ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **15 NOVEMBER 2022**

High-grade gold assay results from "Star of the East"

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Gold mineralisation confirmed at "Star of The East" through assay results from Phase-1 drilling, designed to test historical data**
- **Phase-1 drilling assays include:**
  - **14m @ 8.3 g/t Au in hole SRC003 from 15m downhole**

    ***including* 8m @ 14.2 g/t Au from 18m downhole**
  - **6m @ 4.95 g/t Au in hole SRC007 from 9m downhole**
  - **4m @ 2.44 g/t Au in hole SRC006 from 16m downhole**
- **Phase-1 drilling confirms Star Minerals' interpretation of geology and confirms broad shallow gold intercepts at similar widths to prior explorers**
- **High-grade results prove potential of this historical project which is under option**
- **Further drilling program planned once further data collection, analysis and review**

Star Minerals Limited (**ASX: SMS**, "**Company**" or "**Star Minerals**") is pleased to advise that it has received the assay results from its reconnaissance gold drilling campaign at the "Star of the East" project.

Star Minerals' CEO, Greg Almond comments:

"We are very satisfied to have completed this first program and received these fantastic gold results. The assays confirm our initial assessment of "Star of the East", and further supports our decision to sign the option agreement to gain access to this gold deposit.

The assays and geological logging provide further information that confirms some of our theories around the historic mining and mineralisation at Star of the East and provides encouragement for our future works to identify more gold mineralisation at this historic project.

We are very pleased that this drilling shows gold mineralisation very close to surface, only 9m down-hole in some cases, which provides plenty of encouragement to the Company as we continue working on this project."

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The drilling program consisted of 7 holes which were completed for a total of 283m.

Sample results are shown in Table 1 below. Results of significance include:

- **14m@ 8.3 g/t Au from 15m depth on hole SRC003, including:**
  - **8m @ 14.2 g/t Au from 18m depth, and including:**
  - **1m @ 80.9 g/t Au**
- **6m @ 4.95 g/t Au from 9m depth on hole SRC007, including 1m @ 12.2 g/t Au**
- **6m @ 1.94 g/t Au from 7m depth on hole SRC005**
- **4m @ 2.44 g/t Au from 16m depth on hole SRC006**

Once again leveraging from its commercial relationships, Star Minerals was able to quickly execute the planned drilling program during September 2022[1] and submit its samples, with the results returned in November 2022.

These holes were planned to test the interpretation of the geology based on the historical mining and exploration data that the Company could find and serve as a way to validate the historical information.

Star of the East is an historic high-grade gold mine in the Murchison region of Western Australia, first mined in 1897 after discovery by prospectors. The tenement E51/1561 contains evidence of this historic work, with an old shaft and other remnants of previous activity. Records indicate that the mine produced around 27,700oz gold, working along a main lode down to around 50m depth.[2]

Star Minerals has access to the Star of the East Project due to an access agreement signed as a result of an option agreement signed with the holders of the tenement.

The success of the drilling shows that the historical data is robust enough to use as a tool in further planning.

[1] See Star Minerals Limited (ASX: SMS) ASX announcement dated 19 September 2022 '*Drilling at Star of the East Project begins*'

[2] See Star Minerals Limited (ASX: SMS) ASX announcement dated 28 July 2022 *'"Star of the East" gold project Acquisition agreement*'

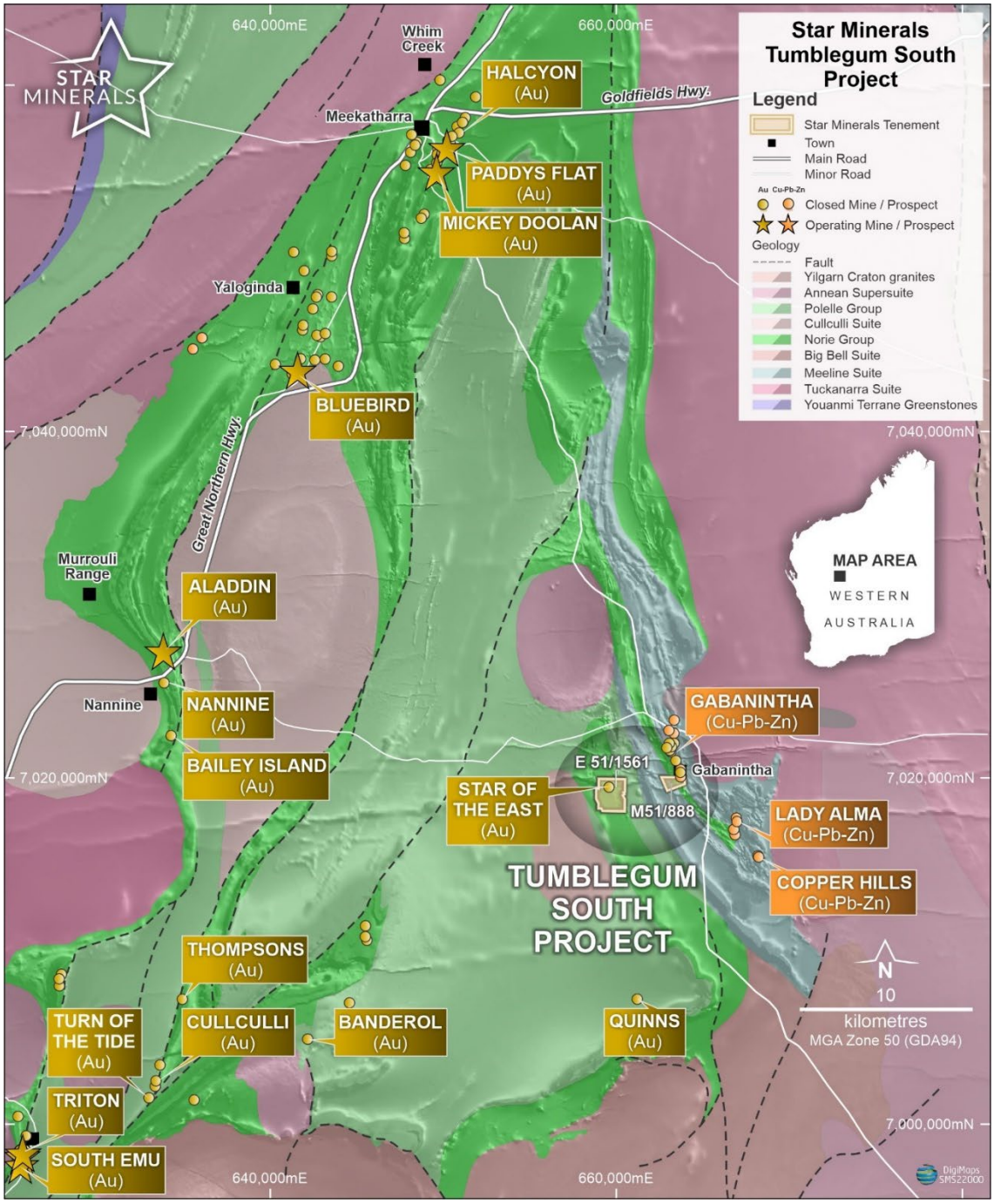

Figure 1 - Star of the East location, part of the Tumblegum South Project area.

Figure 1 shows the wider regional overview with Star of the East part of the Tumblegum South Project Area, around ~40km to the South of Meekatharra. Figure 2 below shows a more detailed view of the Star of the East and Tumblegum South tenements.

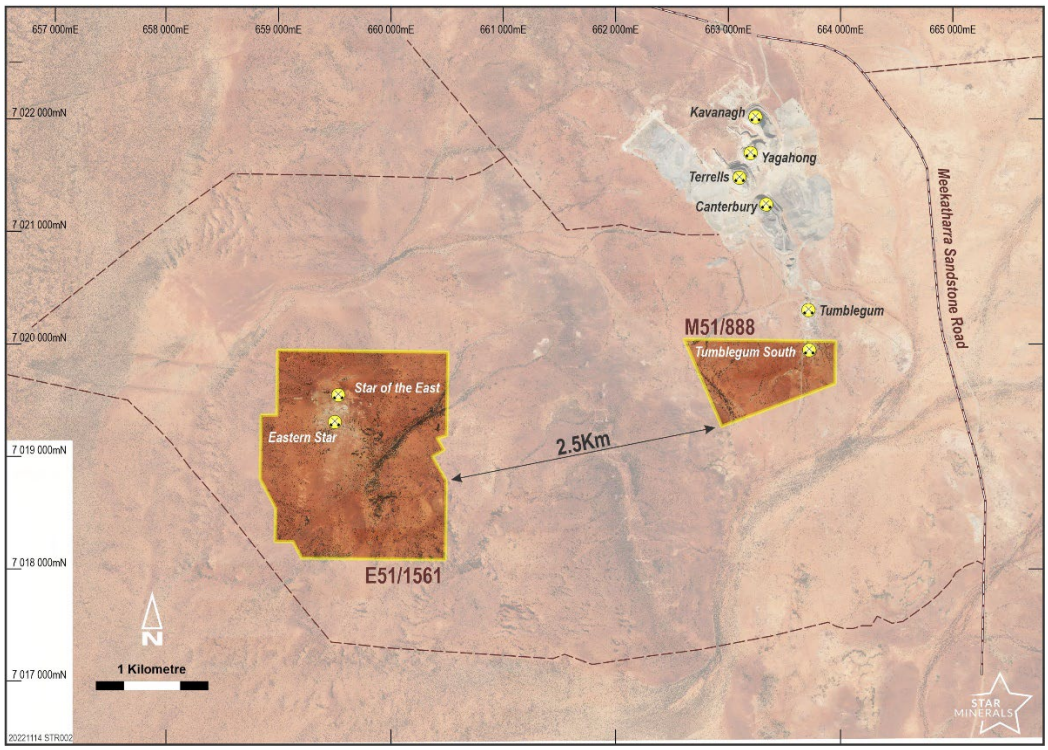

Figure 2 - Star of the East and Tumblegum South tenement location.

Figure 3 below shows a plan of the drill collars, the collar location, drill trace and significant intercepts. The plan also shows a section line from A' – AA' – shown in Figure 4.

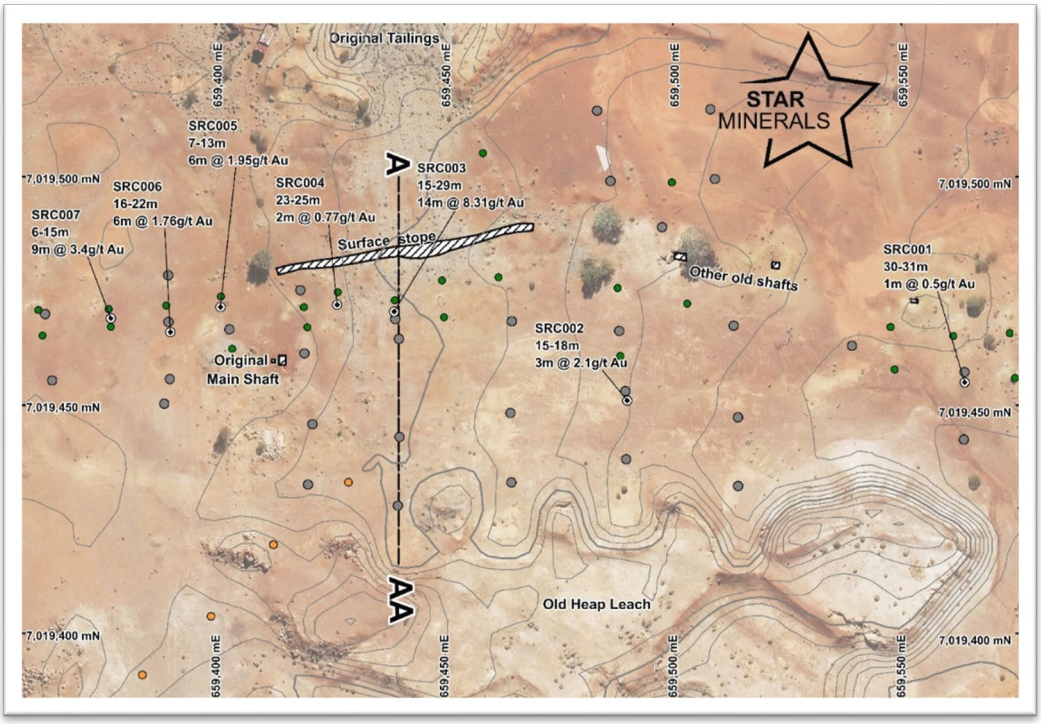

Figure 3 - Drill collars with significant intercepts as labelled, with historical drill collars (grey and orange).

Figure 4 shows a cross section looking to the East, showing the collar, drill trace and significant interval of the recently completed drilling, compared to historical drilling and assays.

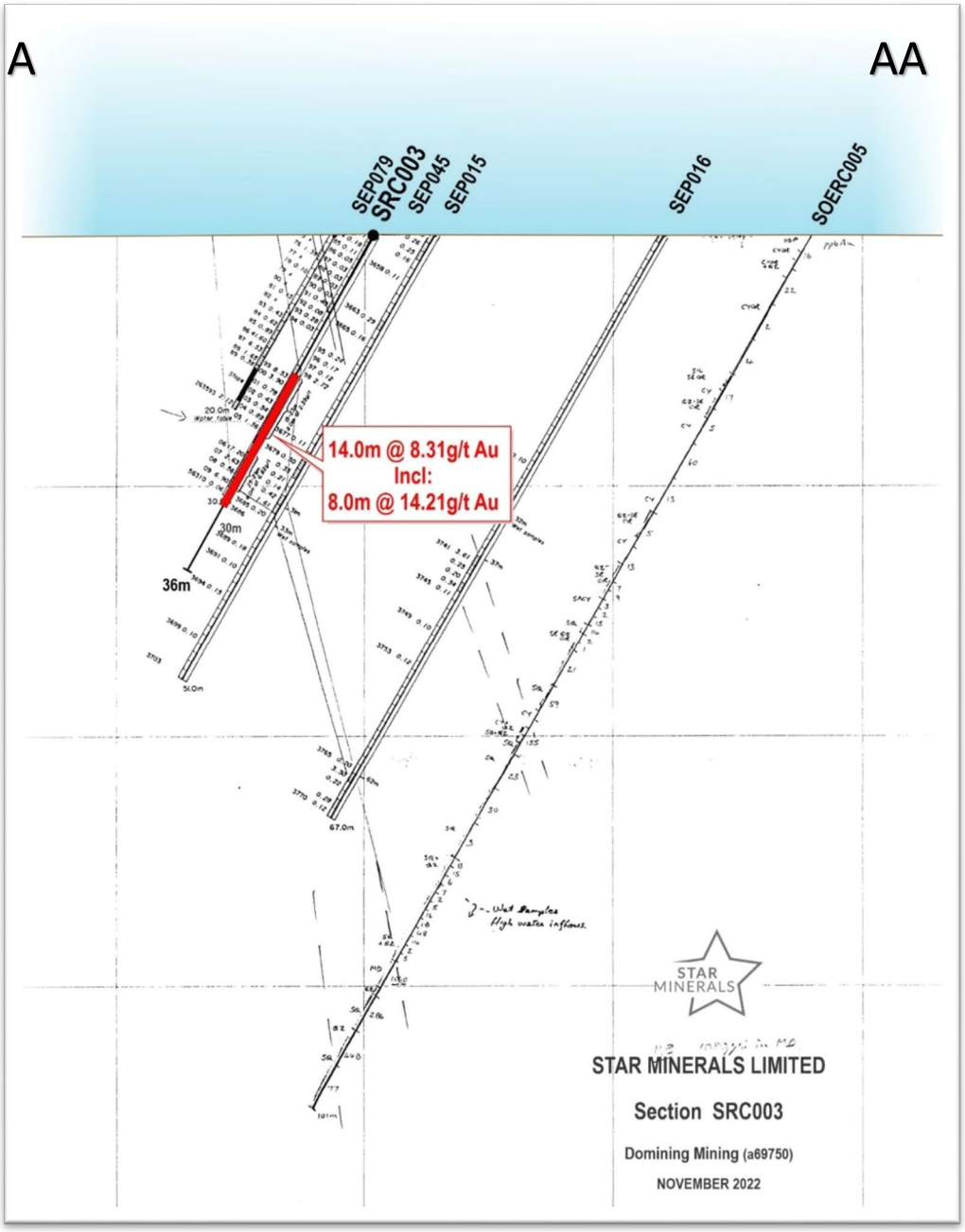

Figure 4 – Cross-section with significant intercepts for SRC003 confirming previous drilling.

Analysis of the Phase-1 drilling results at Star of the East are presented in Table 1 below.

Table 1 – Star of the East drilling results.

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Max Depth	m From	m To	Interval m	Au g/t*
SRC001	659377	7019469	466.60	42	30	31	1	0.50
SRC002	659390	7019466	466.60	67	15	18	3	2.1
SRC003	659401	7019471	466.60	37	15	29	14	8.31
				Including	15	17	2	0.64
					18	26	8	14.2
				Including	*18*	*19*	*1*	*80.9*
					28	29	1	0.63
SRC004	659425	7019460	466.35	61	23	25	2	0.77
					37	39	2	1.76
SRC005	659439	7019470	466.10	25	7	13	6	1.94
SRC006	659490	7019451	466.25	31	16	20	4	2.44
					21	22	1	0.62
SRC007	659564	7019455	466.65	19	6	7	1	0.68
					9	15	6	4.95
				Including	*12*	*13*	*1*	*12.2*

*Intercepts calculated greater than 0.5g/t (uncut) with 1m internal waste.

SUMMARY

The Star of the East project has historic resources and production values, none of which are JORC-compliant. Note the current work does not change the information or affect the resource already described.

Star of the East is located approximately 40km south of the town of Meekatharra in Western Australia. The existing lease E51/1561 is located 2.5km to the west of ML51/888, which is the location of Star Minerals Tumblegum South project.

NEXT STEPS

The recent drilling, sampling and assay work from drilling shows that the Company is determined to execute on its announced strategy to immediately explore and develop assets that complement its existing projects. The success of the first round of work and the positive correlation with the historical results will be followed up with a larger program.

This work to further explore and define the gold mineralisation is currently in the planning phase. The Company plans a further drilling program once all data has been collected, analysed and reviewed.

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This announcement has been produced in accordance with the Company's published continuous disclosure policy and has been approved by the Board.

ABOUT STAR MINERALS LIMITED

SMS is focused on development and exploration of its copper and gold projects. The Company will be using the data gathered to complete the required works to bring the Tumblegum South project up to the necessary level for a decision to mine to be made. In addition, it will use the latest exploration techniques as well as results of previous exploration work undertaken by Bryah Resources and other explorers to investigate the potential of both the Tumblegum South and West Bryah projects.

The Board's strategy is to advance the exploration and development of its deposits wherever possible, utilising established mining operations and infrastructure to achieve low risk early production outcomes.

In addition, the Company intends to continue to investigate ways to grow its business by:

- acquisition, application, or joint venturing into areas surrounding and adjacent to the Projects; and
- acquisition, application, or joint venturing into other, unrelated but economically attractive projects compatible with the Company's goals and capabilities if, and when opportunities of this type come available.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Tony Standish, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Standish is a consultant to Star Minerals Limited and Bryah Resources Limited. Mr Standish has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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 Standish consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

This report may contain certain "forward-looking statements" which may not have been based solely on historical facts, but rather may be based on the Company's current expectations about future events and results. Where the Company expresses or implies an expectation or belief as to future events or results, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. However, forward looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors which could cause actual results to differ materially from future results expressed, projected or implied by such forward-looking statements. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward looking information. The Company does not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to any "forward looking statement" to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this report, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

Star of The East Prospect

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Exploration Results

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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 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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m 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.	• At Star of the East, Star Minerals drilled 7 angled Reverse Circulation (RC) holes for 268m in September 2022 (this announcement). • RC drilling was drilled to generally accepted industry standard producing 1 metre samples which were collected beneath the cyclone and then passed through a cone splitter. • The splitter reject sample was collected in green plastic bags and stored on site in rows of 30. • The samples were collected directly from the splitter in as 1m calico bagged splits. • The full length of each hole drilled was sampled. • All Star Minerals samples collected were submitted to a contract commercial laboratory for drying, crushing and homogenising the sample to produce a 50g charge for fire assay finish. Mineralised intervals will be assayed for multi elements in the near future.
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).	• All Reverse Circulation (RC) holes were drilled with a contract RC drilling rig. • RC holes were drilled using a 140 mm face-sampling drilling bit.
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.	• The calico samples submitted to the laboratory were weighed. • To ensure maximum sample recovery and the representivity of the samples, an experienced Company geologist was present during drilling to monitor the sampling process. Any issues were immediately rectified. • Sample recovery was recorded by the Company geologist and this was based on how much of the sample is returned from the cyclone and cone splitter. This is recorded as good, fair, poor or no sample. • Star is satisfied that the RC holes have taken a sufficiently representative sample of the mineralisation and minimal loss of fines has occurred in the RC drilling resulting in minimal sample bias. • No twin RC drill holes have been completed to assess sample bias. • At this stage no investigations have been made into whether there is a relationship between sample recovery and grade.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	• All the 1m RC samples were sieved and representative washed chip sample collected into 20 compartment chip trays for geological logging of colour, weathering, lithology, texture, alteration and mineralisation. • RC logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature. • All chip trays will be returned to Perth for storage in company storage and be photographed (not yet undertaken). • The total length of all the RC holes were logged. Where no sample was returned due to cavities/voids it was recorded as such. • Magnetic susceptibility readings were collected for each 1 metre sample (calico or green plastic bag), recorded with sampling data and transcribed into digital format.
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.	• Sampling technique: ○ All RC samples from the RC rig were collected in the cyclone and then passed through a cone splitter. ○ The samples were generally dry, and all attempts were made to ensure the collected samples were dry. Sample dryness was recorded for every metre. ○ The cyclone and splitter were cleaned with compressed air at the end of every 6 m RC drill rod. ○ The sample sizes were appropriate to correctly represent the mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of intersections, the sampling methodology and percent value assay ranges for the primary elements. • Quality Control Procedures ○ A duplicated sample was collected every 20 samples for the 1 m samples, with either a CRM every 50 samples and a blank (“Bunbury Basalt”) inserted at the end of each hole; overall QAQC insertion rate of 1:14.3 samples. ○ Certified Reference Material (CRM) samples were inserted in the field every 50 samples containing a range of gold and base metal values. ○ Laboratory repeats taken and standards inserted at pre-determined level specified by the laboratory. ○ Sample preparation occurred in the Bureau Veritas (Kalgoorlie, WA) laboratory. ○ The samples were weighed and dried, then crushed to -2mm using a jaw crusher, and pulverised to -75 microns for a 50g Lead collection Fire Assay to create a homogeneous sub-sample. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate to correctly represent the gold mineralisation based on the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		of intersections, the sampling methodology and the assay value ranges expected for both gold and copper.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• QAQC procedures described above. • All samples were assayed for gold using fire assay on a 50 gram charge. These methods are all considered appropriate for full determination of assay values.
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 independently verified by alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes has not been implemented, due to the scale of this program. • The Competent Person has visited the site and supervised the drilling and sampling process in the field. • All primary data related to logging are either captured digitally using LogChief for lithology and sampling on paper logs and entered into validating Excel templates prior to load to the Company SQL database by independent Database Manager. • All paper copies of data have been stored. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data, apart from resetting below detection values to half positive detection.
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.	• In 2022, collar pegs were set out using a DGPS. • Topographic control is currently through a digital elevation model derived from an aerial survey completed in 2018. As yet, the collars have not been independently surveyed. • The hole collars will be independently surveyed by a Licensed Surveyor using a real time kinematic differential GPS for accurate collar location and RL – not yet undertaken. • Downhole surveys were completed on all the RC drill holes by the drillers. They used a Reflex EZ-Shot gyro downhole multi-shot tool to collect the surveys every 30m down the hole. • The grid system for the Star of the East project is MGA_GDA94 Zone 50.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • Whether data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • Whether sample compositing has been applied.	• Drill spacing is on a single line, on about 25 metre line spacing. • More drilling is required to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity applied under the 2012 JORC code. • No sample compositing was undertaken in 2022.
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 drilling was mostly drilled at nominally -60 degrees toward 360 degrees (north) where targeting a generally E-W striking structure hosting the mineralisation which previous drilling has defined. The attitude of the lithological units is predominantly northerly dipping to sub-vertical. Therefore, most holes were drilled with an azimuth of 360 degrees to the north to intersect the structures at right angles to the orientation of the lithological units. Due to locally varying intersection angles between drillholes and lithological units all results are defined as downhole widths. • No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognized at this time and it is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• The calico samples are packed into polyweave sacks and then placed inside sealed Bulker Bags. The Bulker Bags are then delivered to a 3rd party dispatch point in Meekatharra by Company staff. • Chain of Custody was managed by the Company. • The samples were transported to the relevant Kalgoorlie laboratory by professional transport companies, or company personnel. • Once received at the laboratory, samples were stored in a secure yard until analysis. • The lab receipts received samples against the sample dispatch documents and issues a reconciliation report for every sample batch. • Sample security was not considered a significant risk to the project.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• The Company database compiled is from primary data by independent database consultants, and based on original assay data and historical database compilations. • A regular review of the data and sampling techniques is carried out internally.

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, 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 relevant tenement is 100% owned by Messrs. Williams and Lockyer. • Star has the right to perform works acquired through an option agreement signed with Williams and Lockyer. • At the time of reporting, there are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area and the tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Star of the East was a historic gold mining operation, with a costean dug in 1892, with a shaft sunk in 1894, and mining occurring up until 1909. • Dominion Mining Ltd completed significant exploration in the area, resulting in mining of the Gabanintha deposits roughly 4km to the east of Star of the East between 1987 and 1992. They also drilled two rounds of percussion/RC (SEP001 – 050, then SEP 067 – 085. • Refer to WAMEX reports, **a67950** and **a31473** via https://geoview.dmp.wa.gov.au/GeoView/ • Other workers completed significant gold exploration in the immediate surrounds, including SAMINCO then Giralia in 1987 and 1988 explored with regional RAB lines. • Swick and Granich acquired the vacant ground in 2000, and completed some aircore drilling before floating Cougar Metals in 2003. Cougar completed the last significant drilling in in 2004 with 6 deeper RC holes drilled beneath the Dominion drilling at Star of the East.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The gold mineralisation is within Archaean greenstone-hosted shear zones (with or without stockwork gold-bearing Quartz-Carbonate veining) is within the mafic basalt, and acid volcanic rock units just south of a Proterozoic dolerite dyke in the Yilgarn Craton of Western Australia. Gold has predominantly been mined in the weathered supergene part of the deposit, with minimal mineralisation identified deeper.
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 ○ hole length.	• Refer to Table 1 of this Announcement.

	• 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 (e.g. 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.	• A nominal 0.5 g/t Au Cut-off grade was applied in reporting of significant intercepts. • Intercepts reported are length weighted averages. • A 2m internal waste with no minimum grade was applied • No high-grade cuts have been applied to the reporting of exploration results. • No metal equivalent values have been used.
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').	• Due to locally varying intersection angles between drill holes and lithological units all results are defined as downhole widths.
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.	• See attached figures within this announcement.
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 exploration results are reported in Table 1 and previous ASX announcements.
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.	• Down hole geological information was recorded by the rig geologist at the time of drilling.
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.	• Following a full review of the drilling and geological data, additional drilling may be undertaken by the Company at a future date. • Mineralised intervals will be assayed for selected multi-elements.