



23 September 2024

CONTINUED EXCELLENT RESULTS FROM JASPER HILLS WITH INITIAL FISH DEPOSIT ASSAYS UP TO 45 G/T GOLD

HIGHLIGHTS

- Further drill assays have been received from the Jasper Hills Gold Project, with numerous +20g/t Au intercepts returned from Reverse Circulation drilling at the Fish deposit, including:
 - FHRCD2403:
 - 7m @ 9.50 g/t Au from 176m, including 1m @ 45.3 g/t Au from 177m, and
 - 2m @ 6.74 g/t Au from 195m
 - FHRCD2420:
 - 8m @ 8.01 g/t Au from 180m, including 1m @ 36.4g/t Au from 186m, and
 - 4m @ 11.9 g/t Au from 259m, including 1m @ 37.4 g/t Au from 260m
 - FHRCD2426:
 - 7m @ 5.80 g/t Au from 174m, including 1m @ 14.5 g/t Au from 175m
 - FHRCD2404:
 - 4m @ 9.70 g/t Au from 274m, including 1m @ 30.2 g/t Au from 274m
 - FHRCD2430:
 - 5m @ 6.54 g/t Au from 148m, including 1m @ 21.0g/t Au from 148m
 - FHRCD2428:
 - 4m @ 3.14 g/t Au from 121m
- These holes were targeting infill and extensional areas within and adjacent to the high-grade Fish orebody, with a Stage 1 Underground mine design¹ generating high grade material from a simple operation <150m from the surface
- Fish is expected to be a key contributor to early cash flows from development of the Jasper Hills Gold Project, with Brightstar's scoping study¹ outlining Stage 1 production of ~200kt @ 4.4g/t Au for +26koz within 14 months (all contained within M+I classification)
- Within the broader Laverton Gold Project, further assays from two geotechnical diamond holes from Cork Tree Well have been received with individual results to 5.59 g/t Au, including:
 - CTWGT015:
 - 3.95m @ 1.25 g/t Au from 50.0m – 55.6m (incl. 1.65m of core loss), and
 - 2.0m @ 1.21 g/t Au from 100.0m
 - CTWGT016:
 - 9.0m @ 0.77g/t Au from 93m, and
 - 2.0m @ 0.94g/t Au from 69m.

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Brightstar Resources Limited (ASX: BTR) (**Brightstar**) is pleased to announce initial results from the Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at the Fish deposit, part of the 293koz Au Jasper Hills Gold Project; with additional results from geotechnical diamond core drilling at the 303koz Au Cork Tree Well deposit also received.

The drilling program at Fish was designed to infill and extend gold mineralisation within and adjacent to the conceptual "Stage 1" underground mine design at Fish articulated within the released Jasper Hills Scoping Study¹, whilst the diamond holes at Cork Tree Well were drilled into unmined ground north of the existing mined pits for geotechnical assessment.

Brightstar's Managing Director, Alex Rovira, commented *"The assays returned from Fish confirm the high-grade nature of the resource, with consistent mineralisation over several metres providing support for conventional underground mine designs and stoping widths at shallow depths. With the current Jasper Hills drilling program ending within a week², on-going geological interpretations are being completed ahead of resource upgrades across the Brightstar portfolio, with our field team mobilising to conduct a RC program at the Montague East Gold Project in Sandstone in a months' time.*

While drilling at Jasper Hills, we also took the opportunity to process two Cork Tree Well geotechnical holes for gold assays, with pleasing results being returned given the focus of these holes were for gaining geotechnical data for open pit mining. CTWGT015 and CTWGT016 were drilled at the northernmost (Delta) deposit at Cork Tree Well in January 2023, within an optimised \$2,750/oz pit shell generated during our 2023 Scoping Study³ for the broader Laverton Gold Project. The geotechnical information is being utilised by our mining consultants ahead of re-optimisations and the associated new pit designs for our Definitive Feasibility Study presently underway.

We look forward to sharing ongoing results as they are received, with assays still pending from Second Fortune (surface and underground DD drilling), Lady Shenton RC (Menzies), Cork Tree Well DD (Laverton), and both RC and diamond programs at Jasper Hills generating valuable information for Mineral Resource Estimate updates and various technical aspects of the DFS".

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

The Fish deposit ceased open-pit mining operations in 2012, with Crescent Gold Ltd mining 350kt at 3.83g/t Au from a single open pit and processed through the Granny Smith Processing Plant. Geological units observed in the Fish pit have been identified as amphibolite and intermediate intrusives, with felsic dykes, BIF interflow units and quartz veins also present within the pit.

Mineralisation in mined-out material was mainly hosted in BIF, which generally strikes and dips at 030/80E in what was a largely a linear and predictable fashion. This unit is described regionally as an interflow sediment with siliceous and magnetite banding. The hydrothermal deposit is somewhat polymetallic with trace to minor sulphides including pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, pentlandite, galena, sphalerite and bornite.

Beyond the RC holes identified within this release, Brightstar completed an additional diamond program totalling seven diamond tails drilled from RC drillhole pre-collars, and one diamond hole drilled from surface. Assays remain outstanding for these diamond holes, with core currently being processed for geotechnical and metallurgical purposes in conjunction with geological logging and analysis to provide valuable information for Definitive Feasibility Study and mine planning purposes.

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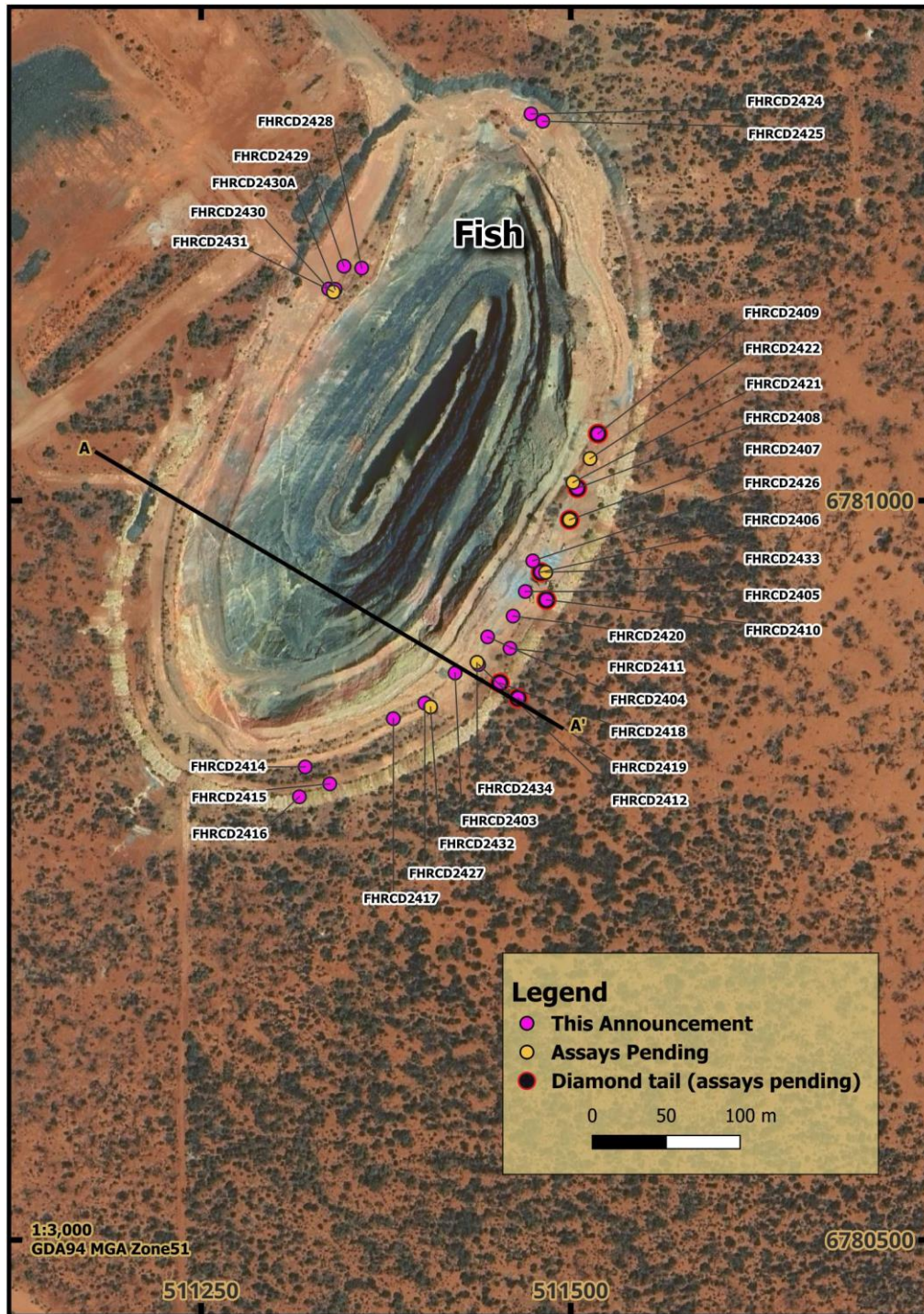


Figure 1 - Plan view map of Fish drill collar locations

The goals of the combined RC/DD program were to infill and confirm the resource within and adjacent to the Stage 1 underground mine design, to generate sufficient mass for metallurgical testwork, and to test for depth extensions to mineralised lodes.

Geological Observations - Fish

Throughout the drill program, it was confirmed that mineralisation is slightly offset to the west at depth, with high grade gold mineralisation observed to be structurally related with abundant pyrrhotite as an indicator. Quartz veins vary in width from several centimetres to 0.5m, with wide zones of alteration/mineralisation halos providing a strong visual vector.

Gold mineralisation observed at depth is associated with abundant pyrrhotite and pyrite along with deformed veining including milled quartz. Definition of the interpreted fault offset lode on the western margin to the mined-out open pit lode suggests opportunities for further fault offset lodes on the western side of the trend. Downhole electromagnetic (EM) surveys have been completed to highlight any off-hole conductors and assist with targeting further fault offset repetitions of mineralisation at depth.

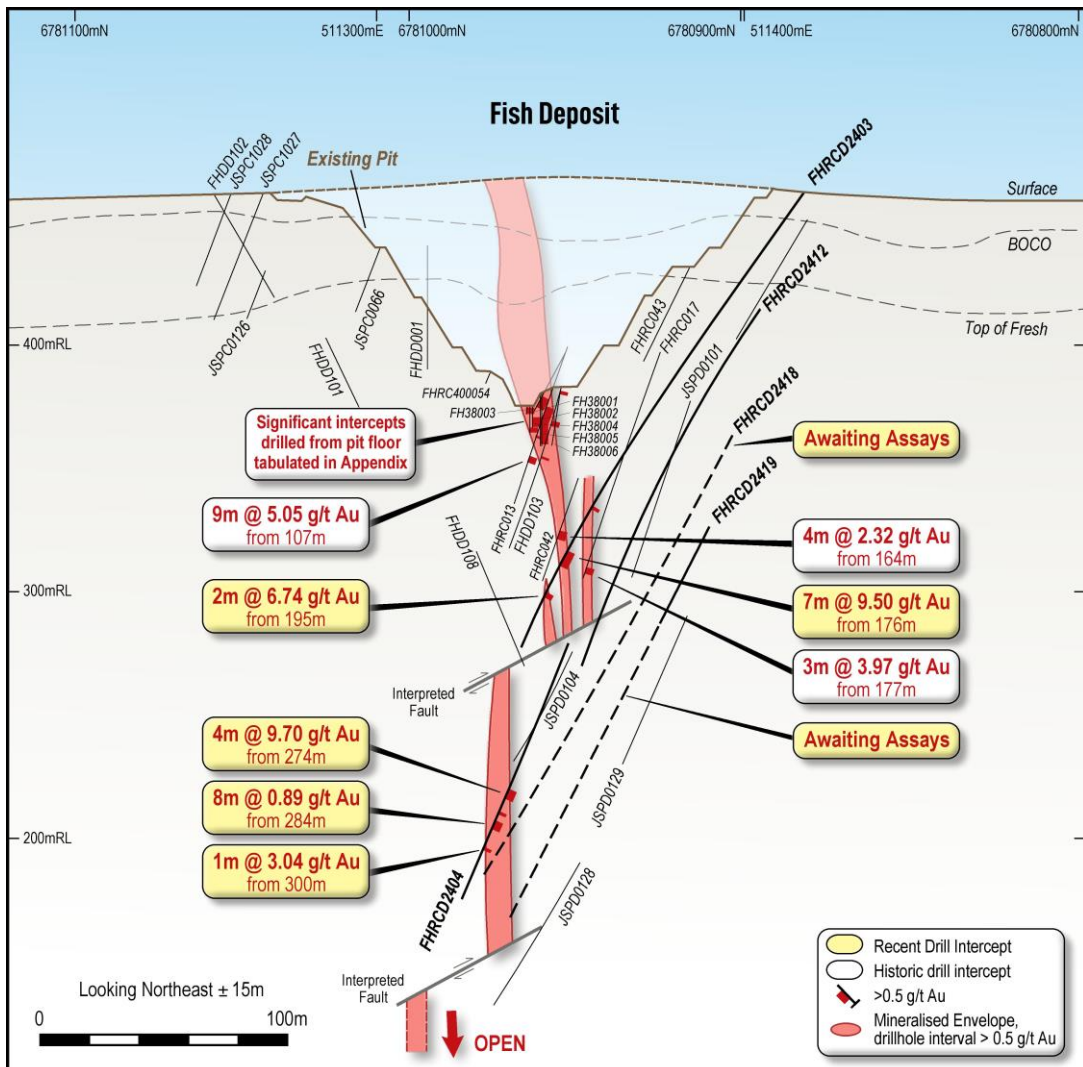


Figure 2 - Cross section A-A' looking NNE showing FHRCD2403, FHRCD2404, FHRCD2412 and the RC pre-collars for FHRCD2418 and FHRCD19 (diamond tail assays pending) within mineralised >0.5g/t Au intercepts

Table 1 – Significant Intercepts (>0.5g/t Au) for the Fish RC drilling.
 Asterix on Hole ID represents diamond tail holes with RC pre-collar assays received

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval	Gram-metres
FHRCD2403		176	183	7	9.50	7m @ 9.50 g/t Au from 176m	66.5
	<i>including</i>	177	178	1	45.3	1m @ 45.3 g/t Au from 177m	45.3
		195	197	2	6.74	2m @ 6.74 g/t Au from 195m	13.5
FHRCD2404		274	278	4	9.7	4m @ 9.7 g/t Au from 274m	38.8
	<i>including</i>	274	275	1	30.2	1m @ 30.2 g/t Au from 274m	30.2
		284	292	8	0.89	8m @ 0.89 g/t Au from 284m	7.1
		300	301	1	3.04	1m @ 3.04 g/t Au from 300m	3.0
FHRCD2405		196	198	2	3.53	2m @ 3.53 g/t Au from 196m	7.1
FHRCD2406*						NSI (RC pre-collar)	
FHRCD2407*						NSI (RC pre-collar)	
FHRCD2408*						NSI (RC pre-collar)	
FHRCD2409*						NSI (RC pre-collar)	
FHRCD2410*						NSI (RC pre-collar)	
FHRCD2411		206	207	1	0.71	1m @ 0.71 g/t Au from 206m	0.7
		213	214	1	2.01	1m @ 2.01 g/t Au from 213m	2.0
		258	259	1	0.69	1m @ 0.69 g/t Au from 258m	0.7
		287	289	2	3.19	2m @ 3.19 g/t Au from 287m	6.4
FHRCD2412						NSI	
FHRCD2414		145	146	1	0.71	1m @ 0.71 g/t Au from 145m	0.7
FHRCD2415		142	143	1	0.53	1m @ 0.53 g/t Au from 142m	0.5
FHRCD2416		112	113	1	0.51	1m @ 0.51 g/t Au from 112m	0.5
FHRCD2417		159	163	4	0.98	4m @ 0.98 g/t Au from 159m	6.4
FHRCD2418*						NSI (RC pre-collar)	
FHRCD2419*						NSI (RC pre-collar)	
FHRCD2420		180	188	8	8.01	8m @ 8.01 g/t Au from 180m	64.0
	<i>including</i>	186	187	1	36.4	1m @ 36.4 g/t Au from 186m	36.4
		259	263	4	11.92	4m @ 11.9 g/t Au from 259m	47.7
	<i>Including</i>	260	261	1	37.4	1m @ 37.4 g/t Au from 260m	37.4
		268	269	1	0.89	1m @ 0.89 g/t Au from 268m	0.9
FHRCD2422						NSI	
FHRCD2424						NSI	
FHRCD2425		63	71	8	1.17	8m @ 1.17 g/t Au from 63m	9.4
FHRCD2426		174	181	7	5.8	7m @ 5.80 g/t Au from 174m	40.6
	<i>including</i>	175	176	1	14.5	1m @ 14.5 g/t Au from 175m	14.5

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Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval	Gram-metres
FHRCD2427						NSI	
FHRCD2428		121	125	4	3.14	4m @ 3.14 g/t Au from 121m	12.5
FHRCD2429						NSI	0
FHRCD2430		0	1	1	2.05	1m @ 2.05 g/t Au from 0m	2.0
		148	153	5	6.54	5m @ 6.54 g/t Au from 148m	32.7
	<i>including</i>	148	149	1	21.0	1m @ 21.0 g/t Au from 148m	21.0
FHRCD2430A		0	1	1	0.81	1m @ 0.81 g/t Au from 0m	0.8
		132	137	5	1.22	5m @ 1.22 g/t Au from 132m	6.1
FHRC2431		135	138	3	2.64	3m @ 2.64 g/t Au from 135m	7.9
FHRC2433						NSI	
FHRC2434		195	198	3	0.86	3m @ 0.86 g/t Au from 195m	2.6

Note: NSI = No significant intersection. Highlighted cells are >10 gram x metres

Table 2 – Fish 2024 Reverse Circulation collar information.
 Holes located on tenements M39/139. Grid coordinates shown in MGA94 Zone 51.

Hole ID	Hole Type / EOH drill method	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Depth (m)	Status
FHRCD2403	RC	511421	6780883	462.4	300	-60	200	This ASX Announcement
FHRCD2404	RC	511443	6780907	463.0	300	-60	200	This ASX Announcement
FHRCD2405	RC	511469	6780938	462.9	300	-60	200	This ASX Announcement
FHRCD2406	RC with DD tail	511479	6780951	463.0	300	-60	275	Assays pending for Diamond core
FHRCD2407	RC with DD tail	511499	6780986	462.6	300	-60	270	Assays pending for Diamond core
FHRCD2408	RC with DD tail	511504	6781008	462.5	300	-60	250	Assays pending for Diamond core
FHRCD2409	RC with DD tail	511518	6781045	462.2	300	-56	275	Assays pending for Diamond core
FHRCD2410	RC with DD tail	511483	6780932	462.1	300	-60	220	Assays pending for Diamond core
FHRCD2411	RC	511458	6780900	462.1	300	-60	215	This ASX Announcement
FHRCD2412	RC	511437	6780889	462.1	300	-60	210	This ASX Announcement
FHRCD2414	RC	511320	6780819	461.1	300	-60	200	This ASX Announcement
FHRCD2415	RC	511337	6780808	460.3	300	-60	200	This ASX Announcement
FHRCD2416	RC	511316	6780799	460.1	300	-60	160	This ASX Announcement
FHRCD2417	RC	511380	6780852	461.9	300	-60	180	This ASX Announcement

Hole ID	Hole Type / EOH drill method	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Depth (m)	Status
FHRCD2418	RC with DD tail	511452	6780876	461.0	300	-60	185	Assays pending for Diamond core
FHRCD2419	RC with DD tail	511464	6780866	460.2	300	-60	225	Assays pending for Diamond core
FHRCD2420	RC	511461	6780921	462.6	300	-60	300	This ASX Announcement
FHRCD2421	RC	511501	6781012	462.4	300	-60	250	Assays pending
FHRCD2422	RC	511513	6781028	462.4	300	-52	195	This ASX Announcement
FHRCD2424	RC	511473	6781261	466.4	300	-55	200	This ASX Announcement
FHRCD2425	RC	511481	6781256	467.0	300	-55	80	This ASX Announcement
FHRCD2426	RC	511474	6780959	463.4	300	-60	100	This ASX Announcement
FHRCD2427	RC	511401	6780862	461.8	300	-55	180	This ASX Announcement
FHRCD2428	RC	511358	6781157	463.3	300	-57	170	This ASX Announcement
FHRCD2429	RC	511346	6781158	463.0	120	-50	138	This ASX Announcement
FHRCD2430	RC	511336	6781143	463.1	120	-53	170	This ASX Announcement
FHRCD2430A	RC	511340	6781142	463.2	120	-50	160	This ASX Announcement
FHRC2431	RC	511341	6781142	463	118	-50	192	This ASX Announcement
FHDD2432	DD	511400	6780866	461	311	-55	190	Assays Pending
FHRC2433	RC	511482	6780957	462	310	-51	204	This ASX Announcement
FHRC2434	RC	511441	6780889	462	309	-53	216	This ASX Announcement

Cork Tree Well Update

Gold assays for two geotechnical holes, CTWGT015 and CTWGT016, drilled in January 2024 as part of a diamond drill program targeting material for metallurgical and geotechnical testwork, have been received and interpreted. CTWGT015 and CTWGT016 are located in the Delta deposit and within 500m of the high-grade CTWMET004 diamond hole, which returned gold assays of 34.4m @ 7.94g/t Au⁴ which is significantly higher than the global Mineral Resource Estimate grade of Cork Tree Well at 1.3g/t Au⁵. A detailed geological assessment of Delta and Cork Tree Well is provided within earlier releases, including those of 13th and 27th February 2024, 18th April 2024 and 23rd July 2024.

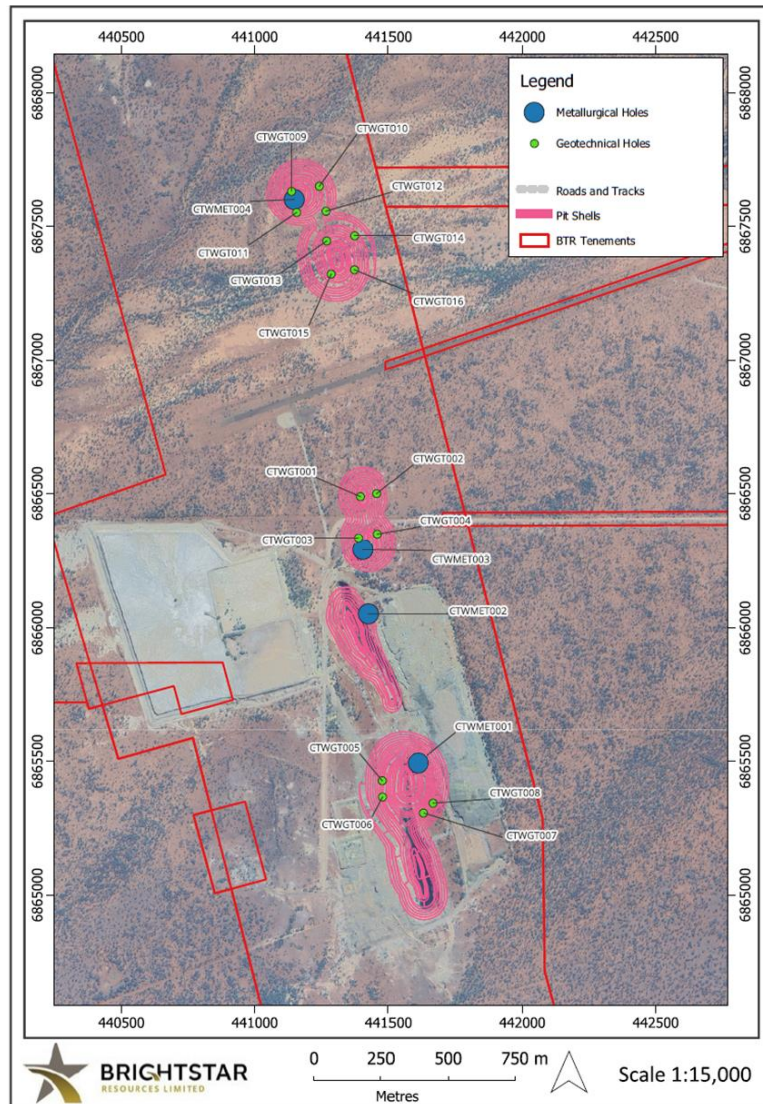


Figure 3 - Cork Tree Well DD Collar Plan (holes drilled in Q1, 2024)

Table 3 – Significant Intercepts (>0.5g/t Au) for reported Cork Tree Well Diamond holes

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m) [^]	Recovered Width (m)	Au (g/t)*	Interval	Gram-metres	Notes
CTWGT015		50.0	55.6	5.6	3.95	1.25	3.95m at 1.25 g/t Au	4.9	*1.65m core loss
	including	52.3	52.6	0.30	0.30	2.57	0.3m at 2.57 g/t Au	0.8	1.0m core loss
	including	53.6	53.86	0.26	0.26	5.59	0.26m at 5.59 g/t Au	1.4	52.6m – 53.6m
	including	54.7	55.6	0.90	0.90	2.94	0.90m at 2.94 g/t Au	2.6	
		59.0	60.0	1.0	1.0	0.72	1.0m at 0.72 g/t Au	0.7	
		100.0	100.2	2.0	2.0	1.21	2.0m at 1.21 g/t Au	2.4	
CTWGT016		69.0	71.0	2.0	2.0	0.94	2.0m at 0.94 g/t Au	1.9	

		93.0	101.0	9.0	9.0	0.77	9.0m at 0.77 g/t Au	6.9	
	including	93.0	96.74	3.74	3.74	1.04	3.74m at 1.04 g/t Au	1.3	
		103.5	104.37	0.87	0.87	0.89	0.87m at 0.89 g/t Au	0.8	
		108.0	109.0	1.0	1.0	0.66	1.0m at 0.66 g/t Au	0.7	
		125.05	127.0	1.95	1.95	0.52	1.95m at 0.52 g/t Au	1.0	
		128.78	129.61	0.83	0.83	0.55	0.83m at 0.55 g/t Au	0.5	
		141.0	142.05	1.05	1.05	0.73	1.05m at 0.73 g/t Au	0.8	Hole ended in mineralisation
Notes: ^Downhole length – includes core loss. *Gold assay weighted average used Interval includes internal dilution to a maximum of 2.0m and core loss as noted									

Table 4 - Cork Tree Well Diamond Drilling Information

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	ASX announcement 23/07/2024
CTWGT002	441456	6866499	481.2	260	-66.42	90	
CTWGT003	441386	6866333	480.6	260	-68.57	66	
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	ASX announcement 23/07/2024
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	
CTWGT015	441286	6867321	481.9	260	-58.62	115	This ASX announcement
CTWGT016	441373	6867337	481.5	260	-57.07	142	
						2,062m	Total Program

Next Steps

Significant progress has been made in the ~30,000m RC and DD drilling programs at Brightstar's Menzies and Laverton Gold Projects, with a short drilling hiatus planned, ahead of an RC rig arriving at Sandstone to commence drilling at the Montague Gold Project.

Concurrently with Brightstar's inaugural drilling campaign at Sandstone, the Menzies and Laverton projects are being advanced through Definitive Feasibility Study workstreams currently underway, with potential near-term development of mining operations being assessed at the Jasper Hills deposit.

References

1. Refer Brightstar Resources ASX announcement 25 March 2024 "Jasper Hills Scoping Study"
2. Refer Brightstar Resources ASX announcement 6 May 2024 "+30,000M Drilling Program to commence across Brightstar's enlarged 1.45Moz Au portfolio"
3. Refer Brightstar Resources ASX announcement 6 September 2023 "Menzies and Laverton Gold Project Mine Restart Study"
4. Refer Brightstar Resources ASX announcement "34m @ 7.9g/t Au intersected at Cork Tree Well" released 13 February 2024
5. Refer Brightstar Resources ASX announcement "Cork Tree Well Resource Upgrade Delivers 1Moz Group MRE" released 23 June 2023

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

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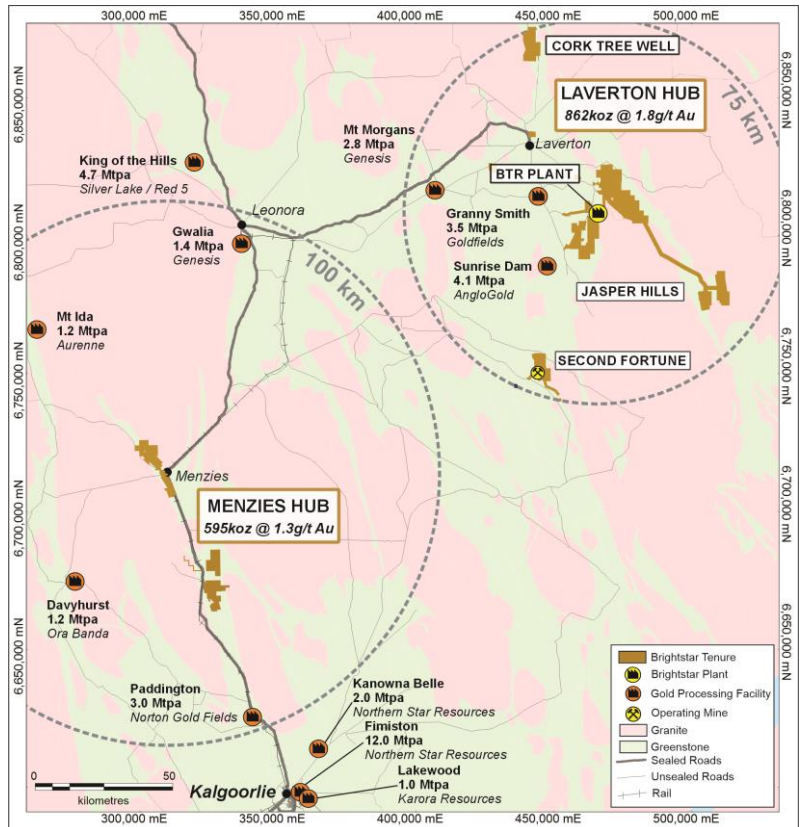
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ABOUT BRIGHTSTAR RESOURCES

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 @ 1.6 g/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 5 – Consolidated JORC Resources of Laverton & Menzies Hubs

Location	Au Cut-off (g/t Au)	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	6,537	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 and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Edward Keys, MAIG. Mr Keys is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a "Competent Person" as that term is defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012)". Mr Keys is a fulltime employee of the Company in the position of Exploration Manager and has provided written consent approving the inclusion of the Exploration Results in the form and context in which they appear.

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 cross-referenced in this announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

APPENDIX 1: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Brightstar Resources Drilling

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. BTR RC holes were sampled using 4m composite spear samples or 1 metre cone-split samples. Diamond samples are collected at geologically defined intervals and cut using an automated core saw. Quarter and Half core samples are submitted for analysis. Brightstar samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Kalgoorlie where the entire sample was pulverised, split and assayed by fire assay using a 50-gram charge.
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 RC holes were drilled utilising a 4.5 inch face sampling hammer and surveyed using a Axis Champ gyroscopic survey tool. Drilling was conducted by Topdrill using a Schramm C685 drill rig BTR Diamond drilling is drilled by Topdrill utilising a Sandvik DE840 drill rig. HQ and NQ diameter drill core was obtained. In areas of

		unconsolidated ground, triple tube configuration was used to maximise core recovery. All drill core was oriented (where possible), using the Axis Champ Ori system.
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 and recorded by comparing drill chip volumes (sample bags) for individual meters. Sample depths were cross-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. Wet samples were recorded, although the majority of the samples were dry. In the CP's opinion the drilling sample recoveries/quality are acceptable and are appropriately representative for the style of mineralisation. • No grade versus sample recovery biases, or biases relating the loss or gain of fines have been identified in BTR's drilling. • For diamond core, sample recovery is recorded for every drill run, with intervals of core loss accurately logged.
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"> • 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. • Diamond core is logged to specific geological intervals. • Detailed geological logging includes the lithology, alteration, veining and mineralisation of the drill chips or core. Structural measurements are also taken from oriented drill core. • Logging is both quantitative and qualitative in nature, depending on the feature. • 100% of BTR drilling is geologically logged.
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"> • 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

	<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>collection bag. The 4 metre composites were submitted for assay.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Composite samples returning grade >0.1 g/t Au were resampled as 1m cone-split samples • For interpreted mineralised areas, the 1 metre splits were bagged on the static cyclone splitter on the RC rig. • QAQC samples (blanks and standards) were submitted for all samples at a rate of 1:25 • 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. • Internal certified laboratory QAQC is undertaken including check samples, blanks and internal standards. • Samples volumes were typically 1.0-4.0 kg and are considered to be of suitable size for the style of mineralisation.
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<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"> • 1m and 4m RC composite samples were assayed by 50g Fire Assay by Bureau Veritas Laboratory, Perth 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.
<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 electronically onsite using a standard set of templates, before uploading to a cloud-based server and imported into an externally managed Datashed geological database.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data was adjusted.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill collar locations were initially surveyed using a hand-held GPS, accurate to within 3-5m. All RC and DD holes are routinely surveyed by differential GPS (DGPS) once drilling is complete, although this has not yet occurred for recently completed holes at Jasper Hills given that the program has not been finished. Some historic drill collars have existing DGPS surveys The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 51. All reported coordinates are referenced to this grid. Site topography utilised a DTM from 2020 with accuracy <1m.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holes are variably spaced. The current Fish RC and diamond program is planned to infill the spacing to 20m x 20m. CTW holes reported here were drilled for geotechnical purposes. No sample compositing of field samples has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<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 the project.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<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 Bureau Veritas. Despatch and consignment notes were delivered and checked for discrepancies.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling techniques and data has been reviewed internally by

		company personnel
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SECTION 2 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"> The Jasper Hills Project consists of four Mining Leases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> M38/185 Lord Byron 987.45 Ha M38/162 Lord Byron 307.2 Ha M38/138 Fish 945.55 Ha M38/139 Fish 945.14 Ha The Cork Tree Well Project is located within Mining Lease M38/346 (726 Ha). All are granted tenements owned 100% by Brightstar Resources Limited held in good standing with no known impediments.
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"> The Jasper Hills Project has had numerous drilling campaigns undertaken by third parties contributing to the 2022 MRE. Lord Byron AngloGold, 2001-2004 Crescent Gold, 2005-2012 Focus, 2013-2015 Sons of Gwalia, 1987, 1996-1999 Western Mining Corporation, 1988, 1989, 200 Fish Crescent Gold, 2005-2012 Western Mining Corporation, 1988, 1989, 2000. There were multiple owners of the Cork Tree Well 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 shallow (~40m) pits.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lord Byron deposit is hosted within a thick sequence of amphibolite and interbedded chert/BIF. There are 3 zones of mineralization, the supergene zones, the central zone with a North-West strike and southern zone with a North strike. • The Fish deposit is an orogenic style Archaean lode gold deposit hosted by a series of narrow quartz-magnetite-amphibole BIFs with coarse granoblastic texture, interbedded with amphibolite derived from basalt and dolerite. • The Cork Tree Well Deposit is a Classic Yilgarn structurally hosted Gold Deposit located within a mafic unit, sedimentary units and along a mafic/sedimentary contact.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The relevant data for drillholes reported in this announcement is provided in the body of the announcement. • Data for historical collars referenced in this announcement is provided in tables within the announcement.

<p>Data aggregation methods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assay results reported here have been length weighted. • Significant intercepts are reported above 0.5 g/t Au with a maximum consecutive interval of internal dilution (<0.5 g/t Au) of 2m. • No metal equivalent calculations were applied.
<p>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <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"> • True widths are not confirmed at this time although all drilling is planned close to perpendicular to interpreted strike of the target lodes at the time of drilling.
<p>Diagrams</p>	<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.
<p>Balanced reporting</p>	<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.
<p>Other substantive exploration data</p>	<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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No other exploration data is reported here.

	<i>treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	
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 and if successful, further mineral resource estimates will be calculated.

APPENDIX 2: Historic Hole Details (Refer Note below for Hole Type)

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	EOH (m)	RL	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t Au)
FH380001	GC	511338	6780960	15.0	379.8	-90	0	0	4	4	2.2
								and	13	15	2
FH380002	GC	511341	6780958	20.0	380.0	-90	0	9	20	11	8.51
								incl.	13	16	3
FH380003	GC	511346	6780968	9.0	379.7	-80	296	0	8	8	3.9
FH380004	GC	511347	6780967	13.0	379.8	-90		9	13	4	12.82
								incl.	10	12	2
FH380005	GC	511350	6780965	15.0	379.8	-90					NSI

FH380006	GC	511358	6780962	22.0	381.0	-80	296					NSI
FHDD001	DDH	511320	6781000	50.0	440.3	-90						NSI
FHDD101	DDH	511226	6781011	331.0	461.0	-50	90	185.2	185.6	0.4		0.9
FHDD102	DDH	511246	6781049	259.5	461.2	-50	90					NSI
FHDD103	DDH	511276	6781087	255.1	462.08	-48	90	238.6	23.9	0.3		1.55
FHDD108	DDH	511191	6780965	360.4	460.1	-48	90	270.15	270.65	0.5		1.5
FHRC001	RC	511389	6780968	120.0	469.0	-60	290	83	87	4		5.38
							and	106	107	1		1.43
FHRC013	RC	511394	6780947	150.0	468.3	-60	280	107	116	9		5.05
							incl.	108	111	3		8.94
								120	121	1		3.95
								129	132	3		0.94
FHRC017	RC	511427	6780933	186.0	465.6	-60	269	177	180	3		3.97
FHRC042	RC	511434	6780945	186.0	465.7	-57	277	164	168	4		2.32
							incl.	165	166	1		7
								176	77	1		1
FHRC043	RC	511404	6780910	126.0	464.5	-58	278					NSI

FHRC100	RC	511438	6780889	150.0	462.0	-48	570				NSI
FHRC400054	RC	511345	6780980	18.0	400.0	-60	296	1	3	2	2.74
							and	12	13	1	2.19
FHRC400061	RC	511355	6780963	33.0	400.3	-60	296	20	25	5	3.79
							incl.	21	22	1	7.63
							and	27	28	1	2.11
FHRC400070	RC	511345	6780945	30.0	400.0	-60	296	23	30	7	6.38
JSPC0066	RC	511318	6781011	60.0	465.3	-60	270				NSI
JSPC1026	RC	511297	6781051	60.0	463.3	-60	270				NSI
JSPC1027	RC	511278	6781051	60.0	462.3	-60	270				NSI
JSPC1028	RC	511258	6781051	60.0	461.6	-60	270				NSI
JSPD0101	DDH	511440	6780930	349.0	464.1	-60	260				NSI
JSPD0104	DDH	511497	6780971	288.5	462.0	-51.5	270	204	207.5	3.5	4.61
							incl.	206	207	1	9.65
JSPD0128	DDH	511545	6780970	423.0	460.4	-60	272	313	315	2	4.61
							incl.	313	313.5	0.5	7.44
							and	314.5	315	0.5	9.87

JSPD0129	DDH	511496	6780930	400.0	461.1	-61	271	329.5	331.5	4	4.31
JSPD0133	DDH	511447	6780970	190.0	466.4	-60	273	143.5	148.5	10	6.35
							incl.	145	146	1	11.6
Note: GC indicates Grade Control RC hole drilled from pit benches at varying RL's. RC is Reverse Circulation, DDH indicates Diamond Drill Hole.											