



11 September 2024

DIAMOND DRILLING ASSAYS RETURN BEST RESULTS TO DATE FROM LINK ZONE WITH INTERCEPTS TO 55.8G/T AU

HIGHLIGHTS

- Assays have been received for five diamond holes drilled at the Link Zone deposit at the Menzies Gold Project, part of the previously announced +30,000m drilling program¹, with all holes at Link Zone drilled for metallurgical and geotechnical testwork purposes
- Results produced multiple high-grade intercepts targeting conceptual pit shells at the Merriyulah and Golden Dicks deposits within the Link Zone area
- Intercepts returned at Link Zone include:
 - **LZMET24001:**
 - 12.0m @ 11.90 g/t Au from 51.0m, including 1.0m @ 55.8g/t Au from 54.0m,
 - 10.0m @ 0.97 g/t Au from 23.0m, and
 - 0.6m @ 12.0g/t Au from 43.4m
 - **LZGT24001:**
 - 1.0m @ 5.57 g/t Au from 45.0m
 - **LZGT24002:**
 - 9.7m @ 1.77 g/t Au from 34.3m
 - **LZGT24003:**
 - 8.49m @ 1.56 g/t Au from 14.0m
 - **LZGT24004:**
 - 13.1m @ 1.19g/t Au from 11.3m
- Link Zone geotechnical assessment completed, with metallurgical testwork to commence imminently ahead of potential commercialisation via a small-scale mining campaign ahead of larger operations being assessed in the Definitive Feasibility Study

Brightstar Resources Limited (ASX: BTR) (**Brightstar**) is pleased to announce assay results from the inaugural Link Zone diamond drilling (DD) drilling program, part of the larger drilling program across the broader 1.45Moz Au Brightstar portfolio in Menzies and Laverton. The program is targeting gold mineralisation for near-term development assessment of the Link Zone deposit, specifically targeting the Merriyulah and Golden Dicks deposits, located between the 287koz Au Lady Shenton System and 43koz Au Lady Harriet System at the Menzies Gold Project.

The program at Link Zone was focused within and adjacent to conceptual \$3,000/oz Au pit shells, with holes targeting interpreted ore lode positions to gain mass for metallurgical testwork, along with varying orientations of geotechnical holes to gain information for assessment ahead of a potential small-scale mining campaign.

Brightstar's Managing Director, Alex Rovira, commented *"The diamond drilling component of our +30,000m campaign kicked off at Link Zone, with excellent grade results returned despite most holes being drilled for geotechnical purposes. Additionally, the metallurgical hole has given us valuable information for downhole lode grade variability, highlighted by a superb 6.0m @ 21.08g/t Au intercept containing six individual 1.0m +5.0 g/t Au intercepts within a broader down dip intercept of 12.0m @ 11.90g/t Au. We're particularly encouraged by the grades returned, with these results released today along with our recently completed Link Zone RC program² all returning grades well above the global MRE estimate for Link Zone emphasising areas for potential open pits.*

Geotechnical logging was completed ahead of sampling & assaying, with the remaining core and existing RC samples being utilised for a metallurgical testwork program presently underway to feed into re-optimised pit shells and ultimately define a pathway to monetisation via a small-scale mining campaign similar to the successfully completed Selkirk Mining JV earlier this year.

Approximately 1km to the north, the Lady Shenton System RC drilling program will complete in the coming fortnight, with these results to be assessed and integrated into an updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Definitive Feasibility Study presently underway. We look forward to updating the market with these results, along with previously completed RC and diamond programs at Jasper Hills and Second Fortune with assays progressing through the laboratory."

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

Five shallow diamond drill holes were completed at Link Zone (refer Figure 2), with holes drilled at varying orientations for metallurgical and geotechnical purposes. Three geotechnical holes were focused on drilling across the structure, with reported assays approximating true thicknesses and geometry of ore lodes; one geotechnical hole (LZGT24003) was drilled down dip targeting the west wall of the conceptual Merriyulah pit shell, whilst the single metallurgical hole (LZMET24001) was drilled down dip for sample mass purposes and thus should not be considered representative of lode thicknesses in the Golden Dicks deposit.

As shown in core photographs for LZGT24003 (Figure 4) and LZMET24001 (Figure 6), 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. The host rock is predominately amphibolitised basalt, with intermittent evidence of sulphide mineralisation (predominately pyrite) associated with shearing, bleaching and veining on geological contacts.

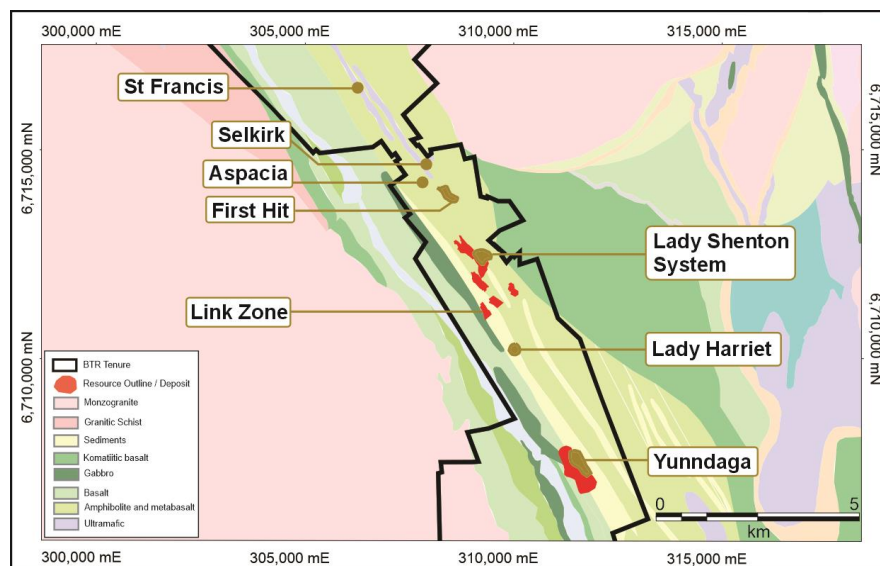


Figure 1 - Link Zone location within broader Menzies Gold Project



Figure 2 - Link Zone showing 2024 Diamond and Reverse Circulation Collar locations

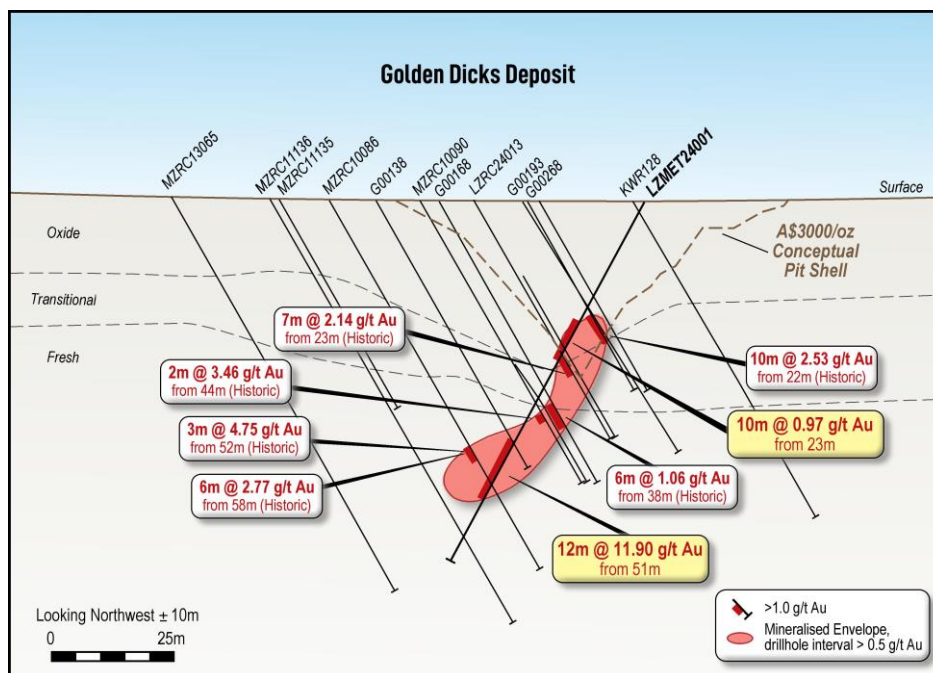


Figure 5 - Golden Dicks Cross Section showing LZMET24001 with mineralised >0.5g/t Au intercepts against oxidation states and conceptual \$3,000/oz optimised pit shell

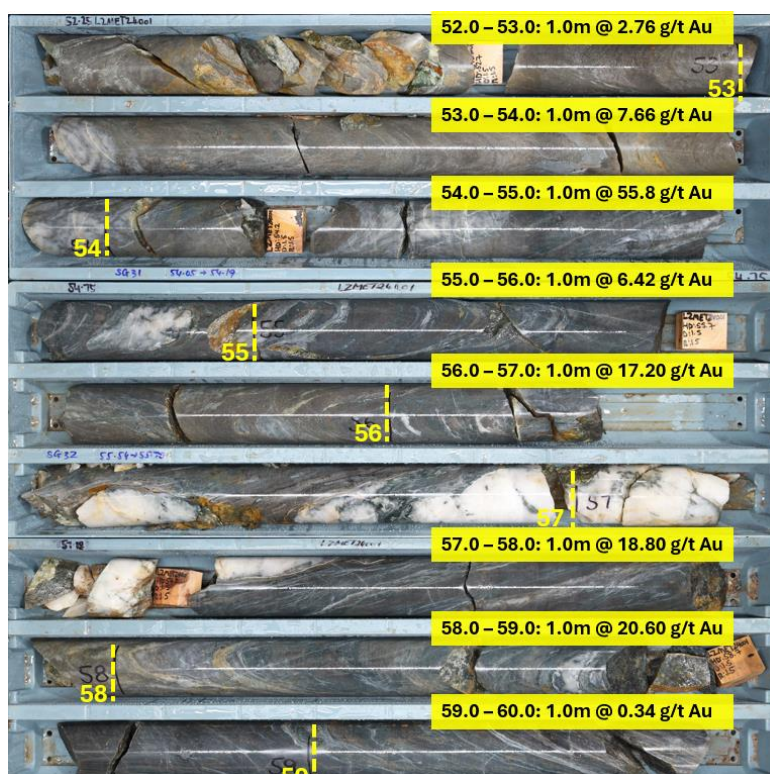


Figure 6 - Core photo of LZMET24001 trays 23, 24 & 25 with down dip intercept of 53.0 - 59.0m (6.0m @ 21.08g/t Au) shown within broader 12.0m @ 11.90g/t Au (from 51.0m) intercept at Golden Dicks. Note intercept below \$3,000/oz pit shell

Table 1 – Significant Intercepts (>0.5g/t Au) for LZGT24001-LZGT24004 inclusive and LZMET24001

Hole ID		From	To	Drilled	Au (g/t)	Interval	Gram-metres
		(m)	(m)	Interval (m)			
LZGT24001		45.0	46.0	1	5.75	1m at 5.75 g/t Au	5.6
	and	50.0	51.0	1	1.11	1m at 1.11 g/t Au	1.1
LZGT24002		23.9	24.2	0.2	0.89	0.2m at 0.89 g/t Au	0.2
	and	34.3	44.0	9.7	1.77	9.7m at 1.77 g/t Au	17.2
	and	47.0	48.0	1.0	0.53	1m at 0.53 g/t Au	0.5
	and	54.5	57.3	2.9	0.60	2.9m at 0.60 g/t Au	1.7
LZGT24003		5.00	6.00	1.00	3.57	1m at 3.57 g/t Au	3.6
	and	14.00	22.49	8.49	1.56	8.49m at 1.56 g/t Au	13.2
	and	41.38	41.95	0.57	0.62	0.57m at 0.62 g/t Au	0.3
	and	50.88	51.55	0.67	4.05	0.67m at 4.05 g/t Au	2.7
LZGT24004		11.3	24.4	13.1	1.19	13.1m at 1.19 g/t Au	15.6
LZMET001		18.0	19.0	1.0	1.4	1.0m at 1.4 g/t Au	1.4
	and	23.0	33.0	10.0	0.97	10.0m at 0.97 g/t Au	9.7
	and	43.4	44.0	0.6	12.0	0.6m at 12.0 g/t Au	7.2
	and	51.0	63	12.0	11.9	12.0m at 11.9 g/t Au	142.8

Note: All holes hit mineralisation >1.0g/t Au. Highlighted cells are >6 gram x metres

Table 2 – Diamond Drill collar information (all holes within M29/153 and MGA94 Zone 51)

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Depth (m)	Status
LZGT24001	309920	6711676	435.7	057	-55	60.1	This ASX announcement
LZGT24002	309490	6711359	430.6	060	-60	70.1	This ASX announcement
LZGT24003	309535	6711383	431.1	243	-70	54.1	This ASX announcement
LZGT24004	309619	6711315	433.0	055	-60	30.1	This ASX announcement
LZMET24001	309966	6711690	435.4	238	-60	75.2	This ASX announcement

Next Steps

Brightstar is presently undertaking a metallurgical testwork program on Link Zone, with this information to combine with geotechnical information and updated mining, hauling and processing costs to undertake economic studies on a small-scale mining operation ahead of a larger mining operation envisaged for Menzies which is presently being studied in the DFS.

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

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 3 June 2024 "Further assay results from Link Zone confirms near-surface mineralisation across multiple lodes"

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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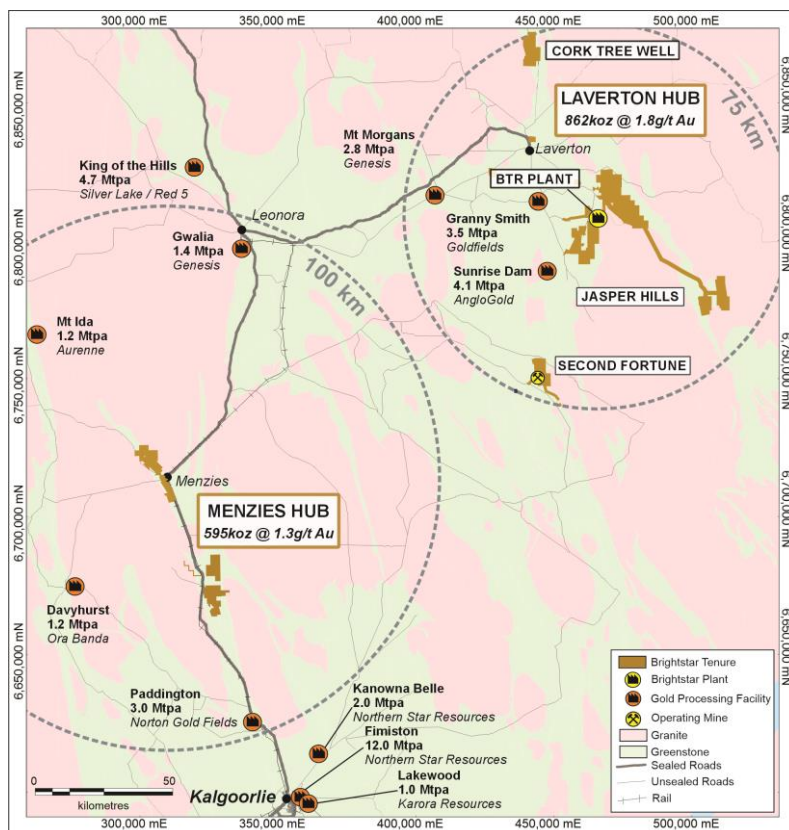
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ABOUT BRIGHTSTAR RESOURCES

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 Goldfield 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 of 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 3 – 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, Laverton and Jasper Hills 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 prefixes KWR, LZGT24, LZMET24, LZRC24, MGPRC.

Historic Drilling – hole prefixes MZRC, G00 series

Table 4 - 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"> 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 15 November 2023. Sampling was carried out from surface with triple tube HQ drill core being quarter cut via a diamond core saw. Quarter core was selected on geological intervals using industry standard processes including Brightstar QAQC protocols and procedures. This included the use of commercially prepared blanks and certified reference materials. Downhole surveys were taken every 30 meters with an Axis Champ Gyro. In the assay laboratory the samples were crushed, pulverised and subsampled to produce a 50g charge for fire assaying with an AAS

		<p>finish. This gave a total determination of Au with repeat analyses conducted as per laboratory QAQC best practice. Laboratory QAQC was also conducted by the lab.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Historic RC samples were collected as spear, scoop and riffle split samples.</i> • <i>Historic samples were submitted to various laboratories in Perth 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"> • Drilling was completed by Topdrill, with HQ core being drilled at various orientations from surface to end of hole. Triple tube, 1.5m runs from surface were generally selected and prioritised to minimise core loss and maintain core integrity. Orientations on each 1.5m run were collected with subsequent processes at the core farm giving orientations to the majority of the core drilled, except for severely broken/damaged core. • Core is orientated using the Reflex EZ trac orientation tool. • Sample sheets were generated by the supervising Geologist, based on geological intervals. Brightstar personnel used the sample sheets to collect the core (and associated standards) into pre-numbered calico bags for submission to the laboratory. • <i>Historic holes were either AC, RC or diamond 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"> • A record of qualitative sample recovery and moisture content was recorded by the geologist. For all diamond holes reported in this release, one density/SG sample was collected frequently (typically every metre). • 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

		<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no indication of a bias from sample recovery vs grade. • There is no relationship between grade and recovery due to the general high core recovery. • All samples are core. Intervals of lost core are not length weighted. • <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> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drill samples were logged at the core farm by a geologist 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 • <i>Geological logs are not available for all historic holes.</i>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Double cut (quarter core) diamond core was selected for sampling, with the remaining quarter core left for future reference and half core taken for metallurgical testwork. • The sample preparation followed industry best practice in sample

	<p><i>preparation technique.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 (standards and blanks) were inserted at a ratio of ~1:20 into the sample string. • The QAQC results from this program were considered 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 Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Perth WA via courier. • 3% standards inserted to check on precision of laboratory results. • Grain size is not considered coarse for all intersected materials. • <i>No information on sub-sampling techniques is available for the historic drilling.</i>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The historic samples were assayed by fire assay and limited information is provided about sample preparation and assay data.</i>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<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>
Location of data points	<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"> • 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 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>
Data spacing and distribution	<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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holes are variably spaced. • No sample compositing of field samples has been applied. Sample intervals varied dependant on geology, with most sample lengths typically 1.0m unless adjusted to suit geological features.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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 bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For LZGT24001, LZGT24002 and LZGT24004, the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias. Holes are drilled in a Easterly (perpendicular) orientation to mineralisation, as evidenced in existing drilling and pit mapping at the adjacent Lady Shenton and Lady Harriet pits. • For LZGT24003 and LZMET24001, the holes were drilled down-dip in a Westerly direction, approximately aligned with the dip of the Menzies Shear Zone and ore lode orientations at Link Zone. This has resulted in drilling orientation related sampling bias from these holes, with these holes being flagged for exclusion from any future mineral resource estimation. • 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 as drill core on site under supervision of the geologist. Visitors needed permission to visit site. Once geotechnically and geologically logged, cut sheets were generated. Once collected samples were bagged, they were transported to Kalgoorlie by company personnel or trusted contractors for assaying with samples being transported from Kalgoorlie to Perth. Despatch and consignment notes were delivered and checked for discrepancies. • <i>No sample security measures were recorded for the historic drilling.</i>
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"> • 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

Table 5 – 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 Tables 1 & 2 within this release, along with the Table of Historic Holes for suitable context. For historic holes previously announced by Brightstar, refer to the Notes in the Table of Historic Holes. • Pre-2000 holes were not displayed on the Merriyulah cross-section due to significant data already being on a narrow ($\pm 10\text{m}$) section. Refer to Figure 4 of Brightstar's 22 January 2024 release for a representative cross-section of Merriyulah with all holes shown.
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. • Holes were drilled for metallurgical and geotechnical purposes, and thus not always perpendicular to mineralisation.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Certain drillholes reported (namely LZGT24001, LZGT24002 and LZGT24004) are generally perpendicular to the main strike/dip of mineralisation, with downhole intercepts close to true widths of mineralised lodes. Two holes (LZGT24003 and LZMET24001) were drilled downdip and thus are not representative of true widths.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to figures in this report.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<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"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other exploration data is reported here.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional drilling is being planned, with information from this release informing further drilling programs and potential mining operations utilising open pit methods.

Table 6 - Historic Drillholes in cross sections (best significant intercept shown for previously reported holes, all holes MGA94 Zone 51)

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	EOH (m)	RL	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (ppm)	Status
G00193							24	32	8	2.89	Refer Note 1 below.
KWR128										NSI	Refer Note 2 below.
MZRC0068							42	46	4	3.7	Refer Note 3 below.
MZRC0101							36	40	4	1.1	
MZRC0102							52	54	2	0.9	
MZRC0128							10	14	4	3.6	
MZRC0129							52	54	2	3.6	
MZRC0130							34	36	2	1.3	
MZRC11135							63	66	3	12.6	
MZRC13065										NSI	Refer Note 4 below.
G00138							44	46	2	3.46	
G00168							32	34	2	1.66	
G00268										NSI	
MZRC10090							46	47	1	0.60	
MZRC10086	309919	6711655	78	435.6	-60	053	52	55	3	4.75	
						and	58	64	8	2.76	
MZRC11136	309908	6711653	90	435.5	-60	053	88	90	2	1.33	Hole ended in mineralisation
Note 1: Refer Brightstar release 8 August 2023 "Menzies Drilling returns more high grade gold intersections for immediate follow-up" Note 2: Refer Kingwest Resources Ltd (now Brightstar) on 11 th November 2020 "Drilling at Menzies continues to extend high-grade Mineral Resources" Note 3: Refer Brightstar release 15 November 2023 "Amended Announcement – Brightstar reports Maiden Mineral Resource at Menzies' Link Zone" Note 4: Refer Brightstar release 22 January 2024 "Shallow gold up to 54g/t Au in Menzies Drilling" Note 5: NSI means no significant intercepts above 0.5g/t Au											