004	DD	636.73	636.75	Thin quartz vein	Gold, pyrite
TMHDD26004	DD	651.75	651.8	Tonalite	Gold, pyrite
TMHDD26004	DD	691.95	692	Thin quartz vein	Gold, pyrite galena
TMHDD26004	DD	736.7	736.71	Thin quartz vein	Gold
TMHDD26004	DD	754.75	754.8	Thin quartz vein	Gold, pyrite
TMHDD26004	DD	757.5	757.6	Set of thin quartz veins	Gold, pyrite
TMHDD26004	DD	766.15	766.3	Thin quartz vein	Gold, pyrite, sphalerite
TMHDD26004	DD	778.3	778.4	Thin quartz vein	Gold, pyrite, galena
TMHDD26004	DD	783.7	783.71	Thin quartz vein	Gold
TMHDD26004	DD	785.1	785.15	Thin quartz vein	Gold, pyrite

Hole ID	Hole Type	From (m)	To (m)	Lithology	Mineralisation
TMHDD26004	DD	796.1	796.2	~10cm quartz vein	Gold, pyrite
TMHDD26004	DD	823.6	823.65	Thin quartz vein	Gold, pyrite
TMHDD26004	DD	837.85	837.9	Thin quartz vein	Gold, pyrite
TMHDD26004	DD	872.5	872.7	~20cm quartz vein	Gold, pyrite
TMHDD26004	DD	886.95	887.1	~10cm quartz vein	Gold, pyrite, galena

Table 2: Two Mile Hill diamond drillhole collar information. 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
TMHDD26003	DD	723362	6892451	519	-60	270	1039.2	This ASX announcement
TMHDD26004	DD	723353	6892546	519	-60	265	888.3	This ASX announcement

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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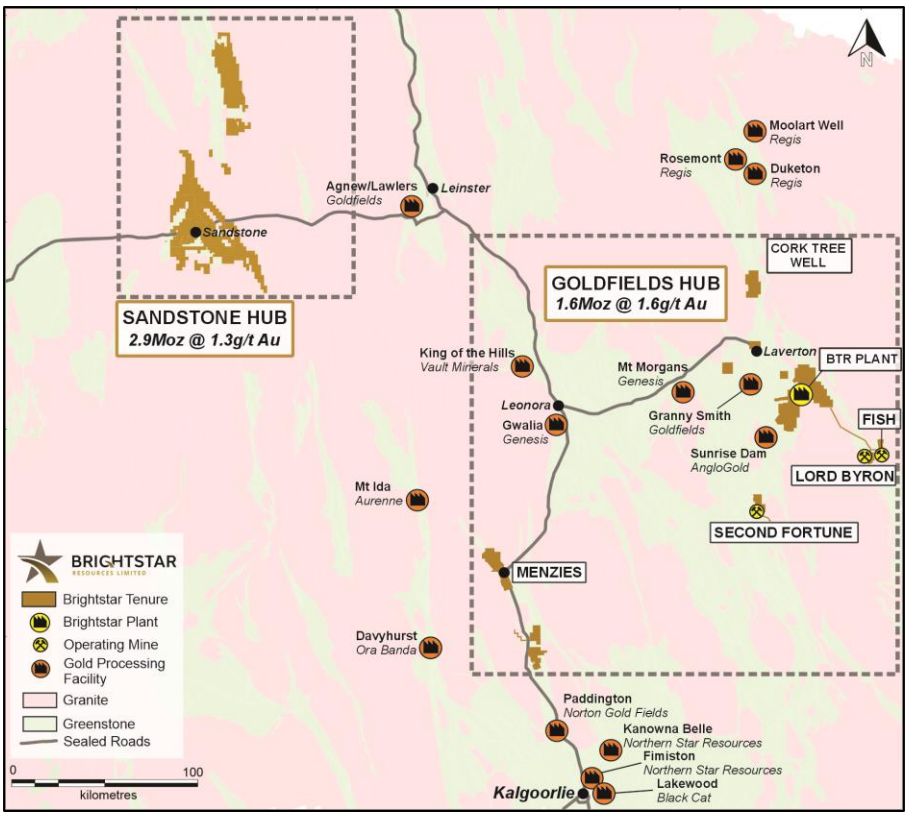
REFERENCES

1. *Refer ASX Announcement "Spectacular 305m @ 1.8g/t Au in Sandstone extension drilling" dated 3 August 2026*

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ABOUT BRIGHTSTAR RESOURCES

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



The Company hosts a portfolio of high-quality assets hosted in the Tier-1 jurisdiction of Western Australia, with over 4.5Moz of Mineral Resources across the Goldfields and Sandstone regions, ideally located near key infrastructure such as sealed highways and on granted mining leases for ready development.

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

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

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

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Consolidated JORC Resources of Laverton, Menzies & Sandstone Hubs.

Location	Cut-off	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	g/t Au	kt	g/t Au	koz	kt	g/t Au	koz	kt	g/t Au	koz	**kt**	**g/t Au**	**koz**
Alpha	0.5	-	-	-	371	1.9	22	1,028	2.8	92	**1,399**	**2.5**	**115**
Beta	0.5	345	1.7	19	576	1.6	29	961	1.7	54	**1,882**	**1.7**	**102**
Cork Tree Well	0.5	-	-	-	3,264	1.6	166	3,198	1.2	126	**6,462**	**1.4**	**292**
Lord Byron	0.5	311	1.7	17	2,104	1.5	105	2,974	1.5	145	**5,389**	**1.5**	**267**
Fish	1.6	25	5.4	4	199	4.5	29	153	3.2	16	**376**	**4**	**49**
Gilt Key	0.5	-	-	-	15	2.2	1	153	1.3	6	**168**	**1.3**	**8**
Second Fortune (UG)	2.5	24	15.3	12	34	13.7	15	34	11.7	13	**92**	**13.4**	**40**
Total – Laverton		**705**	**2.3**	**52**	**6563**	**1.7**	**367**	**8,501**	**1.7**	**452**	**15,768**	**1.7**	**873**
Lady Shenton System	0.5/1.2	-	-	-	3,725	1.4	168	4,349	1.3	184	**8,074**	**1.4**	**352**
Yunndaga	0.5/1.2	-	-	-	2,172	2.2	152	923	1.8	54	**3,095**	**2.1**	**206**
Aspacia	0.5	-	-	-	137	1.7	7	1,238	1.6	62	**1,375**	**1.6**	**70**
Lady Harriet System	0.5	-	-	-	520	1.3	22	590	1.1	21	**1,110**	**1.2**	**43**
Link Zone	0.5	-	-	-	160	1.3	7	740	1	23	**890**	**1**	**29**
Selkirk	0.5	-	-	-	30	6.3	6	140	1.2	5	**170**	**2.1**	**12**
Lady Irene	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	1.7	6	**100**	**1.7**	**6**
Total – Menzies		**-**	**-**	**-**	**6,744**	**1.7**	**362**	**8,080**	**1.4**	**355**	**14,814**	**1.5**	**718**
Montague-Evermore	0.4	-	-	-	1,683	2.1	114	3,122	1.3	127	**4,805**	**1.6**	**241**
Whistler	0.4	-	-	-	1,258	2.0	79	565	1.4	25	**1,823**	**1.8**	**105**
Achilles / Airport	0.4	-	-	-	2,130	1.3	90	4,255	1.0	134	**6,385**	**1.1**	**224**
Duplex	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,003	0.9	30	**1,003**	**0.9**	**30**
Julias[1] (Attributable)	0.4	-	-	-	1,258	1.2	49	556	0.8	15	**1,814**	**1.1**	**64**
Lord Nelson	0.4	-	-	-	4,441	1.5	215	1,758	1.1	64	**6,199**	**1.4**	**279**
Lord Henry	0.4	-	-	-	1,523	1.6	76	883	1.4	40	**2,406**	**1.5**	**116**
Vanguard Camp	0.4	-	-	-	1,616	2.2	115	2,194	1.3	90	**3,809**	**1.7**	**205**
Havilah Camp	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,359	1.2	54	**1,359**	**1.2**	**54**
Indomitable Camp	0.4	-	-	-	2,099	1.2	81	8,772	1.0	284	**10,871**	**1.0**	**366**
Bull Oak	0.4/0.8	-	-	-	1,481	0.9	44	9,056	1.0	278	**10,537**	**1.0**	**322**
Two Mile Hill / Shillington	0.4/0.73	-	-	-	4,673	1.3	190	9,901	1.7	541	**14,574**	**1.6**	**731**
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		**-**	**-**	**-**	**24,652**	**1.4**	**1,144**	**44,684**	**1.2**	**1,725**	**69,337**	**1.3**	**2,868**
Total – BTR (Attributable)		**705**	**2.3**	**52**	**37,959**	**1.5**	**1,873**	**61,265**	**1.3**	**2,532**	**99,919**	**1.4**	**4,459**

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NOTE:

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

Forward-Looking Statements

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

Competent Person Statement – Exploration

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

Competent Person Statement – Mineral Resource Estimates

The information in the report to which this statement is attached that relates to Mineral Resources for the Sandstone deposits, excluding the Central Trend deposits, is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Graham de la Mare, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Graham de la Mare is a full-time employee of Brightstar Resources and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral 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 and "Sandstone Mineral Resource Grows to 2.9Moz" dated 15 July 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

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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.

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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.*	• Brightstar Resources Limited (BTR) samples were collected by reverse circulation (RC) and diamond (DD) drilling. • RC samples were passed directly from the in-line cyclone through a rig mounted cone splitter. Samples were collected in 1m intervals into bulk plastic bags and 1m calico splits, which were retained for later use. • From the bulk 1m sample, a 4m composite sample was collected using a split PVC scoop and then submitted to Intertek Laboratory (Intertek) for analysis by Photon method. • RC 1m splits were submitted if the composite sample assay values are equal to or greater than 0.2g/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 for analysis by fire assay.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• BTR RC drill holes were drilled utilising a 5.5 inch face sampling hammer and surveyed using true-North-seeking gyroscopic survey tools. Drilling was conducted by Topdrill, PXD and K-Drill using RC drill rig and support equipment suitable for the ground conditions and depth of drilling. • BTR Diamond drilling is drilled by Topdrill and Wallis Drilling using diamond drilling rigs and support equipment suitable for the

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		ground conditions and depth of drilling. HQ and NQ diameter drill core was obtained. In areas of unconsolidated ground, triple tube configuration was used to maximise core recovery. All drill core was oriented (where possible), using the Axis Champ Ori system.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC sample recovery for BTR samples was qualitatively assessed and recorded by comparing drill chip volumes (sample bags) for individual metres. Sample depths were cross-checked every rod (6m). The cyclone was regularly cleaned to ensure no material build up and sample material was checked for any potential downhole contamination. Wet samples were recorded, although the majority of samples were dry. In the CP's opinion, the drilling sample recoveries/quality are acceptable and are appropriately representative for the style of mineralisation • Sample recoveries are recorded on sample registers with sample recovery and moisture content estimated. Good sample recovery was standard in reported programs. • 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

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		reported programs with moderate core loss observed in structurally deformed areas (shear zones). • Short core runs were selected to maximise sample recovery, with core loss noted on core blocks within the core trays and subsequently checked by Brightstar personnel at the core farm. • No grade versus sample recovery biases, or biases relating the loss or gain or fines have been identified in the drilling.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• BTR RC holes were logged on one metre intervals at the rig by the geologist from drill chips. Logging was recorded directly into Plexer logging software. • Diamond core is logged to specific geological intervals. • Detailed geological logging includes the lithology, alteration, veining and mineralisation of the drill chips or core. 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.
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*	BTR RC drilling • RC drilling single 1 metre splits were automatically taken at the time of drilling by a cone splitter attached to the cyclone. • For interpreted non-mineralised areas, 4 metre composite samples were collected from the drill rig by spearing each 1m collection bag. The 4 metre composites were submitted for assay.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• Composite samples returning grade >0.1g/t Au were resampled as 1m cone-split samples with samples having been collected for upcoming laboratory analyses. • For interpreted mineralised areas, the 1 metre splits were bagged on the static cyclone splitter on the RC rig. • QAQC samples (blanks and standards) were submitted for all samples at a rate between 1:10 and 1:20 • Duplicate samples were taken over selected interpreted mineralised intervals to determine if sampling is representative. • Samples submitted for analysis via Photon assay technique were dried, crushed to nominal 85% passing 2mm, linear split and a nominal 500g sub sample taken. • The 500g sample is assayed for gold by Photon Assay along with quality control samples including certified reference materials, blanks and sample duplicates. • Samples volumes were typically 1.0-3.0 kg and are considered to be of suitable size for the style of mineralisation. BTR diamond drilling • QAQC samples (blanks and standards) were submitted for all samples at a rate between 1:10 and 1:25. • Duplicate samples were taken at a rate of 1:50. • Single cut (half core) diamond core was selected for sampling with the remaining core left for future reference and or metallurgical testwork purposes. • Sample preparation comprised industry standard oven drying, crushing, and pulverisation to less than 75 microns. Homogenised pulp material was used for assaying.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• Internal certified laboratory QAQC is undertaken including check samples, blanks and internal standards. • Samples volumes were typically 0.5kg-4.0 kg depending on the length of core sampled and are considered to be of suitable size for the style of mineralisation.
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.*	• 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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections have been reviewed by several company personnel. • Data storage was captured electronically onsite using Plexer logging software, before syncing to the cloud-based Plexer database • No data was adjusted. No transformations or alterations are made to assay data stored in the database. The lab's primary Au field is the one used for plotting purposes. No averaging of results for individual samples is employed. No top cuts are applied to the

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		assays when calculating intercepts.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drill collar locations were initially surveyed using a hand-held GPS, accurate to within 3-5m. • Post drilling, a qualified contract surveyor is engaged to pick up the hole collars with a RTK DGPS accurate to cm scale. • The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 50. All reported coordinates are referenced to this grid. • DH Surveys were measured during drilling using a north seeking gyro tool every 30m with a continuous survey at end of hole.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Holes are variably spaced with the intent of infilling hole spacings to a nominal pattern across the deposits. • No sample compositing of field samples has been applied. • Spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological grade and continuity for a mineral resource estimation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias. Most holes have been drilled perpendicular to the main orientation of mineralisation. • No drilling orientation related sampling bias has been identified at the project.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• BTR samples were collected on site under supervision of the geologist. Visitors needed permission to visit site. Once collected samples were bagged, they were transported to Perth by company personnel or trusted contractors for assaying with Intertek. Despatch and consignment notes were delivered and checked for discrepancies.

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Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling techniques and data have been reviewed internally by company personnel.

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SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

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

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

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