BRIGHTSTAR
RESOURCES LIMITED

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

17 February 2025

EXCELLENT +90% GOLD RECOVERIES FROM CORK TREE WELL METALLURGICAL TESTWORK AND BOARD UPDATE

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Results from DFS-level metallurgical testwork programs at Cork Tree Well have returned recoveries in excess of 90%, including a high gravity gold content, ranging from 25% - 60%**
- **Metallurgical recoveries for all rock types in the Cork Tree Well mine area include:**
    - **Dolerite-hosted mineralisation (Delta, Cork Tree Well North):**
        - **Oxide: 90-98%**
        - **Transitional: 90-98%**
        - **Fresh: 90-95%**
    - **Sediment-hosted mineralisation (Cork Tree Well South):**
        - **Fresh Chert: 91-96%**
        - **Fresh Shale: 90-94%**
    - **Lower range processing parameters set at a coarse grind of P_{80} 106 µm for 24 hours leach, with upper range at identical grind for 48 hour leach residence time**
- **All testwork was based upon Brightstar's elected processing flowsheet, with a simple and conventional Carbon in Leach (CIL) circuit being optimised based on results to date utilising diamond holes drilled in 2024[1-3]**
- **Testwork shows low levels of deleterious elements, with minimal impact on metallurgical recoveries in all rock types**
- **Testwork for the remaining projects is progressing well, with expected completion in the coming months for Lady Shenton (Menzies), along with the Fish and Lord Byron deposits (Jasper Hills) located 50km south-east of Brightstar's processing plant site**
- **RC drill program being expedited to infill dolerite-hosted mineralisation at Delta and target high grade plunging lodes below the shallow historic pits**
- **Brightstar's Non-Executive Director Matthew Bowles has resigned from the Board of Brightstar effective immediately to pursue other business interests**

Brightstar Resources Limited (ASX: BTR) (**Brightstar**) is delighted to announce the metallurgical results from the 303koz Au Cork Tree Well (**CTW**) deposit within the Laverton Gold Project (**LGP**). These results were from a specific metallurgical diamond drilling program in 2024, with all final testwork completed and reported by Brightstar's independent metallurgical consultants engaged for the Definitive Feasibility Study[4].

Brightstar's Managing Director, Alex Rovira, commented:

"The results from our testwork program have proven that Cork Tree Well recovers exceptionally well across all rock types and oxidation states. Material feeding the testwork programs were from our 2024 diamond drilling program, with comprehensive leaching and comminution testwork being assessed by our DFS metallurgical consultants, IMO.

Based upon these positive results, we have elected to expedite an RC program at Cork Tree Well to commence by early March 2025, with the view of targeting dolerite-hosted mineralisation at the Delta pit to generate additional oxide and transitional material being assessed in the DFS.

We look forward to sharing the completed metallurgical results for our remaining projects being studied within the DFS, with all sample material in the lab and being processed through the various testwork programs. In parallel with the metallurgy workstreams, our geotechnical and mining consultants are finalising the open pit and underground mine designs & schedules, our processing engineers are in the final stages of process plant design, and our TSF engineering consultants nearing completion on an in-pit tailings deposition solution for a technically robust and low capital tailings storage facility.

Lastly, Brightstar wishes to thank Non-Executive Director Matthew Bowles for his contribution to Alto Metals Ltd and Brightstar throughout the recent Scheme of Arrangement. Matt was Managing Director of Alto since 2020 and has resigned from the Board of Brightstar to pursue fulltime opportunities within the Australian natural resources sector. We wish Matt well with his new endeavours."

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

Key results returned from the metallurgical testwork program are summarised in Tables 1 – 5, with commentary provided by Brightstar's metallurgical consultants Independent Metallurgical Operations Pty Ltd (IMO).

Previously announced[2,3] metallurgical holes, CTWMET001 – CTWMET004, were utilised for testwork purposes, with extensive geological information on these holes disclosed in these releases, with CTWMET001 and CTWMET002 notable for targeting sediment (chert and shale) mineralisation in the vicinity of the historically mined open pits, whilst CTWMET003 and CTWMET004 targeted dolerite-hosted mineralisation to the north of the pits in virgin (unmined) areas as shown in **Error! Reference source not found.**.

As outlined in Table 1, sufficient rock mass from half- and quarter-cut PQ and HQ drill core was geologically logged and assayed, ahead of metallurgical testwork sampling to ensure that sufficient mass was available for Master and Variability Composites for leaching, comminution, gravity and reagent optimisation testwork.

Table 1 - Metallurgical Testwork Sample Provenance (Leach Testwork)

Lithology	Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Au	Combined Interval / Material provided
		m	m	m	g/t	
CTW Dolerite (OX)	CTWMET003[1]	19.0 44.0	33.0 54.0	35.0	1.31	60.15m @ 1.67 g/t Au^
	CTWMET004[2]	16.75	55.0	38.25	1.99	
CTW Dolerite (TR)	CTWMET003[3]	54.0	72.0	18.0	26.3	41.2m @ 5.23 g/t Au^
	CTWMET004[4]	55.0	83.0	28.0	4.23	
CTW Dolerite (FR)	CTWMET003[5]	72.0	96.05	24.05	1.95	36.85m @ 1.15 g/t Au^
	CTWMET004[6]	83.0	110.8	27.8	0.40	
CTW Shale (FR)	CTWMET001[7]	120.7	149.0	15.95	2.10	15.95m @ 2.10 g/t Au
	CTWMET002[8]	-	-	-	-	
CTW Chert (FR)	CTWMET001[9]	133.5	143.0	6.5	2.96	15.4m @ 2.30 g/t Au
	CTWMET002[10]	102.8	113.45	8.9	1.43	

Note: ^ indicates interval that had core loss
Note 1: CTWMET003 intervals 19.0m – 33.0m (1.4m total core loss), 44.0m – 54.0m
Note 2: 0.7m total core loss in interval
Note 3: 0.4m total core loss in interval
Note 4: CTWMET004 intervals 55.0m – 66.4m (1.1m total core loss), 67.4m – 69.6.0m (0.6m core loss), 70.8m – 83.0 (0.5m core loss)
Note 5: CTWMET003 intervals 72.0 – 80.0m, 85.0m – 96.05m
Note 6: CTWMET004 intervals 83.0m – 89.0m, 96.0m – 102.0m, 105.0m – 110.8m
Note 7: CTWMET001 intervals 126.0m - 128.0m, 132.0m - 137.0m, 140.0m - 141.0m, 142.0m - 143.0m, 144.87m - 147.22m not sampled
Note 8: CTWMET002 interval utilised for comminution testwork
Note 9: CTWMET001 intervals 137.0m - 138.0m, 139.0m - 140.0m, 141.0m - 142.0m not sampled
Note 10: CTWMET002 intervals 109.25m - 109.65m, 110.0m-111.35m not sampled

The combined material provided in Table 1 was then split into composites. Master and Variability Composites were prepared from Dolerite Oxide, Transitional and Fresh samples, whereas only Master Composites were prepared from the Shale and Chert samples. Summaries of detailed geochemical analyses of Dolerite Master and Variability Composites and Sediment (Shale and Chert) Master Composites are presented, respectively, in Table 2 and Table 3 below.

In particular, deleterious elements (non-carbonate Carbon, Copper, Antimony and Tellurium) are considered low with these elements in the Shale and Chert samples having negligible effect on gold recoveries. No evidence of 'preg-robbing' (where gold preferentially adsorbs onto solids and subsequently lost to tailings, instead of loading onto activated carbon which is then recovered during the CIL process) was found across all rock types.

Table 2 - Cork Tree Well Master Composites Head (Assay) Summary

			Dolerite			Sediment	
Element	**Unit**	**LDL[1]**	**Oxide MC[2]**	**Trans MC**	**Fresh MC**	**Shale Fresh MC**	**Chert Fresh MC**
Au Target	**g/t**		**1.92**	**3.52**	**2.05**	**2.10**	**2.30**
Au Avg	**g/t**	**0.005**	**3.61**	**5.58**	**1.88**	**1.91**	**6.74**
Au	g/t	0.005	3.28	5.65	1.78	2.46	3.93
Au Duplicate	g/t	0.005	3.94	5.51	1.98	1.36	9.54
Ag	g/t	0.05	0.13	0.42	0.59	1.52	1.33
As	ppm	0.5	22.2	19.3	7.8	83.3	94.9
Bi	ppm	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.07	1.33	0.50
Total Carbon	%	0.01	<0.01	0.93	3.11	2.63	0.71
Non-Carbonate Carbon	%	0.01	<0.01	0.01	<0.01	1.15	0.11
Carbonate	%	0.01	<0.01	0.92	3.11	1.48	0.6
Cu	ppm	0.5	153.4	133.4	136.2	733.3	587.8
Total Sulphur	%	0.01	<0.01	0.04	0.65	10.93	8.56
Sulphate	%	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.44
Sulphide	%	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.63	10.91	8.12
Sb	ppm	0.05	1.26	1.23	1.3	21.98	7.35
Te	ppm	0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	2.1	0.9

Note 1: LDL = lower detection limit
Note 2: MC = Master Composite

DOLERITE COMPOSITE SUMMARY:

Dolerite Master Composites

CTW Oxide, Transitional and Fresh Master Composites' calculated head gold grades, based on interval drill core assays, along with head assays for the composites are summarised in Table 2 indicating the following:

- Average assayed gold head grades ranged from 1.88 g/t to 5.58 g/t;
- Arsenic head grades were low in all CTW Dolerite Master Composites ranging 7.8 ppm to 22.2 ppm, indicating the absence of arsenopyrite;
- Total carbon ranged from below detection (<0.01%) in the Oxide Master Composite to high at 3.11% in the Fresh Master Composite and organic/non-carbonate carbon was 0.01% to below detection (<0.01%) in all Dolerite Master Composites;
- Copper head grades were low, ranging from 133 ppm to 153 ppm;
- Total sulphur ranged from below detection in the Oxide Master Composite to 0.63% in the Fresh master composite;
- Within the Fresh Master Composite > 95% of the sulphur was present as sulphides and in the Transitional Master Composite 75% of the sulphur was present as sulphides;
- Antimony was below 1.30 ppm in all composites; and
- Tellurium was below detection (<0.2 ppm) in all composites.

Table 3 - Cork Tree Well Dolerite Variability Composites Head (Assay) Summary

			Oxide			Trans				Fresh		
Element	**Unit**	**LDL[1]**	**VC1[2]**	**VC2**	**VC3**	**VC1**	**VC2**	**VC3**	**VC4**	**VC1**	**VC2**	**VC3**
Au Target	**g/t**		**1.74**	**1.24**	**2.52**	**2.59**	**5.02**	**2.13**	**13.19**	**3.07**	**0.64**	**0.54**
Au Avg	**g/t**	**0.005**	**1.22**	**0.63**	**5.28**	**2.61**	**13.52**	**3.03**	**26.17**	**5.97**	**0.47**	**0.10[3]**
Au	g/t	0.005	1.18	0.69	5.68	2.57	13.93	3.00	28.14	6.26	0.49	0.12
Au Duplicate	g/t	0.005	1.27	0.56	4.87	2.66	13.10	3.06	24.20	5.68	0.46	0.08
Ag	g/t	0.05	0.05	0.14	0.16	0.12	0.20	0.10	0.37	0.26	0.10	<0.05
As	ppm	0.5	25.5	18.1	25.4	7.90	22.1		28.6	6.90	10.60	11.90
Bi	ppm	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.06	0.02	<0.01
Total Carbon	%	0.01	<0.01	0.01	0.02	1.97	0.18	1.12	0.02	3.43	2.84	2.5
Non-Carbonate Carbon	%	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04
Carbonate	%	0.01	<0.01	0.01	<0.01	1.95	0.16	1.09	<0.01	3.41	2.82	2.46
Cu	ppm	0.5	75.2	217	201	148	136	135	153	100	124	106
Total Sulphur	%	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.13	<0.01	0.01	<0.01	0.69	0.57	0.29
Sulphate	%	0.01	<0.01	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	0.02	<0.01	0.02	<0.01	<0.01
Sulphide	%	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.67	0.57	0.29
Sb	ppm	0.05	1.72	1.14	1.33	0.57	2.35	1.48	0.84	0.68	1.19	1.08
Te	ppm	0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2

Note 1: LDL = lower detection limit.
Note 2: VC = Master Composite
Note 3: This value is in error, possibly due to incorrect sampling. Calculated head assay is 1.09 g/t Au from leach testwork.

Dolerite Variability Composites

Dolerite Variability Composite head assay results, summarised in Table 3, indicate the following:

- Average gold head assays ranged from 0.47 g/t to 26.17 g/t:
- Arsenic head grades ranged from 6.9 ppm to 28.6 ppm across the composites and are considered low;
- Total carbon ranged from below detection to 3.43% (Fresh VC1), which is considered high. However, organic/non-carbonate carbon was low to below detection (<0.01%) in all composites;
- Copper head grades were low, ranging from 75.2 ppm to 217 ppm;
- Total sulphur ranged from at or below detection in the Oxide and Transitional composites to 0.69% (Fresh VC1) and >95% of the sulphur contained within the Fresh Variability Composites is present as sulphides;
- Antimony was low in all composites, ranging from 0.57 ppm to 2.35 ppm; and
- Tellurium was below detection (<0.2 ppm) in all composites.
- Trend analysis for gold association with Cu, Fe, As and Sb and did not find any trends of note amongst the CTW Dolerite Variability Composites.

An example of the core utilised for the dolerite metallurgical testwork is displayed in Figure 1**Error! Reference source not found.** to Figure 3 inclusive for CTWMET003 and CTWMET004.

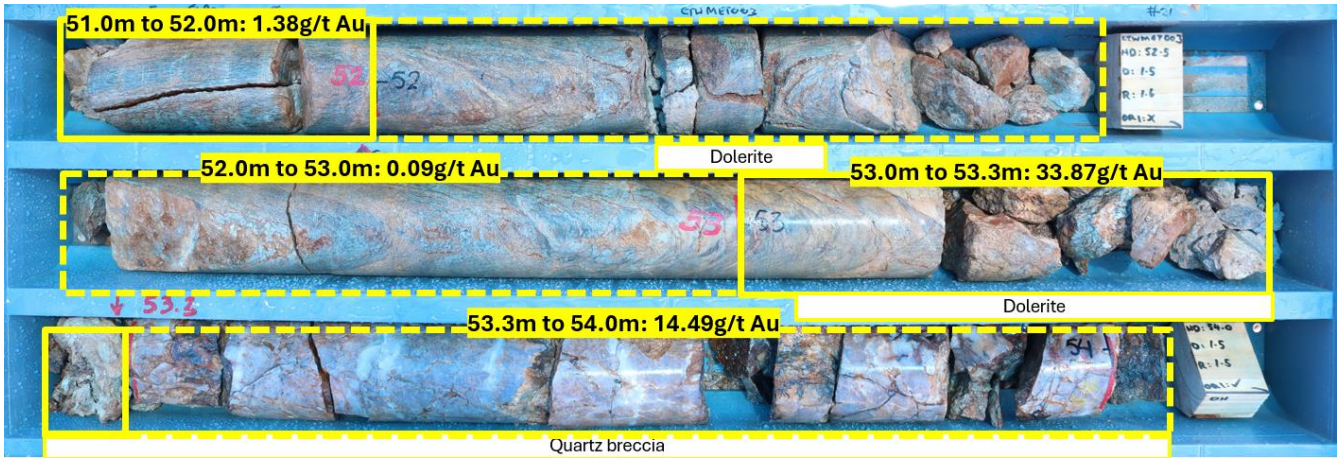

Figure 1 - CTWMET003 Tray 21 (51.0m - 54.0m) displaying Oxide Dolerite lithology with quartz veining

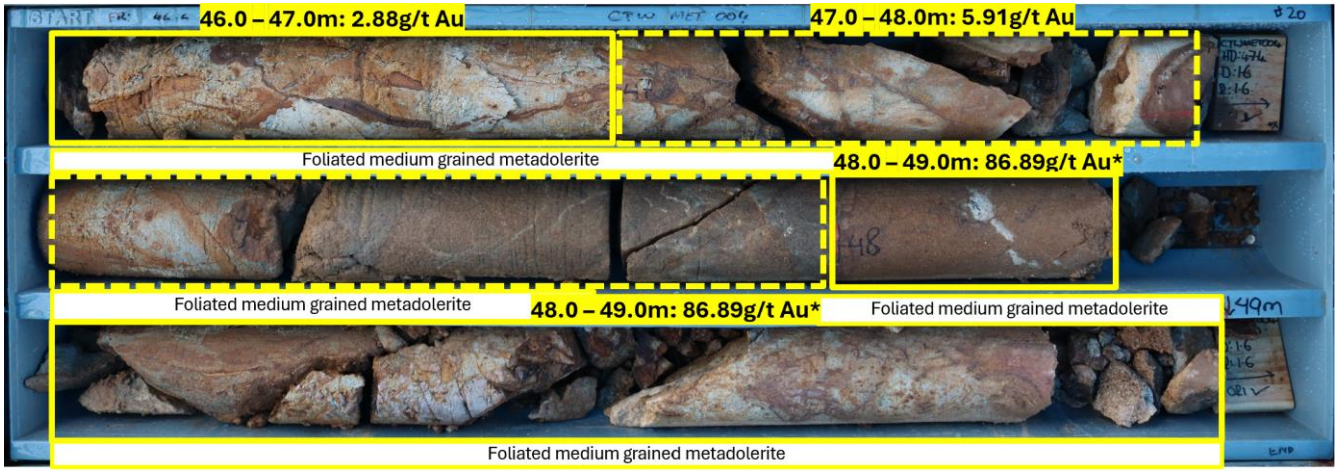

Figure 2 - CTWMET004 Tray 20 (46.0m - 49.0m) displaying Oxide Dolerite lithology

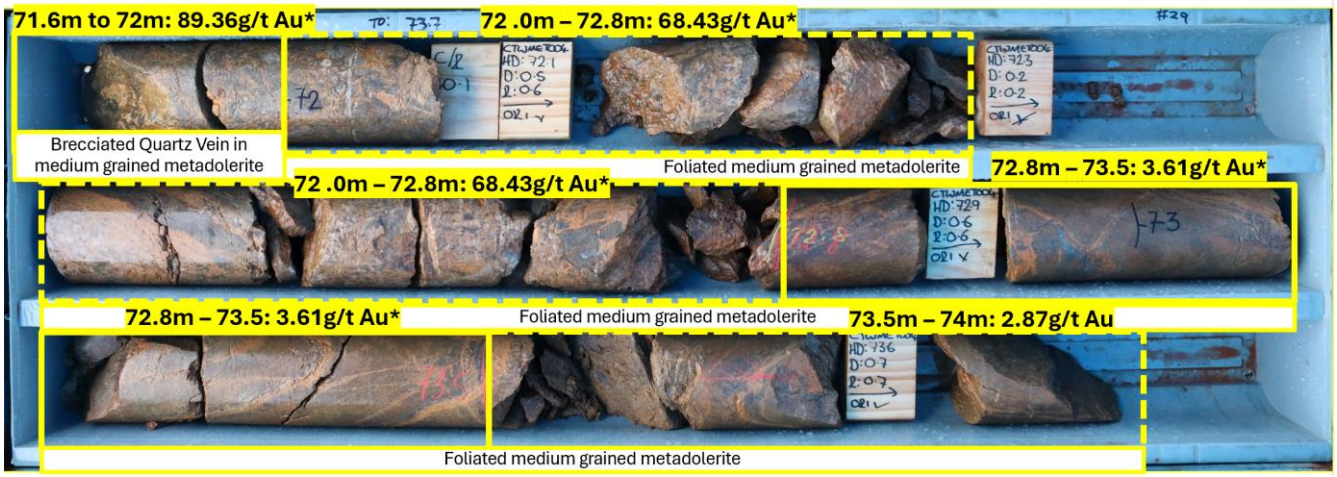

Figure 3 - CTWMET004 Tray 24 (71.6m – 74.0m) showing Transitional Dolerite lithology

SEDIMENT HOSTED (SHALE AND CHERT) COMPOSITE SUMMARY:

Summarised results from the head assays conducted on the CTW Shale and Chert Master Composites are presented in Table 2. The following observations were made from the head assay results:

- Average gold head assays were 1.91 g/t Au and 6.74 g/t Au for Shale and Chert, respectively;
- Arsenic head grades for Shale and Chert were respectively, 83.3 and 94.9 ppm and are considered low;
- Total carbon for Shale and Chert were, respectively, 2.63% and 0.71%.
- Organic/non-carbonate carbon assays for Shale and Chert were respectively, 1.15% (which is considered high) and 0.11% (which is considered moderate). Metallurgical test work has shown that the carbon content has negligible impact on overall gold recovery.
- Copper head grades for Shale and Chert were respectively, 733 and 588 ppm. IMO notes that copper grades >500 ppm have the potential to cause increased cyanide consumption within cyanide leaching;
- Shale and Chert sulphur grades are high, at 10.93% and 8.56%, respectively;
    - The percentages of sulphur as sulphide for Shale and Chert were 99.8% and 94.8%, respectively;
- Antimony head grades for Shale and Chert were respectively 21.98 and 7.35 ppm, suggesting there could be stibnite present within the Shale sample; and
- Tellurium in Shale and Chert samples was assayed at 2.1 and 0.90 ppm, respectively.

An example of the core utilised for the sediment (Chert and Shale) metallurgical testwork is displayed as Figure 4 and Figure 5.

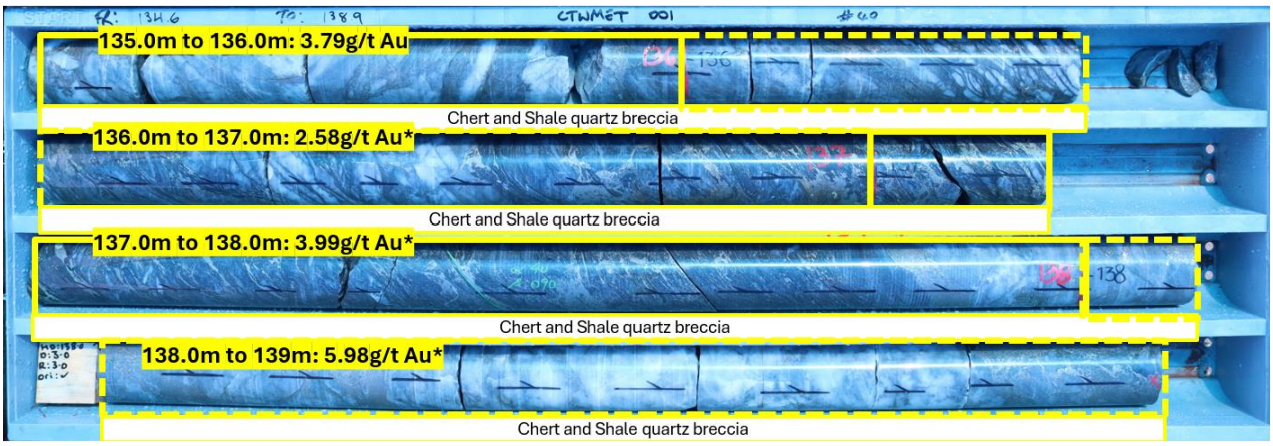

Figure 4 - CTWMET001 Tray 40 (135.0m – 139.0m) showing Fresh Chert / Shale lithology

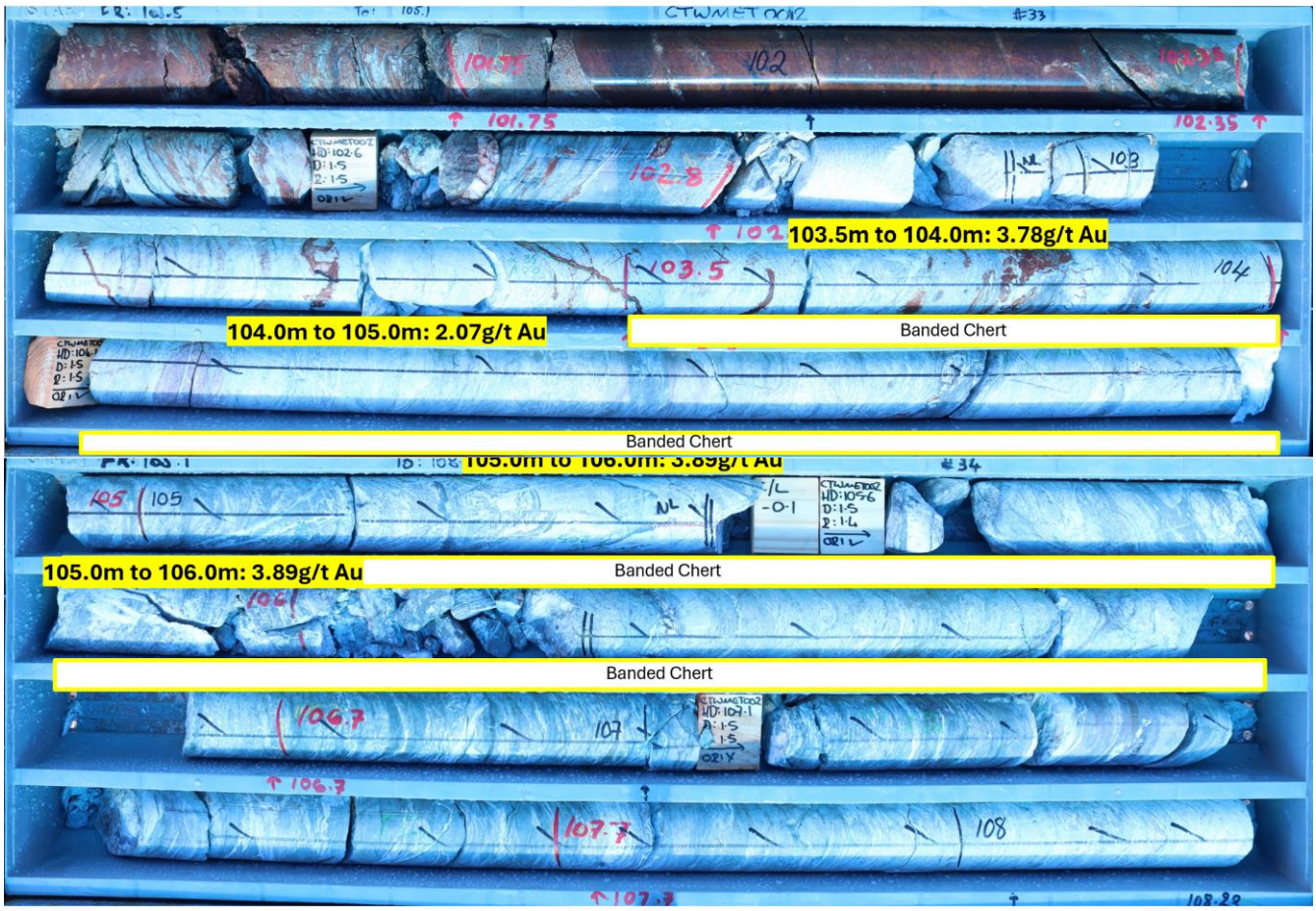

Figure 5 - CTWMET002 Trays 33 & 34 (101.5m – 108.3m) showing Fresh Chert

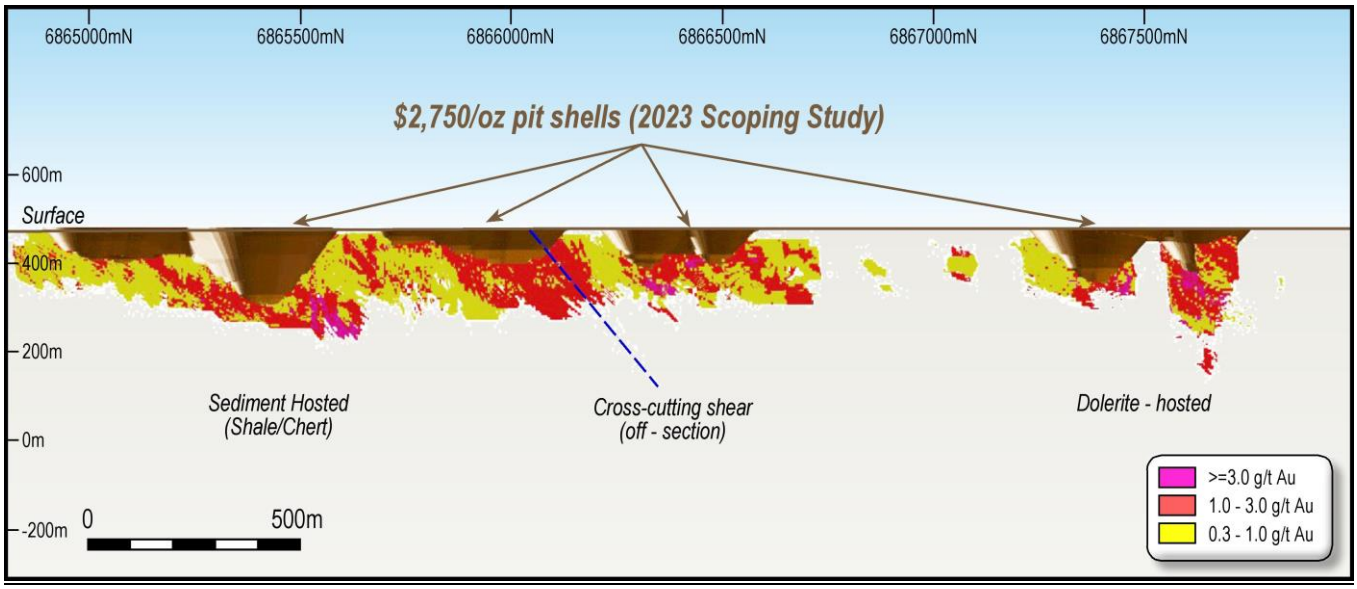

Figure 6 - Long Section at Cork Tree Well looking West
Sediment-hosted mineralisation South (left) of the shear; Mafic Dolerite-hosted mineralisation North (right) of shear

METALLURGICAL RECOVERIES:

Metallurgical recoveries are summarised in Table 4 and further in Table 5, which are highlighted by conventional 48 hour Carbon in Leach (CIL) recoveries ranging from 94% to 98% across the varying lithologies using a conventional P_{80} 106 µm grind size and standard leach conditions.

Brightstar is presently investigating the benefits of 24 and 48 hour processing leach times, which will be balanced in light of additional material being generated by other deposits being studied including Lord Byron.

Table 4 - Cork Tree Well Cyanide Leach Gold Recovery vs Lithology (using planned Beta processing parameters)

	Grind	P_{80} 106 µm		
	NaCN (ppm)	300		
	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	15 – 20		
	pH	10.0 – 10.5		
Lithology	Composite	Leaches without Carbon		Leaches with Carbon (CIL)
		24 hr	48 hr	48 hr
		%	%	%
CTW Dolerite (OX)	Master Composite	95	97	98
	Variability Composites (3)	90 - 97	98	nd
CTW Dolerite (TR)	Master Composite	95	97	98
	Variability Composites (4)	90 - 96	96-97	nd
CTW Dolerite (FR)	Master Composite	93	95	95
	Variability Composites (3)	90 - 96	94-97	nd
CTW Shale (FR)	Master Composite	90	93	94
CTW Chert (FR)	Master Composite	91	95	96
Note: nd = not determined				

COMMINUTION TESTWORK:

Five Cork Tree Well Master Composites underwent **Crushing Work Index (CWi)** testing:

- CTWOMC – CTW Oxide Master Composite
- CTWTMC – CTW Transitional Master Composite
- CTWFMC – CTW Fresh Master Composite
- CTWCMC#2 - CTW Chert Master Composite
- CTWSMC#2 – CTW Shale Master Composite

The average crushing work index values range from 7.85 to 16.18 kWh/t which respectively indicate hardness from medium to hard. Summarised results for the tests conducted on all five CTW Master Composites indicate the following:

- SCSE values for the Fresh (10.33 kWh/t) and Transitional (7.28 kWh/t) categorise the composites as hard and soft respectively. The Oxide MC SCSE value (8.61 kWh/t) categorises the ore as medium hardness; and
- SCSE values for Chert (7.98 kWh/t) and Shale (10.3 kWh/t) categorised these as moderately soft and hard, respectively.

Bond Abrasion Index (BAi) testwork was conducted on all five CTW Master Composites. Results indicate the following:

- The Fresh Master Composite at a BAi of 0.2580 is classed as abrasive;
- The Oxide and Transitional Master Composites with BAis of 0.0807 and 0.1120, respectively, are classed as moderately abrasive; and
- The Shale and Chert Master Composites with BAis of 0.2907 and 0.3586, respectively, are classed as abrasive.

Bond Rod Work Index (BRWi) testwork was conducted on all five of the CTW Master Composites with a Closed Screen Size (CSS) of 1,180 µm. Summarised BRWi results indicate the following:

- BRWi value for the Fresh composite was 22.53 kWh/t classing the material as very hard;
- Oxide Master Composite returned a BRWi value of 10.19 kWh/t, categorising the ore as relatively soft;
- the Transitional Master Composite had a BRWi value of 16.11 kWh/t, classing the ore as hard; and
- the Chert and Shale Master Composites had BRWi values of 14.26 kWh/t and 21.02 kWh/t, classifying these as moderately hard and very hard, respectively.

Summarised results for the **Bond Ball Work Index (BBWi)** testing with a CSS of 106 µm indicate the following:

- Fresh Master Composite reported a BBWi value of 18.3 kWh/t, categorising the composite as hard
- Transitional Master Composite reported a BBWi value of 15.1 kWh/t, categorising it as medium, although the Transitional Variability Composite 1 had a lower BBWi value of 10.7 kWh/t, categorising it as soft-medium;
- The Oxide Master Composite returned a BBWi value of 9.8 kWh/t, classing the ore as soft- medium;
- The Oxide Variability Composites' BBWi values ranged from 6.1 kWh/t (soft) to 8.7 kWh/t (soft-medium); and
- The Chert and Shale Master Composites had BBWi values, respectively, of 11.8 kWh/t and 16.8 kWh/t, classing them as medium and hard, respectively.

GRAVITY & LEACH TESTWORK:

Gravity recoverable gold was assessed for all composites submitted prior to cyanide leach testing.

As shown in Figure 7, a 15 kg sub split of the composite was ground to 80% passing 300 µm and passed as a single pass through a 3" standard Knelson concentrator. The Knelson concentrate was subsequently intensively leached for 24 hours, emulating industry standard gravity concentrate leach conditions.

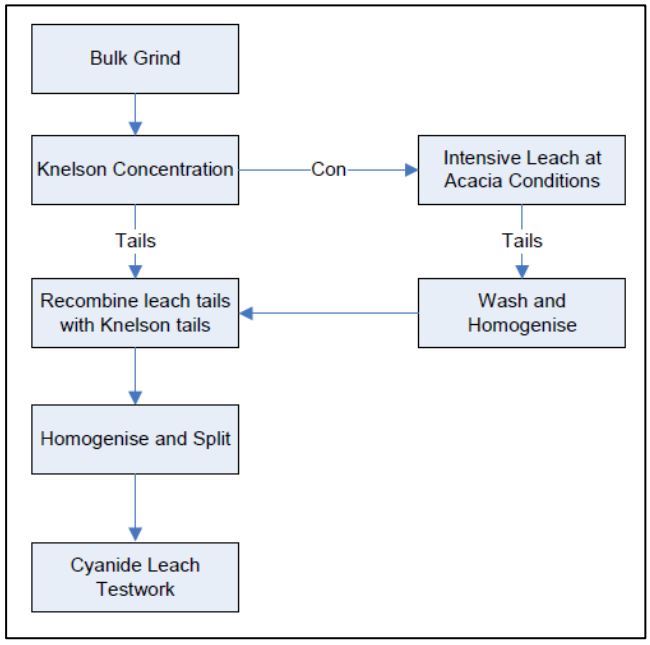

Figure 7 - Gravity Testwork Block Flow Diagram

Cyanide leach testwork was conducted on the gravity tailings of each composite. The testwork was conducted in stages as follows:

1. Master Composite optimisation testwork:
    a. Grind optimisation leaching
    b. Reagent optimisation leaching
2. Variability Composite testwork, conducted utilising the optimised leaching conditions identified for the corresponding Master Composite to determine the variation within the deposits.

Optimised leach conditions were determined to be:

- Grind size: P_{80} 106 µm
- Sodium cyanide: 300 ppm
- Dissolved oxygen: 15-20 mg/L
- pH: 10-10.5

Cork Tree Well Dolerite and Sediment (Chert and Shale) cyanide leach test results, under optimised leach conditions, are presented in Table 5 and indicate the following:

- High overall 48 hour gold recoveries in cyanide leaches without carbon ranging from 93% to 97% across all lithologies;
- High overall 48 hour gold recoveries in cyanide leaches with carbon (CIL) ranging from 95% to 98% across all lithologies;
- Gravity gold recovery averaged at ~40% across all lithologies, ranging from 25.5% to 60%;
- Best recovery results were obtained at a grind of P_{80} 75 µm, however similar results were achieved at P_{80} 106 µm (residue grades differed by <0.02 g/t);
- Leach kinetics were fast for both Dolerite and Sediment (Chert and Shale) lithologies as all attained > 90% gold extraction after 24 hours leaching under optimised leach conditions;

- Whilst the assays of non-carbonate carbon, sulphur and copper were higher in the Shale and Chert than in the other lithologies, the 24 hour gold recoveries were comparable to some of the Oxide, Trans and Fresh Variability Composites suggesting that these elements have limited impact on overall gold recoveries;
- 24 hour cyanide consumption by the Dolerite composites is considered low to moderate, ranging from 0.29 kg/t to 0.94 kg/t;
- 24 hour cyanide consumption by the Shale and Chert composites were respectively, 2.06 kg/t and 1.69 kg/t, which are considered high; and
- Higher sodium cyanide consumptions by the Shale and Chert composites (compared to the Dolerite Oxide, Trans and Fresh composites) are most likely due to their higher sulphide content.

Table 5 - Gravity & Leach Summary showing selected elements (Carbon, Sulphide, Copper)

		Head Grade	Gravity Recovery	Cyanide Leach Testwork				Head Assay		
				Leach w/o Carbon		Leach w/ Carbon (CIL)	NaCN Cons			
Lithology	Composite type	Au		24 hr	48 hr	24 hr	24 hr	NCC	Sulphide	Cu
		g/t	%	% Extn	% Extn	% Extn	kg/t	%	%	ppm
CTW Dolerite (Oxide)	Master Composite	4.08	39.6	95.0	97.0	98.0	0.94	<0.01	<0.01	153.4
	Variability Composite (ave. 3)	3.12	47.4	94.4	97.5	Nd	0.61	0.02	0.01	164.5
CTW Dolerite (Transitional)	Master Composite	7.04	45.3	95.0	97.0	98.0	0.78	0.01	0.03	133.4
	Variability Composite (ave. 4)	11.2	39.4	93.8	97.3	Nd	0.54	0.02	0.07	143.1
CTW Dolerite (Fresh)	Master Composite	2.98	43.7	93.0	95.0	95.0	0.74	<0.01	0.63	136.2
	Variability Composite (ave. 3)	1.90	44.6	94.2	95.8	Nd	0.35	0.03	0.51	110.2
CTW Shale (Fresh)	Master Composite	1.79	44.9	90.2[a]	93.8[a]	96.6[a]	2.06	1.15	10.91	733.3
CTW Chert (Fresh)	Master Composite	4.37	47.4	91.1[b]	95.6[b]	97.4[b]	1.69	0.11	8.12	587.8

Note 1: % Extn = % Extraction. NaCN Cons = Cyanide consumption. NCC = Non-Carbonate Carbon. w/o = without. w/ = with.
Note 2: averages displayed for Dolerite variability composites (3 each for Oxide and Fresh, 4 for Transitional)
Note a: NaCN concentration was increased to 900 ppm at 8 hrs. At 24 hrs NaCN = 428 ppm (w/o carbon), 306 ppm (w/ carbon)
Note b: NaCN concentration was increased to 700 ppm at 8 hrs. At 24 hrs NaCN = 224 ppm (w/o carbon), 102 ppm (w/carbon)

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

The following information has been previously reported in February 2024[2,3], and is summarised here to support this release.

Table 6 outlines the significant assay results for the Cork Tree Well metallurgical holes (as shown in Figure 8), whilst Table 7 provides collar and hole information for CTWMET001 - CTWMET004 inclusive.

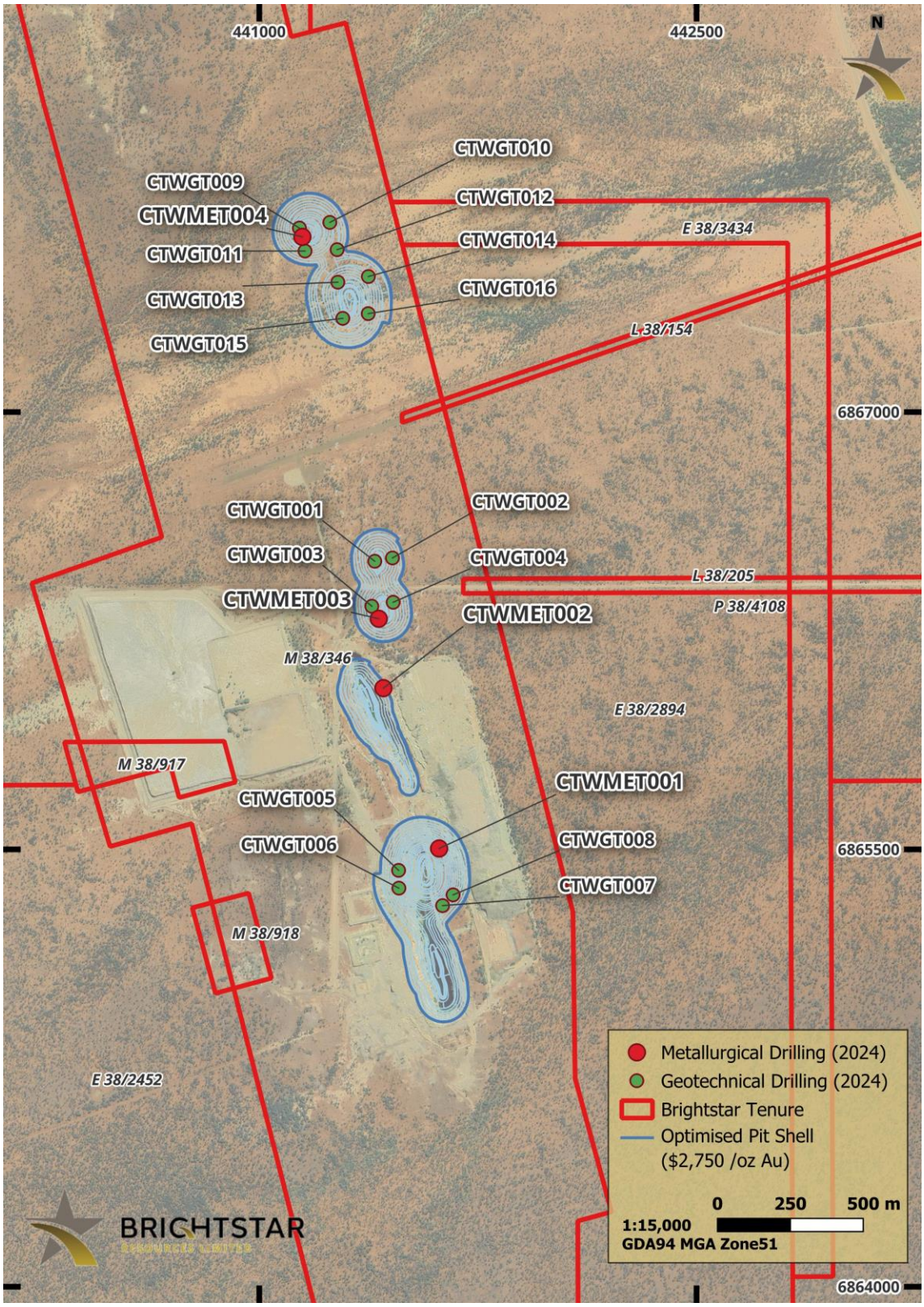

Figure 8 - Q1 2024 Cork Tree Well Diamond Drill Program

Table 6 - Assay Results (previously reported in February 2024) for CTWMET holes

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)^	Recovered Width (m)	Au (g/t)*	Interval	Gram-metres	Notes
CTWMET001 (Sediment)		**120.7**	**129.0**	**8.3**	**8.3**	**1.45**	**8.3m at 1.45g/t Au***	**12.0**	
	and	**133.5**	**144.9**	**11.4**	**11.4**	**3.06**	**11.4m @ 3.06g/t Au***	**34.84**	
CTWMET002 (Sediment)		**103.5**	**110.0**	**6.5**		**1.42**	**6.5m at 1.42g/t Au**	**9.23**	
	including	103.5	106.7	3.2		2.62	**3.2m at 2.62 g/t Au**	**7.86**	
	and	**111.35**	**113**	**1.65**		**1.82**	**1.65m at 1.82 g/t Au**	**3.00**	
CTWMET003 (Dolerite)		23.7	24.7	1.0	1.0	1.19	1.0m at 1.19 g/t Au	1.19	
		27.4	28.9	0.6	0.6	4.09	0.6m at 4.09 g/t Au*	2.45	
		31.0	32.0	1.0	1.0	2.94	1.0m @ 2.94g/t Au*	2.94	
		51.0	**79.0**	**28.0**	**27.6**	**17.77**	**27.6m @ 17.77g/t Au***	**490.37**	*0.4m core loss
	including	54.0	54.4	0.4	0.4	776.14		**310.46**	
		85.0	95.0	10.0	**10.0**	**3.13**	**10m at 3.13 g/t Au***	**31.30**	
CTWMET004 (Dolerite)		**19.0**	**27.0**	**8.0**	**8.0**	**1.97**	**8.0m at 1.97 g/t Au**	**15.76**	
	including	19.0	20.0	1.0	1.0	3.49			
		32.2	**40.5**	**8.3^**	**7.9**	**3.14**	**7.9m at 2.19 g/t Au**	**17.30**	*0.4m core loss
	including	32.2	34.0	1.8	1.8	3.84			
	and	37.0	39.0	2.0	2.0	4.45			
	and	39.9	40.5	0.6	0.6	1.59			
		43.5	**82.4**	**38.9^**	**34.4**	**7.94**	**34.4m at 7.94 g/t Au***	**273.14**	*4.5m core loss
	including	43.5	52	8.5^	8.4	13.47		**113.14**	*0.1m core loss
	and	54.0	57.0	3.0	3.0	7.05		**21.15**	
	and	58.0	78.0	20.0	15.6^	8.23		**150.07**	*4.4m core loss
	and	79.0	82.4	3.4	3.4	2.75		**8.25**	
		87.0	88.0	1.0		**4.21**	**1m at 4.21 g/t Au**		

Notes: *^Downhole length – includes core loss. *Gold assay average used. Refer Table 2-3 and commentary below.*
Interval includes internal dilution to a maximum of 2.0m and core loss as noted
CTWMET003 and CTWMET004 drilled sub-parallel to ore-body to generate sufficient mass for metallurgical testwork purposes

Table 7 - Q1 2024 Diamond Drill hole collar information (all holes within M38/346 and MGA94 Zone 51)

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Depth (m)	Status
CTWMET001	441617	6865503	471.8	254	-60	162	Reported 27th February 2024
CTWMET002	441426	6866053	471.3	254	-49.75	115	Reported 13th February 2024
CTWMET003	441410	6866291	472.0	078	-73.49	96	Reported 27th February 2024
CTWMET004	441148	6867601	472.3	078	-71.1	121	Reported 13th February 2024

Next Steps

Ongoing technical workstreams are well progressed within the Definitive Feasibility Study, whilst near-term development of mining operations at the Jasper Hills project continues. Onsite activities at Jasper Hills includes haul road signage upgrades and preparation ahead of ore haulage from historic low grade stockpiles as previously announced[5].

Board Change

Non-Executive Director Matthew Bowles has resigned from the Board of Brightstar effective immediately to pursue other fulltime opportunities within the Australian natural resources sector. Mr Bowles joined the Board of Brightstar on 9 December 2024 following the successful completion of the Scheme of Arrangement with Alto Metals Limited.

Brightstar wishes to thank Mr Bowles for his contribution to Alto and Brightstar during the recent merger and the Company wishes Mr Bowles all the best with his new endeavours.

References

1. *Refer Brightstar Resources announcement dated 10 January 2024 "Diamond Drilling Commenced at Cork Tree Well"*
2. *Refer Brightstar Resources announcement dated 13 February 2024 "34m @ 7.9g/t Au intersected at Cork Tree Well"*
3. *Refer Brightstar Resources announcement dated 27 February 2024 "Cork Tree Well Diamond Drilling Returns Spectacular Intercept of 27.6m @ 17.8g/t"*
4. *Refer Brightstar Resources announcement dated 10 July 2024 "Brightstar fast-tracks development timeline with decision to proceed to Definitive Feasibility Study"*
5. *Refer Brightstar Resources announcement dated 29 January 2025 "Brightstar's CY25 Production program commences with ore haulage underway"*

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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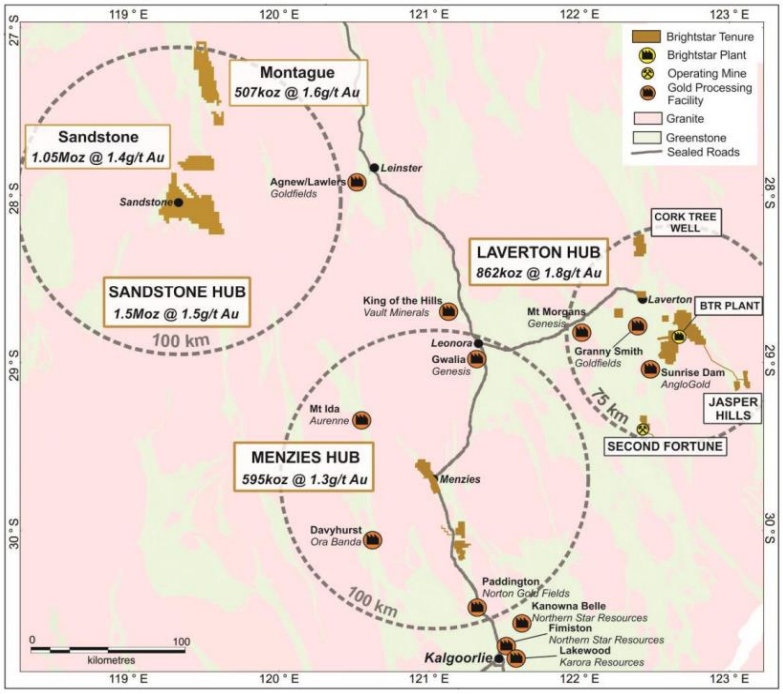
ABOUT BRIGHTSTAR RESOURCES

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

The Company hosts a portfolio of high quality assets hosted in the prolific Goldfields and Murchison regions of Western Australia, which are ideally located proximal to significant regional infrastructure and suppliers.

The company currently operates the underground Second Fortune Gold Mine south of Laverton, and recently completed the Selkirk Mining JV at Menzies pouring first gold in March 2024.



In August 2024, Brightstar announced the consolidation of the Sandstone district with the integration of the Sandstone and Montague East Gold Project into Brightstar resulting in a total combined JORC Mineral Resource of **3.0Moz Au at 1.5g/t Au.** The resource is spread across three geographically separate hubs, providing excellent optionality for a staged development of all assets to build to a meaningful ASX-listed gold producer.

Table 8 – Consolidated JORC Resources of Laverton & Menzies Hubs

Location		Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
	Au Cut-off (g/t)	Kt	g/t Au	Koz	Kt	g/t Au	Koz	Kt	g/t Au	Koz	**Kt**	**g/t Au**	**Koz**
Alpha	0.5	623	1.6	33	374	2.1	25	455	3.3	48	**1,452**	**2.3**	**106**
Beta	0.5	345	1.7	19	576	1.6	29	961	1.7	54	**1,882**	**1.7**	**102**
Cork Tree Well	0.5	-	-	-	3,036	1.6	157	3,501	1.3	146	**6,537**	**1.4**	**303**
Lord Byron	0.5	453	1.8	26	1,141	1.6	58	2,929	1.7	160	**4,523**	**1.7**	**244**
Fish	0.6	26	7.7	6	149	5.8	28	51	4.3	7	**226**	**5.7**	**41**
Gilt Key	0.5	-	-	-	15	2.2	1	153	1.3	6	**168**	**1.3**	**8**
Second Fortune (UG)	2.5	17	16.9	9	78	8.2	21	71	12.3	28	**165**	**10.9**	**58**
Total – Laverton		**1,464**	**2.0**	**93**	**5,369**	**1.8**	**319**	**8,121**	**1.7**	**449**	**14,953**	**1.8**	**862**
Lady Shenton System	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	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**
Montague-Boulder	0.6	-	-	-	522	4.0	67	2,556	1.2	96	**3,078**	**1.7**	**163**
Whistler (OP) / Whistler (UG)	0.5 / 2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700	2.2	120	**1,700**	**2.2**	**120**
Evermore	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,319	1.6	67	**1,319**	**1.6**	**67**
Achilles Nth / Airport	0.6	-	-	-	221	2.0	14	1,847	1.4	85	**2,068**	**1,5**	**99**
Julias[1] (Resource)	0.6	-	-	-	1,405	1.4	61	503	1.0	16	**1,908**	**1.3**	**77**
Julias[2] (Attributable)	0.6	-	-	-							**1,431**	**1.3**	**58**
Total – Montague (Global)		**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,148**	**2.1**	**142**	**7,925**	**1.5**	**384**	**10,073**	**1.6**	**526**
Total – Montague (BTR)[1,2]		**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,148**	**2.1**	**142**	**7,925**	**1.5**	**384**	**9,596**	**1.6**	**502**
Lord Nelson	0.5	-	-	-	1,500	2.1	100	4,100	1.4	191	5,600	1.6	291
Lord Henry	0.5	-	-	-	1,600	1.5	78	600	1.1	20	2,200	1.4	98
Vanguard Camp	0.5	-	-	-	400	2.0	26	3,400	1.4	191	3,800	4.5	217
Havilah Camp	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	1.3	54	1,200	1.3	54
Indomitable Camp	0.5	-	-	-	800	0.9	23	7,300	0.9	265	8,100	0.9	288
Bull Oak	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	1.1	90	2,500	1.1	90
Ladybird	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	1.9	8	100	1.9	8
Total – Sandstone		**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,300**	**1.6**	**227**	**19,200**	**1.3**	**819**	**23,500**	**1.4**	**1,046**
Total – BTR (Attributable)		**1,464**	**2.0**	**93**	**16,689**	**1.7**	**902**	**44,144**	**1.4**	**2,035**	**61,819**	**1.5**	**3,005**

Refer MRE Notes 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: Julias is located on M57/427, which is owned 75% by Brightstar and 25% by Estuary Resources Pty Ltd
Note 2: Attributable gold ounces to Brightstar include 75% of resources of Julias as referenced in Note 1.

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 Sandstone Gold Project areas are based on information compiled by Mr Edward Keys, MAIG. Mr Keys is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity he is undertaking to qualify as a "Competent Person" as that term is defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code of Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code 2012)". Mr Keys is a fulltime employee of the Company in the position of Exploration Manager and has provided written consent approving the inclusion of the Exploration Results in the form and context in which they appear.

Competent Person Statement – Mineral Resource Estimates

This Announcement contains references to Brightstar's JORC Mineral Resource estimates, 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, "Brightstar Makes Recommended Bid for Linden Gold", dated 25 March 2024, "Brightstar to drive consolidation of Sandstone Gold District" dated 1 August 2024 and "Scheme Booklet Registered by ASIC" dated 14 October 2024.

Brightstar confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimates in the relevant market announcements 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 announcements.

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)

Text applicable to Brightstar Resources Diamond Drilling (CTWMET001-CTWMET004 inclusive)

Italicised text is applicable to metallurgical testwork protocols undertaken by IMO

Table 9 – Sampling Techniques & Data

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.*	• Industry standard diamond drilling and sampling protocols. Brightstar Resources contracted a diamond drill rig from Topdrill for the metallurgical and geotechnical diamond drilling program reported for holes CTWMET001 to CTWMET004 inclusive. • The drilling programs in the project area were designed to intersect mineralised areas already delineated by multiple historical drilling campaigns and a recent Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for the project released 23 June 2023. • Sampling was carried out from surface with triple tube HQ and PQ drill core being quarter cut via a diamond core saw. Quarter core was selected on geological intervals using industry standard processes including Brightstar QAQC protocols and procedures. • This included the use of commercially prepared blanks and certified reference materials. • Laboratory QAQC was also conducted. See further details below. • Bag sequence is checked regularly by field staff and supervising geologist against a dedicated sample register.

		• The orientation of the mineralisation had been interpreted from multiple drill programs, pit exposures, and the MRE. Further information was gathered from orientated core drilled within the Q1/2024 Cork Tree Well diamond program. • The nature of gold mineralisation could be variable and include high grade, high nugget quartz veins, massive sulphide and disseminated sulphide typical of other deposits in the area. The orientation of mineralisation is largely confirmed, given the recent resource update and historical understanding of the resource. Mineralisation shows a correlation to structural deformation and veining. Gold does display a relationship to sulphide mineralisation in some portions of the drilling. Typical sulphides associated with gold mineralisation include pyrrhotite and pyrite. • Diamond drilling (quarter core) generated sufficient sample weight to produce a 50 g charge for fire assay. • Downhole surveys were taken every 30 meters with an Axis Champ Gyro. • In the assay laboratory (Jinning) the samples were crushed, pulverised and subsampled to produce a 50g charge for fire assaying with an AAS finish. This gave a total determination of Au with repeat analyses conducted as per laboratory QAQC best practice. • No screen fire assays or photon assays were carried out in this update. These two sample methods can be considered more robust for nuggety gold mineralisation as they use a larger sample mass for analytical purposes. • Historical samples were collected as riffle split, scoop, spear or half core samples. • Historical samples were submitted to various laboratories in Perth and Kalgoorlie.

		• *Sampling for metallurgical purposes was conducted by reviewing assay information, with liaison between Brightstar personnel and IMO metallurgical consultants. Specific intervals were selected to provide sufficient mass for metallurgical testwork processes.* • *Core samples were identified, selected, placed into numbered calico bags and then into green bags separated by lithology and oxidation state.* • *At the metallurgical lab, the individual calico bags were retrieved, cross-checked, and weighed. Selected samples undertook bulk density measurements.* • *Intervals were selected, then composited to prepare various Master and Variability composites, each of which was crushed to -3.35 mm and then homogenised by passing three times through a rotary splitter. From each composite 1 kg was subsampled via rotary splitter, pulverised to P_{95} 75 µm and submitted for assay.*
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).*	• Drilling was completed by Topdrill, with HQ and PQ core being drilled at various orientations from surface to end of hole. Triple tube, 1.5m runs from surface were generally selected and prioritised to minimise core loss and maintain core integrity. Orientations on each 1.5m run were collected with subsequent processes at the core farm giving orientations to the majority of the core drilled, except for severely broken/damaged core. • Core is orientated using the Reflex EZ trac orientation tool • Sample sheets were generated by the supervising Geologist, based on geological intervals. Brightstar personnel used the sample sheets to collect the core (and associated standards) into pre-numbered calico bags for submission to the laboratory. • Historical holes were either AC, RC or diamond holes. It is unknown which size bit was used during drilling.

Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• record of qualitative sample recovery and moisture content was recorded by the geologist. For the metallurgical holes, one density/SG sample was collected every 5m whereby the core was wrapped and sealed for weighting. For the geotechnical holes (not released in the announcement), this process was repeated every 10m. • 1.5m core runs were selected to maximise sample recovery, with core loss noted on core blocks within the core trays and subsequently checked by Brightstar personnel at the core farm. • Recoveries from drilling were generally 100%, though occasional near surface samples or faulted intervals have recoveries less than 100%. Intervals of lost core that impact mineralised intervals are noted in the results table. Intervals of lost core and core recovery are recorded as a part of the geological logging process. Core lengths recovered are verified against drilling depths marked on core blocks and inserted by the drilling contractor. • No indication of a bias from sample recovery vs grade. • There is no relationship between grade and recovery due to the general high core recovery especially in fresh rock. • All samples are core. Intervals of lost core are not length weighted. • Drill sample recovery was not recorded for the historic holes.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All drill samples were logged at the core farm for main/subordinate lithology, colour, grainsize, regolith, alteration, oxidation and mineralisation. • Geological logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature. The lithology, colour, grain size, regolith, alteration, oxidation, veining and mineralisation were recorded. Sulphide and vein content were logged as a percentage of the interval. • Core was placed into core trays on the rig, and subsequently transported to the core farm for processing.

		• All core was photographed and logged. • All meters of the drilling have been logged by a geologist with significant experience in Archaean Gold deposit exploration. • Database captures collar details, collar metadata, downhole surveys, assays, weathering, lithology, alteration, and veining • All historical holes were logged qualitatively in their entirety.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Twin cut (quarter core) diamond core was selected for sampling, with the remaining core left for future reference and metallurgical testwork purposes. • The sample preparation followed industry best practice in sample preparation involving oven drying and pulverisation of the entire (up to) ~3kg sub-sample using LM5 grinding mills to a grind size of 85% passing less than 75 microns. • Samples greater than 3kg riffle split at the laboratory to ensure sub-sample can fit into LM5 pulveriser. A fifty gram charge is then taken for standard Fire Assay analysis with AAS finish. • Commercially prepared and certified reference materials (standards and blanks) were inserted at a ratio of ~1:20 into the sample string. • The QAQC results from this program were considered to be acceptable. • The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate and to correctly represent mineralisation at the deposit based on the style of mineralisation (lode/ mesothermal gold), the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay ranges returned for gold. • Sent to Jinning Laboratory in Maddington, Perth WA via courier. • 3% standards inserted to check on precision of laboratory results. • Grain size is not considered coarse for all intersected materials. • No information on sub-sampling techniques is available for the historical holes.

		• *Metallurgical testwork composites were prepared by selecting and combining continuous intervals of at least 4 metres. Selected samples for each composite were crushed to -31.5 mm and then homogenised by passing three times through a rotary splitter prior to splitting sub-samples for comminution testwork. The remaining -31.5 mm material was then crushed to -3.35 mm and homogenised again by passing three times through a rotary splitter prior to splitting into 1 kg sub-samples for leach testwork.*
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• A 50g fire assay with AAS finish is an industry standard for this type of gold orebody. The 50g charge is considered a better sample support compared to a 30g charge however individual pots may be varied depending on mineral content (elevated sulphides etc.) • Laboratory QAQC procedures include the insertion of certified reference 'standards'. Assay results have been satisfactory and demonstrate an acceptable level of accuracy and precision. • 3 different grade gold Certified Reference Materials from Geostats have been used during the program. Blank material has also been used every ~50 samples. • Historical samples were assayed by fire assay at various labs. • *All metallurgical testwork samples were assayed by industry standard techniques at Intertek. Gold assays were performed by fire assay (25 g) with ICP-OES finish. Total carbon and sulphur were assayed via carbon sulphur analyser. Non-carbonate carbon was analysed via weak acid digest followed by carbon analysis of residues. Sulphate was analysed via HCl digest with ICP-OES finish. Multi-element analysis was completed using 4 acid digest with solution analysis via ICP-OES and ICP-MS. (Intertek codes –*

		FA25/OE, 4A/MS, 4A/OE, C71/CSA, CSA, S71/OE)
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.*	• CTWMET002 and CTWMET001 were twins of existing RC holes. Mineralised intercepts within CTWMET001 were near the expected mineralisation encountered in BTRRC031, and CTWMET002 twinning BTRRC061 with similar results received. • Historical chip trays were re-evaluated from BTRRC031 and BTRRC061 subsequent to assays being returned for CTWMET001 and CTWMET002, then compared. Lithological/visual similarities between mineralised intervals provide continuity of observable and reported mineralisation. • The primary data was collected by using LogChief software installed on a laptop. The collected data was subsequently validated according to Brightstar procedures prior to being sent to Jinning Laboratory in Maddington, Perth WA. At this point further validations were carried out prior to uploading the data into a SQL database by independent database experts. • No adjustments were made to the assay data. • All drillholes and significant intersections are verified by Company geologists and external consultants. • Historical drilling is stored in a cross checked managed database that has been reviewed by several company personnel and independent consultants. • Storage of primary data for the historic holes was not recorded. • No adjustments have been made to the assay data. • *Head assay results were verified by comparison with back calculated gold head grades from leach testwork.*
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.*	• 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

	• *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	and online security. • All drill hole collars were surveyed using handheld GPS equipment. Coordinates are relative to MGA94 Zone 51. • Hole collars were laid out with handheld GPS, providing accuracy of ± 3m. Drilled hole location might vary from 'design' by as much as 5m (locally) due to constraints on access. • Historical holes with prefix CT were located with handheld GPS. The location point for hole 86CRE19 was taken from reports, maps & logs.
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 and varying depths of mineralised areas being targeted. • The placement of this program's drill holes was designed to provide additional mineralisation knowledge in the upper and lower portions of the hole • Sample intervals varied dependant on geology, but typically up to and including 1.0m in length.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Pit mapping and structural measurements have been taken at the deposits and they confirm the orientation of mineralisation defined by the previous drilling programs. • CTWMET001 and CTWMET002 were designed perpendicular to the orebody, CTWMET003 and CTWMET004 were designed "down dip" and sub-parallel with the ore body and with a larger diameter core to collect sufficient mineralised material for metallurgical testwork purposes. • Drilling sections are orientated perpendicular to the strike of the mineralised host rocks. • Holes were oriented perpendicular to interpreted mineralisation trends unless otherwise noted.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The samples are sent by Brightstar personnel to Jinning

		Kalgoorlie, with fire assay and multi-element assays being conducted at Maddington by Jinning. • No sample security measures were recorded for the historical drilling. • *Following consultation with IMO on sample selection, Brightstar retrieved material (half core) from the core trays, which were then placed into individual labelled calico bags, then into larger labelled bulka bags for transport.* • *All bags were sealed, labelled and consignment note generated ahead of a trusted transport contractor being utilised to deliver the core from the core farm to IMO's laboratory in Perth.* • *At IMO's laboratory, all samples were cross-checked against the list of samples provided by Brightstar personnel.* • *Samples for head assay were dispatched to Intertek using a trusted transport contractor.*
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

Table 10 – Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The project area (Cork Tree Well) is located within mining lease M38/346. • Brightstar Resources Limited has a 100% interest in this tenement. • The tenement is in good standing with no known impediments. • Laverton Downs Pastoral Lease, Erlistoun Pastoral Lease
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Multiple owners of the lease prior to Brightstar Resources. including Placer Dome, Ashton Mining, Whim Creek, A1 Minerals, Stone Resources. Exploration has included RAB, AC, RC, and diamond drilling and mining of small pits.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Classic Yilgarn Structurally Hosted Gold Deposit located within a mafic unit and also sedimentary units and along a mafic/sedimentary contact.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the*
		• All drill hole details have been reported/ tabulated earlier in this document with additional figures and cross sections for context.
		• All relevant historical drill hole information is tabulated in this document.
		• Summaries of all material drill holes from previous Brightstar Resources drilling are available within the Company's ASX releases.

	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.*	• Brightstar Resources reports length weighted intervals with a nominal 0.5g/t Au lower cut-off in this press release. Significant intercept selection for this press release was conducted with a minimum cutoff 0.5g/t and max internal waste of 2m. As geological context is understood data highlights may be reported in the context of the full program. No upper cut-offs have been applied. • No metal equivalents are being reported. Results have been length weighted.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• CTWMET001 and CTWMET002 were designed perpendicular to the orebody. • CTWMET003 and CTWMET004 were designed down dip of the known ore-body and with a larger diameter core to collect sufficient mineralised material for metallurgical testwork purposes. This therefore does not represent true width.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Diagrams and Maps/Sections have been included where useful.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All significant (+1.0g/t Au) results were reported for all holes reported in this release in February 2024.

Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Reported intervals include samples of more than 1m at >1g/t Au.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Future drilling programs will be planned based on a combination of the current program results and other historical drilling. • Further work would include improved geological understanding to confirm continuity of mineralisation and could be used as a basis to target extensions of the Resource as it is currently open at depth and in several strike directions. A definite feasibility study is currently underway. The deposit remains open to the north and RC/diamond drilling has been proposed to extend the resource