BRIGHTSTAR
RESOURCES LIMITED

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

17 April 2024

ASPACIA DEPOSIT RECORDS MAIDEN MINERAL RESOURCE AT THE MENZIES GOLD PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Maiden JORC2012 Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) at Aspacia of 1.37Mt @ 1.6g/t Au for 70koz Au at a 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade**
- **Brightstar has increased the total Menzies MRE by ~20% since Brightstar ownership commenced in late May 2023**
- **Mineral Resource growth vindicates Brightstar's strategy of identifying, drilling and delineating areas considered prospective to hold future potentially mineable ounces**
- **Within the Aspacia MRE, there is a high-grade subset of 290kt @ 3.72g/t Au for ~35koz using a 2.0g/t Au cut-off grade**
- **Mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike and will be tested further with upcoming drilling programs to grow and improve the confidence of the MRE**
- **Combined Brightstar MRE of 1.1Moz Au across the Menzies and Laverton Gold Projects, with an additional ~0.35Moz Au in resources to be added via a successful completion of the off-market takeover of Linden Gold Alliance[1]**
- **Pre-Feasibility Study work streams for the Menzies and Laverton Gold Projects are in progress, with significant drill programs commencing imminently across the Brightstar portfolio targeting resource confidence upgrades and material for testwork purposes.**

Brightstar Resources Limited (ASX: BTR) (**Brightstar**) is pleased to announce a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) at Aspacia, located approximately 1km west of Menzies town (**MGP**). This MRE was undertaken on over 110 RC and diamond holes including recent programs completed by Brightstar.

Brightstar's Managing Director, Alex Rovira, commented *"We are delighted to announce that we've added a further 70koz to the Menzies Gold Project, with +90koz added by Brightstar to the original 505koz acquired three quarters ago through the transaction with Kingwest Resources Ltd.*

Encouragingly, the Selkirk-First Hit-Lady Shenton trend seems to be distinct to that of the Aspacia deposit, which may lead to similar repetitions north and south of Aspacia and warrants further follow up exploration which we'll target in our upcoming drilling programs set to re-commence this quarter.

The results from the previous drilling and the MRE output utilising a typical underground mining economic cut-off grade indicates to Brightstar that strong potential exists to assess a modest-scale underground operation at Aspacia given the grades and widths observed.

With the technical PFS work streams underway, RC and diamond drilling will shortly recommence at Brightstar's projects and conduct large programs targeting conversion and upgrades to our current MREs proposed to be mined within our BTR 2023 Scoping Study, along with Linden Gold projects at Second Fortune and Jasper Hills"

As shown in Table 1 and Table 4, Brightstar's resources at Menzies have increased to 595koz with global resources expanding to 1,106,000oz across the combined Brightstar portfolio.

Table 1 – Aspacia Resource Table Summary (April 2024)

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**
Aspacia	0.5	-	-	-	137	1.74	7.7	1,238	1.57	62.3	**1,375**	**1.58**	**70**
Total	**0.5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**137**	**1.74**	**7.7**	**1,238**	**1.57**	**62.3**	**1,375**	**1.58**	**70**
Note some rounding discrepancies may occur													

Figure 1 - Aspacia Headframe with RC drill in background (July 2023) looking South

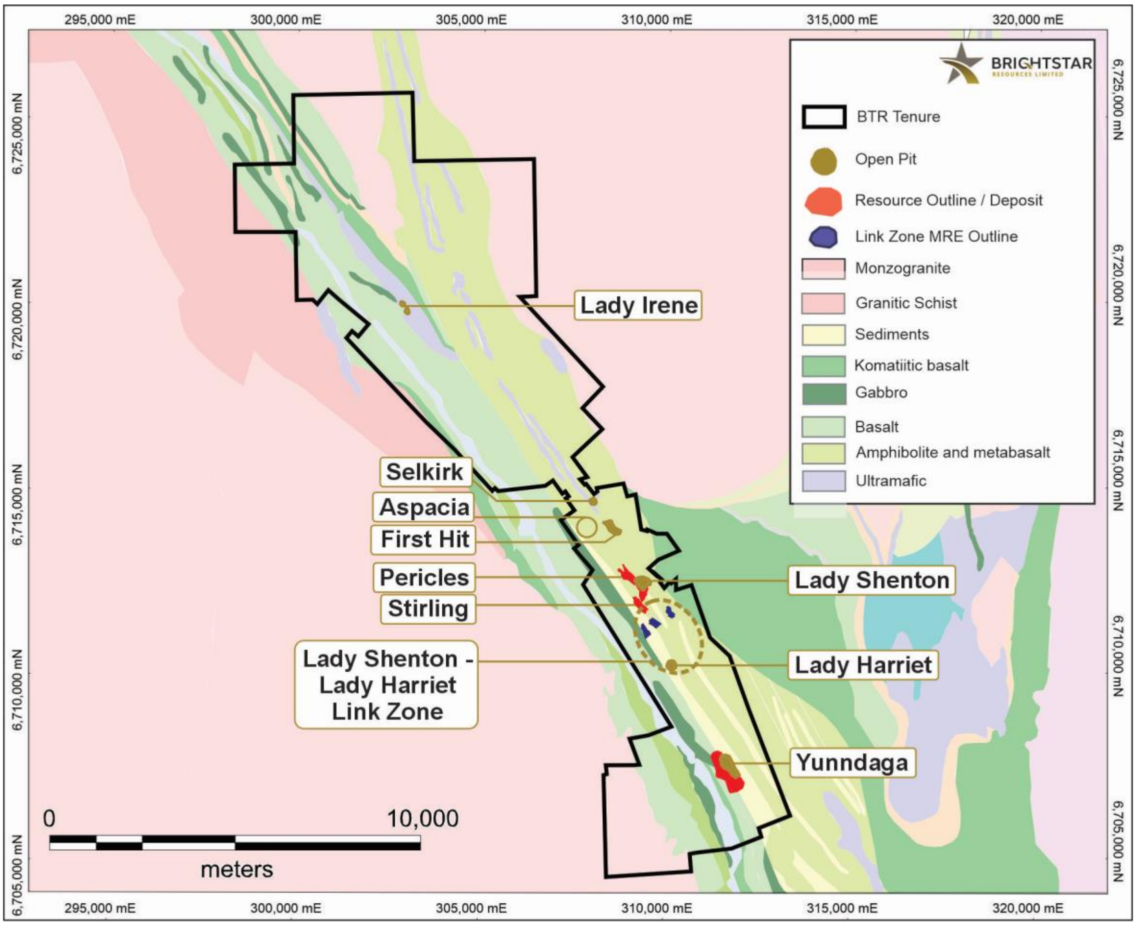


Figure 2 – Location of Aspacia within broader Menzies Gold Project

Technical Discussion

ABGM Pty Ltd (**ABGM**), were engaged by Brightstar Resources Ltd to undertake a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for the Aspacia Gold Deposit following completion of recent drill programs and re-interpretation of historic data. The Aspacia MRE includes the historical mines of Aspacia and Pandora. 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 3. The railway line linking Leonora to Esperance via Kalgoorlie also services Menzies.

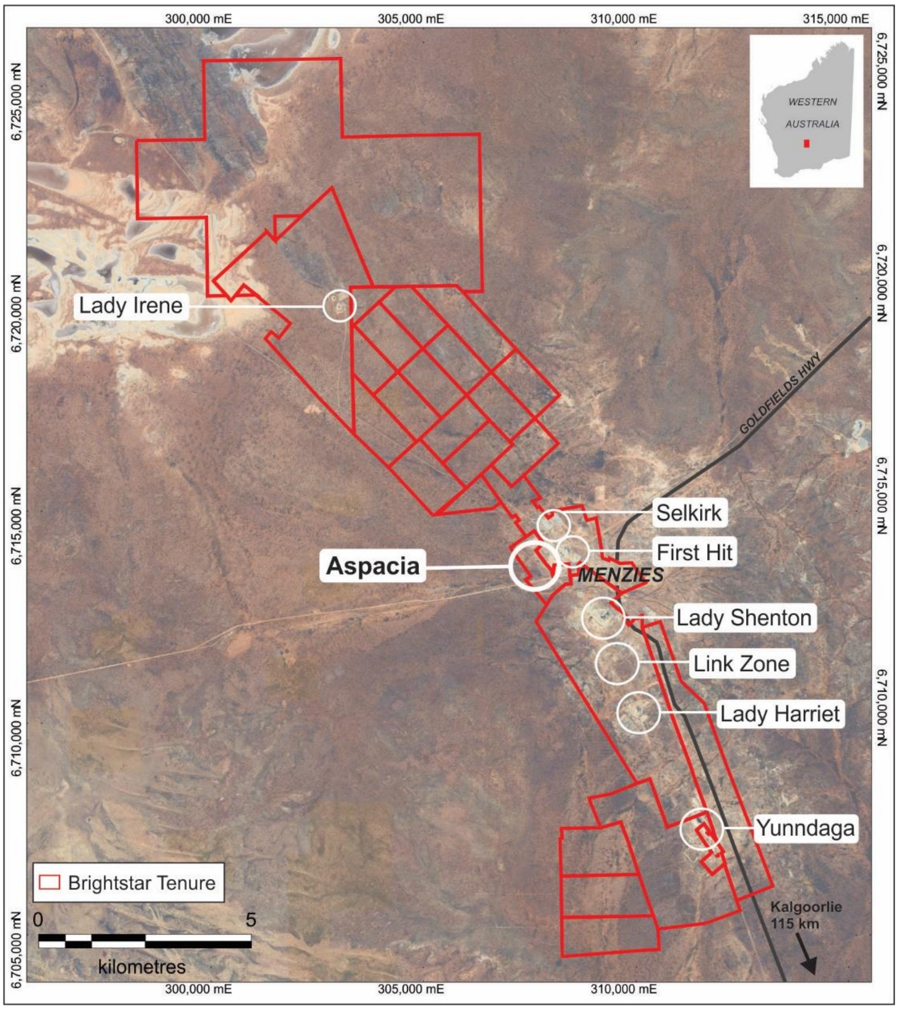


Figure 3 - Geographic overlay of Menzies Gold Project with BTR tenure

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 as shown in Figure 4. 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).

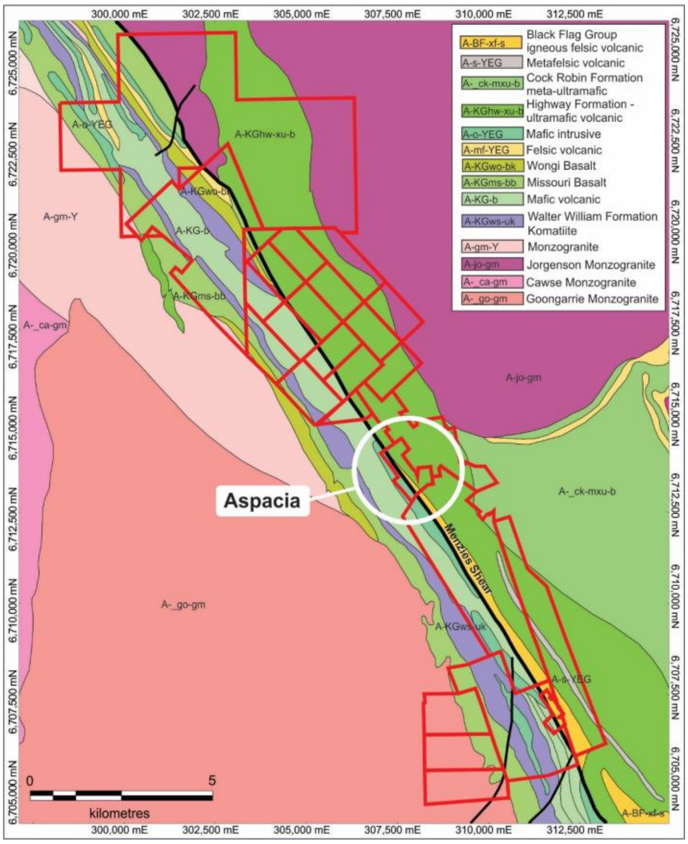


Figure 4 - Aspacia location overlain on Regional Geology

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.

Timing of gold mineralisation

Observations of cross-cutting relationships between structural features of gold mineralisation and the enclosing host-rocks establishes that the gold mineralisation is late in the geological evolution of the region:

- Gold-bearing shear zones cross-cut granitic intrusions and these intrusions have been affected by metamorphism and ductile deformation.
- The gold was introduced after intrusion of the granite, which intruded prior to metamorphism.
- Alteration minerals (e.g., the distinctive brownish biotite) and sulphides (e.g., arsenopyrite) associated with gold mineralisation sometimes have an over-printing relationship with earlier metamorphic minerals such as amphiboles.
- The gold was introduced after peak metamorphism.
- Within the gold-bearing shear zones, some sulphides are deformed, suggesting ongoing ductile deformation during the mineralising event.

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, with local Aspacia geology shown in Figure 5 below.

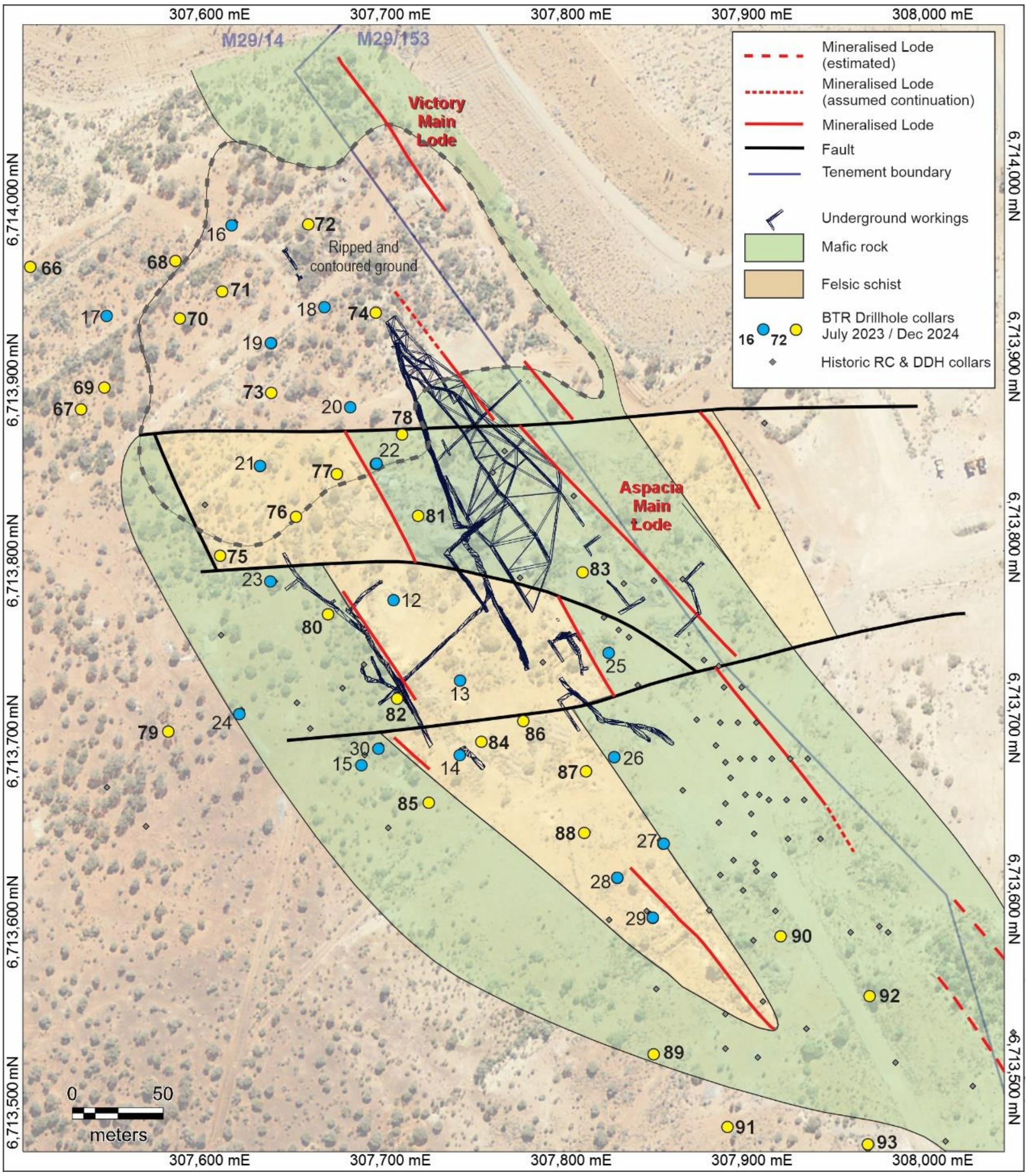


Figure 5 - Mapped Aspacia surface geology with underground workings & drillholes (BTR holes labelled)

Exploration History

The Menzies area has a long history of mining and exploration, with production starting in 1895. Between 1895 and 1943 approximately 643,000 ounces averaging 22.5 g/t Au were produced from underground mines.

The Menzies 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 a drilling on the tenements between 2012 and 2019.

Kingwest Resources Limited acquired the project from Intermin Resources in July 2019, and also conducted drilling activity on the tenement package across various deposits including Aspacia. In May 2023, Brightstar completed a merger with Kingwest Resources Limited, and during 2023, 47 RC holes totalling 5,463 meters was drilled at Aspacia as outlined below in Table 2.

Table 2 - Aspacia Drilling Summary

		No of holes		Metres	
Year	**Company**	**DD**	**RC**	**DD**	**RC**
	Historical	12	59	1804.1	3,375
2020,2021	Kingwest Resources		5		444
2023	Brightstar		47		5,463
TOTAL		**12**	**111**	**1804.1**	**9,282**

Previous Production

Aspacia was found after the main Menzies deposits such as Lady Shenton and First Hit, with records suggesting mining occurring some 30-40 years after the initial gold rush. The Aspacia "Main Shaft" (Figure 6) was sunk to 83m depth by 1935 with a number of shafts sunk along strike and to the South with 9,313t at 35.7g/t mined for 10,731 oz to 1948.

Additional development occurred in the 1970's and 1980's by Greenbushes Tin, who erected a steel headframe, sank the shaft further to 100m depth and drove out to the Aspacia West lode. During this later phase, DEMIRS records indicate approximately 5,000t was mined at grades ranging from 6.8g/t to 12.6g/t for ~1,162 mined ounces. Total estimated production is therefore approximately 14,207t at 26.0 g/t Au for 11,893 oz.

Figure 6 - Aspacia Headframe (looking South East)

Drilling Summary

Limited details on the drilling and sampling methodologies are available for MGP prior to 2012, however it is assumed that the historical RC drilling was carried out using conventional methods for the time. Industry standard RC and DD drilling and sampling protocols for lode and supergene gold deposits appear to have been utilised throughout the 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 (Intermin) and Kalgoorlie (Brightstar, Kingwest). Kingwest's samples were submitted to SGS Laboratories in Kalgoorlie where the entire sample was pulverised, split, and assayed by fire assay. Recent Brightstar RC holes were sampled at SGS and Jinning laboratories using individual 1 metre samples in anticipated ore lode positions, with waste zones sampled by 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 7 below shows Brightstar drilling in mid-2023 looking south towards the Lady Shenton WRD in the background, with all Brightstar drillholes shown overleaf in Figure 8.

Figure 7 - July 2023 Brightstar drilling near Pandora shaft. View looking South

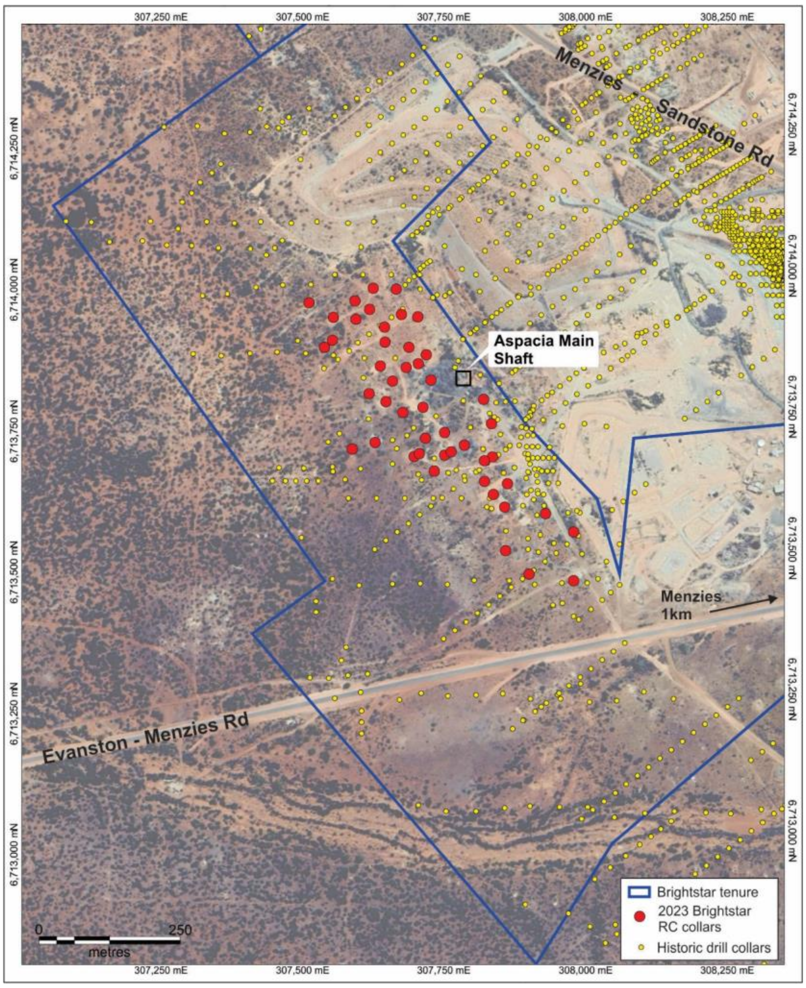


Figure 8 - Brightstar Drilling overlain on aerial photograph & regional roads

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 and Jinning laboratories 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.

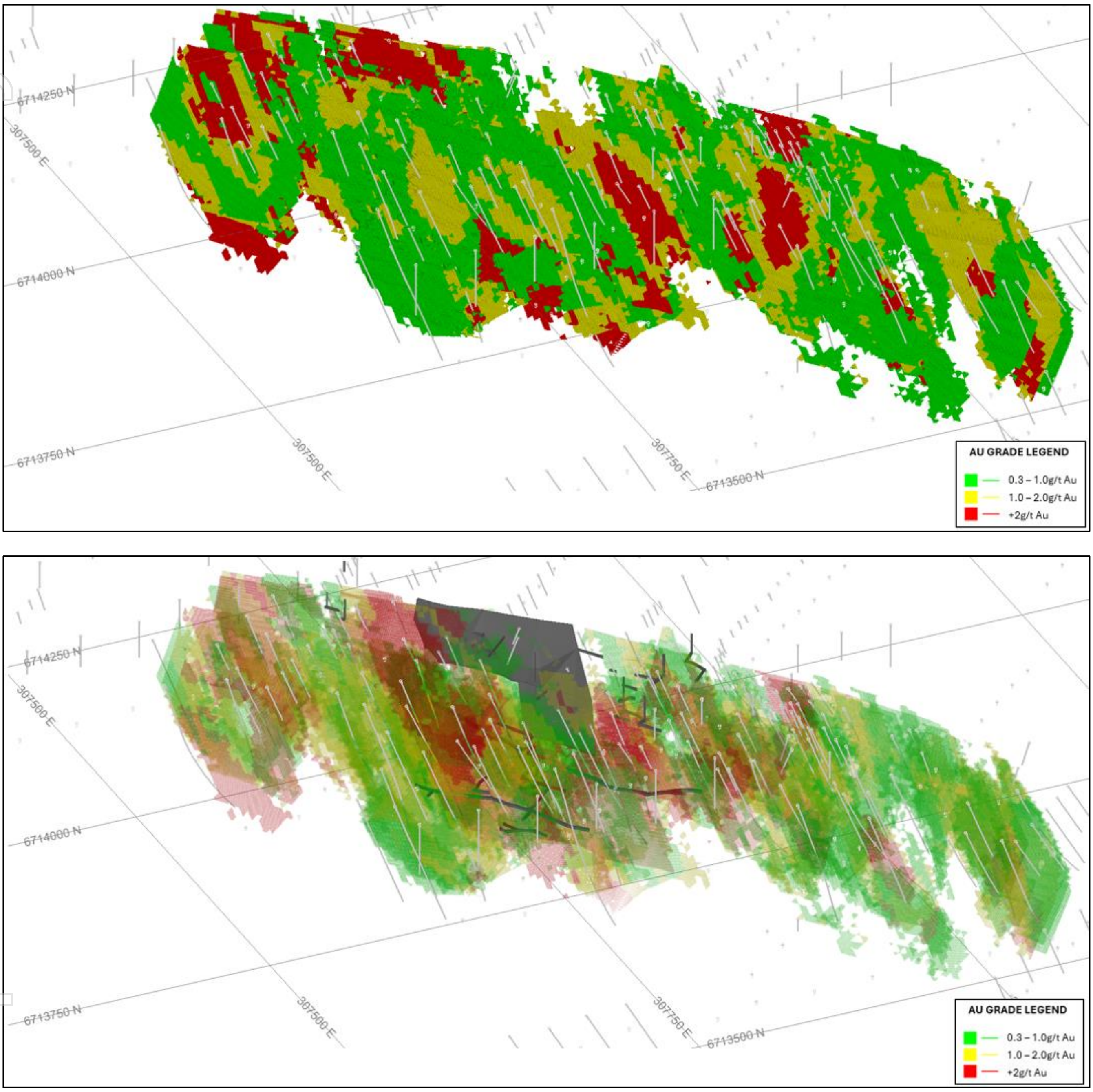
Geological Modelling

Geological and Grade modelling was done using Datamine RM 2.0.66.0, the geostatistical analysis was done using Snowden Supervisor 8.15.2.0.

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.

Mineral Resource Estimation

This Mineral Resource model from which the resources are reported is based on a block model created using 8 mE by 8 mN parent blocks and 0.5 mE by 0.5 mN by 0.5 mRL sub-blocks. Ordinary Kriging (OK) and further dynamic anisotropy was used to estimate block grades for gold, with 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). Further information is contained with Appendix 1 and Section 3.



Figures 9a and 9b - Oblique view (North-East to top of page) showing Block Model coloured by Au grade
Opacity at 10% in 9b to show existing historical underground development and stopes

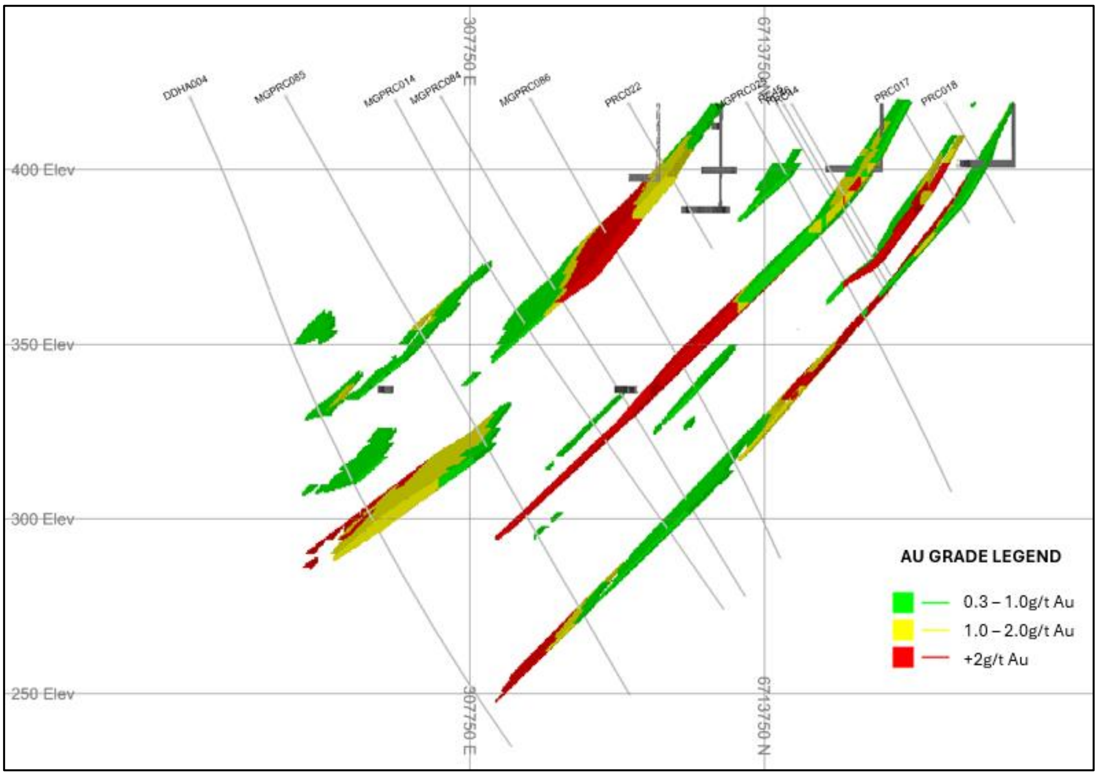
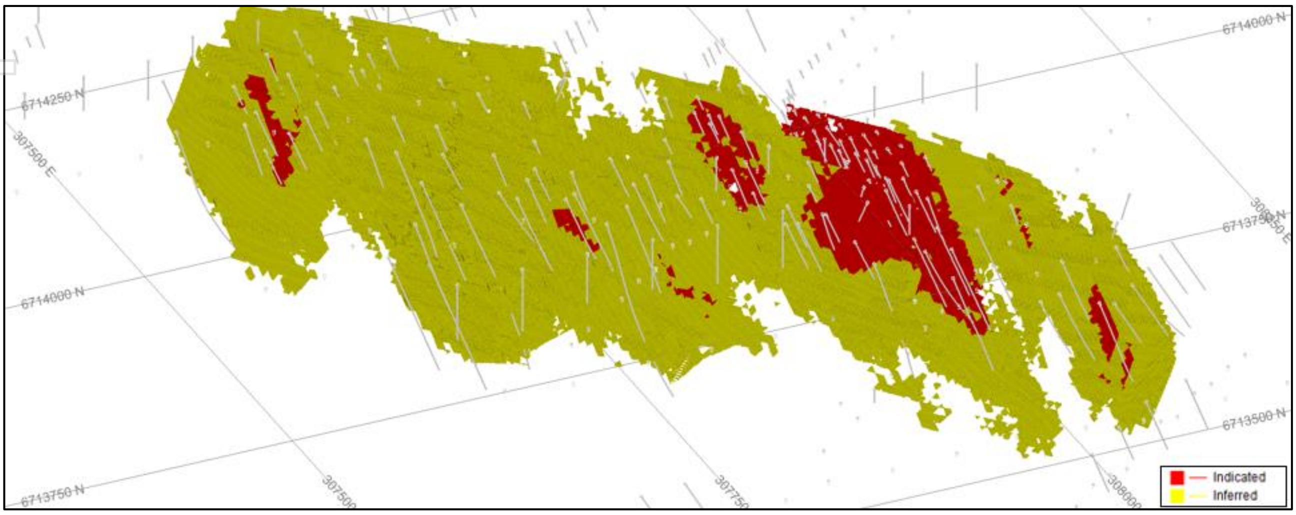
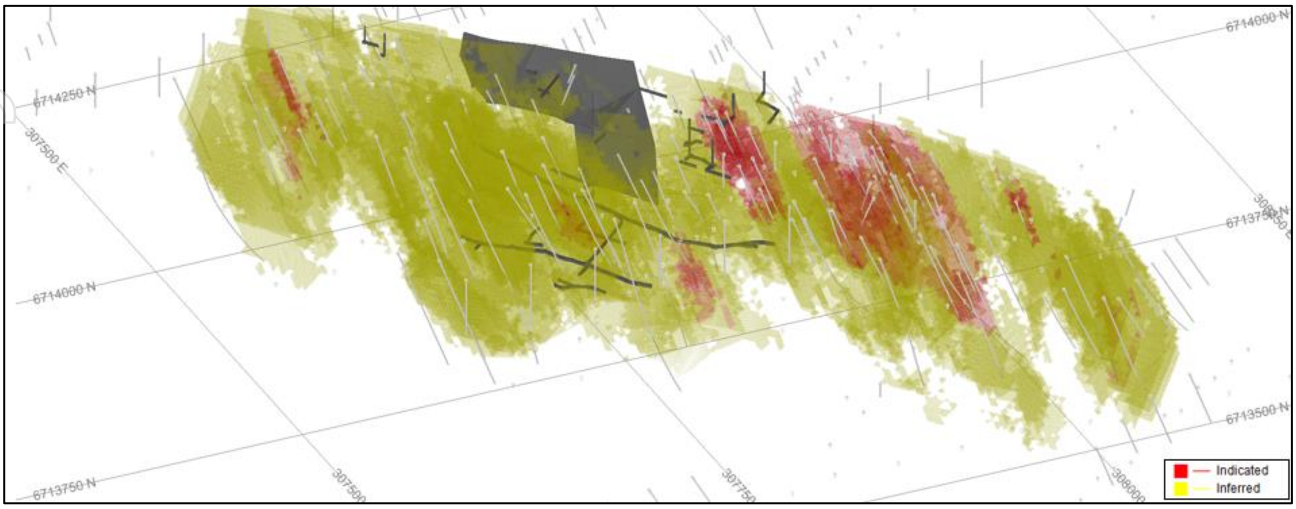


Figure 10 - Aspacia Cross Section showing planned drill holes against block model Au grade

Classification

The Aspacia Resource Estimation has been classified using the average sample spacing in conjunction 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 drilling data informing the model grades is the main determinant of confidence.





Figures 11a and 11b - Oblique view (North-East to top of page) showing Mineral Resource Classification of >0.5g/t Au blocks. Opacity at 10% in 11b to show existing historical underground development and stopes

Reporting and Cut-off Grades

The tonnes and grade for Aspacia resource were calculated as shown in Figure 12 and Table 3, with the Mineral Resource being reported at a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au which is considered appropriate for the Menzies Gold Project.

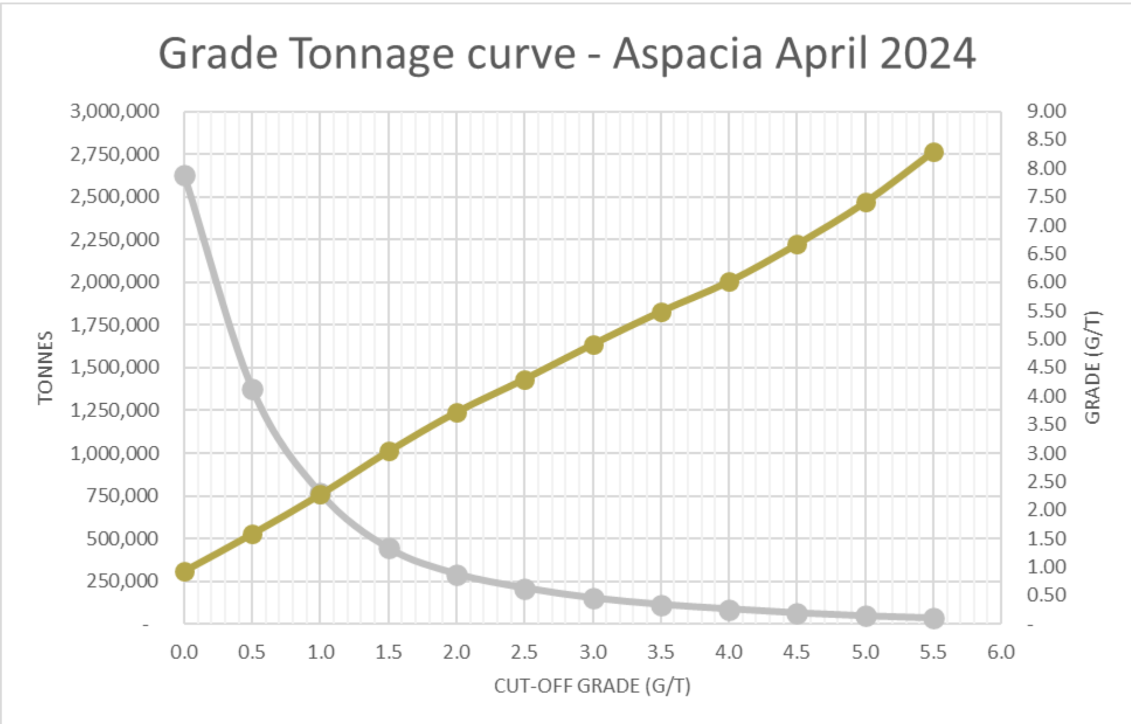


Figure 12 - Aspacia Grade/Tonnage Curve

Table 3 - Aspacia Mineral Resource at Different Cut-Off Grades

Cut-off	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Ounces
0	2,628,126	0.93	78,581
0.5	1,375,050	1.58	69,850
1.0	764,088	2.28	56,010
1.5	442,475	3.04	43,247
2.0	291,472	3.72	34,860
2.5	209,375	4.30	28,946
3.0	150,646	4.91	23,781
3.5	112,588	5.49	19,873
4.0	86,446	6.01	16,704
4.5	63,209	6.67	13,555
5.0	45,743	7.4	10,883
5.5	32,488	8.29	8,659

Given the higher-grade results and widths observed in recent Brightstar drilling, the Company will be assessing the likelihood potential for both open-pit and narrow-vein underground mining methods at Aspacia. Utilising a typical narrow-vein underground economic cut-off grade of 2.0g/t Au delivers a MRE of 290kt @ 3.72g/t Au for ~35koz Au. As shown in the cross section in Figure 10, some of the lodes at Aspacia are >2.0g/t Au and require further drill density and extensional testing to grow the higher-grade zones effectively delineated to date.

Previously announced[2,3] high-grade results from Brightstar drilling in 2023 include:

- 1m @ 39.58g/t Au from 56m (MGPRC020)
- 1m @ 18.88g/t Au from 56m (MGPRC068)
- 1m @ 13.95g/t Au from 45m (MGPRC036)
- 1m @ 13.91g/t Au from 60m (MGPRC078)

Next Steps

Brightstar is in the final stage of planning a substantial RC and DD drilling program for commencement in the June quarter, which will be focused across Brightstar's Menzies (Link Zone, Lady Shenton System) and Laverton Gold Projects (Cork Tree Well), as well as Linden's Second Fortune Gold mine and the Jasper Hills Gold Project. The intent of these programs is to improve confidence in the MRE to declare Ore Reserves as part of the Pre-feasibility study underway, as well as grow the MRE and extend mine life at Second Fortune.

At the Aspacia deposit, Brightstar will now look to conducting similar exploration programs at the nearby First Hit mine, located ~500m East of Aspacia, with the view of combining these deposits into one mining centre given the close proximity. Further drilling will be conducted at Aspacia to focus on the higher-grade domains, increase the drilling density for improved MRE classification and extensional drilling seeking the continue to grow the resource which is open at depth and along strike.

References

1. *Refer Brightstar Resources ASX announcement, "Brightstar makes Recommended Takeover Offer for Linden Gold" released 25 March 2024*
2. *Refer Brightstar Resources ASX announcement, "High grades up to 39g/t Gold in Menzies Drilling" released 19 July 2023*
3. *Refer Brightstar Resources ASX announcement, "High grade up to 18g/t Ayu in Aspacia drilling at Menzies", released 12 February 2024*

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 Kingwest's Menzies Gold Project and Brightstar's Laverton Gold Project.

During 2023, Brightstar commenced mining operations at the Menzies Gold Project via a Profit Share Joint Venture, with first gold poured in March 2024.

In March 2024, Brightstar announced the off-market takeover of unlisted WA-based gold mining company Linden Gold Alliance Limited which is currently operating the underground Second Fortune Gold Mine south of Brightstar's Laverton project area.

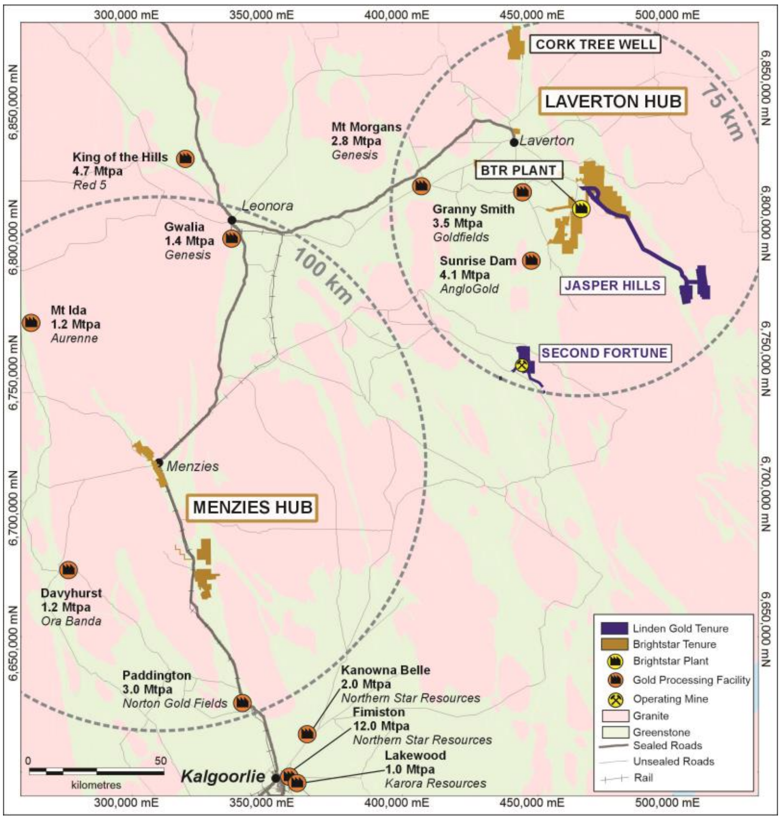

Figure 9 – Brightstar Eastern Goldfield Asset locations

Hosted in the prolific Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia and ideally located proximal to significant regional infrastructure and suppliers, post successful completion of the Linden transaction Brightstar will emerge with a significant **JORC Mineral Resource of 27Mt @ 1.6g/t Au for 1.45Moz Au.**

Importantly, Brightstar owns the Brightstar processing plant (currently on care and maintenance), a 60 room accommodation camp and non-processing infrastructure, located 30km SE of Laverton and within 75km of +800koz Au JORC Resources within the Laverton Hub. The proposed acquisition of Linden Gold will deliver further non-processing infrastructure including an operational camp and underground mining equipment.

Brightstar's strategy is to explore and develop its mineral resource inventory in the Tier-1 gold district of the Eastern Goldfields with the view to becoming a substantial ASX gold 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**
Aspacia	0.5	-	-	-	137	1.7	7	1,238	1.6	62	**1,375**	**1.6**	**70**
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**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,872**	**1.4**	**214**	**8,898**	**1.3**	**383**	**13,760**	**1.3**	**595**
Total – BTR		**968**	**1.7**	**52**	**8,858**	**1.5**	**425**	**13,715**	**1.4**	**625**	**23,351**	**1.5**	**1,106**

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, "Cork Tree Well Resource Upgrade Delivers 1Moz Group MRE" dated 23 June 2023, and "Maiden Aspacia Mineral Resource at Menzies" dated 17 April 2024.

Table 5 - Linden Gold Alliance JORC Mineral Resources

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**
Lord Byron	0.5	453	1.8	26	1,141	1.6	58	2,929	1.7	160	**4,523**	**1.7**	**244**
Fish	0.6	26	7.7	6	149	5.8	28	51	4.3	7	**226**	**5.7**	**41**
Gilt Key	0.5	-	-	-	15	2.2	1	153	1.3	6	**168**	**1.3**	**8**
Jasper Hills Subtotal		**479**	**2.1**	**33**	**1,305**	**2.1**	**87**	**3,133**	**1.7**	**173**	**4,917**	**1.8**	**293**
Second Fortune	**2.5**	**17**	**16.9**	**9**	**78**	**8.2**	**21**	**71**	**12.3**	**28**	**165**	**10.9**	**58**
Total		**496**	**2.6**	**42**	**1,384**	**2.4**	**108**	**3,204**	**2.0**	**201**	**5,082**	**2.1**	**351**

Refer Note 2 below. Note some rounding discrepancies may occur.

Note 2: This Announcement contains references to Linden's JORC Mineral Resources, extracted from the ASX announcement titled "Brightstar Makes Recommended Bid for Linden Gold", dated 25 March 2024.

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 presented here relating to exploration of the Menzies and Laverton Gold Project areas are based on and fairly represents information compiled 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 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 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 Aspacia and Link Zone Gold Deposits) is based on and fairly represents 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 Aspacia and 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 and fairly represents 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 referenced within the main body of this 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 F,L,MZRC,PRC,RC (all RC), DDHA (Diamond)

Table 6 - 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. Sampling was carried out under BTR's protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. Bag sequence is checked regularly by field staff and supervising geologist against a dedicated sample register. • BTR RC holes were sampled using 4m composite spear samples or 1 metre cone split samples. • Brightstar's samples were submitted to SGS Laboratories and Jinning Laboratories in Kalgoorlie where the entire sample was pulverised, split and assayed by fire assay using a 50 gram charge. • The resource is based on data from 111 RC drill holes and 12 diamond holes. • *Historic samples were collected as spear, scoop, and riffle split samples for RC and cut core for diamond.* • *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*	• BTR drill holes are all RC holes utilising a 4.5 inch face sampling hammer and surveyed using a Reflex gyroscope.

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).	• *Historic holes were either RC or diamond holes. It is unknown which RC bit size 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. All samples are weighed at the laboratory and reported as a part of standard preparation protocols. 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. • Sample bias due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material from the RC drilling is unlikely. No grade versus sample recovery biases, or biases relating the loss or gain of fines have been identified in BTR's drilling. • Drilling was carried out as close to orthogonal to the mineralisation a possible to get representative samples of the mineralisation. RC samples are collected through a cyclone and cone splitter. The sample required for the assay is collected directly into a calico sample bag at a designed 3kg sample mass which is optimal for full sample crushing and pulverisation at the assay laboratory. • *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*	• RC holes were logged on one metre intervals at the rig by the geologist from drill chips. Logging was recorded directly into

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.*	computer software. Data on lithology, weathering, alteration, mineral content and style of mineralisation, quartz content and style of quartz were collected. Sample logging is both qualitative (e.g. colour) and quantitative (e.g. % mineral present) in nature depending on the feature being logged. • Logging is both qualitative and quantitative. Lithological factors, such as the degree of weathering and strength of alteration are logged in a qualitative fashion. The presence of quartz veining, and minerals of economic importance are logged in a quantitative manner • 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-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• RC drilling single 1 metre splits were automatically taken at the time of drilling by a cone splitter attached to the cyclone. The cone splitter provided some variability in sample weights from 1-4kg. • 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. • Standards and blanks were inserted every 20 samples (1:20). At the laboratory, regular repeat and Lab Check samples are assayed. Duplicate samples were collected either by using the second chute on the cyclone or manually using a standalone riffle splitter. • Sample preparation comprised industry standard oven drying,

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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. Sample sizes are considered appropriate to give an indication of mineralisation given the particle size of the material being sampled • Due to the coarse gold nature of mineralisation at Menzies field duplicates are taken frequently. • *No information on the sub-sampling techniques is 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 and Jinning 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. • Multiple certified standards, acquired from GeoStats Pty. Ltd., with different gold and lithology were also used. QAQC results are reviewed on a batch-by-batch basis and at the completion of the program. • *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. No transformations or alterations are made to assay data stored in the database. The lab's primary Au

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		field is the one used for plotting purposes. No averaging of results for individual samples is employed. • No twinned holes completed • *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 Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drill collar locations were initially surveyed using a hand-held Garmin GPS, accurate to within 3-5m. • The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 51. All reported coordinates are referenced to this grid. • The site topography utilised a DTM from 2019 with accuracy <1m. • Post drilling, RTK DGPS was utilised to pick up the hole collars accurate to <5mm scale. • *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*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	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 7 – 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. • 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.

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Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		• 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. • Aspacia had minor small scale mining from the mid 1970's to early 1980's with the main shaft sunk to 100m depth. Refer to the previous mining section of the report for detailed information.
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*
		• All drilling information on which the mineral resource reported here is based has been previously released to the ASX by Kingwest Resources Ltd / Brightstar Resources.
		• Refer to the Tables for specific holes utilised in this report, as mentioned in Table 8 and Table 9 appended to the end of this report.
		• The exclusion of any information does not, in the opinion of the Competent Person, detract from the understanding of this report.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (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*	• Mineralisation is generally southwest dipping at about 50 degrees and plunging south with a strike of ~325. • Drillholes are generally perpendicular to the main strike/dip of mineralisation with drillhole intersections close to true width of the mineralised lodes.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• 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 and mine planning studies are recommended.

SECTION 3 ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Drilling data was compiled into an Access database from historical data and merged with Brightstar drilling data. The Brightstar data is captured in LogChief software. • Cross checks of data integrity were made upon import into Datamine. Brightstar indicated that some historical collar verification surveys were outstanding at the time of data provision, however based on the interpretation/verifications conducted, this did not prove to be a material issue. • The data was visually validated on import.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• The competent person did not make a site visit. • A site visit was not deemed necessary as it would not add materially to the knowledge of the deposit.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The geological interpretation is based on a reasonable amount of drilling and historical mining. The mineralisation is well constrained within definable mineralised lithologies or structures. Mineralised domains were based on this interpretation with 14 discrete domains modelled. The use of Dynamic Anisotropy resolves the variations in dip and strike between the various domains. • No other alternative interpretations are considered likely, as these interpretations generally conform to the interpretations of the larger deposit along strike. • The MGP mineralised structures are continuous over several kilometres

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The mineralisation has an observable plunge at ~45 degrees towards the South.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The block model dimensions are 704m N-S, 752m E-W and 216m vertical. The actual mineralisation can vary from 0.1m up to a maximum of 12m thick in specific domains and extends to a vertical depth below surface of 190m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Grades, cmgt and composite lengths were estimated using Ordinary Kriging techniques, further to this dynamic anisotropy was applied to deal with the observable variations of dip and strike. A deposit scale representative variogram was produced from all the domain composites associated with the deposit. This variogram model was applied to all domains within that deposit. • The estimation was done in three passes, the pass ranges were determined from the variogram's structure ranges. The number of composites varied with each pass ranges to allow for the replication of the localised variation in the deposit. A minimum of 4 and maximum of 12 samples were used in conjunction with the longest range. For the waste estimation the maximum number of samples per borehole was limited to three, no limits were applied to the domain estimation as only a single composite existed per borehole. • Due to the lack of historical sampling data within the historical workings no comparison could be done. No previous deposit scale historical MRE's exist for the deposit. An Inverse distance estimation was conducted as a check of the ordinary Kriged estimate. • No assumptions made • No deleterious elements were estimated • A parent block size of 8mE by 8mN by 8m RL, resulting in ~three

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		parent blocks between the average drill spacing was ~25m. • The sub-block size of 0.5mE by 0.5mN by 0.5mRL was selected to adequately capture the volume of the modelled mineralised domains and surfaces, further to this a Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis was carried out in Snowden Supervisor software. • The 14 wireframe solids were modelled with hard boundaries with only blocks and samples within each domain used for grade estimation. • Top cuts have been applied to the domain Au cmgt composites and the waste Au grade 1m composites based on a top cut analysis performed in Snowden Supervisor software. No top cuts were applied to the domain composite lengths. A 3,800 cmgt and 0.45g/t top cut was applied to the Au cmgt composites and the waste Au grade 1m composites respectively. • Solid vs Block model volume comparisons were undertaken. The final block model grade was compared to the composite grades per domain. Inverse distance estimation comparison was undertaken. A Swath plot analysis was also conducted. No significant variance of concern was noted.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• The Mineral Resource Estimate is based on dry tonnes.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The Mineral Resource has been reported at a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t. This is considered appropriate for potential open pit mining methods.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and*	• No implicit mining factors or assumptions were used in the modelling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• No implicit metallurgical factors or assumptions were incorporated into the model. • It should be noted that several of the larger MGP deposits have previously been mined and processed with no apparent issues.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• No implicit factors or assumptions have been incorporated into the model. • Historic mining has resulted in the presence of minor waste dumps, mine infrastructure and excavations.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Dry bulk densities applied to the model are based on an analysis of a number of dry bulk density results withing the MGP database. The determined values are similar to the standard values used for other deposits in the Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia. • Densities were applied based on modelled oxidation domains, namely Oxide 1.79t/m^3, transitional 2.56t/m^3 and fresh 2.82t/m^3. • ABGM recommends additional dry bulk density measurements

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		be conducted on diamond drill core to verify the assumptions.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Aspacia Mineral Resource Estimate has been categorised as Indicated or Inferred. • The Aspacia 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. • Generally Indicated resources have been drilled to an approximate drill spacing of 20m, the bulk of which is located along the outcrop of the deposits. The deeper parts of the deposit have a wider spaced drilling and while the mineralisation is continuous the distribution of grade, especially higher-grade zones, has not been adequately determined to classify any higher than inferred. • The classification adequately reflects the competent person's view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No audits have been conducted on this Mineral Resource Estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.*	• The Aspacia deposit has been estimated on a global basis. The resource classifications reflect the confidence in the estimation. • The mineral resource estimate has been adequately depleted using the client supplied data set, which was sourced from Aspacia's historical plans. • No detailed survey of the historical workings is currently available. • Further to the recommendations already mentioned in this document ABGM recommends additional exploration drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	

Table 8: Drillholes used in Geology Modelling and Grade Estimation

Brightstar/Kingwest				Historic[5]					
KWR172[1]	MGPRC019[3]	MGPRC067[4]	MGPRC080[4]	DDHA001	F18501	PRC001	PRC016	PRC029	RC44
KWR173[1]	MGPRC020[3]	MGPRC068[4]	MGPRC081[4]	DDHA002	F18541	PRC002	PRC017	PRC031	RC45
KWR174[1]	MGPRC021[3]	MGPRC069[4]	MGPRC082[4]	DDHA003	F18907	PRC003	PRC018	PRC032	RC46
KWR175[1]	MGPRC022[3]	MGPRC070[4]	MGPRC083[4]	DDHA004	F18927	PRC004	PRC019	PRC033	RC47
KWR220[2]	MGPRC023[3]	MGPRC071[4]	MGPRC084[4]	DDHA005	F18947	PRC005	PRC020	PRC034	RC48
	MGPRC024[3]	MGPRC072[4]	MGPRC085[4]	DDHA006	F18962	PRC006	PRC021	PRC035	RC49
MGPRC012[3]	MGPRC025[3]	MGPRC073[4]	MGPRC086[4]	DDHA007	F18986	PRC007	PRC022	PRC036	RC50
MGPRC013[3]	MGPRC026[3]	MGPRC074[4]	MGPRC087[4]	DDHA008	L38401	PRC008	PRC023	PRC037	
MGPRC014[3]	MGPRC027[3]	MGPRC075[4]	MGPRC088[4]	DDHA009	L38425	PRC010	PRC024	PRC038	
MGPRC015[3]	MGPRC028[3]	MGPRC076[4]	MGPRC089[4]	DDHA010	MZRC0106	PRC011	PRC025	PRC039	
MGPRC016[3]	MGPRC029[3]	MGPRC077[4]	MGPRC090[4]	DDHA011	MZRC1603	PRC012	PRC026	PRC040	
MGPRC017[3]	MGPRC030[3]	MGPRC078[4]	MGPRC091[4]	DDHA012	MZRC1609	PRC013	PRC027	PRC041	
MGPRC018[3]	MGPRC066[4]	MGPRC079[4]	MGPRC092[4]		MZRC1610	PRC014	PRC028	PRC042	
			MGPRC093[4]						

Note 1: Refer Kingwest Resources Ltd release 27 January 2021
Note 2: Refer Kingwest Resources Ltd release 25 March 2021
Note 3: Refer Brightstar Resources Ltd releases 8 August 2023 and 19 July 2023
Note 4: Refer Brightstar Resources Ltd release 12 February 2024
Note 5: DDHA prefix holes are diamond core, all others reverse circulation. **Historic holes: Refer Table 9 overleaf.**

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Table 9 - Details of historic Aspacia holes used in April 2024 Aspacia MRE

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	EOH (m)	RL	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)
F18501	RC	307915	6713658	40	419.47	-60	125	18 21	19 22	1 1	1.13 2.89
F18541	RC	307907	6713681	30	420.47	-60	125	12	21	9	9.29
F18907	RC	307925	6713658	20	419.69	-60	125	12	13	1	1.40
F18927	RC	307917	6713681	20	420.66	-60	125	9	10	1	1.74
F18947	RC	307927	6713681	15	420.54	-60	125				NSI
F18962	RC	307888	6713701	24	420.2	-60	125	21	22	1	1.86
F18986	RC	307898	6713701	15	420.29	-60	125				NSI
L38401	RC	307880	6713721	24	419.58	-60	125	15	16	1	2.52
L38425	RC	307890	6713721	15	419.73	-60	125				NSI
MZRC0106	RC	307829	6713813	50	418.7	-60	053	38	40	2	0.63
MZRC1603	RC	307649	6713698	114	422.07	-60	053	79 105 110	80 106 112	1 1 2	2.13 4.03 2.67
MZRC1609	RC	307667	6713721	85	420.85	-60	053	56 73	59 74	3 1	2.41 1.07
MZRC1610	RC	307679	6713734	72	419.8	-60	053	61	66	5	1.64
PRC001	RC	307896	6713579	41	419.43	-60	025				NSI
PRC002	RC	308042	6713528	35	420.93	-60	005	24	26	2	1.46
PRC003	RC	307878	6713616	38	419.42	-60	005	2 6 13	3 9 14	1 3 1	1.79 3.59 3.63
PRC004	RC	308019	6713498	41	419.71	-60	005	22	25	3	1.77

PRC005	RC	307872	6713596	36	419.33	-60	355	13 25	14 26	1 1	3.55 8.5
PRC006	RC	307972	6713584	40	419.18	-60	055	19	20	1	1.54
PRC007	RC	307967	6713587	47	419.11	-60	055	28	29	1	1.7
PRC008	RC	307951	6713584	50	419.17	-60	055	25 35	26 36	1 1	1.12 1.79
PRC010	RC	307916	6713636	40	419.6	-60	055	18	19	1	2.06
PRC011	RC	307934	6713636	47	419.83	-60	055	22 29	23 30	1 1	1.81 1.96
PRC012	RC	307897	6713681	40	420.29	-60	055	24	26	2	14.39
PRC013	RC	307869	6713736	40	419.38	-60	055				NSI
PRC014	RC	307877	6713733	40	419.65	-60	055				NSI
PRC016	RC	307824	6713779	50	418.71	-60	055	16 39	20 45	4 6	1.33 3.88
PRC017	RC	307841	6713780	41	420.13	-60	055	21	22	1	0.51
PRC018	RC	307857	6713781	40	419.27	-60	055	22	23	1	1.24
PRC019	RC	307796	6713828	40	419.05	-60	055				NSI
PRC020	RC	307751	6713841	43	418.38	-60	360	30	35	5	0.64
PRC021	RC	307757	6713853	40	418.87	-60	360				NSI
PRC022	RC	307779	6713735	48	418.83	-60	055				NSI
PRC023	RC	307881	6713679	50	419.43	-60	055	22 32 43	23 33 44	1 1 1	0.66 0.52 1.16
PRC024	RC	307877	6713645	70	419.47	-60	055	37 44 60	38 45 61	1 1 1	1.57 0.53 0.76
PRC025	RC	307881	6713656	58	419.42	-60	055	35 52	36 53	1 1	1.15 0.55

PRC026	RC	307857	6713663	76	419.54	-60	055	26 55	57 56	1 1	2.19 6.63
PRC027	RC	307897	6713639	57	419.51	-60	055	46 52	48 53	2 1	2.76 0.63
PRC028	RC	307898	6713618	68	419.39	-60	055	43	44	1	0.81
PRC029	RC	307909	6713596	68	419.24	-60	055	28 61 63	29 62 65	1 1 2	1.11 1.24 0.79
PRC031	RC	307900	6713661	40	419.88	-60	055	33	39	6	6.36
PRC032	RC	307902	6713545	104	418.8	-60	055	99	100	1	0.53
PRC033	RC	307926	6713530	115	418.91	-60	055				NSI
PRC034	RC	307899	6713514	127	418.54	-60	055	98 123	99 124	1 1	0.64 0.51
PRC035	RC	307881	6713538	113	418.52	-60	055	89 105	90 111	1 6	0.93 0.99
PRC036	RC	307885	6713624	73	419.19	-60	055	63 65	64 67	1 2	2.01 2.25
PRC037	RC	307908	6713616	57	419.32	-60	055	47 50	48 51	1 1	2.10 0.53
PRC038	RC	307892	6713661	50	419.55	-60	055	27	28	1	0.66
PRC039	RC	307905	6713658	41	419.54	-60	055	27 30 32	29 31 35	2 1 3	0.76 1.57 0.60
PRC040	RC	307889	6713681	40	419.97	-60	055	32	33	1	0.65
PRC041	RC	307878	6713701	45	420.15	-60	055	20	21	1	2.15
PRC042	RC	307865	6713703	55	419.94	-60	055	37	38	1	2.16
RC44	RC	307827	6713749	60	418.71	-60	053	30 35 50	32 36 52	2 1 2	2.55 3.18 1.25

RC45	RC	307813	6713760	65	419.03	-60	053	34	35	1	0.79
								36	37	1	2.37
RC46	RC	307821	6713753	60	418.64	-60	053	33	35	2	2.17
								51	52	2	0.94
RC47	RC	307832	6713722	68	419.1	-60	053	41	42	1	1.32
								59	61	2	8.27
								63	65	2	5.17
								67	68	1	1.81
RC48	RC	307557	6713643	166	419.34	-60	053	120	130	10	0.78
RC49	RC	307535	6713665	150	419.17	-60	053	80	90	10	0.63
								118	119	1	2.40
								122	124	2	3.24
RC50	RC	307599	6713750	138	419.13	-60	053	137	138	1	1.25
DDHA001	DDH	307641	6713712	198.1	420.98	-55	055	82.0	83.1	1.1	2.45
								84.1	84.7	0.6	0.61
								95.0	95.3	0.3	1.22
								105.6	108.1	2.5	113.57
								113.0	114.3	1.3	3.73
								164.6	165.2	0.8	11.63
DDHA002	DDH	307589	6713823	213.4	417.58	-65	055	55.8	57.9	2.1	1.07
								64.6	65.5	0.9	1.22
								77.0	78.7	1.7	0.61
								80.2	81.5	1.3	0.61
								82.2	86.3	4.1	0.78
DDHA003	DDH	307473	6713888	195.1	417.04	-65	055	64.2	66	1.8	0.92
								67.1	67.6	0.5	1.22
								73.0	73.4	0.4	3.83
								86.1	90.2	4.1	0.92
								91.4	91.9	0.5	0.92
								128.3	129.1	0.8	6.12
								193.8	194.4	0.6	0.92

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DDHA004	DDH	307692	6713642	208.2	420.71	-65	055	119.5	120.4	0.9	0.92
								132.2	132.9	0.7	2.14
								134.2	134.9	0.7	2.14
								135.5	135.7	0.2	1.84
								142.3	143.8	1.5	0.92
								143.9	144	0.1	4.29
								148	148.2	0.2	3.98
								195.4	195.6	0.2	32.45
								198.6	199.3	0.7	0.92
DDHA005	DDH	307881	6713519	210.3	418.48	-60	055	94.2	94.6	0.4	0.92
								112.4	113.1	0.7	0.61
								113.1	113.8	0.7	32.45
								122.4	123.0	0.6	0.61
DDHA006	DDH	307842	6713552	138	418.01	-60	057	50.4	50.8	0.4	3.9
								62.55	62.95	0.4	4.84
								79.0	80.	1.0	6.96
DDHA007	DDH	307816	6713591	137	418.44	-60	057	62.0	62.5	0.5	6.75
DDHA008	DDH	308004	6713467	132	419.73	-60	055	32.0	33.0	1.0	0.79
								100.9	101.9	1.0	1.17
								104.2	105.0	0.8	0.65
								111.9	112.2	0.3	1.67
								117.4	118.6	1.2	1.10
								130.7	132	1.3	1.31
DDHA009	DDH	307941	6713424	111	419.86	-60	054	88.4	89.6	1.2	1.47
								90.0	91.0	1.0	0.69
DDHA010	DDH	307961	6713401	120	420.19	-60	051	0	1.0	1.0	0.58
								49.0	51.0	2.0	1.09
								85.6	85.9	0.3	3.25
								94.0	94.6	0.6	1.02
								97.4	98.0	0.6	3.93
								99.3	100.4	1.1	0.76

DDHA011	DDH	307925	6713420	69	419.43	-60	055	51.0	53.0	2.0	0.80
								56.3	56.7	0.4	0.93
								60.5	62.3	1.8	0.59
								62.9	63.6	0.7	0.52
								64.3	64.5	0.2	0.52
DDHA012	DDH	307837	6713596	72	418.27	-70	055	11.0	12.0	1.0	1.50
								13.0	14.0	1.0	0.50
								15.0	16.0	1.0	0.94
								39.0	40.0	1.0	0.55
								51.5	52.5	1.0	0.79
								55.2	57.0	1.8	2.40