BRIGHTSTAR
RESOURCES LIMITED

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

23 July 2024

FURTHER HIGH-GRADE GOLD RESULTS RECEIVED FROM CORK TREE WELL GEOTECHNICAL DRILLING

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Assays received from eight geotechnical diamond holes completed at Cork Tree Well with gold assays up to 40.15g/t Au, located near CTWMET003 which returned 27.6m at 17.77g/t Au from 51m[1]**
- **Intercepts returned include 4.0m @ 17.32g/t Au from 78.0m (CTWGT004), including:**
  - **1.0m at 40.15 g/t Au from 78.0m, and**
  - **0.59m at 37.4 g/t Au from 81.0m, and**
  - **0.41m at 11.62 g/t Au from 81.59m**
- **Additional lode within CTWGT004 returned 3.0m at 3.46 g/t Au from 68m including 1.0m at 8.48 g/t Au from 70m**
- **Shallow intercept returned from CTWGT003:**
  - **2.6m at 1.74g/t Au from 33.0m**
- **High-grade results at the base of current pit shell design provides confidence for continuous mineralisation extensions at depth with historically defined significant intercepts**
- **CTWGT003 and CTWGT004 were drilled into the unmined material north of the historically mined northern pit at Cork Tree Well, with the gold mineralisation entirely contained within a sheared mafic/ultramafic sequence**

Brightstar Resources Limited (ASX: BTR) (**Brightstar**) is pleased to announce the second 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[2] designed for metallurgical and geotechnical purposes.

Brightstar's Managing Director, Alex Rovira, commented *"It is pleasing to see further high-grade assays continuing from geotechnical holes from the diamond drilling program that was completed at Cork Tree Well earlier this year. CTWGT004 returned a significant high-grade intersection of 4.0m @ 17.32g/t Au from 78.0m, which complements the previously announced[1] intersection of 27.6m @ 17.77g/t Au (CTWMET003) drilled 200m to the north.*

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The sixteen Geotechnical drillholes (CTWGT001 – CTWGT016) were drilled into the current optimized $2,750/oz pit-shells generated in the 2023 Scoping Study[3] with these holes designed by Brightstar's independent geotechnical consultants targeting structural and rock mass data for the definitive feasibility study. Both CTWGT003 and CTWGT004 were drilled perpendicular to the orebody and thus reported intersections represent estimated true widths of significant mineralised intercepts.

Given the quality of the assays received from the drilling to date, Brightstar is excited to build on the existing 303koz @ 1.4g/t Au Mineral Resource[4], which is open both at depth with high-grade plunging shoots and along strike 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."

Table 1 - Significant Intercepts (>1g/t Au) for Cork Tree Well geotechnical diamond drilling

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)^	Recovered Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval	Gram-metres	Notes
CTWGT003		33	36.0	3.0^	2.6	1.74	2.6m at 1.74g/t Au	4.52	*0.4m Core loss
	Including	35.0	36.0	1.0	1.0	3.28	1.0m at 3.28 g/t Au	3.3	
CTWGT004		59	62	3.0	3.0	2.23	3.0m at 2.23 g/t Au	6.7	
	and	**68**	**71**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**3.46**	**3.0m at 3.46 g/t Au**	**10.4**	
	Including	70	71	1.0	1.0	8.48	1m at 8.48 g/t Au	8.5	
	and	**78**	**82**	**4.0**	**4.0**	**17.32**	**4.0m at 17.32g/t Au**	**69.3**	
	including	78	79	1.0	1.0	40.15	1.0m at 40.15g/t Au	40.1	
	and	81	81.59	0.59	0.59	37.4	0.59m at 37.4g/t Au	22.0	

Notes: *Holes drilled perpendicular to orebody for geotechnical purposes, and represent estimated true widths on over intervals above.*

^Downhole length–includes core loss.

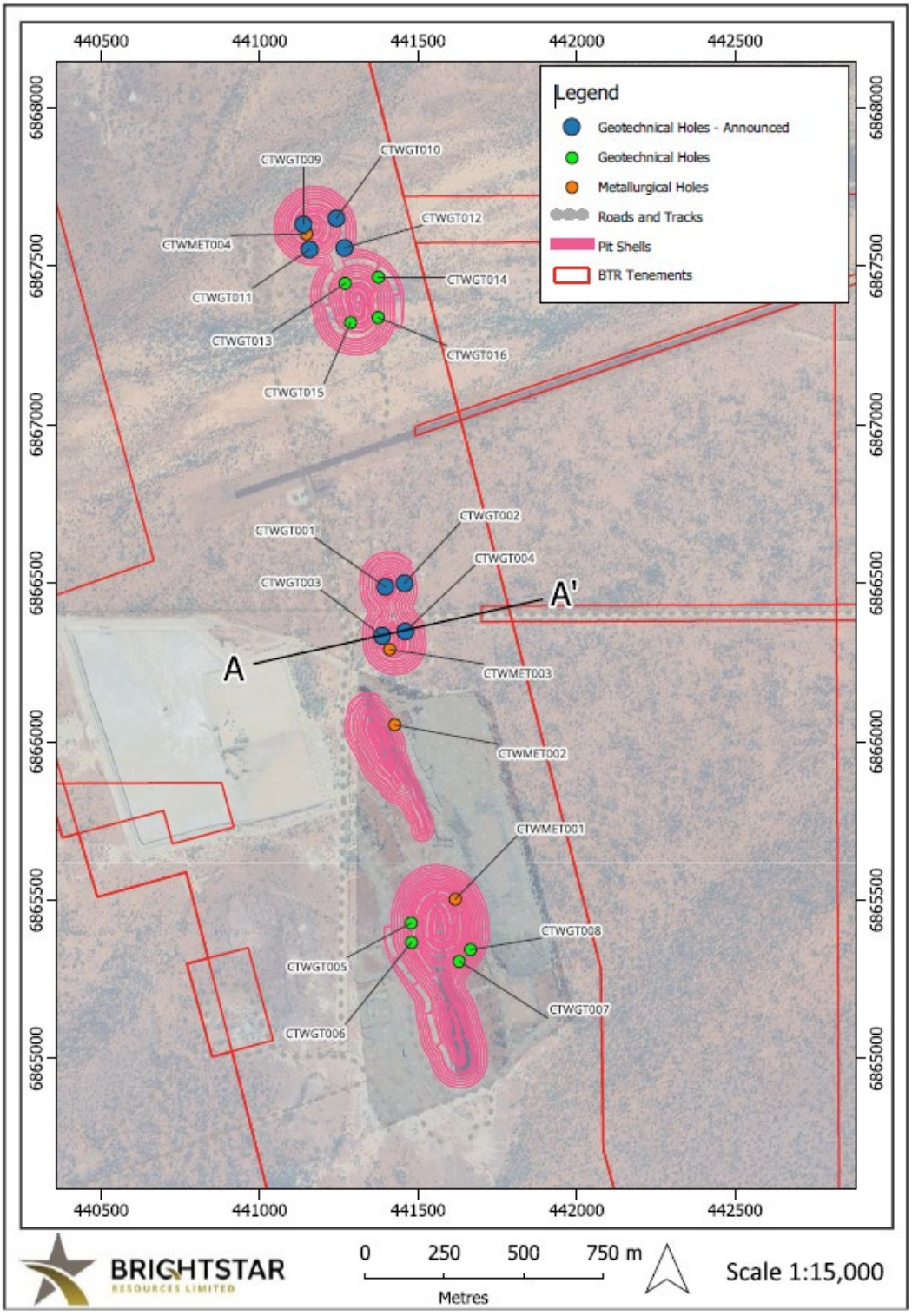

Figure 1 - Q1/24 Diamond Drill Program – Section A-A' displayed in Figure 3

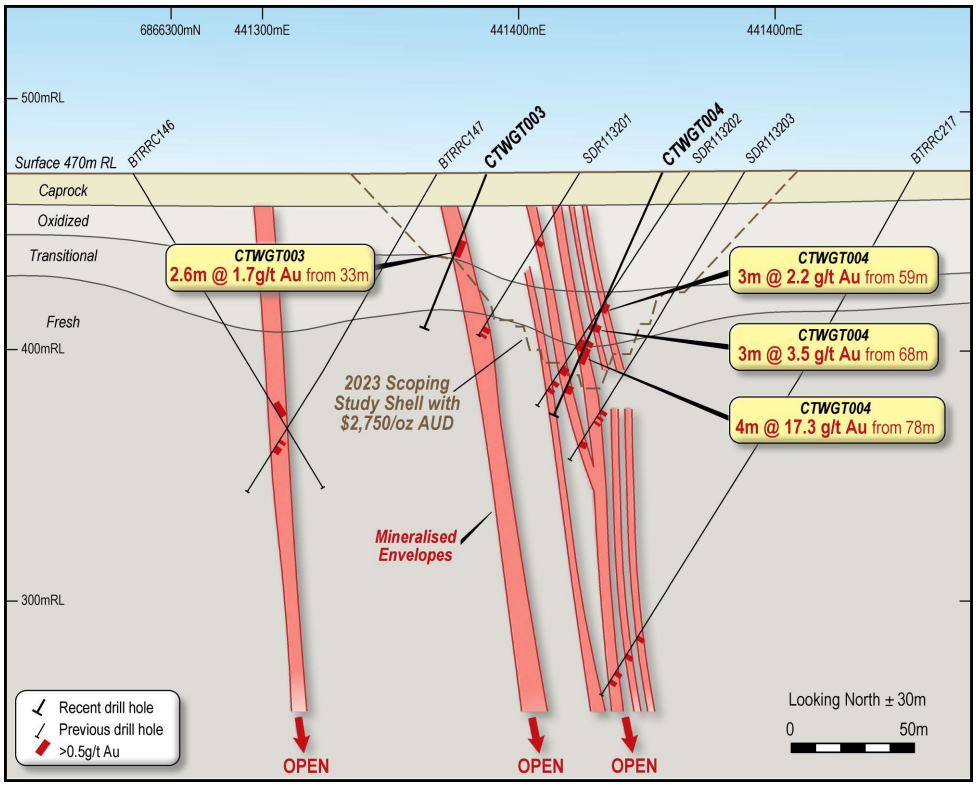

Figure 2 - Cross section A-A' (CTWGT003 &CTWGT004)

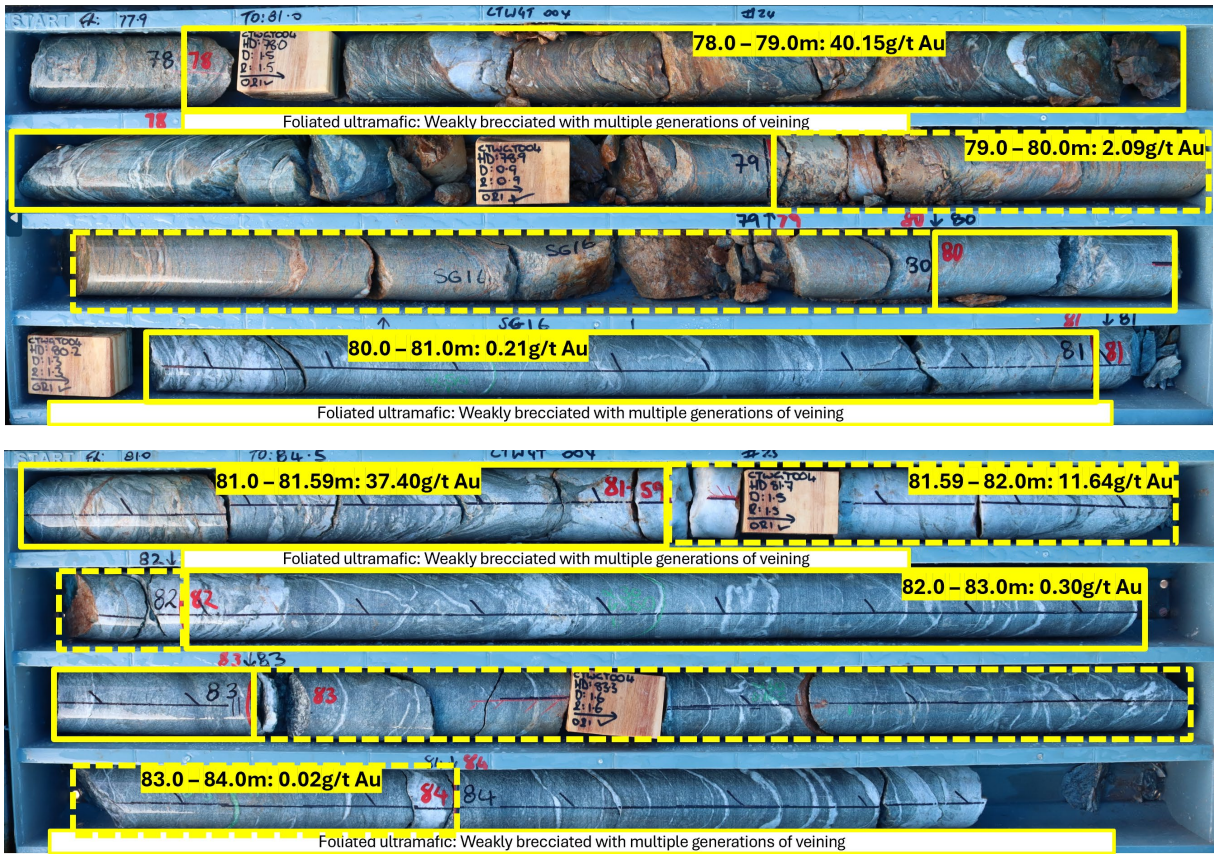

*Figure 3 –CTWGT004 core trays 24-25 showing **4m @ 17.3 g/t Au** from 78m*

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) was completed during the March quarter 2024. The goal of the program was to provide information for metallurgical and geotechnical purposes for the Feasibility Study presently underway.

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/ultramafic 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 north of the historical open pits is associated with a sheared quartz metadolerite/ultra mafic within a talc chlorite schist host. Gold is associated with brecciated quartz veining and other deformational features across multiple lithologies.

Geological Observations from CTWGT003 & CTWGT004

Gold grades were returned above the Cork Tree Well deposit's Mineral Resource Estimate average gold grade in both holes and within the optimised pit shell design (Figure 2). Results from CTWGT003 and CTWGT004 provide additional insight into the continuity of mineralised envelopes extending below the current pit shell design linking historically defined high grade mineralisation at depth. The mineralisation returned in both geotechnical holes fit within the previously recognised/modelled mineralisation trends.

Structural deformation, multiple phases of veining and alteration were present in mineralised intervals observed in both CTWGT003 & CTWGT004. Significant intercepts (tables 1 & 2 - figures 2 & 3) were variably brecciated and characterised by increased interstitial/intergranular silica flooding, multiple phases of veining and alteration. The geotechnical diamond drilling provided additional insight into the relationship between (locally) deepened weathering profiles coincident with the steeply dipping mineralised envelopes. Repeated deep weathering profiles associated with significant mineralisation adjacent to the optimised pit shell provide additional targeting opportunities for future drilling campaigns testing structural repetitions of mineralisation (Figure 2).

The collective geological observations provide compelling additional evidence pointing towards structurally controlled mineralization at Cork Tree Well, with significant implications for understanding and exploring mineralisation repetitions and structurally related gold mineralization in the region.

Table 2 – Q1/24 Diamond Drill hole collar information (all holes within M38/346 and MGA94 Zone 51)

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)^	Recovered Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval	Gram-metres	Notes
CTWGT001							NSI >1.0g/t Au		
CTWGT002							NSI >1.0g/t Au		
CTWGT003		33.0	36.0	3.0^	2.6	1.74	2.6m at 1.74g/t Au	4.52	Including 0.4m of core loss
	Including	35.0	36.0	1.0	1.0	3.28	1.0m at 3.28 g/t Au	3.3	
CTWGT004		59	62	3.0	3.0	2.23	3.0m at 2.23 g/t Au	6.7	
	and	**68**	**71**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**3.46**	**3.0m at 3.46 g/t Au**	**10.4**	
	Including	70	71	1.0	1.0	8.48	1m at 8.48 g/t Au	8.5	
	and	**78**	**82**	**4.0**	**4.0**	**17.32**	**4.0m at 17.32g/t Au**	**69.3**	
	including	78	79	1.0	1.0	40.15	1.0m at 40.15g/t Au	40.1	
	and	81	81.59	0.59	0.59	37.4	0.59m at 37.4g/t Au	22.0	
CTWGT009							NSI >1.0g/t Au		
CTWGT010							NSI >1.0g/t Au		
CTWGT011							NSI >1.0g/t Au		
CTWGT012							NSI >1.0g/t Au		

Notes: *Holes drilled perpendicular to orebody for geotechnical purposes, and represent estimated true widths on over intervals above. Refer ASX release 18 April 2024 for assay results for CTWGT007 & CTWGT008. All other hole assays remain outstanding. ^Downhole length–includes core loss*

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

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Depth (m)	Status
Metallurgical Drilling							
CTWMET001	441617	6865503	471.8	254	-60	162	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	***This ASX announcement***
CTWGT002	441456	6866499	481.2	260	-66.42	90	
CTWGT003	441386	6866333	480.6	260	-68.57	66	***This ASX announcement***
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	ASX announcement 18/04/2024
CTWGT008	441665	6865344	481.6	260	-57.1	150	
CTWGT009	441137	6867631	482.2	260	-65.31	87	***This ASX announcement***
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	
CTWGT013	441269	6867445	481.9	260	-64.98	92	Drilled, awaiting assaying
CTWGT014	441374	6867464	481.3	260	-59.35	113	Drilled, awaiting assaying
CTWGT015	441286	6867321	481.9	260	-58.62	115	Drilled, awaiting assaying
CTWGT016	441373	6867337	481.5	260	-57.07	142	Drilled, awaiting assaying
						2,062m	**Total Program**

NEXT STEPS

Brightstar will continue updating the market with results for the outstanding six holes of the Q1 diamond drilling program at Cork Tree Well, with ongoing workstreams targeting Feasibility Study level data to inform open pit mine design and process plant design criteria.

References

1. *Refer Brightstar Resources ASX announcement 27 February 2024 "Cork Tree Well Diamond Drilling Returns Spectacular Intercept of 27.6m @ 17.8g/t Au"*
2. *Refer Brightstar Resources ASX announcement 10 January 2024 "Diamond Drilling Commenced at Cork Tree Well"*
3. *Refer Brightstar Resources ASX announcement 6 September 2023 "Menzies and Laverton Gold Project Mine Restart Study"*
4. *Refer Brightstar Resources ASX announcement 23 June 2023 "Cork Tree Well Resource Upgrade Delivers 1Moz Group MRE"*

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

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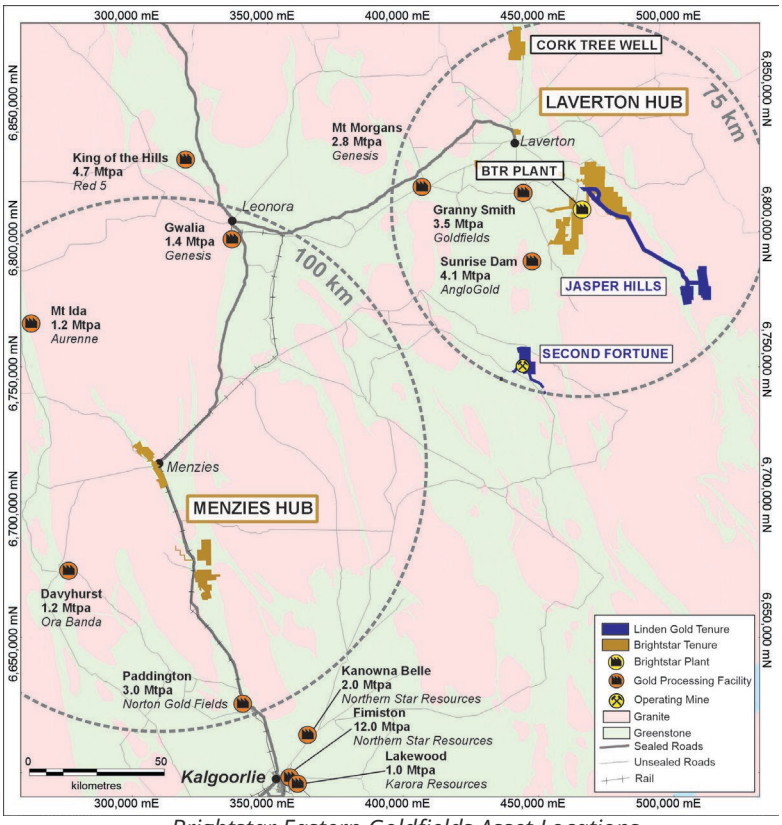
ABOUT BRIGHTSTAR RESOURCES

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 integration of Kingwest's Menzies Gold Project into the Company, with the Selkirk Mining JV at Menzies pouring first gold in March 2024 generating $6.5M profit to Brightstar.

In June 2024, Brightstar finalised the off-market takeover of unlisted WA-based gold mining company Linden Gold Alliance Limited, which saw Brightstar transition to being an owner-operator at the underground Second Fortune Gold Mine located south of Laverton.



Brightstar Eastern Goldfields Asset Locations

Hosted in the prolific Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia and ideally located proximal to significant regional infrastructure and suppliers, Brightstar holds a significant **JORC Mineral Resource of 28.7Mt @ 1.6g/t Au for 1.45Moz Au** across the portfolio.

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 +850koz Au JORC Resources within the Laverton Hub including access to key haul road infrastructure.

With a proven strategy of resource growth across its portfolio, Brightstar is aggressively drilling to expand 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 Hubs

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	**6,537**	**1.4**	**303**
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**
Second Fortune (UG)	2.5	17	16.9	9	78	8.2	21	71	12.3	28	**165**	**10.9**	**58**
Total – Laverton		**1,464**	**2.0**	**93**	**5,369**	**1.8**	**319**	**8,121**	**1.7**	**449**	**14,953**	**1.8**	**862**
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	**3,320**	**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		**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,872**	**1.4**	**214**	**8,898**	**1.3**	**383**	**13,770**	**1.3**	**595**
Total – BTR		**1,464**	**2.0**	**94**	**10,242**	**1.6**	**533**	**17,019**	**1.5**	**832**	**28,723**	**1.6**	**1,457**

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 "Cork Tree Well Resource Upgrade Delivers 1Moz Group MRE" dated 23 June 2023, "Maiden Link Zone Mineral Resource" dated 15 November 2023, "Aspacia deposit records maiden Mineral Resource at the Menzies Gold Project" dated 17 April 2024, and "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 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 CTWGT

Historic Drilling – hole prefix's BTRRC (RC), SDR (RC)

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 in this release • 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 RC. 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.*	• 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

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.*	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. • *Historic holes were located with handheld GPS.*
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.*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• 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. • The majority of the holes, including CTWGT003 and CTWGT004, are designed parallel to the optimized 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. • *The majority of Historic 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.*
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, 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 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*
		• All drill hole details have been reported/ tabulated earlier in this document with additional figures and cross sections for context.
		• All relevant historical drill hole information is tabulated in this document.
		• Summaries of all material drill holes from previous Brightstar Resources drilling are available within the Company's ASX releases.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• 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 not 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 width not known').*	• CTWGT007 and CTWGT008 are designed parallel to the optimized 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.
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 geotechnical holes reported in this press release, assays remain outstanding for all other geotechnical holes. • Reported intervals include samples of more than 1m at >1g/t Au.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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	257	192	202	10	4.54
BTRRC180A	441722	6865335	471.2	RC	252	-64	267	208	213	5	1.38
BTRRC020	441672	6865363	471.4	RC	210	-60	254	162	166	4	1.92
SDR113201	441422	6866349	469.9	RC	79	-60	255	32	33	1	3.6
								75	76	1	1.01
BTRRC146	441249	6866293	471.1	RC	150	-60	79	110	111	1	1.81
BTRRC147	441370	6866322	471.7	RC	150	-60	260				
SDR113202	441464	6866361	470.2	RC	114	-60	255	73	75	2	1.12
								78	80	2	2.71
								102	103	1	2.11
SDR113203	441486	6866366	470.3	RC	138	-60	255	51	57	6	0.88
								112	118	6	3
BTRRC217	441554	6866379	472.4	RC	250	-61	258	212	213	1	2.08
								224	225	1	1.21
								237	244	7	1.26