BRIGHTSTAR
RESOURCES LIMITED

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

19 July 2023

DRILLING AT MENZIES RETURNS MULTIPLE HIGH GRADE GOLD INTERSECTIONS UP TO 39 G/T AU

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Brightstar's inaugural RC drilling program at the Menzies Gold Project, comprising 37 holes for 4,486m at three locations has returned numerous high-grade hits typical of the Menzies Goldfields:**
  - **Aspacia:**
    - **1m @ 39.58 g/t Au from 56m (MGPRC020)**
    - **1m @ 12.12 g/t Au from 113m (MGPRC014)**
    - **4m @ 3.11 g/t Au from 48m (MGPRC023)**
    - **2m @ 5.35 g/t Au from 48m (MGPRC012)**
  - **Lady Irene:**
    - **8m at 4.09 g/t Au from 138m (MGPRC009)**
      - **including 1m at 16.57g/t Au from 143m**
- **Aspacia assays confirm the high-grade historically mined underground is still open both at depth and along strike, with multiple lodes intersected warranting further testing**
- **Geological theory confirmed at Lady Irene, which presents attractive targets for follow-up drilling within Lady Irene and along the largely untested 7km Northern Trend including additional strike gained from recent Ardea tenement swap[1]**
- **Drilling now completed at Menzies, with assays received for 19 holes and assays pending for a further 18 holes at Aspacia and the Lady Shenton-Lady Harriet "Link Zone"**
- **Rig has mobilised to Cork Tree Well (Laverton Gold Project) for ~2,000m RC campaign. Drilling is underway with six holes completed to date**
- **Initial clearing at Selkirk commenced ahead of mining fleet mobilisation in late July**

Brightstar Resources Limited (ASX: BTR) (**Brightstar**) is pleased to confirm that drilling has been safely completed at the Menzies Gold Project, with initial assays received for drillholes at the Lady Irene and Aspacia prospects. Drilling at the Lady Irene deposit, ~7km north of Menzies, has returned several high grade hits from the program, with assays received from 10 holes at Aspacia returning high-grade gold intercepts from multiple high-grade gold mineralised horizons. The remaining assays from Aspacia, along with all results

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from the Lady Shenton-Lady Harriet "Link Zone" drilling (Figure 2) are yet to be received which are shaping up to represent compelling targets for resource growth.

Brightstar's Managing Director, Alex Rovira, commented *"We are pleased to receive these assays from the Menzies Gold Project RC program, which tested and confirmed our understanding of the structural controls on the high-grade mineralisation. This program has targeted areas of higher grades that have the potential to form possible 'early-stage' mining opportunities and for JORC mineral resource growth.*

The increased geological understanding from the Lady Irene program will allow us to refine drilling targets in the Northern Trend of our Menzies Gold Project, with several targets already identified for further investigation along the 7km of under-explored tenure, including our recently acquired tenement package from Ardea Resources Ltd[1]. The rig also completed a program at Aspacia targeting high grade 'Menzies style' mineralisation under the Aspacia headframe around the historical underground mine; and also tested three targets in the Lady Shenton-Lady Harriet "Link Zone" which presented a great opportunity to explore for shallow oxide material whilst the rig was on site.

Figure 1 - Drilling MGPRC012 at Aspacia with Lady Shenton waste rock dump in background

Historic records from Aspacia suggest a +30g/t Au head grade, which is replicated in our drilling results received thus far with an unexpected stope void intercepted in the Aspacia West area, suggesting potential for structural repeats or stacked lodes, which will be assessed once all assays are received and interpreted.

On a recent site visit to Menzies, we were also pleased to see activity at Selkirk, with a locally based company in Menzies Mining Pty Ltd doing the initial clearing work in preparation for the mobilisation of equipment and facilities later this month by our JV Partners, BML Ventures Pty Ltd."

Technical Discussion – Lady Irene

During the program, drilling conditions encountered a highly sheared mafic-ultramafic contact with variable quartz veining within and along the shear, which is a different mineralisation style to the deposits near and south of Menzies. Encouragingly, the presence of a magnetic footwall unit identified by Brightstar may facilitate the use of geophysical techniques under shallow transported cover to refine targets along the ~7km long 'Northern Trend' of the Menzies Shear Zone (Figure 2). Results from the recent drilling and historic significant drill intersections are shown on Figure 3, with Table 1 containing pertinent drill hole information which is visually shown as Figure 4..

The program was designed to test for shallow mineralisation in and around the existing Lady Irene Mineral Resource estimate (100kt @ 1.7g/t Au for 6,000oz Au[2]) that may represent an opportunity for small scale early stage mining and toll treating, similar to the upcoming Selkirk mining campaign.

The assays received highlighted that the mineralised system is not closed off at depth and presents a shallow southerly plunging target for potential further drilling campaigns. The **maximum assayed interval received was 1m @ 17.12g/t Au from 124m** in MGPRC002.

Completed results from the RC drilling at Lady Irene in June included:

- **8m @ 4.09 g/t Au** from 138m in MGPRC009
- **3m @ 6.25g/t Au** from 123m in MGPRC002, and
- **5m @ 1.15g/t Au** from 140m in MGPRC003.

Table 1 – Lady Irene Drill collar information and intercepts +0.5 g/t Au

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Depth (m)	RL	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)
MGPRC001	302819	6719769	120	386.9	-60	50				NSI
MGPRC002	302828	6719724	186	387.3	-60	50	123	126	3	6.25
						including	124	125	1	17.12
						and	139	140	1	0.94
						and	169	172	3	0.63
MGPRC003	302823	6719698	208	387.4	-50	60	140	145	5	1.15
MGPRC004	302823	6719698	90	387.4	-60	50				NSI
MGPRC005	302857	6719652	189	388.35	-60	50	178	179	1	0.64
MGPRC006	302814	6719658	252	387.34	-60	40				NSI
MGPRC007	302830	6719622	240	387.4	-60	45				NSI
MGPRC008	302853	6719614	240	387	-60	45				NSI
MGPRC009	302890	6719626	192	388.1	-60	30	138	146	8	4.09
						and	149	150	1	0.71
MGPRC010	302854	6719598	248	386.9	-60	50	217	218	1	0.5

**NSI = No Significant Intercept*

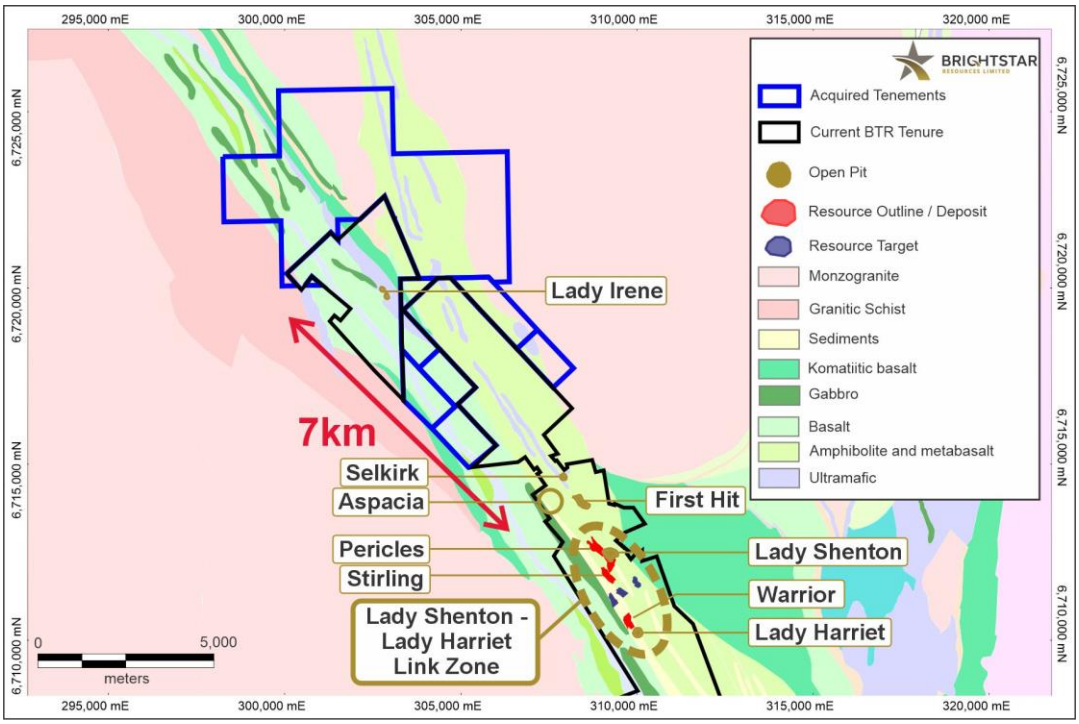

Figure 2 - Plan view of the northern trend of the Menzies Gold Project, highlighting the 7km strike length of untested ground between the Aspacia Prospect and Lady Irene Deposit and extensions to Brightstar tenure (Acquired Tenements)

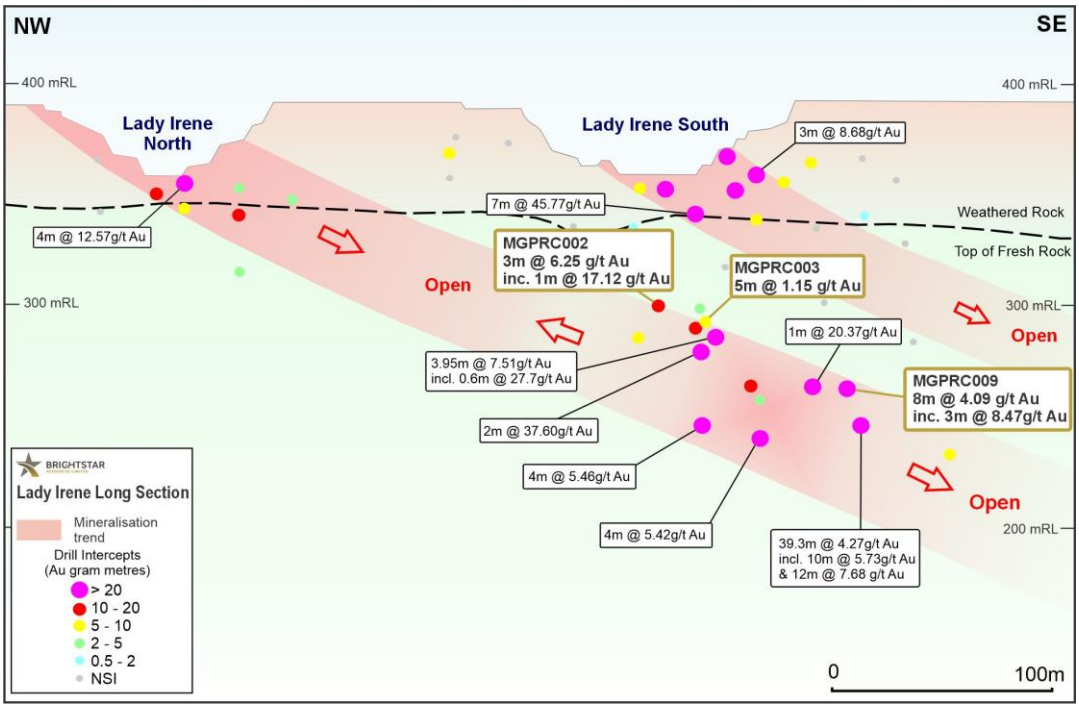

Figure 3 – Long section of Lady Irene showing historic open cut limits and significant drill intersections[3]

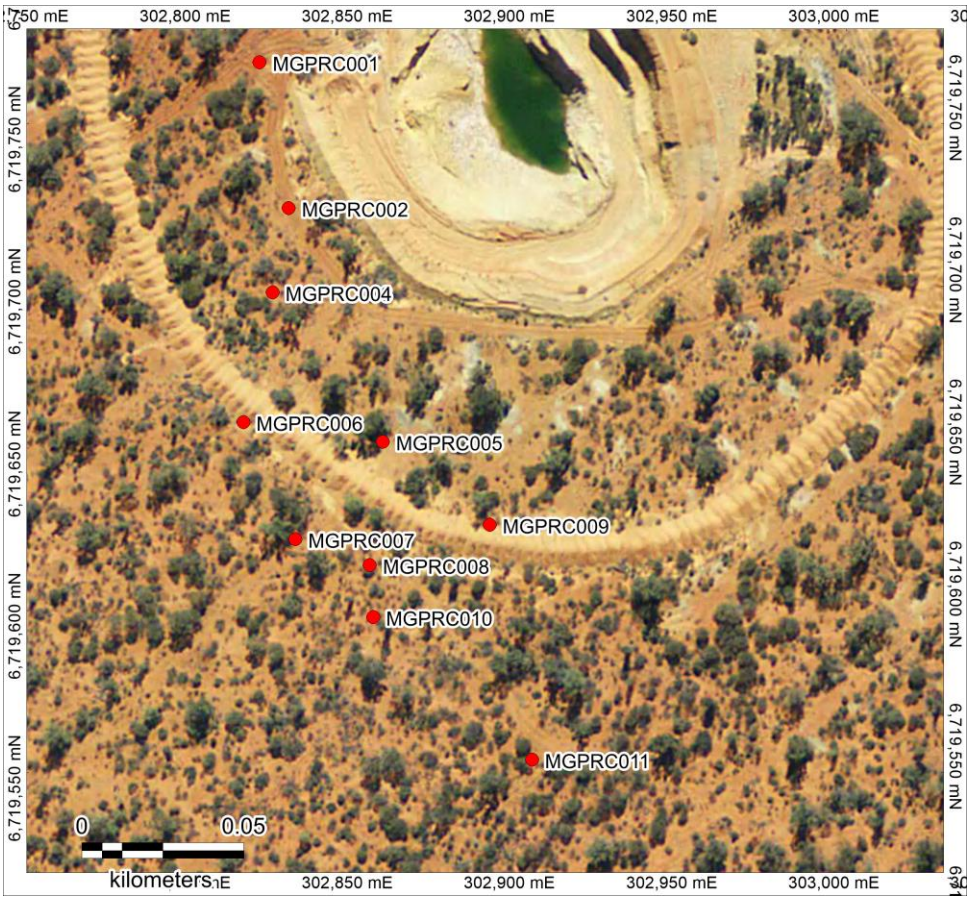

Figure 4 – Collar Plot for 2023 Lady Irene holes

Technical Discussion – Aspacia

Historic records suggest that past production at Aspacia was modest in size but very high grade with +10koz produced at a head grade of 35.7g/t as reported by Horizon Minerals Ltd (formerly Intermin Ltd). Intermin reported that all three holes drilled in 2016 intercepted significant mineralisation, suggesting a strong structural component to the mineralisation along with a historic 2.5m intercept grading 113.32g/t4. Further compilation and interpretation of three dimensional drill and mine survey data, which is visually shown in Figure 4 below, confirms that several mineralised horizons exist as evidenced in Brightstar's RC drill program.

Interim drill assay results from the RC drilling at Aspacia in June all returned +0.5g/t Au mineralised intercepts and contained several highlights including:

- **1m @ 39.58 g/t Au** from 56m in MGPRC020
- **12m @ 1.78g/t Au** from 44m (including **4m @ 3.11g/t** from 48m) in MGPRC023
- **1m @ 12.12g/t Au** from 113m and **1m @ 2.93g/t** from 153m in MGPRC014
- **2m @ 5.35g/t Au** from 48m and **1m @ 2.59g/t** from 116m in MGPRC012
- **2m @ 3.39g/t Au** from 85m and **4m @ 1.05g/t** from 48m in MGPRC013
- **4m @ 1.37g/t Au** from 40m, void (no assay) from 96-99m in MGPRC015
- **1m @ 3.41g/t Au** from 75m in MGPRC022.

These intercepts at Aspacia are typical of "Menzies High Grade" gold mineralisation, which occurs as narrow (<5m) shear-hosted lenses within the Menzies Shear Zone. There are several known lodes at the Aspacia Mine; and at various locations these lodes have been offset by east-west striking faults along with a pegmatite fault. Structural measurements suggest that the direction of movement on faults at Aspacia and other mines in the Menzies district is north block west or south block down, which effectively step the lodes to the west, thus representing attractive targets for lode repetitions with mineralisation also open at depth.

Table 2 - Aspacia Drill Collar information and intercepts +0.5g/t Au (Results pending for ten holes)

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Depth (m)	RL	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Assay Status
MGPRC012	307696	6713772	138	420.9	-60	55	48	50	2	5.35	*Received*
						and	116	117	1	2.59	*Received*
MGPRC013	307734	6713727	114	421.1	-60	55	48	52	4	1.05	*Received*
						and	85	87	2	3.39	
						and	95	96	1	4.41	
MGPRC014	307734	6713687	174	421.1	-60	55	113	114	1	12.12	*Received*
						and	153	154	1	2.93	
MGPRC015	307679	6713682	102	422.5	-60	55	40	44	4	1.37	*Received*
						and	60	64	4	0.65	
MGPRC016	307607	6713981	60	418.13	-60	55					***Pending***
MGPRC017	307538	6713929	90	418.2	-60	55					***Pending***
MGPRC018	307658	6713935	48	418.53	-60	55					***Pending***
MGPRC019	307630	6713915	72	418.21	-60	55					***Pending***
MGPRC020	307673	6713879	102	418.95	-60	55	56	57	1	39.58	*Received*
						and	73	74	1	0.73	
MGPRC021	307623	6713847	90	418.96	-60	55	54	55	1	0.79	*Received*
MGPRC022	307688	6713848	90	420.71	-60	55	71	72	1	1.28	*Received*
						and	75	76	1	3.41	
MGPRC023	307629	6713783	180	420.06	-60	55	44	56	12	1.78	*Received*
						including	48	52	4	3.11	
						and	68	69	1	3.98	
						and	71	72	1	2.79	
						and	77	78	1	10.37	
						and	150	141	1	1.61	
MGPRC024	307612	6713709	216	421.63	-60	55	98	99	1	0.62	*Received*
						and	123	125	2	0.98	
						and	174	175	1	2.94	
MGPRC025	307816	6713744	126	420.61	-60	55					***Pending***
MGPRC026	307819	6713686	90	419.94	-60	55					***Pending***
MGPRC027	307846	6713638	48	419.93	-60	55					***Pending***
MGPRC028	307821	6713619	60	419.94	-60	55					***Pending***
MGPRC029	307840	6713597	120	420.2	-60	55					***Pending***
MGPRC030	307684	6713678	120	422.53	-60	55					***Pending***

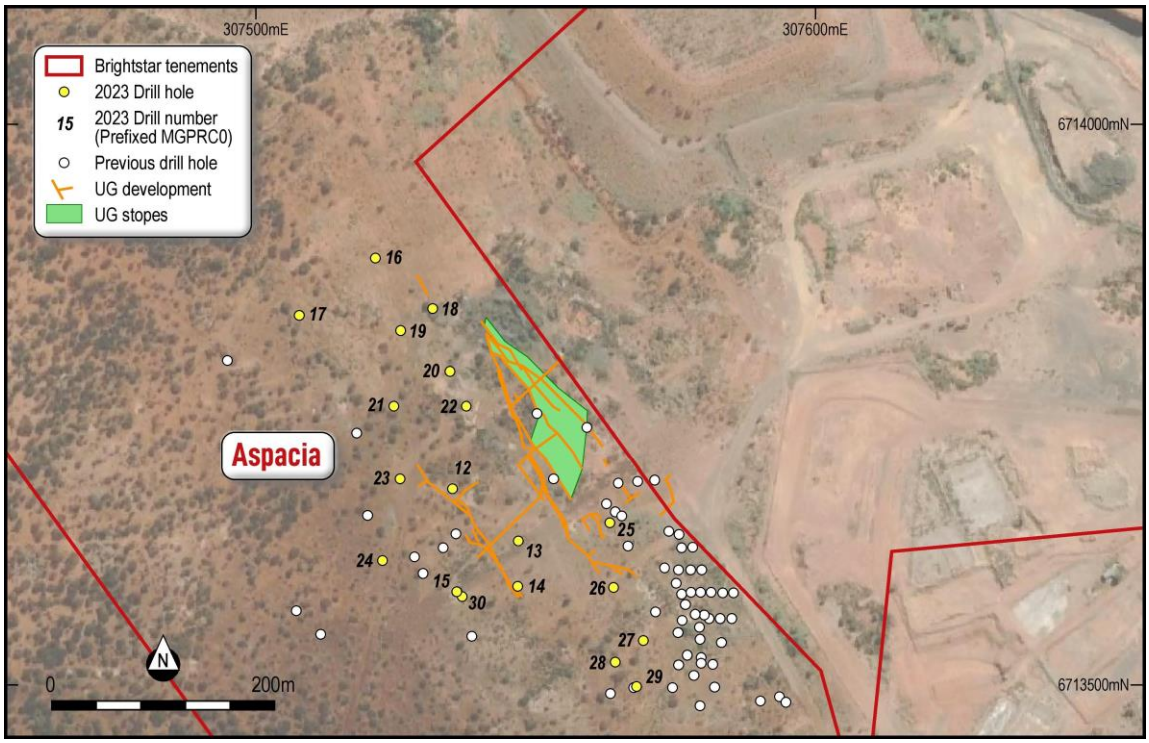

Figure 5 – Previous and 2023 Drilling overlain on Aspacia underground (UG) workings projected to surface

Next Steps

With the increased geological understanding brought by the RC program, Brightstar's geology team will conduct further exploration along the Northern Trend with a view to targeting gold mineralisation along the ~7km long Menzies Shear Zone between Lady Irene and Selkirk along with greenfields exploration in the recently acquired Ardea tenements[1]. Concurrently with these exploration activities, resource definition planning and drilling will be ongoing across the Menzies and Laverton Gold Project resource areas.

Brightstar look forward to sharing news on the drilling programs at Aspacia and the Lady Shenton-Lady Harriet "Link Zone"' drilling at Menzies, along with the upcoming newsflow from drilling activity at Cork Tree Well located ~30km north of Laverton. This drilling program is focused on testing the high-grade plunging shoots within the main Cork Tree Well lode which presents a significant target for potential underground mining scenarios.

In conjunction with these drill programs, Brightstar continues to undertake project development activities focused on near term production through the Selkirk JV and continuing the Scoping Study which is investigating the potential to monetise Brightstar's +1Moz resource base at Menzies and Laverton.

References

1. *Refer Brightstar Resources announcement dated 17 July 2023*
2. *Refer Table 3 of this release – previously announced 23 June 2023*
3. *Refer Kingwest Resources announcement dated 9 July 2019*
4. *Refer Intermin (Horizon Minerals) release dated 15 June 2016 https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20160615/pdf/437wzqcqrbsxqk.pdf*

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

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ABOUT BRIGHTSTAR RESOURCES

Brightstar Resources Limited is a Perth-based gold exploration and development company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (**ASX: BTR**).

In May 2023, Brightstar completed a merger with Kingwest Resources Limited via a Scheme of Arrangement which saw the strategic consolidation of Brightstar's Laverton Gold Project and Kingwest's Menzies Gold Project. Hosted in the prolific eastern goldfields of Western Australia and ideally located proximal to significant regional infrastructure, Brightstar has a significant **JORC Mineral Resource of 21Mt @ 1.5g/t Au for 1,016,000 ounces Au.**

Importantly, Brightstar owns the Brightstar processing plant (currently on care and maintenance), a 60-man accommodation camp and non-processing infrastructure, located 30km SE of Laverton and within 60km of the Company's 460,000oz Au JORC Resource within the Laverton Gold Project.

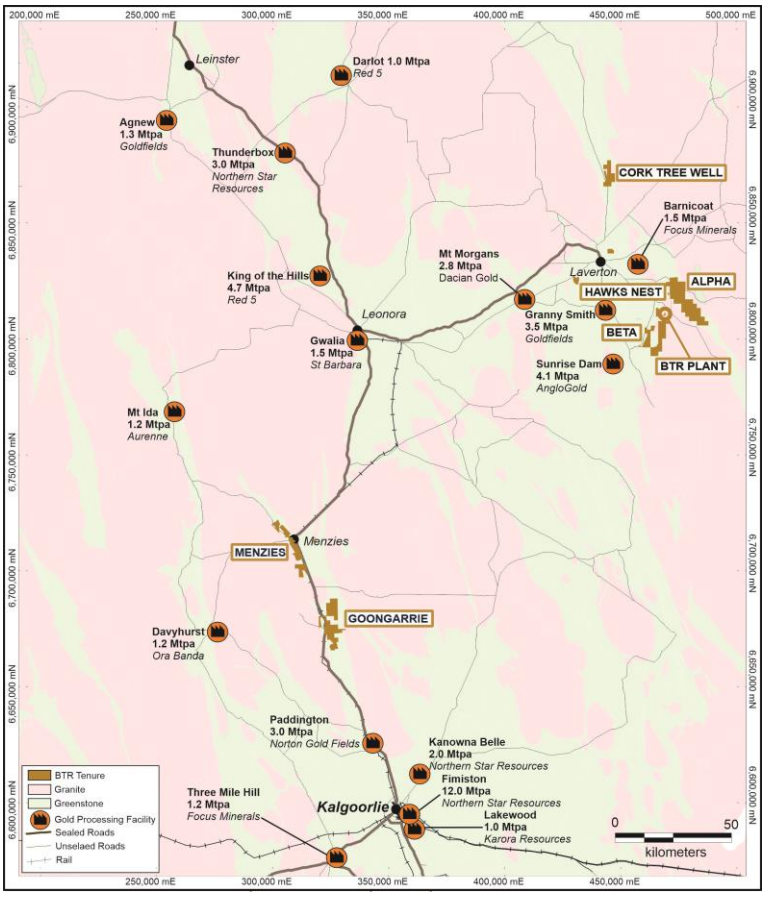

Figure 6 - Laverton & Menzies Gold Project Location

The Menzies Gold Project includes the high-grade gold field which has historically produced 787,200oz at 18.9g/t Au between 1895-1995.

In 2023, Brightstar will be commencing mining operations at the Menzies Gold Project via a Profit Share Joint Venture with BML Ventures Pty Ltd. Brightstar aims to grow its mineral resource inventory with the view to becoming a substantial future ASX gold developer and producer.

Table 3 - Consolidated JORC Resources of Laverton & Menzies Gold Projects

Location		Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Au Cut-off (g/t)	Kt	g/t Au	Koz	Kt	g/t Au	Koz	Kt	g/t Au	Koz	**Kt**	**g/t Au**	**Koz**
Alpha	0.5	623	1.6	33	374	2.1	25	455	3.3	48	**1,452**	**2.3**	**106**
Beta	0.5	345	1.7	19	576	1.6	29	961	1.7	54	**1,882**	**1.7**	**102**
Cork Tree Well	0.5	-	-	-	3,036	1.6	157	3,501	1.3	146	6,357	1.4	303
Total – Laverton	**0**	**968**	**1.6**	**52**	**3,986**	**1.6**	**211**	**4,917**	**1.6**	**248**	**9,691**	**1.6**	**511**
Lady Shenton System (Pericles, Lady Shenton, Stirling)	0.5	-	-	-	2,770	1.3	119	4,200	1.3	171	**6,970**	**1.2**	**287**
Yunndaga	0.5	-	-	-	1,270	1.3	53	2,050	1.4	90	**3,310**	**1.3**	**144**
Yunndaga (UG)	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	3.3	12	**110**	**3.3**	**12**
Lady Harriet System (Warrior, Lady Harriet, Bellenger)	0.5	-	-	-	520	1.3	22	590	1.1	21	**1,110**	**1.2**	**43**
Selkirk	0.5	-	-	-	30	6.3	6	140	1.2	5	**170**	**2.1**	**12**
Lady Irene	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	1.7	6	**100**	**1.7**	**6**
Total – Menzies	**0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,590**	**1.4**	**200**	**7,190**	**1.3**	**305**	**11,770**	**1.3**	**505**
Total – BTR		**968**	**1.7**	**52**	**8,516**	**1.5**	**411**	**12,107**	**1.4**	**553**	**21,461**	**1.5**	**1,016**

Refer Note 1 below. Note some rounding discrepancies may occur.
Pericles, Lady Shenton & Stirling consolidated into Lady Shenton System; Warrior, Lady Harriet & Bellenger consolidated into Lady Harriet System.

Note 1: The consolidated mineral resource estimate was first disclosed by Brightstar on 6 April 2023 and updated on 23 June 2023. Brightstar confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in these disclosures, and that the material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the resource continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Forward-Looking Statements

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

Competent Person Statement – Exploration

The information in this report that relates to Exploration results at the Menzies Gold Project is based on information compiled by Ms Elizabeth Laursen B Earth Sci (Hons) GradDip AppFin, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Ms Laursen has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation, type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that they are 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' and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which they appear.

The information presented here relating to exploration of the Laverton Gold Project area is based on information compiled by Mr Ian Pegg B App Sci (Hons), who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he has undertaken to qualify as a "Competent Person" as that term is defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012)". Mr Pegg consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Pegg is employed by Brightstar Resources Ltd.

Compliance Statement

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

APPENDIX 1: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES & DATA

Table 4 - Sampling Techniques & Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Industry standard RC drilling and sampling protocols for lode and supergene gold deposits have been utilised throughout the BTR campaign. • BTR RC holes were sampled using 4m composite spear samples or 1 metre spear samples. • Brightstar's samples were submitted to SGS Laboratories in Kalgoorlie where the entire sample was pulverised, split and assayed by fire assay using a 50 gram charge.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• BTR drill holes announced in this report were all RC holes utilising a 4.5 inch face sampling hammer and surveyed using a Reflex gyroscope.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• RC sample recovery was qualitatively assessed by comparing drill chip volumes (sample bags) for individual meters. Sample depths

	• *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.*	were crossed checked every rod (6m). The cyclone was regularly cleaned to ensure no material build up and sample material was checked for any potential downhole contamination. The majority of the samples were dry, rare wet samples towards the end of hole. Little water is to be recorded around the area. In the CP's opinion the drilling sample recoveries/quality are acceptable and are appropriately representative for the style of mineralisation. • No grade versus sample recovery biases, or biases relating the loss or gain of fines have been identified in BTR's drilling.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• RC holes were logged on one metre intervals at the rig by the geologist from drill chips. Logging was recorded directly into computer software. • Logging is qualitative in nature. • 100% of BTR metres are geologically logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise 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.*	• RC drilling single 1 metre splits were automatically taken at the time of drilling by a cone splitter attached to the cyclone. • For interpreted non-mineralised areas, 4 metre composite samples were collected from the drill rig by spearing each 1m collection bag. The 4 metre composites were submitted for assay. • For interpreted mineralised areas, the 1 metre splits were bagged on the static cyclone splitter on the RC rig. • 2 Field single duplicates taken per 100 samples on-site to determine if sampling is representative. • Sample preparation comprised industry standard oven drying, crushing, and pulverisation to less than 75 microns. Homogenised pulp material was used for assaying. • Samples volumes were typically 1.0-4.0 kg and are considered to be of suitable size for the style of mineralisation.

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• 1m and 4m composite samples were assayed by Fire Assay (FA50) by SGS Laboratory in Kalgoorlie for gold. • Laboratory QC involves the use of internal lab standards, certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates. QC results (blanks, coarse reject duplicates, bulk pulverised, standards) are monitored and were within acceptable limits. 3% standards were inserted to check on precision of laboratory results.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections have been reviewed by several company personnel and independent consultants. • No twinned holes were conducted at Lady Irene, with two holes at Aspacia (MGPRC015 and MGPRC030) potentially being twinned as they were collared approximately ~6m apart due to a void intercept in MGPRC015 requiring a re-drill. The geology of both holes was essentially similar, with assays yet to be received for MGPRC030 • Data storage was captured onsite using an iPad uploading to a cloud-based server then exported to MS Access. • No data was adjusted.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drill collar locations were initially surveyed using a hand-held Garmin GPS, accurate to within 3-5m. • The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 51. All reported coordinates are referenced to this grid. • The site topography utilised a DTM from 2019 with accuracy <1m.
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.*	• Holes are variably spaced. • No sample compositing of field samples has been applied.

	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias. Most holes have been drilled perpendicular to the main orientation of mineralisation. • No drilling orientation related sampling bias has been identified at the project.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were collected on site under supervision of the geologist. Visitors needed permission to visit site. Once collected samples were bagged, they were transported to Kalgoorlie by company personnel for assaying. Despatch and consignment notes were delivered and checked for discrepancies.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling techniques and data has been reviewed internally by company personnel and several external consultants.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Table 5 – Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• All tenements are owned 100% by BTR. Original vendor retains a 1% NSR and the right to claw back a 70% interest in the event a single JORC compliant resource exceeding 500,000 oz is delineated for a fee three times expenditure for the following tenements: M29/014, M29/088, M29/153, M29/154, M29/184. There is no native title over the project area and no historical sites, wilderness or national parks. • The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous workers in the area include Pancontinental Mining, Rox Resources, Regal Resources, Goldfields, Heron Resources and Intermin Resources Limited (now Horizon Minerals). Several open cut mines were drilled and mined in the 1980's, 1990's up to early 2000's. • Extensive underground mining was undertaken from the 1890's – 1940's across the leases and it is estimated that historic exploration was often undertaken via blind shafts initially.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Mineralisation is Archean mesothermal lode gold style. Gold mineralisation is hosted in multiple sub parallel gold mineralised shear/fracture zones either within a sequence of metamorphosed mafic amphibolites or at the contact between mafic amphibolite and ultramafic or metamorphosed sediments. Stratigraphy strikes northwest and dip southwest. Most of the mineralisation is close

		to sub parallel to the stratigraphy and dip ~40 to 50° southwest, plunging south. The weathering intensity varies across the area and each deposit from 10 meters vertical depth around Selkirk to around 60 meters at Lady Harriet.

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.*
	• *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 1 & 2 of this release.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should*	• Assay results reported here have been length weighted. • No metal equivalent calculations were applied.

	be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Mineralisation is generally southwest dipping at about 50 degrees and plunging south. • Drillholes are generally perpendicular to the main strike/dip of mineralisation with drillhole intersections close to true width of the mineralised lodes.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to figures in this report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Results from all drill holes in the program have been reported and their context discussed.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No other exploration data is reported here.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this*	• Additional drilling is being planned and if successful, mineral resource estimates will be calculated.

	information is not commercially sensitive.	