BRIGHTSTAR
RESOURCES LIMITED

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

**4 March 2025**

# BRIGHTSTAR'S MAIDEN SANDSTONE DRILLING AT LORD NELSON CONFIRMS CONTINUITY OF HIGH-GRADE GOLD

## HIGHLIGHTS

- **Brightstar has received the final results from a ~3,700m Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program, targeting depth extensions and infill resource drilling at the Lord Nelson deposit, located within the 1.5Moz @ 1.5g/t Au Sandstone Hub**
- **Final assay results from the Lord Nelson deposit include:**
    - **LNRC25007:**
        - **40m @ 1.89 g/t Au from 178m**
            - **including 15m @ 3.07 g/t Au from 196m**
    - **LNRC25004:**
        - **22m @ 2.38 g/t Au from 228m**
    - **SRC1032:**
        - **22m @ 2.05 g/t Au from 216m**
    - **SRC1030:**
        - **4m @ 4.23 g/t Au from 172m**
        - **14m @ 2.27 g/t Au from 212m; including**
            - **including 4m @ 4.97 g/t Au from 212m**
    - **SRC1029:**
        - **4m @ 3.11 g/t Au from 148m**
        - **8m @ 5.06 g/t Au from 170m**
            - **including 1m @ 17.89 g/t Au from 174m**
    - **LNRC25009:**
        - **3m @ 6.03 g/t Au from 183m**
            - **including 1m @ 14.81 g/t Au from 184m**
    - **LNRC25010:**
        - **4m @ 3.59 g/t Au from 205m**
            - **including 1m @ 11.13 g/t Au from 211m**
- **Results have confirmed continuity of high-grade mineralisation within the optimised pit shell and extensions to mineralisation at depth, boding well for potential upgrades of the Mineral Resource Estimate**
- **The RC rig has now moved to Vanguard Camp, targeting along strike / down plunge extensions and infilling key areas of the high-grade Vanguard North deposit**
- **The consolidated Sandstone Gold Project hosts 1.5Moz @ 1.5 g/t Au from surface, with an aggressive 55,000m RC drilling program on track to rapidly upgrade and expand the existing Mineral Resource across multiple deposits**

Brightstar Resources Limited (ASX: BTR) (**Brightstar**) is pleased to announce the final results from its maiden Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling campaign completed at the Lord Nelson deposit, located 30km SE of the town of Sandstone.

The deposit is part of the consolidated Sandstone Gold Project, which hosts a current Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) of **1.5Moz @ 1.5g/t Au.**

The Lord Nelson RC drilling program totalled fourteen drill holes for ~3,700m and was designed to infill mineralisation within a portion of current mineral resource, ensuring sufficient drill spacing for future MRE updates to support indicated resource classification. Additionally, several extensional holes were drilled in the southern extents of the mineral resource.

Brightstar's Managing Director, Alex Rovira, commented *"The results from our first drill program at the Lord Nelson deposit within our Sandstone Gold Project are significant, highlighting the continuity of the high-grade mineralisation and the robustness of the current mineral resource. Drilling is ongoing with the RC rig now at the Vanguard Camp, infilling key areas for future resource upgrades and targeting extensions to the high-grade Vanguard North deposit.*

*This drilling represents the start of our exploration focus at Sandstone and with over 80,000m of total drilling planned for the year at our Sandstone Hub, we look forward to rapidly advancing these assets through systematic and sustained exploration and feasibility study workstreams".*

## TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

Lord Nelson is hosted at the northern tip of a large granodiorite intrusion, that is more than 3 kilometres long and up to 800m wide. The granodiorite intrudes mafic rocks to the west (hangingwall) and ultramafic rocks to the east (footwall). Mineralisation at Lord Nelson is hosted within the granodiorite, close to the contact with the footwall ultramafic unit.

The current gold mineral resource at Lord Nelson is **291koz @ 1.6g/t Au**, including 263koz Au defined within a A$2,500/oz Au optimised pit shell. Previous mining by Troy Resources NL (Troy)[1] between 2007 and 2010 at Lord Nelson produced **207koz @ 4.6 g/t Au** via open pit mining methods.

The Lord Henry deposit is located at the southern end of the intrusion. Lord Henry has a current mineral resource of **98koz @ 1.4g/t Au**, with 90koz Au defined within a A$2,500/oz Au optimised pit shell. Lord Henry was also mined between 2007 and 2010 by Troy to produce **48koz @ 3.6 g/t Au** via open pit mining methods.

In addition to the known deposits, significant gold has been intersected in previous drilling throughout the granodiorite intrusion, with over 3km of prospective strike length designated as the 'Lord's Corridor', as shown in Figure 2.

Numerous drill intercepts are yet to be followed up which present as high priority targets for further exploration[2,3]. With current mineral endowment of >0.6Moz Au (encapsulating current Mineral Resources and historical production), along with additional exploration targets, the Lord's granodiorite is a key focus area for further resource growth and new discoveries.

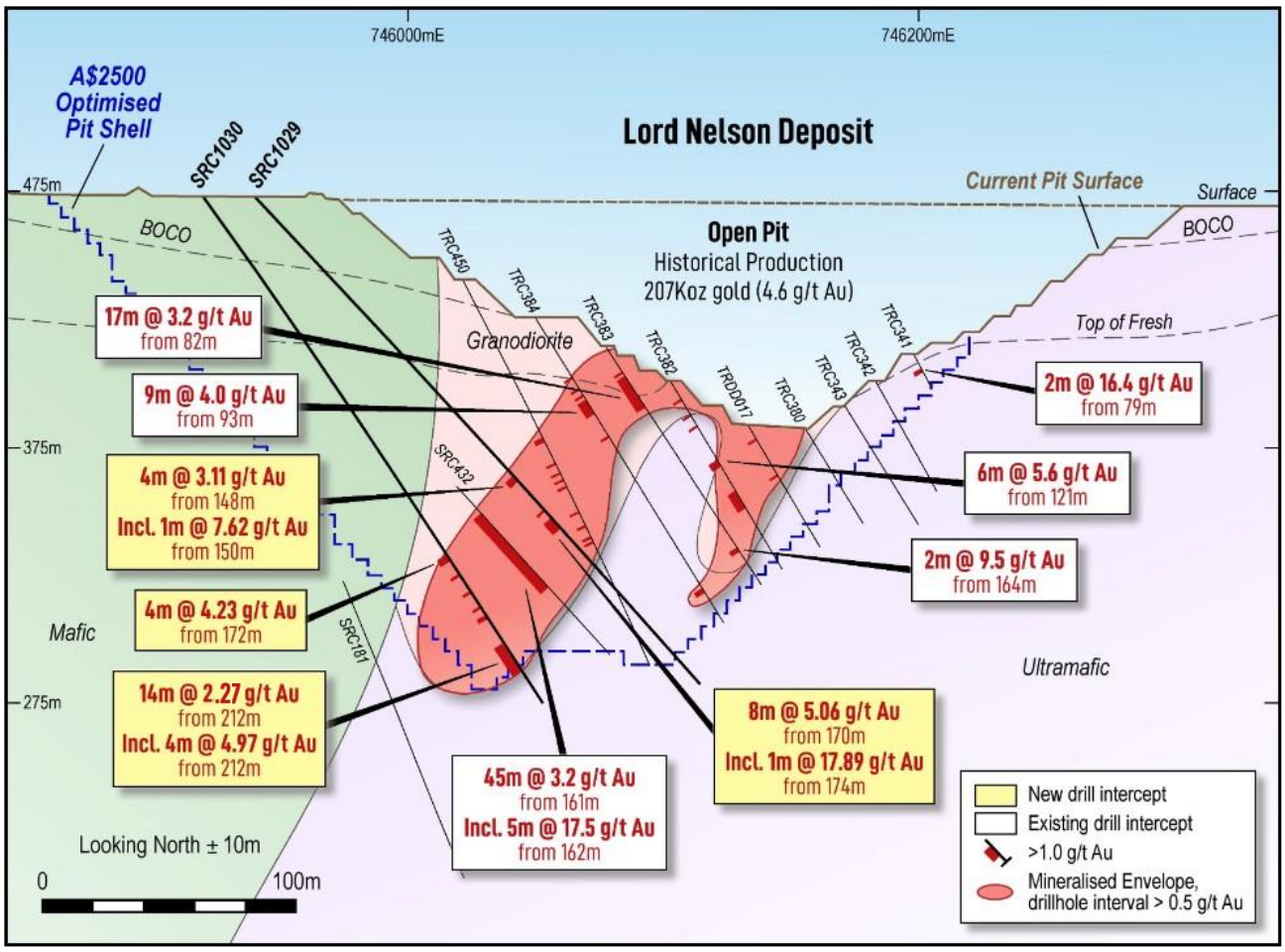



*Figure 1 – Lord Nelson cross section showing results for RC drill holes SRC1029 and SRC1030 with mineralised >1g/t Au intercepts shown*

The mineralisation at Lord Nelson is mostly within the granodiorite intrusion, with a high-grade zone on the contact between the granodiorite and the ultramafic footwall. In general, the mineralisation trends north-northwest, dipping approximately 50° to the west increasing to 70° with depth and plunging to the south. The mineralisation is typically characterized by a visible zone of pyrite + silica + biotite +/- quartz veining that follows the ultramafic footwall contact.

Reported recoveries[4] for oxide and transitional material from Lord Nelson was 94% and recent accelerated cyanide leach test work on primary mineralisation within fresh rock reported an average recovery of 96% which is reinforced by Troy's positive production records during operations of over 500,000 ounces of gold from deposits in the Sandstone region, including Lord Nelson and Lord Henry.

The current drilling program has confirmed the continuity of high-grade mineralisation within the current mineral resource defined by the A$2,500/oz Au optimised pit shell. Extensional drilling in the southern portion of the mineral resource also intersected significant gold mineralisation, which is expected to be included in a future update to the Mineral Resource Estimate.

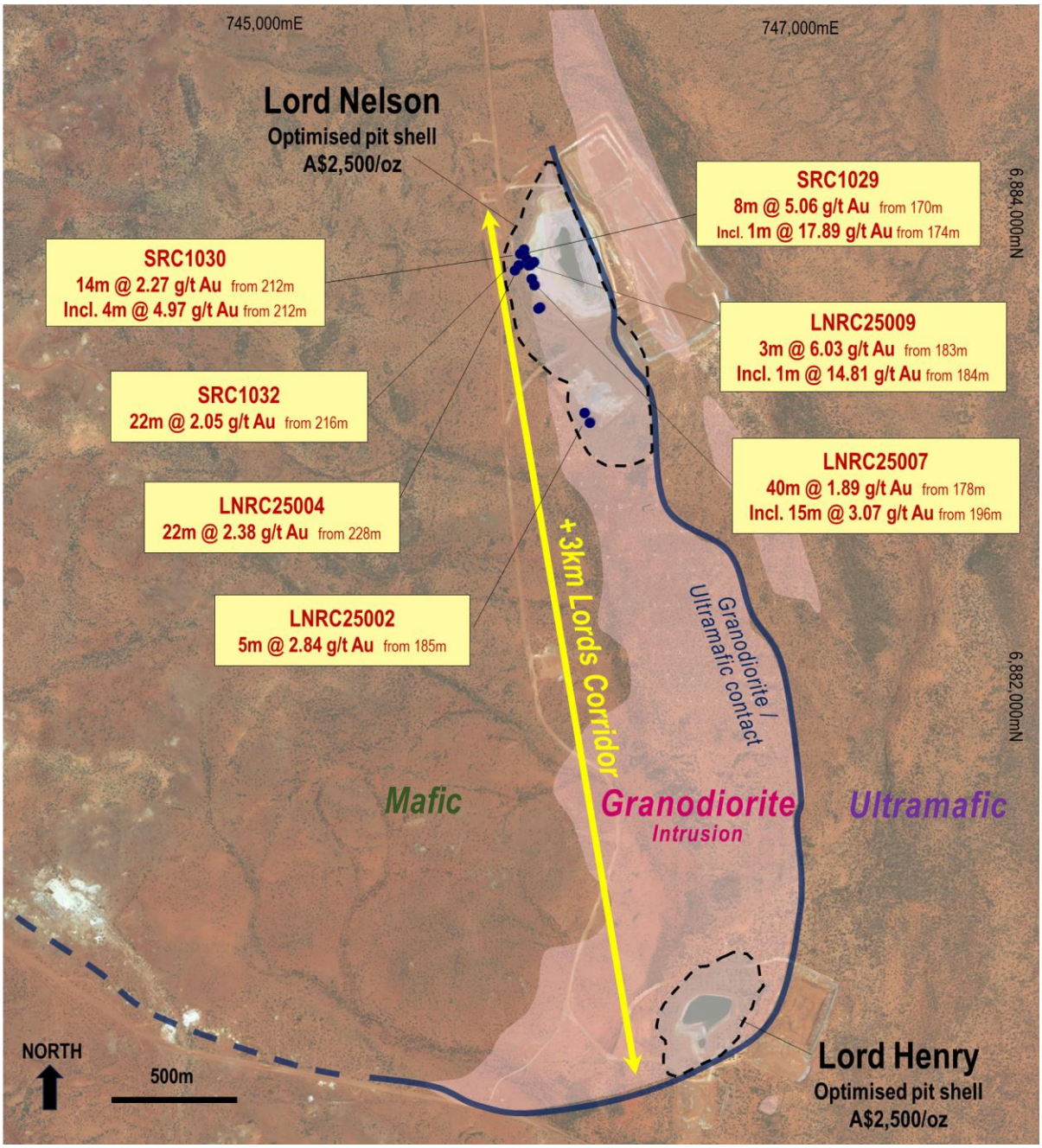



*Figure 2 – Plan view map of Lord Nelson drill collar locations*

*Table 1 – Significant Intercepts (>1.0g/t Au) for the Lord Nelson RC drilling,* ***+10 gram-metre intercepts highlighted****.*

| Hole ID | | From (m) | To (m) | Drilled Interval (m) | Au (g/t) | Interval | Gram-metres |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SRC1028 | | 151 | 155 | 4 | 1.72 | 4m @ 1.72g/t from 151m | 6.88 |
| SRC1029 | | 148 | 152 | 4 | 3.11 | **4m @ 3.11g/t from 148m** | **12.4** |
| | *including* | 150 | 151 | 1 | 7.62 | 1m @ 7.62g/t from 150m | 7.62 |
| | *and* | 167 | 168 | 1 | 2.28 | 1m @ 2.28g/t from 167m | 2.28 |
| | *and* | 170 | 178 | 8 | 5.06 | **8m @ 5.06g/t from 170m** | **40.5** |
| | *including* | 174 | 175 | 1 | 17.89 | **1m @ 17.9g/t from 174m** | **17.9** |
| SRC1030 | | 172 | 176 | 4 | 4.23 | **4m @ 4.23g/t from 172m** | **16.9** |
| | *and* | 181 | 182 | 1 | 1.16 | 1m @ 1.16g/t from 181m | 1.16 |
| | *and* | 189 | 190 | 1 | 1.35 | 1m @ 1.35g/t from 189m | 1.35 |
| | *and* | 196 | 198 | 2 | 2.32 | 2m @ 2.32g/t from 196m | 4.64 |
| | *and* | 200 | 202 | 2 | 1.97 | 2m @ 1.97g/t from 200m | 3.94 |
| | *and* | 212 | 226 | 14 | 2.27 | **14m @ 2.27g/t from 212m** | **31.8** |
| | *including* | 212 | 216 | 4 | 4.97 | **4m @ 4.97g/t from 212m** | **19.9** |
| SRC1031 | | 144 | 148 | 4 | 1.49 | 4m @ 1.49g/t from 144m | 5.96 |
| | *including* | 144 | 145 | 1 | 3.04 | 1m @ 3.04g/t from 144m | 3.04 |
| | *and* | 185 | 187 | 2 | 1.3 | 2m @ 1.3g/t from 185m | 2.6 |
| | *and* | 189 | 190 | 1 | 2.04 | 1m @ 2.04g/t from 189m | 2.04 |
| | *and* | 192 | 195 | 3 | 1.15 | 3m @ 1.15g/t from 192m | 3.45 |
| | *and* | 202 | 204 | 2 | 2.3 | 2m @ 2.3g/t from 202m | 4.6 |
| | *including* | 203 | 204 | 1 | 3.78 | 1m @ 3.78g/t from 203m | 3.78 |
| SRC1032 | | 182 | 183 | 1 | 2.18 | 1m @ 2.18g/t from 182m | 2.18 |
| | *and* | 187 | 188 | 1 | 1.21 | 1m @ 1.21g/t from 187m | 1.21 |
| | *and* | 216 | 238 | 22 | 2.05 | **22m @ 2.05g/t from 216m** | **45.1** |
| LNRC25001 | | 171 | 172 | 1 | 4.58 | 1m @ 4.58g/t from 171m | 4.58 |
| LNRC25002 | | 185 | 190 | 5 | 2.84 | **5m @ 2.84g/t from 185m** | **14.2** |
| LNRC25003 | | | | | | Hole abandoned | |
| LNRC25004 | | 190 | 191 | 1 | 3.17 | 1m @ 3.17g/t from 190m | 3.17 |
| | *and* | 228 | 250 | 22 | 2.38 | **22m @ 2.38g/t from 228m** | **52.4** |
| | *and* | 260 | 264 | 4 | 1.1 | 4m @ 1.1g/t from 260m | 4.4 |
| | *and* | 266 | 279 | 13 | 1.09 | **13m @ 1.09g/t from 266m** | **14.2** |
| | *and* | 311 | 312 | 1 | 5.51 | 1m @ 5.51g/t from 311m | 5.51 |

| Hole ID | | From (m) | To (m) | Drilled Interval (m) | Au (g/t) | Interval | Gram-metres |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LNRC25005 | | 172 | 173 | 1 | 1.5 | 1m @ 1.5g/t from 172m | 1.5 |
| | *and* | 205 | 210 | 5 | 1.34 | 5m @ 1.34g/t from 205m | 6.7 |
| | *and* | 213 | 214 | 1 | 1.27 | 1m @ 1.27g/t from 213m | 1.27 |
| | *and* | 223 | 231 | 8 | 1.47 | **8m @ 1.47g/t from 223m** | **11.8** |
| LNRC25006 | | 181 | 182 | 1 | 1.01 | 1m @ 1.01g/t from 181m | 1.01 |
| | *and* | 183 | 184 | 1 | 1.18 | 1m @ 1.18g/t from 183m | 1.18 |
| | *and* | 188 | 189 | 1 | 1.13 | 1m @ 1.13g/t from 188m | 1.13 |
| | *and* | 191 | 195 | 4 | 1.75 | 4m @ 1.75g/t from 191m | 7 |
| | *and* | 202 | 206 | 4 | 2.31 | 4m @ 2.31g/t from 202m | 9.24 |
| | *including* | 203 | 204 | 1 | 6.32 | 1m @ 6.32g/t from 203m | 6.32 |
| | *and* | 214 | 221 | 7 | 1.68 | **7m @ 1.68g/t from 214m** | **11.8** |
| | *and* | 224 | 225 | 1 | 2.04 | 1m @ 2.04g/t from 224m | 2.04 |
| LNRC25007 | | 178 | 218 | 40 | 1.89 | **40m @ 1.89g/t from 178m** | **75.6** |
| | *including* | 196 | 211 | 15 | 3.07 | **15m @ 3.07g/t from 196m** | **46.1** |
| | *including* | 210 | 211 | 1 | 8.07 | 1m @ 8.07g/t from 210m | 8.07 |
| | *and* | 222 | 225 | 3 | 1.55 | 3m @ 1.55g/t from 222m | 4.65 |
| | *and* | 244 | 245 | 1 | 1.32 | 1m @ 1.32g/t from 244m | 1.32 |
| LNRC25008 | | 174 | 177 | 3 | 2.23 | 3m @ 2.23g/t from 174m | 6.69 |
| | *and* | 182 | 184 | 2 | 1.52 | 2m @ 1.52g/t from 182m | 3.04 |
| LNRC25009 | | 152 | 153 | 1 | 1.42 | 1m @ 1.42g/t from 152m | 1.42 |
| | *and* | 169 | 178 | 9 | 1.33 | **9m @ 1.33g/t from 169m** | **12.0** |
| | *including* | 175 | 178 | 3 | 2.44 | 3m @ 2.44g/t from 175m | 7.32 |
| | *and* | 183 | 186 | 3 | 6.03 | **3m @ 6.03g/t from 183m** | **18.1** |
| | *including* | 184 | 185 | 1 | 14.81 | **1m @ 14.8g/t from 184m** | **14.8** |
| | *and* | 220 | 222 | 2 | 1.83 | 2m @ 1.83g/t from 220m | 3.66 |
| | *and* | 236 | 240 | 4 | 1.85 | 4m @ 1.85g/t from 236m | 7.4 |
| | *and* | 252 | 256 | 4 | 1.36 | 4m @ 1.36g/t from 252m | 5.44 |
| LNRC25010 | | 179 | 182 | 3 | 1.57 | 3m @ 1.57g/t from 179m | 4.71 |
| | *and* | 191 | 196 | 5 | 1.22 | 5m @ 1.22g/t from 191m | 6.1 |
| | *and* | 205 | 209 | 4 | 3.59 | **4m @ 3.59g/t from 205m** | **14.4** |
| | *including* | 211 | 212 | 1 | 11.13 | **1m @ 11.1g/t from 211m** | **11.1** |
| | *and* | 242 | 245 | 3 | 2.45 | 3m @ 2.45g/t from 242m | 7.35 |

*Table 2 – Lord Nelson Reverse Circulation collar information.*
*All holes located on tenements M57/652. Grid coordinates shown in MGA94 Zone 50.*

| Hole ID | Hole Type | Easting | Northing | RL | Azimuth | Dip | Hole Depth (m) | Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SRC1028 | RC | 745938 | 6883822 | 473 | 90 | -50 | 222 | This ASX Announcement |
| SRC1029 | RC | 745939 | 6883802 | 473 | 88 | -50 | 258 | This ASX Announcement |
| SRC1030 | RC | 745923 | 6883805 | 473 | 88 | -55 | 240 | This ASX Announcement |
| SRC1031 | RC | 745950 | 6883782 | 473 | 88 | -53 | 252 | This ASX Announcement |
| SRC1032 | RC | 745917 | 6883759 | 473 | 90 | -60 | 318 | This ASX Announcement |
| LNRC25001 | RC | 746201 | 6883132 | 468 | 90 | -60 | 204 | This ASX Announcement |
| LNRC25002 | RC | 746180 | 6883171 | 468 | 90 | -60 | 204 | This ASX Announcement |
| LNRC25003 | RC | 746002 | 6883591 | 473 | 90 | -60 | 141 (abandoned) | This ASX Announcement |
| LNRC25004 | RC | 745902 | 6883739 | 473 | 90 | -50 | 318 | This ASX Announcement |
| LNRC25005 | RC | 745996 | 6883587 | 473 | 89 | -60 | 240 | This ASX Announcement |
| LNRC25006 | RC | 745980 | 6883680 | 473 | 90 | -62 | 282 | This ASX Announcement |
| LNRC25007 | RC | 745969 | 6883705 | 473 | 90 | -55 | 252 | This ASX Announcement |
| LNRC25008 | RC | 745978 | 6883772 | 473 | 90 | -50 | 270 | This ASX Announcement |
| LNRC25009 | RC | 745957 | 6883759 | 473 | 90 | -60 | 282 | This ASX Announcement |
| LNRC25010 | RC | 745963 | 6883760 | 473 | 90 | -50 | 282 | This ASX Announcement |

## Next Steps

Drilling is ongoing at the Sandstone Hub with RC programs underway at the Vanguard camp. Brightstar will provide updates from this drilling as they occur.

An additional drilling rig is also scheduled to arrive at the Laverton Hub in March, followed by a diamond rig in April, with the drilling to target extensions and infilling areas within the Cork Tree Well deposit as well as depth and strike extensions to the Fish deposit[5] to support potential for mine life extensions.

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

## References


1. *Refer Troy Resources (ASX:TRY) 2012 Annual Report*
2. *Refer Alto Metals Limited announcement dated 18 May 2022 "High-grade Gold Mineralisation Extended at Juno"*
3. *Refer Alto Metals Limited announcement dated 5 October 2021 "Lords scale continues to grow with new Juno discovery"*
4. *Refer Alto Metals Limited announcement dated 2 October 2020 "Excellent Gold Recoveries at Lord Nelson, Sandstone Gold Project"*
5. *Refer Brightstar Resources announcement dated 27 February 2025 "Regulatory Approvals Received for Commencement of Underground Mining at Fish"*

## FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

**Alex Rovira**
Managing Director
Email: alex@brightstarresources.com.au

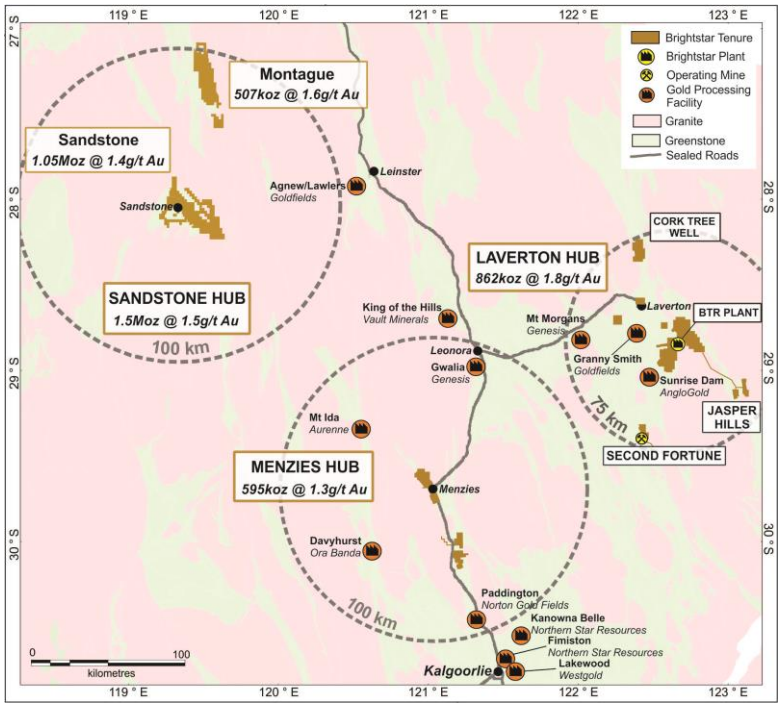
**Investor Relations**
Lucas Robinson
Phone: +61 408 228 889
Email: lucas@corporatestorytime.com

## 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 Sandstone and Montague East Gold Project into Brightstar resulting in a total combined JORC Mineral Resource of **3.0Moz Au at 1.5g/t Au.** The resource is spread across three geographically separate hubs, providing excellent optionality for a staged development of all assets to build to a meaningful ASX-listed gold producer.

## Brightstar Consolidated JORC Mineral Resources

| 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 | 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 | 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** | **1.5** | **217** |
| Havilah Camp | 0.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,200 | 1.3 | 54 | **1,200** | **1.3** | **54** |
| Indomitable 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** |

**Note some rounding discrepancies may occur.**
Pericles, Lady Shenton & Stirling consolidated into Lady Shenton System; Warrior, Lady Harriet & Bellenger consolidated into Lady Harriet System.
Julias is located on M57/427, which is owned 75% by Brightstar and 25% by Estuary Resources Pty Ltd.

**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 – Exploration**
The information presented here relating to exploration of the Sandstone Gold Project areas are based on information compiled by Mr Michael Kammermann, MAIG. Mr Kammermann 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 Kammermann is a fulltime employee of the Company in the position of Exploration Manager 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 Drilling SRC & LNRC prefix

| Criteria | JORC Code Explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| **Sampling techniques** | • *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>• *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.* | • Industry standard RC drilling and sampling protocols for lode and supergene gold deposits have been utilised throughout the BTR campaign.<br>• BTR RC holes were sampled using 4m composite spear samples or 1 metre cone-split samples. RC drilling techniques are used to obtain samples of the entire downhole length.<br>• RC samples were taken using a 10:1 Sandvik static cone splitter mounted under a polyurethane cyclone to obtain 1m samples. Approximately 2kg samples were submitted to the laboratory.<br>• Brightstar samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratory in Perth where the sample was analysed by Photon assay method.<br>• Sample spoils from selected RC drill holes were placed into green bags for possible future use when required. |
| **Drilling techniques** | • *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard* | • BTR RC holes were drilled utilising a 5.5 inch face sampling hammer and surveyed using a Axis Champ true-North-seeking gyroscopic survey tool. Drilling was conducted by |

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| | *tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).* | Topdrill using a Schramm C685 drill rig with a booster compressor.<br>• An Azi aligner was used on all holes drilled from surface (TN14 Gyro Compass true-North-seeking). |
| **Drill sample recovery** | • *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *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.* | • 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.<br>• Sample recoveries are recorded on sample registers with sample recovery and moisture content estimated. Good sample recovery was standard in reported programs.<br>• No grade versus sample recovery biases, or biases relating the loss or gain of fines have been identified in BTR's drilling.<br>• All samples are weighed at the laboratory and reported as a part of standard preparation protocols. No water compromised samples were reported in this program.<br>• Drilling is carried out orthogonal to the mineralisation to get representative samples of the mineralisation.<br>• RC samples are collected through a cyclone and cone splitter. The sample required for the assay is collected directly into a calico sample bag at a designed 2kg sample mass which is optimal for full sample crushing and pulverisation at the assay laboratory |

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| **Logging** | • *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*<br>• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | • 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.<br>• Detailed geological logging includes the lithology, alteration, veining and mineralisation of the drill chips or core.<br>• Logging is both quantitative and qualitative in nature, depending on the feature.<br>• 100% of BTR drilling is geologically logged. |
| **Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation** | • *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | • RC drilling single 1 metre splits were automatically taken at the time of drilling by a cone splitter attached to the cyclone.<br>• 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.<br>• Composite samples returning grade >0.1 g/t Au are resampled as 1m cone-split samples with samples having been collected for upcoming laboratory analyses.<br>• For interpreted mineralised areas, the 1 metre splits were bagged on the static cyclone splitter on the RC rig.<br>• QAQC samples (blanks and standards) were submitted for all samples at a rate between 1:10 and 1:20<br>• Duplicate samples were taken over selected interpreted mineralised intervals to determine if sampling is representative.<br>• Samples submitted for analysis via Photon assay technique were dried, crushed to nominal 85% passing 2mm, linear split and a nominal 500g sub sample taken. |

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| | | • The 500g sample is assayed for gold by Photon Assay along with quality control samples including certified reference materials, blanks and sample duplicates.<br>• Samples volumes were typically 1.0-3.0 kg and are considered to be of suitable size for the style of mineralisation. |
| **Quality of assay data and laboratory tests** | • *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.* | • 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. ~5-10% standards were inserted to check on precision of laboratory results.<br>• No geophysical measurements were collected. |
| **Verification of sampling and assaying** | • *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | • Significant intersections have been reviewed by several company personnel.<br>• 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.<br>• Security is set through both SQL and the DataShed configuration software. Brightstar has an external consultant Database Administrator with expertise in programming and SQL database administration. Access to the database by the geoscience staff is controlled through security groups where they can export and import data with the interface providing full audit trails. Assay data is provided in MaxGEO format from the laboratories and |

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| | | imported by the Database Administrator. The database assay management system records all metadata within the MDS, providing full audit trails to meet industry best practice.<br>• No data was adjusted. No transformations or alterations are made to assay data stored in the database. The lab's primary Au field is the one used for plotting purposes. No averaging of results for individual samples is employed. No top cuts are applied to the assays when calculating intercepts. |
| **Location of data points** | • *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | • All drill collar locations were initially surveyed using a hand-held GPS, accurate to within 3m. All RC and DD holes are routinely surveyed by differential GPS (DGPS) once drilling is complete, although this has not yet occurred for recently completed holes at Sandstone.<br>• Some historic drill collars have existing DGPS surveys.<br>• The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 50. All reported coordinates are referenced to these grids.<br>• The site topography utilised DTM from airborne magnetic survey. |
| **Data spacing and distribution** | • *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | • Holes are variably spaced. The current Lord Nelson RC program is planned to infill the spacing to approximately 20m x 20m<br>• Results will be used to update previously reported Mineral Resources at Lord Nelson.<br>• No sample compositing of field samples has been applied. |
| **Orientation of data in relation to geological structure** | • *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* | • 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 |

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| | • *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.* | drilled perpendicular to the main orientation of mineralisation.<br>• The drill holes were designed to best test the interpreted geology in relation to known mineralisation trends, regional structure and lithological contacts. Drilling was all inclined with orientation based on predicted geological constraints.<br>• No drilling orientation related sampling bias has been identified at the project. |
| **Sample security** | • *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | • 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 Perth by reputable contractors for assaying with Intertek Laboratory. Despatch and consignment notes were delivered and checked for discrepancies. |
| **Audits or reviews** | • *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | • Sampling techniques and data has been reviewed internally by company personnel. |

## SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

| Criteria | JORC Code Explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| **Mineral tenement and land tenure status** | • *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*<br>• *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.* | • The Lord Nelson Project is located within Mining Lease M57/652.<br>• All are granted tenements are owned 100% by Sandstone Exploration Pty Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of Brightstar Resources Limited and are held in good standing with no known impediments. |
| **Exploration done by other parties** | • *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | • Modern exploration for gold in the Sandstone Greenstone Belt began with Western Mining Corporation (WMC) in the late 1970s through to the 1990s. WMC carried out |

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| | | significant regional exploration programs and formed several joint ventures in the main Sandstone mines area and at Oroya, Hacks, and Bull Oak. After spending approximately $6M, WMC put its Sandstone assets out to tender, with Herald ultimately the successful bidder.<br>• Herald carried out extensive exploration throughout the project area and carried out open pit mining at Bull Oak and Oroya. The Sandstone tenements were then sold to Troy Resources NL (Troy).<br>• Troy undertook systematic exploration of the project area between 1998 and 2010, resulting in the discovery and subsequent mining of the Bulchina, Lord Henry and Lord Nelson deposits. Troy ceased mining in August 2010 and the operations were placed on care and maintenance. |
| **Geology** | • *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | • The Sandstone Project covers much of the Sandstone Greenstone Belt, a triangular belt interpreted to be a north-plunging antiform situated at the northern end of the Southern Cross Domain. The belt primarily comprises mafic volcanic and intrusive units, with subordinate ultramafic, BIF and siliciclastic sediments.<br>• Much of the residual greenstone belt regolith is overlain by depositional material including colluvium, sheet wash alluvium and aeolian deposits. The alluvium thins in the northern and eastern parts of the project area where underlying meta-sediments and granitoids are exposed at the surface. A lateritic horizon is observed across much of the belt.<br>• Lord Nelson is hosted at the northern tip of a large granodiorite intrusion, that is more than 3 kilometres long and up to 800m wide. |

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| | | • The granodiorite has intruded mafic rocks to the west (hanging wall) and ultramafic rocks to the east (footwall).<br>• The mineralisation is mostly within the granodiorite intrusion, with a high-grade zone on the contact between the granodiorite and the ultramafic contact.<br>• In general, the mineralisation trends north-northwest, dipping approximately 50° to the west increasing to 70° with depth and plunges to the south.<br>• The mineralisation is typically characterized by a zone of pyrite + silica + biotite +/- quartz veining that follows the ultramafic footwall contact. The main Lord Nelson deposit which was mined by Troy is hosted within a zone of intermixed high-magnesium basalt and granodiorite intrusive rocks above a footwall ultramafic unit.<br>• The Orion lode was identified approximately 200m south of the Lord Nelson open pit and is considered a repeat of the Lord Nelson deposit. The Juno lode is considered a previously undiscovered extension of the mineralised zone extending below and south from the Lord Nelson pit. |
| **Drill hole Information** | • *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*<br>  • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>  • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>  • *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>  • *down hole length and interception depth*<br>  • *hole length.* | • The relevant data for drillholes reported in this announcement is provided in the body of the announcement.<br>• Data for historical collars referenced in this announcement is provided in tables within the announcement. |

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| | • *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.* | |
| **Data aggregation methods** | • *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | • Assay results reported here have been length weighted.<br>• Significant intercepts are reported above 1.0 g/t Au with a maximum consecutive interval of internal dilution (<0.5 g/t Au) of 2m.<br>• No metal equivalent calculations were applied. |
| **Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths** | • *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *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').* | • 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. |
| **Diagrams** | • *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.* | • Refer to figures in this report. |
| **Balanced reporting** | • *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.* | • Results from all drill holes in the program have been reported and their context discussed. |

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| **Other substantive exploration data** | • *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.* | • No other exploration data is reported here. |
| **Further work** | • *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*<br>• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.* | • Additional drilling is being planned and if successful, further mineral resource estimates will be calculated. |

# APPENDIX 2: Historical Hole Details: Lord Nelson

| Hole ID | Hole Type | Easting | Northing | RL | Azimuth | Dip | Hole Depth (m) | | From (m) | To (m) | Drilled Interval (m) | Au (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TRC341 | RC | 746161 | 6883792 | 474 | 90 | -60 | 90 | | 79 | 81 | 2 | 16.4 |
| TRC342 | RC | 746141 | 6883792 | 474 | 90 | -60 | 130 | | NSI | | | |
| TRC343 | RC | 746122 | 6883792 | 474 | 90 | -60 | 150 | | NSI | | | |
| TRC380 | RC | 746102 | 6883791 | 474 | 90 | -60 | 150 | | NSI | | | |
| TRC382 | RC | 746061 | 6883791 | 474 | 90 | -60 | 170 | | 80 | 81 | 1 | 1.2 |
| | | | | | | | | and | 93 | 96 | 3 | 1.4 |
| | | | | | | | | and | 99 | 101 | 2 | 1.4 |
| | | | | | | | | and | 105 | 106 | 1 | 1.9 |

| Hole ID | Hole Type | Easting | Northing | RL | Azimuth | Dip | Hole Depth (m) | | From (m) | To (m) | Drilled Interval (m) | Au (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | and | 120 | 144 | 24 | 2.1 |
| | | | | | | | | including | 121 | 127 | 6 | 5.6 |
| TRC383 | RC | 746042 | 6883791 | 474 | 90 | -60 | 180 | | 82 | 99 | 17 | 3.2 |
| | | | | | | | | and | 164 | 166 | 2 | 9.5 |
| TRC384 | RC | 746021 | 6883791 | 474 | 90 | -60 | 198 | | 85 | 86 | 1 | 2.8 |
| | | | | | | | | and | 93 | 102 | 9 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | and | 112 | 113 | 1 | 2.8 |
| | | | | | | | | and | 182 | 184 | 2 | 1.5 |
| TRC450 | RC | 746001 | 6883791 | 475 | 90 | -60 | 210 | | 106 | 112 | 6 | 2.3 |
| | | | | | | | | and | 123 | 135 | 12 | 1.1 |
| | | | | | | | | including | 131 | 132 | 1 | 4.1 |
| | | | | | | | | and | 142 | 143 | 1 | 1.2 |
| | | | | | | | | and | 148 | 149 | 1 | 1.3 |
| | | | | | | | | and | 153 | 156 | 3 | 1.2 |
| TDD017 | DD | 746080 | 6883811 | 475 | 90 | -60 | 149.01 | | 105 | 106 | 1 | 1.7 |
| | | | | | | | | and | 128.2 | 129 | 0.8 | 5.6 |