BELLAVISTA RESOURCES

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Edmund Basin Project, WA

Highly prospective 2.5km-long uranium anomaly confirmed at Kiangi Prospect

Extensive uranium anomaly may represent a blind IOCG system; Bellavista now reviewing entire project area for IOCG evidence

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Bellavista has confirmed a highly promising uranium anomaly on the western edge of its Edmund Basin Projects, 130km south-west of Newman in Western Australia**
- **The Prospect, known as Kiangi, was identified from reprocessing geophysics, which revealed a concentrated 2.5km-long strong uranium-channel radiometric anomaly coincident with a strong EM conductivity response aligning with the Kiangi Prospect**
- **Importantly, these latest rock chips bolster a small number of historic samples collected within the prospect area, returning elevated uranium (>100ppm U_3O_8) over the entire 2.5km**
- **The mapped iron and silica alteration at Kiangi, combined with the EM conductivity potentially point to a large, buried conductor, which may represent a blind Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG)-style system feeding mineralised fluids into the sediments**
- **In light of these initial surface results, Bellavista is reviewing its entire Edmund Basin tenure for further evidence for IOCG-related mineralisation**

Executive Director Mick Wilson said: *"Elevated uranium assay results have been returned over the full 2.5km strike defined at Kiangi by the radiometric uranium-channel anomaly, which is partly coincident with an EM conductivity response from our 2023 regional VTEM surveys.*

"The latest sampling significantly expands an area historically sampled within the trend. These globally significant uranium results (up to 0.14% U_3O_8), are associated with base metals and path finder elements possibly related to IOCG intrusive activity.

"In the coming months, our technical team will take the opportunity to strengthen our understanding of the potential scale and distribution of IOCG mineral systems in our Edmund Basin portfolio".

Bellavista Resources Limited (ASX: BVR) is pleased to announce that it has confirmed a compelling 2.5km-long uranium anomaly based on multiple coincident datasets at its Edmund Basin Projects in Western Australia.

Mapping and Sampling

In February, Bellavista's technical team carried out a heli-supported surface geochemical sampling reconnaissance trip to the Kiangi Prospect area. A scintillometer and portable XRF were used to vector toward the targeted sedimentary layer within the Kiangi shale sequence.

Geologists on the ground have identified the unit carrying a uranium anomaly, characterised by strong iron and silica content, using scintillometer readings, as depicted in the accompanying photos. Importantly, these marker beds appear to be continuous across the full 2.5km of strike.

Photos 1-4: Field photos showing senior geologist Alex Forster (top left) and Exploration Manager Natalia Brunacci (bottom right) using a scintillometer to vector toward units of interest for sampling.

Surface rock chips were collected and described, with uranium anomalism generally associated with elevated vanadium and base metals. Refer to significant (>100ppm U_3O_8) results in Table 1 and all samples in Appendix A. These surface results are consistent with and bolster the historic rock chips collected by Geopeko Ltd in 1981 and the trend is now confirmed to be anomalous in uranium, vanadium and base metals over its entire 2.5km strike.

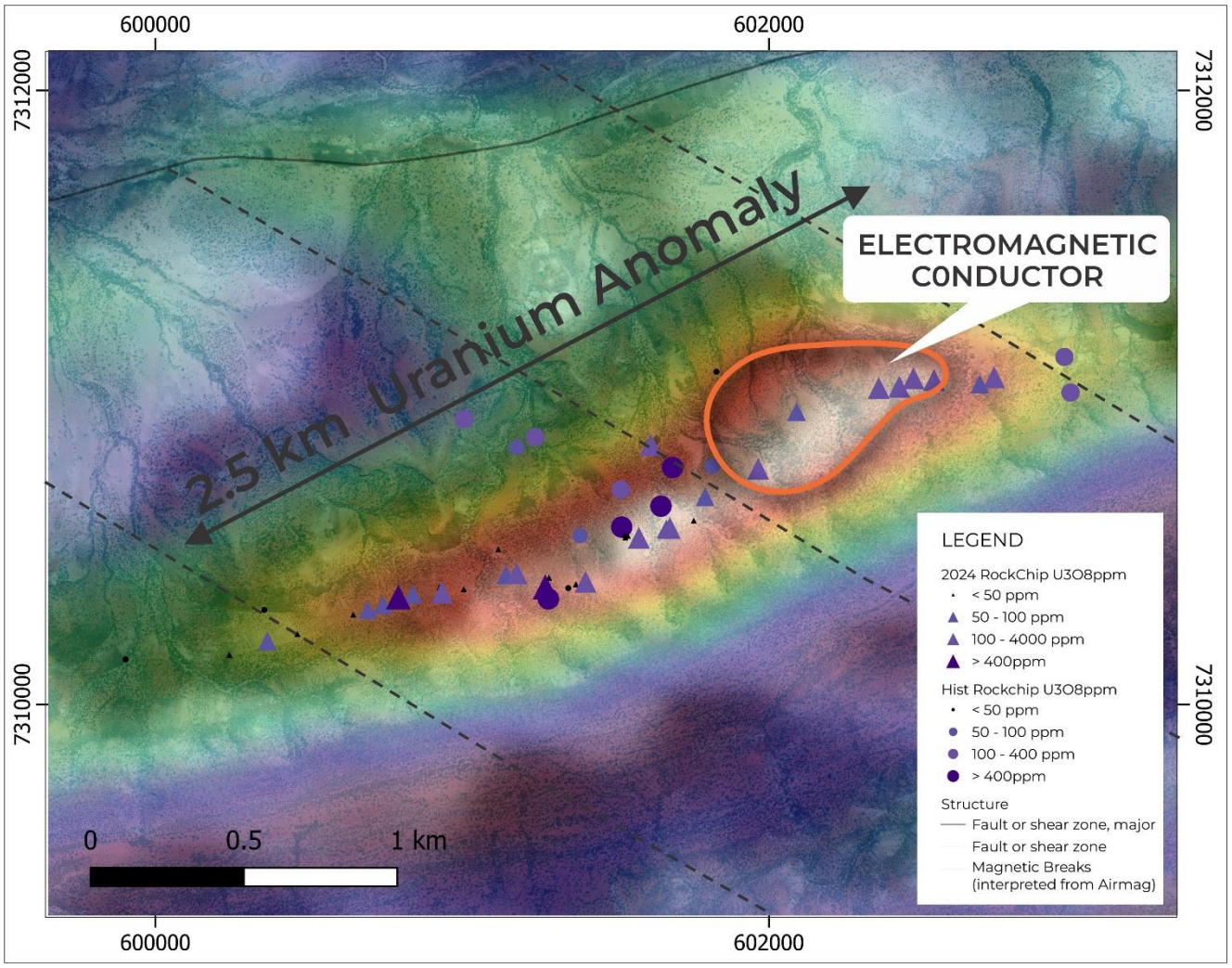

Figure 1: U-channel radiometric image draped on aerial photo at the Kiangi Prospect. Coincidence of EM conductivity, radiometrics and high-grade rock chip clusters (>100ppm U308), all bounded by inferred NW trending cross-cutting structures.

Table 1: Significant Uranium-bearing Rock chips (>100ppm U_3O_8)

Point number	Easting	Northing	scintillometer reading (in situ)	U_3O_8 ppm	Cu ppm	Ni ppm	Zn ppm	Pb ppm	Au ppm	Ag ppm	V ppm
24VRK0001	595686	7308699	400c/s	134	956	253	1,710	11.2	0.007	3.38	900
24VRK0011	601576	7310543	230c/s	108	95.5	189	583	3.2	0.007	1.19	1,365
24VRK0013	601677	7310575	320c/s	176	122.5	105	469	1.1	0.003	1.36	2,400
24VRK0016	601965	7310768	430c/s	140	237	101.5	188	8.6	0.001	8.64	1,730
24VRK0017	601615	7310846	400c/s	117	35.4	641	4,470	17.8	-0	1.60	544
24VRK0020	602734	7311066	660c/s	140	132	202	412	9.2	0.006	1.01	2,790
24VRK0022	602538	7311057	470c/s	166	92.2	104	92	7.6	0.011	0.68	879
24VRK0023	602471	7311063	1400c/s	295	170	59.5	94	8.5	0.003	0.72	943
24VRK0024	602425	7311035	700c/s	241	336	92.6	150	24.7	0.004	1.20	1,495
24VRK0025	602358	7311031	150c/s	394	359	78.6	131	13.6	0.002	0.96	983
24VRK0030	601402	7310400	270c/s	145	23	19.5	81	5.6	0.01	0.12	3,290
24VRK0033	601271	7310383	606c/s	942	85.1	21	81	14.8	0.002	0.38	1,820
24VRK0034	601178	7310427	350c/s	126	308	133	113	18.8	0.006	0.44	734
24VRK0039	600934	7310365	370c/s	226	57.9	276	132	17.1	0.005	0.36	1,290
24VRK0043	600792	7310350	750c/s	493	96.5	99.3	144	16.2	0.001	1.75	2,140

*Table 2: Historic Rock Chip samples by Geopecko Ltd.**

Point number	Easting	Northing	U_3O_8 ppm	Cu ppm	Ni ppm	Zn ppm	Pb ppm	Ag ppm	V_2O_5 ppm	P ppm
W1559	601520	7310578	295	615	290	1,800	30	8.5	5,534	8,100
W1560	601520	7310578	1,415	870	380	1,700	5	15.5	7,676	42,200
W1561	601007	7310930	153	235	150	1,150	20	0	4,106	5,100
W1562	601178	7310838	59	20	400	4,550	45	1	643	4,100
W1563	601238	7310871	130	35	680	6,550	45	3	1,071	12,400
W1564	601281	7310344	472	110	55	100	5	1	4,999	14,400
W1572	601648	7310646	802	30	165	135	5	0.5	3,213	19,600
W1574	601686	7310772	896	150	290	145	0	1.5	2,499	9,900

* Refer BVR's IPO prospectus dated 29 March 2022.

Geophysics Review

As previously reported, an independent geophysical review, including a comprehensive analysis of recently obtained VTEM electromagnetic (EM) geophysical data (refer ASX releases dated 15 and 16 June 2023), has unveiled a strong and time-constant EM conductive response that aligns closely with the uranium-bearing Kiangi Prospect trend. The independent review was conducted by geophysicist consultant Mr Gary Fallon.

In addition, reprocessing of aerial radiometric survey data (eliminating data clipping) has resulted in a more concentrated 2.5km-long strong uranium-channel anomaly refined from the previously reported extensive uranium radiometric anomaly, which spans over 35km along the same geological unit (refer ASX release dated 7 June 2022).

Combined, these geophysical anomalies are cross-cut by a series of inferred deep-tapping NW trending faults providing an excellent geological setting for intrusion related mineralisation, such as an IOCG-style deposit. Importantly, many Australian examples of IOCG deposits are controlled by northwest structures.

Forward Program

This initial work confirms the results from the historic rock chips, expands the coverage of surface sampling and mapping, and better defines the mineralised trend. Bellavista's technical team are now reviewing our regional datasets to identify and prioritise areas that show similarities to the Kiangi prospect, particularly those areas that have cross-cutting structures and potential for buried intrusives nearby. Whilst the age of the sediments in this region are similar to that the Mt Isa region in Queensland, the granite intrusions aged similar to the Olympic Dam IOCG deposit in South Australia.

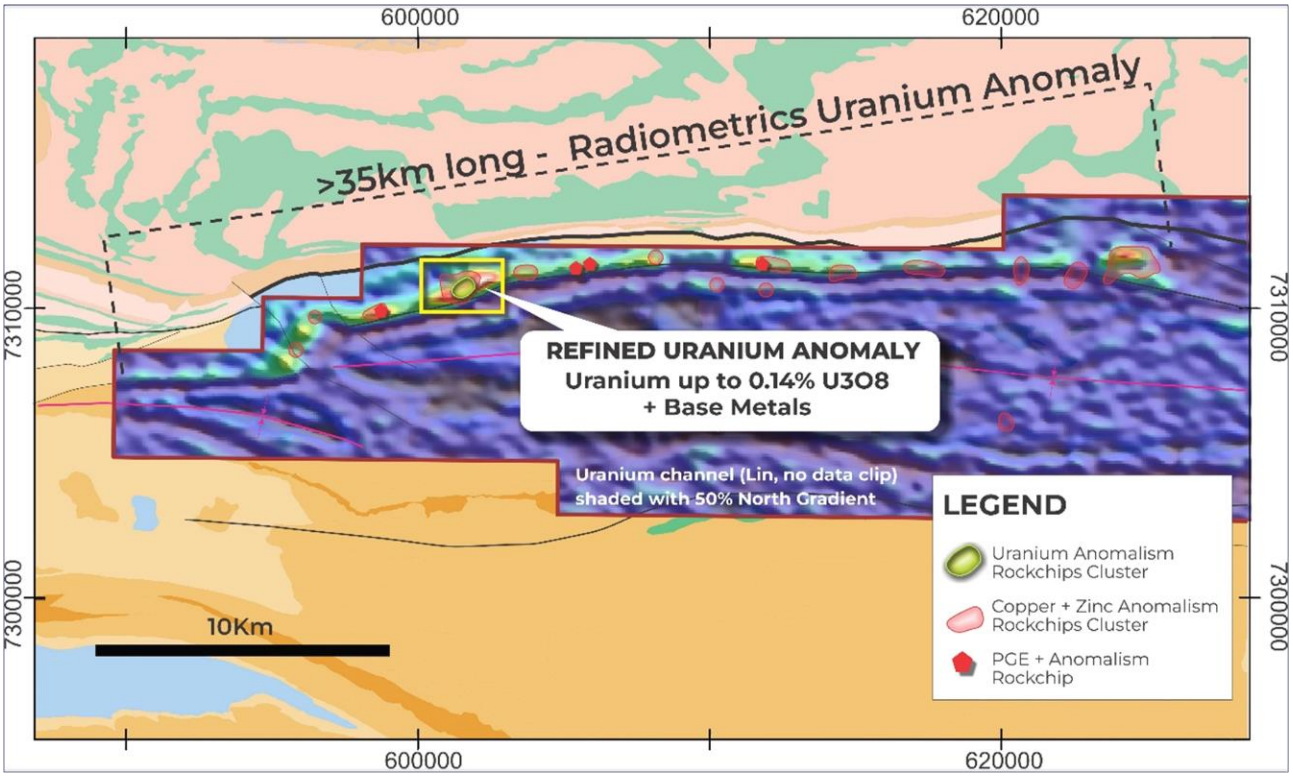

Figure 2: Uranium channel image shaded with 50% North Gradient and the location of the refined Uranium/IOCG target in relation to the 35km strike elevated uranium anomaly.

Brumby Project Update

Additionally, BVR received assay results for the two scout holes drilled into a blind EM conductor anomaly initially identified during the 2023 Heli-EM survey followed up by surface fixed loop EM survey. These holes were drilled in the fourth quarter of 2023 and were positioned approximately 100m apart.

Both holes intersected the main Brumby mineralised horizon and proceeded to intersect a semi-massive to massive sulphide zone, predominantly composed of pyrite, on the periphery of an unmapped mafic dyke (refer ASX release dated 12 December 2023).

Chips extracted from these drill holes underwent thorough geological logging and initial portable XRF assays during January. Subsequently, samples from intervals exhibiting anomalous metal content, identified through portable XRF readings, were selected for laboratory analysis. The pyrite dominant sulphide zones and the mafic intrusion did not yield anomalous XRF readings; thus, laboratory assaying for these intervals was deemed unnecessary.

Laboratory results validate the continuity of the Brumby mineralised horizon exhibiting a similar grade profile of 17m@3.49% ZnEq and 17m@3.88% ZnEq.

Table 3: Brumby RC Drill Collars

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Dip	Azimuth	EOH
BRRC0015	684161	7313195	530	-60	125	276m
BRRC0016	684161	7313105	549	-55	100	222m

Table 4: Brumby Intercepts

Hole ID	from	to	true length	ZnEq* %	Zn %	Ag ppm	Cu %	Ni %	V_2O_5 %	Mo ppm	Au ppm
BRRC0015	56	73	17	3.49	1.26	13.77	0.14	370.53	0.22	83.39	0.05
BRRC0016	76	93	17	3.88	1.54	16.20	0.17	333.53	0.22	88.53	0.05

** Zinc Equivalents are based on the following formula: ZnEq = Zn%*0.9 + ((V2O5%*0.8)*7) + (((Mo ppm/10000)*0.8)*21.9) + (Cu%*0.8)*3.53 + ((Ag ppm/10000)*0.8)*322+((Ni%*0.8)*7.4) using metals prices of US$1.10/lb Zn,US$3.60 /lb Cu, US$22.90/oz Ag, US$8.04/lb Ni, US$6.20/lb V2O5 and US$25.20/lb and including a recovery factor of 90% for Zn and 80% for silver, copper, vanadium pentoxide, molybdenum and nickel as seen in a comparable deposits such as Abcourt-Barvue Mine – Quebec Canada. It is the Company's opinion that all the elements included in the Zinc Equivalents calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.*

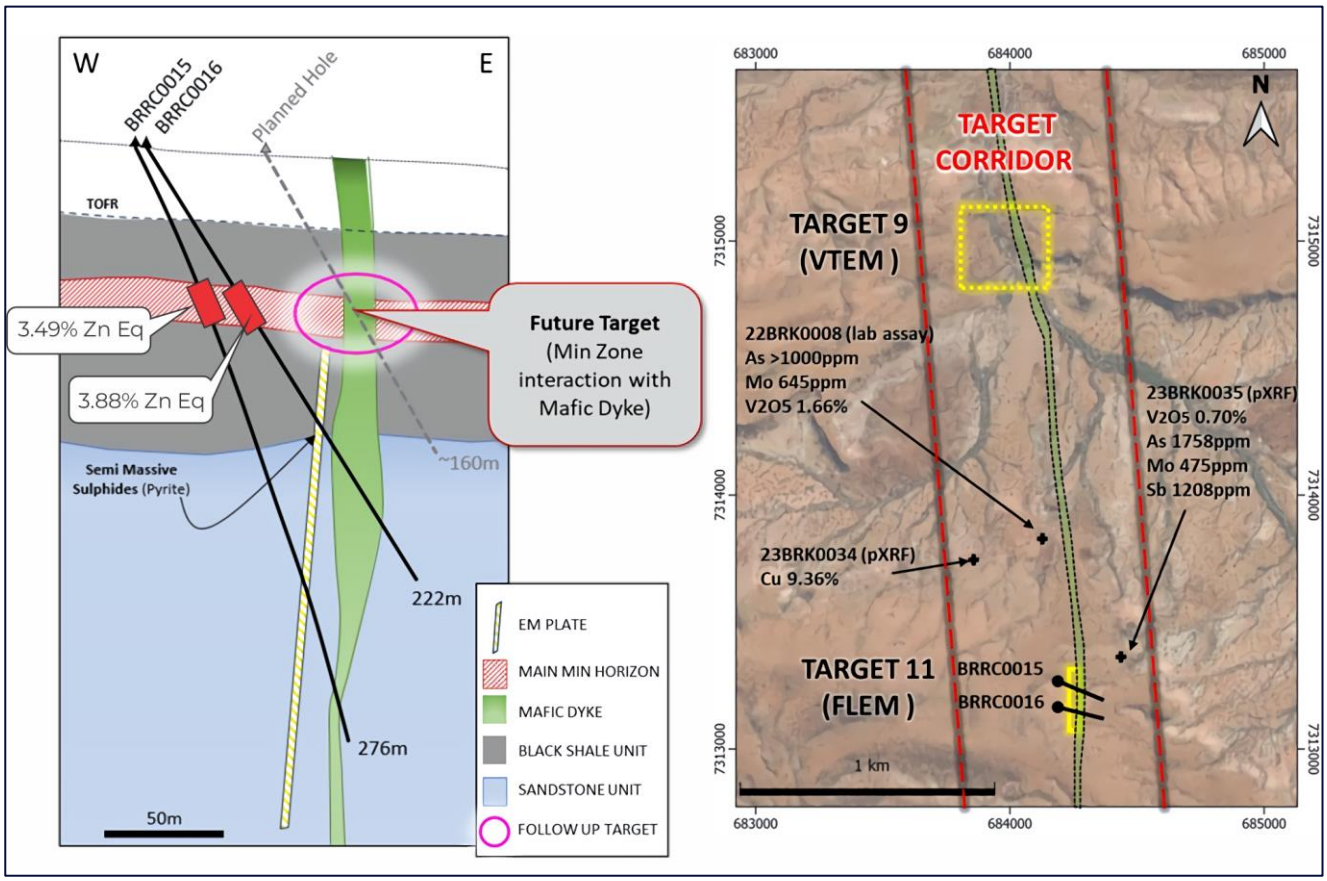

Figure 3: Schematic section (Projected to one plane) and plan showing the FLEM conductor position drilled, and the position of the interpreted mafic in the prospective corridor east of Brumby.

Edmund Basin Projects

The Edmund Basin in Western Australia holds substantial potential for both base and precious metals. Despite this potential, the region has remained relatively unexplored. However, recent advancements in mineral exploration technologies, including several tested by Bellavista as part of an ongoing R&D program on the nearby Brumby Project, have significantly enhanced our understanding. This progress is paving the way for unlocking the untapped potential within this highly prospective basin.

The diverse geological and structural characteristics of the Edmund Basin including reactivated basement-tapping structures, basin inversions, and a notable abundance of intrusive rocks are all indicative of a region of large mineral systems with its preserved potential for significant discoveries in both scale and grade:

- The depositional age of the basin is comparable in age to Mt Isa District (1.6 billion years), (i.e. Century deposit)
- The local granitoids are similar in age to Olympic Dam intrusions (1.59 billion years)
- The Mafic sills/dykes, akin to Nova-Bollinger (1.3 billion years) and Nebo-Babel (1.07 billion years) ages

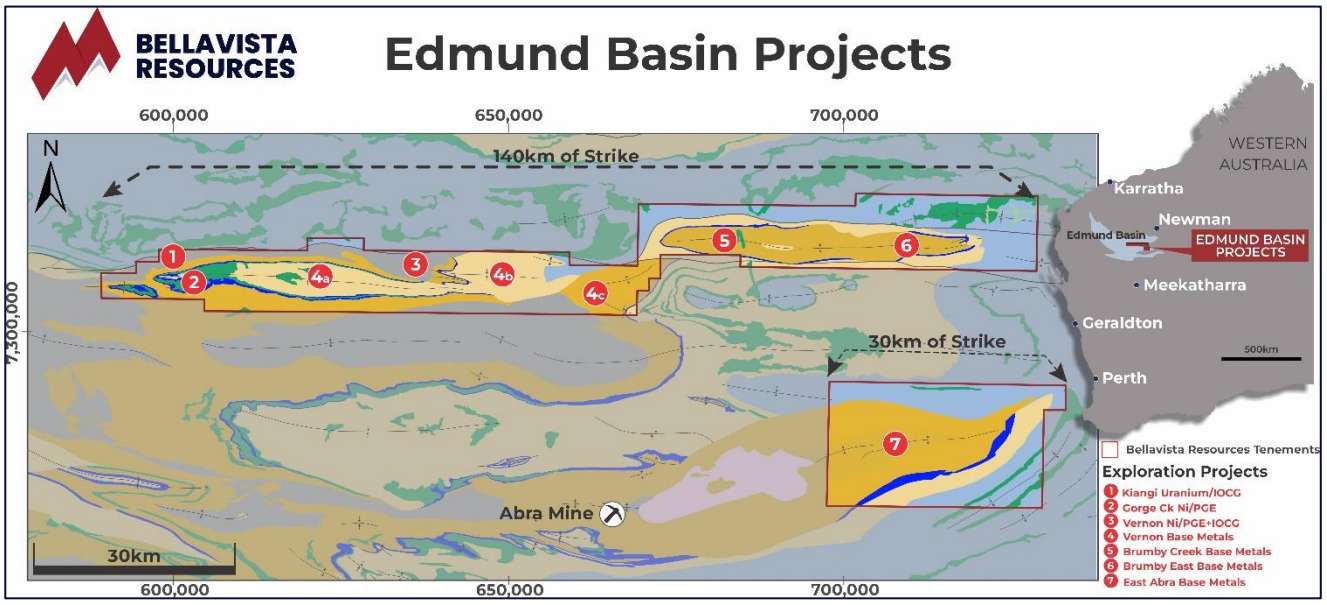

Figure 4: Bellavista Resources' Edmund Basin tenure and project location on regional geology.

Bellavista Resources has strategically consolidated a landholding in this promising region, reinforcing the 2-year IPO program and budget commitment to unlocking the full exploration potential of the area.

Media

For further information, contact: Paul Armstrong - Read Corporate +61 8 9388 1474

For and on behalf of the Board.

Mr Mick Wilson
Executive Director
Bellavista Resources Ltd
Phone: +61 8 6383 7556

About Bellavista Resources

Bellavista Resources Ltd (ASX: BVR) is an emerging mineral exploration company focused on finding world-class sediment hosted base metals, IOCG and sulphide related precious and base metal deposits in the Upper-Gascoyne Region of Western Australia.

The Edmund Basin Projects cover approximately 170km of strike of this highly prospective basin. The Projects include Brumby Deposit, Vernon Base Metals, Vernon Nickel/PGE, Gorge Creek and East Abra. The properties are prospective for Large to Super-Large sedimentary base metal deposits, IOCG Cu-Ag-Au deposits, sulphide related Nickel/PGE's deposits in sediments sourced from Mafic/Ultramafic Intrusions and possible sediment hosted Uranium.

Competent Persons Statement

The Information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Michael Wilson, a full-time employee and Executive Director of Bellavista Resources Ltd. Mr Wilson is a Competent Person and is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Wilson has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Wilson consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Mr Wilson is a shareholder of the Company and the Company does not consider this to constitute an actual or potential conflict of interest to his role as Competent Person due to the overarching duties he owes to the Company. Mr Wilson is not aware of any other relationship with Bellavista which could constitute a potential for a conflict of interest.

Certain Exploration Results referred to in this announcement were first reported in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 5.7 in the Company's Prospectus released to the ASX on 23 May 2022 and announcements of 7 June 2022, 15 June 2023 and 16 June 2023. Bellavista confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Persons' findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Disclaimers

References to previous ASX announcements should be read in conjunction with this release. Photos and commentary in this announcement regarding field observations of surface geology are included in this report for geological context and are not to be considered by the reader as a substitute for assays.

Forward Looking Information

This release may contain certain forward-looking statements and projections, including statements regarding Bellavista's plans, forecasts and projections with respect to its mineral properties and programs. Although the forward-looking statements contained in this release reflect management's current beliefs based upon information currently available to it and based upon what management believes to be reasonable assumptions, such forward looking statements are estimates for discussion purposes only and should not be relied upon. They are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors many of which are beyond the control

of the Company. The forward-looking statements are inherently uncertain and may therefore differ materially from results ultimately achieved. For example, there can be no assurance that Bellavista will be able to confirm the presence of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that any plans for development of mineral properties will proceed, that any mineralisation will prove to be economic, or that a mine will be successfully developed on any of Bellavista's mineral properties.

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

APPENDIX A: All rock chip assay results from Kiangi Prospect

					Base Metals				Precious Metals			Heavy REE									Light REE						
Point number	Easting	Northing	scintillometer reading (in situ)	U308 ppm	Cu ppm	Ni ppm	Zn ppm	Pb ppm	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Pd ppm	Dy ppm	Tb ppm	Er ppm	Tm ppm	Yb ppm	Lu ppm	Y ppm	Gd ppm	Ho ppm	La ppm	Ce ppm	Pr ppm	Nd ppm	Sm ppm	Eu ppm	V2O5
24VRK0001	595686	7308699	400c/s	134	956	253	1710	11.2	0.007	3.38	0.002	23.3	3.21	12.5	1.36	6.37	0.78	167.5	16.25	5.17	17.4	35.6	5.1	24.2	7.17	2.46	1607
24VRK0011	601576	7310543	230c/s	108	95.5	189	583	3.2	0.007	1.19	0.001	18.85	3.24	5.4	0.6	3.44	0.53	72.8	17.25	2.8	8.8	14.65	2.32	12.4	5.18	2.76	2438
24VRK0013	601677	7310575	320c/s	176	122.5	105	469	1.1	0.003	1.36	-0.001	5.28	0.7	1.57	0.16	0.91	0.14	20.1	3.33	0.88	0.9	2.15	0.52	3.5	1.52	0.61	4286
24VRK0016	601965	7310768	430c/s	140	237	101.5	188	8.6	0.001	8.64	0.003	6.28	1.11	2.41	0.31	1.92	0.3	27.1	6.36	1.05	12	18.45	2.76	14.9	4.05	1.29	3090
24VRK0017	601615	7310846	400c/s	117	35.4	641	4470	17.8	-0.001	1.6	-0.001	10.45	1.76	4.86	0.55	3.08	0.44	64.9	11.5	2.06	14.3	33.3	4.94	25.1	7.71	2.42	972
24VRK0020	602734	7311066	660c/s	140	132	202	412	9.2	0.006	1.01	0.003	36	5.86	9.34	1.03	5.52	0.8	122	35	4.91	17.1	30	6.17	36.1	14.5	5.9	4983
24VRK0022	602538	7311057	470c/s	166	92.2	104	92	7.6	0.011	0.68	0.002	28.4	4.5	7.09	0.72	3.63	0.5	95.1	20.2	3.9	21.6	34.5	5.6	25.4	7.12	3.49	1570
24VRK0023	602471	7311063	1400c/s	295	170	59.5	94	8.5	0.003	0.72	0.003	25.4	5.55	6.92	0.69	3.26	0.41	94.5	42.7	3.51	46.8	92.3	19	101.5	33.5	10.55	1684
24VRK0024	602425	7311035	700c/s	241	336	92.6	150	24.7	0.004	1.2	0.003	37.1	8.01	8.96	0.84	3.79	0.48	120	52.4	5.11	27.6	42.6	8.38	51.9	24	9.67	2670
24VRK0025	602358	7311031	150c/s	394	359	78.6	131	13.6	0.002	0.96	0.004	43.1	8.97	6.61	0.6	2.63	0.33	86.2	49.5	4.41	26.4	46.6	9.75	53.7	20.4	8.39	1756
24VRK0030	601402	7310400	270c/s	145	23	19.5	81	5.6	0.01	0.12	-0.001	7.68	1.99	1.55	0.16	0.94	0.14	21.1	15.55	0.93	15.4	32.7	8.26	54.5	27.2	6	5876
24VRK0033	601271	7310383	606c/s	942	85.1	21	81	14.8	0.002	0.38	-0.001	68.3	15.7	12.8	1.09	4.82	0.6	176	84.2	8.39	41	86.9	17.25	87.6	29.1	12.1	3250
24VRK0034	601178	7310427	350c/s	126	308	133	113	18.8	0.006	0.44	0.002	23.7	5.5	10.8	1.24	6.6	0.98	145.5	42.1	4.26	20.7	32.7	5.95	31	11.3	5.7	1311
24VRK0039	600934	7310365	370c/s	226	57.9	276	132	17.1	0.005	0.36	0.003	30.4	5.68	7.79	0.82	3.96	0.49	127	33	3.94	14.4	22.1	4.04	20.8	7.98	3.74	2304
24VRK0043	600792	7310350	750c/s	493	96.5	99.3	144	16.2	0.001	1.75	0.002	43.5	10.7	9.9	1.17	6.49	0.97	137	69.7	5.14	34	55.7	10.25	54.9	24.7	11.5	3822
24VRK0035	601142	7310423	260c/s	95	130	103.5	133	16	0.013	2.23	0.002	23.8	4.05	8.61	1	5.78	0.87	112	22.1	4.04	26.7	46.8	7.83	33.9	10.65	3.87	2679
24VRK0012	601666	7310572	185c/s	83	59.1	23.2	93	8.1	0.004	1.53	0.001	5.32	0.87	1.26	0.13	0.65	0.09	17.4	4.06	0.76	6.8	13.85	2.1	9.2	2.1	0.66	3983
24VRK0027	600365	7310207	525c/s	71	106.5	86.7	99	6.8	0.002	2.28	0.001	7.33	1	4.81	0.64	3.69	0.65	72.3	5.35	1.79	5	10.25	3.13	28	5.56	1.3	5197
24VRK0021	602687	7311044	400c/s	69	146.5	97.3	173	3.9	0.004	5.51	0.001	17.5	2.76	5.03	0.53	2.81	0.38	63.7	14.35	2.69	14.3	20.3	3.68	19.1	6.6	2.98	2491
24VRK0044	600839	7310359	400c/s	66	71.5	47.9	51	9.3	0.001	2.37	0.001	7.99	1.75	3.1	0.41	2.31	0.31	38.6	12.65	1.26	11.7	22	3.76	19.9	8.62	3.24	2215
24VRK0004	624007	7311680	270c/s	56	958	131.5	893	21.1	0.011	12.6	0.006	9.06	1.23	6.8	1	6.36	1.05	99.2	7.14	2.23	31.4	42.5	6.3	25.3	5.47	1.55	1364
24VRK0015	601792	7310677	330c/s	55	76.9	35.6	33	5.5	0.004	2.02	-0.001	6.5	1.05	3.69	0.55	3.37	0.52	45.3	5.86	1.34	9.1	14.9	2.38	10.1	2.78	1.24	1025
24VRK0041	600692	7310309	250c/s	53	120	73.3	64	62.8	0.003	1.99	0.002	5.59	1.25	1.88	0.29	1.91	0.33	25.4	8.31	0.82	6.1	14.4	2.55	12.8	4.79	1.73	1516
24VRK0042	600741	7310325	300c/s	52	72.5	33	41	9	-0.001	1.51	-0.001	6.48	1.61	2.05	0.29	1.74	0.27	27.8	12.9	0.87	16.2	40.6	9.83	65.4	15	3.89	1706
24VRK0031	601371	7310392	350c/s	44	46.7	46.4	60	5.7	0.025	0.22	0.001	6.05	1.16	3.53	0.5	3.27	0.53	44.1	7.59	1.26	9.4	16.15	2.39	11.8	4.62	1.77	1063
24VRK0028	600463	7310230	200c/s	40	67.1	46.1	48	8.2	0.003	2.84	0.001	4.89	0.82	2	0.25	1.54	0.23	24.8	4.21	0.93	6	10.45	1.52	6.9	2.09	0.88	641
24VRK0026	600241	7310162	700c/s	34	45.5	75	125	12.2	0.003	0.52	0.002	6.2	1.03	2.52	0.34	2.08	0.3	30.8	5.71	1.09	17.2	25	4.03	16.8	4	1.35	3349
24VRK0038	600926	7310381	180c/s	34	61.4	41.3	40	9.6	0.004	0.78	0.001	6.28	1.14	2.82	0.38	2.26	0.36	33	7.09	1.12	7.3	14.75	1.9	7.9	2.54	1.26	613
24VRK0036	601005	7310376	210c/s	31	73.5	96.3	92	13	0.003	0.93	0.001	8.04	1.2	4.04	0.57	3.52	0.56	51.8	6.49	1.58	6.2	10.5	1.56	7.5	2.53	1.35	1002
24VRK0005	599021	7309873	250c/s	28	99.3	42.3	82	16.3	0.002	0.83	0.003	3.77	0.77	1.48	0.21	1.39	0.22	17.5	5.57	0.6	19.9	42.3	6.06	24.9	5.78	1.53	2215
24VRK0019	602746	7311068	150c/s	25	24.8	26.8	25	104.5	0.002	0.26	0.001	4.1	0.55	1.92	0.24	1.41	0.22	23.4	3.03	0.83	84.5	108	13	32.9	4.17	0.89	614
24VRK0010	601540	7310550	180c/s	22	184	73.2	63	5.4	0.005	0.66	-0.001	5.56	0.72	3.17	0.45	2.78	0.44	40.4	3.39	1.21	6.9	10.6	1.52	6.3	1.47	0.8	711
24VRK0040	600645	7310293	160c/s	20	71.3	20.5	27	7.1	0.003	0.55	-0.001	2.63	0.53	0.94	0.12	0.68	0.1	11.9	3.42	0.42	3	5.76	1.06	5.5	1.86	0.87	352
24VRK0037	600927	7310383	150c/s	17	82.1	47.2	36	8.5	0.002	1.02	0.001	3.7	0.66	1.84	0.28	1.95	0.33	21.6	3.85	0.67	9.2	14.9	2.12	8.9	2.15	0.77	648
24VRK0008	601530	7310552	160c/s	16	130	56.7	82	4.8	0.005	1.12	0.002	4.4	0.64	2.46	0.33	2.08	0.33	30.2	3.46	0.92	6.4	10.4	1.75	9.4	2.06	0.78	479
24VRK0014	601755	7310599	150c/s	15	103.5	44.3	53	6.3	0.003	1.1	0.001	2.7	0.49	1.44	0.19	1.25	0.2	18.7	3.55	0.53	6.3	9.35	1.64	9	4.07	1.33	661
24VRK0032	601283	7310413	120c/s	6	17.4	9.3	15	11.4	0.001	0.73	0.001	0.84	0.13	0.77	0.12	0.81	0.13	7.9	0.93	0.23	5.4	8.66	1.2	5.2	1.06	0.26	113
Rock chips listed below not sampled from main radiometric trend																											
24VRK0002	598984	7309968		19	28.4	134.5	1030	7.7	0.002	0.77	-0.001	1.67	0.26	1.06	0.14	0.77	0.12	14.7	1.5	0.39	4	9.39	1.27	5.6	1.34	0.43	304
24VRK0018	602090	7310954	150c/s	56	304	167.5	848	11	0.004	0.93	0.002	9.44	1.54	5.37	0.71	4.19	0.64	59.4	10.2	2.01	30.3	52.7	7.39	28.7	7.17	2.39	1768
24VRK0006	599033	7309926		11	27.5	21.2	33	13.6	0.004	0.6	0.001	2.65	0.39	2.18	0.32	2.14	0.34	27.4	2.51	0.67	7	9.98	1.15	4.9	1.4	0.54	300
24VRK0003	624016	7311715	125c/s	10	282	134.5	970	4.5	0.008	2.44	0.001	1.95	0.31	1.15	0.16	0.99	0.15	14.7	1.77	0.42	9	15.35	1.86	7.2	1.44	0.36	2706
24VRK0007	599038	7309928	140c/s	9	88.4	3.7	13	8.3	0.001	1.28	0.001	0.98	0.19	0.53	0.08	0.54	0.08	4.4	1.63	0.19	9.2	18.75	2.64	11	2.86	0.58	1552
24VRK0029	601118	7310506	150c/s	5	62.5	27.6	56	8.4	-0.001	0.67	0.002	1.64	0.27	0.89	0.13	0.88	0.14	10.6	1.68	0.33	9.8	19.45	2.48	9.7	2.14	0.44	1559
24VRK0009	601532	7310544	83c/s	4	25.4	7.6	18	15.5	0.004	0.15	0.001	1.12	0.16	0.89	0.14	1.03	0.16	10.7	1.09	0.26	12.4	20.9	2.25	8	1.75	0.37	96

Appendix B: Table 1 – JORC Code 2012 Edition

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sounds, 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	**Surface Sampling and Mapping** • Surface sampling and mapping was carried out by Bellavista staff. Sampling comprised random chips and channel sampling covering areas where sub-crop and outcrop were present. • A Scintillometer and an Olympus Vanta portable XRF (pXRF) were utilised in the field to confirm the presence of the minerals sought (uranium, base metals and vanadium) as well as pathfinder minerals. • In the regions mapped, samples were collected where windows of outcrop and subcrop were present within a broader zones of colluvium, alluvium and tallus. • Samples were collected to represent various styles. The samples are tabled in Appendix A of this announcement. • All rock chip samples were assigned a GPS coordinate and individual sample number. • Samples were collected in numbered calico bags and transported to Perth by Bellavista staff before being submitted to an accredited laboratory for assay. **RC Drilling** • Drilling of two scout holes for 500m, were drilled into a 300m x 250m blind EM conductor anomaly initially identified in the 2023 Heli-EM survey, which was followed up with a surface fixed loop EM survey. • The holes, drilled approximately 100m apart, both passed through the main Brumby mineralised horizon and went on to intersect semi-massive to massive dominated by pyrite on the periphery of an unmapped mafic dyke (refer ASX release dated 12 December 2023). • Chips from these holes have been geologically logged and samples collected for assay from areas of interest, including the main mineral horizon, the sulphide zones and samples of the mafic.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open- hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).*	• Reverse Circulation drilling was undertaken in 4Q2023 with samples collected on 1m intervals within areas of interest. Geological commentary, maps and collar coordinates for the two RC Holes drilled are included and previously reported in announcements on 12/12/2023 and 31/01/2024.
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.*	• Drilling was supervised by Bellavista's technical team. Any sample issues or wet samples were noted in logs and discussed with the drilling contractors. • Sample recovery in RC drilling at Brumby is excellent and all sampling occurs directly on the rig using a conical splitter. • No sample bias has been identified with interval entirely consistent with others drilled across the Brumby Deposit.
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.*	• The visual estimate of the total amount of sulphides per sample was logged. • The relative proportion of each sulphide species present in each sample is estimated to range from absent to half the rock mass collected. The amount of sulphide minerals and the relative proportions of the sulphide mineral species from sample to sample are highly variable and a detailed estimate of this variability is not possible within the limits of acceptable accuracy. The metal grades of the samples are ultimately determined by assay. The sulphide minerals occur as fine disseminations as replacement and randomly oriented, penetrative veins and growths. The veins range from 1mm to 5cm thick. The sulphide minerals are accompanied by one or more of the following gangue minerals in variable proportions: organic carbon, silica and carbonate. • The visual estimates are estimates only and fine sulphides may be under-estimated, where present. Identification of the mineral species and visual estimates of the proportions of those sulphide species present have been made by geologists with experience in base metal exploration.

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.*	• The preparation of the samples for laboratory assay followed industry practice. This involves oven drying, pulverization of total sample using LM5 mills until 85% passes 75 micron. • The laboratory's standard QA/QC procedures are carried out. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. • Repeatability of assays are consistent with previous surface and RC samples from the region.
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.*	• All assays to be conducted at accredited assay laboratories in Perth. • The analytical technique used for uranium and base metals is a mixed acid digest with an MS determination of metal concentrations. Gold/PGE assayed by fire assay and aqua regia methods. • Laboratory QA/QC samples involving the use of blanks, duplicates, standards (certified reference materials) and replicates as part of in-house procedures.
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.*	• Results will be verified by Bellavista Company management. • Geological data was collected using loggers, which detailed geology (weathering, structure, alteration, mineralisation), sample number, and coordinate. This data, together with the assay data received from the laboratory has been entered into a secure database and verified.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Positions were determined using a GPS (±5m). • Grid system is MGA94. • Surface RL data collected using GPS and Google Earth. • Variation in topography is approximately 20-50m within the target zone.
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.*	• Samples were collected from zones of interest including those areas where sulphide minerals were visible. Zones were only sampled where material was considered to be derived from localised bed-rock. • One phase of drilling has been conducted by Bellavista Resources east of the main Brumby HEBS deposit. Laboratory assays from this work confirms the HEBS unit extends further east.
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.*	• Surface sampling and sampling techniques and intervals are considered appropriate for the early-phase exploration of the mineralisation styles sort. • The distribution of uranium, base metals and vanadium is known to be variably enriched and depleted within weathering and in the overall mineralised system. At Brumby, the limited areas drilled to date are not sufficient to suggest a positive or negative bias, and the very large system, as defined by mapping and geophysical surveys (over 30km²), and has yet to be fully investigated on the ground because of the large areal extent of the system. Similarly, at Kiangi, this program is the first ground sampling since Geopeko's work in 1981.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of Custody is managed by Bellavista staff and its contractors. For this sampling program, the samples were brought directly to Perth and delivered to the laboratory by Bellavista staff with appropriate documentation listing sample numbers, sample batches, and required analytical methods and element determinations.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No additional QA/QC has been conducted for the surface sampling to date.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• The Brumby Project is located on Tenements Bellavista owns. • The Kiangi Project is located on Tenements Bellavista owns. • The mineral tenements are in good standing. • Bellavista is expected to meet its expenditure for the coming year. • There are no known impediments to operating in this area. • The area is situated in a relatively remote part of the Upper Gascoyne, can be accessed by vehicle for the majority of the year (subject to cyclone season).
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• At Brumby and Kiangi previous exploration has occurred in the form of mapping, and drilling and geophysical surveys prior to Bellavista's involvement. • Previous drilling conducted by RioTinto in 1997-98 at Brumby, however no drilling has occurred specifically at Kiangi where this current round of sampling has been undertaken. • Refer Prospectus dated 29 March 2022 for further details.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation*	• The Brumby project considered to be prospective for zinc, copper, silver sediment hosted mineralisation. • The Kiangi prospect is considered prospective for a similar style of mineralization to Brumby, with the addition of uranium. • HEBS -style mineralization, possible IOCG style and sediment hosted oxide.
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:* • *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.*	• Refer to Tables 3 and 4 in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *What 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.*	• Intercepts are based on 0.3% Zn cut-off grade and no internal dilution. • Zinc Equivalents are based on the following formula: ZnEq = Zn%*0.9 + ((V2O5%*0.8)*7) + (((Mo ppm/10000)*0.8)*21.9) + (Cu%*0.8)*3.53 + ((Ag ppm/10000)*0.8)*322+((Ni%*0.8)*7.4) using metals prices of US$1.10/lb Zn,US$3.60 /lb Cu, US$22.90/oz Ag, US$8.04/lb Ni, US$6.20/lb V2O5 and US$25.20/lb and including a recovery factor of 90% for Zn and 80% for silver, copper, vanadium pentoxide, molybdenum and nickel as seen in a comparable deposits such as Abcourt-Barvue Mine – Quebec Canada. It is the Company's opinion that all the elements included in the Zinc Equivalents calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The sampling is initially designed to 'prove concept' that a large, uranium-rich zone may exist close to surface in the broader system at Kiangi. • The geology (lithological associations, metal associations, alteration zonation patterns) has been determined to be consistent with the styles of mineralisation sort. • Sediment hosted mineral systems are generally broad in all dimensions (10's of metres thick and kilometres wide). Bellavista is targeting such areas under a 2-year exploration program
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 Figure 3.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All rock chip results reported in Appendix A. • All drill results reported in Tables 3 and 4.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Historic Geophysical survey, Geochemical Surveys and Mapping by previous companies)– refer to Bellavista's IPO prospectus dated 29 March 2022 for full details.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	• Bellavista is compiling, assessing and reviewing all data from the maiden 2022-23 diamond and RC drilling programs. • Bellavista has undertaken a trial passive seismic survey to determine if the technique is suitable for identifying the contrast between the host basin and the mineralised units, and to define structural traps in 3 dimensions. Work that is subject to an R&D experiment. • At Brumby, Bellavista continues to map, sample and drill test geological and geophysical targets at the project. • Regionally Bellavista is assessing all data assimilated since listing to prioritise areas where there is potential for IOCG-related mineralisation