BRIGHTSTAR
RESOURCES LIMITED

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

18 April 2024

Significant Gold Results Up To 16g/t Au Received From Cork Tree Well Geotechnical Drilling

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Assays received from the first two geotechnical diamond holes completed at Cork Tree Well with gold assays up to 16.83g/t Au**
- **High-grade results below current pit shell design provides confidence for anticipated mineralisation extensions at depth**
- **Intercepts returned include 8.4m @ 3.97g/t Au from 141.65m (CTWGT008), including:**
  - **0.35m at 16.83 g/t Au from 141.65m, and**
  - **1.0m at 8.67 g/t Au from 145m**
- **Intercepts returned from CTWGT007 (below the historical open pit) include:**
  - **8.2m @ 1.67g/t Au from 103m**
- **CTWGT007 and CTWGT008 were drilled perpendicular to the orebody below the northern portion of the historically mined southern pit at Cork Tree Well, with the gold mineralisation entirely contained within a quartz breccia sedimentary unit**
- **Metallurgical and geotechnical test work programs underway to feed into PFS workstreams**

Brightstar Resources Limited (ASX: BTR) (**Brightstar**) is pleased to announce the first round of non-priority assay results from sixteen Geotechnical diamond drillholes at Cork Tree Well (**CTW**) within the Laverton Gold Project (**LGP**). These sixteen holes were part of a broader 20-hole diamond drilling program[1] designed for metallurgical and geotechnical purposes.

Brightstar's Managing Director, Alex Rovira, commented *"It is pleasing to see further high-grade assays continuing from non-priority geotechnical holes from the diamond drilling program that was completed at Cork Tree Well. CTWGT008 returned an intersection of 8.4m @ 3.97g/t Au from 141.65m, which complements the previously announced[2] intersection of 11.4m @ 3.1g/t Au (CTWMET001) drilled 200m to the north.*

The metallurgical and geotechnical drilling campaign, conducted in Q1, represents the first diamond holes drilled at Cork Tree Well by Brightstar, with analyses of gold mineralisation now underway after the recent completion of geotechnical logging and sampling. Geotechnical parameters are being strengthened by the knowledge gained from this recently completed program.

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Today's results continue to reinforce our view that the gold mineralisation at Cork Tree Well is structurally hosted, with gold mineralisation returned in CTWGT007 and CTWGT008 being positioned within a chert-breccia horizon in the sedimentary package underneath the historically mined shallow open pit.

The sixteen Geotechnical drillholes (CTWGT001 – CTWGT016) were drilled into the current optimised $2,750/oz pit-shell(s) generated in the 2023 Scoping Study[3] with CTWGT007 and CTWGT008 designed by Brightstar's independent geotechnical consultants targeting structural and rock mass data. Both CTWGT007 and CTWGT008 were drilled perpendicular to the orebody and thus reported intersections represent estimated true widths of significant mineralised intercepts.

Given the calibre of the assays received from the drilling to date, Brightstar continues to see strong potential to build on the existing 303koz @ 1.4g/t Au Mineral Resource[4] both at depth with high-grade plunging shoots and strike extensions targeting the structurally-controlled mineralised trends. The high-grade results returned to date are significantly higher than the current 1.4g/t Au head grade of the Mineral Resource and 1.85g/t mine grade from the 2023 Scoping Study, representing significant upside to both metrics.

We look forward to updating shareholders with more information on our diamond program, which forms the basis for metallurgical and geotechnical test work within our Pre-Feasibility Study underway."

Table 1 - Significant Intercepts (>1g/t Au) for CTWGT007 & CTWGT008

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Recovered Width (m)	Au (g/t)*	Interval	Gram-metres	Notes
CTWGT008		141.65	150.04	8.39	8.39	3.97	8.39m at 3.97 g/t Au	33.31	Hole ended in mineralisation
	including	141.65	142.0	0.35	0.35	16.83		5.89	
	and	145.0	146.0	1.0	1.0	8.67		8.67	
CTWGT007		103.0	111.5	8.5	8.2	1.67	8.2m at 1.67 g/t Au	13.69	Core removed for geotechnical sample from 106.7m-107m
	including	109.0	110.0	1.0	1.0	6.09		6.09	

Notes: *Holes drilled perpendicular to orebody for geotechnical purposes, and represent estimated true widths on over intervals above. Geotechnical sample removed prior to gold analyses in CTWGT007 from 106.7m – 107m and treated as core loss herewith.*

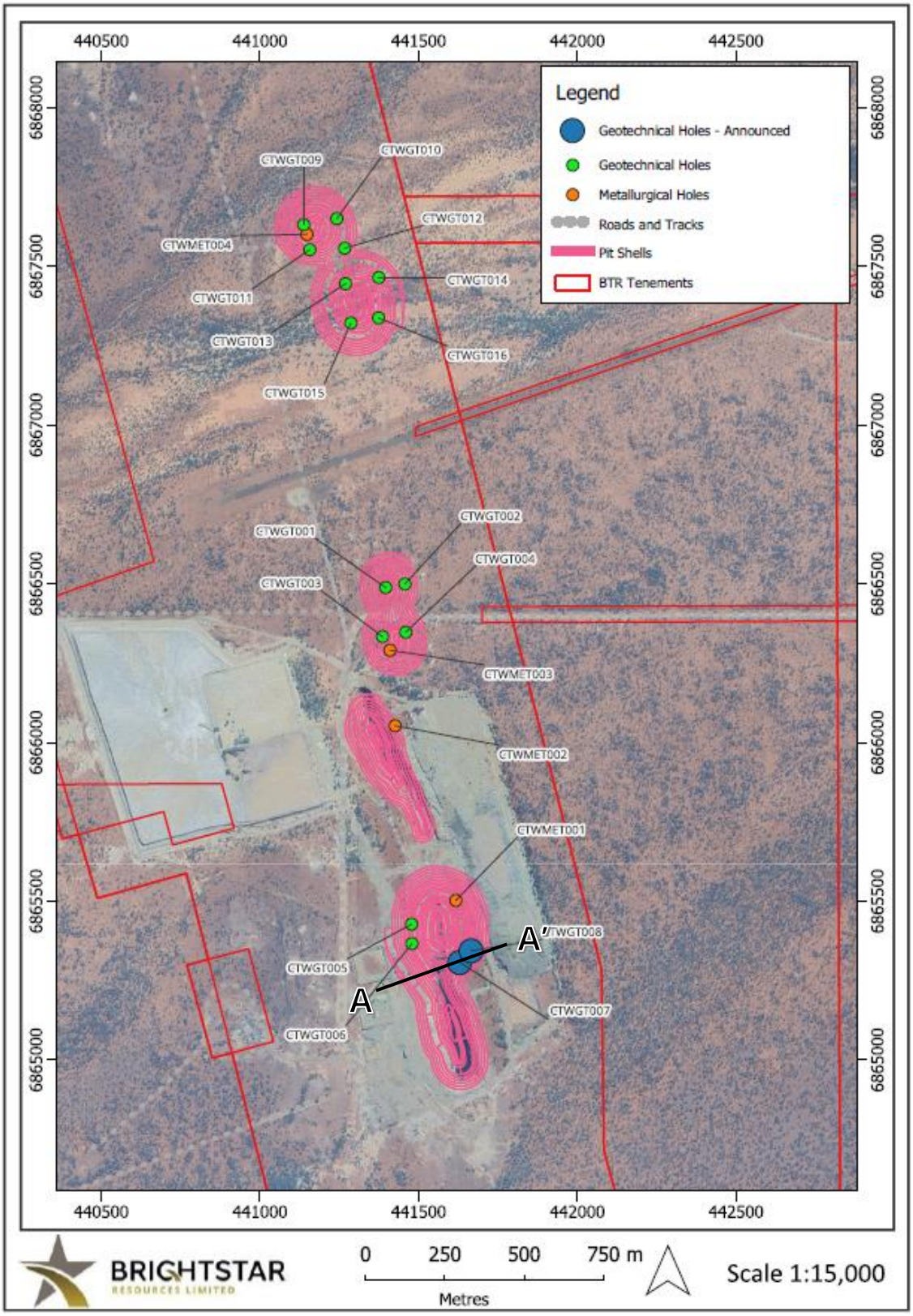

Figure 1 - Q1/24 Diamond Drill Program.
Cross Section (A-A') displayed in Figure 2

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 1) has recently been completed. The objective of the program was 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 brecciated 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 CTWGT007 & CTWGT008

Gold grades above the Cork Tree Well deposit's Mineral Resource Estimate average gold grade were intercepted in both holes, piercing the mineralised trend underneath the current optimised pit shell design and well below the historical open cut pit floor at vertical depths of approximately 120m below surface. The mineralisation returned in both geotechnical holes fit within the previously recognised/modelled mineralisation trend.

Gold mineralisation was identified in CTWGT008 and aligns with the adjacent down-dip historical drill hole SDR102802, which had previously returned 10m @ 3.55g/t Au from 153m. Beneath the northern extent of the existing Southern open pit, the mineralisation occurs within brecciated cherty sediments with variable silicification and sulphide content. Up-dip and within the same lithological unit, CTWGT007 encountered similar widths of mineralisation at a slightly lower grade compared to CTWGT008.

Structural deformation and alteration were present in mineralised intervals observed in both CTWGT007 & CTWGT008 were variably brecciated and characterised by increased interstitial/intergranular silica flooding and veining with increased gold grades. Soft sediment deformation was observed in areas dominated by

shales with a reduced chert component and an associated elevated sulphide content dominated by pyrite and pyrrhotite. The observation that increased gold mineralisation is associated locally with increased silica /sulphide alteration provides the possibility for targeting off-hole mineralisation with downhole electromagnetic surveying (DHEM). The collective findings provide compelling additional evidence pointing towards structurally controlled mineralisation at Cork Tree Well, with significant implications for understanding and exploring structurally related gold mineralisation in the region.

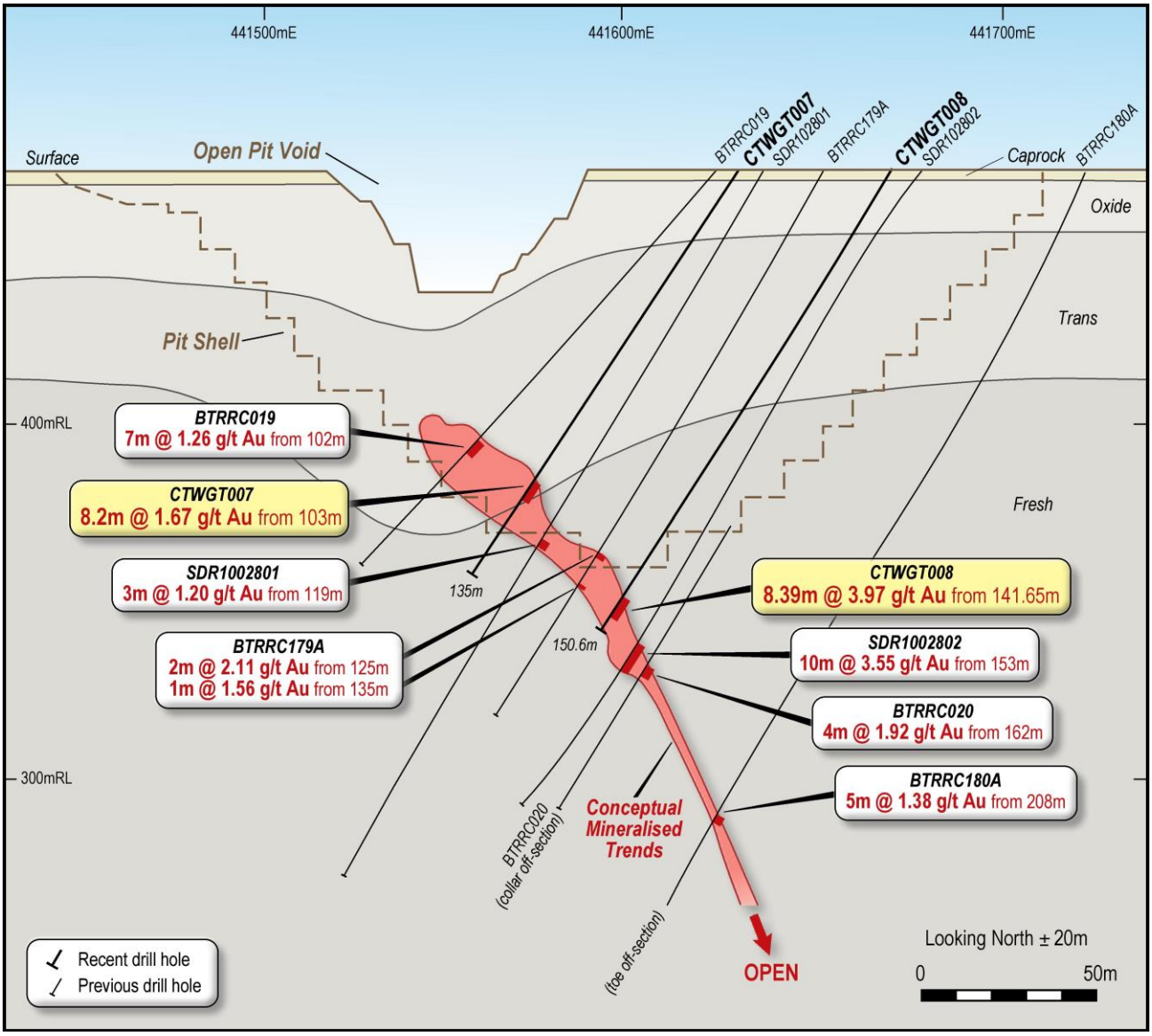

Figure 2 – Cross section A-A' (CTWGT007 & CTWGT008)
Refer Appendix 2 for remaining holes

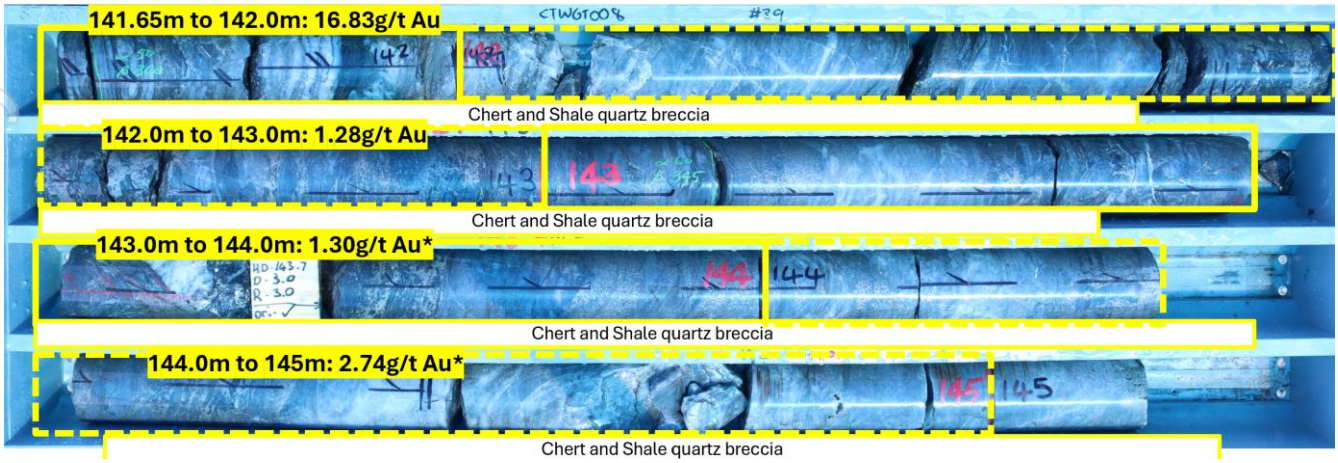

Figure 3 – CTWGT008 Tray 39 (141.7m – 145.1m) showing chert and shale quartz breccia hosted mineralisation with abundant pyrrhotite with 8.4m @ 3.97g/t Au

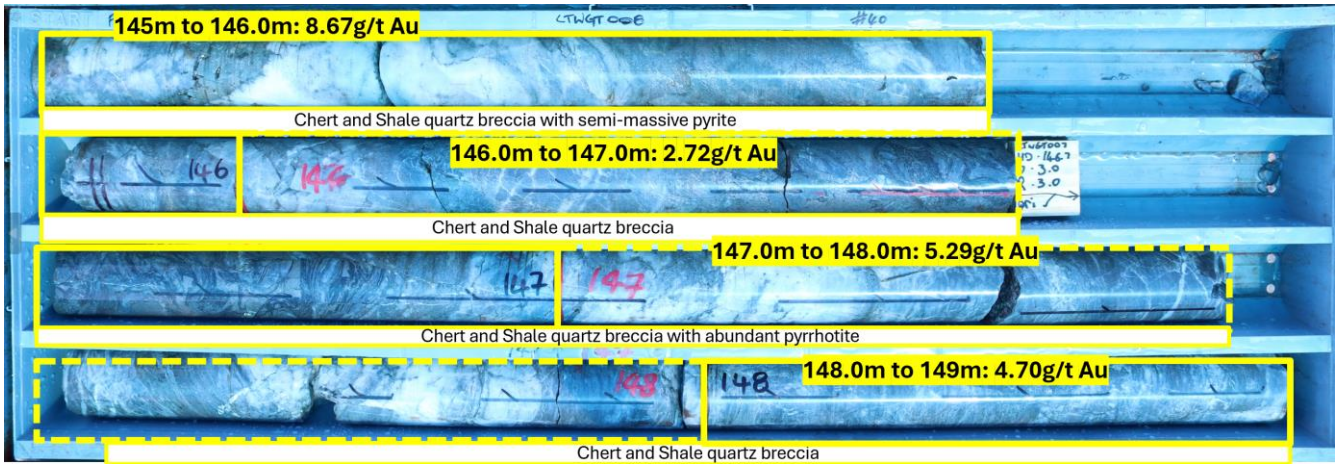

Figure 4 – CTWGT008 Tray 40 (145.1m – 148.5m) showing chert and shale quartz breccia hosted mineralisation with abundant pyrite and pyrrhotite with 8.4m @ 3.97g/t Au

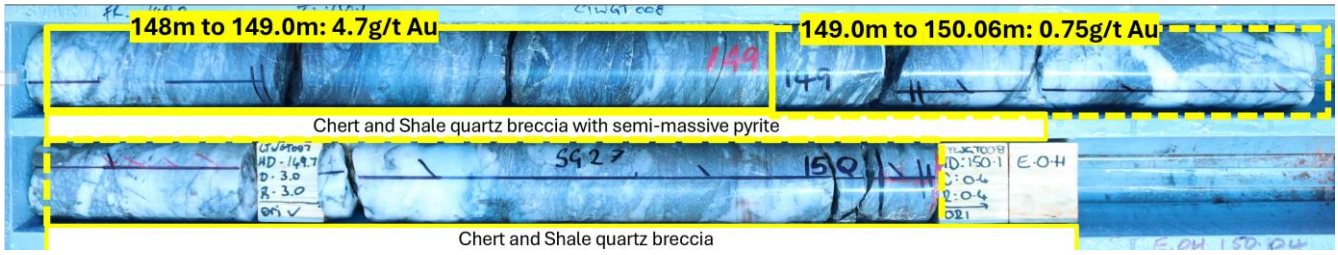

Figure 5 – CTWGT008 Tray 41 (148.5m - 150.06m –) showing chert and shale quartz breccia hosted mineralisation with 8.4m @ 3.97g/t Au

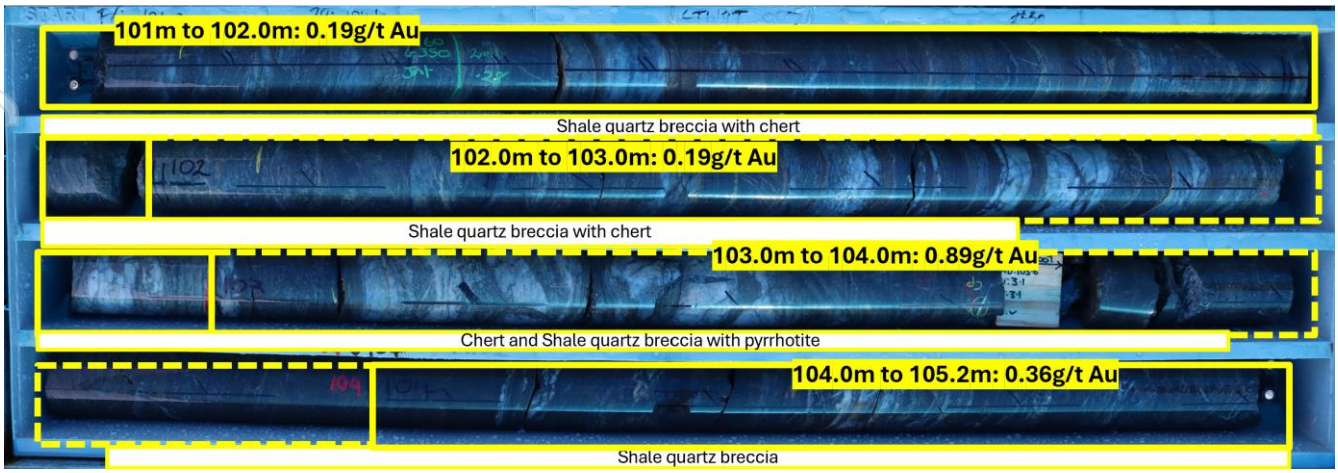

Figure 6 – CTWGT007 Tray 30 (101m - 104.6m) showing chert and shale quartz breccia hosted mineralisation with 8.2m @ 1.67g/t Au

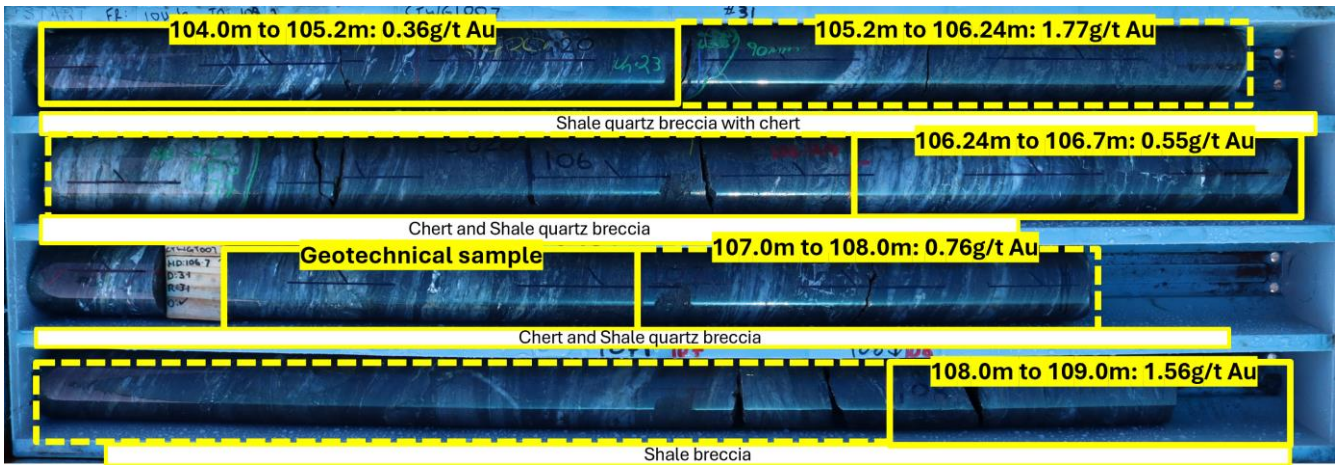

Figure 7 – CTWGT007 Tray 31 (104.6m – 108.2) showing chert and shale quartz breccia hosted mineralisation with 8.2m @ 1.67g/t Au. Note geotechnical sample removed prior to gold analyses and treated as core-loss

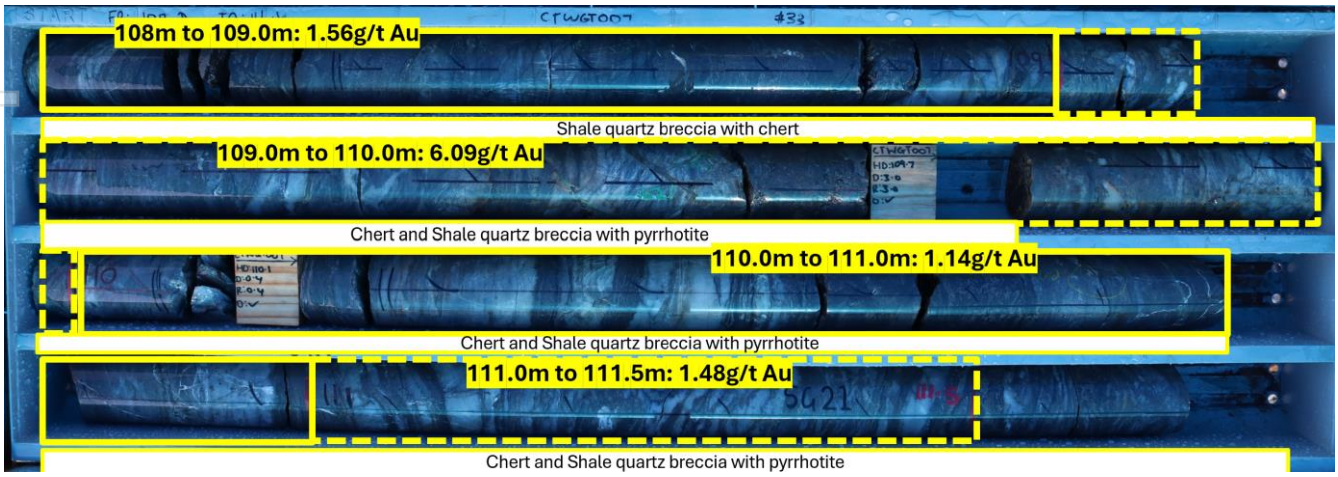

Figure 8 – CTWGT007 Tray 32 (108.2m - 111.7m) showing chert and shale quartz breccia hosted mineralisation with 8.2m @ 1.67g/t Au

Table 2 – 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	ASX announcement 27/02/2024
CTWMET002	441426	6866053	471.3	254	-49.75	115	ASX announcement 13/02/2024
CTWMET003	441410	6866291	472.0	078	-73.49	96	ASX announcement 27/02/2024
CTWMET004	441148	6867601	472.3	078	-71.1	121	ASX announcement 13/02/2024
Geotechnical Drilling							
CTWGT001	441396	6866488	481.1	260	-68.4	82	Drilled, awaiting assaying
CTWGT002	441456	6866499	481.2	260	-66.42	90	
CTWGT003	441386	6866333	480.6	260	-68.57	66	Drilled, awaiting assaying
CTWGT004	441459	6866347	480.2	260	-66.5	108	
CTWGT005	441478	6865428	476.8	260	-70.25	60	Drilled, awaiting assaying
CTWGT006	441479	6865367	482.5	260	-70.25	60	
CTWGT007	441629	6865307	481.8	260	-57.1	135	***This ASX announcement***
CTWGT008	441665	6865344	481.6	260	-57.1	150	
CTWGT009	441137	6867631	482.2	260	-65.31	87	Drilled, awaiting 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	Drilled, awaiting assaying
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	

NEXT STEPS

Brightstar will continue updating the market with results for the outstanding 14 holes of the Q1 diamond drilling program at Cork Tree Well. The metallurgical and geotechnical properties determined from this program will feed into the ongoing Pre-Feasibility Study to inform open pit mine design and process plant design criteria.

Concurrently with this program, work streams within the Pre-Feasibility Study are ongoing with mining and haulage contractors engaged for budget pricing, drill programs planned across the broader Brightstar portfolio (including a substantial program across the Linden Gold assets), and early-stage engagements commenced with regional processing facilities for toll-treating ore 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 Diamond Drilling Returns Spectacular Intercept of 27.6m @ 17.8g/t Au" released 27 February, 2024*
3. *Refer Brightstar Resources ASX announcement, "Menzies and Laverton Gold project Mine Restart Study" released 6 September 2023*
4. *Refer Brightstar Resources ASX announcement "Cork Tree Well Resource Upgrade Delivers 1Moz Group MRE" released 23 June 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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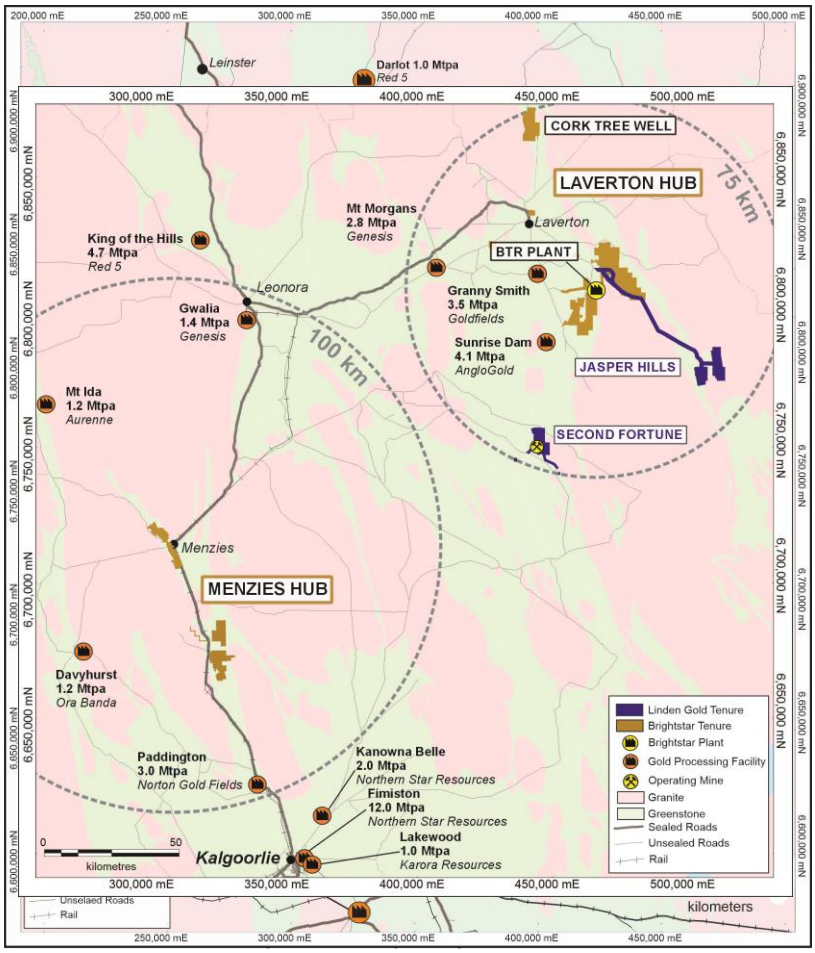
ABOUT BRIGHTSTAR RESOURCES

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 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.



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 3 - Consolidated JORC Resources of Laverton & Menzies Gold Projects

Location		Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Au Cut-off (g/t)	Kt	g/t Au	Koz	Kt	g/t Au	Koz	Kt	g/t Au	Koz	**Kt**	**g/t Au**	**Koz**
Alpha	0.5	623	1.6	33	374	2.1	25	455	3.3	48	**1,452**	**2.3**	**106**
Beta	0.5	345	1.7	19	576	1.6	29	961	1.7	54	**1,882**	**1.7**	**102**
Cork Tree Well	0.5	-	-	-	3,036	1.6	157	3,501	1.3	146	6,357	1.4	303
Total – Laverton	**0**	**968**	**1.6**	**52**	**3,986**	**1.6**	**211**	**4,917**	**1.6**	**248**	**9,691**	**1.6**	**511**
Lady Shenton System (Pericles, Lady Shenton, Stirling)	0.5	-	-	-	2,770	1.3	119	4,200	1.3	171	**6,970**	**1.2**	**287**
Yunndaga	0.5	-	-	-	1,270	1.3	53	2,050	1.4	90	**3,310**	**1.3**	**144**
Yunndaga (UG)	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	3.3	12	**110**	**3.3**	**12**
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 Mineral Resource at Aspacia Deposit in Menzies" dated 17/04/2024.

Table 4 - 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 AND DATA

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Brightstar Resources Drilling – hole prefix CTWGT

Historic Drilling – hole prefix's BTRRC (RC), SDR (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 Topdrill for the metallurgical and geotechnical diamond drilling program reported herewith CTWGT007 and CTWGT008 • 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 drill core being half cut via a diamond core saw. Half 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 (half 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 core being drilled at various orientations from surface to end of hole. Triple tube, 1.5m

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).	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 geotechnical 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.*	• Single cut (half core) diamond core was selected for sampling, with the remaining core left for future reference. • 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. • Commercially prepared and certified reference materials

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	(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.*
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.*	• Mineralised intercepts within CTWGT008 are near the expected mineralisation encountered in SDR102802. Historical logs were re-viewed from SDR102802 subsequent to assays returned for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	CTWGT007 and CTWGT008, and subsequently compared with CTWGT007 and CTWGT008. Lithological 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 external database consultants (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 of ± 3m. Drilled hole location might vary from 'design' by as much as 5m (locally) due to constraints on access. • Subsequent to the drill program completing, Brightstar engaged an external surveyor to accurately measure each hole using RTK DGPS, accurate to within 5mm in X, Y, Z planes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• *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. • CTWGT007 and CTWGT008 are designed parallel to the optimised pit wall slopes, while also designed to intersect mineralisation as close to perpendicular as practicable, which provides estimated true-width of significant intercepts reported herewith. • 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 (Perth, WA) by Jinning. • *No sample security measures were recorded for the historic drilling.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.
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 drill hole details have been reported/ tabulated earlier in this document with additional figures and cross sections for context.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 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 maximum 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 should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true*	• CTWGT007 and CTWGT008 are designed parallel to the optimised pit wall slopes, designed for geotechnical purposes. The orientation of these drill holes intersected mineralisation as close to perpendicular as practicable, which provides estimated true-width of significant intercepts reported herewith. • Holes were oriented perpendicular to interpreted mineralisation trends.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 CTWGT007 and CTWGT008, assays remain outstanding for all other geotechnical holes. • Reported intervals include samples of more than 1m at >1g/t Au.
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.
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 pre-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: Historical Hole Information

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Type	Hole Depth (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (From)	Depth (To)	Width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
SDR102802	441670	6865339	469.8	RC	210	-60	256	153	163	10	3.55
BTRRC019	441622	6865305	472.1	RC	150	-50	254	102	109	7	1.26
SDR102801	441628	6865328	470.0	RC	230	-60	256	119	122	3	1.2
BTRRC179A	441650	6865316	472.0	RC	180	-60.87	257.88	125	127	2	2.11
BTRRC180A	441722	6865335	471.2	RC	252	-64.03	267.38	208	213	5	1.38
BTRRC020	441672	6865363	471.4	RC	210	-60	254	162	166	4	1.92