



1 October 2024

DEEPEST HOLES DRILLED AT SECOND FORTUNE OUTLINE STRONG POTENTIAL FOR HIGH GRADE MINE LIFE EXTENSIONS

HIGHLIGHTS

- First diamond drilling assays returned from the Second Fortune underground mine by Brightstar delivers high grades within and beneath the current forward mine plan
- The deepest hole drilled to date at Second Fortune, SFRCD2408, returned +31g/t Au from a 0.3m downhole intercept at 465.75m depth, proving that the high grade Second Fortune mineralisation continues at depths +400m below surface
- Drilling assays highlight the high-grade and narrow-vein nature of the Second Fortune orebody, which has shown strong geological consistency over recent years of operational history, including:

Surface holes:

- SFRCD2404A:
 - 0.57m @ 21.3g/t from 426.55m (12 gram-metres, gm)
- SFRCD2405
 - 1.53m @ 7.7g/t from 408.07m, including (12gm)
 - 0.41m @ 17.0g/t Au from 408.89m
- SFRCD2408:
 - 0.3m @ 31.7g/t from 465.75m (10gm)
- SFRCD2407:
 - 0.68m @ 11.68g/t from 394.69m (8gm)

Underground holes:

- SFUDD0087:
 - 0.6m @ 14.7g/t from 87.2m (9gm)
 - SFUDD0088
 - 2.76m @ 7.37g/t from 96.15m, including (20gm)
 - 0.33m @ 52.37g/t Au from 96.15m
 - SFUDD0089
 - 0.42m @ 24.84g/t from 63.27m (10gm)
 - 0.34m @ 27.84g/t from 106.08m (10gm)
 - 0.51m @ 11.7g/t from 109.91m (6gm)
 - SFUDD0091
 - 3.06m @ 4.18g/t from 73.18m, including (12gm)
 - 0.46m @ 11.22g/t Au from 73.18m
 - SFUDD0093
 - 0.49m @ 19.22g/t Au from 103.6m (10gm)
- Drilling intercepts are ~100m below currently developed levels on the 1065 level and provide significant confidence in mine life extension at Second Fortune.

- Drilling targeted mining areas within and below the current 12 month mine plan in order to improve the classification of the Mineral Resource Estimate, provide confidence on future mine life extension and enhance mine planning and scheduling activities
- Following the success of this program, Brightstar has commenced further underground drilling to further improve geological knowledge and confidence of CY25 production

Brightstar Resources Limited (ASX: BTR) (**Brightstar**) is pleased to announce results from the surface and underground drilling programs conducted at the Second Fortune Gold Mine, located south of Laverton, WA.

Brightstar's Managing Director, Alex Rovira, commented "The desired outcome of our combined surface and underground drilling program was to infill certain areas to increase confidence in the resource model, whilst also taking the opportunity to drill deeper holes outside and below the current mine plan.

We are delighted with the results which successfully proved that the high-grade Second Fortune vein system continues at depths well below the current mine plan. This result provides a compelling target for Brightstar to explore further in order to extend the mine life at Second Fortune. Accordingly, we have expedited plans to complete further underground drilling to commence imminently, which will inform an upgraded Mineral Resource Estimate this CY24 with the intent of potentially supporting the declaration of Ore Reserves and formal production outlook.

We look forward to sharing ongoing results as they are received, with assays still pending from various programs across the Brightstar portfolio including previously announced RC and Diamond drill programs".

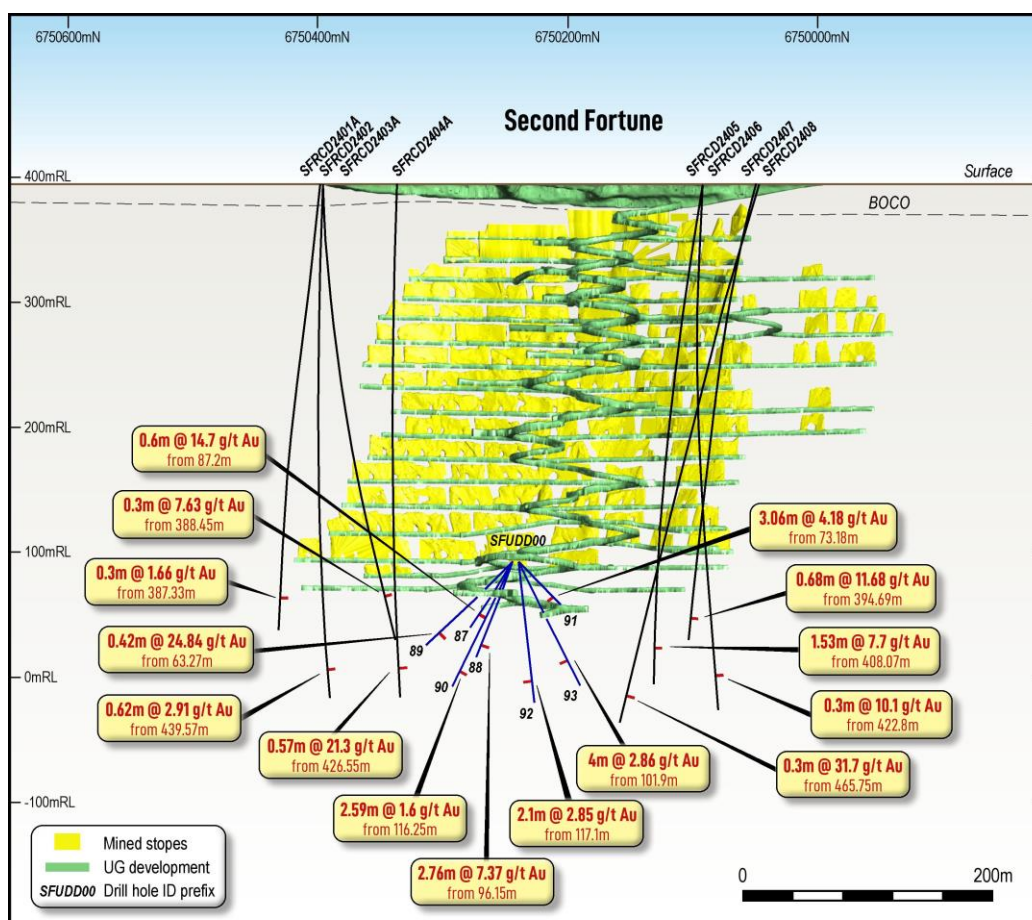


Figure 1 – Long Section of Second Fortune underground mine, with surface and UG drill collar locations

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

The Second Fortune deposit lies at the southern end of the Laverton Tectonic Zone which lies on the eastern margin of the Norseman-Wiluna Belt. Gold mineralisation occurs within a north-to-northwest striking sequence of intermediate to felsic volcanoclastic rocks and subordinate sediments, intruded by irregular, narrow, tabular bodies of albite porphyry.

Gold mineralisation is associated with an arcuate narrow quartz vein system (0.2m to 2m width) that has a strike of over 600 metres and dips steeply to the west. Within the vein there is locally abundant pyrite with wall rock alteration characterised by a thin selvage of sericitic and chlorite alteration providing a strong mineralisation vector.

The Second Fortune vein system consists of the Main Lode and a number of subsidiary lodes, the Hanging wall and Footwall lodes which are located within ~10m of the Main lode, and the Caturra lode to the West.

Linden Gold Alliance Limited (Linden) acquired the Second Fortune Gold Project in 2020 and moved quickly to bring the project back into production, achieving its first gold pour within seven months in April 2021. In 2023, Linden produced in excess of 13,000oz gold, with ore processing through Genesis Minerals Limited's Gwalia processing facility, and subsequently merged with Brightstar in 2024.

The purpose of the combined surface and underground drill programs were to infill and confirm the resource within the planned underground mine design, and to target extensions at depth to assess potential for lode continuity.

The drilling programs were designed to infill certain areas of the mine to 40m x 40m spacing and included pierce points at approximately 400m below surface, or 100m below currently developed levels, which represent the deepest holes drilled to date at the Second Fortune deposit.

As previously announced by Brightstar¹, the Second Fortune mine maintains a well-established geological control and reconciliation practice for its ore drive development. Reference is made to recent face sampling as part of these geological controls taken from the 1085 Main Lode North drive recently mined in Q2 CY2024, which returned significant gram-metre (gm) vein intercepts.

These are highly typical of the Second Fortune mineralisation and highlight the high-grade nature of the Second Fortune Main Lode vein, including:

- **1085-ML-N-17:** 0.30m @ 40.90g/t Au (12.3gm)
- **1085-ML-N-18:** 0.35m @ 31.65g/t Au (11.0gm)
- **1085-ML-N-20:** 0.40m @ 45.21g/t Au (18.0gm)
- **1085-ML-N-21:** 0.45m @ 41.31g/t Au (18.6gm)
- **1085-ML-N-22:** 0.30m @ 32.48g/t Au (9.7gm)

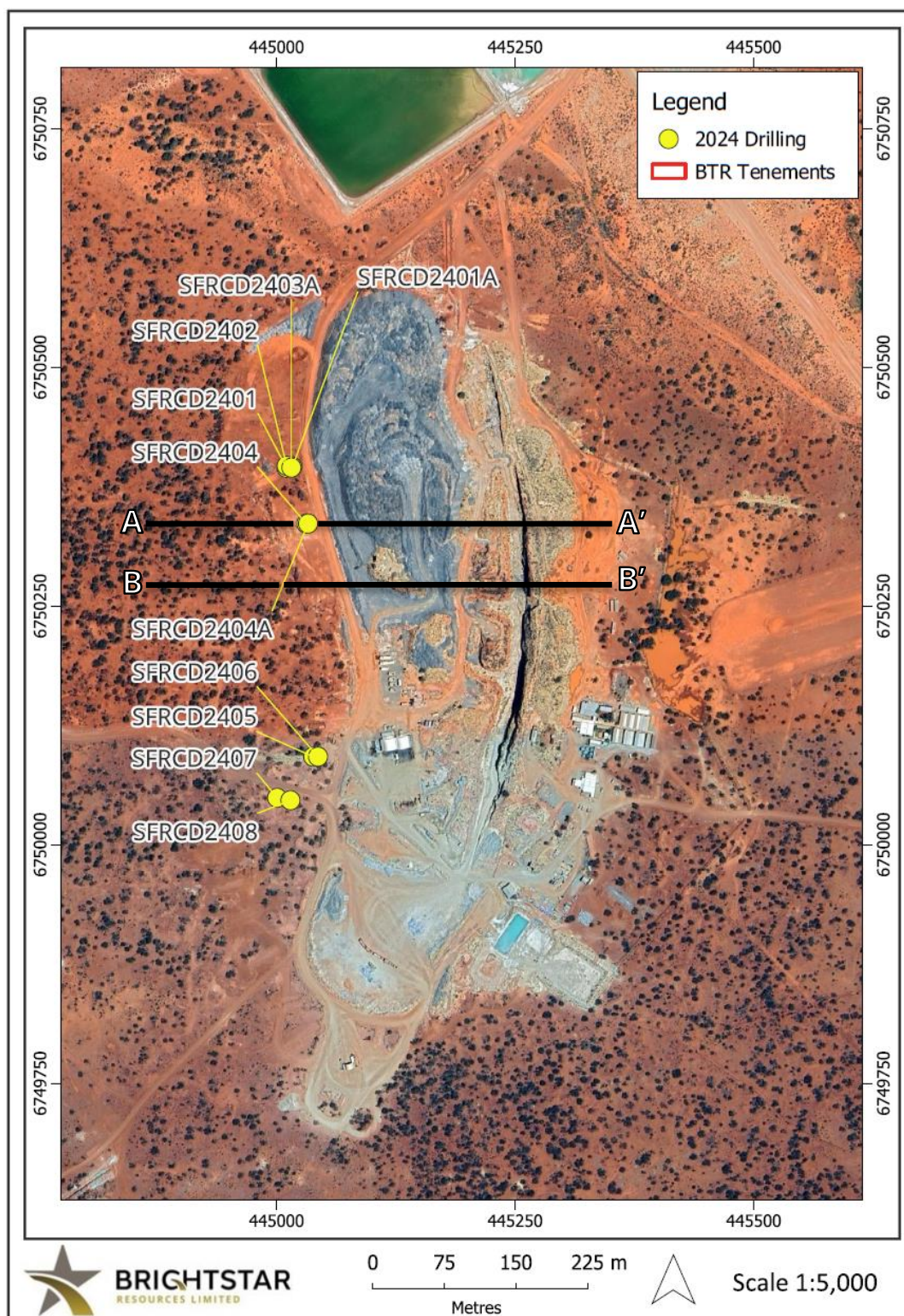


Figure 2 - Surface Collar Plan of 2024 Drilling with cross-section lines A-A' and B-B'

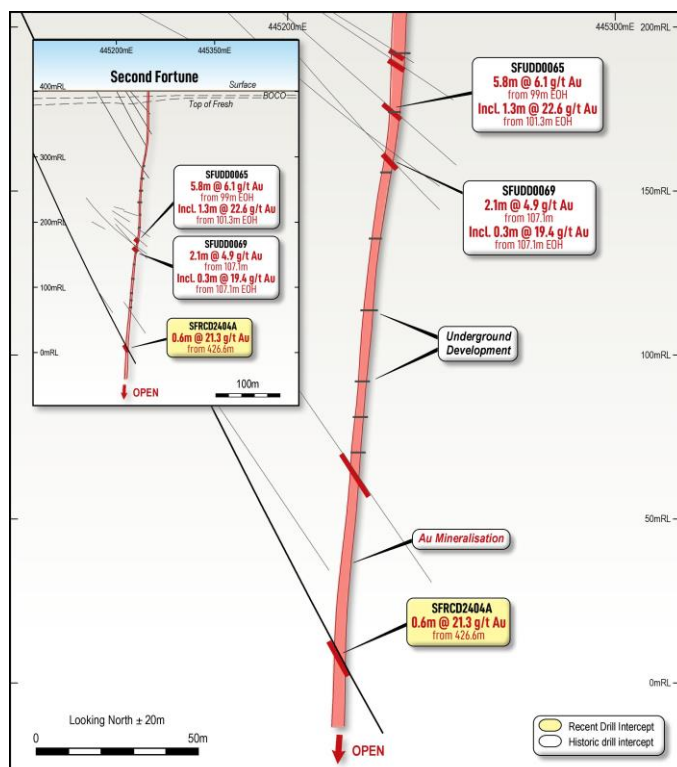


Figure 3 – Cross Section A-A' through 6,750,340 mN looking North showing underground (SFUDD prefix) and surface (SFRCD prefix) lode continuity and underground development levels (stopes not shown)

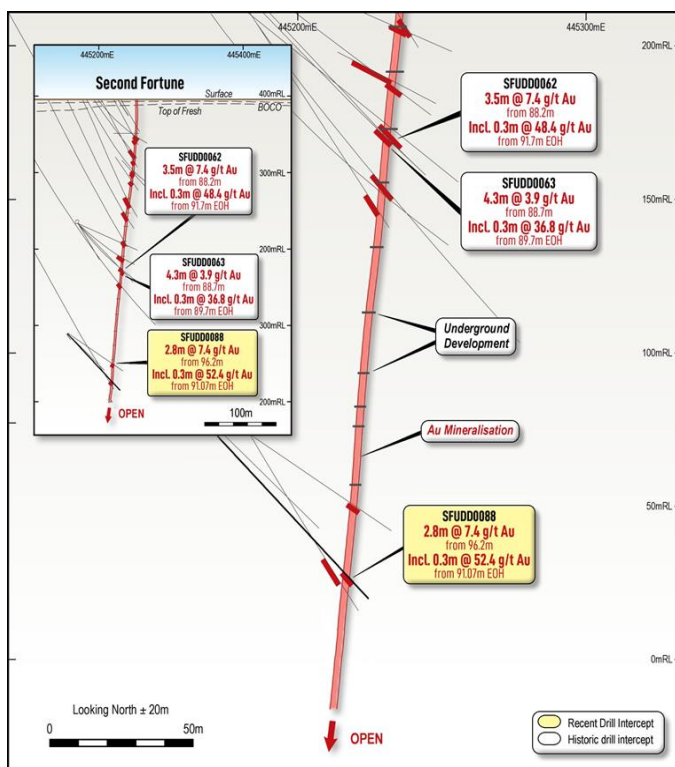


Figure 4 – Cross Section B-B' through 6,750,260 mN looking North showing underground (SFUDD prefix) drilling, lode continuity and underground development levels (stopes not shown)

Table 1 – Significant Intercepts (>0.5g/t Au) for the Second Fortune Surface DD drilling

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval	Gram-metres
SFRCD2401						NSI – hole ended before target depth due to deviation	
SFRCD2401A		387.33	387.63	0.3	1.66	0.3m @ 1.66g/t from 387.33m	0.5
SFRCD2402		439.57	440.19	0.62	2.91	0.62m @ 2.91g/t from 439.57m	1.8
SFRCD2403						NSI – hole ended before target depth due to deviation	
SFRCD2403A		388.45	388.75	0.3	7.63	0.3m @ 7.63g/t from 388.45m	2.3
SFRCD2404						NSI – hole ended before target depth due to deviation	
SFRCD2404A		381.51	382	0.49	1.99	0.49m @ 1.99g/t from 381.51m	1.0
	and	426.55	427.12	0.57	21.30	0.57m @ 21.3g/t from 426.55m	12.1
	and	429.98	430.34	0.36	6.64	0.36m @ 6.64g/t from 429.98m	2.4

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval	Gram-metres
SFRCD2405		396.17	396.33	0.16	5.15	0.16m @ 5.15g/t from 396.17m	0.8
	and	408.07	409.6	1.53	7.73	1.53m @ 7.7g/t from 408.07m	11.8
	including	408.89	409.3	0.41	17.0	0.41m @ 17.0g/t Au from 408.89m	7.0
	and	417.6	417.96	0.36	4.01	0.36m @ 4.01g/t from 417.6m	1.4
SFRCD2406		422.8	423.1	0.3	10.1	0.3m @ 10.1g/t from 422.8m	3.0
	and	426.2	426.5	0.3	1.5	0.3m @ 1.5g/t from 426.2m	0.4
SFRCD2407		370	370.3	0.3	1.6	0.3m @ 1.6g/t from 370m	0.5
	and	394.69	395.37	0.68	11.68	0.68m @ 11.68g/t from 394.69m	7.9
	and	406.54	407.6	1.06	2.92	1.06m @ 2.92g/t from 406.54m	3.1
	and	411	412	1	1.47	1m @ 1.47g/t from 411m	1.5
SFRCD2408		465.75	466.05	0.3	31.7	0.3m @ 31.7g/t from 465.75m	9.5
	And	476.1	481.28	2.56	1.28	2.56m @ 1.28g/t from 476.1m	3.3
Note: Highlighted cells are >8 gram x metres.							

Table 2 - Significant Intercepts (>0.5g/t Au) for the Second Fortune Underground DD drilling.

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval	Gram-metres
SFUDD0087		83.3	83.8	0.5	8.5	0.5m @ 8.5g/t from 83.3m	4.3
	and	87.2	87.8	0.6	14.7	0.6m @ 14.7g/t from 87.2m	8.8
SFUDD0088		93.2	93.4	0.2	4.7	0.21m @ 4.69g/t from 93.15m	1.0
	and	96.2	98.9	2.8	7.4	2.76m @ 7.37g/t from 96.15m	20.3
	including	96.15	96.48	0.33	52.37	0.3m @ 52.37g/t Au from 96.15m	17.3
SFUDD0089		63.3	63.7	0.4	24.8	0.42m @ 24.84g/t from 63.27m	10.4
	and	98.2	98.4	0.3	1.0	0.27m @ 1.01g/t from 98.16m	0.3
	and	106.1	106.4	0.3	27.8	0.34m @ 27.84g/t from 106.08m	9.5
	and	109.9	110.4	0.5	11.7	0.51m @ 11.7g/t from 109.91m	6.0
SFUDD0090		68.5	68.8	0.3	4.1	0.28m @ 4.12g/t from 68.52m	1.2
	and	113.3	113.5	0.2	1.9	0.21m @ 1.9g/t from 113.3m	0.4
	and	116.3	118.8	2.6	1.6	2.59m @ 1.6g/t from 116.25m	4.1

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval	Gram-metres
SFUDD0091		44.9	45.0	0.2	2.4	0.16m @ 2.4g/t from 44.88m	0.4
	and	69.6	69.8	0.2	8.9	0.19m @ 8.86g/t from 69.6m	1.7
	and	73.2	76.2	3.1	4.2	3.06m @ 4.18g/t from 73.18m	12.8
	and	79.0	79.2	0.2	7.0	0.21m @ 6.99g/t from 79m	1.5
SFUDD0092		73.6	74.6	1.0	3.4	1m @ 3.42g/t from 73.6m	3.4
	and	111.0	112.1	1.1	2.6	1.1m @ 2.61g/t from 111m	2.9
	and	117.1	119.2	2.1	2.9	2.1m @ 2.85g/t from 117.1m	6.0
	including	117.13	117.35	0.22	17.01	0.2m @ 17.01g/t Au from 117.1m	3.7
SFUDD0093		66.2	67.1	0.9	2.3	0.9m @ 2.27g/t from 66.2m	2.0
	and	101.9	105.9	4.0	2.9	4m @ 2.86g/t from 101.9m	11.4
	including	103.56	104.05	0.49	19.22	0.5m @ 19.22g/t Au from 103.56m	9.4
<u>Note:</u> Highlighted cells are >8 gram x metres.							

Table 3 - Second Fortune 2024 collar information.
 All holes located on M39/649 and M39/255. Grid coordinates shown in MGA94 Zone 51.

Hole ID	Hole Type / EOH drill method	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Depth (m)	Status
SFRCD2401	RC with DD tail	445010	6750394	393.8	089	-59	156.0	This ASX Announcement
SFRCD2401A	RC with DD tail	445024	6750398	393.8	081	-62	420.3	This ASX Announcement
SFRCD2402	RC with DD tail	445009	6750396	393.7	084	-67	467.7	This ASX Announcement
SFRCD2403A	RC with DD tail	445021	6750396	393.7	096	-64	431.6	This ASX Announcement
SFRCD2404	RC with DD tail	445031	6750336	393.2	077	-71	301.0	This ASX Announcement
SFRCD2404A	RC with DD tail	445033	6750336	393.8	087	-67	454.5	This ASX Announcement
SFRCD2405	RC with DD tail	445039	6750092	393.9	069	-67	444.3	This ASX Announcement
SFRCD2406	RC with DD tail	445044	6750092	393.9	080	-70	456.0	This ASX Announcement
SFRCD2407	RC with DD tail	445003	6750049	393.8	063	-60	429.5	This ASX Announcement
SFRCD2408	RC with DD tail	445013	6750047	393.8	051	-63	493.8	This ASX Announcement
SFUDD0087	UG DD	445153	6750243	93.1	067	-31	101.7	This ASX Announcement
SFUDD0088	UG DD	445153	6750243	92.9	068	-43	110.6	This ASX Announcement
SFUDD0089	UG DD	445153	6750243	93.0	047	-33	122.6	This ASX Announcement

Hole ID	Hole Type / EOH drill method	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Depth (m)	Status
SFUDD0090	UG DD	445153	6750243	92.9	055	-49	131.6	This ASX Announcement
SFUDD0091	UG DD	445155	6750239	92.5	114	-23	85.3	This ASX Announcement
SFUDD0092	UG DD	445154	6750240	92.5	101	-59	131.0	This ASX Announcement
SFUDD0093	UG DD	445154	6750239	92.5	125	-49	131.2	This ASX Announcement
<u>Note:</u> UG DD means Underground Diamond Drilling. SFRCD were RC pre-collars with diamond tails to EOH								

Next Steps

Due to the results of this program, Brightstar has elected to immediately commence an additional underground drilling program at Second Fortune for the purposes of further updating the Mineral Resource Estimate in conjunction with ongoing mine planning and operational activities.

The Menzies and Laverton projects are being advanced through Definitive Feasibility Study workstreams currently underway, with potential near-term development of mining operations presently being assessed at the Jasper Hills and Link Zone deposits.

References

1. Refer Brightstar Resources ASX announcement "Excellent Stope Performance at Second Fortune" released 7 May 2024

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

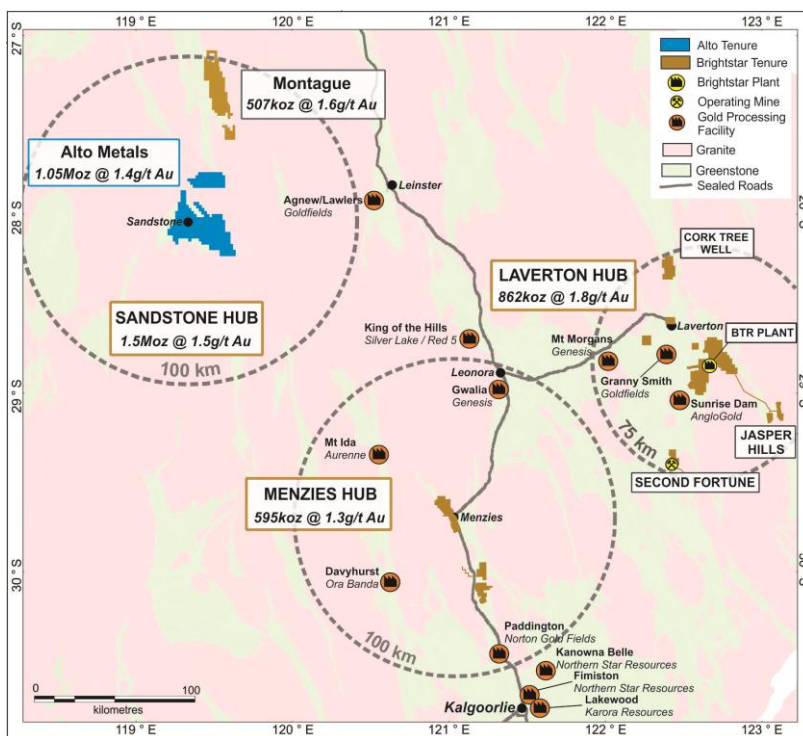
Brightstar Resources Limited is a Perth-based gold development company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (**ASX: BTR**).

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

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

In August 2024, Brightstar announced the execution of an agreement for the consolidation of the Sandstone district with the integration of the Montague East Gold Project into Brightstar resulting in a combined JORC Mineral Resource of **38Mt @ 1.6g/t Au for 2.0Moz Au**.

Concurrently with this transaction, Brightstar's planned merger with Alto Metals Ltd will deliver significant additional gold resources across three geographically separate hubs, providing excellent optionality for a staged development of all assets to build to a meaningful ASX-listed gold producer.



Consolidated JORC Resources of Laverton, Menzies & Sandstone 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 (Pericles, Lady Shenton, Stirling)	0.5	-	-	-	2,770	1.3	119	4,200	1.3	171	6,970	1.2	287
Yunndaga	0.5	-	-	-	1,270	1.3	53	2,050	1.4	90	3,320	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 (Warrior, Lady Harriet, Bellenger)	0.5	-	-	-	520	1.3	22	590	1.1	21	1,110	1.2	43
Link Zone	0.5	-	-	-	145	1.2	6	470	1.0	16	615	1.1	21
Selkirk	0.5	-	-	-	30	6.3	6	140	1.2	5	170	2.1	12
Lady Irene	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	1.7	6	100	1.7	6
Total – Menzies		-	-	-	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
Total – BTR (Attributable)					12,389	1.7	675	24,944	1.5	1,216	38,319	1.6	1,959

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

Inclusion of the Montague MRE is subject to the completion of the acquisition agreement announced 1 August 2024

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.

Competent Person Statement – Second Fortune Gold Mine Exploration Results

The information in this Announcement relating to Exploration Results for the Second Fortune Gold Mine areas is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Jamie Brown, MAIG. Mr Brown 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 Brown is a fulltime employee of the Company in the position of Chief Geologist 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, and "Brightstar to drive consolidation of Sandstone Gold District" dated 1 August 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.

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.

APPENDIX 1: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Brightstar Resources Drilling results (SFUDD and SFRCD prefix)

Previously reported face sampling results (refer ASX Release dated 7 May 2024)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay’). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industry standard RC drilling and sampling protocols for lode and supergene gold deposits have been utilised throughout the BTR campaign. BTR RC holes were sampled using 4m composite spear samples or 1 metre cone-split samples. Diamond samples are collected at geologically defined intervals and cut using an automated core saw. Quarter and Half core samples are submitted for analysis. Brightstar surface samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Kalgoorlie and underground samples were submitted to Jinning Testing and Inspection laboratory in Kalgoorlie, where the entire sample was pulverised, split and assayed by fire assay using a 50-gram charge. <p><i>Underground Sampling</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Underground development drives are mapped for geological structure and lithology</i> <i>The underground faces are marked up with paint and located geological structures</i> <i>A cut-channel using hammer and chisel is taken across the face</i>

		<p><i>horizontally perpendicular to structure</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In some cases, where the vein exhibits variable width or geological structure in the face, several channels and/or grab samples are taken for verification. Duplicate samples are taken of the ore vein</i> <p><i>Underground face sampling undertaken by Brightstar is in line with industry standard practice, with measures taken to ensure all samples taken are representative of the mineralisation being sampled</i></p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BTR RC holes were drilled utilising a 4.5 inch face sampling hammer and surveyed using a Axis Champ gyroscopic survey tool. Drilling was conducted by Topdrill using a Schramm C685 drill rig BTR Diamond drilling is drilled by Topdrill utilising a Sandvik DE840 drill rig. HQ and NQ diameter drill core was obtained. In areas of unconsolidated ground, triple tube configuration was used to maximise core recovery. All drill core was oriented (where possible), using the Axis Champ Ori system. N/A (Face Sampling)
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC sample recovery was qualitatively assessed and recorded by comparing drill chip volumes (sample bags) for individual meters. Sample depths were cross-checked every rod (6m). The cyclone was regularly cleaned to ensure no material build up and sample material was checked for any potential downhole contamination. Wet samples were recorded, although the majority of the samples were dry. In the CP's opinion the drilling sample recoveries/quality are acceptable and are appropriately representative for the style of mineralisation. No grade versus sample recovery biases, or biases relating the loss or gain of fines have been identified in BTR's drilling. For diamond core, sample recovery is recorded for every drill run, with intervals of core loss accurately logged.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Underground face sampling domains are marked up, with chip samples taken along the sample line per domain to reduce sampling bias.</i> • <i>There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade</i>
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC holes were logged on one metre intervals at the rig by the geologist from drill chips. Logging was recorded directly into LogChief computer software. • Diamond core is logged to specific geological intervals. • Detailed geological logging includes the lithology, grain size, regolith, alteration, veining and mineralisation of the drill chips or core. Structural measurements are also taken from oriented drill core. • Logging is both quantitative and qualitative in nature, depending on the feature. • 100% of BTR drilling is geologically logged. • <i>Geological logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature. The lithology, colour, grain size, regolith, alteration, oxidation, veining and mineralisation is recorded. Sulphide and vein content is logged as a percentage of the interval.</i> • <i>All faces sampled were photographed and logged.</i> • <i>All the development faces have been mapped and logged by a geologist with experience in Archaean Gold deposit geology.</i> • <i>Database captures face survey detail, collar metadata, length of sample and interval, assays, weathering, lithology, alteration, and veining</i> • <i>Underground face sampling domain logging of lithology, veining, alteration, mineralisation/sulphides with each face mapped and photographed</i>

<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC drilling single 1 metre splits were automatically taken at the time of drilling by a cone splitter attached to the cyclone. • For interpreted non-mineralised areas, 4 metre composite samples were collected from the drill rig by spearing each 1m collection bag. The 4 metre composites were submitted for assay. • Composite samples returning grade >0.1 g/t Au were resampled as 1m cone-split samples. • For interpreted mineralised areas, the 1 metre splits were bagged on the static cyclone splitter on the RC rig. • QAQC samples (blanks and standards) were submitted for all samples at a rate of 1:20 • Duplicate samples were taken to determine if sampling is representative. • Sample preparation comprised industry standard oven drying, crushing, and pulverisation to less than 75 microns. Homogenised pulp material was used for assaying. • Internal certified laboratory QAQC is undertaken including check samples, repeats, blanks and internal standards. • Samples volumes were typically 1.0-4.0 kg and are considered to be of suitable size for the style of mineralisation. • <i>The sample preparation follows 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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Commercially prepared and certified reference materials (standards and blanks) were inserted at a ratio of ~1:20.</i> • <i>The QAQC results from this program are considered to be acceptable.</i>
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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"> • 1m and 4m RC composite samples were assayed by 50g Fire Assay by Bureau Veritas Laboratory, Perth for gold. • Underground diamond drilling core samples were assayed by 50g Fire Assay by Jinning Testing and Inspection Laboratory, Kalgoorlie for gold. • Laboratory QC involves the use of internal lab standards, certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates. QC results (blanks, coarse reject duplicates, bulk pulverised, standards) are monitored and were within acceptable limits. ~5% standards were inserted to check on precision of laboratory results. • <i>Fire assaying is a total digestion method and photon analysis is a non-destructive method with the entire sample being retained.</i> • <i>Fire assaying is an accepted method for Au sample analysis and is an industry standard technique. Photon analysis has undergone rigorous inter-lab check sampling analysis to ensure that it is suitable for industry use.</i> • <i>Brightstar also has undertaken a program of check sampling whereby samples that have undergone photon analysis were resubmitted for fire assay analysis with no sampling bias observed.</i> • <i>No onsite geophysical tools were utilised in the analysis of samples by Brightstar.</i> • <i>Brightstar submitted certified reference material, blanks, and</i>

		<i>duplicate samples at a ratio of at least 1:20 to the laboratory. All QAQC samples routinely undergo a rigorous review once returned from the laboratory before the results are incorporated into the drilling datasets</i>
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"> Significant intersections have been reviewed by several company personnel. Data storage was captured electronically onsite using a standard set of templates, before uploading to a cloud-based server and imported into an externally managed Datashed geological database. No data was adjusted. All drillholes and significant intersections are verified by Company geologists and external consultants. In some cases, where the vein exhibits variable width or geological structure in the face, several channels and/or grab samples are taken for verification. No adjustments are made to the assay data. Data is stored in an MS Access database and is verified by a second employee of the company
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"> All drill collar locations were initially surveyed using a hand-held GPS, accurate to within 3-5m. All RC and DD holes are routinely surveyed by differential GPS (DGPS) once drilling is complete by qualified surveyors. Some historic drill collars have existing DGPS surveys The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 51. All reported coordinates are referenced to this grid. Site topography utilised the existing mine layout pickup with accuracy <1m. All Brightstar surveys are accurate utilising a theodolite for underground surveys and a DGPS for surface surveys

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A qualified mine surveyor has performed the required surveying • Mine grid system is based on the GDA 94 / MGA zone 51
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holes are variably spaced, with pierce points targeted in areas requiring infill. • Data spacing, with underground geological mapping • No sample compositing of field samples has been applied. • Underground face samples are taken on each 2m - 4m ore development cut. • Data spacing, with geological mapping, is sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity as per the 2012 JORC guidelines
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias. Most holes have been drilled perpendicular to the main orientation of mineralisation. • No drilling orientation related sampling bias has been identified at the project. • Face mapping and sampling measurements have been taken at development drives which are orientated parallel to the strike of the mineralised host rocks. • Channel samples are collected horizontally which are oriented perpendicular to interpreted mineralisation trends unless otherwise noted. Channel samples are conducted at a 1.5m gradeline, surveyed and imported into mine software using a qualified mine surveyor
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were collected on site under supervision of the geologist. Visitors needed permission to visit site. Once collected samples were bagged, they were transported to Kalgoorlie by company personnel or trusted contractors for assaying with Bureau Veritas (surface samples) or Jinning Testing and Inspection (underground samples). Despatch and consignment notes were delivered and

		<p>checked for discrepancies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Samples are collected under the supervision of a qualified geologist.</i> • <i>The samples are sent by Brightstar to Jinning Testing and Inspection Kalgoorlie, with fire assay and multi-element assays being conducted at the Kalgoorlie laboratory</i>
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"> • Sampling techniques and data has been reviewed internally by company personnel • <i>The process of drilling, sample selection, sample bagging, and sample dispatch have all been reviewed by a Competent Person as defined by JORC.</i> • <i>The database is available for review.</i>

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mineral Resource covers two granted mining leases M39/255 and M39/649. • All are granted tenements owned 100% by subsidiaries of Brightstar Resources Limited, and are held in good standing with no known impediments. • Warriedar Resources Ltd (formerly known as Anova Metals Ltd) holds a 1.5% net smelter royalty over the tenement after 75,000 oz is produced. • There are no native title agreements in place, and no areas or places of Aboriginal significance in the work areas. • The mine is a currently operating gold mine. • <i>Refer above for underground face sampling</i>

Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous exploration drilling was conducted by Golden Fortune Mining NL (26 RC pre-collar diamond holes and 14 underground diamond holes), MV Foster and Associates (7 surface diamond holes), Exterra Resources (31 diamond holes with RC pre collar). Validation of the historical data was completed by Ravensgate (2012), and Quantitative Geoscience (2014), including QAQC verification and comparison of the different generations of drilling. They concluded that the historical data was acceptable as an input for mineral resource estimation. <i>Refer above for underground face sampling</i>
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Second Fortune deposit lies at the southern end of the Laverton Tectonic Zone which lies on the eastern margin of the Norseman-Wiluna belt. Gold mineralisation is associated with an arcuate narrow quartz vein (0.1m to 2m width) that has a strike of over 600m and dips steeply to the west. Within the vein there locally abundant pyrite with wall rock alteration characterised by a thin selvage of sericitic and chlorite alteration. <i>Refer above for underground face sampling</i>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The relevant data for drillholes reported in this announcement is provided in the body of the announcement. Data for historical collars referenced in this announcement is provided in tables within the announcement. <i>All face details have been reported/ tabulated in an earlier ASX release dated 7 May 2024. Significant assays are presented in the report. Reference is made to historic drilling, which has been summarised in the body of the report. No significant information was excluded deliberately.</i>

	<i>understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assay results reported here have been length weighted. Significant intercepts are reported above 0.5 g/t Au with a maximum consecutive interval of internal dilution (<0.5 g/t Au) of 2m. No metal equivalent calculations were applied. <i>No upper cut-offs have been applied</i> <i>No metal equivalents are being reported</i> <i>No cut-offs have been used</i> <i>Results have been length weighted relative to the vein and face width</i>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The geometry of the mineralisation at Second Fortune is approximately orientated North-South and sub vertical. True widths are not confirmed at this time, although all drilling is planned close to perpendicular to interpreted strike of the target lodes at the time of drilling. <i>Refer above for underground face sampling</i>
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diagrams and Maps/Sections have been included in this release where useful. <i>Refer above for underground face sampling</i>
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results from all drill holes in the program have been reported and their context discussed. <i>Where any repeat assay was conducted by the laboratory an average was taken for all assays conducted by the lab on that</i>

		<i>particular sample ID; including and limited to the initial assay and repeat assays in the same laboratory batch/report.</i>
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other exploration data is reported here.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional exploration and grade control drilling is being planned and if successful, further mineral resource estimates will be calculated. <i>Further grade control drilling at Second Fortune underground mine is planned and referenced within this announcement.</i>

APPENDIX 2: Historic Hole Details (Refer Note below for Hole Type)

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	EOH (m)	RL	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
SFUDD0062	UG DD GC	445170.4	6750276.9	96.4	232.8	-46.2	113	88.2	91.7	3.5	7.4
							incl	91.7	92.0	0.3	48.4
SFUDD0063	UG DD GC	445170.4	6750277.4	112.8	232.8	-47.3	076	88.7		4.3	3.9
							incl	89.7		0.3	36.8
SFUDD0065	UG DD GC	445168.7	6750288.0	134.5	233.1	-37.0	046	99	101.3	5.8	6.1
							incl	101.3		1.3	22.6
SFUDD0069	UG DD GC	445169.0	6750287.3	144.0	233.2	-45.8	049	107.1		2.1	4.9
							incl			0.3	19.4

Note: UG DD GC indicates Underground Diamond Grade Control drilling from various locations within the mine.