



24 August 2023

CORK TREE WELL DRILLING RETURNS SIGNIFICANT EXTENSIONAL AND INFILL RESULTS UP TO 109 G/T AU

HIGHLIGHTS

- Results from the 9 hole, +2,000m RC drilling program at Cork Tree Well have been received with numerous high-grade hits including:
 - 1m @ 109.6g/t Au from 167m and 3m @ 8.7g/t Au from 197m (BTRRC224) - *Delta*
 - 18m @ 2.75g/t Au from 83m (BTRRC225) - *Delta*
 - 9m @ 3.05g/t Au from 203m (BTRRC229)
 - 13m @ 1.24g/t Au from 156m (BTRRC232)
- Delta is currently the northern-most section of the Cork Tree Well system defined to date and is open for a further 3km along strike to the north
- Delta is the highest-grade area with no historical mining and represents the first likely area of mining in a future mining scenario
- A ~4,500m aircore drilling campaign at Cork Tree Well is commencing in September, targeting extensions to the north with +3km of untested and highly prospective strike
- Scoping Study for the Menzies and Laverton Gold Projects nearing completion

Brightstar Resources Limited (ASX: BTR) (**Brightstar**) is pleased to announce it has received the assays from its +2,000m RC drilling program at Cork Tree Well (**CTW**), located 30km north of Laverton in the prolific Laverton Gold Belt of Western Australia.

Brightstar's Managing Director, Alex Rovira, commented:

"We are pleased to receive the final assays from the Laverton Gold Project RC program, after successful completion of the recent drilling at Menzies. The Cork Tree Well program had two defined objectives – the first being infill drilling at the Delta zone within the CTW mineral resource to provide better understanding on the structures controlling the higher-grade mineralisation, and the second to test the higher grade plunging shoot within the CTW main system as a follow up to drilling earlier in the year, which indicated mineralisation that has the potential for possible extraction using underground mining methods.

At Delta, the three-hole program saw the holes drilled on different orientations to the historic drilling that has previously tested the broadly North-South striking system at CTW. Encouragingly, the results indicate that the structures containing the mineralisation are different to the main CTW zone and see both a lithological and

orientation change, which may be due to the confluence of multiple structures hosting the gold mineralisation. This requires further follow up and significantly increases the potential for definition of further mineralisation at Delta and to the north, which is open for a further 3km. Brightstar has booked aircore drilling contractors to mobilise in early September for a ~4,500m campaign, which is intended to define targets for follow up RC drilling.

With the scoping study nearing finalisation, planning for further RC and Diamond drilling at Menzies and Laverton is underway to commence later in the year in order to continue to grow the mineral resource base, upgrading resources within early-stage mining areas, and advance the projects towards near term production opportunities."

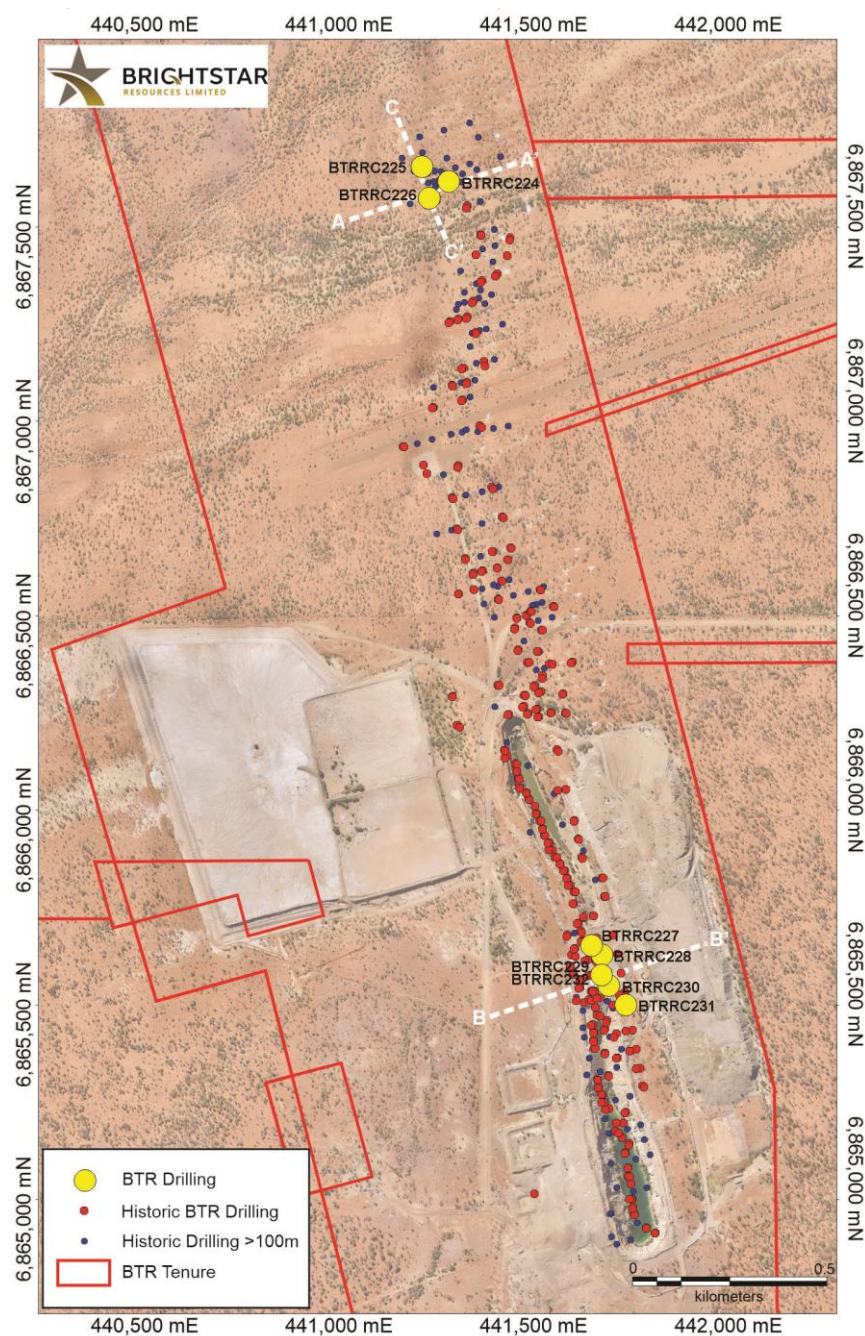


Figure 1 - Plan View with RC collar locations and section lines

Technical Discussion – Cork Tree Well

The drilling program at Cork Tree Well was focused on two defined areas, namely the Delta Prospect to the north, and a high-grade plunging shoot within the main CTW ore body. The results are displayed in Table 1, where significant intercepts were recorded in eight of the nine holes drilled. The drill hole collar locations and cross / long section lines are indicated in the plan view in Figure 1.

The gold mineralisation in the Cork Tree Well historically mined pits and main MRE zone is associated with steep east dipping sedimentary units, in particular the chert horizon located on the footwall of the sediment sequence. The mine area consists of footwall, high magnesium basalts altered to chlorite schist overlain by shales containing chert and banded iron beds and younger hangingwall basalts.

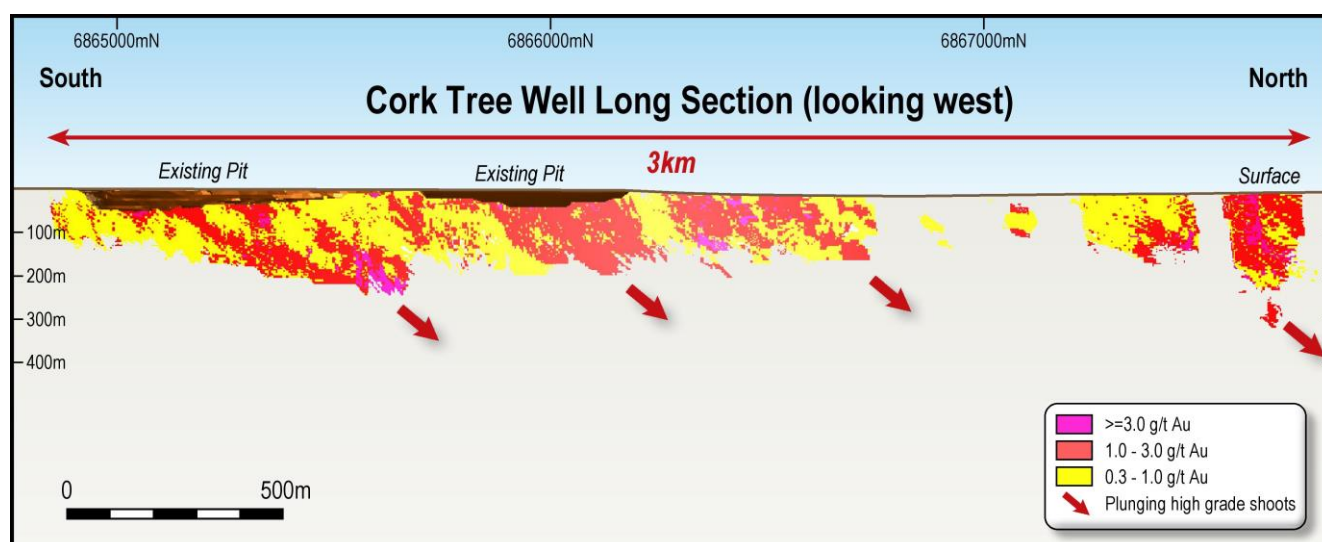


Figure 2 - Long Section of CTW Mineral Resource with Delta displayed as the northern-most MRE envelope (right-hand side)

Delta Target

The mineralisation at Delta to the north of Cork Tree Well is associated with a sheared granophyric dolerite within a talc chlorite schist host, with an underlying ultramafic footwall which contrasts with the general CTW mine geology sequence. Gold at Delta is associated with quartz stringers within the granophyric dolerite, which has resulted in Brightstar's geological theory being refined to gold mineralisation being linked to brittle-ductile deformation as replicated elsewhere in the Laverton district.

The drilling at Delta was completed on different azimuths to the historical drilling, which has largely been completed on a 260-degree orientation to test the perceived NNW-SSE strike direction in accordance with the main mineralisation at CTW. Whilst this orientation for drilling is suitable for the main CTW ore body, the Delta area appears to host significantly higher grades with multiple lodes and different perceived orientations that may be the result of multiple different mineralising events and geological controls. Further drilling, including diamond drilling, is being planned to provide further geological information and assessment.

This is best demonstrated in holes BTRRC224 and BTRRC225 (see cross section in Figure 3 and long section in Figure 4). The results from BTRRC224 saw multiple intersections down hole, potentially indicative of drilling sub-parallel to a structure; compared to BTRRC225 which has one clear defined zone of mineralisation correlating with the lithological contacts.

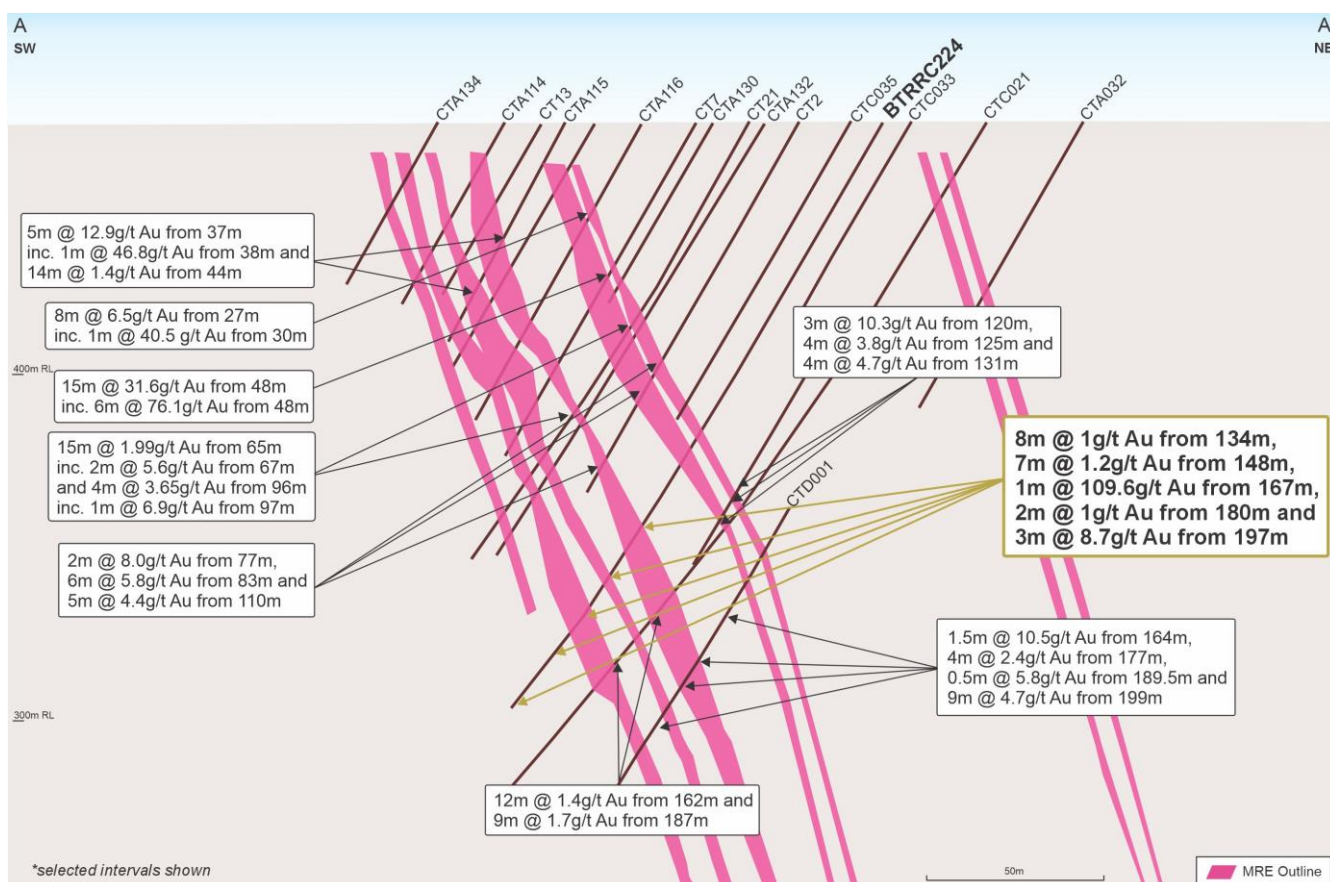


Figure 3 - Cross Section A-A' of BTRRC224 at Delta (looking north)

Figure 4 below illustrates the two scissor holes – BTRRC225 and BTRRC226 – which were drilled perpendicular to other previous drilling as indicated with the drill traces and pierce points. Diamond drilling is being planned to provide the requisite structural information required to assist in further targeting and drilling – especially to the north where it is open along strike and remains untested.

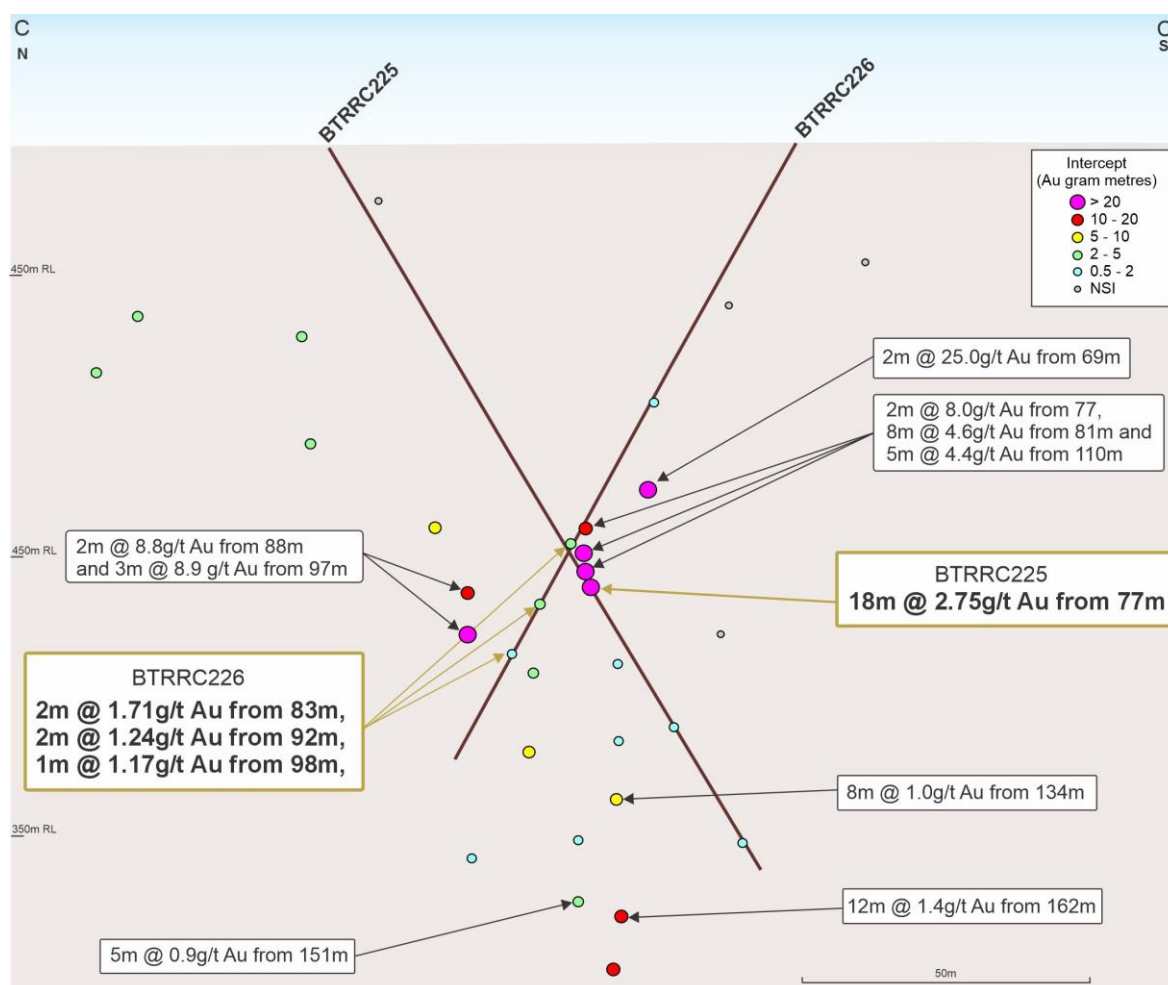


Figure 4 - Long Section C-C' of BTRRC225 and BTRRC226 at Delta (looking east)

Cork Tree Well Main Zone

The balance of the program at CTW was designed to test down plunge of the recently announced higher-grade intersections including **10m @ 4.54g/t Au** from 192m (BTRRC184) at CTW in an area within a northerly-plunging shoot (refer to ASX announcement 09/05/2023).

The best intercept from recent drilling is **9m @ 3.1g/t Au** from 203m (BTRRC229) as shown in Figure 5. These results are the deepest intersections in this part of the deposit and encouragingly indicate that the mineralisation is open at depth and illustrates the potential at CTW to continue to grow the MRE down plunge.

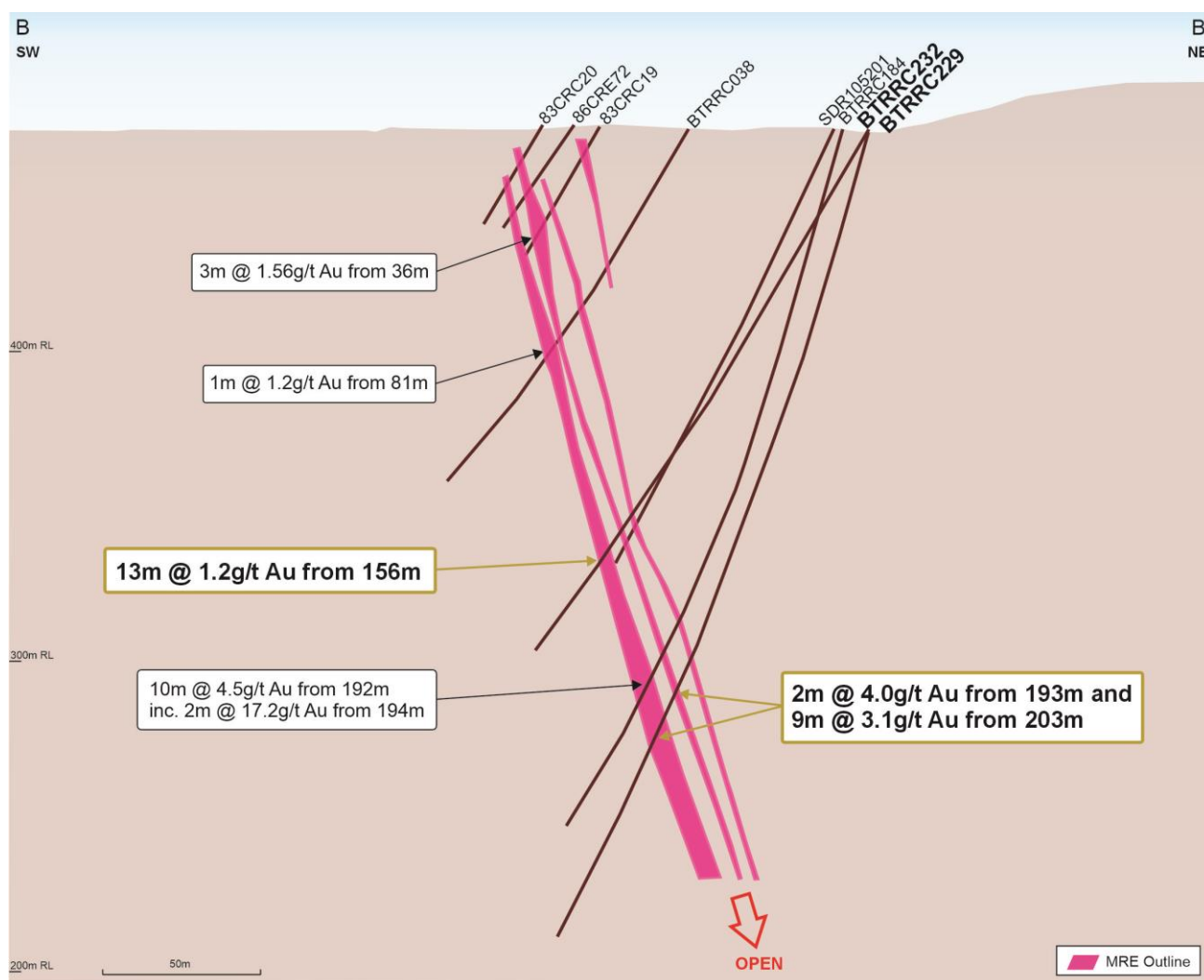


Figure 5 - Cross Section B-B' of BTRRC229 and BTRRC232 - (Cork Tree Well Main Zone (looking north))

Table 1 – Drill hole information and intercepts

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Depth (m)	RL	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Gram x Metres
BTRRC224	441240	6867617	200	472.1	-60	260	134	142	8	1.00	8.00
						and	148	155	7	1.20	8.40
						and	167	168	1	109.60	109.60
						and	180	182	2	1.00	2.00
						and	197	200	3	8.70	26.10
BTRRC225	441171	6867655	150	472.2	-60	165	77	95	18	2.75	49.50
BTRRC226	441190	6867574	126	473.9	-60	345	83	85	2	1.71	3.42
						and	92	94	2	1.24	2.48
						and	98	99	1	1.17	1.17
BTRRC227	441606	6865653	250	471.7	-60	260	NSA				
BTRRC228	441633	6865628	282	471.8	-65	260	208	215	7	1.92	13.44
BTRRC229	441632	6865577	275	471.0	-70	260	193	195	2	4.00	8.00
						and	203	212	9	3.05	27.45
BTRRC230	441651	6865550	228	470.9	-55	260	162	163	1	1.06	1.06
						and	166	171	5	1.32	6.60
						and	180	181	1	3.08	3.08
BTRRC231	441695	6865500	300	476.4	-65	260	252	258	6	1.04	6.24
BTRRC232		6865577	200	471.0	-60	260	156	169	13	1.24	16.12

Next Steps

These results are being utilised in the planning stages of the next drilling program at CTW, where the mineralisation remains open in several vectors (dip, plunge, strike) which requires further drill testing to define the limits of the mineralisation and to continue to grow the mineral resource estimate.

Diamond drilling is also being planned to provide improved structural information that will allow for more informed targeting and inform a new geotechnical model for mine planning purposes.

Brightstar has booked a 4,500m aircore drilling program at Cork Tree Well North, to commence in early September. Figure 6 indicates the collar locations in relation to the current MRE envelope and the RC collars from this RC drilling program. A 2021 sub-audio magnetics (SAM) survey (refer to ASX announcement "Results of SAM Survey at Cork Tree Well" released 06/06/2021) indicated that the same lithological and structural features that host the 303koz CTW MRE continue for up to a further 3km to the north that remains to be drill tested. The upcoming aircore program is designed to generate anomalies for further aircore infill (if required) or direct RC drill testing in Q4 2023.

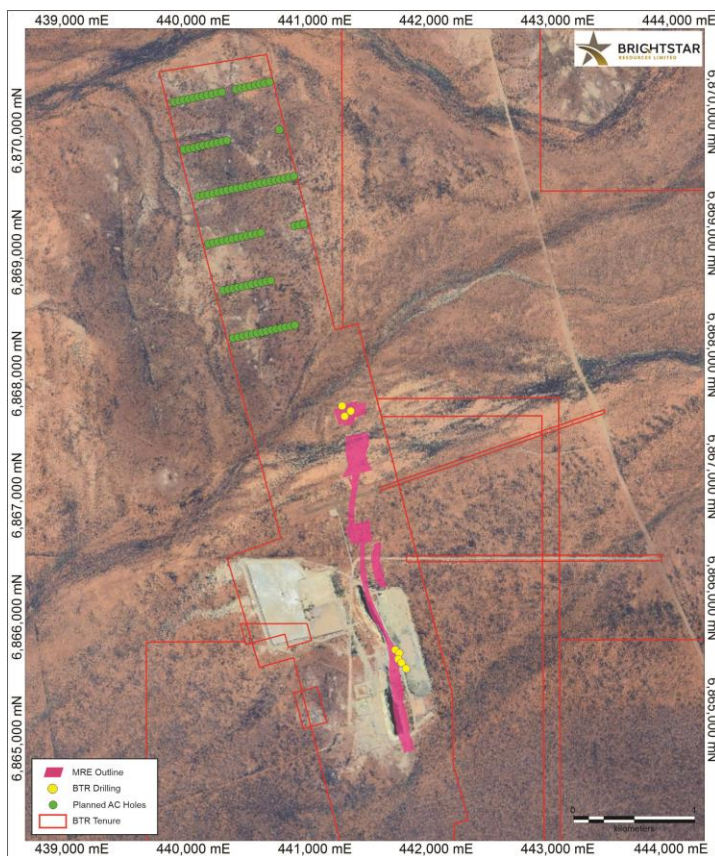


Figure 6 - CTW Mineral Resource, RC drilling collars and upcoming aircore collar locations

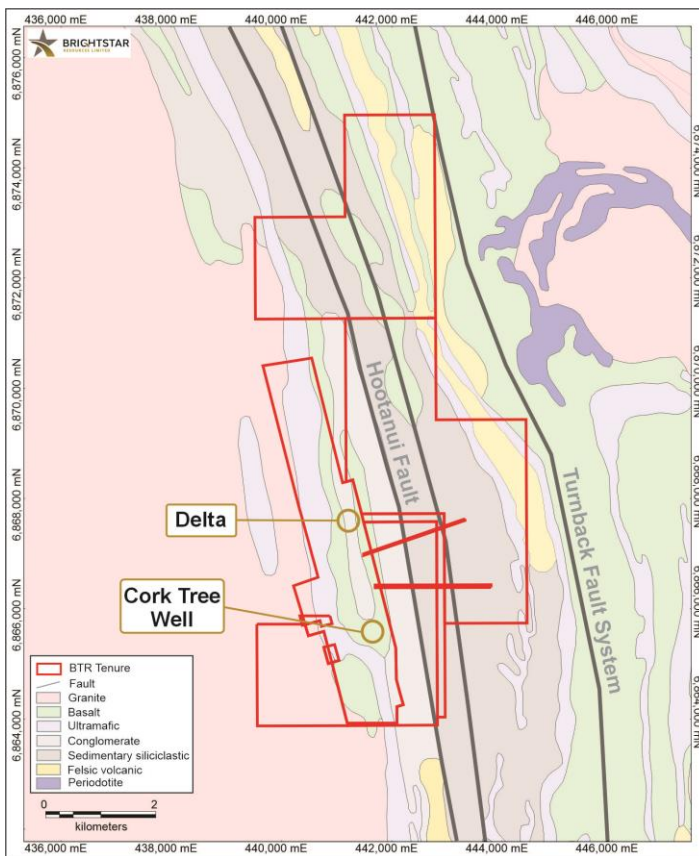


Figure 7 - Cork Tree Well simplified geology map

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

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ABOUT BRIGHTSTAR RESOURCES

Brightstar Resources Limited is a Perth-based gold exploration and development company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (**ASX: BTR**).

In May 2023, Brightstar completed a merger with Kingwest Resources Limited via a Scheme of Arrangement which saw the strategic consolidation of Brightstar's Laverton Gold Project and Kingwest's Menzies Gold Project. Hosted in the prolific eastern goldfields of Western Australia and ideally located proximal to significant regional infrastructure, Brightstar has a significant JORC Mineral Resource of **21Mt @ 1.5g/t Au for 1,016,000 ounces Au**.

Importantly, Brightstar owns the Brightstar processing plant (currently on care and maintenance), a 60-man accommodation camp and non-processing infrastructure, located 30km SE of Laverton and within 60km of the Company's 511,000oz Au JORC Resource within the Laverton Gold Project.

The Menzies Gold Project includes the high-grade gold field which has historically produced 787,200oz at 18.9g/t Au from intermittent production between 1895-1995. In 2023, Brightstar commenced mining operations at the Menzies Gold project via a Profit Share Joint Venture with BML Ventures Pty Ltd.

Brightstar aims to grow its mineral resource inventory with the view to becoming a substantial future ASX gold developer and producer.

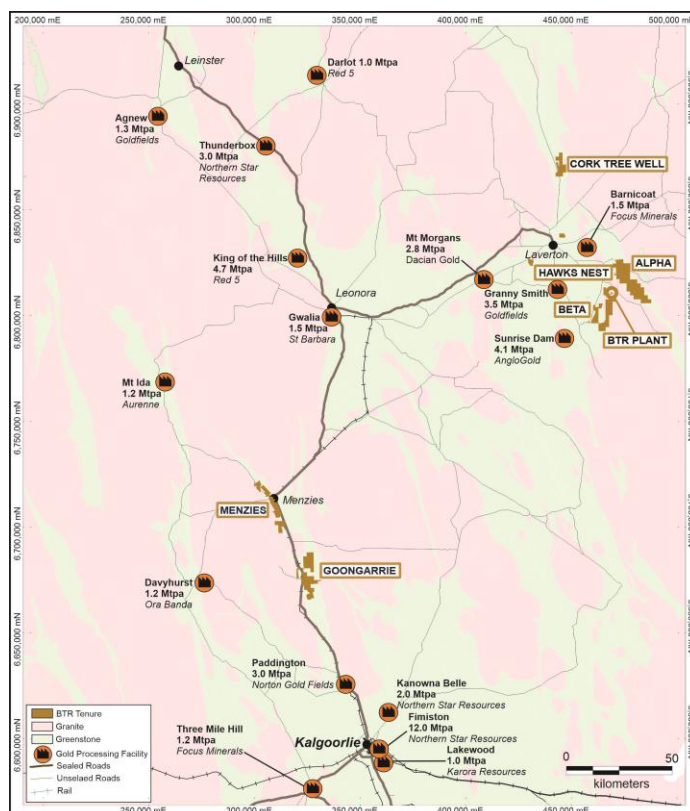


Figure 8 - Menzies and Laverton Gold Projects

Table 2 - Consolidated JORC Resources of Laverton & Menzies Gold Projects

Location		Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Au Cut-off (g/t)	Kt	g/t Au	Koz	Kt	g/t Au	Koz	Kt	g/t Au	Koz	Kt	g/t Au	Koz
Alpha	0.5	623	1.6	33	374	2.1	25	455	3.3	48	1,452	2.3	106
Beta	0.5	345	1.7	19	576	1.6	29	961	1.7	54	1,882	1.7	102
Cork Tree Well	0.5	-	-	-	3,036	1.6	157	3,501	1.3	146	6,357	1.4	303
Total – Laverton	0	968	1.6	52	3,986	1.6	211	4,917	1.6	248	9,691	1.6	511
Lady Shenton System (Pericles, Lady Shenton, Stirling)	0.5	-	-	-	2,770	1.3	119	4,200	1.3	171	6,970	1.2	287
Yunndaga	0.5	-	-	-	1,270	1.3	53	2,050	1.4	90	3,310	1.3	144
Yunndaga (UG)	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	3.3	12	110	3.3	12
Lady Harriet System (Warrior, Lady Harriet, Bellenger)	0.5	-	-	-	520	1.3	22	590	1.1	21	1,110	1.2	43
Selkirk	0.5	-	-	-	30	6.3	6	140	1.2	5	170	2.1	12
Lady Irene	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	1.7	6	100	1.7	6
Total – Menzies	0	-	-	-	4,590	1.4	200	7,190	1.3	305	11,770	1.3	505
Total – BTR		968	1.7	52	8,516	1.5	411	12,107	1.4	553	21,461	1.5	1,016
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: The consolidated mineral resource estimate was first disclosed by Brightstar on 6 April 2023 and updated on 23 June 2023. Brightstar confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information contained in these disclosures, and that the material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the resource continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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 Laverton Gold Project area is based on information compiled by Mr Ian Pegg B App Sci (Hons), who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he has undertaken to qualify as a "Competent Person" as that term is defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012)". Mr Pegg consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Pegg is employed by Brightstar Resources Ltd.

APPENDIX 1

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 – CORK TREE WELL

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

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.	- Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples. In the target area of each hole each 1m sample was sub-sampled if needed to 3 kg which was pulverised to produce a 50g charge for fire assay. In the most recent drill program reported here in parts of the hole above the target area, scoop samples were taken from the 1m samples and combined every 4m to create a composite sample which were subsequently subsampled at the lab to 3kg if required then pulverised to produce a 50g charge for fire assay. - Downhole surveys were taken every thirty meters with an Axis Champ Gyro.
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 tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	Reverse Circulation with face sampling bit
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	- Drill sample recovery assessed onsite with visual checks. - Static Cone splitter used to ensure effective splitting of both dry and wet samples.

	<i>recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	• No indication of a bias from sample recovery vs grade.
Logging	• <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>	• All meters of the drilling have been logged by a geologist with 25 years experience in Archaean Gold deposit exploration. Brightstar staff log the drillholes to a detailed standard sufficient for Mineral Resource estimation. • Database captures collar details, collar metadata, downhole surveys, assays, weathering, lithology, alteration, and veining
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• <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 preparation technique.</i> • <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>	• Split onsite using static cone splitter that effectively splits wet and dry samples. • Sent to Jinning Testing & Inspection Laboratory in Maddington, Perth WA via courier. • 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. • Samples pulverized to >90% passing -75micron • Wet sieving of pulps to test percentage passing undertaken on random samples by laboratory to ensure effective pulverization. • 2 Field duplicates taken per 100 samples on-site to determine if sampling is representative. 3% standards inserted to check on precision of laboratory results. • Grain size is relatively small in all intersected materials therefore the 3kg sample size should be representative of the metre

		samples taken.
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. • 5 different grade gold Certified Reference Materials from Geostats have been used during the program. Blank sourced from Geostats has also been used every 100 samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	• All drillholes and significant intersections are verified by Company geologists. • No twinned holes are included in this dataset. • No adjustments have been made to the assay dataset.
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 synchronized with the MX Deposit database hosted online by Seequent. Access to this database is limited to the Competent Person and Seequent 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. A down hole

survey was taken at least every 30m in all drill holes by a Axis Champ Gyro electronic north seeking gyro by the drilling contractors.

Data spacing and distribution

- *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*
- *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.*
- *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*
- Drill spacing is variable due to previous drilling around the project however the program is designed to bring the majority of the material to a 40mx40m minimum spacing on the plane of the mineralization.
- It has yet to be determined whether the mineralised domains have sufficient continuity in both geology and grade to be considered appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedures and classification applied under the 2012 JORC Code, but the drill program is ongoing and the results of subsequent drilling will clarify this matter.
- Sample intervals are 1m. Reported intersections are then composited. Intersections in excess of 1.0 g/t Au are reported as significant and may include up to 2 samples below 1g/t Au as internal waste when compositing. Reported intervals are drill thicknesses, as true thicknesses are currently difficult to accurately calculate.

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*
- Drilling sections are orientated perpendicular to the strike of the mineralised host rocks. The drilling is angled at 50 or 60 degrees, to allow for the preferred distance between intersections, and where

should be assessed and reported if material.

possible is targeting zones approximately perpendicular to the dip of the lodes. Once again due to infrastructure from previous mining the location of collars and the dips of the holes aren't always ideal.

- No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data

Sample security

- *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*

- The samples to be sent to Jinning Testing & Inspection Laboratory in Maddington are couriered by McMahon Burnett, a nationally recognised courier transport company, who subsequently transport them to Canning Vale for sample analysis.

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	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	The Cork Tree Well Project is situated on granted Mining Lease M38/346. Brightstar Resources has a 100% interest in the tenement. The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	The tenement area has been previously explored by a number of other companies, and has been referenced in a number of Brightstar Resources news releases and independent technical reports. This program has been undertaken partially to confirm both location and tenor of previous intersections reported by previous operators of the project. However those details are not relevant to results reported in this announcement.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	Yilgarn style structurally hosted Gold along a mafic/sedimentary contact
Drill hole Information	<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> <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>	All drill hole details reported in this announcement include: - easting and northing of drill hole collar, elevation, dip and azimuth of hole, hole length, downhole length, and interception depth.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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.	All reported assays have been length weighted if appropriate. No top cuts have been applied. A nominal 1 g/t Au lower cut off has been applied. High grade gold (Au) intervals lying within broader zones of Au mineralisation are reported as included intervals. In calculating the zones of mineralization, internal dilution has been allowed.
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').	Drill azimuth and dips are such that intersections are orthogonal to the expected orientation of mineralization.
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 results received to date are reported in table included within the announcement

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	<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>	No other substantive exploration data relative to these results are available for this area.
Further work	<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>	Follow up diamond drilling is anticipated to provide more comprehensive geotechnical and metallurgical datasets for the gold project. Further RC drilling will also be necessary to follow up the down-dip extensions in these holes.