



5 December 2024

HIGH GRADES IN UNDERGROUND DEVELOPMENT AT SECOND FORTUNE AHEAD OF PRODUCTION RAMP UP

HIGHLIGHTS

- Development drive face assays from Brightstar's Second Fortune Underground mine have been received ahead of recommencement of production stoping activities
- The results returned multiple +10 gram-metre intercepts across the 1065, 1045 and 1030 levels across the Main Lode and Caturra Lodes. Face sample intercepts returned include:
 - 1045-CL-S-008 (1045 level, Caturra Lode, South Drive, Cut 8)
 - 0.35m vein width, 67.28g/t Au (23.55 gram-metres, "gm")
 - 1045-CL-S-012
 - 0.2m vein width, 62.71g/t Au (12.5 gm)
 - 1045-CL-S-013
 - 0.3m vein width, 46.27g/t Au (13.9 gm)
 - 1045-ML-N-041 (1045 Level, Main Lode, North Drive, Cut 41)
 - 0.4m vein width, 59.4g/t Au (23.8 gm)
 - 1045-ML-N-042
 - 0.4m vein width, 53.04g/t Au (21.2 gm)
 - 1045-ML-N-052
 - 0.25m vein width, 47.18g/t Au (11.8 gm)
 - 1065-ML-S-051 (1065 level, Main Lode, South Drive, Cut 51)
 - 0.35m vein width, 28.65g/t Au (10.0 gm)
- Assays for 16 underground diamond holes have been received, which were completed as part of an on-going infill and extensional drilling program at Second Fortune, including:
 - SFUDD0094:
 - 0.3m @ 39.85g/t Au from 57.2m (12.0 gm)
 - SFUDD0120:
 - 0.2m @ 48.56g/t Au from 50.7m (10.7 gm), and
 - 0.6m @ 17.41g/t Au from 85.9m (10.6 gm)
 - SFUDD0124:
 - 0.7m @ 13.45g/t Au from 68.0m (9.2 gm)
 - SFUDD0131:
 - 0.4m @ 23.08g/t Au from 61.3m (9.2 gm), and
 - 3.5m @ 4.19g/t Au from 93.6m (14.7 gm)

- **Face assays, along with previous drill results¹ and the ongoing drill program will form the basis of an upcoming Second Fortune Mineral Resource Estimate released in early 2025**
- **Production drilling has recommenced on the upper 1075 and 1065 levels, ahead of stoping activities and a ramp up into CY25 of Second Fortune's production profile to over 10,000 tonnes per month ahead of ore haulage and processing campaigns**
- **Over 14kt of development ore mined and stockpiled on the Second Fortune ROM Pad with a mine call grade of 3.75g/t Au ready for haulage and processing**

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

Brightstar's Managing Director, Alex Rovira, commented *"It is pleasing to see the continued development of the high-grade ore drives at Second Fortune, which has undergone significant investment since Brightstar acquired Linden Gold in June 2024. With nearly two ore drive levels fully developed ahead of the stoping front, critical mining infrastructure in place and production drilling commencing ahead of ramp up of stoping operations into CY2025, Second Fortune mine has never been better placed to succeed."*

Brightstar has also been continuing its drilling campaigns at Second Fortune, with the previously announced surface programs complemented by underground drill programs designed to inform a Mineral Resource upgrade in early CY2025 with a view to extending the mine life at Second Fortune. The mine has been in operation in its current form since 2021 with a focus on high quality narrow vein gold mining.

In parallel with our reverse circulation (RC) drilling program underway at the Sandstone Gold Project, Brightstar's commitment to success with the drill bit covers the full spectrum of exploration and production across our WA portfolio."

MINE DEVELOPMENT UPDATE

The Second Fortune underground mine is located 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.

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.

Brightstar is well advanced in 'future-proofing' the mine with considerable investments in drilling and underground development activities completed since the completion of the acquisition of Linden Gold in June 2024, which includes ongoing capital (decline) and operating (ore drive) development in the mine, underground drilling programs along with a rebuilt, zero hour, single boom jumbo arriving on site in November (Figure 1).

Brightstar invested significant capital to set the mine up for the recommencement of stoping and an expansion of mining production rates, including the following capital works:

- Two vent rises completed between the 1040 and 1130 levels
- Pump station installed in the 1105 level
- Three escapeways established
- Additional accommodation facilities installed at camp to accommodate the increased workforce
- Purchased a zero hour rebuild H104 Single Boom Jumbo



Figure 1 – Zero hour rebuild Atlas H104 development drill arriving at Second Fortune

The mine maintains a well-established geological control and reconciliation practice for its ore drive development. Recent face sampling as part of these geological controls taken from three levels within the mine which returned significant gram-metre (gm) vein intercepts as shown in Figures 2 - 4 and outlined in Table 1.

These face samples were located across the Main and subsidiary (offset) Caturra lodes on the 1065 and 1045 development levels along North and South ore drives.

The grade in the northern section of the Main Lode continues to result in exceptionally high vein grades with the operations team maximising the grade by employing a development split fire technique to reduce waste dilution.

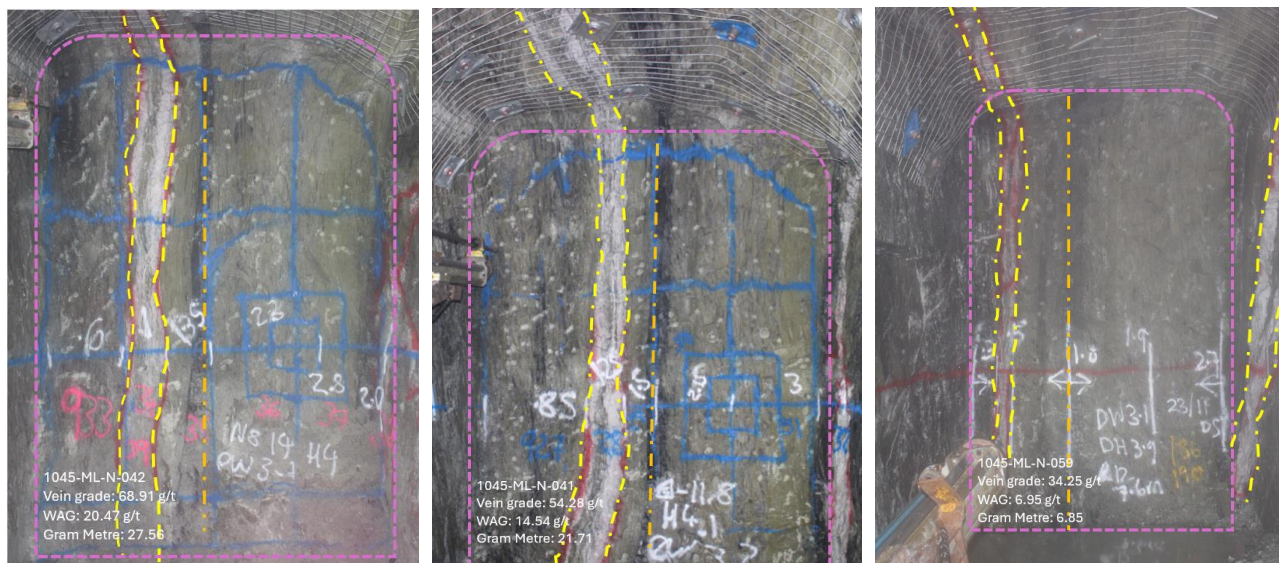


Figure 2: 1045 Level – Main Lode North - Development Face photos (Cuts N-042, N-041, N-059 shown left to right)

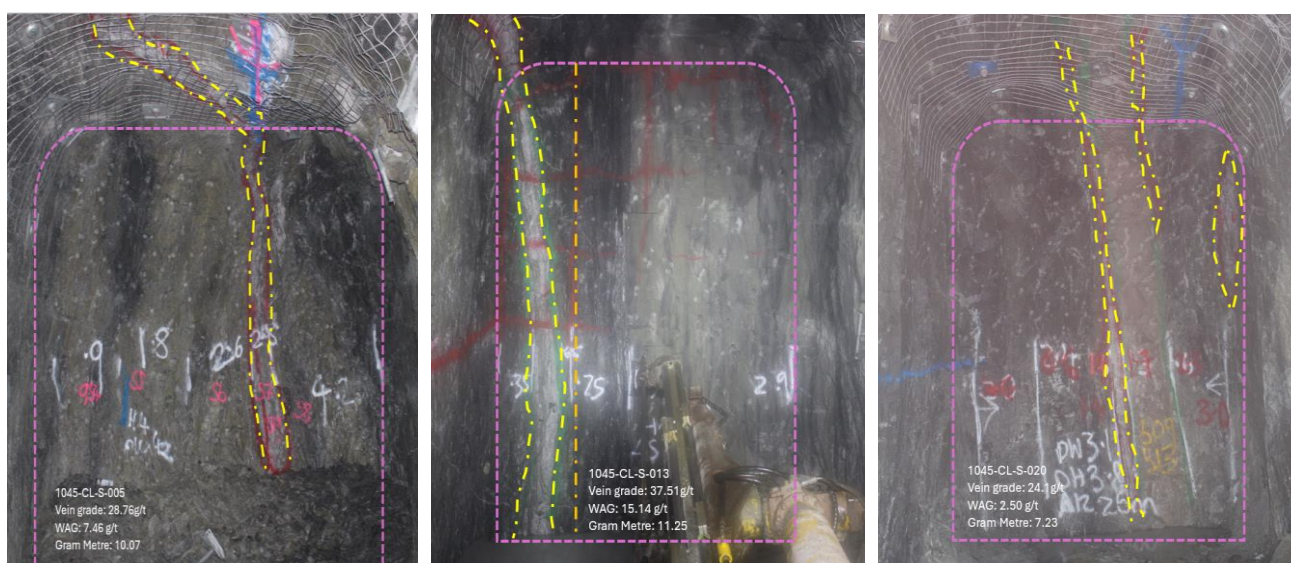


Figure 3: 1045 Level – Caturra Lode South - Development Face photos (Cuts S-005, S-013, S-020 shown left to right)

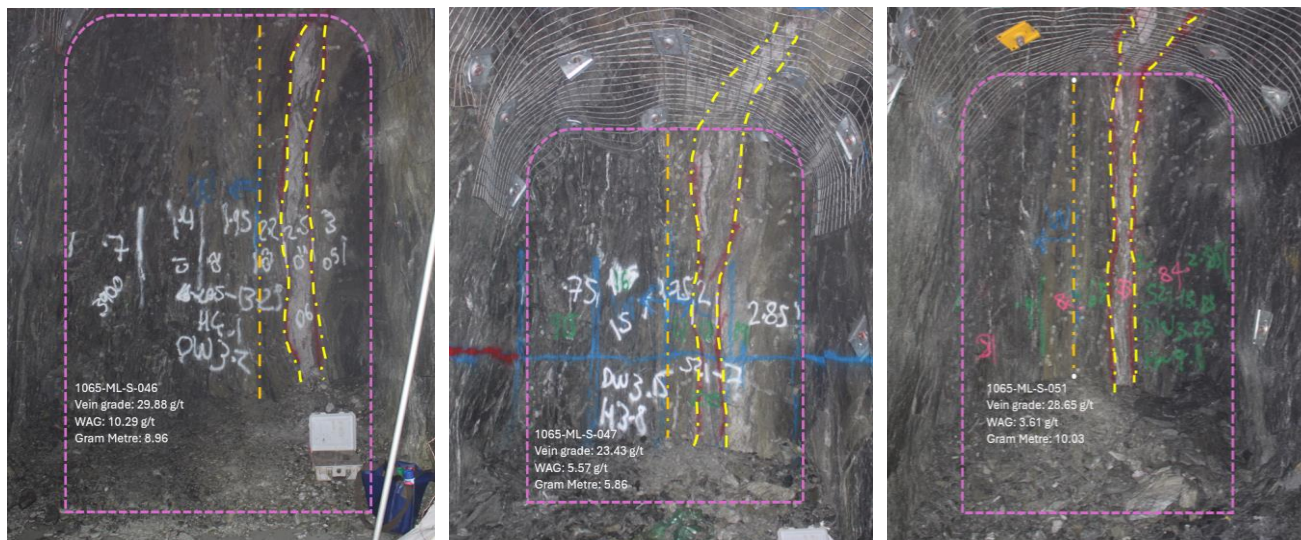


Figure 4: 1065 Level – Main Lode South - Development Face photos (Cuts S-046, S-047, S-051 shown)



Figure 5 – Ore drive development face sampling on the 1065 Level



Figure 6 - CAT 1700 loader bogging an ore stockpile to a waiting truck on the Decline

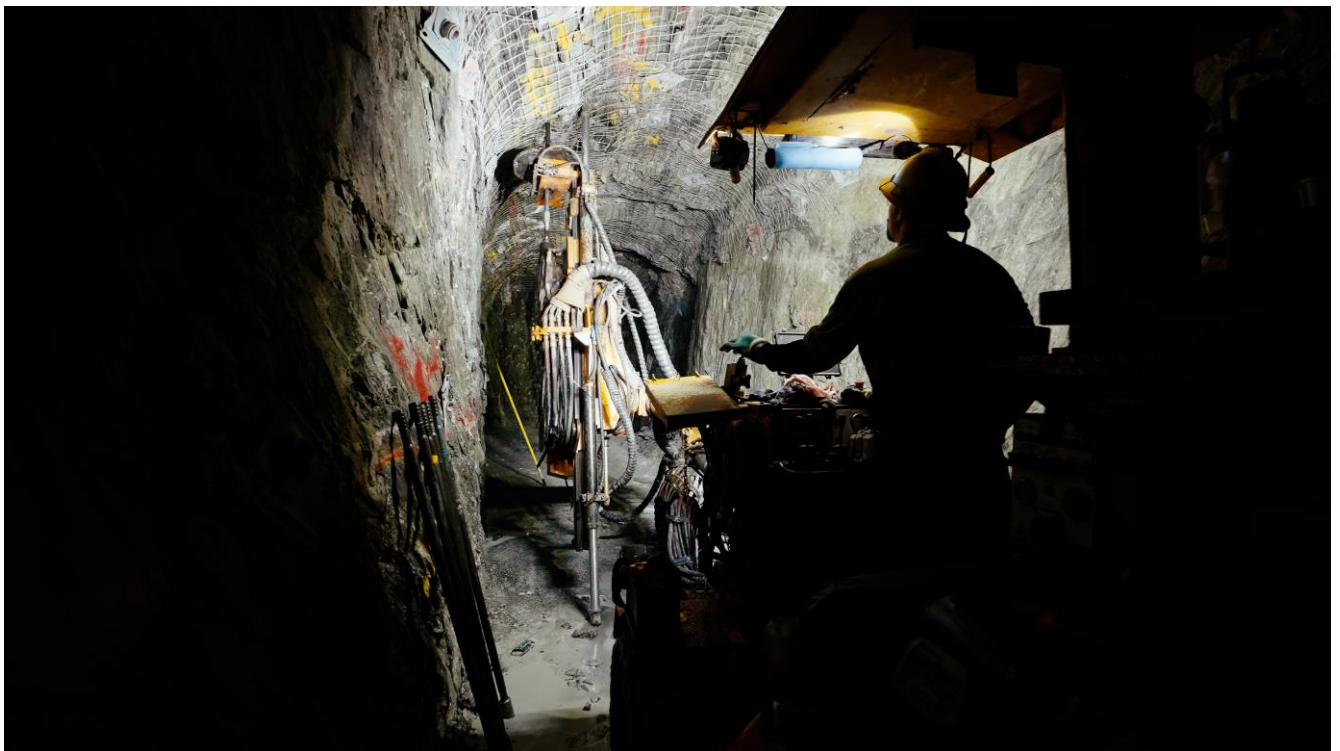


Figure 7 - Narrow vein long hole drilling with Atlas H104 drill rig

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION – UNDERGROUND DRILLING | RESOURCE UPGRADE PENDING

Decline and capital development has continued, with two specific drill platforms established at the 1040 Return Air Drive (RAD) and the 1030 Decline Stockpile (DSP) utilised along with the 1075 Access. Drilling of 34 diamond holes has been completed from these platforms, with results from 16 holes received and the remaining 18 holes awaiting logging and sampling.

The drill programs, totalling approximately 4,400m, will provide the bulk of the data along with previously released surface drillholes¹ for an upcoming Mineral Resource Estimate upgrade scheduled for release in early 2025 with the majority of drilling in key areas now infilled on nominal 25m x 25m spacing.

Key results returned from the latest underground program include:

- SFUDD0094:
 - **0.3m @ 39.85g/t Au** from 57.2m (12.0 gm)
- SFUDD0096:
 - **0.3m @ 19.98g/t Au** from 89.3m (6.0 gm)
- SFUDD0098:
 - **0.5m @ 15.8g/t Au** from 120.2m
- SFUDD0120:
 - **0.2m @ 48.56g/t Au** from 50.7m (10.7 gm), and
 - **0.6m @ 17.41g/t Au** from 85.9m (10.6 gm)
- SFUDD0124:
 - **0.7m @ 13.45g/t Au** from 68.0m (9.2 gm)
- SFUDD0131:
 - **0.4m @ 23.08g/t Au** from 61.3m (9.2 gm), and
 - **3.5m @ 4.19g/t Au** from 93.6m (14.7 gm)

Stoping remained on hold in November, with the focus being on capital and operating development. This allowed the development advance to establish almost two levels worth of stope panels (as illustrated in Figure 7), putting the mine in an excellent production position entering December 2024 and into CY25.

Production drilling commenced late October 2024, with several stope panels now drilled out and ready for production, providing stoping flexibility and ability to maximise tonnage.

Additional personnel have been recruited to the operations team in preparation for recommencement of stoping in December. In addition, surface haul road works have been completed and a haulage and processing contract negotiated ahead of material movements.

Current production at Second Fortune is based upon conventional twin boom jumbo decline development, with single boom jumbo development in ore drives to deliver higher mine grades via mechanised narrow vein mining and split firing where appropriate to reduce dilution. Typical mine diluted head grades range from 3.7g/t to 4.1g/t Au.

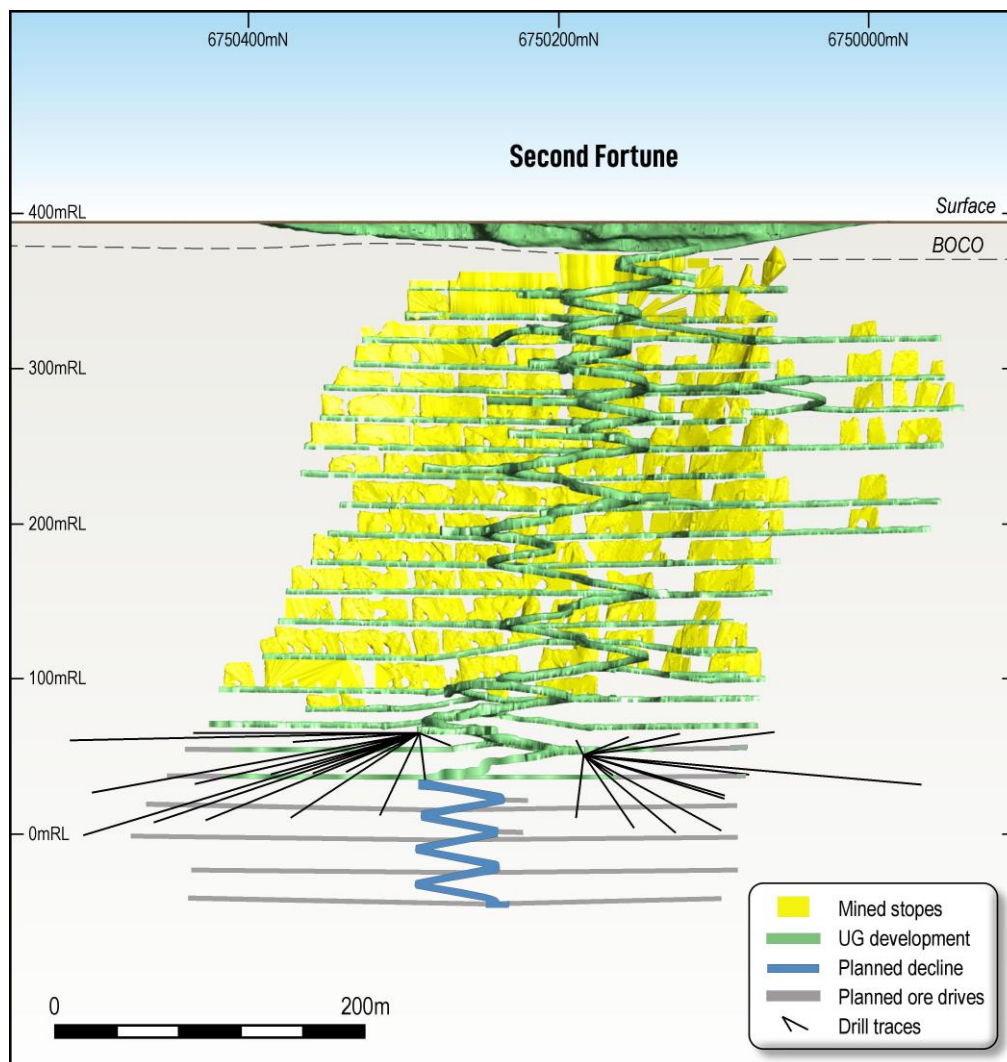


Figure 8 – Second Fortune Long Section with drill traces from underground platforms

Table 1 - November 2024 UG Face Sampling data (>10 gram-metre intercepts highlighted)

Heading (Level / Lode / Drive)	Face/Split Width (m)	Vein Width (m)	Vein Grade (g/t Au)	Face WAG (g/t Au)	Gram – Metre
1065-ML-S-046	1.05	0.30	29.9	10.3	9.0
1065-ML-S-047	1.35	0.25	23.4	5.6	5.9
1065-ML-S-048	1.40	0.40	31.5	9.0	12.6
1065-ML-S-049	1.30	0.20	26.6	4.1	5.3
1065-ML-S-051	2.90	0.35	28.7	3.6	10.0
1065-ML-S-052	1.40	0.25	24.9	4.4	6.2
1045-ML-N-040	1.30	0.30	36.8	8.5	11.0
1045-ML-N-041	1.50	0.40	54.3	14.5	21.7
1045-ML-N-042	1.35	0.40	68.9	20.5	27.6
1045-ML-N-043	1.30	0.40	22.9	9.1	9.2

1045-ML-N-044	1.25	0.25	19.7	5.3	4.9
1045-ML-N-045	1.30	0.25	18.1	4.5	4.5
1045-ML-N-046	1.30	0.20	11.6	1.7	2.3
1045-ML-N-047	1.30	0.25	0.7	0.1	0.2
1045-ML-N-048	2.95	0.10	11.5	1.0	1.2
1045-ML-N-049	3.05	0.15	14.2	1.5	2.1
1045-ML-N-050	1.15	0.10	26.7	2.4	2.7
1045-ML-N-051	1.35	0.20	9.8	1.5	2.0
1045-ML-N-052	1.55	0.25	47.2	7.7	11.8
1045-ML-N-054	1.05	0.25	14.7	3.7	3.7
1045-ML-N-055	1.05	0.20	28.2	5.4	5.6
1045-ML-N-056	1.40	0.20	18.2	2.6	3.6
1045-ML-N-057	1.10	0.20	51.7	9.4	10.3
1045-ML-N-058	1.10	0.20	17.7	8.6	3.5
1045-ML-N-059	1.00	0.20	34.3	6.9	6.9
1045-ML-N-060	1.20	0.25	20.8	4.4	5.2
1045-ML-N-061	1.10	0.25	23.9	4.9	6.0
1045-CL-S-003	1.50	0.25	19.4	3.8	4.9
1045-CL-S-004	3.20	0.35	16.0	2.1	5.6
1045-CL-S-005	3.10	0.35	28.8	7.5	10.1
1045-CL-S-006	3.10	0.00	0.0	0.9	0.0
1045-CL-S-007	1.30	0.20	2.8	0.4	0.6
1045-CL-S-008	1.40	0.35	67.3	17.5	23.5
1045-CL-S-009	0.85	0.10	16.8	2.1	1.7
1045-CL-S-010	0.85	0.20	8.4	2.5	1.7
1045-CL-S-011	0.90	0.20	11.2	3.5	2.2
1045-CL-S-012	0.70	0.20	92.7	18.3	18.5
1045-CL-S-013	0.75	0.30	37.5	15.1	11.3
1045-CL-S-015	1.10	0.20	36.4	6.6	7.3
1045-CL-S-016	1.10	0.20	0.9	0.2	0.2
1045-CL-S-017	1.10	0.20	0.6	0.1	0.1
1045-CL-S-020	3.00	0.30	24.1	2.5	7.2
1030-ML-N-000	3.00	0.20	24.6	1.7	4.9
1030-ML-S-000	3.00	0.10	6.9	0.7	0.7
Arithmetic Average		0.24	25.3	5.6	6.7
Length Weighted		0.24	28.3		
Note 1: WAG denotes face Weighted Average Grade Note 2: Nominal single boom face ore drive width is 3.0m, faces narrower than this have been split fired to minimise ore dilution in development					

Table 2 - Significant Intercepts (>2.0 gram-metres) for the Second Fortune UG Drilling Program (all completed holes reported)

Hole ID	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Intercept	GM
SFUDD0094	152.4	57.2	57.5	0.3	39.85	0.3m @ 39.85g/t from 57.2m	12.0
		85.7	87.0	1.3	12.90	1.3m @ 12.9g/t from 85.7m	16.6
SFUDD0095	100.0	56.6	56.9	0.3	8.23	0.3m @ 8.23g/t from 56.6m	2.7
		84.5	87.4	2.9	1.10	2.9m @ 1.1g/t from 84.5m	3.2
SFUDD0096	101.6	89.3	89.6	0.3	19.98	0.3m @ 19.98g/t from 89.3m	6.0
SFUDD0097	131.4	108.8	110.5	1.8	3.26	1.8m @ 3.26g/t from 108.8m	5.7
SFUDD0098	152.4	120.2	120.7	0.5	15.80	0.5m @ 15.8g/t from 120.2m	7.1
SFUDD0100	251.4	NSI					
SFUDD0102	110.5	92.1	94.9	2.8	2.65	2.8m @ 2.65g/t from 92.1m	7.4
SFUDD0103	107.4	96.3	99.1	2.8	1.00	2.8m @ 1.0g/t from 96.3m	2.8
SFUDD0104	140.1	120.4	120.7	0.3	10.41	0.3m @ 10.41g/t from 120.4m	2.8
SFUDD0120	110.3	50.7	50.9	0.2	48.56	0.2m @ 48.56g/t from 50.7m	10.7
		82.1	82.5	0.4	5.77	0.4m @ 5.77g/t from 82.1m	2.4
		85.9	86.5	0.6	17.41	0.6m @ 17.41g/t from 85.9m	10.6
SFUDD0124	85.4	57.7	57.9	0.2	28.76	0.2m @ 28.76g/t from 57.7m	4.9
		68.0	68.7	0.7	13.45	0.7m @ 13.45g/t from 68.0m	9.1
SFUDD0128	62.6	50.0	51.6	1.6	2.12	1.6m @ 2.12g/t from 50.0m	3.3
SFUDD0131	122.5	61.3	61.7	0.4	23.08	0.4m @ 23.08g/t from 61.3m	9.2
		93.6	97.1	3.5	4.19	3.5m @ 4.19g/t from 93.6m	14.7
		111.0	112.3	1.3	7.41	1.3m @ 7.41g/t from 111.0m	9.3
SFUDD0137	60	48.2	49.5	1.3	5.65	1.3m @ 5.65g/t from 48.2m	7.4
SFUDD0138	34.9	31.2	31.3	0.1	17.80	0.1m @ 17.8g/t from 31.2m	2.0
SFUDD0139	592	26.3	27.0	0.7	7.70	0.7m @ 7.7g/t from 26.3m	5.2
		43.6	44.8	1.3	2.27	1.3m @ 2.27g/t from 43.6m	2.9
Note: Highlighted cells are >8 gram x metres.							

Table 3 - Second Fortune UG Drilling collar information for 2024 Q4 Underground Drilling Program

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azi	Dip	EOH Depth (m)	Notes / Status
SFUDD0094	445135	6750287	66	100	-1	152.4	This release
SFUDD0095	445135	6750287	66	90	-2	100.0	This release
SFUDD0096	445135	6750287	66	75	-1	101.6	This release
SFUDD0097	445135	6750287	66	50	-2	131.4	This release
SFUDD0098	445134	6750292	66	44	-1	152.4	This release
SFUDD0099	445134	6750292	66	35	0	179.4	Assays pending
SFUDD0100	445133	6750292	66	25	-1	251.4	This release
SFUDD0102	445135	6750288	65	74	-24	110.5	This release
SFUDD0103	445135	6750287	66	62	-2	107.4	This release

SFUDD0104	445135	6750288	65	50	-25	140.1	This release
SFUDD0106	445133	6750292	66	43	-8	149.5	Assays pending
SFUDD0107	445134	6750292	65	35	-19	182.1	Assays pending
SFUDD0108	445133	6750292	66	30	-16	212.4	Assays pending
SFUDD0109	445133	6750292	66	36	-7	176.4	Assays pending
SFUDD0110	445134	6750292	66	31	-11	200.4	Assays pending
SFUDD0112	445133	6750293	65	25	-15	248.3	Not drilled
SFUDD0114	445162	6750185	52	115	-4	65.4	Assays pending
SFUDD0116	445161	6750185	52	156	-2	119.0	Assays pending
SFUDD0117	445162	6750185	53	135	9	86.4	Assays pending
SFUDD0118	445162	6750186	52	88	11	62.0	Assays pending
SFUDD0119	445162	6750186	53	115	10	65.4	Assays pending
SFUDD0120	445162	6750185	53	148	7	110.3	Assays pending
SFUDD0121	445162	6750186	52	90	27	71.2	This release
SFUDD0123	445162	6750185	52	148	-37	116.5	Assays pending
SFUDD0124	445162	6750185	52	135	-4	85.4	Assays pending
SFUDD0127	445162	6750184	53	147	19	116.0	This release
SFUDD0128	445162	6750186	52	85	-25	62.6	Assays pending
SFUDD0129	445162	6750185	52	147	-25	62.0	This release
SFUDD0130	445162	6750185	52	113	-40	80.5	Assays pending
SFUDD0131	445162	6750185	52	156	-12	122.5	Assays pending
SFUDD0132	445162	6750186	51	91	-53	90.0	This release
SFUDD0134	445161	6750184	53	157	15	125.0	Assays pending
SFUDD0136	445162	6750184	53	156	6	131.0	Assays pending
SFUDD0137	445162	6750186	52	85	-7	60.0	Assays pending
SFUDD0138	445200	6750174	86	140	-22	152.4	This release
SFUDD0139	445200	6750174	86	163	-18	100.0	This release
						4,226.9m	Total drilled metres
Note 1: RL is relative to surface RL of ~395rl (e.g. RL of 86 indicates ~309m below surface)							
Note 2: All holes located on M39/649 and M39/255. Grid coordinates shown in MGA94 Zone 51							

Next Steps

Brightstar will update key milestones to the market on the Second Fortune mine, which includes further drilling results, re-commencement of ore haulage and processing and gold production. Progress continues with the Definitive Feasibility Study with technical workstreams well advanced, along with ongoing reverse circulation drilling activities at the Sandstone Gold Project.

References

1. Refer Brightstar Resources ASX announcement dated 1 October 2024 "Deepest holes drilled at Second Fortune outline strong potential for high grade mine life extensions"

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

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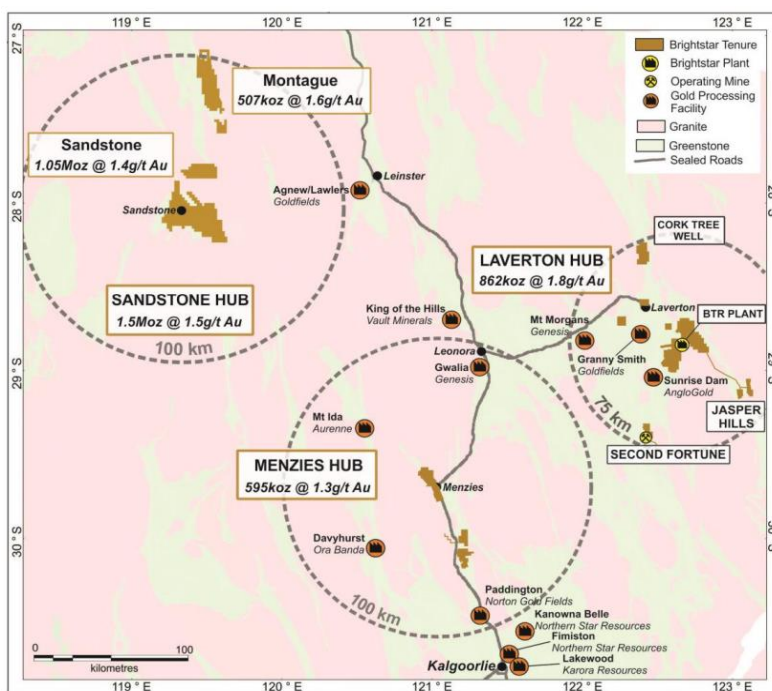
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ABOUT BRIGHTSTAR RESOURCES

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

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

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



In August 2024, Brightstar announced the consolidation of the Sandstone district with the integration of the Montague East Gold Project into Brightstar resulting in a total combined JORC Mineral Resource of **3.0Moz Au at 1.5g/t 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	Au Cut-off (g/t)	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
		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
Yunnadaga	0.5	-	-	-	1,270	1.3	53	2,050	1.4	90	3,320	1.3	144
Yunnadaga (UG)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	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
Lord Nelson	0.5	-	-	-	1,500	2.1	100	4,100	1.4	191	5,600	1.6	291
Lord Henry	0.5	-	-	-	1,600	1.5	78	600	1.1	20	2,200	1.4	98
Vanguard Camp	0.5	-	-	-	400	2.0	26	3,400	1.4	191	3,800	4.5	217
Havilah Camp	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	1.3	54	1,200	1.3	54
Indomitabile Camp	0.5	-	-	-	800	0.9	23	7,300	0.9	265	8,100	0.9	288
Bull Oak	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	1.1	90	2,500	1.1	90
Ladybird	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	1.9	8	100	1.9	8
Total – Sandstone		-	-	-	4,300	1.6	227	19,200	1.3	819	23,500	1.4	1,046
Total – BTR (Attributable)		1,464	2.0	93	16,689	1.7	902	44,144	1.4	2,035	61,819	1.5	3,005

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

Pericles, Lady Shenton & Stirling consolidated into Lady Shenton System; Warrior, Lady Harriet & Bellenger consolidated into Lady Harriet System.

Note 1: Julias is located on M57/427, which is owned 75% by Brightstar and 25% by Estuary Resources Pty Ltd

Note 2: Attributable gold ounces to Brightstar include 75% of resources of Julias as referenced in Note 1.

This Announcement contains references to Brightstar's JORC Mineral Resources, extracted from the ASX announcements titled "Cork Tree Well Resource Upgrade Delivers 1Moz Group MRE" dated 23 June 2023, "Maiden Link Zone Mineral Resource" dated 15 November 2023, "Aspacia deposit records maiden Mineral Resource at the Menzies Gold Project" dated 17 April 2024, "Brightstar Makes Recommended Bid for Linden Gold", dated 25 March 2024, "Brightstar to drive consolidation of Sandstone District" dated 1 August 2024 and "Scheme Booklet Registered by ASIC" dated 14 October 2024.

Forward-Looking Statements

This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Brightstar Resources Limited's planned exploration program and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Brightstar believes that its expectations reflected in these forward- looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

Competent Person Statement – Second Fortune Gold Mine Geology / Exploration Results

The information in this Announcement relating to Geology / 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, "Brightstar to drive consolidation of Sandstone Gold District" dated 1 August 2024 and "Scheme Booklet Registered by ASIC" dated 14 October 2024.

Brightstar confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Compliance Statement

With reference to previously reported Exploration Results and Mineral Resources, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

APPENDIX 1: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Brightstar Resources Underground Drilling

Brightstar Resources Underground Face Sampling

Table 4 – Sampling Techniques & Data

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 diamond drilling and sampling protocols for lode gold deposits have been utilised throughout Brightstar’s drilling campaigns. Diamond samples are collected at geologically defined intervals and cut using an automated core saw. Half core samples are submitted for analysis. Brightstar samples were submitted to Bureau Veritas and Jinning Testing and Inspection Laboratory in Kalgoorlie, where the entire sample was pulverised, split and assayed by fire assay using a 50-gram charge. <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 sample using a geological pick is taken across the face horizontally perpendicular to structure</i>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • 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
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"> • BTR underground Diamond drilling is conducted by Webdrill utilising a Diamec Smart 6 MCR drill rig. Downhole survey is conducted using Devico DeviGyro Overshot Express system, and hole set-up with Devico DeviAligner. Core orientation completed with Axis Champ Ori tool.
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 fine/coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For diamond core, sample recovery is recorded for every drill run, with intervals of core loss accurately logged. 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. • Underground face sampling domains are marked up, with chip samples taken along the sample line per domain to reduce sampling bias. • There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade
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"> • Diamond core is logged to specific geological intervals • Detailed geological logging includes the lithology, 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.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of BTR drilling is geologically logged. • <i>Underground face sampling domains are marked up, with chip samples taken along the sample line per domain to reduce sampling bias. There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade</i> • <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>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<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> 	<p>The commentary below is applicable to drilling and face sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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</i>

		<p><i>acceptable.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The sample sizes are considered to be appropriate and to correctly represent mineralisation at the deposit based on the style of mineralisation (lode/mesothermal gold), the thickness and consistency of the intersections, the sampling methodology and assay ranges returned for gold.</i> <i>Underground faces are mapped for structure and visible signs of mineralisation.</i> <i>Sub-sampling is based on geological control.</i>
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> 	<p>The commentary below is applicable to drilling and face sampling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Fire assaying is a total digestion method</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>No onsite geophysical tools were utilised in the analysis of samples by Brightstar.</i> <i>Brightstar submitted certified reference material, blanks, and 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"> <i>Significant intersections have been reviewed by several company personnel.</i> <i>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 geological database.</i> <i>No data was adjusted.</i>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 onsite 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"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 51. All reported coordinates are referenced to this grid. • The site topography utilised site surveys completed by qualified mine surveyors and is accurate to <1m. • All Brightstar surveys are accurate utilising a Total Station for underground surveys and a DGPS for surface surveys • 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. • The current Second Fortune diamond program is planned to infill to 25m x 25m spacing. • 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. 	<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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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"> No drilling orientation related sampling bias has been identified at the project. <i>Face mapping and sampling measurements have been taken at development drives which are orientated parallel to the strike of the mineralised host rocks.</i> <i>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</i>
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<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 Jinning Inspection and Testing Kalgoorlie . Despatch and consignment notes were delivered and checked for discrepancies. <i>Samples are collected under the supervision of a qualified geologist.</i> <i>The samples are sent by BTR personnel to Jinning Inspection and Testing 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>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The database is available for review.
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SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

Table 5 – Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mineral Resource covers two granted mining leases M39/255 and M39/649. M39/255 expires in 2033 and M39/649 expires in 2029. Second Fortune Gold Project Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of Brightstar Resources Ltd) is the 100% owner of the tenements which are located on the Yundamindra pastoral lease. The results reported are relative to M39/255 only Anova Metals Ltd holds a 1.5% net smelter royalty over the tenement after 75,000oz is produced There are no native title agreements in place. There are no areas or places of Aboriginal significance in the work areas. The mine is currently an operating gold mine.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<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.

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.
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 understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All face details have been reported/ tabulated earlier in this document with additional figures and cross sections for context. • 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.
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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No upper cut-offs have been applied • No metal equivalents are being reported • No cut-offs have been used <p>Results have been length weighted relative to the vein and face width</p>

	<i>be clearly stated.</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. Face sampling is completed perpendicular to the strike of the ore body and thus represents true width
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 where useful.
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. • Where any repeat assay was conducted by the laboratory an average was taken for all assays conducted by the lab on that particular sample ID; including and limited to the initial assay and repeat assays in the same laboratory batch/report
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 that has been collected is considered to be meaningful or material to this announcement.
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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further grade control drilling at Second Fortune underground mine is planned and referenced within this announcement.

	<i>the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	
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