



**COMPANY DIRECTORS  
AND MANAGEMENT**

William Hobba  
**Managing Director**

Yongji Duan  
**Chairman**

Josh Hunt  
**Non-Executive Director**

Luke Wang  
**Financial Controller  
Company Secretary**

**30 MARCH 2022**

**10,000M RC DRILLING PROGRAM AT CORK TREE WELL  
TO COMMENCE**

**HIGHLIGHTS**

- **10,000m program designed to grow JORC Resource significantly through testing northern extensions and down plunge opportunities.**
- **The program will follow on from the highly successful program in the last quarter of 2021 and test material under palaeochannel/airstrip as well as interpreted parallel positions.**
- **Holes also planned on new target 'Delta 2' identified in historic drilling approximately 2 kilometres north-east of CTW Main lode.**

Brightstar Resources Limited (ASX: BTR) (**Brightstar** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce that it has signed a contract with Blue Spec Drilling Pty Ltd to perform a 10,000m RC program over the Cork Tree Well ("**CTW**") project area (see Figure 1 & Figure 2) located in the highly prospective Laverton Gold belt of Western Australia.

This program is designed to effectively extend the current mineralised structure north along-strike as well as test potential parallel structures/cross cutting features.

The Delta 2 prospect at CTW is receiving the first drill program from Brightstar since the purchase of the lease E38/3434 from Regis Resources Ltd earlier this month.

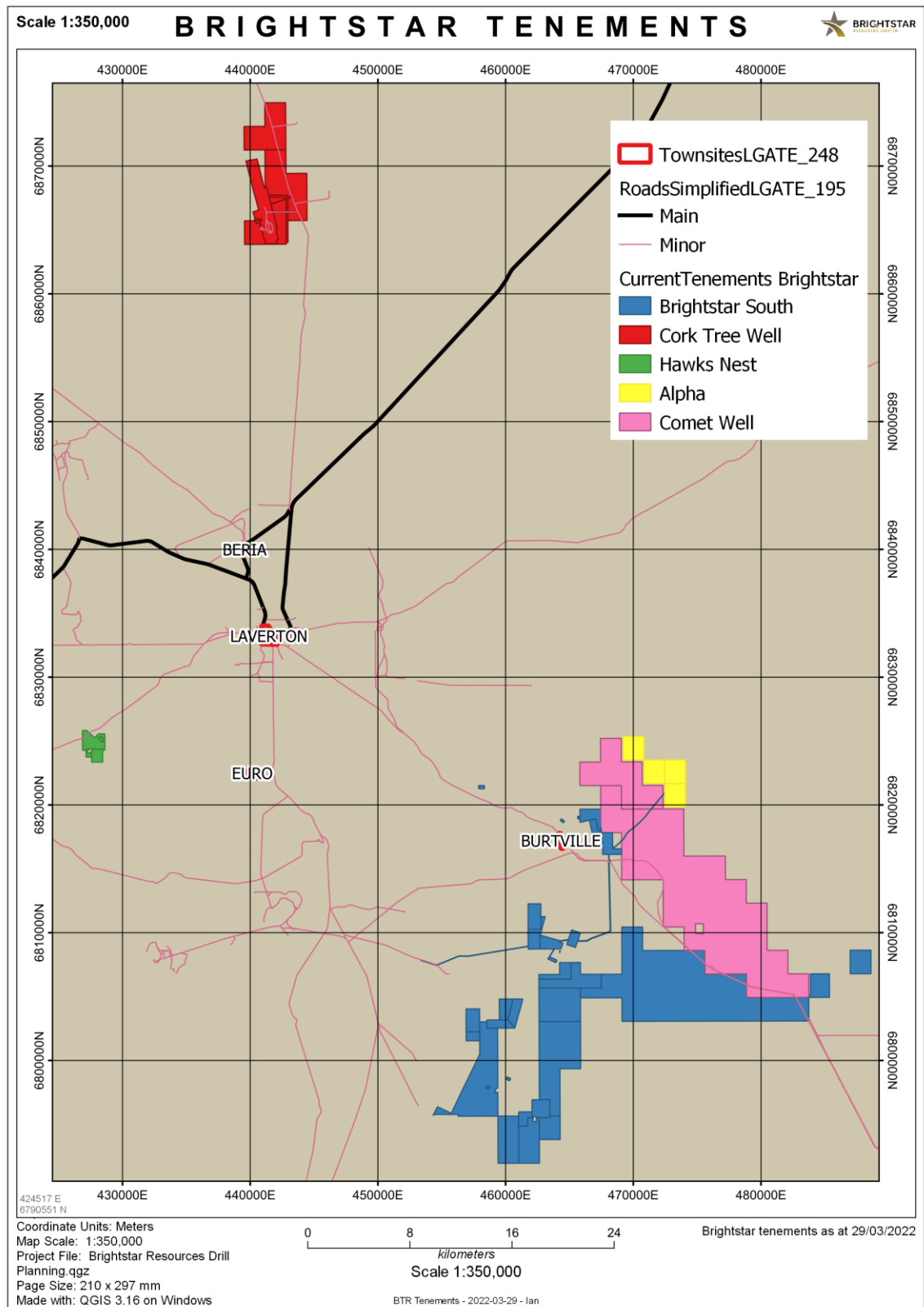


Figure 1: Brightstar Resources Project Areas.

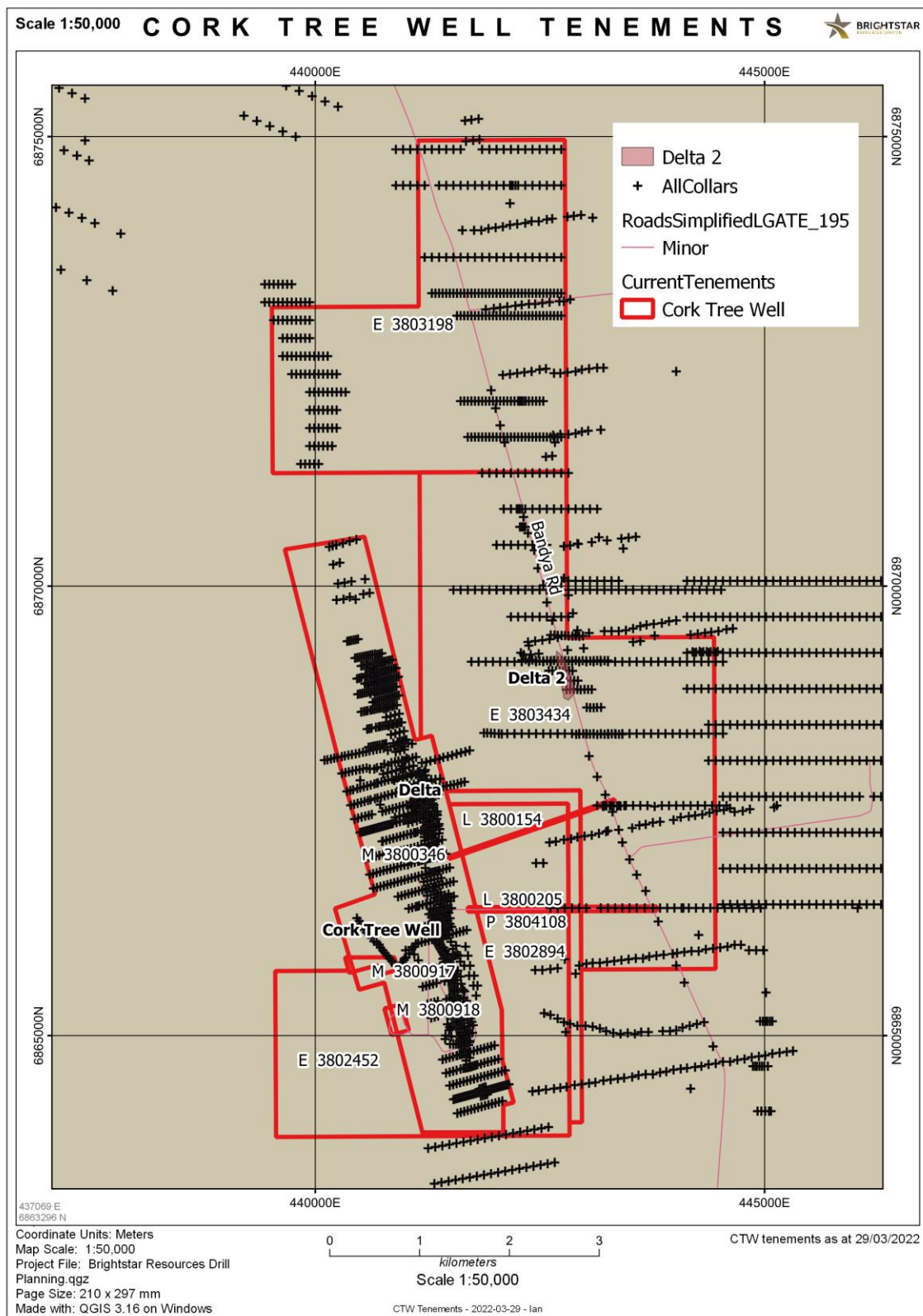


Figure 2: Cork Tree Well Project Area.

Managing Director, Mr Hobba, said: “We are pleased to be able to bring such a well-respected local Kalgoorlie business on to our Cork Tree Well project. We expect this program to be highly impactful for the project and the Company and welcome the professional capabilities and technical capacity of Blue Spec Drilling to help us realise the incredible value of this prospect.”

## Discussion of Projects

A dozen angled RC holes (including one scissor pair) down to 200m depth have been planned around the historical RAB and vacuum drilling previously referred to as ‘Central’ and now named ‘Delta 2’ by Brightstar.

This target is composed of 5 historical drillholes with some significant anomalism intersected in them (See Table 1 and Figure 4). These holes were drilled by A1 Minerals in 2008 (see BRIGHTSTAR NORTH PROJECT COMBINED ANNUAL REPORT Reporting Period from 01/01/2008 to 31/12/2008) however the results were not reported as significant in the report.

Table 1: Significant Intersections from Delta 2 Project Area (drilling reported 2008).

Hole ID	Intersection width (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	From Depth (m)
CTA162	3	1.63	58
	1	1.17	64
	1	1.03	69
CTA231	2	2.37	27
CTA232	3	3.47	57
	3	2.10	65
CTA239	2	27.87	38
	3	0.99	67
CTA297	1	1.16	77

**The anomaly is approximately 500m along strike at over 1 g/t Au** and presents a very tangible target for bedrock testing. If successful, Brightstar believes that the project may become a significant addition to the CTW Resource and a future ore source for the Brightstar Mill.

Other holes are planned to extend the interpreted Main Lode and Parallel lodes to the north at CTW, including the previously poorly drilled sections of the palaeochannel and the airstrip. Targeting to the north has also been guided by the interpretations from the SAM survey announced last year (see ASX announcement released 9 June 2021, RESULTS OF SAM SURVEY AT CORK TREE WELL INDICATES EXTENSION OF MINERALISATION) that coincide with interpreted structural pathways.



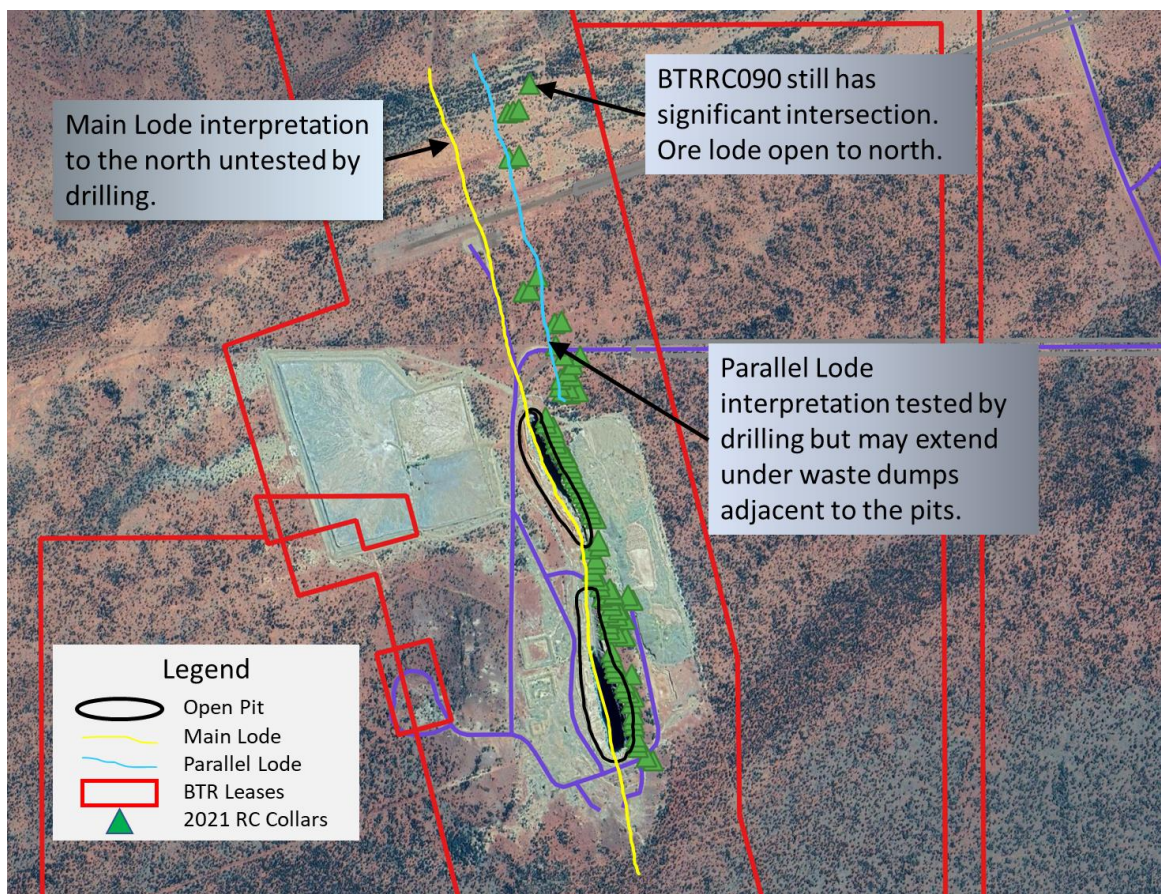


Figure 3: Potential extensions of mineralisation unclosed by current drilling.

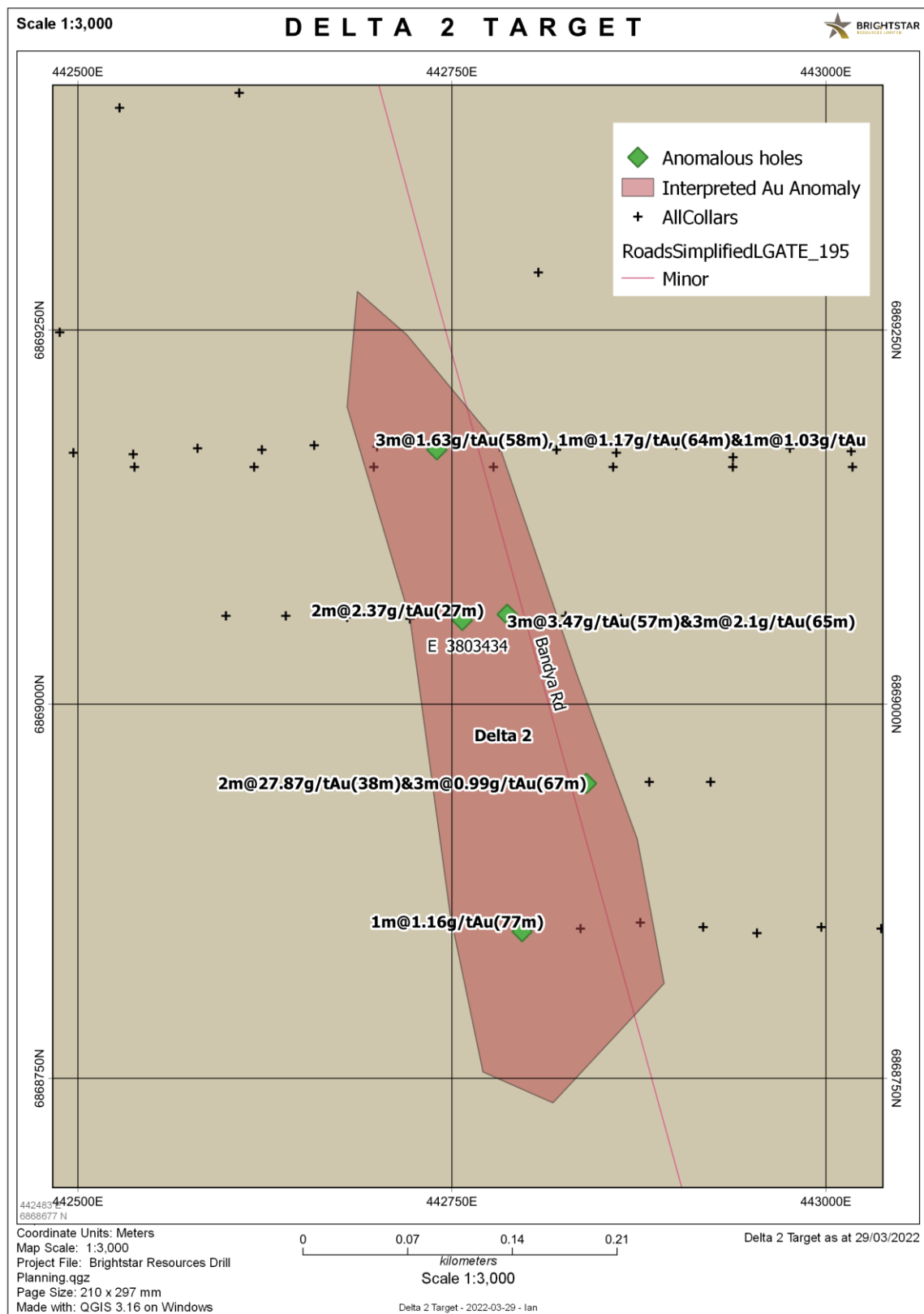


Figure 4: Delta 2 Target based on historic drillholes.

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

For further information, please contact:

**William Hobba**

Managing Director

Phone: +61 8 9277 6008

Email: [BillH@brightstarresources.com.au](mailto:BillH@brightstarresources.com.au)

**Ian Pegg**

Exploration Manager

Phone: +61 8 9277 6008

Email: [IanP@brightstarresources.com.au](mailto:IanP@brightstarresources.com.au)

**COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT**

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

## APPENDIX 1

### Drillhole Collar Information

HOLE_Id	Total depth (m)	Elevation (m)	N_GDA94 (m)	E_GDA94 (m)	Drill_Type	Dip (degrees)	Azi (degrees)	End_Date
CTA162	74	471	6869170	442740	AC	-60	255	7/06/2008
CTA231	80	471	6869056	442757	AC	-60	255	22/06/2008
CTA232	77	471	6869060	442787	AC	-60	255	22/06/2008
CTA239	88	471	6868947	442840	AC	-60	255	2/07/2008
CTA297	82	471	6868848	442797	AC	-60	255	9/07/2008



## APPENDIX 2: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> <li><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></li> <li><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></li> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aircore drilling was used to obtain 4m samples from which up to 3 kg was pulverised to produce a charge for fire assay. At a later time anomalous samples were then recovered as 1m samples and re-submitted for analysis. No information is available for the charge size of the fire assay.</li> <li>No downhole survey information is available.</li> </ul>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aircore with open face blade bit</li> </ul>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></li> <li><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></li> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill sample recovery assessed onsite with visual checks.</li> <li>No information available about sample recovery or splitting techniques.</li> </ul>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No logging metadata available</li> <li>Database captures collar details, collar metadata, downhole surveys, assays, lithology</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</li> <li>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</li> </ul>	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</li> <li>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</li> <li>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</li> <li>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No sampling metadata available.</li> <li>Analysed by Leonora or Kalgoorlie Assay Laboratory.</li> </ul>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A fire assay with OPT finish is an industry standard for this type of gold orebody.</li> <li>Laboratory QAQC procedures include the insertion of certified reference 'standards'. No QAQC data available.</li> </ul>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</li> <li>The use of twinned holes.</li> <li>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</li> <li>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No reports on QAQC performance available.</li> <li>No twinned holes are included in this dataset.</li> <li>No adjustments have been made to the assay dataset.</li> </ul>
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Specification of the grid system used.</li> <li>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All drill hole collars were surveyed using handheld GPS equipment. Coordinates are relative to MGA94. No DHS data available.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drill spacing is approximately 100m between E-W lines and 40m between holes on the lines.</li> <li>• Insufficient data quality and quantity for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedures and classification applied under the 2012 JORC Code.</li> <li>• Sample intervals are 1m. Reported intersections are then composited. Intersections in excess of 1.0 g/t Au are reported as significant and may include up to 2 samples below 1g/t Au as internal waste when compositing. Reported intervals are drill thicknesses, as true thicknesses are currently difficult to accurately calculate.</li> </ul>
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drilling sections are orientated perpendicular to the strike of the mineralised host rocks. The drilling is angled at 60 degrees and where possible is targeting zones approximately perpendicular to the dip of the lodes.</li> <li>• No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data</li> </ul>
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sample security measures associated with historic holes are unknown.</li> </ul>
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unknown</li> <li>• The database has been reviewed and appears credible and in line with datasets submitted to DMIRS as annual technical reports.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i></li> <li>• <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Delta 2 Project is situated on granted Exploration License E38/3434. Brightstar Resources has a 100% interest in the tenement.</li> <li>• The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The tenement area has been previously explored by a number of other companies, but has only recently been acquired by Brightstar Resources. The program in question was undertaken by A1 Minerals in 2008 to discover new gold anomalies in the Cork Tree Well area.</li> </ul>
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Yilgarn style structurally hosted Gold along a lithological contact.</li> </ul>
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</li> <li>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</li> <li>dip and azimuth of the hole</li> <li>down hole length and interception depth</li> <li>hole length.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All drill hole details reported in this announcement include: - easting and northing of drill hole collar, elevation, dip and azimuth of hole, downhole length, and interception depth.</li> </ul>
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All reported assays have been length weighted if appropriate. No top cuts have been applied. A nominal 1 g/t Au lower cut off has been applied. • High grade gold (Au) intervals lying within broader zones of Au mineralisation are reported as included intervals. In calculating the zones of mineralization, internal dilution has been allowed.</li> </ul>
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</li> <li>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</li> <li>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').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill azimuth and dips are such that intersections are orthogonal to the expected orientation of mineralization.</li> </ul>
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diagrams and Maps/Sections have been included where useful.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only anomalous results are being reported in table included within the announcement. But this is clearly labelled as Significant Intersections.</li> </ul>
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No other substantive exploration data relative to these results are available for this area.</li> </ul>
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</li> <li>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Follow up RC drilling is anticipated to provide more comprehensive lithological and geochemical datasets for the gold project.</li> </ul>