



22 November 2023

AIRCORE DRILLING EXTENDS STRIKE OF +300KOZ CORK TREE WELL DEPOSIT FOR A FURTHER 1.5KM

HIGHLIGHTS

- Assays received for recent 2,500m aircore drilling program at Cork Tree Well
- The aircore program was designed to test for anomalous gold mineralisation along strike to the north of the main Cork Tree Well orebodies
- Results indicate that the prospective horizons that host Cork Tree Well are present and are mineralised for a further 1.5km of strike length to the north of M38/346, indicating a compelling extensional drill target
- The current Cork Tree Well Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) of 303koz @ 1.4g/t Au is open at depth and now along strike, representing significant potential for resource extensions
- Pre-Feasibility Study work streams are underway, with infill and extensional drilling programs including geotechnical and metallurgical holes planned for Q1 2024

Brightstar Resources Limited (ASX: BTR) (**Brightstar**) is pleased to announce that the assay results and interpretation from the recent aircore drilling program have been completed at Cork Tree Well (**CTW**) within the Laverton Gold Project (**LGP**). The 2,500m aircore program was drilled to the north of the existing mineral resource estimate at CTW in order to delineate target areas for further drill testing for resource growth.

Brightstar's Managing Director, Alex Rovira, commented "This drilling program was designed to test the northern strike extension of the Cork Tree Well mineralisation under shallow cover, where historical work poorly tested the potential for additional mineralised structures. The results of this program are highly encouraging given there is a clear +1.5km strike extent at the northern end of the tenement that is highly anomalous with mineralised intercepts over multiple drill lines. Importantly, the bottom of hole lithology from our aircore program indicates that this area also correlates with the sedimentary unit and mafic contact that hosts the 303koz Cork Tree Well deposit to the south.

We are looking forward to getting the aircore rig back out there with a follow up drill program to tighten up the spacings between the recently drilled lines to better refine deeper RC drilling targets and gain further insight into the northerly extension of the mine geology corridor which is exposed within the Cork Tree Well pits.

Down at the Menzies Gold Project, Brightstar will be kicking off an RC drilling campaign at the Aspacia prospect later this month, following up the high-grade mineralisation (up to 40g/t Au) intersected in our mid-year RC drilling program. We see real potential to delineate and declare a high-grade maiden MRE at Aspacia to potentially add into the mine plan currently being advanced in the pre-feasibility study underway."

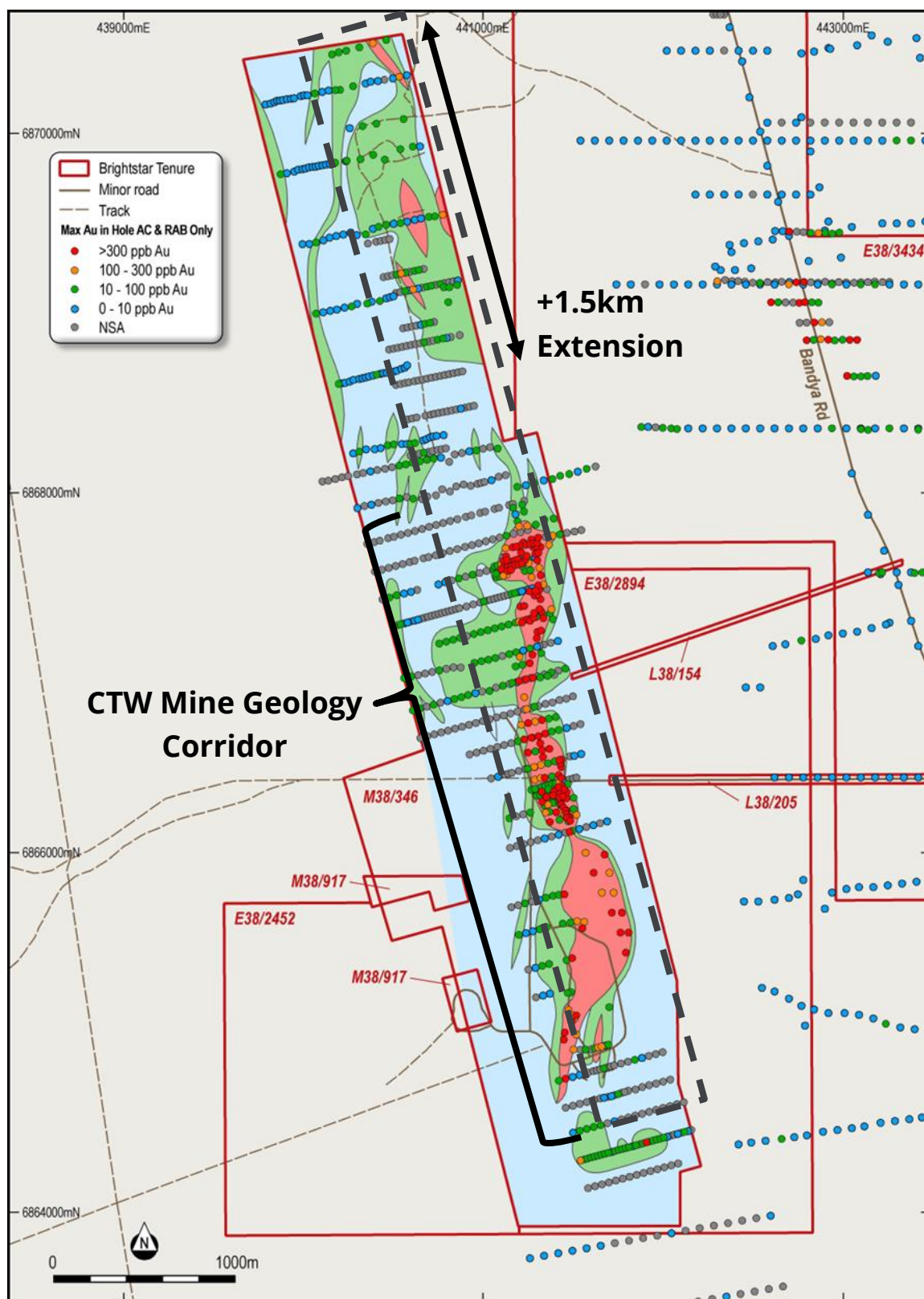


Figure 1 - CTW Max Gold in Hole (AC and RAB drilling shown) with CTW mine geology corridor extension

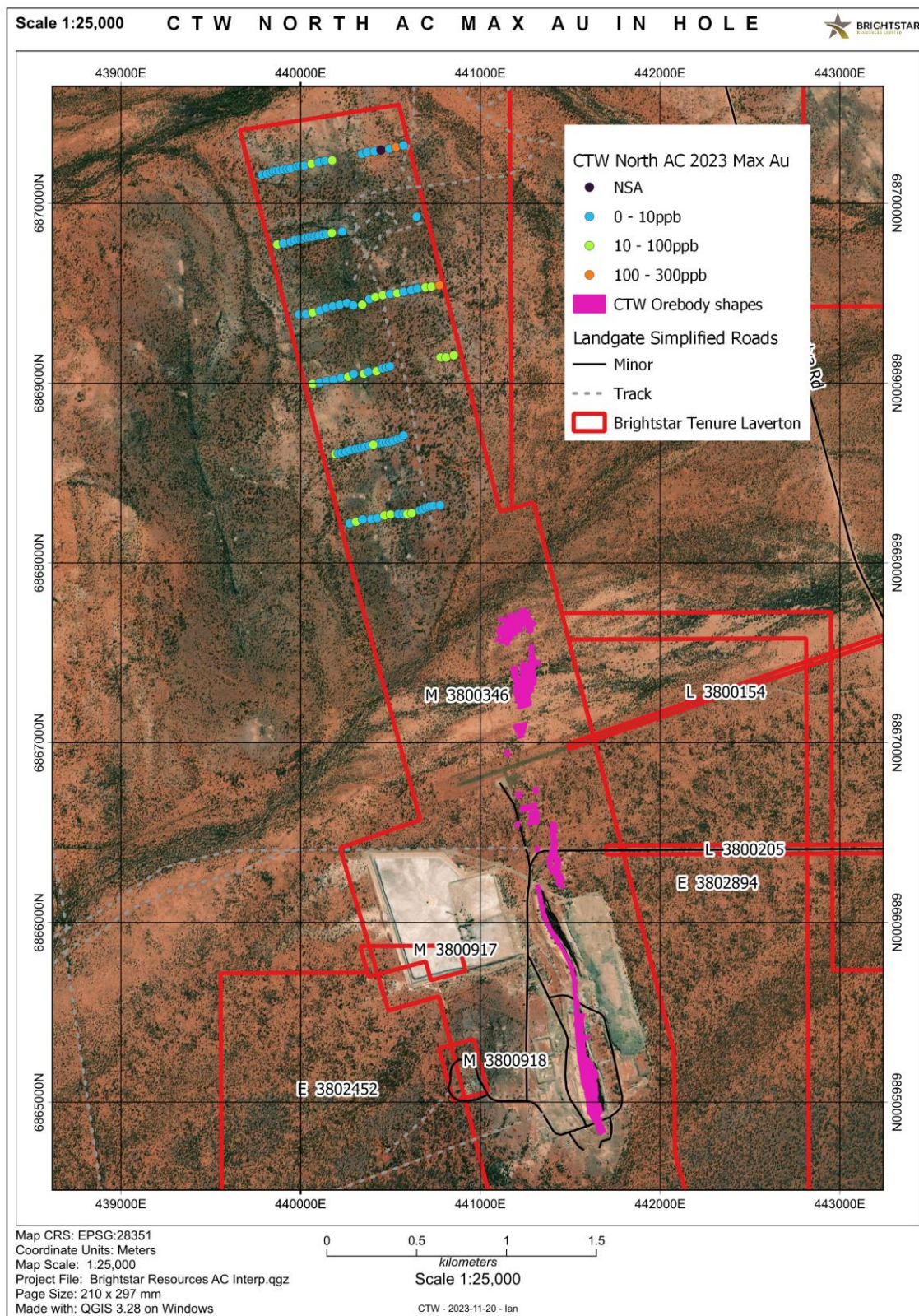


Figure 2 - BTR 2023 CTW North Aircore collars and CTW Mineral Resource shapes (in pink)

CTW North Target Area – Technical Discussion

The target area is located along strike of the CTW main lodes and covered approximately 3km of previously poorly tested prospective terrain. Like the CTW main area, this zone is composed of Archaean mafic/ultramafic and sedimentary sequences struck through with intermediate to felsic intrusive material and rare Proterozoic mafic dykes.

Drillhole lines as well as the dip of individual drillholes were designed orthogonal to the interpreted strike (164 degrees) of the country rock/structural elements, with holes drilled at -60° towards 254°. Brightstar's previously reported¹ Sub-Audio Magnetics (**SAM**) survey indicated significant connectivity along broadly north-south features in the CTW North project area that are interpreted as zones of shearing parallel to the broad strike of the rock package. All major structural trends not previously tested by widely spaced historic aircore drilling were investigated by this program to provide a comprehensive test of the prospective mineralised sequences.

The cover sequence in this area was anticipated to be relatively shallow. Regolith conditions across drill lines were variable with deeply weathered zones encountered as well as minimal recent cover and thin to absent in situ regolith in many cases. Bedrock lithologies intersected were mainly mafic to ultramafic (including high and low magnesian basalts), granitic to porphyritic material along with sedimentary (SIF and chert) sequences.

Results received, including analysis of historic aircore drilling, indicates that there is a coherent zone of bedrock mineralisation anomalism to the north of CTW, with an approximately 1.5-2km long zone of anomalism that is associated with the same geological sequence (sedimentary unit and mafic/UM contact) that hosts the main CTW ore bodies.

Due to the results received, further follow up aircore drilling and future RC drilling is being planned to follow up the anomalism interpreted at CTW North, with tighter spacing of drillholes being planned to better resolve anomalies and provide more detailed information on the size and shape of these mineralised systems.

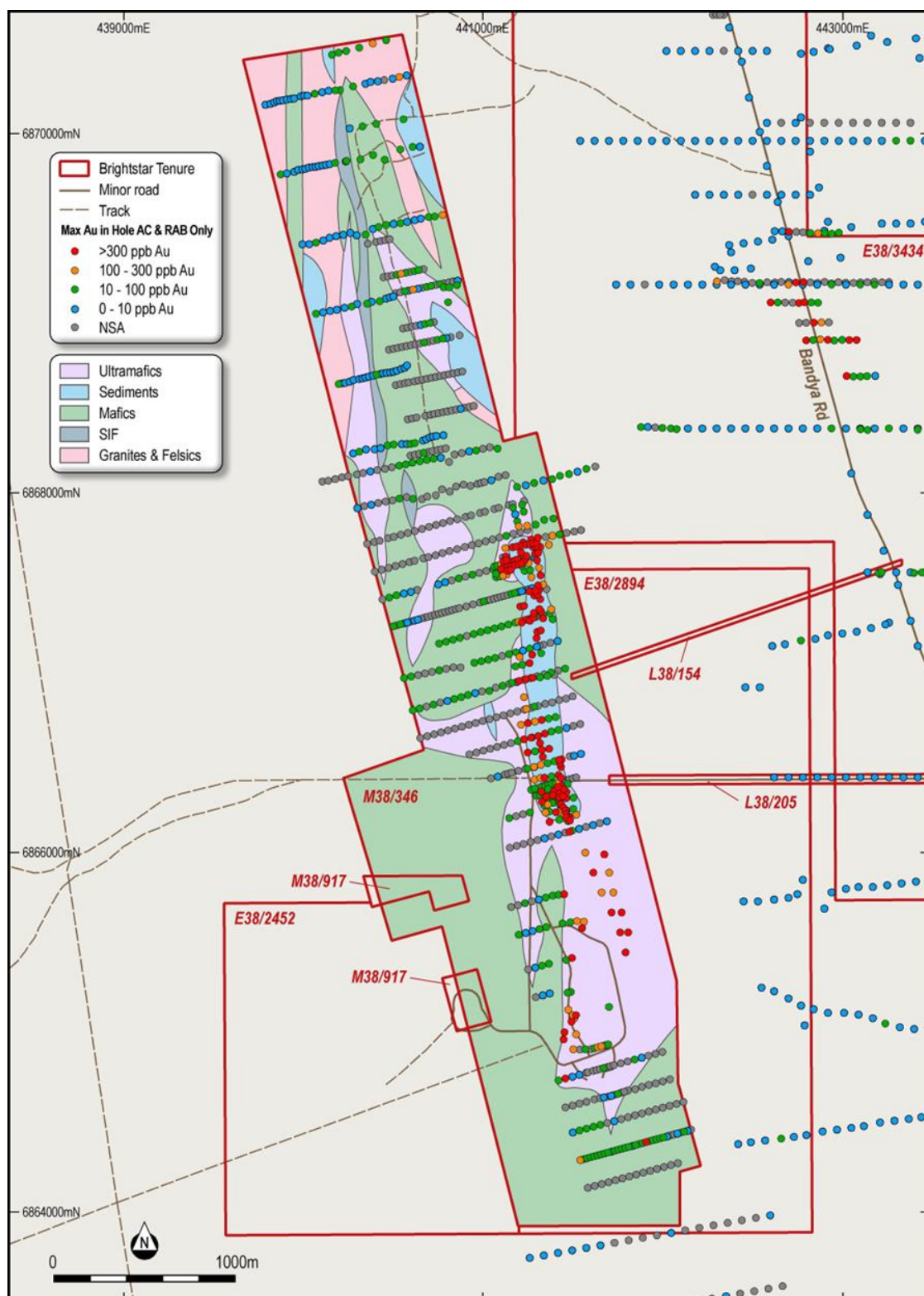


Figure 3 - Max Gold in Hole with bottom of hole Geology mapped

Project Location

The Cork Tree Well gold deposit is on Brightstar's wholly owned tenement M38/346, located 30km north of Laverton. Access from Laverton is via the Great Central Road for 11km to the Bandya Road turn-off then 23km north on the Bandya Road.

Regional Geology

The Cork Tree Well gold deposit is located in the north Laverton Greenstone Belt on the southern extremity of the Duketon Greenstone Belt (**DGB**) in the north-eastern sector of the Eastern Goldfields Superterrane of the Yilgarn Craton. Abundant gold mineralisation in the Eastern Goldfields Superterrane has been attributed to the craton wide structural-metamorphic events that took place in the complex protracted structural evolution of the craton, between 2667Ma and 2615Ma.

The Laverton Greenstone Belt has the largest known gold endowment in the Eastern Goldfields Superterrane after the Kalgoorlie region. A narrow approximately 5km wide belt of attenuated north-south trending greenstone links the Duketon and Laverton belts.

The DGB is characterised by a deeply weathered, metamorphosed succession of Archaean mafic, ultramafic, and felsic volcanic rocks with associated volcanogenic sedimentary rocks and thin units of banded chert and banded iron formation. Late-stage high level acid to intermediate sills and dykes and associated small plutons intrude the sequence.

These associations have been deformed into both N-S and NE-SW trending tight folds and strike slip thrust belts under mainly E-W stress. Subsequently the sequence has been extensively sheared and elongated along strike.

Local Geology and Cork Tree Well Mineralisation

The Cork Tree Well gold deposit within the DGB lies along the western limb of the Erlistoun synclinal structure. The sequence includes mafic volcanic lavas, tuffs, and tuffaceous sediments with minor interflow shales and banded iron formation. Outcrop is generally limited in the project area with alluvial, eluvial and aeolian cover to the north and south of the open pit areas. The cover is up to 20 metres thick in the northern part of the tenement.

The gold mineralisation in the Cork Tree Well pits is 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 black shales containing chert and banded iron beds and younger hanging wall tholeiitic pillow basalts.

Mineralisation at the Cork Tree Well gold deposit is contained within interflow cherts and sediments which contained pervasive pyrite, pyrrhotite and magnetite mineralisation. The sediments which host the gold mineralisation have been intruded by concordant porphyry sills which extend the length of the mineralised zone. The sediment sequence has been traced south of the existing pits where it is truncated south of the tenement boundary by granite intrusives.

Table 1 - Drill hole information (all holes within M38/346, drilled at -60° towards 254° on MGA94 Zone 51)

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	Max Depth	Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	Max Depth
BTRAC001	440273	6868220	57	BTRAC026	440360	6868647	17
BTRAC002	440308	6868229	61	BTRAC027	440384	6868653	30
BTRAC003	440345	6868242	48	BTRAC028	440425	6868662	7
BTRAC004	440393	6868243	39	BTRAC029	440440	6868666	9
BTRAC005	440426	6868249	7	BTRAC030	440459	6868668	19
BTRAC006	440466	6868264	39	BTRAC031	440404	6868657	18
BTRAC007	440500	6868269	26	BTRAC032	440480	6868670	9
BTRAC008	440544	6868272	17	BTRAC033	440498	6868674	8
BTRAC009	440572	6868272	19	BTRAC034	440516	6868680	7
BTRAC010	440593	6868272	25	BTRAC035	440541	6868690	4
BTRAC011	440618	6868277	28	BTRAC036	440560	6868696	5
BTRAC012	440663	6868292	12	BTRAC037	440573	6868709	7
BTRAC013	440680	6868299	18	BTRAC038	440067	6868996	27
BTRAC014	440700	6868309	11	BTRAC039	440106	6869004	35
BTRAC015	440718	6868314	24	BTRAC040	440145	6869012	48
BTRAC016	440737	6868317	12	BTRAC041	440183	6869019	44
BTRAC017	440776	6868321	29	BTRAC042	440225	6869030	56
BTRAC018	440193	6868605	16	BTRAC043	440265	6869036	56
BTRAC019	440210	6868609	19	BTRAC044	440295	6869051	35
BTRAC020	440228	6868612	22	BTRAC045	440352	6869052	15
BTRAC021	440254	6868619	26	BTRAC046	440376	6869063	42
BTRAC022	440275	6868628	28	BTRAC047	440422	6869066	26
BTRAC023	440307	6868634	13	BTRAC048	440457	6869082	16
BTRAC024	440325	6868637	13	BTRAC049	440478	6869088	20
BTRAC025	440342	6868642	16	BTRAC050	440497	6869093	24
BTRAC051	440778	6869143	27	BTRAC076	439904	6869777	19
BTRAC052	440809	6869143	36	BTRAC077	439945	6869786	9
BTRAC053	440852	6869155	25	BTRAC078	439967	6869797	14
BTRAC054	439991	6869383	40	BTRAC079	439991	6869800	8
BTRAC055	440029	6869384	42	BTRAC080	440007	6869803	9
BTRAC056	440067	6869392	28	BTRAC081	440027	6869810	6
BTRAC057	440107	6869404	25	BTRAC082	440047	6869812	10
BTRAC058	440142	6869419	35	BTRAC083	440064	6869814	2
BTRAC059	440179	6869428	30	BTRAC084	440081	6869818	11
BTRAC060	440218	6869436	38	BTRAC085	440102	6869821	12
BTRAC061	440258	6869446	26	BTRAC086	440122	6869825	13
BTRAC062	440293	6869433	40	BTRAC087	440143	6869829	14
BTRAC063	440343	6869436	20	BTRAC088	440173	6869835	27
BTRAC064	440383	6869468	29	BTRAC089	440232	6869844	10
BTRAC065	440415	6869479	41	BTRAC090	439785	6870159	11
BTRAC066	440457	6869490	33	BTRAC091	439813	6870164	13
BTRAC067	440498	6869496	28	BTRAC092	439834	6870172	6
BTRAC068	440537	6869500	24	BTRAC093	439849	6870180	16
BTRAC069	440574	6869508	38	BTRAC094	439865	6870181	5
BTRAC070	440616	6869518	21	BTRAC095	439882	6870184	3
BTRAC071	440650	6869526	13	BTRAC096	439904	6870189	10
BTRAC072	440695	6869534	25	BTRAC097	439926	6870191	22
BTRAC073	440728	6869537	40	BTRAC098	439944	6870194	26
BTRAC074	440772	6869545	29	BTRAC099	439981	6870206	16
BTRAC075	439870	6869771	22	BTRAC100	440000	6870210	14
BTRAC101	440019	6870210	23				
BTRAC102	440060	6870220	33				

BTRAC103	440101	6870229	25					
BTRAC104	440136	6870237	42					
BTRAC105	440175	6870239	32					
BTRAC106	440342	6870276	2					
BTRAC107	440370	6870286	28					
BTRAC108	440411	6870290	2					
BTRAC109	440447	6870296	2					
BTRAC110	440494	6870304	6					
BTRAC111	440531	6870313	28					
BTRAC112	440572	6870322	42					
BTRAC113	440645	6869926	29					

Next Steps

Brightstar is planning to conduct further aircore drilling programs to further delineate areas of anomalism via increased drilling density to generate refined targets for follow-up reverse circulation drilling programs. These programs will aim to identify the prospective geological contacts and delineate further anomalies to aid in RC drill planning.

References

1. Refer Brightstar Resources ASX announcement, "Results of the SAM Survey at Cork Tree Well" released 9 June 2021

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

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ABOUT BRIGHTSTAR RESOURCES

Brightstar Resources Limited is a Perth-based gold exploration and development company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (**ASX: BTR**). In May 2023, Brightstar completed a merger with Kingwest Resources Limited via a Scheme of Arrangement which saw the strategic consolidation of 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 22Mt @ 1.5g/t Au for 1,036,000oz 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 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.

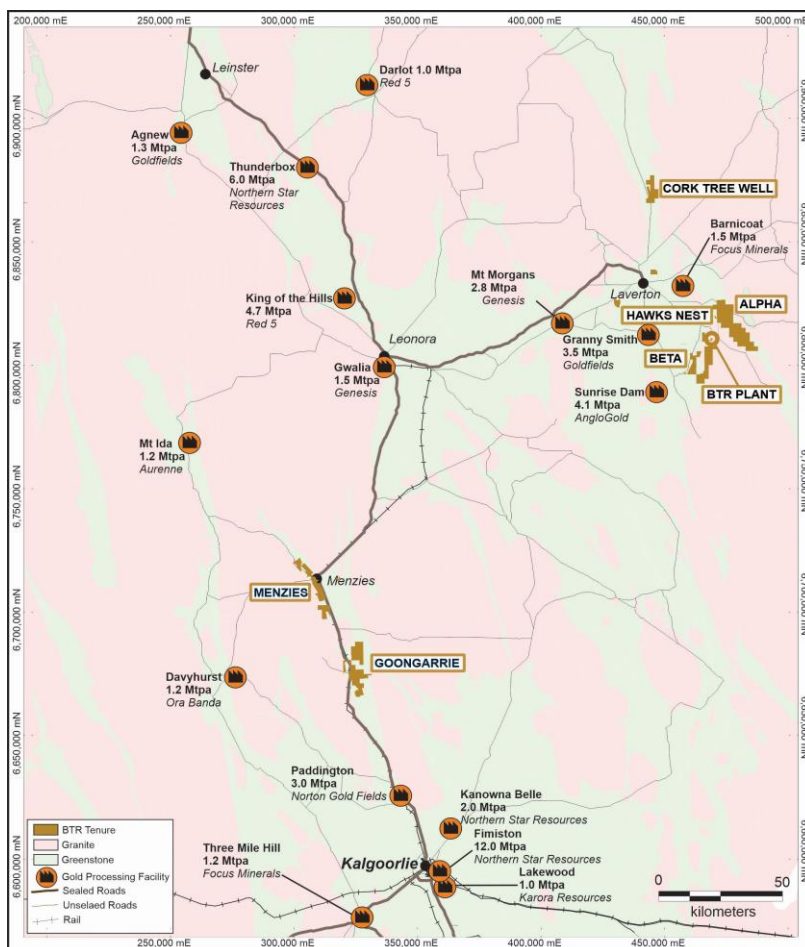


Figure 4 - Laverton & Menzies Gold Projects

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
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	0	-	-	-	4,725	1.4	206	7,660	1.3	321	12,385	1.3	525
Total – BTR		968	1.7	52	8,721	1.5	417	12,577	1.4	569	22,076	1.5	1,036

Refer Note 1 below. Note some rounding discrepancies may occur.

Pericles, Lady Shenton & Stirling consolidated into Lady Shenton System; Warrior, Lady Harriet & Bellenger consolidated into Lady Harriet System.

Note 1: This Announcement contains references to Brightstar's JORC Mineral Resources, extracted from the ASX announcements titled "Maiden Link Zone Mineral Resource" dated 15 November 2023 and "Cork Tree Well Resource Upgrade Delivers 1Moz Group MRE" dated 23 June 2023.

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 in this report that relates to Exploration results at the Menzies Gold Project is based on information compiled by Ms Elizabeth Laursen B Earth Sci (Hons) GradDip AppFin, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Ms Laursen has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation, type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which they appear.

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.

Competent Person Statement – Mineral Resources

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources at the Menzies Gold Project (excluding the Link Zone Gold Deposit) is based on information compiled by Mr Mark Zammit who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Zammit is a Principal Consultant Geologist at Cube Consulting. Mr Zammit has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation, type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which they appear.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources at the Link Zone Gold Deposit located within the Menzies Gold Project, and Cork Tree Well Gold deposit within the Laverton Gold Project, and the information in this report is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Kevin Crossling holding a B.Sc. Honours in Geology. Mr. Crossling is the Principal Geologist at ABGM Pty Ltd and is a registered member with South African Council for Natural Scientific Professionals (SACNASP), and a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AUSIMM). with over 22 years of experience. Mr. Crossling has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the JORC Code.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources at the Alpha and Beta Gold deposits within the Laverton Gold Project is based on information compiled by Mr Richard Maddocks. Mr Maddocks is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM) 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 for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012)". Mr Maddocks consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based in this

information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Maddocks was employed as a contractor of Brightstar.

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)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<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>	- The drilling programs in the project area were designed to intersect the anomalous zones and where possible reach drill refusal. - Sampling was carried out with a scoop to collect the samples using industry standard processes including QAQC protocols and procedures. - This included the use of field duplicates, commercially prepared blanks and certified reference materials. - The orientation of the mineralisation had been interpreted from geological mapping and previous Sub-Audio Magnetic survey which had identified a broadly N-S strike orientation therefore drillhole orientation was designed orthogonal to strike at 254 degrees. - Aircore drilling was used to obtain 4m composite samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 50 g charge for fire assay. - Drill samples were collected such that samples ranged from 2.5 to 3.5kg in weight. In the assay laboratory the samples were crushed, pulverised and subsampled to produce a 50g charge for fire assaying with an AAS finish. This gave a total determination of Au.
Drilling techniques	<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>	The drilling rig cyclone was regularly cleaned out and flushed at rod changes during AC drilling program. This was to prevent any smearing of grade between sample intervals. Aircore was

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		completed with an open face bit.
Drill sample recovery	• <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>	• A record of qualitative sample recovery and moisture content was recorded by the rig geologist. • Weight checks were done periodically at the rig. Overall sample weight and quality was good. The rig geologist closely monitored the rig to ensure the entire sample was collected in both bulk plastic & calico bag prior to removal from the cyclone, and action was taken if sample weights showed marked variations. • Drill sample recovery assessed onsite with visual checks. • 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 drill samples were logged at the drill-rig-site for main/subordinate lithology, colour, grain size, 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. Representative chips were collected in chip trays for each 4m interval and retained on site (no photographs). • All of the drilling was geologically 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
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</i>	• The drill samples were sampled using a scoop and composited in calico bags. The vast majority of the samples were dry with rare moist and wet samples recorded on the sampling sheet. • The sample preparation followed industry best practice in sample

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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>	preparation involving oven drying and pulverisation of the entire ~3kg sub-sample using LM5 grinding mills to a grind size of 85% passing less than 75 microns. • Samples greater than 3kg riffle split at the laboratory to ensure sub-sample can fit into LM5 pulveriser. A fifty gram charge is then taken for standard Fire Assay analysis with AAS finish. • Field duplicates were collected and assessed to determine repeatability; results showed reasonable repeatability. • Commercially prepared and certified reference materials (standards and blanks) along with field duplicates were inserted at a ratio of 1:20 into the sample string. • The QAQC results from this program were considered to be acceptable. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate and to correctly represent mineralisation at the deposit based on the style of mineralisation (lode/ mesothermal gold), the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay ranges returned for gold. • Sent to Jinning Laboratory in Maddington, Perth WA via courier. • 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	• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	• A 50g fire assay with AAS finish is an industry standard for this type of gold orebody. The 50g charge is considered a better

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- 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.	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 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.	- There were no twinned holes drilled at the project - The primary data was collected by using Excel software that was installed on a laptop. The collected data was subsequently validated according to Brightstar procedures prior to being sent to Jinning Laboratory in Maddington, Perth WA. At this point further validations were carried out prior to uploading the data into a SQL database. - No adjustments were made to the assay data. - All drillholes and significant intersections are verified by Company geologists.
Location of data points	- Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. - Specification of the grid system used. - Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	- Logging data and assay results are loaded by Mitchell River Group to a MaxGeo database. Access to this database is limited to the MRG staff who manage both the maintenance of the database and online security. - All drill hole collars were surveyed using handheld GPS equipment. Coordinates are relative to MGA94.
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	Drill spacing is variable due to previous drilling around the project and varying depths of cover sequence. Where possible the program was designed to cover the project area across strike with

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	<i>Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	“top to toe” coverage. There is 400m between lines of drilling. Sample intervals are 4m. Composited on site by the supervising geologist.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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>	- Pit mapping and structural measurements have been taken at the deposits and they confirm the orientation of mineralisation defined by the drilling. Based upon the above information the drilling for most programs has been largely perpendicular to the mineralisation with some minor exceptions due to constraints enforced by mining activities and infrastructure. - No significant orientation bias has been identified in the data at this point. - Drilling sections are orientated perpendicular to the strike of the mineralised host rocks. The drilling is angled at 60 degrees, to allow for the preferred distance between intersections, and where possible is targeting zones approximately perpendicular to the dip of the lodes. No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	The samples to be sent to Jinning are couriered by McMahon Burnett, a nationally recognised courier transport company, who subsequently transport them to Maddington for sample analysis.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	- The process of drilling, sample selection, sample bagging, and sample dispatch have all been reviewed by a Competent Person as defined by JORC. - The database is available for review.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	- Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. - The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	- The project area (Cork Tree Well North) is located within mining lease M38/346. - Brightstar Resources Limited has a 100% interest in this tenement. - The tenement is in good standing with no known impediments. - Laverton Downs Pastoral Lease, Erlistoun Pastoral Lease
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Multiple owners of the lease prior to Brightstar Resources. including Placer Dome, Ashton Mining, Whim Creek, A1 Minerals, Stone Resources. Exploration has included RAB, AC, RC, and diamond drilling and mining of small pits.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Classic Yilgarn Structurally Hosted Gold Deposit along a mafic/sedimentary contact.
Drill hole Information	- A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth - hole length. - If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	All drill hole details reported in Table 1 within this document includes this information, with elevations typically at or around 475masl due to the flat-lying topography.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<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>	No top cuts have been applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<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>	Drill azimuth and dips are such that intersections are orthogonal to the expected orientation of mineralization.
Diagrams	<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>	Diagrams and Maps/Sections have been included where useful.
Balanced reporting	<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>	All results from current program are represented in the maps 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 exploration data that has been collected is considered to be meaningful or material to this announcement.
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>	Future drilling programs will be planned based on a combination of the current program results and other historical drilling.