BRIGHTSTAR
RESOURCES LIMITED

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

15 November 2023

BRIGHTSTAR REPORTS MAIDEN MINERAL RESOURCE AT MENZIES' LINK ZONE

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Maiden JORC2012 Mineral Resource Estimate at the Link Zone of +21koz @ 1.1g/t Au from shallow, near surface material at the Menzies Gold Project**
- **Brightstar has identified the Link Zone as having the potential for early-stage mining opportunities to generate operational working capital to organically fund exploration and development activities**
- **The MRE displays favourable orebody characteristics of near surface stacked lodes, oxidised material, likely low strip mining and is still open at depth and along strike at all three deposits within the Link Zone**
- **A higher-grade core within the MRE of approximately 100kt @ 2.0g/t Au for +6koz illustrates the potential for modest scale mining operations that is synergistic and value-accretive to the larger scale development of Brightstar's Menzies and Laverton Gold Projects**
- **Pre-Feasibility Study work streams for the Menzies and Laverton Gold Projects are underway with drilling to be completed at the Link Zone and Aspacia deposits in Q4**
- **Further work planned for Link Zone to advance the deposit includes infill & extensional drilling, fast-tracking mining approvals and assessing mining scenarios**

Brightstar Resources Limited (ASX: BTR) (**Brightstar**) is pleased to announce a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) at Link Zone, located ~1km south of the 287koz Lady Shenton System and ~1km north of the 43koz Lady Harriet System at the Menzies Gold Project (**MGP**). This MRE was undertaken on over 200 RC holes including a recent program completed by Brightstar with gold intercepts including 1m @ 13.95g/t and 4m @ 3.21g/t as released on 8th August 2023[1].

Brightstar's Managing Director, Alex Rovira, commented *"We are excited to announce this latest increase to our gold inventory, with the new ounces at Link Zone providing strong potential for future near-term mining scenarios.*

In addition to completing the necessary approvals, permitting and mine planning, Brightstar are also assessing whether Link Zone can be extracted under a mining joint venture similar to the current Selkirk mining JV, on a stand-alone basis in the short term or alternatively in conjunction with proposed open pit mining activities at Menzies which is presently being advanced as part of our Pre-Feasibility Study.

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The Link Zone prospect is a near surface opportunity with potential for strong economics given the shallow depth to mineralisation and favourable ore body geometry.

With the PFS work streams underway, RC drilling will be commencing this quarter at the Menzies Gold Project, focusing on infill/extensional drilling at Link Zone (for potential fast-tracked development optionality) and at the high-grade Aspacia Prospect, which represents significant potential to delineate a maiden high-grade mineral resource for inclusion in the PFS mine plan. The previous BTR drilling in Q2/Q3 highlighted the grades at Aspacia (up to 40g/t Au) and with a historic mined head grade of +30g/t Au[1], Aspacia represents a potential high-grade underground mining operation at Menzies that sits outside the impressive economics highlighted in the recent Scoping Study."

As shown in Tables 1 & 3, Brightstar's resources at Menzies have increased to 525koz with global resources expanding to 1,036,000oz due to the increased resource base at Link Zone, which sits halfway between Lady Shenton and Lady Harriet and approximately 2km south of the Menzies townsite.

Table 1 – Link Zone Resource Table Summary (November 2023)

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**
Golden Dicks	0.5	-	-	-	82	1.15	3.0	146	1.06	4.9	**228**	**1.09**	**7.9**
Merriyulah	0.5	-	-	-	37	1.20	1.4	166	1.24	6.6	**202**	**1.23**	**8.0**
Westralian Menzies	0.5	-	-	-	26	1.23	1.0	159	0.82	4.2	**185**	**0.88**	**5.2**
Total – Link Zone	**0.5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**145**	**1.17**	**5.5**	**470**	**1.04**	**15.7**	**615**	**1.07**	**21.2**
Note some rounding discrepancies may occur													

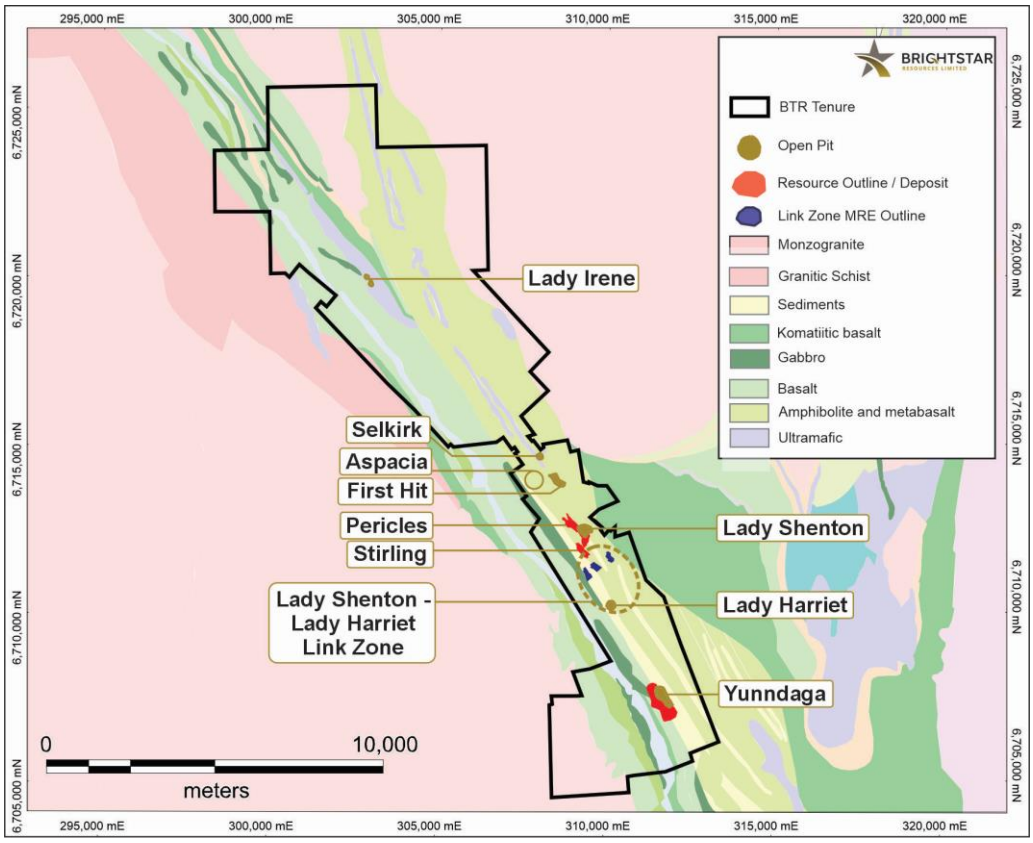

Figure 1 - Link Zone location within broader Menzies Gold Project

Technical Discussion – Link Zone

ABGM Pty Ltd (ABGM), were engaged by Brightstar Resources Ltd to undertake a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for the three "Link Zone" Gold Deposits following completion of recent drill programs and re-interpretation of historic data. The following text is a summary of their report issued to Brightstar.

Project Location

The MGP is centred on the town of Menzies which lies 130km north of Kalgoorlie and is accessed by the Goldfields Highway and then by well-maintained shire roads and exploration tracks as outlined in Figure 2. The railway from Kalgoorlie-Leonora also services Menzies.

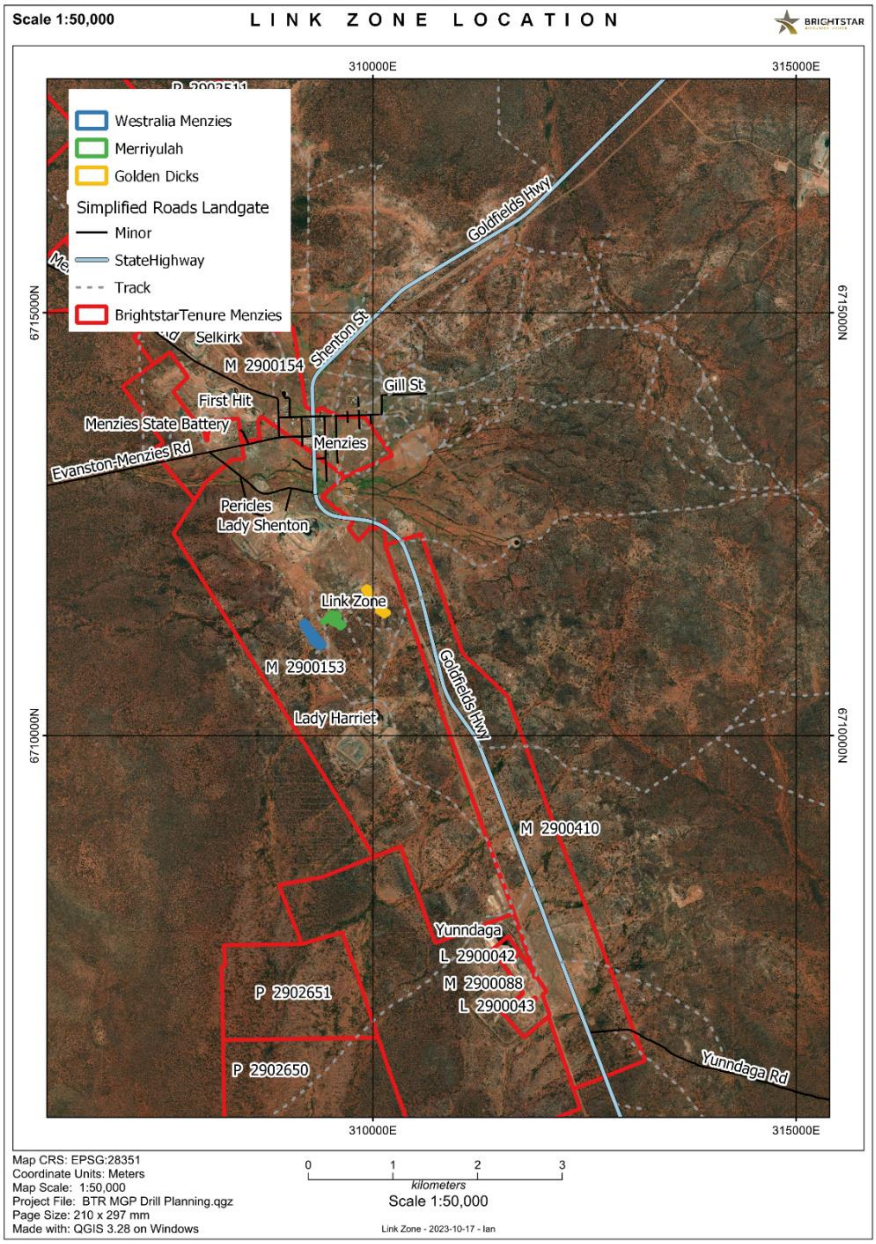

Figure 2 - Project Location

Regional Geology

The Menzies area is made up of a granite-greenstone assemblage, dominated by granitoid and granitic gneiss (Groenwald et al 2000). The sequence is located within the north north-westerly trending Norseman-Wiluna greenstone belt of the WA Archaean Yilgarn Province. The greenstone belt is a northern extension of the sequence comprising the Bardoc Tectonic Zone, which lies to the south of the Comet Vale Monzogranite. Outcropping Archaean rocks comprise a minor part of the landscape, whilst much of the area is covered by regolith and Cainozoic sedimentary deposits.

The MGP covers an area from about 4km to the north and about 11km to the south of Menzies wholly within a NNW trending greenstone belt (Figure 3). The MGP occupies a small portion of the eastern limb of the Goongarrie-Mt Pleasant Anticline.

The greenstone package has been metamorphosed to mid-to-upper amphibolite facies with the intensity of metamorphism gradually increasing to the north. The dominant rock types in the area are amphibolites with lesser basaltic lavas and tuffs, talc chlorite and chlorite schists, volcanogenic sediments, and minor feldspar porphyry intrusions.

Two techno-stratigraphic domains are recognised at Menzies (Swager, 1994). They are characterised by internally coherent stratigraphic successions that are separated by major faults or shears and are referred to as the Western and Eastern Domains.

The Western Domain is bounded to the west by migmatic, gneissic and granitic domains and to the east by the Menzies Shear Zone. The geology of the Western Domain comprises mafic and ultramafic units and minor sediments. Stratigraphically oldest units are in the western sector of the greenstone belt with the sequence younging eastward. The Eastern Domain has a more complex stratigraphy and structure than the Western Domain. The deformed sequence, which is bounded by the Menzies Shear Zone to the west and the Moriaty Shear Zone to the east is characterised by strong shearing, facies changes, attenuations, truncations, granitic intrusions and associated complex folding.

Local Geology and Mineralisation

The MGP is located along the western margin of the Menzies greenstone belt and, apart from the Lady Irene prospect, within a broad (2km – 5km wide) zone of intense ductile deformation often referred to as the Menzies Shear Zone. This broad highly deformed shear zone is likely the northern continuation of the Bardoc Tectonic Zone and is a major crustal feature of the Eastern Goldfields. The gold deposits within the MGP and those further south (e.g., at Goongarrie and Bardoc) have many similar characteristics. The Lady Irene prospect is west of the Menzies Shear Zone and thus within the Ora Banda domain, in a similar geological setting to the Sand Queen Gold Mine at Comet Vale, south of Menzies (Spitalny, 2019).

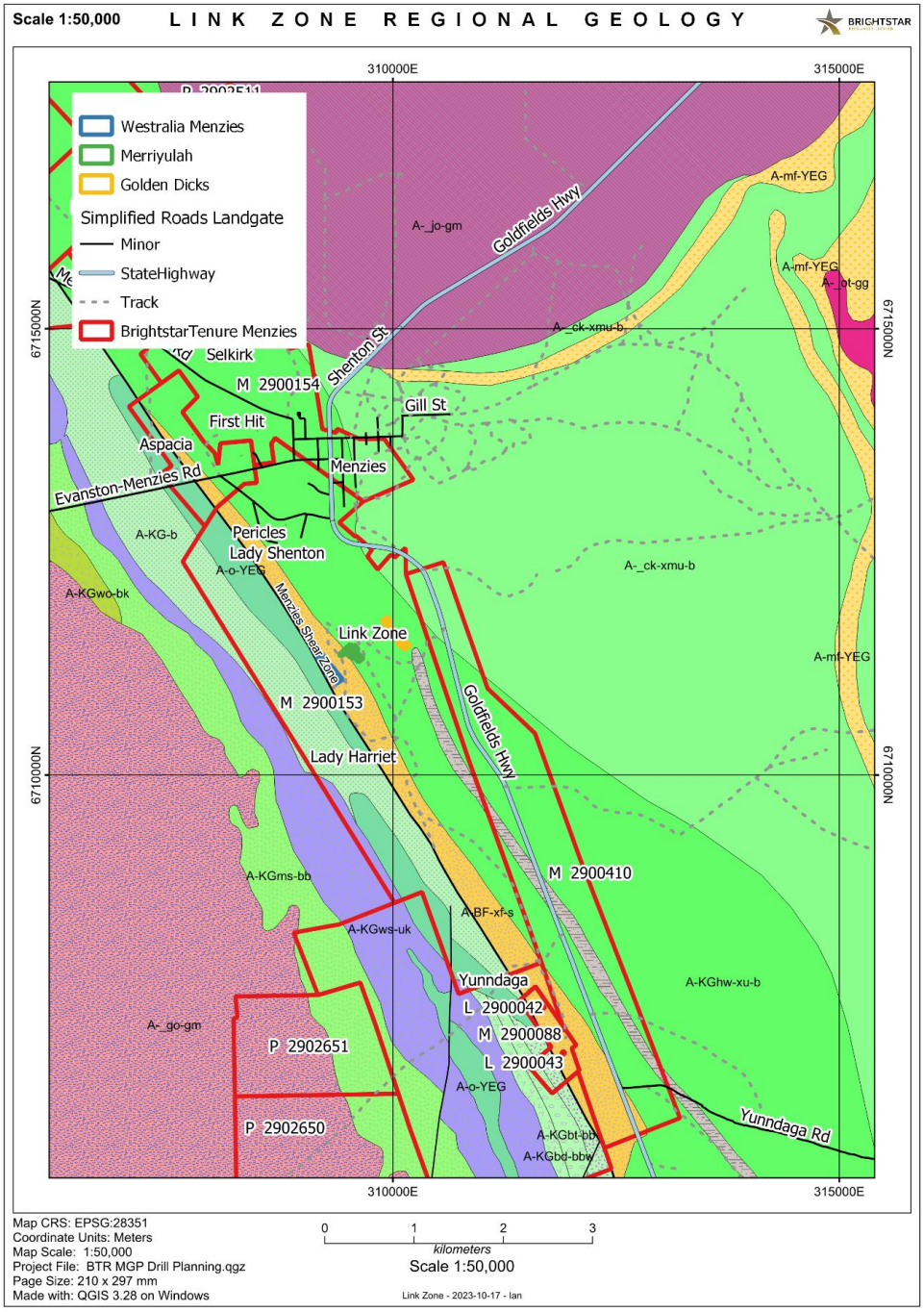

Figure 3 – Link Zone MRE shapes overlain on Regional Geology

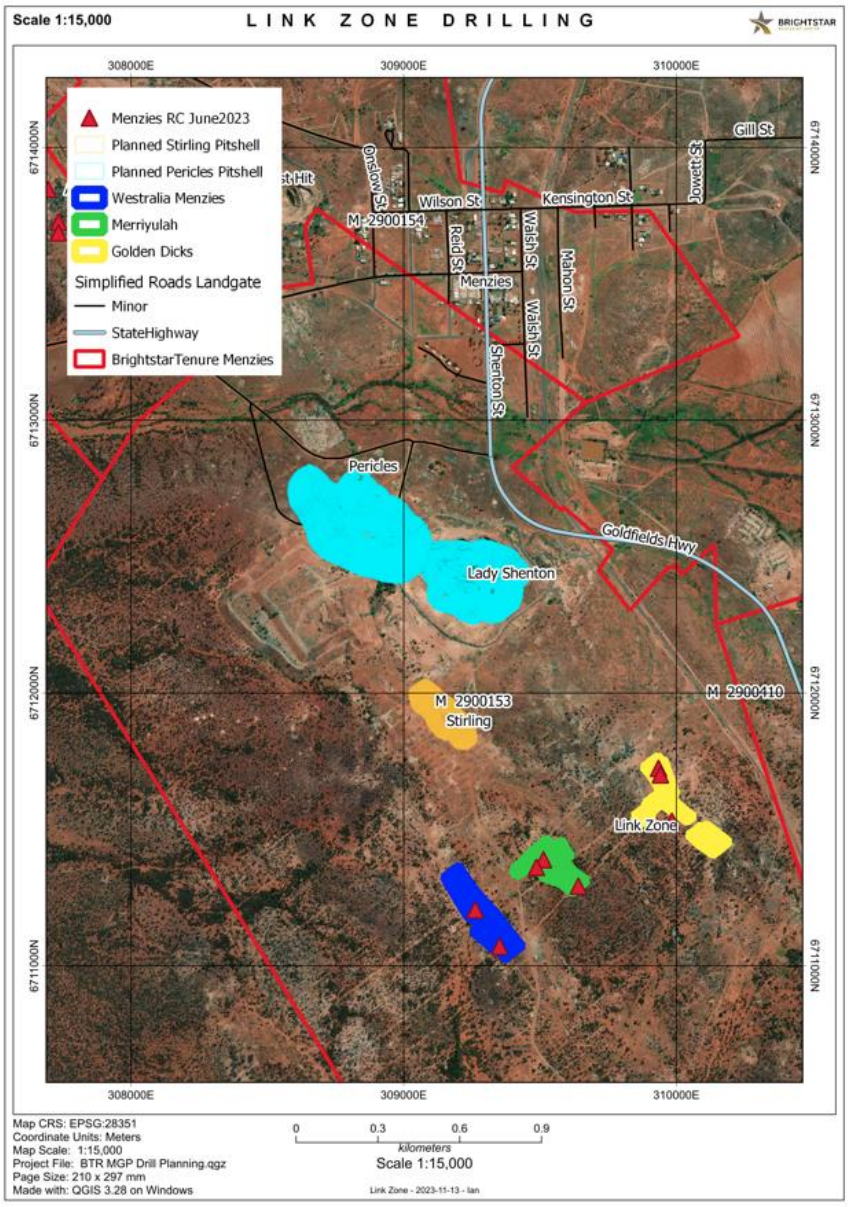

Figure 4 – Link Zone June 2023 RC drilling and MRE Shapes overlain on aerial photo and 2023 Scoping Study Lady Shenton, Pericles and Stirling pit shells

Mineralisation Styles

Gold mineralisation is widespread within the MGP, occurring within a broad range of host-rocks in 3 general styles:

1. Single, larger quartz veins (i.e., "quartz reefs"). These tend to contain only small amounts of sulphides, but the vein selvages are commonly more sulphidic. These veins vary from about 10cm up to about 2m thickness, 20m to about 200m in length and typically pinch and swell repeatedly along strike and down-dip.

2. Close-spaced sheeted quartz vein zones. These are comprised of multiple, typically close-spaced quartz veins or veinlets in a schistose matrix, constituting a distinct shear zone that may be concordant with lithological boundaries or cross-cutting 2 or more rock types. These mineralised shear zones appear as distinctly banded siliceous, sulphidic rocks and are typically mylonitic. These sheeted vein zones are commonly from 1m to 3m thick and up to a few hundred metres in length.

3. Sulphidic biotitic shear zones. These are comprised of schist containing variable amounts of brown-to-bronze biotite and small thin irregular quartz veinlets ("stringers"), along with diffuse silica-flooding and disseminated sulphides. These shear zones are usually about 1m to 3m thick and can be a few hundred metres in length.

The 3 mineralisation styles are closely linked, and one style can merge with another, such that a sulphidic biotitic shear zone, with increasing silica develops into a close-spaced sheeted vein zone. Similarly, with greater fracturing and more intense silicification, a close-spaced sheeted vein zone evolves into a shear zone containing a large vein.

Following the emplacement of gold mineralisation, deformation continued and resulted in the formation of numerous cross-faults. These faults commonly trend about East-West and usually displace mineralised structures such that the south fault block typically has an apparent eastward shift (Spitalny, 2019).

In general, the orientations of some mineralised structures can be explained in terms of representing favourable orientations to permit dilatancy during sinistral shear within the Menzies Shear Zone. However, the differing orientation of some mineralisation is less easily explained by this type of "strike-slip deformation in a regional shear zone" type of structural control mineralisation model. Competency contrasts between different rock types are a known control upon fracture development and must have some effect upon the mineralisation within the MGP. However, the effects of competency contrasts between different rocks are greatly influenced by the respective thickness of competent vs incompetent rock units, sometimes forcing fracture development in the typically less-ideal host. The overall control of the location of gold mineralisation in the MGP is more subtle and complex than may be initially apparent.

The Link Zone consists of three deposits and are referenced as follows:

- Golden Dicks (Deposit 1)
- Merriyulah (Deposit 2)
- Westralia Menzies (Deposit 3)

Exploration History

The Menzies Gold Project was originally pegged variably in the name of Julia Gold Pty Ltd and Goongarrie Gold Pty Ltd, both wholly owned subsidiaries of Julia Mines NL. In 1997 a joint venture was formed with Paddington Gold Pty Ltd (as manager) to mine, transport and treat open cut ore from Menzies at the Paddington mill, 100km to the South. This production came from 5 shallow open pits which yielded a further 145,000 ounces at an average grade of 2.6g/t Au. In 2003, Julia Mines NL changed its name to Deep Yellow Limited and, in 2004, Rox Resources Limited purchased the interests of both Deep Yellow and Paddington Gold.

In 2006, Rox Resources sold the project to Regal Resources Ltd who then proceeded with minor drilling (RAB/AC) programs, pit cutbacks and the retreating of surface low-grade mullock dumps to extract remnant gold.

In 2008, Intermin Resources Ltd entered into a JV with Regal to develop the resources and in 2012 Intermin Resources acquired all tenements from Regal Resources Ltd. Intermin conducted drilling on the tenements between 2012 and 2019.

Kingwest Resources Limited acquired the MGP from Intermin Resources in July 2019, and also conducted drilling activities on the tenement package across various deposits including Link Zone.

In May 2023, Brightstar completed a merger with Kingwest Resources Limited and during 2023 eight (8) RC holes totalling 531 meters was specifically drilled in the Link Zone.

Figure 5 - Brightstar 2023 RC drilling samples (MGPRC031) with historical excavation in foreground near Merriyulah

Drilling Summary

Industry standard RC and DD drilling and sampling protocols for lode and supergene gold deposits appear to have been utilised throughout the historical drilling campaigns. RC holes were typically sampled using 4m composite spear samples, with individual 1 metre samples later submitted for assay based on the initial composite assay result. DD holes sample intervals ranged from 0.4m – 1.5m (averaging 0.5 m within mineralised zones and 1 m outside) and were based on geological logging.

More recently it is known that RC holes were typically logged, sampled, and assayed for gold by either aqua regia or fire assay at accredited laboratories in Perth and Kalgoorlie. Recent RC holes were sampled using 4m composite spear samples, with individual 1 metre samples later submitted for assay based on the initial composite assay result. Both RC and Core Samples were oven dried, crushed, pulverised, and assayed by fire assay using a 50g charge. Industry standard sampling and QAQC protocols were used.

Kingwest and Brightstar RC drilling samples were split on the rig using a static cone splitter that effectively splits wet and dry samples. This produced an approximate 3kg sample which was sent for assay using the fire assay technique mentioned above.

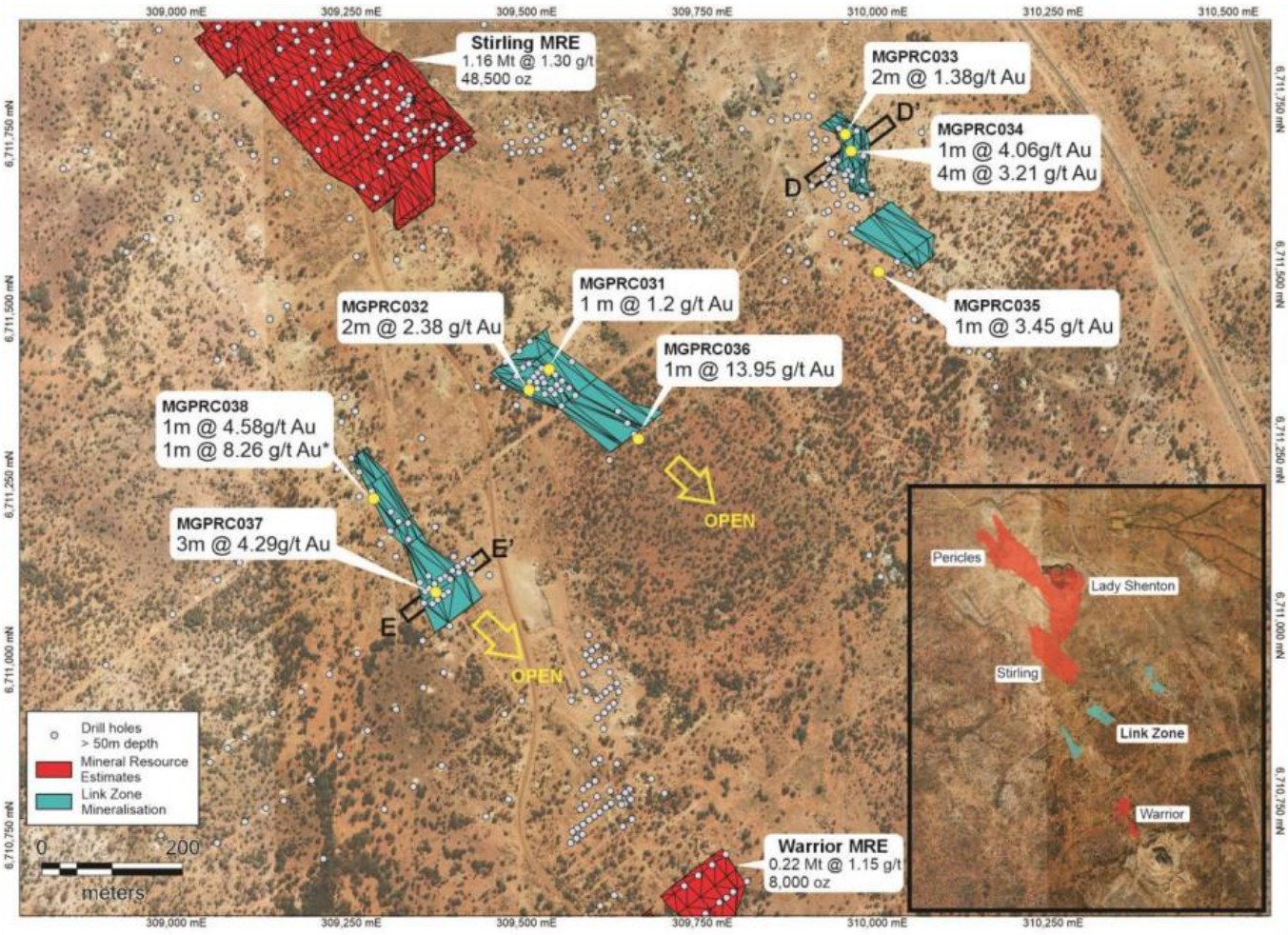

Figure 6 - Brightstar June 2023 Drilling (released 8/8/2023)

Assaying Summary

Historic gold assaying is a mixture of Aqua Regia (partial digest) and fire assay (near total digest). The Kingwest Resources composite samples were assayed by Fire Assay (FA50) by SGS Laboratory in Kalgoorlie for gold.

In 2023, Brightstar samples were sent to SGS Laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Samples greater than 3kg riffle split were at the laboratory to ensure sub-sample can fit into the LM5 pulveriser. A fifty-gram charge was then taken for standard Fire Assay analysis with AAS finish. Samples were pulverized to >90% passing -75micron. Wet sieving of pulps to test percentage passing was undertaken on random samples by laboratory to ensure effective pulverization. QAQC included two field duplicates taken per 100 samples on-site to determine if sampling is representative. Six different grade gold Certified Reference Materials from Geostats were used during the program. Two blanks sourced from Geostats were inserted every 100 samples. No sampling or assaying issues were apparent in the QAQC review.

Geological Modelling

Geological and Grade modelling was done using GEOVIA Surpac 2023 (x64) (31370), the geostatistical analysis was done using Snowden Supervisor 8.15.0.3.

Mineralised domains were modelled based on elevated gold grades, structural and lithological controls. There was no strict protocol in assigning a cut-off grade to model the solids rather it was based on the interpreted position and extent of the mineralisation. Some areas of low grade may be included in the domain to maintain continuity of the modelled domain.

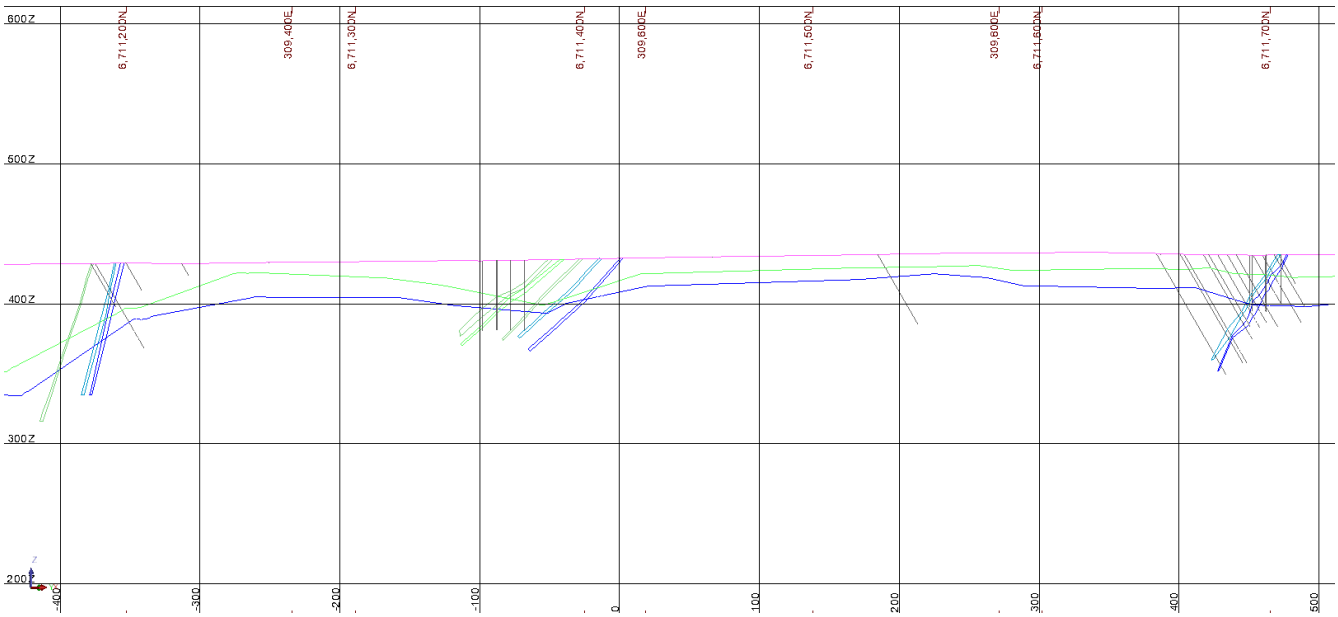

Figure 7 - Cross-section looking North through the Link Zone domain modelling (LHS = West)

Mineral Resource Estimation

This Mineral Resource model from which the resources are reported is based on a block model created using 10 mE by 10 mN parent blocks and 1.25 mE by 1.25 mN by 1.25 mRL sub-blocks. Ordinary Kriging (OK) was used to estimate block grades for gold utilising GEOVIA Surpac software and geostatistical analysis done using Snowden Supervisor software. The Mineral Resource estimate complies with recommendations in the Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (2012) by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC).

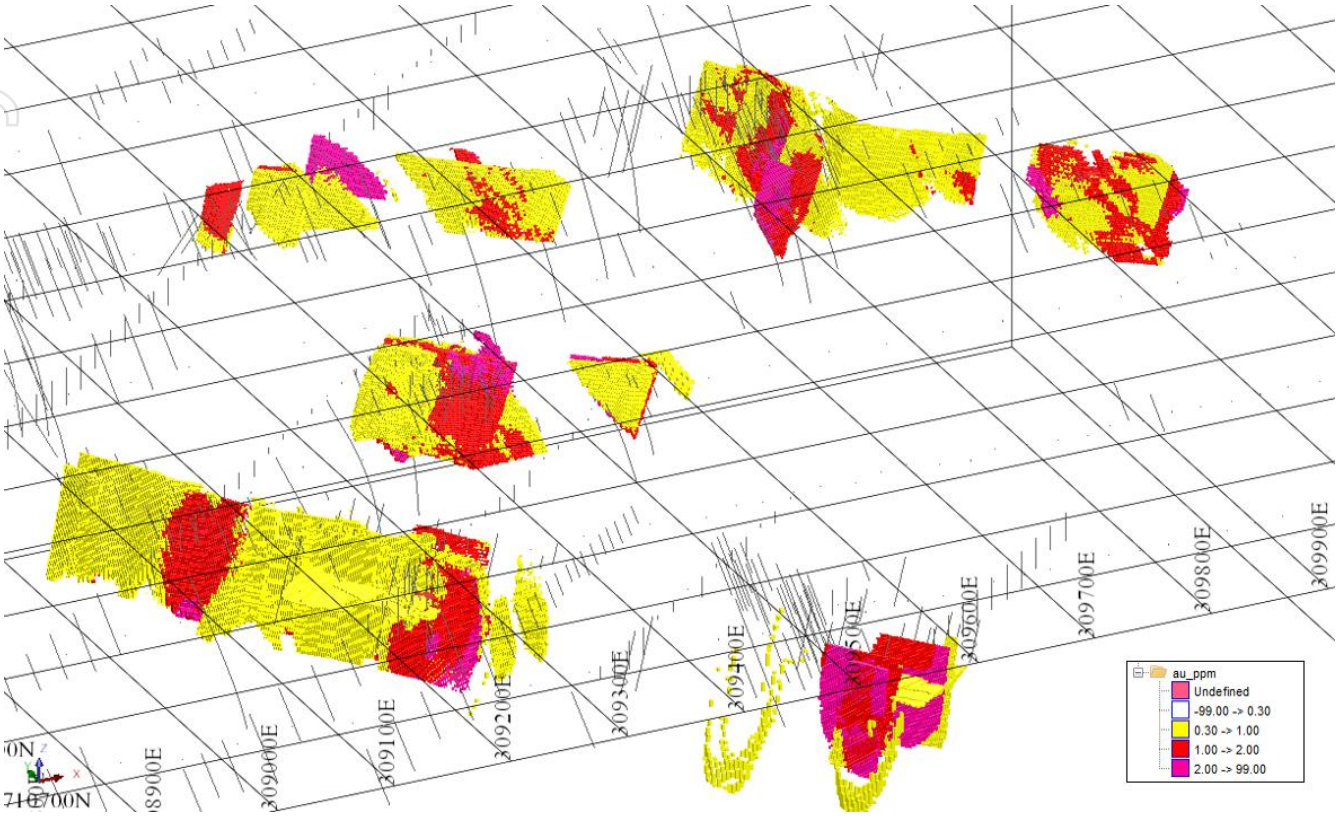

Figure 8 - Oblique view (North-East to top of page) showing Block Model coloured by Au grade

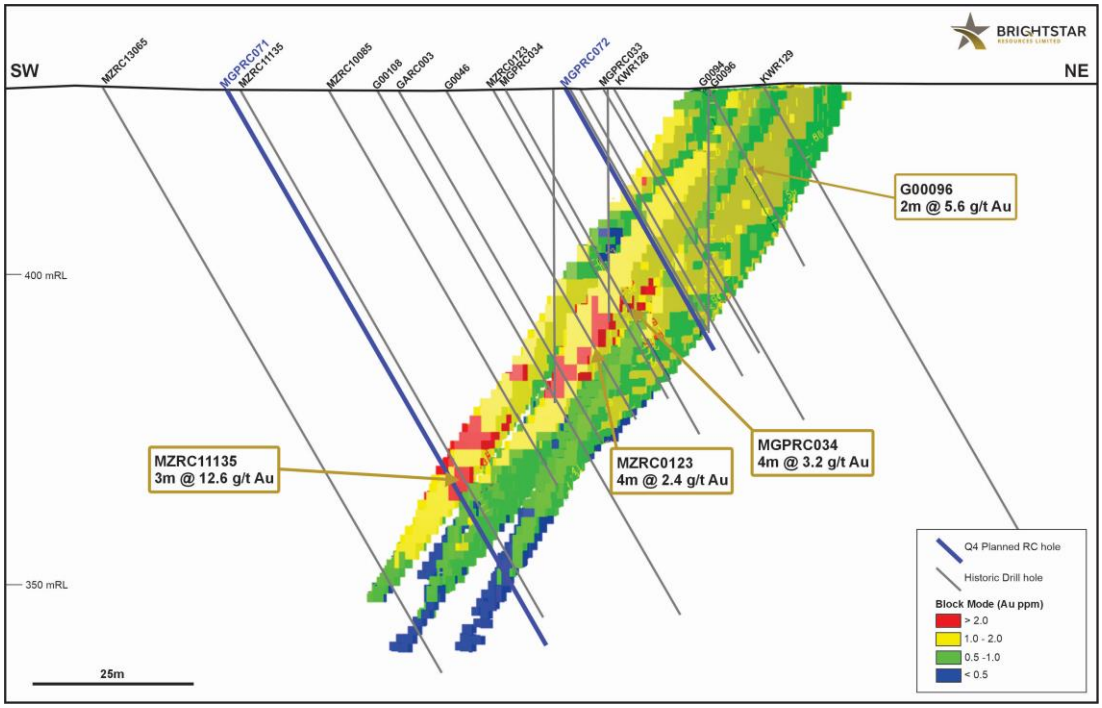

Figure 9 - Golden Dicks Cross Section showing planned Q4 RC Holes against block model Au grade

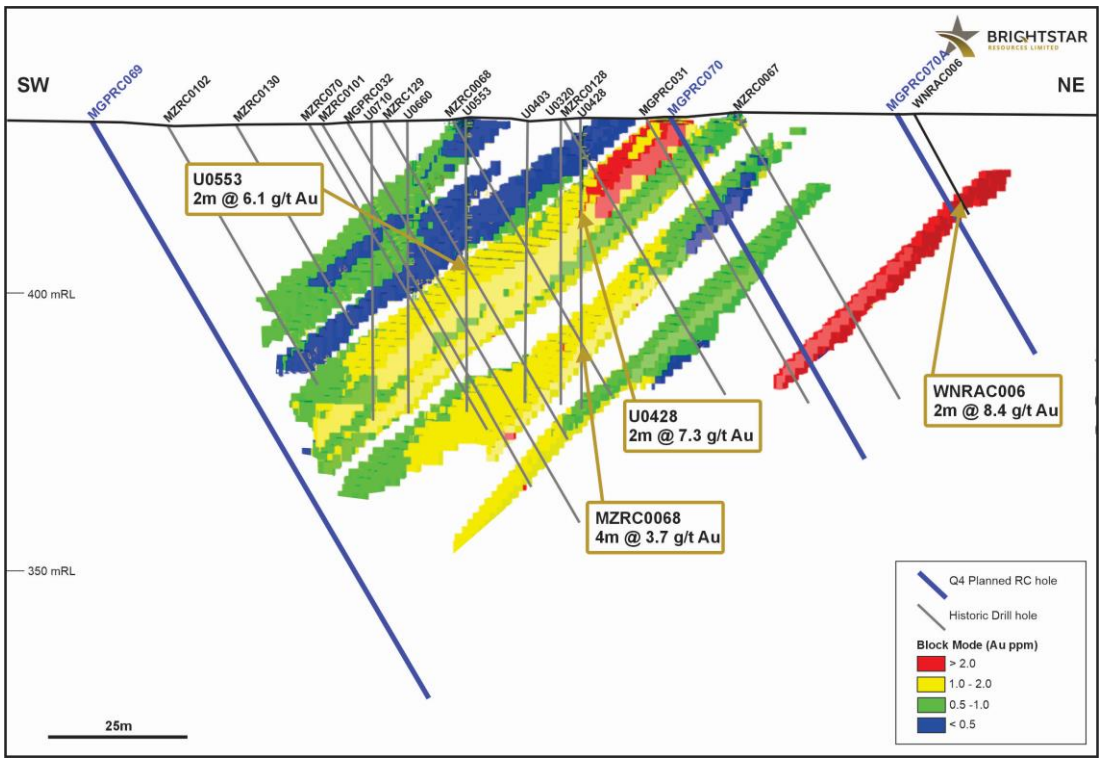

Figure 10 - Merriyulah Cross Section showing planned Q4 RC holes against block model against block model Au grade

Classification

The Link Zone Mineral Resource Estimation has been classified by sample spacing and with the ranges associated with the variogram used for estimation, in some instances domain classifications have been downgraded where limited data exists. The geological interpretation is well understood therefore the amount of data informing the model grades is the main determinant of confidence.

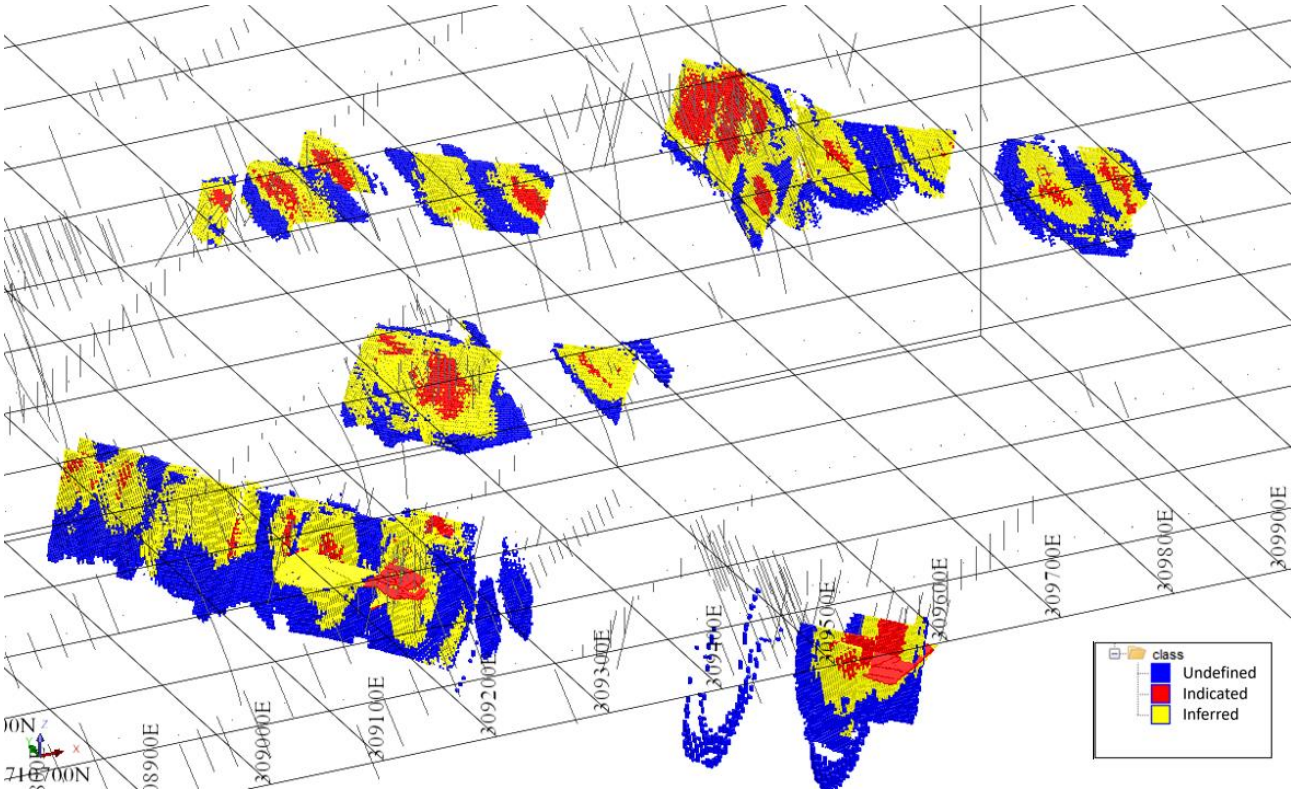

Figure 11 - Oblique view (North-East to top of page) showing Mineral Resource Classification in all Domains.

Reporting and Cut-off Grades

The tonnes and grade for the Link Zone resource were calculated as shown in Figure 12 and Table 2, with the Mineral Resource being reported at a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au which is considered appropriate for potential open pit mining methods.

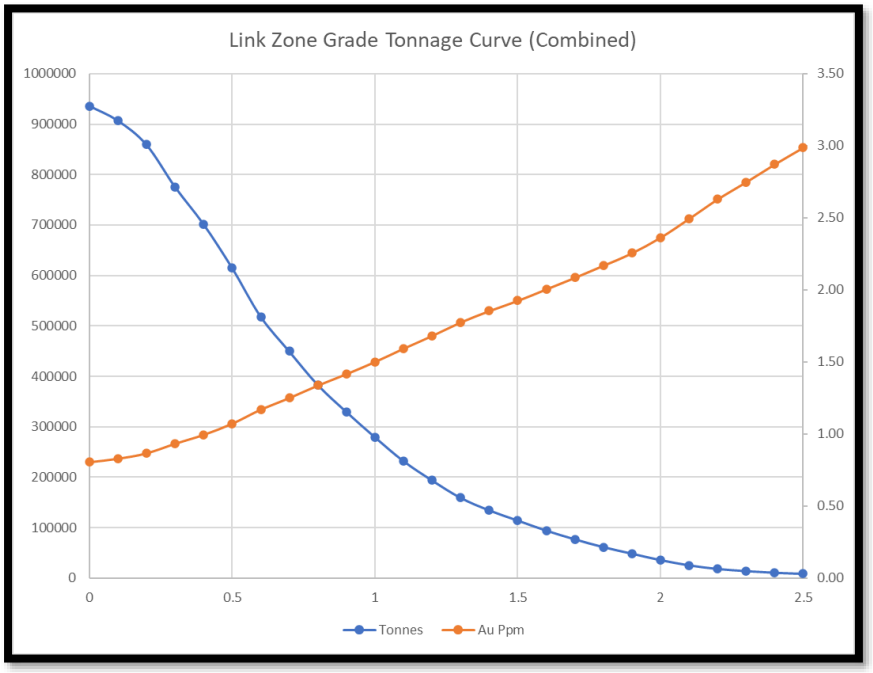

Figure 12 - Grade Tonnage Curve

Table 2 - Link Zone Mineral Resource at Different Cut-Off Grades

Cut-off	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Ounces
0.25	817,543	0.90	23,626
0.5	615,068	1.07	21,209
0.75	416,290	1.29	17,270
1.0	279,369	1.50	13,478
1.25	176,425	1.72	9,775
1.5	114,224	1.92	7,068
1.75	69,252	2.12	4,724
2.0	35,801	2.36	2,720

Previous Mining

There are limited mine survey records of historical mining, with approximately 850 oz recorded as mined from ~800t at head grades exceeding 1oz/t from the Golden Dicks and Westralian Menzies deposits to 1907, with historic mines targeting the high-grade lodes from surface. It is anticipated that future resource definition and grade control drill programs will have sufficient drill spacing to create a mine void model which will aid further resource estimation and mine planning.

Next Steps

Brightstar is planning to conduct further drilling programs to delineate higher-grade areas along with resource growth areas, utilising reverse circulation (RC) drilling. Given the shallow, oxidised nature of the material, Brightstar will aim to expedite the "Link Zone" deposits into mining inventory with optionality to assess mining via a Joint Venture or similar agreement (similar to the current Selkirk mining JV) to generate short-term cashflow, or alternatively add this material into the Menzies mine plan for future exploitation[2].

References

1. *Refer Brightstar Resources ASX announcement, "More High Grade Gold from Menzies Drilling" released 8 August 2023*
2. *Refer Brightstar Resources ASX announcement, "Menzies and Laverton Gold Project Mine Re-Start Study" released 6 September 2023*

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 22Mt @ 1.5g/t Au for 1,036,000oz 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 511,000oz Au JORC Resource within the Laverton Gold Project.

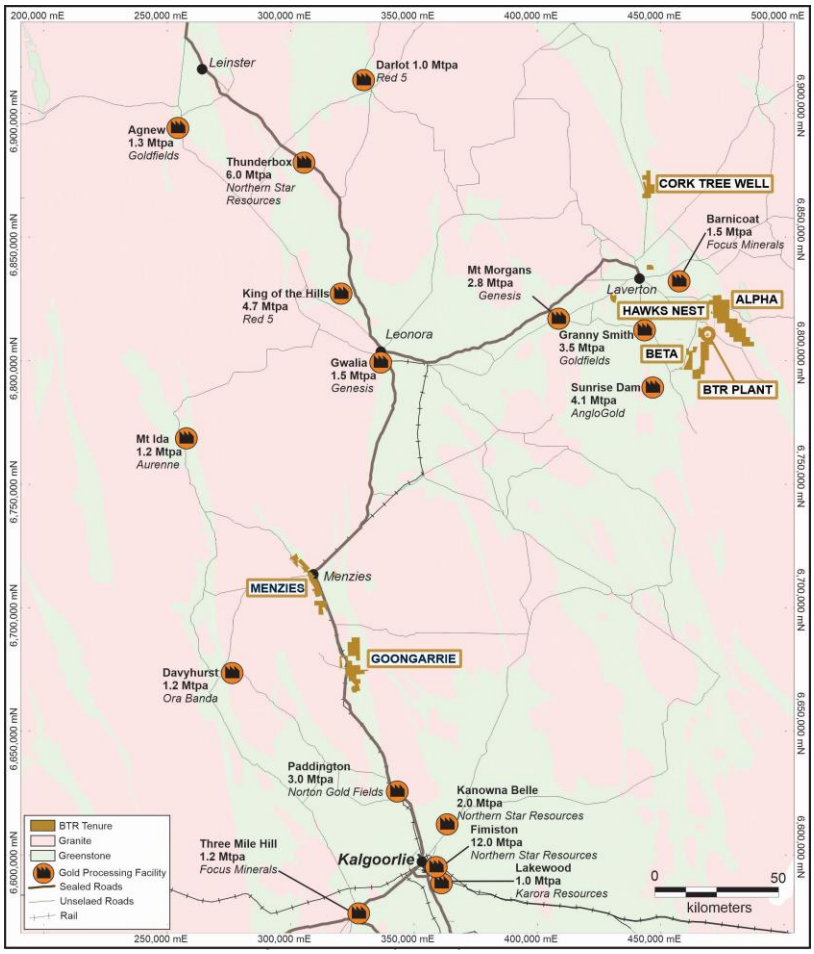

Figure 13 - Laverton & Menzies Gold Projects

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 commenced 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**
Link Zone	0.5	-	-	-	145	1.2	6	470	1.0	16	**615**	**1.1**	**21**
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**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,725**	**1.4**	**206**	**7,660**	**1.3**	**321**	**12,385**	**1.3**	**525**
Total – BTR		**968**	**1.7**	**52**	**8,721**	**1.5**	**417**	**12,577**	**1.4**	**569**	**22,076**	**1.5**	**1,036**

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: This Announcement contains references to Brightstar's JORC Mineral Resources, extracted from the ASX announcements titled "Maiden Link Zone Mineral Resource" dated 15 November 2023 and "Cork Tree Well Resource Upgrade Delivers 1Moz Group MRE" dated 23 June 2023.

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.

Competent Person Statement – Mineral Resources

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources at the Menzies Gold Project (excluding the Link Zone Gold Deposit) is based on information compiled by Mr Mark Zammit who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Zammit is a Principal Consultant Geologist at Cube Consulting. Mr Zammit 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 in this report that relates to Mineral Resources at the Link Zone Gold Deposit located within the Menzies Gold Project, and Cork Tree Well Gold deposit within the Laverton Gold Project, and the information in this report is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Kevin Crossling holding a B.Sc. Honours in Geology. Mr. Crossling is the Principal Geologist at ABGM Pty Ltd and is a registered member with South African Council for Natural Scientific Professionals (SACNASP), and a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AUSIMM). with over 22 years of experience. Mr. Crossling 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 JORC Code.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources at the Alpha and Beta Gold deposits within the Laverton Gold Project is based on information compiled by Mr Richard Maddocks. Mr Maddocks is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) 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 for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012)". Mr Maddocks consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based in this

information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Maddocks was employed as a contractor of Brightstar.

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

Brightstar Resources Drilling – hole prefix MGPRC & KWR

Historic Drilling – hole prefix's D, DDHA, G, GARC, MSRB, MZRC, PRC, RC

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. • *Historic samples were collected as spear, scoop, and riffle split samples.* • *Historic samples were submitted to various laboratories in Perth and Kalgoorlie.*
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 are all RC holes utilising a 4.5 inch face sampling hammer and surveyed using a Reflex gyroscope. • *Historic holes were either RAB or RC holes. It is unknown which bit*

		was used during drilling.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC sample recovery was qualitatively assessed by comparing drill chip volumes (sample bags) for individual meters. Sample depths 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. • *No mention of sample recovery was made for the Historic 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. • *Geological logs are not available for all historic holes.*
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-*	• 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.

	half sampling. • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• 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. • Due to the coarse gold nature of mineralisation at Menzies field duplicates are taken frequently. • *No information on the sub-sampling techniques are available for the historic drilling.*
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. • *The historic samples were assayed by fire assay and little information is provided about sample preparation and assay data.*
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. • Data storage was captured onsite using an iPad uploading to a cloud-based server then exported to MS Access. • No data was adjusted. • *Historic drilling is stored in a cross checked managed database that has been reviewed by several company personnel and independent consultants.* • *Logging was on paper.* • *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*	• All drill collar locations were initially surveyed using a hand-held Garmin GPS, accurate to within 3-5m.

	Resource estimation. • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• 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. • *Historic hole locations could not be verified in the field, data points were taken from reports and logs.*
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Holes are variably spaced. • No sample compositing of field samples 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 the Table of Historic Collars.

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

Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• 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 information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Additional drilling is being planned and if successful, mineral resource estimates will be calculated.

Table of Historic Drillholes

HoleID	Easting	Northing	EOH (m)	RL	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)
G00108	309919.9	6711670.8	60.0	435.4	-60	53.0	54.0	56.0	2.0	3.4
G00046	309919.1	6711682.8	60.0	434.9	-60	53.0	54.0	56.0	2.0	0.6
G00094	309960.2	6711703.2	36.0	435.3	-90	0.0	16.0	18.0	2.0	0.4
G00096	309953.8	6711709.7	24.0	434.6	-60	53.0	12.0	14.0	2.0	3.1
GARC0003	309910.5	6711689.6	90.0	434.8	-60	53.0	61.0	62.0	1.0	1.1
MZRC0067	309545.7	6711400.6	57.0	430.0	-60	53.0	38.0	40.0	2.0	1.2
MZRC0068	309506.0	6711370.2	55.0	430.9	-60	53.0	42.0	46.0	4.0	3.7
MZRC0101	309486.7	6711354.3	56.0	430.7	-60	53.0	36.0	40.0	4.0	1.1
MZRC0102	309466.8	6711339.1	56.0	430.5	-60	53.0	52.0	54.0	2.0	0.9
MZRC0123	309924.7	6711686.9	56.0	434.8	-60	53.0	38.0	46.0	8.0	2.4
MZRC0128	309522.5	6711381.6	56.0	431.3	-60	53.0	10.0	14.0	4.0	3.6
MZRC0130	309476.4	6711346.4	40.5	430.7	-60	53.0	34.0	36.0	2.0	1.3
MZRC10085	309912.0	6711675.0	70.0	435.3	-60	53.0	66.0	69.0	3.0	1.5
MZRC11135	309904.0	6711663.0	90.0	435.4	-60	53.0	63.0	66.0	3.0	12.6
MZRC13065	309888.0	6711651.0	100.0	436.0	-60	53.0			NSI	
MZRC0070	309448.0	6711363.8	60.0	430.8	-60	53.0	38.0	40.0	2.0	1.2
MZRC0129	309497.0	6711362.2	60.0	430.9	-60	53.0	52.0	54.0	2.0	3.6
U00320	309526.0	6711381.1	24.0	431.3	-90	0.0	16.0	20.0	6.0	1.6
U00403	309524.0	6711367.5	50.0	431.2	-90	0.0	26.0	28.0	2.0	2.2
U00428	309516.9	6711386.7	50.0	431.4	-90	0.0	22.0	24.0	2.0	7.3
U00553	309509.4	6711369.6	36.0	431.0	-90	0.0	24.0	28.0	4.0	4.4

U00660	309496.1	6711371.3	50.0	430.9	-90	0.0	34.0	36.0	2.0	1.7
U00710	309507.7	6711355.1	50.0	430.7	-90	0.0	36.0	38.0	2.0	1.2
WNRAC006	309558.0	6711434.0	24.0	432.2	-60	37.0	22.0	24.0	2.0	8.4

***For BTR drillholes (prefix MGPRC) refer to ASX announcement 8th August 2023**

***For Kingwest drillholes (prefix KWR) refer to ASX announcements 11th November & 14th December 2020**