

**RESEARCH UPDATE**
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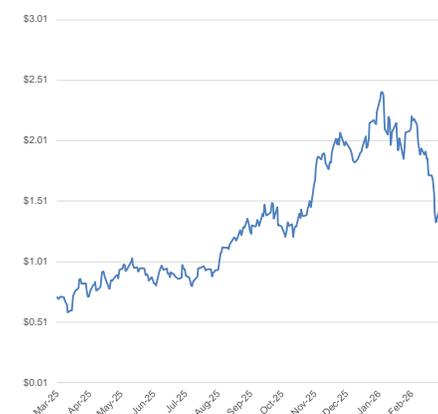
214-987-4121

**Market Statistics** in USD

Price	\$ 1.60
52 week Range	\$0.58 - \$2.52
Daily Vol (3-mo. average)	667,002
Market Cap (M)	\$ 418.2
Enterprise Value (M)	\$ 377.8
Shares Outstanding: (M)	276.8
Float (M)	229.6

**Financial Summary** in USD

Cash (M)	\$ 40.6
Cash/Share	\$ 0.15
Debt (M)	\$ -
Equity (M)	\$ 67.5
Equity/Share	\$ 0.27


**COMPANY DESCRIPTION**

Heliostar Metals Ltd. is a Canadian-domiciled gold company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSXV: HSTR) and OTCQX (HSTXF). The Company transformed from an exploration-stage entity into a multi-asset gold producer through its November 2024 acquisition of Argonaut Gold's Mexican portfolio, which brought the producing La Colorada and San Agustin mines and the development-stage Cerro del Gallo and San Antonio projects into its portfolio. Today, Heliostar operates five 100%-owned Mexican gold assets. The Company's stated strategy is to grow into a 300–500 thousand ounce per year mid-tier producer by the end of the decade, while prioritizing per-share growth and disciplined capital allocation.

**HELIOSTAR METALS LTD. (TSXV: HSTR)**
**Company Updates**

**Flagship Project:** Heliostar continued advancing its flagship Ana Paula project in Guerrero as its primary development asset and next major source of growth. The November 2025 PEA outlined a nine-year underground mine producing 101.1 koz of gold per year after ramp-up, with cash costs of \$923/oz and AISC of \$1,011/oz. At \$2,400/oz gold, the study generated an after-tax NPV5 of \$426.0M and 28.1% IRR. The Company has also continued reserve conversion and expansion drilling, including recent Expansion Zone results of 25.45m at 8.26 g/t gold, including 8.30m at 19.99 g/t, while noting mineralization remains open to the north, northwest, and at depth. Management is advancing the Feasibility Study for 1H27 and expects to continue development of the existing 412 meter decline in 2026, supporting targeted first production in 2H28.

**Producing Assets:** La Colorada and San Agustin remain Heliostar's near-term operating base and are central to management's strategy of funding growth from mine cash flow. At La Colorada, management expects 20,000-22,300 ounces of production at an AISC of \$1,775-\$1,875/oz, while beginning pre-stripping at Veta Madre in early Q3 2026 to access 43,000 ounces of in-situ reserves in 1H27. At San Agustin, following the restart of mining in December 2025, the Company expects 30,000-32,700 ounces of production at AISC of \$2,150-\$2,250/oz in 2026.

**Exploration Portfolio:** Beyond Ana Paula, Heliostar continues to position Cerro del Gallo as its second core development project. The December 2025 PFS outlined a 15.3-year mine life producing 85.7 koz GEOs per year at AISC of \$1,390/GEO, with initial capex of \$195.3M. At \$2,400/oz gold, the project generated an after-tax NPV5 of \$424.0M and 33.1% IRR. Heliostar also announced on March 23, 2026 that it entered into a binding agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the Goldstrike project in Utah for total consideration of US\$72.5M. Goldstrike is a past-producing, oxide, open-pit heap-leach project in Washington County, Utah. Liberty Gold's 2018 PEA outlined a 7.5-year mine life, average annual gold production of approximately 95 koz, initial capex of US\$113.2M, and an after-tax NPV5 of US\$129.5M with a 29.4% IRR at a US\$1,300/oz gold price. Elsewhere, San Antonio remains a longer-dated development asset, while Unga provides additional exploration optionality.

**Outlook:** Management's message is increasingly centered on building Heliostar into a mid-tier gold producer by using cash flow from its operating mines to fund a pipeline of higher-margin growth assets. The Company exited 2025 with \$40.6M of cash, and management expects to fund a \$27M exploration program from operating cash flow in 2026. Near-term priorities include executing at La Colorada and San Agustin, advancing Ana Paula toward a Feasibility Study in 1H27 and production in 2028, and progressing the broader development pipeline which now includes Goldstrike. For 2026, Heliostar guided consolidated production of 50,000-55,000 ounces of gold, with cash costs of \$1,850-\$1,950/oz and AISC of \$2,025-\$2,125/oz.

**Valuation:** When valuing HSTR we apply a EV/NAV range of 0.4x to 0.6x with a midpoint of 0.5x which results in a valuation of \$3.19 to \$4.69 with a mid-point of \$3.94. When using an EV/Reserves valuation method we apply a multiple range of 50.0x to 100.0x with a midpoint of 75.0x which results in a valuation of \$2.37 to \$4.54 with a mid-point of \$3.45.

## Business Overview

Heliostar Metals Ltd. is a Canadian-domiciled gold company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSXV: HSTR) and OTCQX (HSTXF). The Company transformed from an exploration-stage entity into a multi-asset gold producer through its November 2024 acquisition of Argonaut Gold's Mexican portfolio, which brought the producing La Colorada and San Agustin mines and the development-stage Cerro del Gallo and San Antonio projects into its portfolio. Today, Heliostar operates five 100%-owned Mexican gold assets. The Company's stated strategy is to grow into a 300–500 thousand ounce per year mid-tier producer by the end of the decade, while prioritizing per-share growth and disciplined capital allocation.

### Exhibit 1: Company Overview

				
<b>La Colorada Mine</b> Strong turnaround in 2025	<b>San Agustin Mine</b> Restarted Mining in Q4 2025	<b>Ana Paula Project</b> Primary Development Project	<b>Cerro del Gallo Project</b> Second Development Project	<b>San Antonio Project</b> Very Strong Economics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mining stockpiles, transitioning to open pit stripping</li> <li>Added 6 years of mine life averaging 50koz/ year from pit expansions</li> <li>Exploration upside</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ramping up production through Q1</li> <li>Approved to expand open pit and raise leach pad</li> <li>Oxide growth and sulphide exploration drilling</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recent PEA shows exceptional economics</li> <li>Targeting production in 2H 2028</li> <li>20,000m of drilling in progress</li> <li>1H 2027 Feasibility Study</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Long life heap leach mine</li> <li>86KGE/yr with upside potential in M&amp;I</li> <li>Advancing permitting and optimized studies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.0 g/t heap leach project</li> <li>1.1 M gold oz production over 13 years</li> <li>PEA shows US\$715M NPV5, 59% IRR at US\$2,600/oz gold</li> </ul>
2026 Veta Madre Cutback	2026 Cash Flow Driver	2026 Advancing Decline	2026 Progressing Permitting	2026 Advancing Studies

Source: Company Reports

Heliostar is now in its first full year of commercial production, positioning itself as a rare junior-to-producer transition story in the gold sector. Production is derived from the Junkyard Stockpile at La Colorada and residual leaching from ore previously stack on the pad at San Agustin while both mines ramp up to full operations. Heliostar's growth will be driven by the staged development of Ana Paula, Cerro del Gallo, and San Antonio, with equity requirements funded from operating cash flow. The Company is currently executing its largest ever drill campaign—40,000-50,000m in 2025—focused on Ana Paula's High Grade and Parallel Panels, La Colorada's Creston and Veta Madre pits, and San Agustin's oxide expansion and sulphide exploration zones. This integrated model of cashflow-funded development and disciplined growth is designed to reduce reliance on dilutive equity raises while accelerating the Company's path to mid-tier scale.

## Projects Overview

### La Colorada (Sonora):

La Colorada is a 100%-owned open-pit heap leach mine located in the prolific Sonora gold belt of northern Mexico, an established mining jurisdiction with year-round road access, grid power, and nearby labor pools. The asset hosts 377 thousand ounces of reserves grading 0.65 g/t and has been a core focus since its restart in January 2025. Mining is currently centered on the Junkyard stockpile, while development work targets the Creston and Veta Madre pits to establish sustainable open-pit production. The site includes existing crushing, leaching, and ADR plant infrastructure, minimizing capital requirements for expansion. Drilling has returned strong intercepts demonstrating higher-grade zones than currently modeled. Upcoming work will focus on resource conversion drilling, cutback design for the main pits, and testing underground potential beneath the Creston Pit as well as exploration across the broader, undrilled land package. Management views La Colorada as a low-capex cornerstone asset that can generate stable cashflow to support its own growth as well as generate cash for Ana Paula's build.

### Exhibit 2: La Colorada Overview

<b>La Colorada Mine</b> 		
<b>2026 Production Guidance:</b> 20,000-22,300 GE/oz	<b>2026 Cash Cost Guidance:</b> \$1,650-1,750 per GEO	<b>2026 AISC Guidance:</b> US\$1,775-1,875 per GEO
<b>Ownership:</b> 100%	<b>Royalty:</b> 0%	<b>Sequenced growth providing long mine life</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Injection leaching provides low-cost production through 2026 investment year</li> <li>Approval process to proceed with Veta Madre pit cut back concluded in December 2025</li> <li>Upside Case shows US\$243M NPV5, 168% IRR, with a payback multiple of 8.4 at a US\$3,500/oz gold price</li> <li>\$45M initial capital expenditure (CAPEX) provides 6 year mine life</li> <li>Potential to fund capital requirements from operating cash flow</li> </ul>
<b>Mine Type:</b> Open Pit	<b>Processing:</b> Heap Leach	
<b>Probable Reserve:</b> 376k gold ounces	<b>Reserve Grade:</b> 0.68 g/t gold	
<b>Increasing production funded from cash flow</b>		

Source: Company Reports

**San Agustin (Durango):**

San Agustin is a 100%-owned open-pit heap leach operation located in Durango State, Mexico, with established mine infrastructure, haul roads, and processing facilities inherited from Argonaut Gold. The mine is currently re-leaching residual material from historical pads while preparing to restart primary mining in the newly permitted Corner Area in 4Q25. The Corner Area study outlined 68 thousand ounces of reserves, a 1.2-year mine life, and compelling after-tax economics of US\$35 million NPV5% and 548% IRR at a gold price of US\$3,000/oz on just US\$4.2 million of initial capex. The plan calls for approximately 45 thousand ounces of production generating ~US\$40 million of cashflow at \$3,000/oz, which will be reinvested into Ana Paula. Beyond the Corner Area, San Agustin hosts several oxide exploration targets with potential to significantly extend mine life. Additional sulphide targets include deep porphyry-style mineralization identified by prior drilling that could provide an additional phase for extending the life of the asset. The mine is strategically important as a near-term cash generator that can rapidly scale production with minimal capital.

**Exhibit 3: San Agustin Overview**



Source: Company Reports

**Ana Paula (Guerrero):**

Ana Paula is Heliostar’s 100%-owned flagship development project, located in Guerrero’s highly prospective Guerrero Gold Belt, with road access, grid power, and water infrastructure in place roughly 180 kilometers from Mexico’s Pacific coast. The deposit hosts approximately 1.2 million ounces grading 5.4 g/t gold within the High-Grade Panel of a polymictic breccia body characterized by wide, continuous zones of high-grade mineralization. A recently announced PEA outlines a 1,800 tpd underground operation producing ~875,000 recovered ounces over a nine-year mine life, averaging roughly 101 thousand ounces per year at life-of-mine AISC of about US\$1,000/oz and demonstrating robust project economics with strong leverage to higher gold prices. Current drilling is focused on infill and step-outs within the High-Grade and Parallel Panels to support a feasibility study targeted for release near year-end 2026 and to underpin a mine plan of roughly 10 years at ~100 thousand ounces per year. Ana Paula is currently fully permitted for open-pit mining, and Heliostar plans to submit an underground permit amendment in late 2025 to unlock the higher-grade underground potential. The project remains the key growth engine in the Company’s transition toward mid-tier producer status and is expected to materially lower corporate AISC once in production.

**Cerro del Gallo (Guanajuato):**

Cerro del Gallo is Heliostar’s 100%-owned, long-life gold-silver-copper development project located in the historic Guanajuato mining district of central Mexico. A recently completed 2025 Prefeasibility Study (PFS) outlines an open-pit heap-leach operation, supported by 2.27 million GEOs of Probable Reserves and a 15.3-year mine life producing 1.31 million GEOs, or ~86 koz GEOs per year. The project is expected to operate at an AISC of ~\$1,390/GEO and cash costs of ~US\$1,252/GEO, benefiting from a very low strip ratio, shallow oxide-dominant mineralization, grid power, and by-product copper and silver credits.

At a US\$2,300/oz gold price, the PFS delivers a post-tax NPV5% of US\$424.0 million, a 33.0% IRR, and a 2.3-year payback on US\$195 million of initial capital, highlighting Cerro del Gallo’s strong margins and capital efficiency. With a Measured & Indicated resource base of ~4.9 million GEOs supporting meaningful reserve growth and expansion potential, Cerro del Gallo is positioned to become Heliostar’s second cornerstone

production hub after Ana Paula, providing the scale needed to support the Company's long-term goal of becoming a 300,000+ GEO per year mid-tier gold producer.

#### **San Antonio (Baja California Sur):**

San Antonio is a 100%-owned gold project located in Baja California Sur, Mexico. The project hosts 1.9 million ounces of gold and returned a January 2025 PEA showing a US\$715 million NPV5% and 59% IRR at US\$2,600/oz gold, based on a conceptual 70–80 thousand ounce per year open-pit heap leach operation. The project benefits from paved road access and nearby port infrastructure but requires state-level environmental permits, which have historically been challenging in Baja. Heliostar is undertaking a strategic review to optimize its development approach, sequencing the project after Ana Paula. San Antonio offers significant production scale and strong project economics, and its eventual permitting would provide Heliostar with a second long-life cornerstone asset.

#### **Unga (Alaska):**

Unga is an early-stage gold-silver project located on Unga and Popof Islands off the coast of Alaska, USA, covering approximately 250 square kilometers. It contains multiple high-grade epithermal gold veins and historic underground workings. Unga hosts a resource of 384 thousand ounces at an impressive 14 g/t. The project has been dormant since 2021 as the Company prioritized its Mexican assets, but drilling is planned to resume in 2H25. While non-core in the near term, Unga provides long-term optionality and could be monetized or joint-ventured to fund development of the Mexican portfolio.

#### **GoldStrike (Utah):**

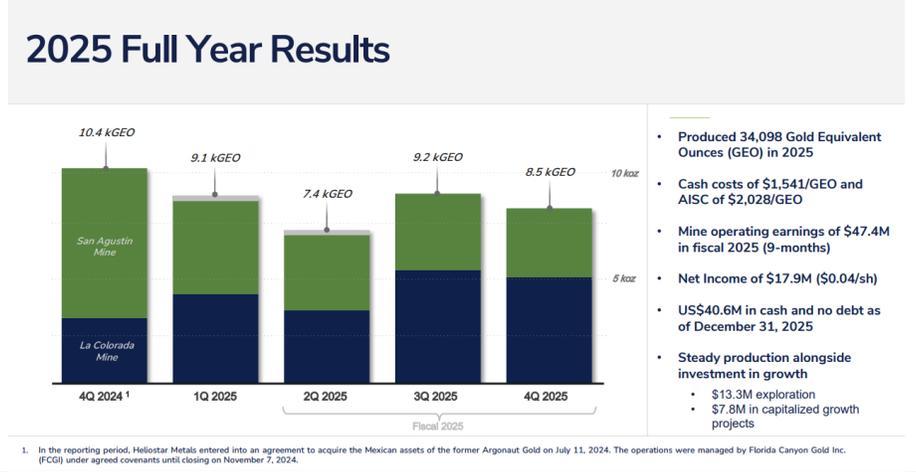
Goldstrike is a newly acquired gold project in Washington County, Utah, which Heliostar agreed to acquire for US\$72.5M, expanding its U.S. development pipeline beyond Unga. The past-producing oxide, open-pit heap-leach project sits roughly 50 km northwest of St. George and, based on Liberty Gold's 2018 PEA, supports a 7.5-year mine life with average annual production of approximately 94.5 koz. The study outlined LOM cash costs of US\$642/oz, AISC of US\$793/oz, and an after-tax NPV5 of US\$129.5M with a 29.4% IRR, highlighting attractive historical economics for an oxide project of this scale. In our view, Goldstrike adds longer-dated U.S. optionality and further broadens Heliostar's pipeline of potential heap-leach development assets.

**Growth Drivers**

**Production and Cost Trajectory**

Heliostar plans to scale production from approximately 35 thousand ounces in 2025 to 150 thousand ounces per year starting in 2028 and 300–500 thousand ounces by 2030. Near-term growth will be driven by La Colorada and San Agustín, which are delivering immediate cashflow at modest capital intensity. This operational cash will be redeployed into the development of Ana Paula, which is projected to produce 100 thousand ounces per year from 2028 at sub-US\$1,250/oz AISC once ramped. Cerro del Gallo offers a second major growth step, with a pre-feasibility study highlighted by a base case NPV of \$424.0M, 33.1% IRR and a 2.3 year payback period at a very conversive \$2,300/oz gold price. This PFS is a further step towards lifting consolidated production above the 300 thousand ounce threshold early in the next decade.

**Exhibit 4: FY25 Quarterly Operating Results**



**Leadership and Execution Capability:**

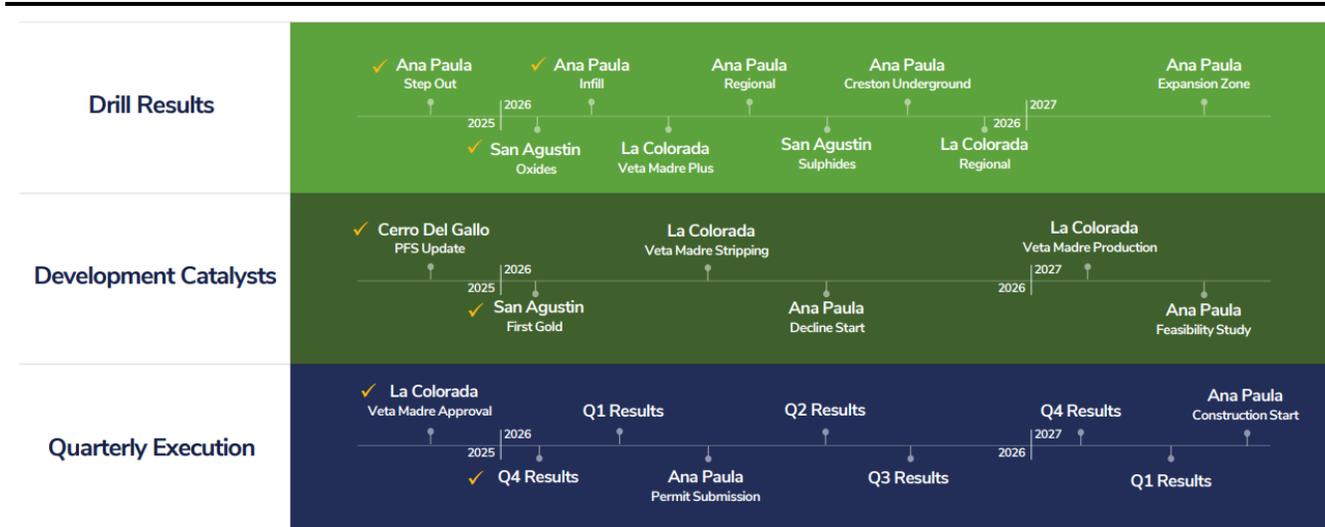
Source: Company Reports

A key enabler of this ambitious growth plan is Heliostar’s leadership team, which combines mine-building depth with capital markets expertise. CEO Charles Funk (ex-Newcrest, Vizsla) is a seasoned exploration geologist with a track record of project discovery and value creation, while COO Gregg Bush (ex-Capstone, Equinox, Placer Dome) has decades of experience constructing and operating large-scale mines across the Americas. CFO Vitalina Lyssoun (ex-Gatos Silver, Endeavour Mining, BDO) provides deep public company finance expertise, and VP Projects Sam Anderson (ex-Newmont) is leading the execution of multiple studies across the company’s portfolio. VP Investor Relations and Development Stephen Soock joined from Stifel, bringing institutional relationships and growth company strategy experience, while Corporate Secretary Connie Lillico previously held the same role at First Majestic. Institutional ownership is high, led by Eric Sprott, Franklin Templeton, and Europac, with strong capital markets support. This depth of experience and alignment positions Heliostar to deliver its project pipeline on time and on budget—a critical differentiator among emerging producers.

**Strategic Re-rating Potential:**

Management believes surpassing the 150 thousand ounce threshold will trigger a market re-rating toward established mid-tier gold producer peers, many of which trade at materially higher EV/oz and EV/EBITDA multiples. By combining near-term cash generation with high-grade growth from Ana Paula and scale leverage from Cerro del Gallo, Heliostar is positioned to compress costs, expand margins, and build a multi-asset platform capable of sustaining production for decades. The Company’s integrated model of cashflow-funded development and disciplined capital allocation is designed to reduce reliance on dilutive equity raises, supporting per-share value growth as ounces and free cash flow compound.

**Exhibit 5: Company Milestones**



Source: Company Reports

### Market Overview

Heliostar’s growth strategy is unfolding against a constructive gold market backdrop. Gold prices have remained resilient, climbing above US\$4,000/oz in 2025, supported by persistent global inflation, elevated geopolitical risk, and strong central bank demand. Supply growth has stagnated as permitting timelines lengthen and major producers exhaust reserve bases, while investment demand has shifted toward developers capable of delivering new ounces into a tightening supply environment. Mexico, where Heliostar primarily operates, remains a premier gold jurisdiction with established infrastructure, skilled labor, and familiarity for North American capital markets. The combination of a supportive macro environment and the scarcity of near-term mid-tier growth stories creates an attractive window for Heliostar’s transition from junior producer to multi-asset mid-tier operator. With consensus forecasts from institutions such as Goldman Sachs projecting gold prices above US\$12,000 per ounce within the next three to five years, Heliostar offers significant torque to further price appreciation.

### Exhibit 6: Gold Price Growth



Source: S&P Capital IQ

In addition to the global macro tailwinds, Mexico is one of the world’s leading gold producers and remains a highly attractive jurisdiction for mine development and investment. The country consistently ranks within the top 10 global gold-producing nations, with annual production of ~120–130 tonnes (3.8–4.2 Moz) and a deeply entrenched mining culture that directly contributes roughly 2.5% of national GDP. Mexico benefits from robust existing infrastructure—including roads, rail, ports, and a reliable power grid—as well as an experienced, lower-cost labor force and proximity to North American capital markets, which facilitates financing and offtake agreements.

The country’s mining industry has a long history of stable operating conditions supported by federal-level permitting frameworks, mature service providers, and well-established legal and property rights. While there has been increased regulatory scrutiny on new projects in recent years, especially regarding environmental approvals at the state level, Mexico continues to attract substantial foreign direct investment and has remained the largest recipient of mining exploration capital in Latin America. The Guerrero Gold Belt, where Ana Paula is located, has produced over 20 Moz of gold from major mines such as Equinox Gold’s Los Filos and Torex Gold’s Morelos , while states like Sonora, Durango, and Guanajuato—home to La Colorada, San Agustin, and Cerro del Gallo—are among the top five mining jurisdictions in the country and offer well-developed supply chains and logistics networks.

This strong infrastructure base, supportive mining culture, and deep capital markets familiarity make Mexico a uniquely advantageous setting for Heliostar’s multi-asset platform. As the Company transitions from junior producer to mid-tier operator, its focus on Mexico positions it to leverage these advantages while benefiting from the sector’s scarcity of meaningful new gold projects.

**Exhibit 7: Production Potential**



Source: Company Reports

## Risks

As with any near-term producer, there are inherent risks associated with the Company's operations, financial condition, and the broader economic, commodity, and regulatory environments in which it operates. While Heliostar offers unparalleled leverage to gold and copper prices, several risks could impact the timing, economics, and ultimate value realization of its portfolio. Investors should carefully consider the following risk factors:

- **Commodity Price Volatility:** The Company's valuation and project economics are highly sensitive to gold prices. Although current fundamentals are supportive, a material decline in prices could reduce project returns. For example, economic analysis base cases were modeled at gold prices significantly lower than current spot; sustained weakness below these levels would erode the robust economics outlined.
- **Development and Financing Risk:** Heliostar's flagship Ana Paula project is expected to require approximately US\$275 million in development capital, which will likely be funded through a combination of internal financing, project debt, equity, and potential strategic partnerships. While the Company has demonstrated strong access to capital markets—raising C\$19.5 million in March 2025 with participation from major institutions including Eric Sprott—there remains risk of shareholder dilution if equity is required at lower market valuations or if debt terms are less favorable than anticipated. Successful execution of the staged cashflow build from La Colorada and San Agustin will be critical to minimizing this dilution risk.
- **Permitting and Regulatory Risk:** Permitting remains a key gating factor for Heliostar's medium-term growth. While Ana Paula is fully permitted for open-pit operations, the Company intends to pursue an underground permit amendment in 2026 to unlock the high-grade underground mine plan, which may introduce new review timelines and conditions. San Antonio, despite robust economics, requires state-level environmental approvals in Baja California Sur—a jurisdiction historically viewed as challenging for new mine permitting. Cerro del Gallo also requires federal environmental clearance before construction can commence. Any delays or denials could push out project timelines and capital deployment, affecting the consolidated production ramp.
- **Exploration Risk:** Several of the Company's projects are still in early exploration stages. While initial drilling has demonstrated potential, there is no certainty that these projects will evolve into economic deposits. Exploration success rates in the industry are low, and failure to convert early-stage discoveries into defined resources could diminish growth optionality.

## VALUATION

To help frame our valuation, we use a comp analysis of Heliostar assets as compared to peers.

**Comparative Analysis****Comparative Analysis**

(all figures in \$USD M, except per share information)

Name	Ticker	Price (1)	S/O	Mrkt Cap	EV	NAV (2)	Reserves (koz) (2)	EV/NAV	EV/Reserves
Integra Resources Corp.	ITR	\$ 2.72	170.7	\$ 544.5	\$ 503.0	\$ 751.0	\$ 8.0	0.67x	62.7x
K92 Mining Inc.	KNT	\$ 16.66	243.9	\$ 3,963.1	\$ 3,787.4	\$ 680.5	\$ 11.1	5.57x	341.7x
Lode Gold Resources Inc.	LOD	\$ 0.17	49.3	\$ 8.4	\$ 13.4	\$ 217.1	\$ 1.7	0.06x	8.1x
McEwen Inc.	MUX	\$ 19.48	59.5	\$ 1,126.0	\$ 1,182.1	\$ 1,355.3	\$ 1.0	0.87x	1168.6x
Osisko Development Corp.	ODV	\$ 3.04	255.0	\$ 899.1	\$ 708.8	\$ 826.0	\$ 7.0	0.86x	101.7x
Orvana Minerals Corp.	ORV	\$ 1.14	136.6	\$ 148.9	\$ 209.5	\$ 74.1	\$ 3.2	2.83x	65.4x
Patagonia Gold Corp.	PGDC	\$ 0.65	465.1	\$ 305.6	\$ 351.8	\$ 57.2	\$ 2.0	6.16x	175.4x
Scorpio Gold Corporation	TSXV: SGN	\$ 0.28	267.4	\$ 81.8	\$ 73.2	\$ 85.8	\$ 1.2	0.85x	60.1x
Velocity Minerals Ltd.	VLC	\$ 0.14	197.2	\$ 29.7	\$ 31.1	\$ 30.1	\$ 0.4	1.03x	78.2x
<b>Average</b>								<b>2.1x</b>	<b>229.1x</b>
<b>Median</b>								<b>0.9x</b>	<b>78.2x</b>
<b>Heliostar Metals Ltd.</b>	<b>HSTR</b>	<b>\$ 1.60</b>	<b>256.6</b>	<b>\$ 418.2</b>	<b>\$ 377.8</b>	<b>\$ 1,499.0</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>0.25x</b>	<b>43.5x</b>

(1) Previous day's closing price

(2) Estimates are from Capital IQ

All Values in USD at an exchange rate of \$1.38 CAD/USD

Source: Company reports, CapitalIQ, Stonegate Capital Partners

Current Comps are trading at an EV/NAV of 0.9x at the median, compared to 0.3x for HSTR. The Company is also trading at an EV/Reserves of 43.5x, compared to comps of 78.2x at the median. Given the macro tailwinds, current and forecasted production capacity, expansion through the Goldstrike acquisition, and potential for further resource growth we believe this discount to comps is too steep.

When valuing HSTR we apply a EV/NAV range of 0.4x to 0.6x with a midpoint of 0.5x which results in a valuation of \$3.19 to \$4.69 with a mid-point of \$3.94. When using an EV/Reserves valuation method we apply a multiple range of 50.0x to 100.0x with a midpoint of 75.0x which results in a valuation of \$2.37 to \$4.54 with a mid-point of \$3.45. Following the restart of mining operations San Agustin and the pending Cerro del Gallo PFS we feel comfortable with these ranges. We believe that as production capacity continues to come online and as the Company continues to expand its resource reserves further re-rates will be in order.

	EV/NAV		
	0.40x	0.50x	0.60x
NAV	1,499.0	1,499.0	1,499.0
TEV	599.6	749.5	899.4
Cash (USD \$M)	40.6	40.6	40.6
Debt (USD \$M)	-	-	-
Mrkt Cap	640.2	790.1	940.0
S/O	276.8	276.8	276.8
Price (\$USD)	\$ 2.31	\$ 2.85	\$ 3.40
CAD/USD Rate	\$ 1.38	\$ 1.38	\$ 1.38
<b>Price (\$CAD)</b>	<b>\$ 3.19</b>	<b>\$ 3.94</b>	<b>\$ 4.69</b>

	EV/Reserves		
	50.00x	75.00x	100.00x
Reserves	8.7	8.7	8.7
TEV	434.4	651.6	868.8
Cash (USD \$M)	40.6	40.6	40.6
Debt (USD \$M)	-	-	-
Mrkt Cap	475.0	692.3	909.5
S/O	276.8	276.8	276.8
Price (\$USD)	\$ 1.72	\$ 2.50	\$ 3.29
CAD/USD Rate	\$ 1.38	\$ 1.38	\$ 1.38
<b>Price (\$CAD)</b>	<b>\$ 2.37</b>	<b>\$ 3.45</b>	<b>\$ 4.54</b>

BALANCE SHEET

Helostar Metals Ltd. Consolidated Balance Sheets (\$M at historical exchange rates per CapIQ) Fiscal Year End: March																						
ASSETS	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	Q1 Jun-22	Q2 Sep-22	Q3 Dec-22	Q4 Mar-23	FY 2023	Q1 Jun-23	Q2 Sep-23	Q3 Dec-23	Q4 Mar-24	FY 2024	Q1 Jun-24	Q2 Sep-24	Q3 Dec-24	Q4 Mar-25	FY 2025	Q1 Jun-25	Q2 Sep-25	Q3 Dec-25
Cash & cash equivalent	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.6	3.0	3.0	0.3	0.8	2.5	0.6	0.6	2.4	0.7	5.4	27.2	27.2	29.7	34.6	40.6
Short-term investments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
Marketable securities	0.7	0.9	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts receivable	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	9.3	5.6	5.6	11.5	11.8	12.9
Prepaid amounts and advances	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	17.1	2.0	2.0	2.5	3.2	4.1
Inventories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.5	25.5	25.5	25.8	28.3	28.4
Other current assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.1
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>86.2</b>
Investment in NV Gold	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclamation bond	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exploration and evaluation assets	2.8	3.3	7.8	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.7	19.0	19.0	18.8	19.2	18.1	19.2	19.2	19.0	19.4	23.3	19.7	19.7	19.9	19.9	21.3
Intangible assets	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred income tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.4	3.8
Plant and equipment	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	18.1	16.7	16.7	15.8	14.9	14.7
Mineral properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	5.8	9.2
Long-term prepaid amounts	-	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.2	14.2	12.7	11.0	10.3
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>121.5</b>	<b>117.2</b>	<b>117.2</b>	<b>122.9</b>	<b>129.9</b>	<b>145.4</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>																						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.3	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	10.6	14.6	14.6	11.8	14.6	18.8
Income taxes payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.6	13.3	11.3
Loan payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	3.0	-	-	-	-	-
Current portion of lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1
Current portion of reclamation and closure cost provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.7	3.4	3.4	3.4	2.8	7.1
Due to related parties	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	-
Consideration payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>37.2</b>
Long-term liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.6
Employee termination benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.2	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-
Tax liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.8	-	-
Reclamation of closure cost provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	20.5	23.6	23.6	26.2	26.7	26.2
Deferred income tax liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.3	3.2	0.0
Consideration payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-current liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>65.0</b>
Share capital	22.9	25.7	36.8	40.5	41.3	42.5	43.4	56.7	56.7	56.1	61.1	61.4	64.9	64.9	67.6	68.4	69.9	92.8	92.8	94.3	94.8	98.4
Accumulated other comprehensive gain/loss	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	(0.6)	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.7
Reserves	3.0	3.2	4.8	5.4	5.6	5.6	6.0	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.8	7.8	8.5	8.5	8.7	9.4	9.2	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.4
Deficit	(21.0)	(24.7)	(31.7)	(38.4)	(40.1)	(39.7)	(41.3)	(41.7)	(41.7)	(44.4)	(49.4)	(49.9)	(56.4)	(56.4)	(58.2)	(62.7)	(0.2)	(41.4)	(41.4)	(39.5)	(38.3)	(29.0)
<b>Total Consolidated Equity</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>80.4</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>121.5</b>	<b>117.2</b>	<b>117.2</b>	<b>122.9</b>	<b>129.9</b>	<b>145.4</b>

Source: Company Reports, Stonegate Capital Partners

INCOME STATEMENT

Heliostar Metals Ltd. Consolidated Statements of Income (in \$M at historical exchange rates per CapIQ, except per share amounts) Fiscal Year End: March																					
	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Q1 Jun-24	Q2 Sep-24	Q3 Dec-24	Q4 Mar-25	FY 2025	Q1 Jun-25	Q2 Sep-25	Q3 Dec-25	Q4 E Mar-26	FY 2026E	Q1 E Jun-26	Q2 E Sep-26	Q3 E Dec-26	Q4 E Mar-27	FY 2027E
Revenue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13.7	\$ 22.7	\$ 36.4	\$ 27.9	\$ 26.8	\$ 37.1	\$ 42.3	\$ 134.1	\$ 64.5	\$ 67.6	\$ 70.7	\$ 78.7	\$ 281.6
<b>Total Revenues</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.7	22.7	36.4	27.9	26.8	37.1	42.3	134.1	64.5	67.6	70.7	78.7	281.6
Operating Expenses:																					
Cost of Sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.0	11.2	18.2	13.7	12.5	18.3	19.1	63.6	27.9	29.1	30.5	30.4	117.9
<b>Gross Profit</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.7	11.5	18.2	14.3	14.2	18.8	23.2	70.5	36.6	38.5	40.2	48.3	163.7
General and Administrative	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.8	1.5	2.8	0.6	1.3	2.2	4.5	8.6	2.8	2.6	3.9	4.0	13.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	14.0
Exploration Expenses	0.2	0.7	3.9	7.2	0.8	10.2	1.5	1.9	2.3	2.4	8.0	1.9	6.4	4.9	3.5	16.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	15.0
Share-based Payments	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.4
Mine Holdings Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.5	2.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.0
Reclamation Cost Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	-	2.8	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	-	2.7	-	-	-	-	-
Total Operating Expenses	0.6	1.4	5.9	9.9	3.2	14.4	2.3	3.8	4.9	7.3	18.3	6.2	9.7	15.3	8.4	39.5	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	32.4
<b>Operating Income</b>	<b>(0.6)</b>	<b>(1.4)</b>	<b>(5.9)</b>	<b>(9.9)</b>	<b>(3.2)</b>	<b>(14.4)</b>	<b>(2.3)</b>	<b>(3.8)</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>(0.1)</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>131.3</b>
Net Finance Expense	0.1	0.1	(0.2)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	0.0	(0.7)	(37.5)	(38.2)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(1.6)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(2.0)
Foreign Exchange Gain (Loss)	(0.0)	0.0	(0.3)	0.1	(0.1)	0.0	0.1	0.1	(3.7)	3.9	0.3	(1.4)	1.3	1.9	-	1.7	-	-	-	-	-
Other gains/losses	(0.0)	-	-	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(1.3)	1.8	0.5	(0.1)	(0.3)	1.5	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Profit Before Taxes</b>	<b>(0.5)</b>	<b>(1.2)</b>	<b>(6.4)</b>	<b>(9.9)</b>	<b>(3.4)</b>	<b>(14.4)</b>	<b>(2.3)</b>	<b>(3.8)</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>(27.6)</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>129.3</b>
Provision for Income Tax	(0.4)	-	-	-	-	-	(0.1)	-	(0.3)	(6.0)	(6.4)	(4.2)	(4.0)	2.7	(4.3)	(9.8)	(8.4)	(9.0)	(9.5)	(11.9)	(38.8)
<b>Net Income</b>	<b>(0.9)</b>	<b>(1.2)</b>	<b>(6.4)</b>	<b>(9.9)</b>	<b>(3.4)</b>	<b>(14.4)</b>	<b>(2.4)</b>	<b>(3.8)</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>(33.5)</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>90.5</b>
<b>Basic EPS</b>	<b>\$ (0.00)</b>	<b>\$ (0.00)</b>	<b>\$ (0.03)</b>	<b>\$ (0.29)</b>	<b>\$ (0.07)</b>	<b>\$ (0.09)</b>	<b>\$ (0.01)</b>	<b>\$ (0.02)</b>	<b>\$ 0.28</b>	<b>\$ (0.14)</b>	<b>\$ 0.09</b>	<b>\$ 0.01</b>	<b>\$ 0.01</b>	<b>\$ 0.04</b>	<b>\$ 0.04</b>	<b>\$ 0.09</b>	<b>\$ 0.08</b>	<b>\$ 0.08</b>	<b>\$ 0.08</b>	<b>\$ 0.10</b>	<b>\$ 0.35</b>
WTD Shares Out - Basic	300.1	300.1	183.7	34.9	50.9	167.5	186.6	203.1	208.1	244.1	207.6	285.3	251.0	252.5	255.0	261.0	257.6	260.2	262.8	265.4	261.5

Source: Company Reports, Stonegate Capital Partners estimates

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