BRIGHTSTAR
RESOURCES LIMITED

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

13 February 2024

MULTIPLE HIGH-GRADE HITS WITH VISIBLE GOLD INTERCEPTED AT CORK TREE WELL

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Assays received from first two diamond holes completed at Cork Tree Well with numerous high grade gold assays up to 172.41g/t Au returned**
- **Multiple instances of visible gold observed in cut core supports high grade results**
- **Intercepts returned include 34.4m at 7.94g/t Au from 43.5m (CTWMET004), including**
  - **8.4m at 13.47g/t Au from 43.5m, and**
  - **3m at 7.05g/t Au from 54m, and**
  - **15.6m at 8.23g/t Au from 58m**
- **CTWMET004 was drilled in the virgin Delta deposit at Cork Tree Well North, with the gold mineralisation entirely contained with a mafic metadolerite and quartz breccia unit**
- **The Delta deposit remains completely open at depth, with the deepest hole previously drilled intercepting 31m @ 2.12g/t Au from 172m beneath the current open pit shell**
- **Assays received from CTWMET002 below the historical open pit at Cork Tree Well include:**
  - **6.5m at 1.42g/t Au (from 104m)**
  - **1.65m at 1.82g/t Au (from 112m)**
- **Two remaining holes (CTWMET003 and CTWMET001) prioritised for expedited turn-around, with another 16 holes pending drill completion & processing for PFS workstreams**

Brightstar Resources Limited (ASX: BTR) (**Brightstar**) is pleased to announce the initial assay results from the first two diamond drillholes at Cork Tree Well (**CTW**) within the Laverton Gold Project (**LGP**). These two holes, as part of a broader 20 hole program[1], were completed in January 2024 with satisfying progress being made by Brightstar's diamond drilling contractor and geology team.

Brightstar's Managing Director, Alex Rovira, commented *"These holes were the first diamond holes drilled at Cork Tree Well by Brightstar, with our understanding of the geological model and mineralisation styles defined by over 28km of previous Brightstar RC drilling being enhanced by the knowledge being gained from this +2,000m diamond core program currently in progress.*

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We have reinforced our view that the gold mineralisation at Cork Tree Well is structurally hosted, with a mafic metadolerite host rock observed in CTWMET004 at Delta, whilst gold mineralisation returned in CTWMET002 is positioned within a chert-breccia horizon in the sedimentary package underneath the shallow historically mined open pit.

Due to the high grades returned, several re-assays were completed to cross-check the veracity of the initial result in certain cases, with multiple high-grade re-assays and visible gold supporting a coarse-grained nuggety gold mineralisation model at Delta.

In order to provide sufficient rock mass for the metallurgical test work purposes across all oxidation states at the Delta (oxide, transitional and fresh), CTWMET004 was drilled sub-parallel to the ore body at Delta. Importantly, Delta is still open at depth with the deepest hole in the vicinity, SDR126001, returning 31m at 2.12g/t Au[2] highlighting the immense potential for high grade depth extensions.

Given the inaugural diamond drilling results thus far, we remain of the view that we've barely scratched the surface at Cork Tree Well, with strong potential to build on the existing 303koz @ 1.4g/t Au Mineral Resource[3] both at depth with high-grade plunging shoots and strike extensions targeting the structurally-controlled mineralised trends across geological units.

We look forward to updating our stakeholders with more information on our diamond program, including the expedited assays for CTWMET001 and CTWMET003. These four diamond holes will form the basis for metallurgical testwork within our Pre-Feasibility Study[4] which envisages the broader Cork Tree Well project to form the baseload ore feed to our wholly owned processing plant and associated infrastructure located ~30km south of Laverton".

Figure 1 - CTWMET004 at 71.85m, showing visible gold (VG, circled) with $2 coin (20.5mm diameter) for scale

Figure 2 - CTWMET004 at 48.80m, showing visible gold (VG, circled) with $2 coin (20.5mm diameter) for scale

Table 1 - Significant Intercepts (>1g/t Au) for CTWMET004 & CTWMET002

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)^	Recovered Width (m)	Au (g/t)*	Interval	Gram-metres	Notes
CTWMET004		**19.0**	**27.0**	**8.0**	**8.0**	**1.97**	**8.0m at 1.97 g/t Au**	**15.76**	
	including	19.0	20.0	1.0	1.0	3.49			
		32.2	**40.5**	**8.3^**	**7.9**	**2.19**	**7.9m at 2.19 g/t Au**	**17.30**	*0.4m core loss
	including	32.2	34.0	1.8	1.8	3.84			
	and	37.0	39.0	2.0	2.0	4.45			
	and	39.9	40.5	0.6	0.6	1.59			
		43.5	**82.4**	**38.9^**	**34.4**	**7.94**	**34.4m at 7.94 g/t Au***	**273.14**	*4.5m core loss
	including	43.5	52	8.5^	8.4	13.47		**113.14**	*0.1m core loss
	and	54.0	57.0	3.0	3.0	7.05		**21.15**	
	and	58.0	78.0	20.0	15.6^	8.23		**150.07**	*4.4m core loss
	and	79.0	82.4	3.4	3.4	2.75		**8.25**	
		87.0	88.0	1.0	1.0	**4.21**	**1m at 4.21 g/t Au**	**4.21**	
CTWMET002		**103.5**	**110.0**	**6.5**	**6.5**	**1.42**	**6.5m at 1.42g/t Au**	**9.23**	
	including	103.5	106.7	3.2	3.2	2.62	**3.2m at 2.62 g/t Au**	**7.86**	
		111.35	**113**	**1.65**	**1.65**	**1.82**	**1.65m at 1.82 g/t Au**	**3.00**	

Notes: *^Downhole length – includes core loss. *Gold assay average used. Refer Table 2 and commentary below.*
Interval includes internal dilution to a maximum of 3.0m and core loss as noted
CTWMET004 drilled sub-parallel to ore-body for metallurgical testwork purposes

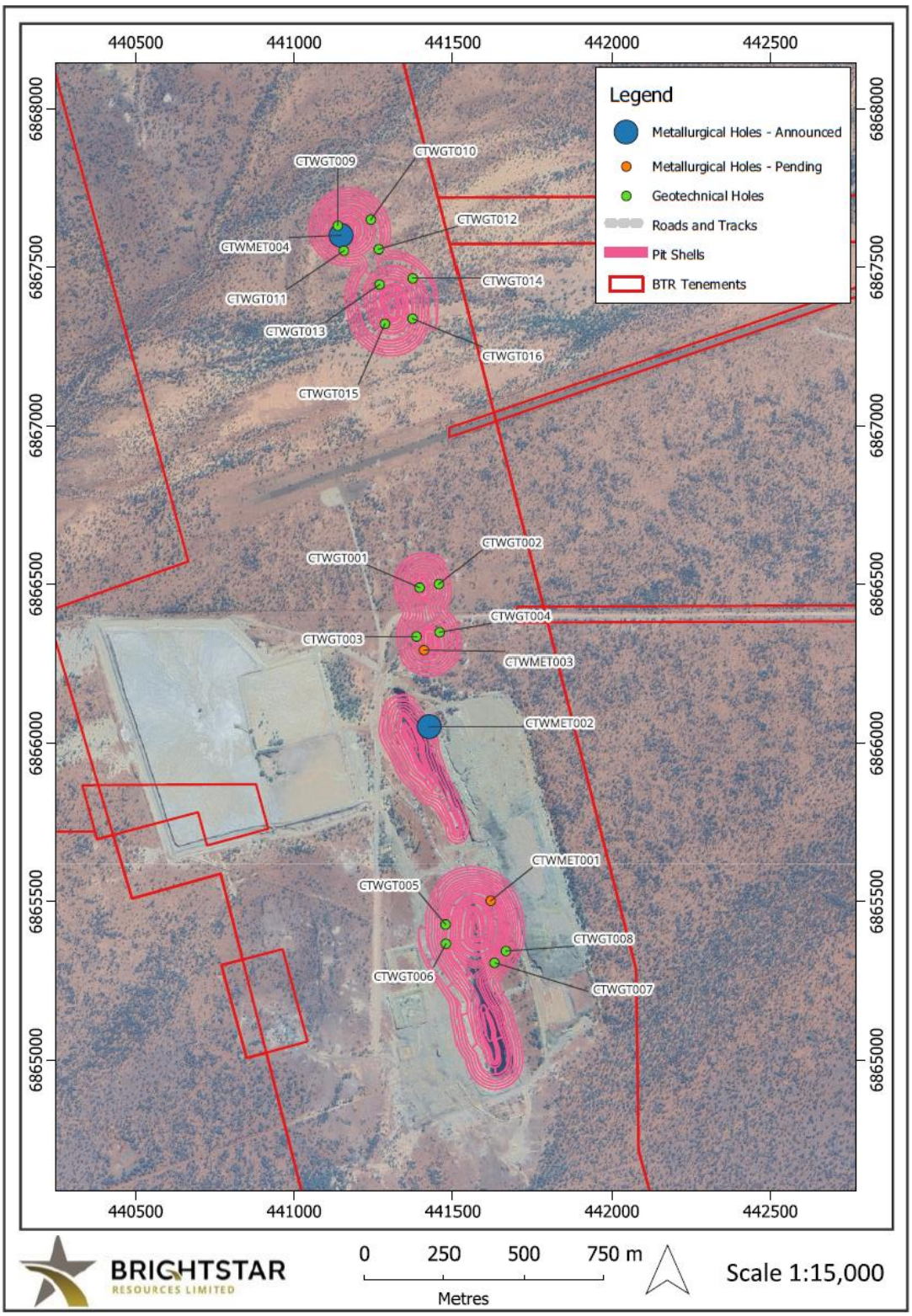

Figure 3 - Q1/24 Diamond Drill Program - Cork Tree Well

Due to the nuggety and high-grade nature of the gold mineralisation observed in CTWMET004, multiple samples had repeat assays completed following from best QA/QC laboratory practice. The repeat fire-assays provided additional analytical insight into the nuggety nature of mineralisation in addition to the visible gold observed. Where multiple repeat assay runs occurred, an average of the results has been used in the reporting in Table 1 above and within this announcement. The full break-down of the re-assayed samples are outlined below in Table 2. Repeat assays were not conducted on all fire-assay samples and significant intercepts reported in this announcement will be re-evaluated following from planned additional analyses using a larger sample mass, towards a better representation of the mineralisation at Cork Tree Well and within the 'Delta' deposit.

Brightstar will be conducting continued analysis into the effects of the nuggety gold at Cork Tree Well, and specifically within the 'Delta' deposit, in future drilling programs. Metallurgical analyses in addition to re-assaying more samples using additional analytical methods (incorporating a greater sample mass) will assist with continued understanding of the nature of mineralisation. Additional analytical methods will commence with screen fire assaying to identify and better quantify the presence of coarse gold with photon analyses considered in conjunction with screen fire assaying processes.

Table 2 - CTWMET004 repeat assays (All material is quarter core, PQ3 83mm diameter)

Sample ID	From	To	Interval	Au Assay 1	Au Assay 2	Au Assay 3	Au (Average)
LCD00053	44.2	45	0.8	10.65	11.47	n/s	**11.06 g/t Au**
LCD00057	48	49	1	12.95	172.41	75.32	**86.89 g/t Au**
LCD00065	56	57	1	12.46	13.53	n/s	**12.99 g/t Au**
LCD00081	71.6	72	0.4	71.95	100.75	95.39	**89.36 g/t Au**
LCD00082	72	72.8	0.8	3.94	89.26	112.09	**68.43 g/t Au**
LCD00083	72.8	73.5	0.7	3.75	3.47	n/s	**3.61 g/t Au**
Note: n/s = 3rd sample not undertaken							

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

Project Location

The Cork Tree Well Gold Deposit is on Brightstar's wholly owned tenement M38/346, located 30 km north of Laverton. A 20 hole, ~2,000m diamond drill program (Refer Figure 3 and Table 3) is presently underway to provide information for metallurgical and geotechnical purposes for the Pre-Feasibility Study being completed during 2024.

Local Geology

The Cork Tree Well deposit within the Duketon Greenstone Belt lies along the western limb of the Erlistoun synclinal structure. The sequence includes mafic volcanics, mafic derived sediments and minor interflow sedimentary units. Outcrop is generally limited in the project area with alluvial, eluvial and aeolian cover to the north and south of the open pit areas. The cover is up to 20 metres thick in the northern part of the tenement.

The gold mineralisation in the Cork Tree Well pits is structurally controlled and associated with steep east dipping units, in particular the dominant meta-basalt/dolerite and subordinate chert-breccia horizon located on the footwall of the sediment sequence. The open pit mine area consists of footwall, high magnesium basalts altered to chlorite schist overlain by black shales containing chert and banded iron beds and younger hanging wall tholeiitic pillow basalts.

Mineralisation at the Cork Tree Well mine is contained within interflow cherts displaying preferential brittle deformation and less-silicified sediments displaying preferential ductile deformation which contain sulphide alteration/mineralisation. Where sedimentary units host gold mineralisation, late stage porphyry intrusions have been observed. The mineralisation at Delta (Cork Tree Well North) is associated with a sheared quartz metadolerite within a talc chlorite schist host. Gold is associated with brecciated quartz veining and other deformational features across multiple lithologies.

Geological Observations from MET002 & MET004

Significant gold mineralisation was observed in CTWMET002 immediately below the ferruginous saprolitic profile. This is consistent with the nearby historically drilled hole BTRRC061, where similar gold grades were observed in increasingly fresh laminated cherty sediments. A deeper weathering profile confines previously modelled mineralisation, locally, and was substantiated with recent observations in diamond core (Figure 8). Associated structural deformation below the extended ferruginous weathering profile including increased veining (contorted and brecciated in part), fractures, fault gouging, soft sediment deformation and increased sulphide content, all of which lend additional evidence toward structurally controlled mineralisation at Cork Tree Well.

The large/continuous mineralised interval (34.4m @ 7.94g/t Au from 43.5m) returned in CTWMET004 drilled sub-parallel to the previously defined ore-body will provide requisite material for planned metallurgical test work. The mineralisation extended well above fresh rock into the oxidized portion of the hole (Figure 4). Coarser grained mafic lithologies (predominately dolerite) dominated the host lithology for significant gold mineralisation, while finer grained basalt-hosted gold mineralisation extended down dip into fresher rock in part. Visible gold was observed in the pressure shadows of boudinaged (ductile deformation) structures hosted in largely brecciated (brittle deformation) and variably silicified dolerite. Visible gold was observed in multiple instances near the pinching (pressure shadows) of extensional features in the brittle/ductile deformed material. Discordant quartz-carbonate veining was also observed in this interval as was ferruginous altered quartz-stockwork veining. Where gold mineralisation terminated near the transition into fresh rock and non-mineralised material was observed, structural deformation was observed to markedly decrease. Weakly foliated mafic lithologies dominated the non-mineralised portion of the lower hole with decreased brittle/ductile deformation and decreased veining present.

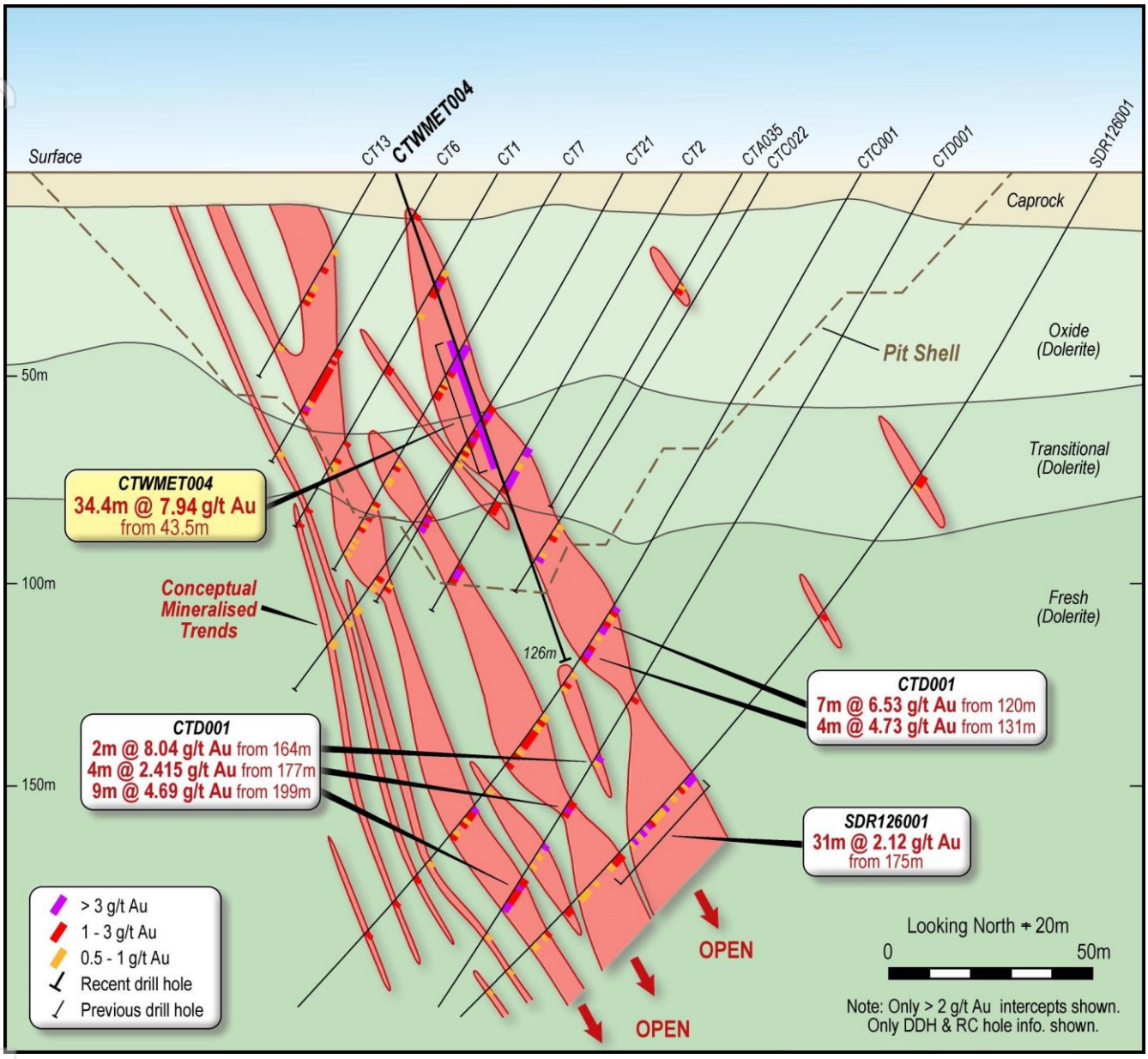

Figure 4 – Cross Section A-A' (CTWMET004, Refer Appendix A for remaining holes)

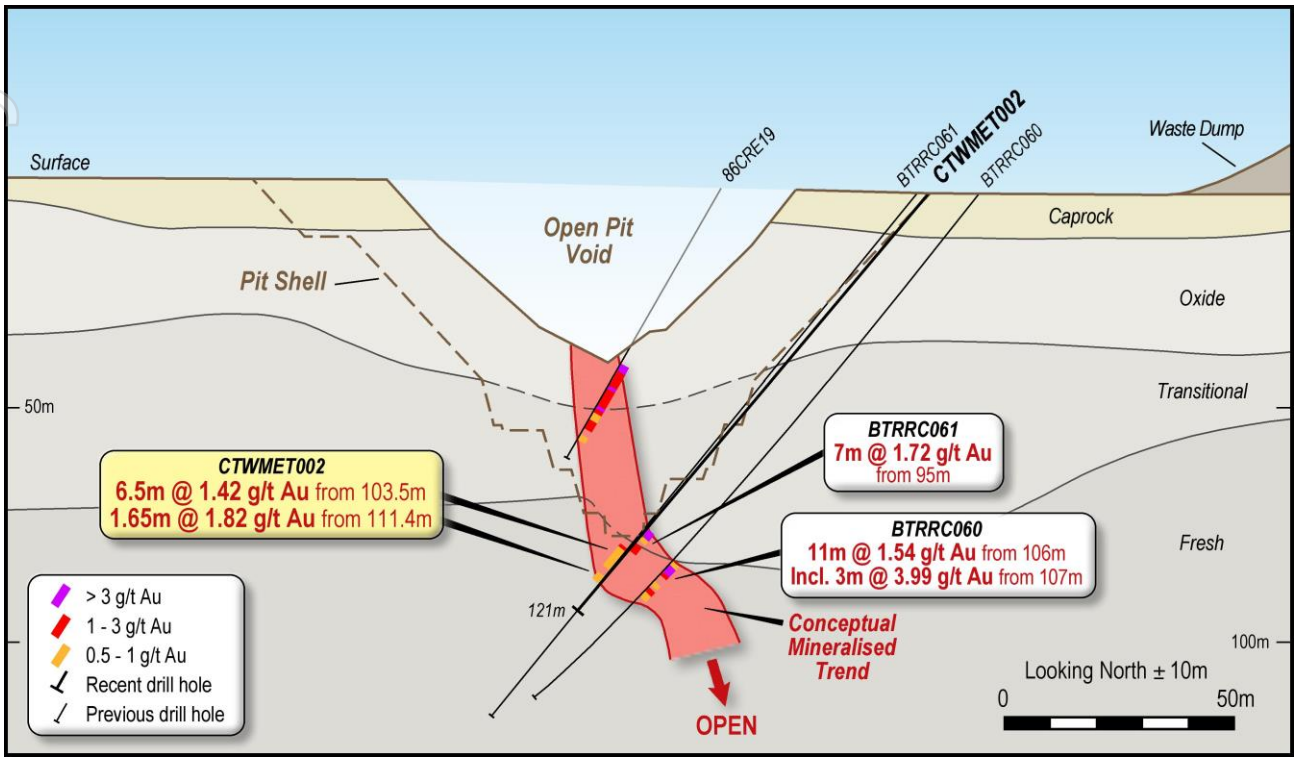

Figure 5 – Cross section B-B' (CTWMET002, Refer Appendix A for remaining holes)

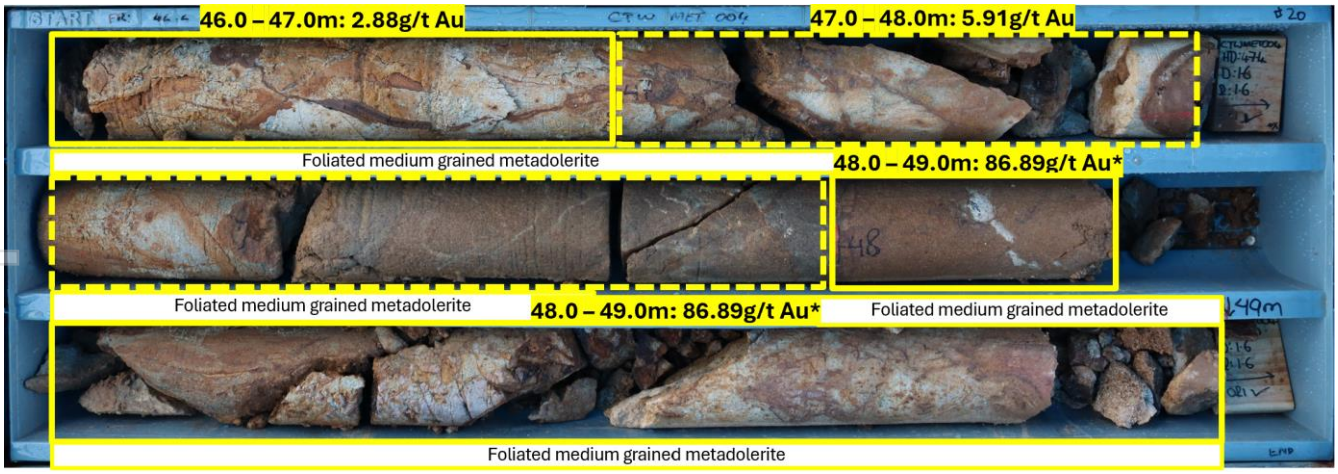

Figure 6 - CTWMET004 Tray 20 (46.6m - 49.0m) showing 86.89g/t Au (Averaged) intercept from 48.0 – 49.0m

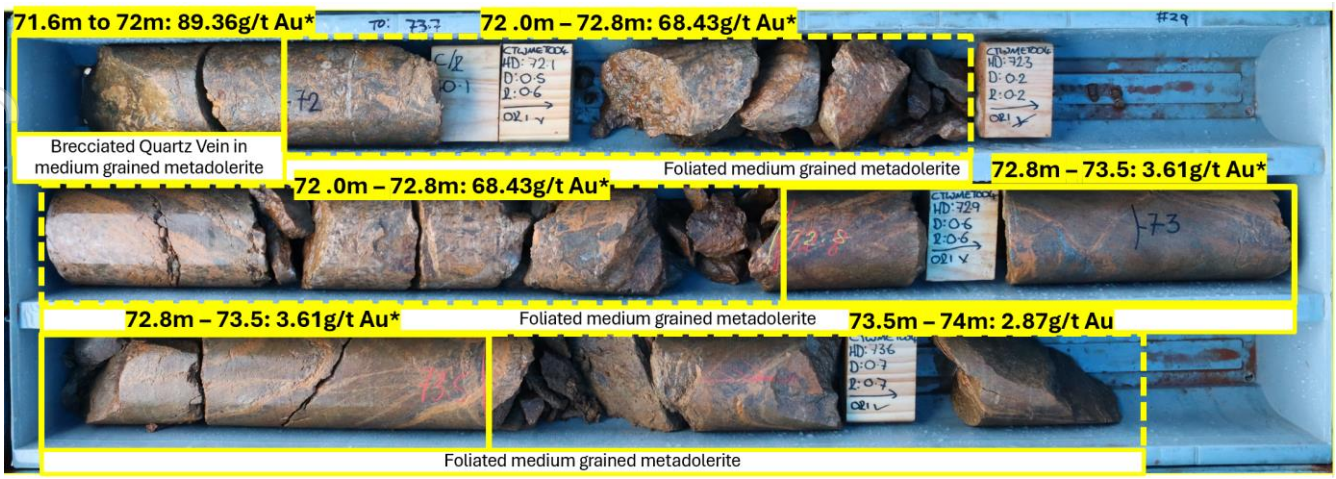

Figure 7 - CTWMET004 Tray 24 (71.9m - 73.7m) showing 68.43g/t Au (Averaged) intercept from 72.0 - 72.8m

Figure 8 - CTWME T002 Trays 33 & 34 showing mineralised intercept of 3.2m at 2.62g/t Au in chert unit

Table 3 – Q1/24 Diamond Drill hole collar information (all holes within M38/346 and MGA94 Zone 51)

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Depth (m)	Status
Metallurgical Drilling							
CTWMET001	441617	6865503	471.8	254	-60	162	*Drilled, Assays Pending*
CTWMET002	441426	6866053	471.3	254	-49.75	115	**This ASX announcement**
CTWMET003	441410	6866291	472.0	078	-73.49	96	*Drilled, Assays Pending*
CTWMET004	441148	6867601	472.3	078	-71.1	121	**This ASX announcement**
Geotechnical Drilling							
CTWGT001	441396	6866488	481.1	260	-68.4	82	Drilled, awaiting processing & assaying
CTWGT002	441456	6866499	481.2	260	-66.42	90	
CTWGT003	441386	6866333	480.6	260	-68.57	66	
CTWGT004	441459	6866347	480.2	260	-66.5	108	
CTWGT005	441478	6865428	476.8	260	-70.25	60	
CTWGT006	441479	6865367	482.5	260	-70.25	60	
CTWGT007	441629	6865307	481.8	260	-57.1	135	
CTWGT008	441665	6865344	481.6	260	-57.1	150	
CTWGT009	441137	6867631	482.2	260	-65.31	87	Drilled, awaiting pickup, processing & assaying
CTWGT010	441242	6867650	481.7	260	-61.42	132	
CTWGT011	441157	6867552	478.6	216	-68.89	66	
CTWGT012	441267	6867557	479.0	216	-68.41	70	Planned – to drill
CTWGT013	441269	6867445	481.9	260	-64.98	92	
CTWGT014	441374	6867464	481.3	260	-59.35	113	
CTWGT015	441286	6867321	481.9	260	-58.62	115	
CTWGT016	441373	6867337	481.5	260	-57.07	142	
						2,062m	**Total Program**

NEXT STEPS

Brightstar will continue updating the market with results for the remaining 18 holes of the Q1 diamond drilling program at Cork Tree Well. This information will feed into the ongoing Pre-Feasibility Study with metallurgical and geotechnical properties being determined from this program to inform open pit mine design and process plant design criteria.

Concurrently with this program, workstreams within the Pre-Feasibility Study are ongoing with mining and haulage contractors being contacted for Budget pricing, with early-stage engagements commenced with regional processing facilities for toll-treating Menzies material.

References

1. *Refer Brightstar Resources ASX announcement, "Diamond Drilling Commenced at Cork Tree Well" released 10 January 2024*
2. *Refer Brightstar Resources ASX announcement "Cork Tree Well Drill Program Launched on 237koz Resource" released 15 September 2021*
3. *Refer Brightstar Resources ASX announcement "Cork Tree Well Resource Upgrade Delivers 1Moz Group MRE" released 23 June 2023*
4. *Refer Brightstar Resources ASX announcement "First Ore mined at Selkirk and Pre-Feasibility Study update" released 9 November 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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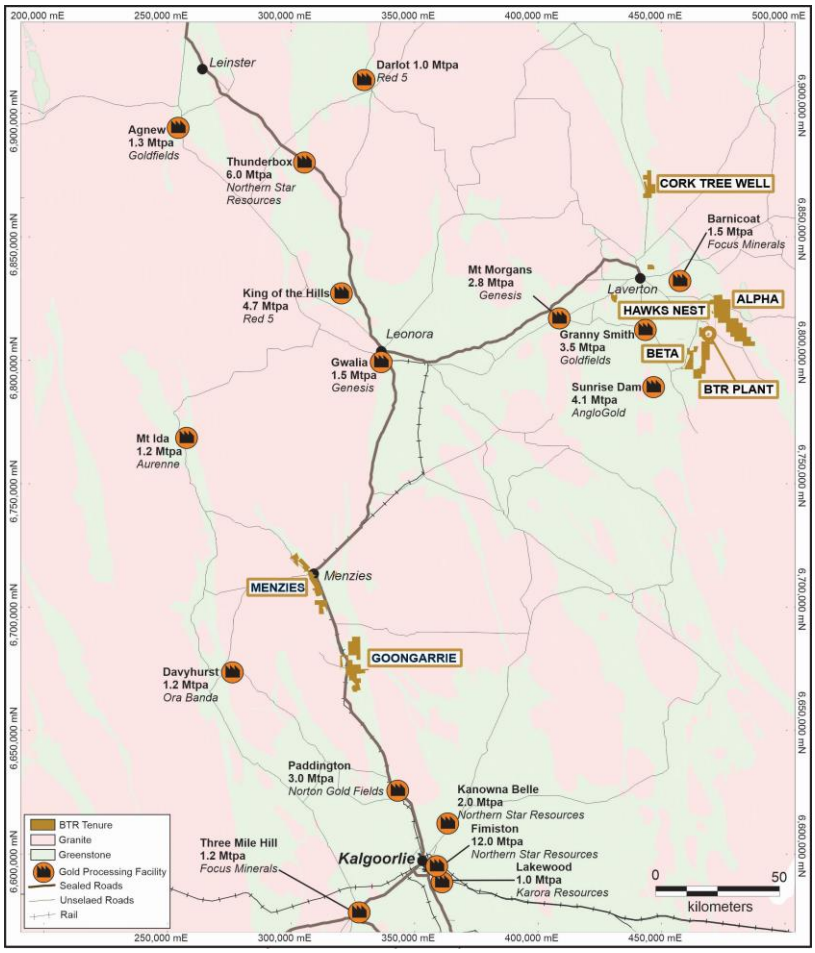
ABOUT BRIGHTSTAR RESOURCES

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.



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 4 - 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 in this announcement relating to exploration results at the Laverton Gold Project area, is based on information reviewed and checked by Mr Edward Keys, MAIG. Mr Keys is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity 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 Keys is a fulltime employee of the Company in the position of Exploration Manager and has provided written consent approving the inclusion of the Exploration Results in the form and context in which they appear.

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 AND DATA

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Brightstar Resources Drilling – hole prefix CTWMET

Historic Drilling – hole prefix's 86CRE (RC), CT (RC), CTA (AC), CTC (RC) & CTD (DDH)

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.*	• Brightstar Resources contracted a diamond drill rig from Top Drill for the metallurgical and geotechnical diamond drilling program reported herewith CTWMET002 and CTWMET004 • The drilling programs in the project area were designed to intersect mineralised areas already delineated by multiple historical drilling campaigns and a recent Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the project released 23 June 2023. • Sampling was carried out from surface with triple tube HQ and PQ drill core being quarter cut via a diamond core saw. Quarter core was selected on geological intervals using industry standard processes including Brightstar QAQC protocols and procedures. • This included the use of commercially prepared blanks and certified reference materials. • Laboratory QAQC was also conducted. See further details below. • Bag sequence is checked regularly by field staff and supervising geologist against a dedicated sample register. • The orientation of the mineralisation had been interpreted from multiple drill programs, pit exposures, and the MRE. Further information was gathered from orientated core drilled within this

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		Q1/2024 Cork Tree Well diamond program. • The nature of gold mineralisation could be variable and include high grade, high nugget quartz veins, massive sulphide and disseminated sulphide typical of other deposits in the area. The orientation of mineralisation is largely confirmed, given the recent resource update and historical understanding of the resource. Mineralisation shows a correlation to structural deformation and veining. Gold does display a relationship to sulphide mineralisation in some portions of the drilling. Typical sulphides associated with gold mineralisation include pyrrhotite and pyrite. • Diamond drilling (quarter core) generated sufficient sample weight to produce a 50 g charge for fire assay. • Downhole surveys were taken every 30 meters with an Axis Champ Gyro. • In the assay laboratory (Jinning) the samples were crushed, pulverised and subsampled to produce a 50g charge for fire assaying with an AAS finish. This gave a total determination of Au with repeat analyses conducted as per laboratory QAQC best practice. • No screen fire assays or photon assays were carried out in this update. These two sample methods can be considered more robust for nuggety gold mineralisation as they use a larger sample mass for analytical purposes. • *Historic samples were collected as riffle split, scoop, spear or half core 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*	• Drilling was completed by Topdrill, with HQ and PQ core being drilled at various orientations from surface to end of hole. Triple

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	tube, 1.5m runs from surface were generally selected and prioritised to minimise core loss and maintain core integrity. Orientations on each 1.5m run were collected with subsequent processes at the core farm giving orientations to the majority of the core drilled, except for severely broken/damaged core. • Core is orientated using the Reflex EZ trac orientation tool • Sample sheets were generated by the supervising Geologist, based on geological intervals. Brightstar personnel used the sample sheets to collect the core (and associated standards) into pre-numbered calico bags for submission to the laboratory. • *Historic holes were either AC, RC or diamond holes. It is unknown which size 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.*	• A record of qualitative sample recovery and moisture content was recorded by the geologist. For the metallurgical holes, one density/SG sample was collected every 5m whereby the core was wrapped and sealed for weighting. For the geotechnical holes (not released in the announcement), this process was repeated every 10m. • 1.5m core runs were selected to maximise sample recovery, with core loss noted on core blocks within the core trays and subsequently checked by Brightstar personnel at the core farm. • Recoveries from drilling were generally 100%, though occasional near surface samples or faulted intervals have recoveries less than 100%. Intervals of lost core that impact mineralised intervals are noted in the results table. Intervals of lost core and core recovery are recorded as a part of the geological logging process. Core lengths recovered are verified against drilling depths marked on core blocks and inserted by the drilling contractor. • No indication of a bias from sample recovery vs grade. • There is no relationship between grade and recovery due to the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		general high core recovery especially in fresh rock. • All samples are core. Intervals of lost core are not length weighted. • *Drill sample recovery was not recorded for the historic holes.*
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 drill samples were logged at the core farm for main/subordinate lithology, colour, grainsize, regolith, alteration, oxidation and mineralisation. • Geological logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature. The lithology, colour, grain size, regolith, alteration, oxidation, veining and mineralisation were recorded. Sulphide and vein content were logged as a percentage of the interval. • Core was placed into core trays on the rig, and subsequently transported to the core farm for processing. • All core was photographed and logged. • All meters of the drilling have been logged by a geologist with significant experience in Archaean Gold deposit exploration. • Database captures collar details, collar metadata, downhole surveys, assays, weathering, lithology, alteration, and veining • *All historic holes were logged qualitatively in their entirety.*
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.*	• Twin cut (quarter core) diamond core was selected for sampling, with the remaining core left for future reference and metallurgical testwork purposes. • The sample preparation followed industry best practice in sample preparation involving oven drying and pulverisation of the entire (up to) ~3kg sub-sample using LM5 grinding mills to a grind size of 85% passing less than 75 microns. • Samples greater than 3kg riffle split at the laboratory to ensure sub-sample can fit into LM5 pulveriser. A fifty gram charge is then taken for standard Fire Assay analysis with AAS finish.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Commercially prepared and certified reference materials (standards and blanks) were inserted at a ratio of ~1:20 into the sample string. • The QAQC results from this program were considered to be acceptable. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate and to correctly represent mineralisation at the deposit based on the style of mineralisation (lode/ mesothermal gold), the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay ranges returned for gold. • Sent to Jinning Laboratory in Maddington, Perth WA via courier. • 3% standards inserted to check on precision of laboratory results. • Grain size is not considered coarse for all intersected materials. • *No information on sub-sampling techniques is available for the historic holes.*
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.*	• A 50g fire assay with AAS finish is an industry standard for this type of gold orebody. The 50g charge is considered a better sample support compared to a 30g charge however individual pots may be varied depending on mineral content (elevated sulphides etc.) • Laboratory QAQC procedures include the insertion of certified reference 'standards'. Assay results have been satisfactory and demonstrate an acceptable level of accuracy and precision. • 3 different grade gold Certified Reference Materials from Geostats have been used during the program. Blank material has also been used every ~50 samples. • *Historic samples were assayed by fire assay at various labs.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• CTWMET002 and CTWMET001 are twins of existing RC holes, with CTWMET001 yet to be assayed. Mineralised intercepts within CTWMET002 are near the expected mineralisation encountered in BTRRC061. Historical chip trays were re-evaluated from BTRRC061 subsequent to assays returned for CTWMET002 and compared with CTWMET002. Lithological/visual similarities between mineralised intervals provide continuity of observable and reported mineralisation. • The primary data was collected by using LogChief software installed on a laptop. The collected data was subsequently validated according to Brightstar procedures prior to being sent to Jinning Laboratory in Maddington, Perth WA. At this point further validations were carried out prior to uploading the data into a SQL database by independent database experts. • No adjustments were made to the assay data. • All drillholes and significant intersections are verified by Company geologists and external consultants. • *Historic drilling is stored in a cross checked managed database that has been reviewed by several company personnel and independent consultants.* • *Storage of primary data for the historic holes was not recorded.* • *No adjustments have been made to the assay data.*
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.*	• Logging data and assay results are loaded by Mitchell River Group to a MaxGeo database. Access to this database is limited to the MRG staff who manage both the maintenance of the database and online security. • All drill hole collars were surveyed using handheld GPS equipment. Coordinates are relative to MGA94 Zone 51. • Hole collars were laid out with handheld GPS, providing accuracy

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		of ± 3m. Drilled hole location might vary from 'design' by as much as 5m (locally) due to constraints on access. • *Historic holes with prefix CT were located with handheld GPS. The location point for hole 86CRE19 was taken from reports, maps & 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.*	• Drill spacing is variable due to previous drilling around the project and varying depths of mineralised areas being targeted. • The placement of this program's drill holes was designed to provide additional mineralisation knowledge in the upper and lower portions of the hole • Sample intervals varied dependant on geology, but typically up to and including 1.0m in length.
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.*	• Pit mapping and structural measurements have been taken at the deposits and they confirm the orientation of mineralisation defined by the previous drilling programs. • CTWMET001 and CTWMET002 are designed perpendicular to the orebody, CTWMET003 and CTWMET004 are designed "down dip" and sub-parallel with the ore body and with a larger diameter core to collect sufficient mineralised material for metallurgical testwork purposes. • Drilling sections are orientated perpendicular to the strike of the mineralised host rocks. • *Holes were oriented perpendicular to interpreted mineralisation trends.*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The samples are sent by Brightstar personnel to Jinning Kalgoorlie, with fire assay and multi-element assays being conducted at Maddington by Jinning. • *No sample security measures were recorded for the historic*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		drilling.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The process of drilling, sample selection, sample bagging, and sample dispatch have all been reviewed by a Competent Person as defined by JORC. • The database is available for review.

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 project area (Cork Tree Well) is located within mining lease M38/346. • Brightstar Resources Limited has a 100% interest in this tenement. • The tenement is in good standing with no known impediments. • Laverton Downs Pastoral Lease, Erlistoun Pastoral Lease
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Multiple owners of the lease prior to Brightstar Resources. including Placer Dome, Ashton Mining, Whim Creek, A1 Minerals, Stone Resources. Exploration has included RAB, AC, RC, and diamond drilling and mining of small pits.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Classic Yilgarn Structurally Hosted Gold Deposit located within a mafic unit and also sedimentary units and along a mafic/sedimentary contact.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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.*
		• All drill hole details have been reported/ tabulated earlier in this document with additional figures and cross sections for context.
		• All relevant historical drill hole information is tabulated in this document.
		• Summaries of all material drill holes from previous Brightstar Resources drilling are available within the Company's ASX releases.

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.*	• Brightstar Resources reports length weighted intervals with a nominal 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off in this press release. Significant intercept selection for this press release was conducted with a minimum cutoff 0.5g/t and max internal waste of 2m. As geological context is understood data highlights may be reported in the context of the full program. No upper cut-offs have been applied. • No metal equivalents are being reported. • *Results have been length weighted.*
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*	• CTWMET001 and CTWMET002 are designed perpendicular to the orebody, CTWMET003 and CTWMET004 are designed "down dip" and with a larger diameter core to collect sufficient mineralised material for metallurgical testwork purposes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	
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.*	• Diagrams and Maps/Sections have been included where useful.
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 significant (+1.0g/t Au) results were reported for CTWMET002 and CTWMET004, assays remain outstanding for all other holes. • Reported intervals include samples of more than 1m at >1g/t Au. • Where geologically significant, averaging of all laboratory assays pertaining to a singular sample ID were considered for interval reporting. • Samples are considered geologically significant where nuggety gold was observed either visually with visible gold or where repeat laboratory assays provided variance between the first and subsequent laboratory repeat analyses. • For consistency in reporting where any repeat assay was conducted by the laboratory an average was taken for all assays conducted by the lab on that particular sample ID including and limited to the initial assay and repeat assays in the same laboratory batch/report.
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 that has been collected is considered to be meaningful or material to this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Future drilling programs will be planned based on a combination of the current program results and other historical drilling. • Further work would include improved geological understanding to confirm continuity of mineralisation and could be used as a basis to target extensions of the Resource as it is currently open at depth and in several strike directions. A spre-feasibility study is currently underway with samples to improve the understanding of the metallurgical recovery and geotechnical parameters of the rock being collected. The deposit remains open to the north and RC/diamond drilling has been proposed to extend the resource.

APPENDIX 2: HISTORIC HOLE INFORMATION

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Type	Hole Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (From)	Depth (To)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
86CRE19	441384	6866029	470.0	RAB	69	-60	254	47	14	14	14
CT1	441172	6867609	470.8	RC	99	-60	254	29	34	5	5
CT13	441143	6867601	470.7	RC	57	-60	254				
CT2	441215	6867621	471.0	RC	123	-60	254	77	95	18	18
CT21	441201	6867617	470.8	RC	121	-60	254	65	75	10	10
CT6	441158	6867605	470.5	RC	81	-60	254	49	67	18	18
CT7	441187	6867613	470.6	RC	111	-60	254	48	63	15	15
CTA035	441230	6867624	472.4	AC	94	-60	255	31	33	2	2
CTC001	441256	6867632	471.0	RC	156	-60	255	120	135	15	15
CTC022	441235	6867626	472.4	RC	69	-60	255	108	110	2	2.05
								127	134	8	1.2
								152	155	3	3.3
CTD001	441274	6867635	472.6	DDH	295	-60	255	164	166	2	31.9
								177	181	4	2.41
								199	208	9	4.7