

**3 June 2024**

FURTHER ASSAY RESULTS FROM LINK ZONE CONFIRMS NEAR-SURFACE MINERALISATION ACROSS MULTIPLE LODES

HIGHLIGHTS

- Remaining assays received for the RC drilling completed at the Link Zone deposit at the Menzies Gold Project, part of the +30,000m drilling program¹, targeting resource upgrades & extensions across Brightstar's portfolio
- Results produced a number of high-grade intercepts, confirming mineralisation within and outside A\$3,000/oz Au optimised pit shells at shallow depths
- Intercepts returned at Link Zone include:
 - LZRC24029:
 - 9m @ 4.4 g/t Au from 18m, including 1m @ 29.1 g/t Au from 18m
 - LZRC24011:
 - 18m @ 1.2 g/t Au from 4m
 - LZRC24016:
 - 1m @ 20.2 g/t Au from 16m
 - LZRC24013:
 - 9m @ 1.75 g/t Au from 23m
 - LZRC24021:
 - 5m @ 2.0 g/t Au from 2m
 - 4m @ 2.4g/t Au from 14m
- Assays pending for 52 drillholes drilled at the Lady Shenton System targeting areas for infilling and resource confidence growth
- RC drill rig has commenced drilling at Second Fortune Gold Mine to prepare pre-collars for deep diamond drilling, which will occur after the diamond drill rig completes a geotechnical and metallurgical drill program at Link Zone
- Metallurgical and geotechnical consultants have been engaged to complete requisite studies for Link Zone after successfully completing their Selkirk workstreams

Brightstar Resources Limited (ASX: BTR) (**Brightstar**) is pleased to announce further assay results from the Link Zone Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program, part of the large RC and diamond drilling (DD) program across the broader 1.45Moz Brightstar portfolio. The program is targeting gold mineralisation within delineated pit shells and underground designs outlined within Brightstar's Scoping Studies^{2,3} along with near-term development assessment of the Link Zone deposit comprising the Westralian Menzies, Merriyulah and Golden Dicks deposits.

The first phase of the RC drilling program at the Menzies Gold Project (MGP) has been completed, with the RC rig now drilling at the Second Fortune mine. Drilling at Menzies comprised infill drilling at the Link Zone deposits and the Lady Shenton System. Link Zone is located ~1km south of the 287koz Lady Shenton deposit and ~1km north of the 43koz Lady Harriet System.

The program at Link Zone was focused on areas within and adjacent to A\$3,000/oz Au optimised pit shells to potentially upgrade mineralisation into the Measured & Indicated Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) categories. Further technical studies will follow prior to a potential "Decision to Mine" on the development of a small-scale mining operation, similar to the successful campaign completed at the Selkirk deposit which generated \$13 million in profits⁴.

Brightstar's Managing Director, Alex Rovira, commented "With all assays received for the program, this new data can be incorporated into updates to the geological interpretation and MRE. The shallow high-grade results inside the optimised pit shells highlight the near-surface potential of the deposits. With all assays received for the program, this new data can now be incorporated into updates to the geological interpretation and MRE.

With the RC drill rig relocated to Second Fortune, the focus at Menzies can now switch to the technical studies required to assess and advance a potential small-scale mining campaign at Link Zone, with JT Metallurgical Services Pty Ltd and Operational Geotechs Pty Ltd engaged based upon their previous work completed at the Selkirk Mining JV. These studies will include new geotechnical and metallurgical data, provided by the diamond drilling scheduled to begin in the coming days, with this information to feed into re-optimised pit shells."

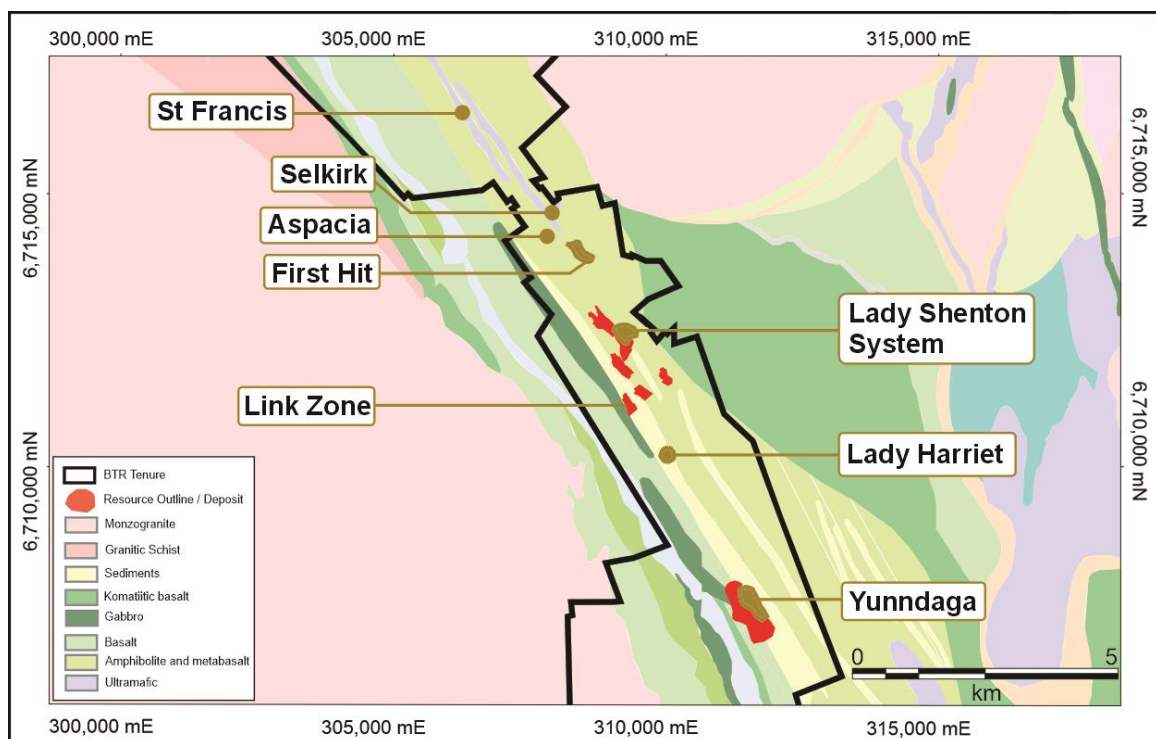


Figure 1 - Link Zone location within broader Menzies Gold Project

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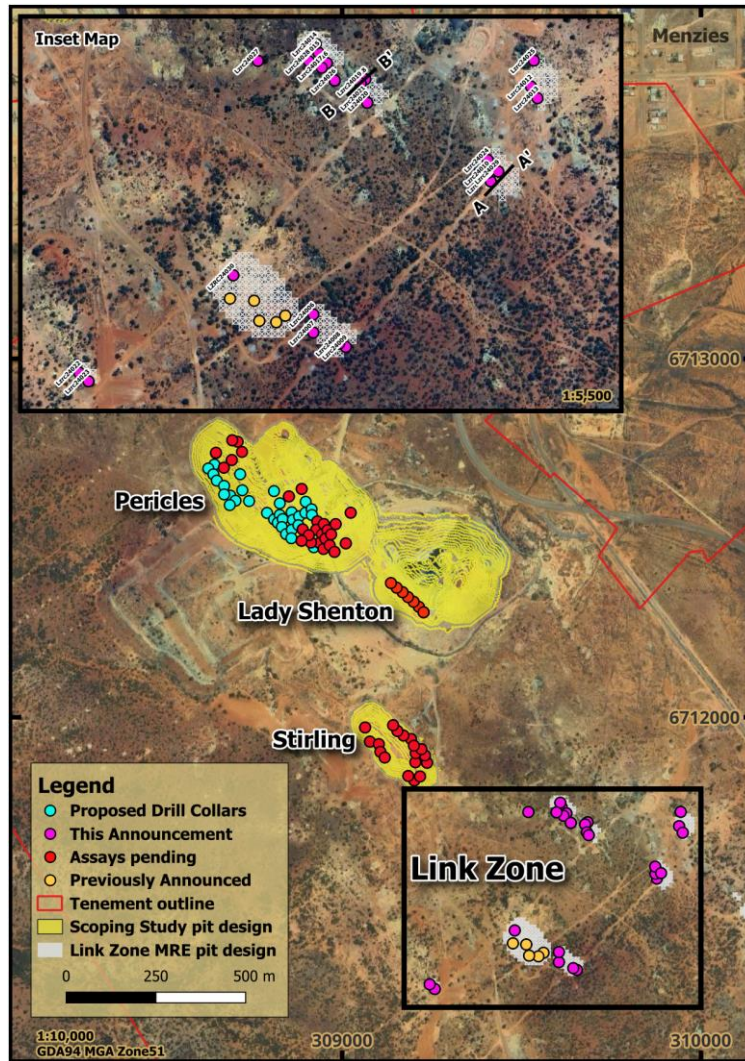


Figure 2 - Link Zone completed drilling program and Lady Shenton system drilling (assays pending). Cross sections A-A' & B-B' within inset are displayed in Figures 4-5



Figure 3 - RC drilling commenced at Second Fortune

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

30 drill holes were completed at Link Zone (Figures 1 & 2), with results for the first five hole previously reported⁶. Assay results and hole details for the 25 outstanding holes are detailed in Tables 1 & 2 and discussed below.

All reported holes were drilled in the Merriyulah, Westralian Menzies and Golden Dicks deposits that comprise the Link Zone. The completed holes were targeting both extensions to the mineralisation at shallow depths and infilling areas within the MRE to upgrade mineral resource classification to underpin mining studies.

Brightstar will utilise the assays from this round of RC drilling to update the MRE and provide an updated geological model to the engaged independent mining engineering consultants to update open pit optimisations. These pit shells will then facilitate updated commercial discussions with regional third-party processing plants in the district, mining contractors and necessary permitting approvals information.

The results continue to highlight the shallow gold mineralisation shown within the Link Zone deposits, which along with the stacked nature of the mineralised lodes presents the opportunity for a potential low strip ratio small open pit mining operation. Furthermore, the oxidised nature of the delineated gold-bearing material bodes well for economic mining and potential processing at regional third-party mills in the district.

Figures 4-7 further highlight the shallow, stacked and pinching/swelling nature of the gold mineralisation generally associated with mineralisation in the broader Menzies goldfield and at Link Zone. As shown in the cross-section in Figure 4, LZRC24029 and LZRC24010 intercepted 9m @ 4.4g/t Au from 18m and 1m @ 3.2g/t Au from 38m (down-dip) respectively. Both intercepts sit outside and down dip of the conceptual pit shell, highlighting potential for re-optimisation and increased resource inventory.

The mineralisation observed at Link Zone is largely hosted by or along the margins of quartz-sulphide veins developed within shears associated with the Menzies Shear Zone, with the highest grades observed in intervals with abundant veining (Figures 6-7). The host rock of the gold mineralisation at Link Zone is predominately amphibolitised basalt, with intermittent evidence of sulphide mineralisation (predominately pyrite) associated with shearing and veining on contacts between the intrusive intermediate lithologies and basalt when mineralisation is encountered in fresh material. Oxidized mineralisation is generally associated with quartz veining.

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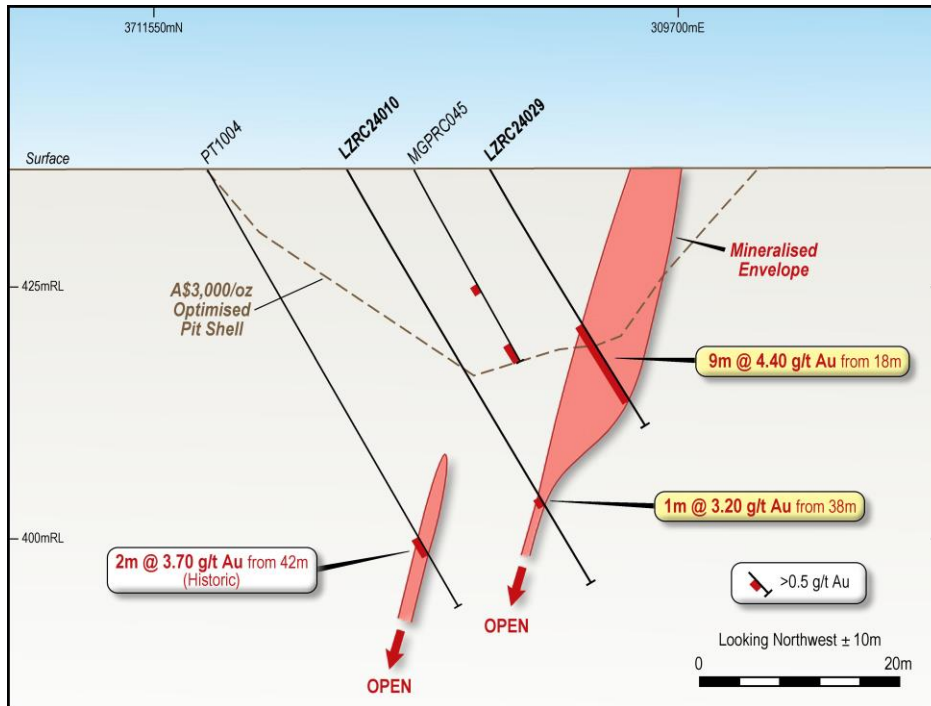


Figure 4 –Cross section A-A' (Figure 2) showing LZRC24010 and LZRC24029 with mineralised >0.5g/t Au intercepts with reference to \$3,000/oz conceptual pit shell.

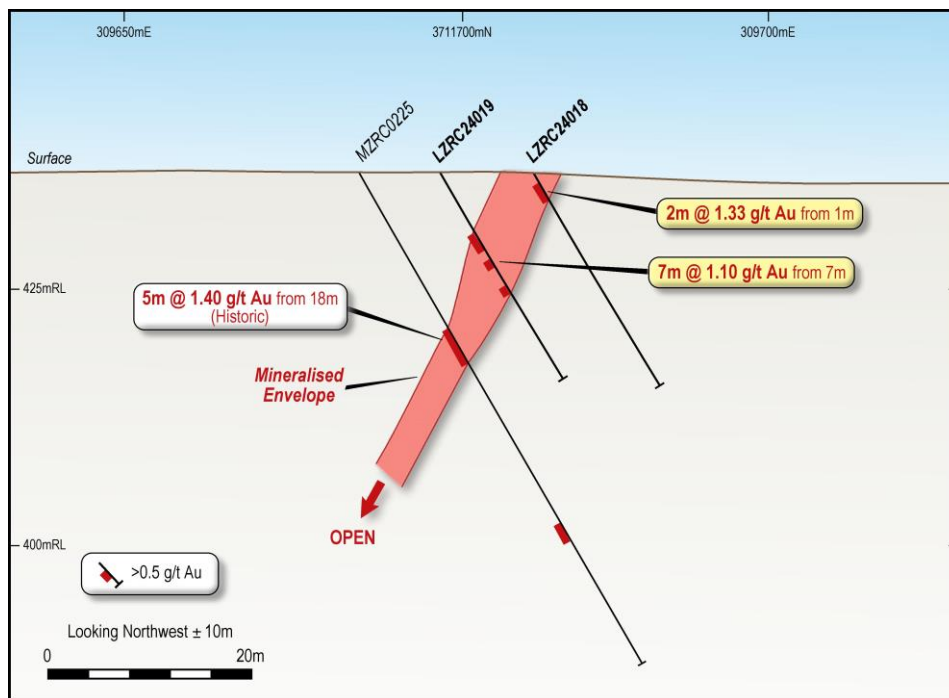


Figure 5 - Cross section B-B' (Figure 2) showing LZRC24019 and LZRC24018 with mineralised >0.5g/t Au intercepts



Figure 6 - Chip Tray from LZRC24029 highlighting significant intercept (displayed on Figure 3 cross section A-A' (Figure 2))



Figure 7 - Chip Tray from LZRC24019 highlighting significant intercept (displayed on Figure 4 cross section B-B' (Figure 2))

Figures 6-7 above display the chip-trays associated with the significant intercepts from LZRC24029 and LZRC24019 displayed in the sections (figures 4-5). The RC drill chips display the oxidized nature of the targeted mineralisation at Link Zone, while highlighting that the highest grades within significant intercepts have a relationship with increased quartz veining. The significant intercept in LZRC24029 begins with 1m @ 29.15g/t from 18m (Figure 6) with the estimated quartz vein percentage of 50%, followed by quartz veining throughout the rest of the intercept.

Table 1 –Significant Intercepts (>1g/t Au) for LZRC24006 - LZRC24030

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval	Gram-metres
LZRC24006						NSI	
LZRC24007		11	12	1	1.88	1m at 1.88 g/t Au	1.88
		16	17	1	1.74	1m at 1.74 g/t Au	1.74
		36	37	1	1.00	1m @ 1.00g/t Au	1.00
LZRC24008		12	13	1	2.73	1m at 2.73 g/t Au	2.73
		17	19	2	1.94	2m at 1.94 g/t Au	3.88
LZRC24009						NSI	
LZRC24010		38	39	1	3.20	1m @ 3.20g/t Au	3.20
LZRC24011		4	22	18	1.18	18m @ 1.18g/t Au	21.24
LZRC24012		30	31	1	1.51	1m @ 1.51g/t Au	1.51
		35	38	3	1.10	3m @ 1.10g/t Au	3.30
LZRC24013		23	32	9	1.75	9m @ 1.75g/t Au	15.75
	<i>including</i>	26	27	1	6.30	1m @ 6.30 g/t Au	6.30
LZRC24014						NSI	
LZRC24015		13	15	2	1.25	2m @ 1.25g/t Au	2.49
LZRC24016		3	4	1	1.05	1m @ 1.05g/t Au	1.05
		16	17	1	20.19	1m @ 20.19g/t Au	20.19
LZRC24017						NSI	
LZRC24018		1	3	2	1.33	2m @ 1.33g/t Au	2.65
LZRC24019		7	14	7	1.10	7m @ 1.10g/t Au	7.70
LZRC24020		7	9	2	1.56	2m @ 1.56g/t Au	3.12
		12	14	2	2.75	2m @ 2.75g/t Au	5.50
		37	41	4	1.29	4m @ 1.29g/t Au	5.15

LZRC24021		2	7	5	2.01	5m @ 2.01g/t Au	10.05
		14	18	4	2.36	4m @ 2.36g/t Au	9.42
LZRC24022		32	35	3	1.36	1m @ 1.36g/t Au	4.08
LZRC24023		23	24	1	1.44	1m @ 1.44g/t Au	1.44
		35	37	2	1.79	2m @ 1.79g/t Au	3.58
LZRC24024						NSI	
LZRC24025		4	12	8	1.22	8m @ 1.22g/t Au	9.76
		19	20	1	1.78	1m @ 1.78g/t Au	1.78
LZRC24026						NSI	
LZRC24027						NSI	
LZRC24028		40	41	1	1.88	1m @ 1.88g/t Au	1.88
LZRC24029		18	27	9	4.40	9m @ 4.40g/t Au	39.6
	<i>including</i>	18	19	1	29.15	1m @ 29.15g/t	29.15
LZRC24030		37	38	1	1.56	1m @ 1.56g/t Au	1.56

Note: NSI = No significant intersection. Highlighted cells are >6 gram x metres

Table 2 – Q2 2024 Reverse Circulation collar information (all holes within M29/153 and MGA94 Zone 51)

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Depth (m)	Status
LZRC24001	309476	6711369	433	-60	55	72	Previously reported
LZRC24002	309513	6711366	433	-60	55	54	
LZRC24003	309521	6711335	433	-60	55	54	
LZRC24004	309547	6711333	433	-60	55	54	
LZRC24005	309561	6711343	433	-60	55	54	
LZRC24006	309601	6711343	432	-60	55	42	This ASX announcement
LZRC24007	309602	6711315	432	-90	55	48	This ASX announcement
LZRC24008	309641	6711299	434	-60	55	54	This ASX announcement
LZRC24009	309651	6711295	434	-53	55	36	This ASX announcement
LZRC24010	309871	6711562	437	-60	55	48	This ASX announcement

LZRC24011	309877	6711549	437	-60	55	54	This ASX announcement
LZRC24012	309937	6711694	435	-60	55	54	This ASX announcement
LZRC24013	309947	6711677	436	-60	55	54	This ASX announcement
LZRC24014	309607	6711759	437	-60	55	48	This ASX announcement
LZRC24015	309612	6711747	437	-54	55	54	This ASX announcement
LZRC24016	309624	6711731	436	-60	55	48	This ASX announcement
LZRC24017	309617	6711723	436	-60	55	42	This ASX announcement
LZRC24018	309683	6711702	436	-60	55	24	This ASX announcement
LZRC24019	309676	6711697	436	-60	55	24	This ASX announcement
LZRC24020	309688	6711670	437	-60	55	48	This ASX announcement
LZRC24021	309682	6711678	437	-60	55	36	This ASX announcement
LZRC24022	309242	6711252	429	-65	55	42	This ASX announcement
LZRC24023	309258	6711241	428	-60	55	48	This ASX announcement
LZRC24024	309874	6711580	437	-60	55	24	This ASX announcement
LZRC24025	309944	6711727	435	-60	55	36	This ASX announcement
LZRC24026	309638	6711701	436	-60	55	36	This ASX announcement
LZRC24027	309522	6711721	435	-60	55	54	This ASX announcement
LZRC24028	309598	6711732	436	-55	55	42	This ASX announcement
LZRC24029	309887	6711563	437	-55	55	30	This ASX announcement
LZRC24030	309477	6711402	431	-60	55	48	This ASX announcement

Project Location

The Menzies Gold Project 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. The railway from Kalgoorlie-Leonora also services Menzies.

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 10km to the north and about 11km to the south of Menzies wholly within a NNW trending greenstone belt (Figure 1).

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.

Next Steps

Brightstar will advise the market of further drilling progress, including assay results and geological interpretations when they are completed.

References

1. Refer Brightstar Resources ASX announcement dated 6 May 2024 "+30,000M Drilling Program to Commence across Brightstar's enlarged 1.45Moz Au portfolio"
2. Refer Brightstar Resources ASX announcement dated 6 September 2023 "Menzies and Laverton Gold Project Mine Restart Study"
3. Refer Brightstar Resources ASX announcement dated 25 March 2024 "Jasper Hills Scoping Study"
4. Refer Brightstar Resources ASX announcement dated 29 April 2024 "March Quarter Activity Report"
5. Refer Brightstar Resources ASX announcement dated 15 November 2023 "Maiden Link Zone Mineral Resource"
6. Refer Brightstar Resources ASX announcement dated 22 May 2024 "Link Zone drilling supports near-term mining potential"

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

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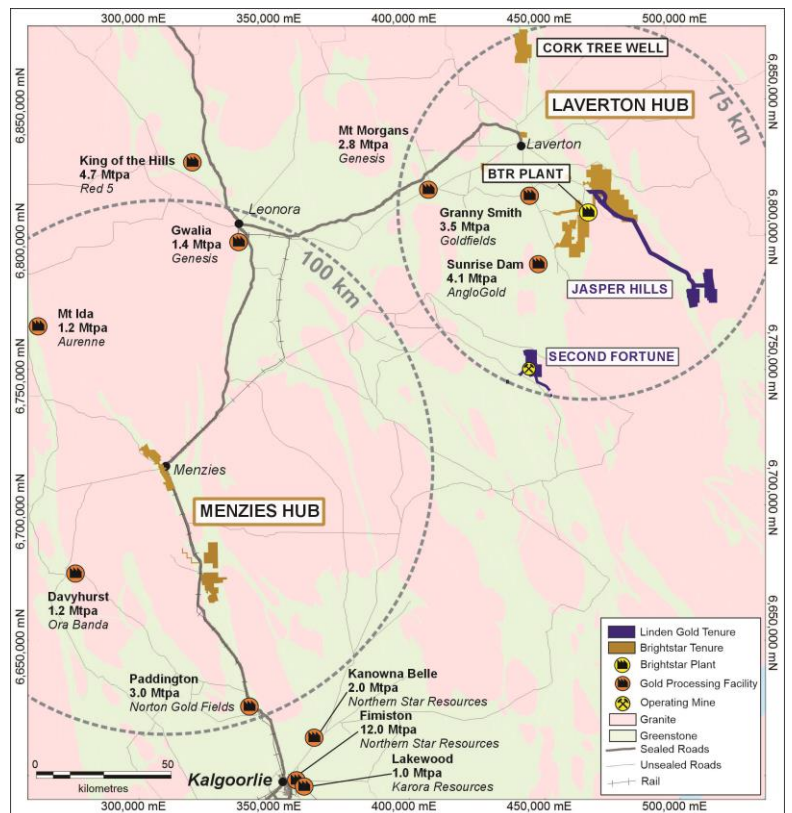
ABOUT BRIGHTSTAR RESOURCES

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 and \$6.5M profit generated by Brightstar.

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.



Brightstar Eastern Goldfield Asset locations

Hosted in the prolific Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia and ideally located proximal to significant regional infrastructure and suppliers, Brightstar has a significant **JORC Mineral Resource of 28.4Mt @ 1.6g/t Au for 1.45Moz Au**.

Importantly, Brightstar owns the Brightstar processing plant (currently on care and maintenance), a 60-man accommodation camp and non-processing infrastructure, located 30km SE of Laverton and within 75km of +800koz Au JORC Resources within the Laverton Hub.

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	Au Cut-off (g/t)	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
		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		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
Yunnadaga	0.5	-	-	-	1,270	1.3	53	2,050	1.4	90	3,310	1.3	144
Yunnadaga (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		-	-	-	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 "Aspacia deposit records maiden Mineral Resource at the Menzies Gold Project" dated 17 April 2024.

Table 4 - Linden Gold Alliance JORC Mineral Resources

Location	Au Cut-off (g/t)	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
		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	3,2,4	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 within this announcement relating to exploration of the Menzies and Laverton Gold Project areas is based on 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.

Compliance Statement

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

APPENDIX 1: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Brightstar Resources Drilling – hole prefix LZRC

Historic Drilling – hole prefixes MZRC, MGPR, PT

Table 5 - Sampling Techniques & Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industry standard RC drilling and sampling protocols for lode and supergene gold deposits have been utilised throughout the BTR campaign. RC drilling was completed using an Atlas Copco XRS10 track mounted rig at Link Zone/Lady Shenton Ramp, and a Schramm 685 truck mounted rig elsewhere at Lady Shenton System BTR RC holes were sampled using 4m composite spear samples or 1 metre riffle-split samples off the cyclone. The full length of each hole was sampled. Bag sequence is checked regularly by field staff and supervising Geologist against a designated sample register. The cyclone and splitter were routinely cleaned. RC samples were taken using a static cone splitter mounted under a polyurethane cyclone to obtain 1m samples. Brightstar’s samples were logged geologically and submitted to Jinning Laboratories in Kalgoorlie where the entire sample was pulverised, split and assayed by fire assay using a 50 gram charge. <i>Historic samples were collected as spear, scoop and riffle split samples.</i> <i>Historic samples were submitted to various laboratories in Perth</i>

		<i>and Kalgoorlie.</i>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BTR drill holes are all RC holes utilising a 4.5 inch face sampling hammer and surveyed using a true-north seeking Reflex gyroscope. • RC drilling at Link Zone was completed by JDC Drilling using a track mounted Atlas Copco XRS10 RC drilling rig • <i>Historic holes were either RAB or RC holes. It is unknown which bit size was used during drilling.</i>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC sample recovery was qualitatively assessed by comparing drill chip volumes (sample bags) for individual meters. Sample depths were crossed checked every rod (6m). The cyclone was regularly cleaned to ensure no material build up and sample material was checked for any potential downhole contamination. The majority of the samples were dry. Little water is 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. • Drilling is carried out orthogonal to the mineralisation to get representative samples of the mineralisation • Samples are weighted at the laboratory and reported as a part of standard preparation protocols. No water compromised samples were reported in this program • No grade versus sample recovery biases, or biases relating the loss or gain of fines have been identified in BTR's drilling. • <i>No mention of sample recovery was made for the historic drilling.</i>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC holes were logged on one metre intervals at the rig by the geologist from drill chips. Logging was recorded directly into LogChief computer software.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logging is qualitative in nature. • 100% of BTR metres are geologically logged. • Geological logs are not available for all historic holes.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC drilling single 1 metre splits were automatically taken at the time of drilling by a cone splitter attached to the cyclone. • For interpreted non-mineralised areas, 4 metre composite samples were collected from the drill rig by spearing each 1m collection bag. The 4 metre composites were submitted for assay. • For interpreted mineralised areas, the 1 metre splits were bagged on the static cyclone splitter on the RC rig. • Duplicate samples were taken over selected interpreted mineralised intervals to determine if sampling is representative. • Sample preparation comprised industry standard oven drying, crushing, and pulverisation to less than 75 microns. Homogenised pulp material was used for assaying. • Samples volumes were typically 1.0-4.0 kg and are considered to be of suitable size for the style of mineralisation. • Due to the coarse gold nature of mineralisation at Menzies field duplicates are taken over interpreted mineralised intervals. • No information on the sub-sampling techniques are available for the historic drilling.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1m and 4m composite samples were assayed by Fire Assay (FA50) by Jinning Laboratories 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. ~5% standards were inserted to check on precision of laboratory results. • The historic samples were assayed by fire assay and limited information is provided about sample preparation and assay data.

<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant intersections have been reviewed by several company personnel. • Data storage was captured onsite using a laptop uploading to a cloud-based server then exported to MS Access. • No data was adjusted. • <i>Historic data is stored in a cross-checked managed database that has been reviewed by several company personnel and independent consultants.</i> • <i>Logging was on paper.</i> • <i>No data was adjusted.</i>
<p>Location of data points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drill collar locations were initially surveyed using a hand-held GPS, accurate to within 3-5m. Post drilling, a qualified surveyor has surveyed all Brightstar holes using RTK DGPS accurate to centimetre scale. • 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. • <i>All historic hole locations could not be verified in the field, data points were taken from reports and logs.</i>
<p>Data spacing and distribution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holes are variably spaced. • No sample compositing of field samples has been applied. • Results will be used to update the mineral resource for the Link Zone deposit.
<p>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

	<i>bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	<p>the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current approach to sampling is appropriate for further resource definition and exploration
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 or trusted contractors for assaying with Jinning transporting samples from Kalgoorlie to Perth. Despatch and consignment notes were delivered and checked for discrepancies.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling techniques and data has been reviewed internally by company personnel and several external consultants.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Table 6 – Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous workers in the area include Pancontinental Mining, Rox Resources, Regal Resources, Goldfields, Heron Resources and Intermin Resources Limited (now Horizon Minerals). Several open cut mines were drilled and mined in the 1980's, 1990's up to early 2000's. Extensive underground mining was undertaken from the 1890's – 1940's across the Menzies leases and it is estimated that historic exploration was often undertaken via blind shafts initially.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to the table of historic collars.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assay results reported here have been length weighted. • No metal equivalent calculations were applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mineralisation is generally southwest dipping at about 50 degrees and plunging south. • Drillholes are generally perpendicular to the main strike/dip of mineralisation with drillhole intersections close to true width of

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	the mineralised lodes.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to figures in this report.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results from all drill holes in the program have been reported and their context discussed.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other exploration data is reported here.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional drilling is being planned and if successful, further mineral resource estimates will be calculated.

Table of Historic Drillholes (best significant intercept shown, all holes MGA94 Zone 51)

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	EOH (m)	RL	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Status
MZRC0225	309668.07	6711693.71	59	436.74	-60	52.54	18	23	5	1.4	Historical/completed
PT1004	309856.27	6711559.15	50	436.59	-60	52.54	42	44	2	3.7	Historical/completed

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