BRIGHTSTAR
RESOURCES LIMITED

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

10 AUGUST 2022

CORK TREE WELL MINERAL RESOURCE INCREASED TO 252,100oz

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Cork Tree Well (CTW) Mineral Resource increased to 5.61Mt @ 1.4g/t Au for 252,100oz, representing an increase of 6% on previous JORC Resource**

JORC 2022 Mineral Resource Estimate for Cork Tree Well			
Classification	**Tonnes (Mt)**	**Grade (g/t Au)**	**Contained Gold (koz)**
Indicated	1.7	1.7	94
Inferred	3.9	1.3	158
Total	**5.6**	**1.4**	**252**

- **Resource upgrade based on the infill and extensional 90-hole, ~12,000m RC drilling program completed in Q4 2021.**
- **The Resource upgrade provides increased confidence in the mineralisation with respect to location, morphology, and grade consistency.**
- **New interpretation also provides a more realistic geological shape for mine design and scoping / feasibility activities.**

Brightstar Resources Limited (ASX: BTR) (**Brightstar** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce the results of its mineral resource estimation (MRE) process for the CTW project utilising the RC drilling undertaken in Q4 2021. This program saw 90 RC drillholes completed to confirm previous drill data and extend potential mineralised structures.

The successful completion of the program and the intersection of mineralisation in the majority of the drillholes has allowed Brightstar to announce the growth of the Resource to 5.61Mt @ 1.4g/t Au for 252,100oz, representing an increase of 15,100oz. This is a significant result as it has confirmed both the grade and continuity of the mineralisation as was represented in previous mineral resource estimates. This also shows the potential for growth that still exists for the CTW project. Importantly, mineralisation remains open down-dip and along-strike at CTW with many high-grade intercepts remaining to be followed up at depth.

Figure 1: RC Drilling at dusk at CTW prospect.

Commenting on these results, Managing Director, Mr Hobba, said: *"These results confirm Brightstar's confidence in the CTW project and support further investment in the project. The Resource is proving to be robust and consistent with previously published models and is still growing. We are excited to grow the project further and focus on the immediate exploration upside as we progress this excellent orebody towards potential production."*

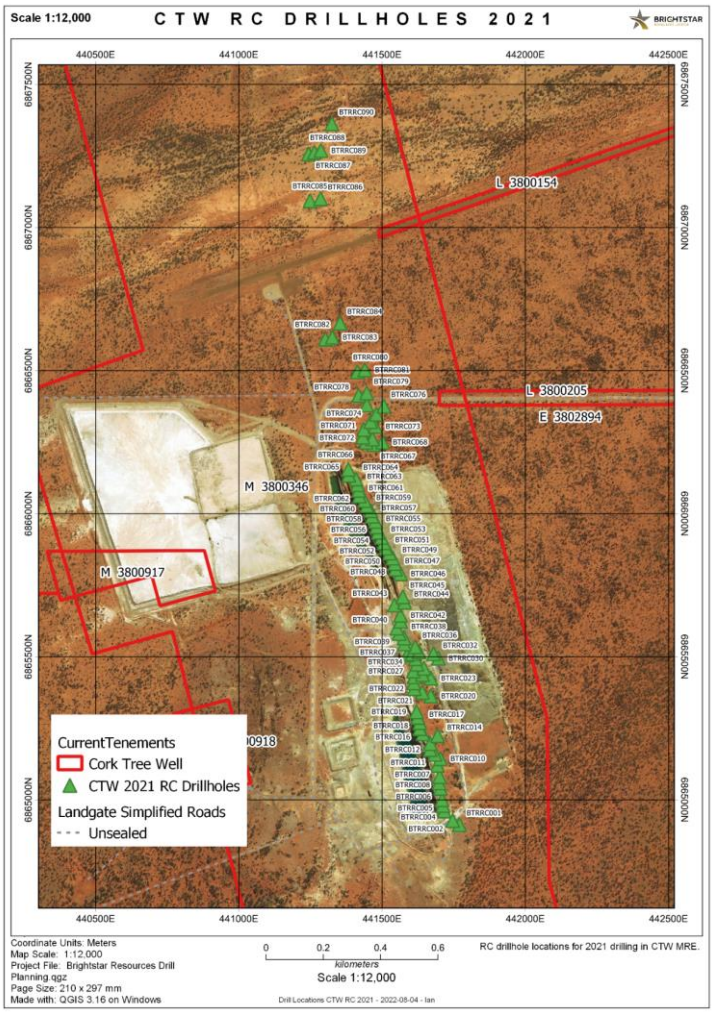

Figure 2: RC Drillhole Collar Locations for additional holes included in 2022 CTW MRE.

Results and interpretation

The interpretation used for this Mineral Resource Estimate is similar to the previous interpretations with a steep to moderately east-dipping structurally hosted orebody. This interpretation and model does not split out thin lodes of higher-grade material and exclude the lower grade between. Combined with the extensions of the lodes from the new drilling this means there has been a significant increase in the number of tonnes included in the Resource (49%). The different interpretations are shown on Figure 3 and Figure 4. The new interpretation provides an opportunity to capture material that was not previously in the Resource but which will need to be removed in any open pit mining solution for the project. With this interpretation it will still be possible using grade control to selectively mine the higher-grade material and lower grade material separately and have high and low-grade stockpiles for more flexibility in any milling schedule.

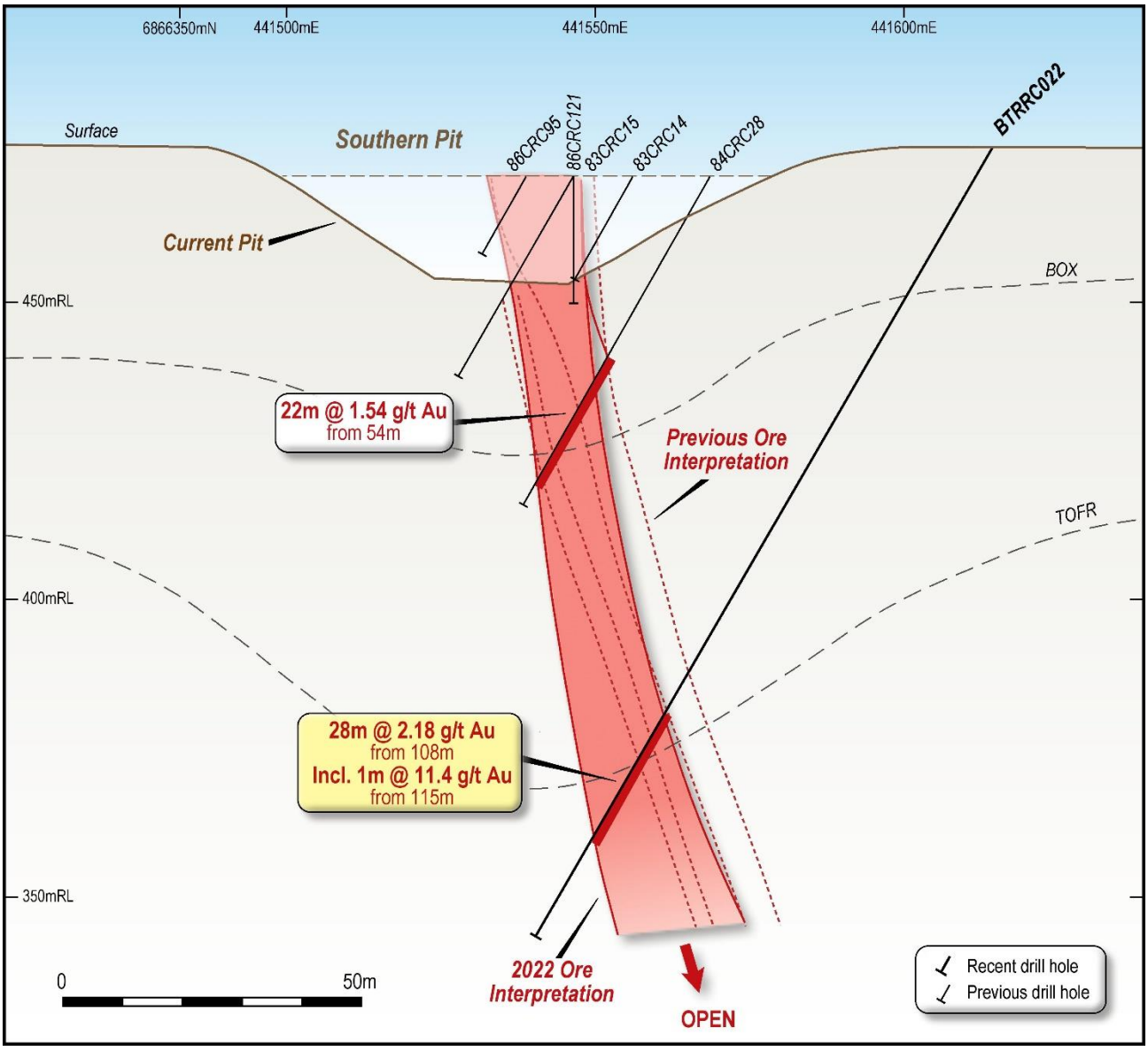

Figure 3: New orebody interpretation for 2022 CTW MRE on section for BTRRC022.

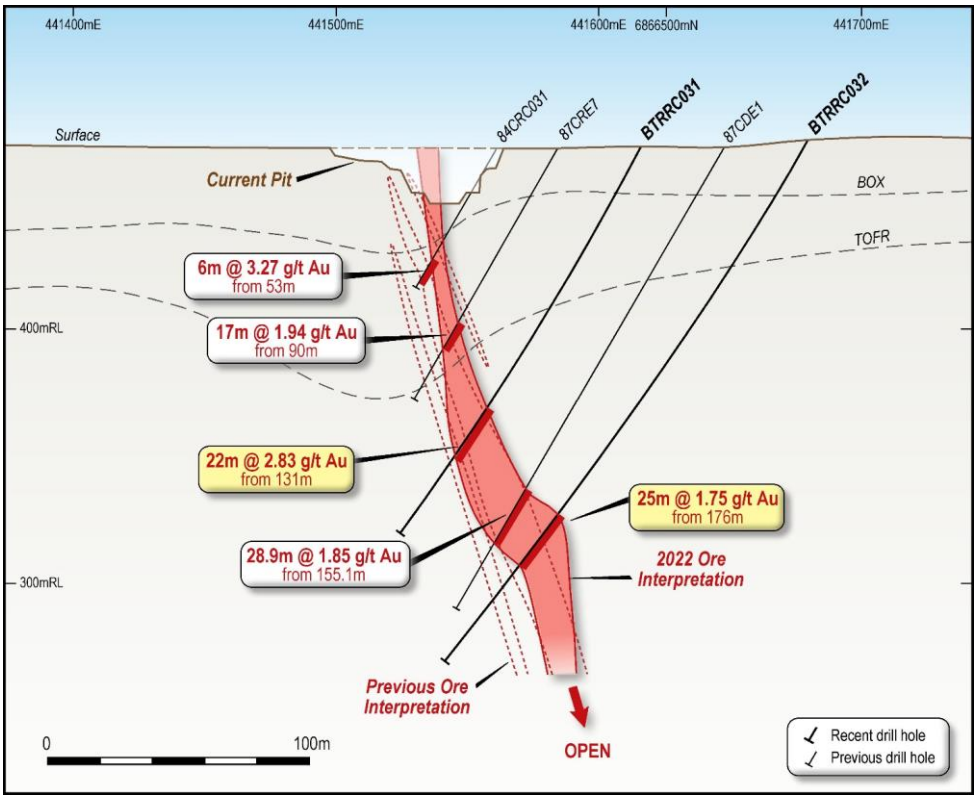

Figure 4: New orebody interpretation for 2022 CTW MRE on section for BTRRC031 and BTRRC032.

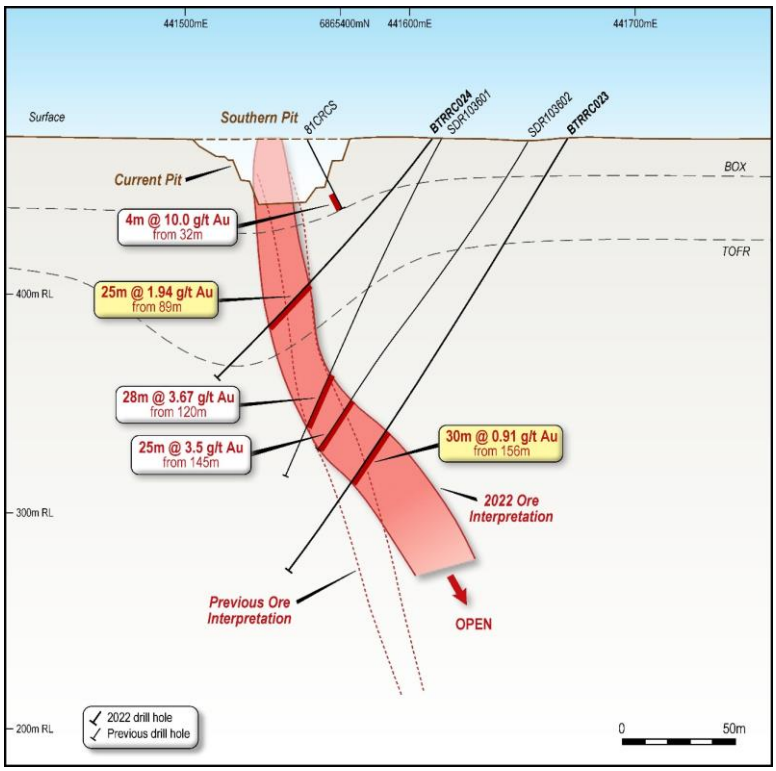

Figure 5: New orebody interpretation for 2022 CTW MRE on section for BTRRC023 and BTRRC024.

Note that drill intersections reported here are related to the mineral resource estimate and therefore have a lower cut-off of 0.5g/t whereas intersections in previous announcements were calculated using a 1g/t cut-off.

Testing of the new model to determine if the interpretation and estimation is efficient and robust has indicated that the new model reconciles remarkably well where the pit production was originally mined. The variation in ounces for that part of the model against reported production is ~6% [1]. Additionally, preliminary internal investigations into potential mineability have indicated further work is warranted. As such, the Company will now look to commence a prefeasibility study to determine the potential to progress the MRE to a 2012 JORC compliant ore Reserve.

Classification of the Resource has also been changed with this new model with 1.76Mt @ 1.67 g/t Au in Indicated Resource category, and the remaining 3.85Mt @ 1.27 g/t Au in Inferred Resource (See Figure 6).

Table 1: Mineral Resource Estimates for CTW 2022.

In-situ CTW Mineral Resources Grade Tonnage Reported above a Cut-off Grade of 0.5g/t Au				
Year	**Category**	**Tonnes**	**Grade**	**Ounces**
2022	Indicated	1,759,000	1.67	94,500
	Inferred	3,851,000	1.27	157,600
	Total	5,610,000	1.40	252,100

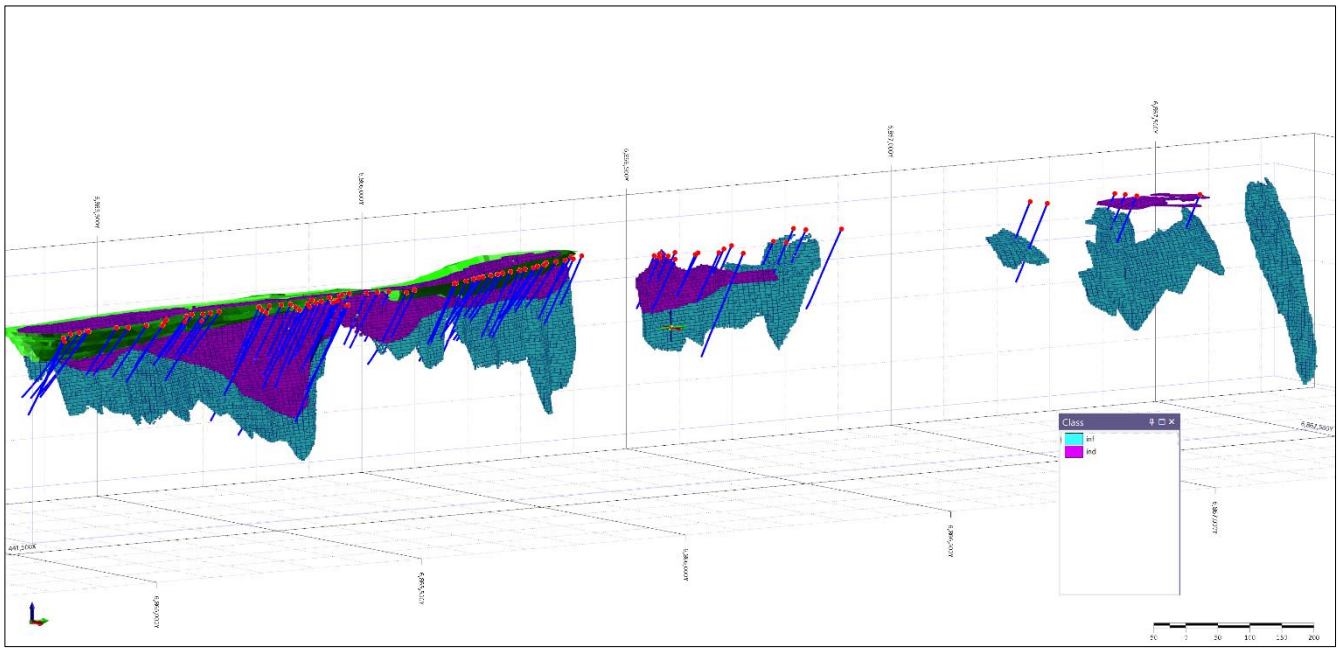

Figure 6: 2022 CTW MRE displayed by resource classification with additional RC holes from 2021.

It is Brightstar's belief that this model finally brings the CTW deposit into sharp relief with a far more prudent geological interpretation that is both lithologically logical and consistent. The orebody shapes are also far more reasonable for mine planning and widths are increasing with depth, suggesting the potential for larger scale underground bulk mining opportunities that could not have been considered earlier. The opportunity for underground mining would significantly increase the scale of the minable mineral system.

The follow-up RC drilling campaign completed in June 2022 will be integrated into this dataset when all results have been returned and the interpretation re-visited. The drilling was mainly north of the existing pits and may extend or even link domains if successful.

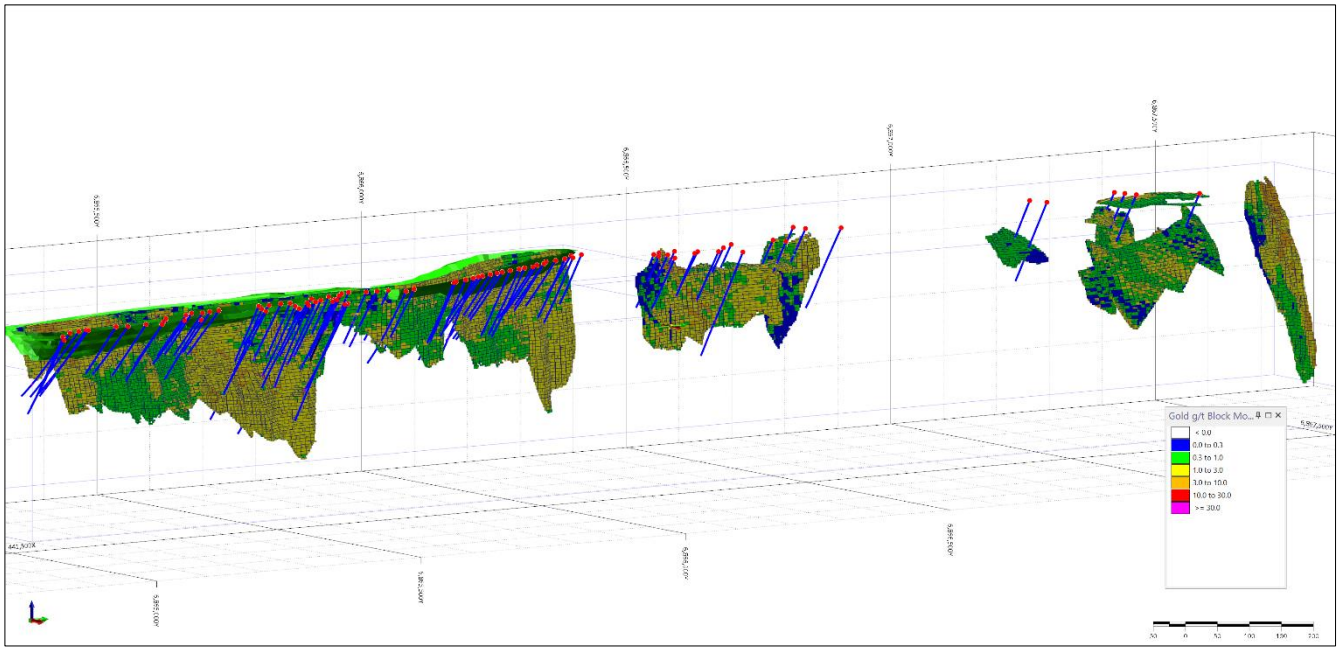

Figure 7: 2022 CTW MRE with RC drillholes from 2021 drill program.

Summary

The MRE has produced a highly robust and reliable model that will provide a strong base for the future. There is little doubt that the Resource can be grown from this point with the majority of the high-grade intersections having not been closed off down-dip and require further follow-up drill testing. Most importantly the model is now fit for optimisation and pre-feasibility which will allow Brightstar to undertake the process to move the project to a JORC compliant Reserve.

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

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COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information presented here relating to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources of the Cork Tree Well (Delta) deposit is based on information compiled by Mr Richard Maddocks of Auralia Mining Consulting Pty Ltd and announced to ASX on 10 September 2020. Mr Maddocks takes overall responsibility for the Mineral Resource Estimate. 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.

REFERENCES

[1] A. Hawker, "Delta Project - Resource Evaluation Report Update," April 2012.

APPENDIX 1

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	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 50 g charge for fire assay. • Downhole surveys were taken every thirty meters with an Axis Champ Gyro.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Reverse Circulation with face sampling bit
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Drill sample recovery assessed onsite with visual checks. • Static Cone splitter used to ensure effective splitting of both dry and wet samples. • No indication of a bias from sample recovery vs grade.
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)*	• All meters of the drilling have been logged by a geologist with 25 years experience in Archaean Gold deposit exploration. Brightstar staff log the drillholes to a detailed standard sufficient for Mineral

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Resource estimation. • Database captures collar details, collar metadata, downhole surveys, assays, weathering, lithology, alteration, and veining
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.*	• Split onsite using static cone splitter that effectively splits wet and dry samples. • Sent to Minanalytical Laboratory in Canning Vale, Perth WA via courier. • Samples greater than 3kg riffle split at the laboratory to ensure sub-sample can fit into LM5 pulveriser. A fifty gram charge is then taken for standard Fire Assay analysis with AAS finish. • Samples pulverized to >90% passing -75micron • Wet sieving of pulps to test percentage passing undertaken on random samples by laboratory to ensure effective pulverization. • 2 Field duplicates taken per 100 samples on-site to determine if sampling is representative. 3% standards inserted to check on precision of laboratory results. • Grain size is relatively small in all intersected materials therefore the 3kg sample size should be representative of the metre samples taken.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• A 50g fire assay with AAS finish is an industry standard for this type of gold orebody. The 50g charge is considered a better sample support compared to a 30g charge however individual pots may be varied depending on mineral content (elevated sulphides etc.) • Laboratory QAQC procedures include the insertion of certified reference ‘standards’. Assay results have been satisfactory and demonstrate an acceptable level of accuracy and precision. • 5 different grade gold Certified

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Reference Materials from Geostats have been used during the program. Blank sourced from Geostats has also been used every 100 samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All drillholes and significant intersections are verified by Company geologists. • No twinned holes are included in this dataset. • No adjustments have been made to the assay dataset.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Logging data and assay results are synchronized with the MX Deposit database hosted online by Seequent. Access to this database is limited to the Competent Person and Seequent staff who manage both the maintenance of the database and online security. • All drill hole collars were surveyed using handheld GPS equipment. Coordinates are relative to MGA94. A down hole survey was taken at least every 30m in all drill holes by a Axis Champ Gyro electronic north seeking gyro by the drilling contractors.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill spacing is variable due to previous drilling around the project however the program is designed to bring the majority of the material to a 40mx40m minimum spacing on the plane of the mineralization. • The CP has determined that the mineralised domains have sufficient continuity in both geology and grade to be considered appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedures and classification applied under the 2012 JORC Code. • Sample intervals are 1m. Reported intersections are then composited. Intersections in excess of 0.5 g/t Au are

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		reported as significant and may include up to 2 samples below 0.5g/t Au as internal waste when compositing. Reported intervals are drill thicknesses, as true thicknesses are currently difficult to accurately calculate.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drilling sections are orientated perpendicular to the strike of the mineralised host rocks. The drilling is angled at 50 or 60 degrees, to allow for the preferred distance between intersections, and where possible is targeting zones approximately perpendicular to the dip of the lodes. Once again due to infrastructure from previous mining the location of collars and the dips of the holes aren't always ideal. • No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The samples to be sent to Minanalytical are couriered by McMahon Burnett, a nationally recognised courier transport company, who subsequently transport them to Canning Vale for sample analysis.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The process of drilling, sample selection, sample bagging, and sample dispatch have all been reviewed by a Competent Person as defined by JORC. • The database is available for review.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*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 Cork Tree Well Project is situated on granted Mining Lease M38/346. Brightstar Resources has a 100% interest in the tenement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The tenement area has been previously explored by a number of other companies, and has been referenced in a number of Brightstar Resources news releases and independent technical reports. This program has been undertaken partially to confirm both location and tenor of previous intersections reported by previous operators of the project. However those details are not relevant to results reported in this announcement.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Yilgarn style structurally hosted Gold 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 this announcement include: - easting and northing of drill hole collar, elevation, dip and azimuth of hole, hole length, downhole length, and interception depth.
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.*	All reported assays have been length weighted if appropriate. No top cuts have been applied. A nominal 0.5 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	the zones of mineralization, internal dilution has been allowed.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Drill azimuth and dips are such that intersections are orthogonal to the expected orientation of mineralization.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Diagrams and Maps/Sections have been included where useful.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All results received to date are reported in table included within the announcement
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.*	No other substantive exploration data relative to these results are available for this area.
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.*	Follow up diamond drilling is anticipated to provide more comprehensive geotechnical and metallurgical datasets for the gold project. Further RC drilling will also be necessary to follow up the down-dip extensions in these holes.

SECTION 3 ESTIMATION AND REPORTING OF MINERAL RESOURCES

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database Integrity	*Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* *Data validation procedures used.*	Data has been checked against original reports for accuracy. No significant errors were found.
Site visits	*Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	The competent person did not make a site visit. A site visit was not deemed necessary as it would not add materially to the knowledge of the deposit.
Geological interpretation	*Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	The geological interpretation is based on a significant amount of drilling and historical mining. The mineralisation is well constrained within a sub-vertical structure. Mineralised domains were based on this interpretation with 13 discrete domains modelled. Domains are defined by slightly different dip and strike. No other alternative interpretations are considered likely The mineralised structures are continuous over several kilometers
Dimensions	*The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	The block model dimensions are 3400m N-S, 1,200m E-W and 500m vertical. The actual mineralisation is from 2m to 20m thick and extends to a vertical depth below surface of 245m.
Estimation and modelling techniques	*The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).*	Grades were estimated using Ordinary Kriging techniques . Model variograms based on 1m gold composites were estimated for major domains where there was sufficient data. For domains without sufficient data, variograms from similar domains were used. The estimation was conducted in three passes. Pass 1 based on the model variogram ranges, pass two of double the range and pass three triple the range. For pass 1 a minimum of 5 composites and maximum of 25 composites were used. Pass 2 and 3 used a minimum of 2 composites. Pass 1 used a minimum of three holes for each block estimate and passes 2 and 3 used a minimum of 1 hole.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed. *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	Top cuts were determined by analysis of cumulative log normal frequency graphs and varied from 5g/t to 30g/t No other elements were estimated The parent block size was 5mX, 10mY, 5mZ and compares to the dominant drill spacing of 20m. Sub blocks of 2.5mX x 2.5mY x 2.5mZ were applied to adequately delineate wireframe solids and surfaces. The 13 wireframe mineralised solids were modelled with hard boundaries with only blocks and samples within each domain used for grade estimation. The model was comparted to historic open pit production figures with a close correlation. Historic production was reported as 699,115 t @ 2.30g/t containing 51,697oz, the mineral resource within the pit at a cut-off grade of 0.8g/t is 702,900t @ 2.34g/t containing 52,880oz.
	Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content	The Mineral Resource Estimate is based on dry tonnes.
Cut-off parameters	*The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	The Mineral Resource has been reported at a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t. This is considered appropriate for potential open pit mining methods or bulk underground mining methods.
Mining factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made*	No implicit mining factors or assumptions were used in the modelling
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	*The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical*	No implicit metallurgical factors or assumptions were incorporated into the model. It should be noted that Cork Tree Well has been previously mined and processed with no apparent issues.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made	Auralia recommends metallurgical test-work, especially on fresh samples of mineralisation.
Environmental factors or assumptions	*Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	No implicit factors or assumptions have been incorporated into the model. Historic mining and processing has resulted in the presence of waste dumps and tailings dams adjacent to the Cork Tree Well deposit.
Bulk density	*Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit. Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	Dry bulk densities applied to the model are based on standard figures applied to similar deposits in the Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia. Densities were applied based on modelled oxidation domains. Oxide 1.8t/m³, transitional 2.2t/m³ and fresh 2.75t/m³. Auralia recommends additional dry bulk density measurements be conducted on diamond drill core to verify the assumptions.
Classification	*The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories. Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data). Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	The Cork Tree Well Mineral Resource Estimate has been categorised as Indicated or Inferred. Classification was based primarily on drill density. Kriging efficiency was also used to guide classification. Generally Indicated resources have been drilled to 20m spacing around and below the historic open pits. Deeper parts of the deposit have wider spaced drilling and while the mineralisation is continuous the distribution of grade, especially higher grade zones, has not been adequately determined to classify any higher than inferred.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The classification adequately reflects the competent persons view of the deposit.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	No audits have been conducted on this Mineral Resource Estimate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	*Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	The Cork Tree Well deposit has been estimated on a global basis. The resource classifications reflect the confidence in the estimation. The mineral resource that is contained within historically mined open pits correlates well to reported production and provides confidence in the Indicated resource. Auralia recommends additional infill drilling at depth to provide additional data to enable a higher resource category to be estimated. Should this drilling successfully intersect gold mineralisation it is recommended that mining studies be completed to assess the viability of either deeper open cut mining or underground mining.

APPENDIX 2

Global Resources – Brightstar Resources Ltd.

		Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
Location	Cut-off (g/t)	KTonnes	g/t Au	KOunces	KTonnes	g/t Au	KOunces	KTonnes	g/t Au	KOunces	KTonnes	g/t Au	KOunces
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	0	0	0	1,759	1.7	95	3,851	1.3	158	5,610	1.4	252
Total		968	1.6	52	2,709	1.7	175	5,267	1.6	268	7,194	1.6	460