



9 May 2023

COMPANY DIRECTORS
AND MANAGEMENT

Alex Rovira
Managing Director

Josh Hunt
Chairman

Tony Lau
Non-Executive Director

Luke Wang
Financial Controller
Company Secretary

High Grade Gold Intercepts Up To 18g/t Returned at Cork Tree Well

HIGHLIGHTS

- Final assays received from the 30-hole, 6,000m RC drilling program at Cork Tree Well
- Gold assays received include:
 - 10m @ 4.54g/t Au from 192m (BTRRC184), including:
 - 2m @ 17.23g/t Au from 194m¹
 - 2m @ 11.81g/t Au from 172m (BTRRC200);
 - 13m @ 1.83g/t Au from 143m (BTRRC223)
 - 12m @ 1.92g/t Au from 213m (BTRRC183)
- Majority of the assays received are outside of the current 252,000oz JORC Resource and confirm upside both along strike and at depth
- Results are being incorporated into an updated Mineral Resource Estimate which will form part of mining studies currently underway
- Follow up drill programs being planned and progressed to commence in order to continue to grow the Cork Tree Resource in 2023

Brightstar Resources Limited (ASX: BTR) (**Brightstar**) is pleased to announce it has received the final assays from the +6,000m RC drilling program at Cork Tree Well (**CTW**), located 30km north of Laverton in the prolific Laverton Gold Belt of Western Australia.

Commenting on the latest results, Brightstar Managing Director Alex Rovira, said: "It is pleasing to see continued high grade results returned from the RC drilling program at CTW. The extensional and infill drilling was designed to identify mineralisation outside of the current JORC Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) of **5.61Mt @ 1.4g/t Au for 252,100oz** and within areas requiring increased drilling density, in an endeavour to grow the MRE and increase the confidence category in sections of the model to underpin the mining scoping studies underway.

Encouragingly, the assays received continue to highlight that the mineralisation is still open at depth and along strike, and drill planning is currently underway to continue exploration at CTW to further expand the limits to the mineralisation."

1. BTRRC184 assay intervals detailed in Appendix 3

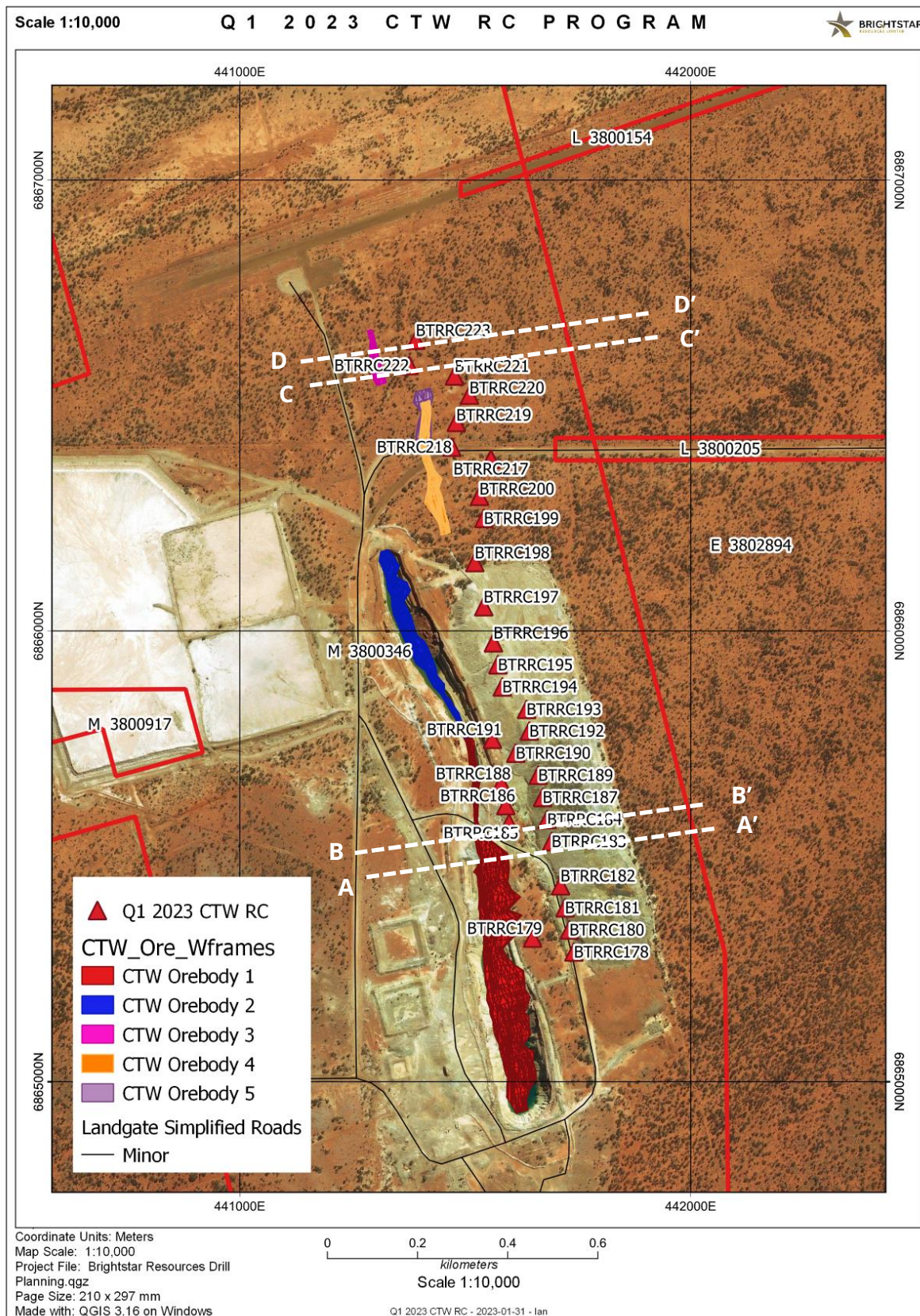


Figure 1: Plan view of the drill collar locations with cross section lines indicated.

Discussion of Results

The majority of the drill holes were designed to intersect the projected mineralised zone at the deepest point on each section, seeking to grow the MRE down dip and also increase the drill density in certain areas to generate Indicated JORC Resources. The drill hole collars are indicated in *Figure 1* along with the cross section lines.

Of the entire program, significant assays were received in 20 of the 30 holes drilled and assayed. The results indicate that the mineralised system is open both along strike to the north and at depth, and that further drill testing is required to continue to grow the mineralised footprint.

The increased mineralised extent at CTW bodes well for further growth in the MRE that will be an important factor in assessing mining restart activities. A potential increase in the MRE at CTW, in combination with a successful completion of the merger with Kingwest Resources, targeted for completion in May (ASX:KWR, see *ASX announcements 23/12/2022 and 15/03/2023*), will see Brightstar control a significant JORC Mineral Resource in the Laverton-Leonora District, and provide critical mass to advance the projects towards potential low capex production re-start scenarios.

Subject to the necessary approvals and feasibility studies, the existing processing infrastructure at Brightstar has the potential to facilitate a low capital and fast-tracked restart for operations at a time when the Australian dollar gold price is reaching all-time highs.

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Gram x Metres
BTRRC180A	208	213	5	1.38	6.9
BTRRC183	213	225	12	1.92	23.04
BTRRC184	184	185	1	2.7	2.7
	192	202	10	4.54	45.4
BTRRC189	214	219	5	1.45	7.25
BTRRC193	211	217	6	1.19	7.14
BTRRC196	230	231	1	2.54	2.54
BTRRC200	172	174	2	11.81	23.62
BTRRC217	212	213	1	2.08	2.08
	223	225	1	1.21	1.21
	237	244	7	1.26	8.82
BTRRC218	107	108	1	1.67	1.67
	113	114	1	1.05	1.05
BTRRC222	130	131	1	3.26	3.26
	139	143	4	1.04	4.16
BTRRC223	143	156	13	1.83	23.79

Table 1: Significant intercepts (> 1 gram x metres)

Figure 2 illustrates a cross sectional view for drillhole BTRRC184, which intersected **10m @ 4.54g/t Au from 192m**, including **2m @ 17.23g/t from 193m**. Importantly, the mineralisation was intersected approximately 70m down plunge below drill hole SDR105201 which intersected 11m @ 1.00g/t Au from 114m and sits within an interpreted zone of a higher-grade northerly-plunging shoot within the ore body. This intersection is the deepest on this section and indicates the mineralisation is open at depth and illustrates the potential at CTW to continue to grow the MRE in what is still modestly shallow depths.

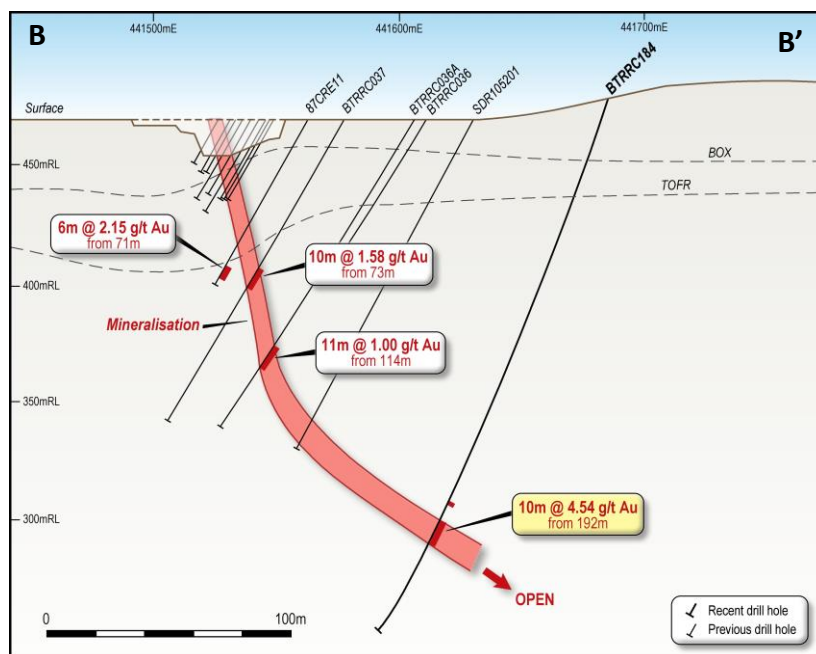


Figure 2: Cross Section Line B-B' (BTRRC184)

Collared approximately 40m south of hole BTRRC184, hole BTRRC183 intersected a broad mineralised zone, returning **12m @ 1.92g/t Au** from 213m. As highlighted in the cross section in *Figure 3*, BTRRC183 is again the deepest hole drilled on that section and is ~30m down plunge of **25m @ 1.76g/t Au** from 176m (BTRRC032) and **29.9m @ 1.86g/t Au** from 154m intersected in drillhole 87CDE1.

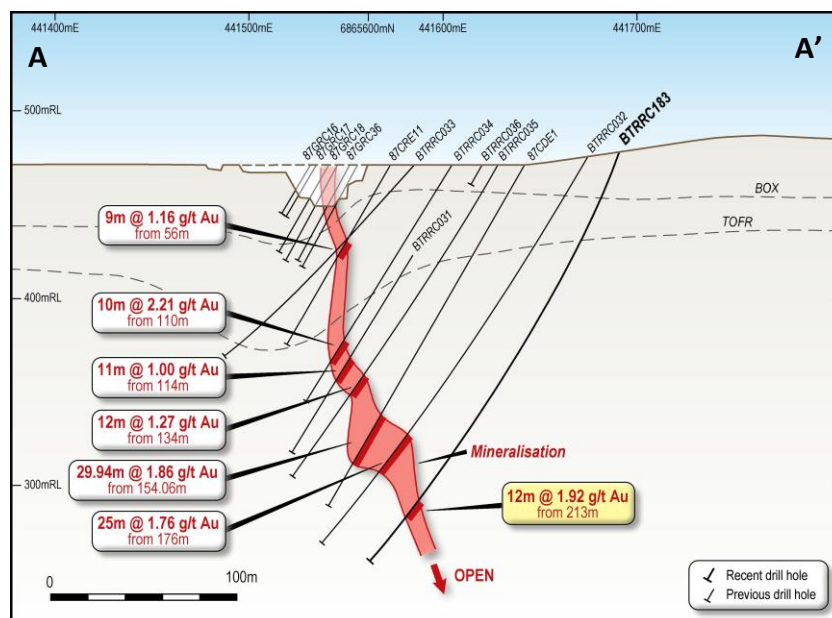


Figure 3: Cross Section Line A-A' (BTRRC183)

The northern-most hole of the March 2023 program, drillhole BTRRC223 intersected **13m @ 1.83g/t Au** from 143m depth (*Figure 4*). Again, hole BTRRC223 is the deepest on this section, and to hit a broad zone of mineralisation down dip of previous intercepts including **7m @ 3.11g/t Au** from 119m (BTRRC154) where it was projected indicates that the structures are still mineralised, continuous and remain open down dip. Further drilling is required to fully ascertain the depth and quality of mineralisation in this area.

Whilst BTRRC223 is the northern-most hole in this program, previous drilling has intersected mineralisation north along strike (see ASX announcement released 7/10/22 "Cork Tree Well RC Drilling Program Confirms High-Grade Gold Extensions") where BTRRC171 was reported with **5m @ 9.46g/t** from 103m and **4m @ 2.56g/t** (from 169m).

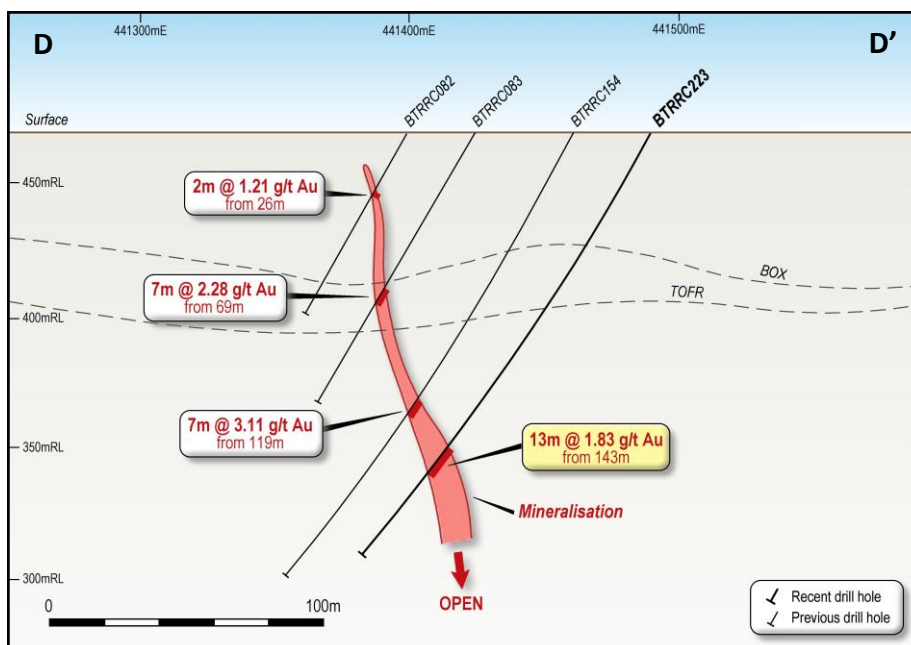


Figure 4: Cross Section Line D-D' (BTRRC223)

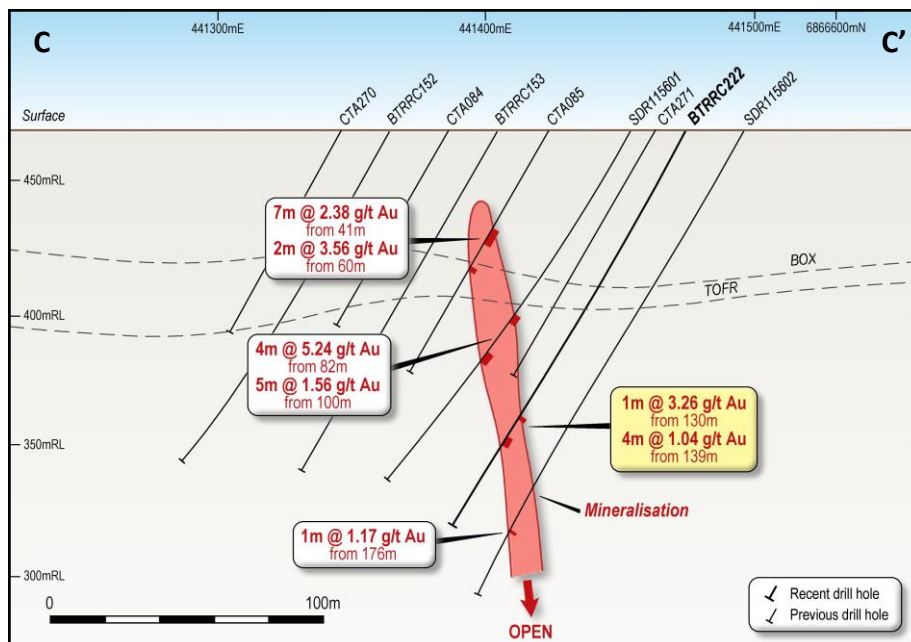


Figure 5: Cross Section Line C-C' (BTRRC222)

Drillhole BTRRC222 (*Figure 5*) was designed as an infill hole to improve the drill density in this area of the MRE model, in order to potentially increase the confidence category within the upcoming updated MRE. BTRRC222 recorded two mineralised intercepts, **1m @ 3.26g/t Au** from 130m and **4m @ 1.06g/t Au** from 139m.

These intersections match previous drillhole intersection location and metal tenor providing significant confidence in the consistency of grade and morphology of the orebody. This area of the existing MRE is shallow (<120m vertical depth) and sparsely drilled compared to the main zones beneath the existing open pits.

Next Steps

The assays received are now being incorporated into an updated MRE for CTW, due for delivery mid-year. The 6,000m program from March will be combined with the 5,500m of RC drilling from the second half of 2022. This updated MRE will be used within the scoping study that is currently underway which is assessing the restart of the Brightstar Processing Plant in Laverton.

The results will also be used in the planning stages of the next drilling program at CTW, as the mineralisation remains open and requires further drilling to define the limits of the mineralisation. Future drill campaigns will also incorporate diamond drilling to support metallurgical and geotechnical studies to progress the project towards potential mining operations.

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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COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information presented here relating to the Mineral Resources of the Cork Tree Well deposit is based on information compiled by Mr Richard Maddocks of Auralia Mining Consulting Pty Ltd and announced to ASX on 10 August 2022. 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.

The information presented here relating to exploration of the Brightstar 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

BRIGHTSTAR JORC RESOURCES

Reported on 10 August 2022 as ASX announcement "Cork Tree Well Mineral Resource Increased To 252,100oz".

		Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
Location	Cut-off (g/t)	K Tonnes	g/t Au	K Ounces	K Tonnes	g/t Au	K Ounces	K Tonnes	g/t Au	K Ounces	K Tonnes	g/t Au	K Ounces
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	175	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

NB. All data is rounded and discrepancies in summation may occur.

APPENDIX 2

COMPLETED CORK TREE WELL RC HOLES

Lease No.	Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Dip	Azimuth	End Depth
M38/346	BTRRC178A	441260.2	6866219	471.17	-60.52	259.14	257
M38/346	BTRRC179A	441393.8	6866247	471.62	-60.87	257.88	180
M38/346	BTRRC180A	441249	6866293	471.11	-64.03	267.38	252
M38/346	BTRRC181A	441369.7	6866322	471.71	-63.19	264.25	256
M38/346	BTRRC182	441408.6	6866466	471.95	-64.23	266.66	258
M38/346	BTRRC183	44144.02	6866483	472.22	-64.83	257.86	259
M38/346	BTRRC184	441449.4	6866512	472.22	-71.85	258.19	246
M38/346	BTRRC185	441367.4	6866544	471.84	-60.51	259.93	180
M38/346	BTRRC186	441263.9	6866556	471.34	-58.74	269.91	180
M38/346	BTRRC187	441303.9	6866567	471.63	-81.46	260.05	250
M38/346	BTRRC188	441363.8	6866622	471.95	-60.39	262.05	180
M38/346	BTRRC189	441282.4	6866648	471.55	-69.86	258.6	250
M38/346	BTRRC190	441398	6866676	472.11	-67.56	255.51	240
M38/346	BTRRC191	441260.2	6866724	471.7	-60.88	260.12	180
M38/346	BTRRC192	441376.6	6866754	472.22	-61.36	254.7	283
M38/346	BTRRC193	441247.8	6866805	471.9	-51.2	260.96	250
M38/346	BTRRC194	441349.3	6866832	472.23	-61.26	264.56	200
M38/346	BTRRC195	441175.4	6866887	471.82	-60.92	256.35	249
M38/346	BTRRC196	441263.1	6866882	472.02	-60.92	256.16	250
M38/346	BTRRC197	441122	6866935	471.57	-63.98	253.75	180
M38/346	BTRRC198	441319.7	6866989	472.47	-61.2	260.73	174
M38/346	BTRRC199	441197.6	6867035	472.02	-60.84	258.89	180
M38/346	BTRRC200	441272.5	6867053	472.37	-61.38	263.82	180
M38/346	BTRRC217	441272.5	6867136	472.37	-60.99	258.17	250
M38/346	BTRRC218	441330.3	6867154	472.54	-60.5	262.22	180
M38/346	BTRRC219	441308.8	6867225	472.63	-61.33	263.25	180
M38/346	BTRRC220	441300	6867305	472.41	-61.22	258.24	210
M38/346	BTRRC221	441359.5	6867374	472.72	-61.19	257.43	180
M38/346	BTRRC222	441390.1	6867426	472.82	-60.49	251.87	180
M38/346	BTRRC223	441396.1	6867467	473.02	-60.75	256.97	200

APPENDIX 3

1m Assays Results within BTRRC184 Intersection

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
BTRRC179A	192	193	1	1.28
	193	194	1	2.09
	194	195	1	15.83
	195	196	1	18.62
	196	197	1	0.93
	197	198	1	2.72
	198	199	1	0.92
	199	200	1	1.18
	200	201	1	0.98
	201	202	1	0.85

Reported as 10m @ 4.54g/t Au from 192m due to reporting criteria of individual assays > 0.5g/t Au cut-off grade with no more than two consecutive metres of internal dilution (assays below 0.5g/t Au).

APPENDIX 4

2023 CORK TREE WELL RC ASSAYS

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)	Gram x Metres
BTRRC178A	No significant assays				
BTRRC179A	125	127	2	2.11	4.22
	135	136	1	1.56	1.56
BTRRC180A	208	213	5	1.38	6.9
BTRRC181A	211	215	4	0.68	2.71
BTRRC182	137	138	1	1.05	1.05
	212	222	10	0.81	8.10
BTRRC183	213	225	12	1.92	23.04
BTRRC184	184	185	1	2.7	2.7
	192	202	10	4.54	45.4
BTRRC185	No significant assays				
BTRRC186	No significant assays				
BTRRC187	No significant assays				
BTRRC188	106	108	2	4.23	8.46
BTRRC189	214	219	5	1.45	7.25
BTRRC190	37	38	1	1.03	1.03
BTRRC191	98	99	1	1.83	1.83
BTRRC192	236	237	1	0.52	0.52
BTRRC193	211	217	6	1.19	7.14
BTRRC194	No significant assays				
BTRRC195	No significant assays				
BTRRC196	230	231	1	2.54	2.54
BTRRC197	No significant assays				
BTRRC198	No significant assays				
BTRRC199	No significant assays				
BTRRC200	172	174	2	11.81	23.62
BTRRC217	212	213	1	2.08	2.08
	223	225	1	1.21	1.21
	237	244	7	1.26	8.82
BTRRC218	107	108	1	1.67	1.67
	113	114	1	1.05	1.05
BTRRC219	140	142	2	3.00	6.00
	146	147	1	1.93	1.93
	152	156	4	1.88	7.52
BTRRC220	No significant assays				
BTRRC221	96	100	4	1.22	4.88
	108	110	2	1.36	2.72
	170	171	1	1.08	1.08
BTRRC222	130	131	1	3.26	3.26
	139	143	4	1.04	4.16
BTRRC223	143	156	13	1.83	23.79

Shaded rows indicate new assays announced in this ASX release

APPENDIX 5

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

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse Circulation with face sampling bit
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>fine/coarse material.</i>	
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All meters of the drilling have been logged by a geologist with 25 years experience in Archaean Gold deposit exploration. Brightstar staff log the drillholes to a detailed standard sufficient for Mineral Resource estimation. • Database captures collar details, collar metadata, downhole surveys, assays, weathering, lithology, alteration, and veining
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Split onsite using static cone splitter that effectively splits wet and dry samples. • Sent to Jinning Testing & Inspection Laboratory in Maddington, Perth WA via courier. • Samples greater than 3kg riffle split at the laboratory to ensure sub-sample can fit into LM5 pulveriser. A fifty gram charge is then taken for standard Fire Assay analysis with AAS finish. • Samples pulverized to >90% passing -75micron • Wet sieving of pulps to test percentage passing undertaken on random samples by laboratory to ensure effective pulverization. • 2 Field duplicates taken per 100 samples on-site to determine if sampling is representative. 3% standards inserted to check on precision of laboratory results. • Grain size is relatively small in all intersected materials therefore the 3kg sample size should be representative of the metre samples taken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 50g fire assay with AAS finish is an industry standard for this type of gold orebody. The 50g charge is considered a better sample support compared to a 30g charge however individual pots may be varied depending on mineral content (elevated sulphides etc.) Laboratory QAQC procedures include the insertion of certified reference 'standards'. Assay results have been satisfactory and demonstrate an acceptable level of accuracy and precision. 5 different grade gold Certified Reference Materials from Geostats have been used during the program. Blank sourced from Geostats has also been used every 100 samples.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Champ Gyro electronic north seeking gyro by the drilling contractors.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <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> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill spacing is variable due to previous drilling around the project however the program is designed to bring the majority of the material to a 40mx40m minimum spacing on the plane of the mineralization. • It has yet to be determined whether the mineralised domains have sufficient continuity in both geology and grade to be considered appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedures and classification applied under the 2012 JORC Code, but the drill program is ongoing and the results of subsequent drilling will clarify this matter. • Sample intervals are 1m. Reported intersections are then composited. Intersections in excess of 1.0 g/t Au are reported as significant and may include up to 2 samples below 1g/t Au as internal waste when compositing. Reported intervals are drill thicknesses, as true thicknesses are currently difficult to accurately calculate.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The samples to be sent to Jinning Testing & Inspection Laboratory in Maddington are couriered by McMahon Burnett, a nationally recognised courier transport company, who subsequently transport them to Canning Vale for sample analysis.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The Cork Tree Well Project is situated on granted Mining Lease M38/346. Brightstar Resources has a 100% interest in the tenement.</p> <p>The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<p>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.</p>
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	Yilgarn style structurally hosted Gold along a mafic/sedimentary contact
Drill hole Information	<p>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:</p> <p>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</p> <p>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</p> <p>dip and azimuth of the hole</p> <p>down hole length and interception depth</p> <p>hole length.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<p><i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i></p> <p><i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i></p> <p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i></p>	<p>Drill azimuth and dips are such that intersections are orthogonal to the expected orientation of mineralization.</p>
Diagrams	<p><i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i></p>	<p>Diagrams and Maps/Sections have been included where useful.</p>
Balanced reporting	<p><i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p>	<p>All results received to date are reported in table included within the announcement</p>
Other substantive exploration data	<p><i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i></p>	<p>No other substantive exploration data relative to these results are available for this area.</p>
Further work	<p><i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></p> <p><i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></p>	<p>Follow up diamond drilling is anticipated to provide more comprehensive geotechnical and metallurgical datasets for the gold project.</p> <p>Further RC drilling will also be necessary to follow up the down-dip extensions in these holes.</p>