BRIGHTSTAR
RESOURCES LIMITED

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

5 May 2025

ONGOING DRILLING AT SANDSTONE CONTINUES TO DELIVER SIGNIFICANT GOLD RESULTS

HIGHLIGHTS

- Brightstar has received results from a further ~5,300m reverse circulation drilling program **targeting extensional and infill resource drilling at the Lord Nelson, Havilah and Bull Oak deposits**, located within the 1.5Moz @ 1.5g/t Au Sandstone Hub
- Final assay results from the **Lord Nelson deposit** include:
    - LNRC25012:
        - **32m @ 3.44 g/t Au from 200m**, including 17m @ 5.44 g/t Au from 215m
    - LNRC25013:
        - **18m @ 2.50 g/t Au from 236m**, including 1m @ 13.9 g/t Au from 237m
    - LNRC25015:
        - **28m @ 2.96 g/t Au from 193m**
    - LNRC25016:
        - **10m @ 2.94 g/t Au from 214m**, including 2m @ 5.79 g/t Au from 221m
    - LNRC25017:
        - **20m @ 1.98 g/t Au from 212m**, including 10m @ 3.07 g/t Au from 220m
        - **6m @ 6.00 g/t Au from 250m**, including 1m @ 24.0 g/t Au from 252m
    - LNRC25020:
        - **32m @ 1.22 g/t Au from 104m**, including 2m @ 5.80 g/t Au from 106m
- Results from Lord Nelson **confirm the continuity of thick, high-grade gold mineralisation within the $2,500 AUD/oz optimised pit shell**
- Assay results from a small 6-hole, 730m program at the **Havilah deposit** include:
    - HVRC25001:
        - **3m @ 11.4 g/t Au from 129m**, including 1m @ 29.5 g/t Au from 131m
- Results from the Havilah program **confirm that the high-grade mineralisation remains open down-plunge for further follow up testing** targeting Mineral Resource growth
- Assay results from the **Bull Oak deposit** include:
    - BORC25001:
        - 19m @ 1.18 g/t Au from 177m, including 1m @ 10.1 g/t Au from 192m, contained within a broader, unconstrained intercept of **106m @ 0.6g/t Au from 134m**
    - BORC25002:
        - 2m @ 8.93 g/t Au from 112m, including 1m @ 13.7 g/t Au from 112m, contained within a broader, unconstrained intercept of **167m @ 0.59g/t Au from 11m**

Brightstar Resources Limited (ASX: BTR) (**Brightstar**) is pleased to announce results from a further ~5,300m of Reverse Circulation (**RC**) drilling programs completed at the Lord Nelson, Havilah and Bull Oak Deposits. The deposits are located approximately 25km southeast of the town of Sandstone and form part of Brightstar's Sandstone Hub, which hosts a current Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) of **1.5Moz @ 1.5g/t Au.**

The Lord Nelson Deposit hosts a total resource of **5.6Mt at 1.6g/t Au for 291koz Au.** The ~3,800m RC drilling program followed on from the ~3,700m program completed in February at Lord Nelson and reported in March. The drilling aimed to infill the drilling inside the conceptual pit shell (optimised at a gold price of $2,500 AUD/oz), in order to upgrade the MRE classification to Indicated classification for economic assessment under the Company's pre-feasibility study underway.

The Havilah Camp, located 2.5km SW of Lord Nelson, has a total resource of **1.2Mt at 1.3g/t Au for 54koz Au.** The RC drilling targeted the down plunge extension of the Havilah Deposits**.**

The Bull Oak Deposit hosts a total resource of **2.5Mt at 1.1g/t Au for 90koz.** The RC drilling program targeted extensions to the deposit at depth beneath the current mineral resource.

Brightstar's fully funded +130,000m CY25 drilling program continues, with the RC rig currently drilling at the Indomitable Camp in Sandstone.

In April, a second RC rig completed a ~6,000m program at the Yunndaga deposit (Menzies Hub), with results to be reported once received and analysed.

Brightstar's Managing Director, Alex Rovira, commented *" The assay results from the ongoing drilling program at the Sandstone hub continue to be hugely positive. At Lord Nelson, some of the widest, highest-grade intercepts at the deposit have been produced from the base of optimised pit shells, which bodes well for possible future open pit mining operations.*

At Havilah, it is especially exciting to identify high-grade mineralisation, potentially representing new plunging shoots, completely untested by drilling at depth.

Brightstar's in-house technical team is continuing to piece together the geology and controls on mineralisation at the Bull Oak deposit, with significant high grades having been produced from this small program, within wide zones of low-grade mineralised granodiorite. Further geological work will seek to unlock the potential at this deposit, given the possible scale delivered from the granodiorite intrusions. It's worth noting that there are a number of felsic intrusives in the Bull Oak camp that are completely untested with drilling, with our Geology team working up exploration programs including geophysics and drilling programs to test these targets to continue to grow the Sandstone Mineral Resource base.

Drilling continues across the portfolio with significant news flow due in the coming months, including upcoming drilling targeting depth extensions to our existing operating high-grade underground mines at Second Fortune and Fish."

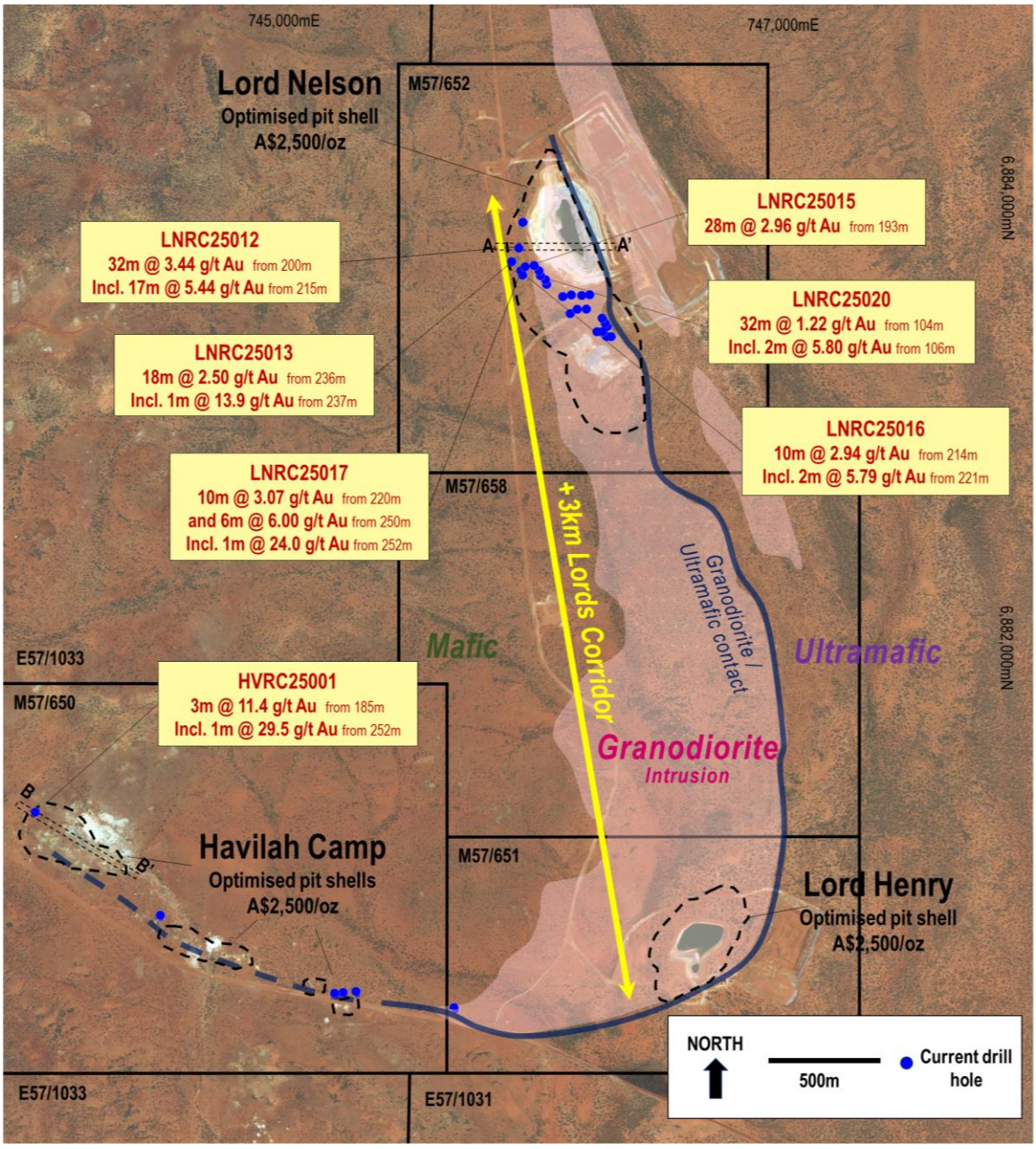

Figure 1 – Plan view map of Lord Nelson and Havilah drill collar locations

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION

Lord Nelson

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 50^0 to the west increasing to 70^0 with depth and plunging to the south. The mineralisation is typically characterised by a visible zone of pyrite+silica+biotite+/-quartz veining that follows the ultramafic footwall contact.

The current program of **twenty-five drill holes for ~3,800m** followed on from the previous ~3,700m program reported on 4 March 2025[1]. The program was designed to infill mineralisation within a portion of the current mineral resource, ensuring sufficient drill spacing for future MRE updates to support Indicated resource classification.

Significant results from the current drilling program include;

- **32m @ 3.44g/t Au** from 200m, including **17m @ 5.44 g/t Au** from 215m in LNRC25012, drilled down-dip from SRC1030, which reported **14m @ 2.27g/t Au** from 212m.[1]
- **18m @ 2.50g/t Au** from 236m, including **1m @ 13.9 g/t Au** from 237m in LNRC25013, drilled down-dip from LNRC25004, which reported **22m @ 2.38 g/t Au** from 228m.[1]
- **28m @ 2.96g/t Au** from 193m in LNRC25015
- **10m @ 2.94 g/t Au** from 214m, including **2m @ 5.79 g/t Au** from 221m in LNRC25016
- **20m @ 1.98 g/t Au** from 212m, including **10m @ 3.07 g/t Au** from 220m, and
- **6m @ 6.00 g/t Au** from 250m, including **1m @ 24.0 g/t Au** from 252m in LNRC25017
- **32m @ 1.22 g/t Au** from 104m, including **2m @ 5.80 g/t Au** from 106m in LNRC25020

Significant results are included in Table 1, and refer to Figure 2 for results for LNRC25012.

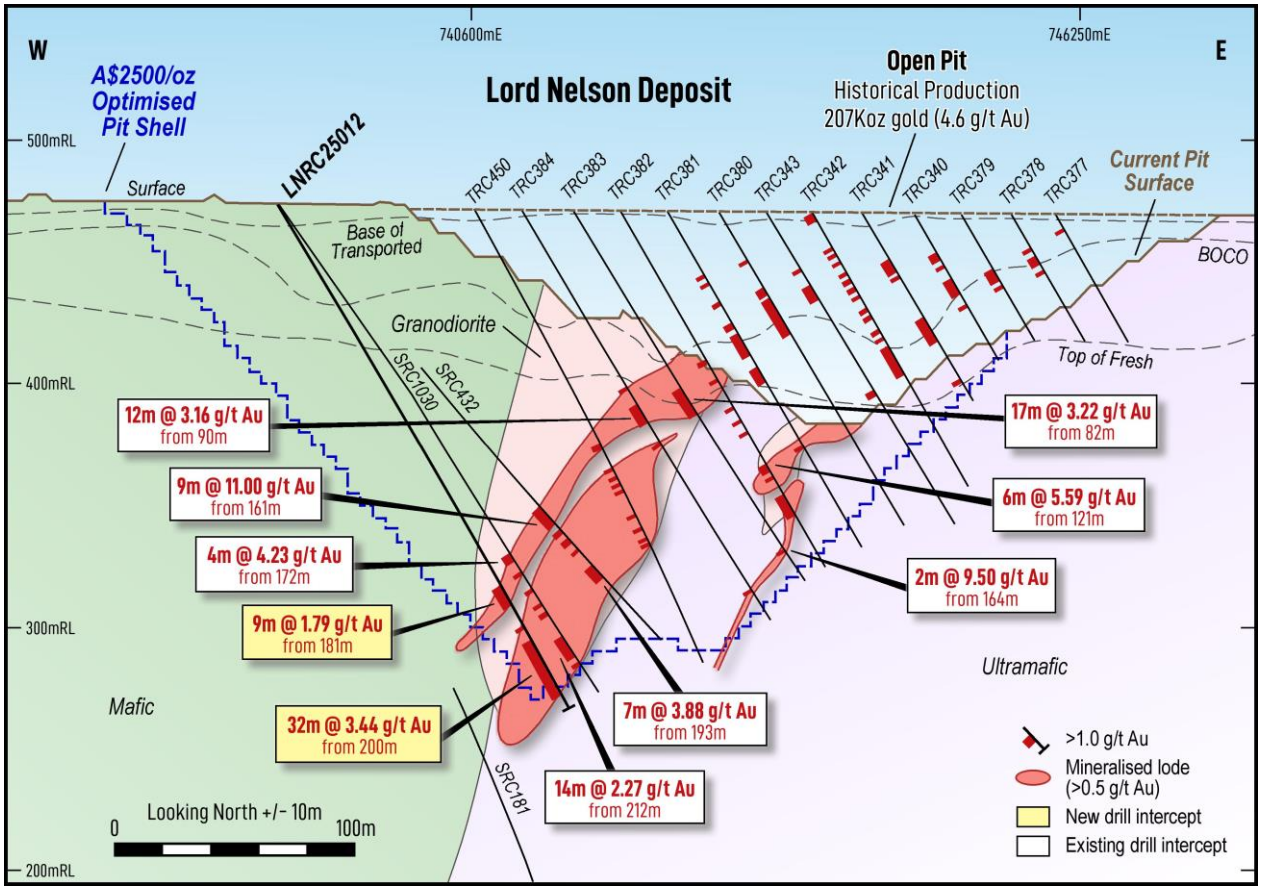

Figure 2– Lord Nelson Cross-section A-A'.

Havilah Camp

The Havilah and Maninga Marley deposits that comprise the Havilah Camp are hosted by a northwest striking dolerite unit, bounded to the northeast by pillowed and amygdaloidal basalt, and to the southwest by ultramafic rocks.

Mineralisation at Havilah is confined to the dolerite unit and is associated with quartz veins and stockworks within a north-dipping, NW striking mineralised shoot with a plunge of approximately 20 degrees to the north-west. Quartz-carbonate veins up to 0.5m wide have been intersected in drill core with recognisable haloes to the mineralisation up to 10m in width. Sulphides occur both in the veins and the adjacent wall rocks and consist of dominant pyrite and arsenopyrite with minor pyrrhotite and trace chalcopyrite.

Mineralisation at Maninga Marley is located on or close to the dolerite contact. The mineralised zones are represented as a series of steeply north-dipping shoots within an east-west trending shear zone.

The current RC drilling program at the Havilah Camp included a **total of six drill holes for 728m**, targeting extensions to mineralisation at the Havilah Deposit and the Maninga Marley Deposit, and to follow up historical drilling which reported anomalous gold mineralisation.

Significant results were reported for HVRC25001 (**3m @ 11.4g/t** from 129m, including **1m @ 29.5g/t** from 131m), which was drilled ~40m down-plunge at the Havilah Deposit. The results have highlighted an open northwest-plunging, high-grade shoot (Figure 3), outside of the current resource. Follow-up drilling is planned to target this shoot, down-plunge of HVRC25001.

Significant results are included in Table 2.

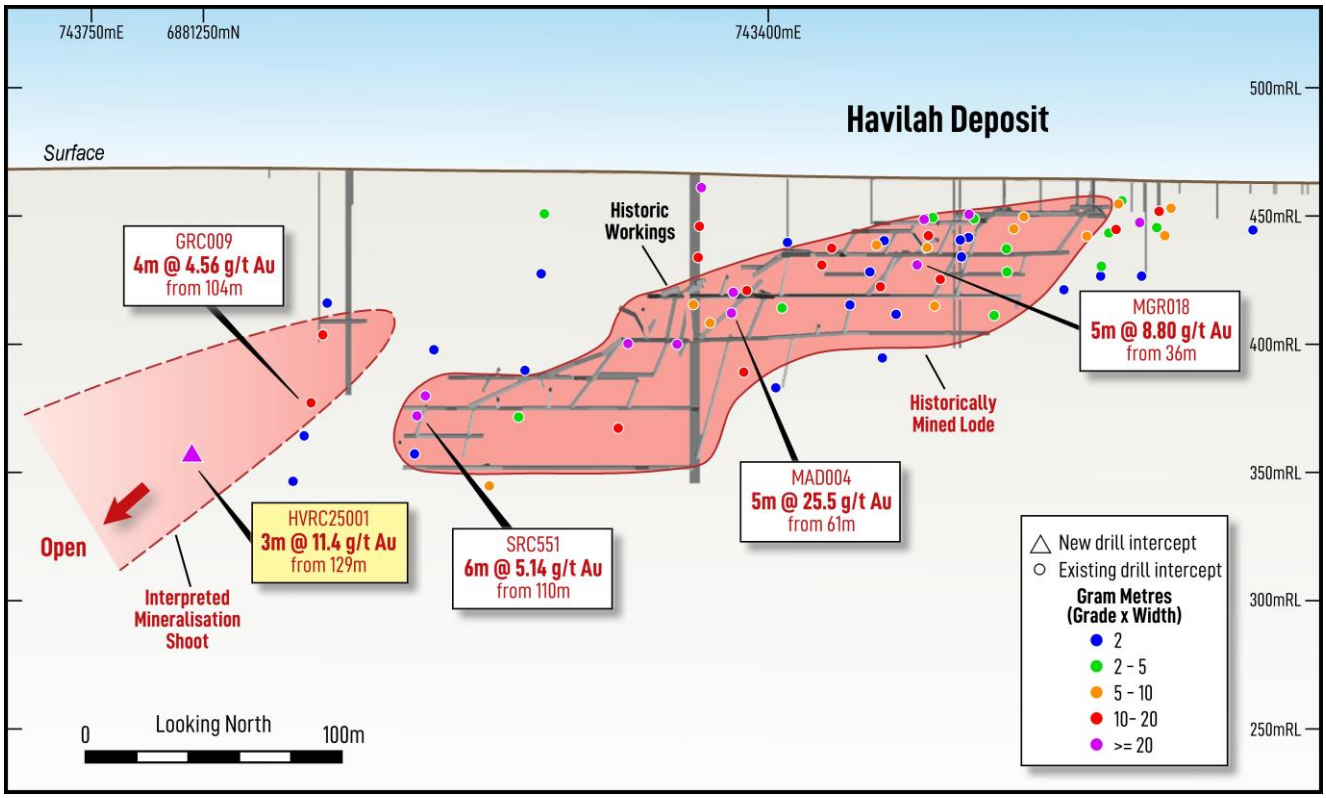

Figure 3– Havilah Long Section B-B'.

Bull Oak

Mineralisation at the Bull Oak deposit is hosted within multiple high-grade quartz reefs within a broader lower-grade mineralised halo within the granodiorite. The quartz reefs extend outside the intrusive into the surrounding mafic rocks. High-grade gold is also evident at the contact with banded iron formations.

The intrusion has an interpreted strike length of approximately 500m and a width of up to 150m, with relatively steep dipping boundaries and has not been defined at depth.

A **total of four holes for 873m** were drilled at Bull Oak to test for extensions to mineralisation at depth beneath the current mineral resource.

Drilling intersected numerous quartz reefs reporting high-grade gold;

- within the granodiorite at depth beneath the current resource (**1m @ 13.2g/t Au** from 137m in BORC25001)
- at the contact with mafic rocks (**1m @ 10.1g/t Au** from 192m in BORC25001), and
- within mafic rocks outside the intrusive (**1m @ 13.7g/t Au** from 112m in BORC25002).

When drilled through the granodiorite, the high-grade intercepts were typically present within a wide halo of low-grade gold mineralisation that extends into the neighbouring mafic rocks, with intercepts including:

- **106m @ 0.60g/t Au** from 134m in BORC25001
- **167m @ 0.59g/t Au** from 11m in BORC25004

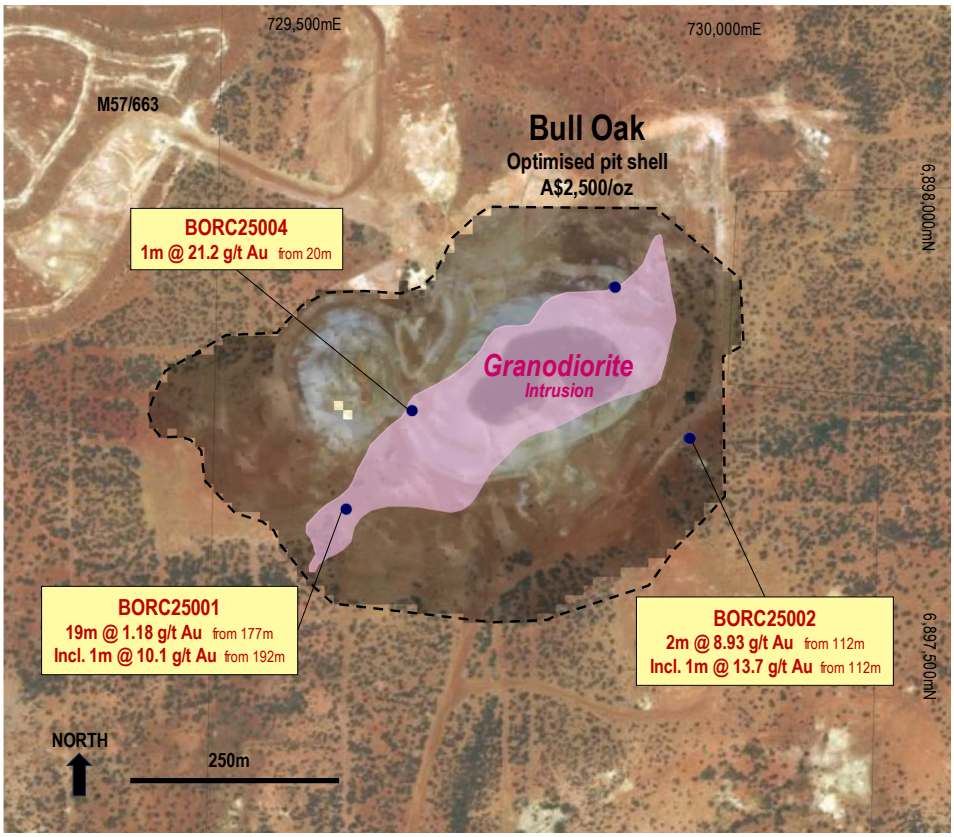

Figure 4 – Plan view map of Bull Oak drill collar locations (image within M57/663)

*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
LNRC25011		146	150	4	1.18	4m @ 1.18g/t from 146m	4.70
LNRC25012		**181**	**190**	**9**	**1.79**	**9m @ 1.79g/t from 181m**	**16.2**
LNRC25012	***including***	**182**	**183**	**1**	**8.18**	**1m @ 8.18g/t from 182m**	**8.18**
LNRC25012		**200**	**232**	**32**	**3.44**	**32m @ 3.44g/t from 200m**	**110**
LNRC25012	***including***	**215**	**232**	**17**	**5.44**	**17m @ 5.44g/t from 215m**	**92.5**
LNRC25013		**236**	**254**	**18**	**2.50**	**18m @ 2.50g/t from 236m**	**44.9**
LNRC25013	***including***	**237**	**238**	**1**	**13.9**	**1m @ 13.9g/t from 237m**	**13.9**
LNRC25013		257	258	1	1.99	1m @ 1.99g/t from 257m	1.99
LNRC25013		262	263	1	1.07	1m @ 1.07g/t from 262m	1.07
LNRC25013		266	268	2	1.53	2m @ 1.53g/t from 266m	3.06
LNRC25013		275	276	1	1.41	1m @ 1.41g/t from 275m	1.41
LNRC25014		132	133	1	2.04	1m @ 2.04g/t from 132m	2.04
LNRC25014		172	177	5	1.25	5m @ 1.25g/t from 172m	6.25
LNRC25014	*including*	172	173	1	3.63	1m @ 3.63g/t from 172m	3.63
LNRC25014		222	223	1	1.05	1m @ 1.05g/t from 222m	1.05
LNRC25015		**193**	**221**	**28**	**2.96**	**28m @ 2.96g/t from 193m**	**82.8**
LNRC25015		**242**	**248**	**6**	**2.12**	**6m @ 2.12g/t from 242m**	**12.7**
LNRC25016		**214**	**224**	**10**	**2.94**	**10m @ 2.94g/t from 214m**	**29.4**
LNRC25016	***including***	**221**	**223**	**2**	**5.79**	**2m @ 5.79g/t from 221m**	**11.6**
LNRC25016		228	229	1	1.25	1m @ 1.25g/t from 228m	1.25
LNRC25017		181	182	1	7.76	1m @ 7.76g/t from 181m	7.76
LNRC25017		206	209	3	1.04	3m @ 1.04g/t from 206m	3.13
LNRC25017		**212**	**232**	**20**	**1.98**	**20m @ 1.98g/t from 212m**	**39.6**
LNRC25017	***including***	**220**	**230**	**10**	**3.07**	**10m @ 3.07g/t from 220m**	**30.7**
LNRC25017		**235**	**246**	**11**	**1.49**	**11m @ 1.49g/t from 235m**	**16.4**
LNRC25017		**250**	**256**	**6**	**6.00**	**6m @ 6.00g/t from 250m**	**36.0**
LNRC25017	***including***	**252**	**253**	**1**	**24.0**	**1m @ 24.0g/t from 252m**	**24.0**
LNRC25018		**120**	**128**	**8**	**2.66**	**8m @ 2.66g/t from 120m**	**21.3**
LNRC25018	***including***	**123**	**124**	**1**	**13.6**	**1m @ 13.6g/t from 123m**	**13.6**
LNRC25018		132	133	1	1.43	1m @ 1.43g/t from 132m	1.43
LNRC25018		140	143	3	1.32	3m @ 1.32g/t from 140m	3.96
LNRC25018		170	171	1	1.06	1m @ 1.06g/t from 170m	1.06
LNRC25019		110	111	1	3.76	1m @ 3.76g/t from 110m	3.76
LNRC25019		124	130	6	1.20	6m @ 1.20g/t from 124m	7.18
LNRC25019		140	141	1	1.02	1m @ 1.02g/t from 140m	1.02

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval	Gram-metres
LNRC25019		146	147	1	1.46	1m @ 1.46g/t from 146m	1.46
LNRC25020		88	91	3	1.49	3m @ 1.49g/t from 88m	4.48
LNRC25020		**104**	**136**	**32**	**1.22**	**32m @ 1.22g/t from 104m**	**39.2**
LNRC25020	***including***	**106**	**108**	**2**	**5.80**	**2m @ 5.80g/t from 106m**	**11.6**
LNRC25020		151	152	1	1.25	1m @ 1.25g/t from 151m	1.25
LNRC25021		**104**	**126**	**22**	**1.16**	**22m @ 1.16g/t from 104m**	**25.6**
LNRC25021	*including*	104	105	1	8.52	1m @ 8.52g/t from 104m	8.52
LNRC25021		129	133	4	1.39	4m @ 1.39g/t from 129m	5.54
LNRC25022						NSI	
LNRC25023		59	60	1	1.18	1m @ 1.18g/t from 59m	1.18
LNRC25024		**50**	**59**	**9**	**1.44**	**9m @ 1.44g/t from 50m**	**13.0**
LNRC25024	*including*	57	58	1	6.49	1m @ 6.49g/t from 57m	6.49
LNRC25025		71	72	1	1.59	1m @ 1.59g/t from 71m	1.59
LNRC25025		73	74	1	1.15	1m @ 1.15g/t from 73m	1.15
LNRC25025		**83**	**96**	**13**	**1.00**	**13m @ 1.00g/t from 83m**	**13.0**
LNRC25025		126	128	2	2.42	2m @ 2.42g/t from 126m	4.84
LNRC25026						NSI	
LNRC25027						NSI	
LNRC25028		89	90	1	1.29	1m @ 1.29g/t from 89m	1.29
LNRC25028		133	135	2	1.63	2m @ 1.63g/t from 133m	3.26
LNRC25029		30	31	1	1.01	1m @ 1.01g/t from 30m	1.01
LNRC25030		22	24	2	2.31	2m @ 2.31g/t from 22m	4.62
LNRC25031						NSI	
LNRC25032		**31**	**35**	**4**	**4.88**	**4m @ 4.88g/t from 31m**	**19.5**
LNRC25032	***including***	**31**	**32**	**1**	**17.4**	**1m @ 17.4g/t from 31m**	**17.4**
LNRC25032		38	44	6	1.12	6m @ 1.12g/t from 38m	6.69
LNRC25032		57	58	1	1.28	1m @ 1.28g/t from 57m	1.28
LNRC25032		60	61	1	3.79	1m @ 3.79g/t from 60m	3.79
LNRC25033		47	49	2	1.06	2m @ 1.06g/t from 47m	2.12
LNRC25033		52	57	5	1.90	5m @ 1.90g/t from 52m	9.50
LNRC25033	*including*	55	56	1	4.25	1m @ 4.25g/t from 55m	4.25
LNRC25033		**63**	**69**	**6**	**2.70**	**6m @ 2.7g/t from 63m**	**16.2**
LNRC25033	***including***	**65**	**68**	**3**	**4.58**	**3m @ 4.58g/t from 65m**	**13.7**
LNRC25033		72	73	1	1.16	1m @ 1.16g/t from 72m	1.16
LNRC25034		40	42	2	1.81	2m @ 1.81g/t from 40m	3.62
LNRC25035		30	33	3	1.08	3m @ 1.08g/t from 30m	3.24

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval	Gram-metres
LNRC25035		30	31	1	2.01	1m @ 2.01g/t from 30m	2.01
LNRC25035		38	39	1	1.41	1m @ 1.41g/t from 38m	1.41
LNRC25035		51	57	6	1.22	6m @ 1.22g/t from 51m	7.31
LNRC25035		55	57	2	2.40	2m @ 2.40g/t from 55m	4.80
LNRC25035		61	63	2	1.50	2m @ 1.50g/t from 61m	3.00

*Table 2 – Significant Intercepts (>1.0g/t Au) for the **Havilah Camp** RC drilling, **+10 gram-metre intercepts highlighted.***

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval	Gram-metres
HVRC25001		**129**	**132**	**3**	**11.4**	**3m @ 11.4g/t from 129m**	**34.2**
HVRC25001	***including***	**131**	**132**	**1**	**29.5**	**1m @ 29.5g/t from 131m**	**29.5**
HVRC25002		96	97	1	1.11	1m @ 1.11g/t from 96m	1.11
HVRC25002		101	102	1	1.07	1m @ 1.07g/t from 101m	1.07
HVRC25003		67	73	6	1.02	6m @ 1.02g/t from 67m	1.41
HVRC25003	*including*	68	70	2	2.05	2m @ 2.05g/t from 68m	4.10
HVRC25004		72	74	2	1.04	2m @ 1.04g/t from 72m	2.08
HVRC25005						NSI	
HVRC25006						NSI	

*Table 3 – Significant Intercepts (>0.5g/t Au) for the **Bull Oak** RC drilling, **+10 gram-metre intercepts highlighted** (maximum 2m of consecutive internal dilution).*

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval	Gram-metres
BORC25001		4	6	2	0.54	2m @ 0.54g/t from 4m	1.07
BORC25001		21	24	3	1.74	3m @ 1.74g/t from 21m	5.21
BORC25001		68	69	1	0.62	1m @ 0.62g/t from 68m	0.62
BORC25001		83	87	4	0.59	4m @ 0.59g/t from 83m	2.37
BORC25001		93	95	2	1.00	2m @ 1.00g/t from 93m	2.00
BORC25001		100	101	1	0.59	1m @ 0.59g/t from 100m	0.59
BORC25001		115	118	3	0.64	3m @ 0.64g/t from 115m	1.92
BORC25001		**137**	**138**	**1**	**13.2**	**1m @ 13.2g/t from 137m**	**13.2**
BORC25001		146	148	2	1.22	2m @ 1.22g/t from 146m	2.44
BORC25001		151	152	1	3.61	1m @ 3.61g/t from 151m	3.61
BORC25001		156	157	1	0.56	1m @ 0.56g/t from 156m	0.56

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval	Gram-metres
BORC25001		165	166	1	0.83	1m @ 0.83g/t from 165m	0.83
BORC25001		**177**	**196**	**19**	**1.18**	**19m @ 1.18g/t from 177m**	**22.4**
BORC25001	***including***	**192**	**193**	**1**	**10.1**	**1m @ 10.1g/t from 192m**	**10.1**
BORC25001		212	213	1	0.57	1m @ 0.57g/t from 212m	0.57
BORC25001		217	222	5	1.80	5m @ 1.80g/t from 217m	9.02
BORC25001	*including*	217	218	1	6.89	1m @ 6.89g/t from 217m	6.89
BORC25001		227	228	1	0.66	1m @ 0.66g/t from 227m	0.66
BORC25002		12	14	2	0.61	2m @ 0.61g/t from 12m	1.21
BORC25002		53	54	1	3.09	1m @ 3.09g/t from 53m	3.09
BORC25002		88	89	1	1.12	1m @ 1.12g/t from 88m	1.12
BORC25002		100	101	1	0.96	1m @ 0.96g/t from 100m	0.96
BORC25002		**112**	**114**	**2**	**8.93**	**2m @ 8.93g/t from 112m**	**17.9**
BORC25002	***including***	**112**	**113**	**1**	**13.7**	**1m @ 13.7g/t from 112m**	**13.7**
BORC25003		26	28	2	1.50	2m @ 1.50g/t from 26m	2.99
BORC25003		44	46	2	0.61	2m @ 0.61g/t from 44m	1.21
BORC25003		52	54	2	2.35	2m @ 2.35g/t from 52m	4.69
BORC25003		59	64	5	0.92	5m @ 0.92g/t from 59m	4.58
BORC25003	*including*	62	63	1	2.06	1m @ 2.06g/t from 62m	2.06
BORC25003		72	73	1	0.60	1m @ 0.60g/t from 72m	0.60
BORC25003		81	82	1	1.93	1m @ 1.93g/t from 81m	1.93
BORC25003		99	101	2	0.69	2m @ 0.69g/t from 99m	1.37
BORC25003		105	106	1	0.54	1m @ 0.54g/t from 105m	0.54
BORC25003		109	110	1	1.08	1m @ 1.08g/t from 109m	1.08
BORC25003		138	139	1	3.43	1m @ 3.43g/t from 138m	3.43
BORC25003		144	145	1	0.55	1m @ 0.55g/t from 144m	0.55
BORC25003		161	162	1	1.71	1m @ 1.71g/t from 161m	1.71
BORC25003		173	174	1	0.53	1m @ 0.53g/t from 173m	0.53
BORC25003		175	176	1	0.86	1m @ 0.86g/t from 175m	0.86
BORC25003		182	183	1	0.81	1m @ 0.81g/t from 182m	0.81
BORC25003		186	187	1	0.52	1m @ 0.52g/t from 186m	0.52
BORC25003		190	191	1	0.63	1m @ 0.63g/t from 190m	0.63
BORC25003		200	205	5	0.74	5m @ 0.74g/t from 200m	3.68
BORC25003	*including*	202	203	1	1.95	1m @ 1.95g/t from 202m	1.95
BORC25003		214	215	1	0.56	1m @ 0.56g/t from 214m	0.56
BORC25003		218	219	1	1.12	1m @ 1.12g/t from 218m	1.12
BORC25003		241	243	2	0.67	2m @ 0.67g/t from 241m	1.33

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval	Gram-metres
BORC25003		245	249	4	0.65	4m @ 0.65g/t from 245m	2.59
BORC25003	*including*	248	249	1	1.14	1m @ 1.14g/t from 248m	1.14
BORC25003		262	263	1	0.63	1m @ 0.63g/t from 262m	0.63
BORC25004		11	15	4	1.42	4m @ 1.42g/t from 11m	5.67
BORC25004		**20**	**21**	**1**	**21.2**	**1m @ 21.2g/t from 20m**	**21.2**
BORC25004		30	38	8	1.03	8m @ 1.03g/t from 30m	8.21
BORC25004	*including*	37	38	1	5.14	1m @ 5.14g/t from 37m	5.14
BORC25004		42	43	1	0.55	1m @ 0.55g/t from 42m	0.55
BORC25004		46	51	5	1.51	5m @ 1.51g/t from 46m	7.53
BORC25004	*including*	49	50	1	4.34	1m @ 4.34g/t from 49m	4.34
BORC25004		54	55	1	0.56	1m @ 0.56g/t from 54m	0.56
BORC25004		70	73	3	1.77	3m @ 1.77g/t from 70m	5.30
BORC25004		76	77	1	1.12	1m @ 1.12g/t from 76m	1.12
BORC25004		103	109	6	1.47	6m @ 1.47g/t from 103m	8.83
BORC25004	*including*	105	106	1	5.03	1m @ 5.03g/t from 105m	5.03
BORC25004		118	120	2	2.99	2m @ 2.99g/t from 118m	5.97
BORC25004	*including*	118	119	1	5.26	1m @ 5.26g/t from 118m	5.26
BORC25004		125	126	1	0.54	1m @ 0.54g/t from 125m	0.54
BORC25004		142	144	2	0.89	2m @ 0.89g/t from 142m	1.77
BORC25004		152	154	2	2.28	2m @ 2.28g/t from 152m	4.55
BORC25004		157	158	1	0.61	1m @ 0.61g/t from 157m	0.61
BORC25004		162	167	5	1.12	5m @ 1.12g/t from 162m	5.58
BORC25004		173	178	5	1.11	5m @ 1.11g/t from 173m	5.54

*Table 4 – Significant Intercepts (>0.5g/t Au) for the **Bull Oak** RC drilling (Unconstrained by maximum internal dilution).,*
+10 gram-metre intercepts highlighted

Hole ID		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Interval	Gram-metres
BORC25001		**134**	**240**	**106**	**0.60**	**106m @ 0.60g/t form 134m**	**63.6**
BORC25004		**11**	**178**	**167**	**0.59**	**167m @ 0.59g/t from 11m**	**98.5**

*Table 5 – **Lord Nelson, Havilah and Bull Oak** 2025 Reverse Circulation collar information. Holes located on tenements M57/652 (Lord Nelson), M57/650 and M57/651 (Havilah) and M57/663 (Bull Oak). Grid coordinates shown in MGA94 Zone 50.*

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Depth (m)	Status
LNRC25011	RC	745939	6883912	472	89	-51	162	This ASX announcement
LNRC25012	RC	745921	6883799	473	92	-62	252	This ASX announcement
LNRC25013	RC	745890	6883739	473	89	-56	282	This ASX announcement
LNRC25014	RC	745989	6883723	472	87	-50	240	This ASX announcement
LNRC25015	RC	745949	6883718	473	87	-53	270	This ASX announcement
LNRC25016	RC	745938	6883681	473	87	-60	258	This ASX announcement
LNRC25017	RC	745930	6883700	473	88	-57	264	This ASX announcement
LNRC25018	RC	746009	6883699	472	88	-51	222	This ASX announcement
LNRC25019	RC	746016	6883678	472	90	-50	204	This ASX announcement
LNRC25020	RC	746038	6883660	472	90	-50	180	This ASX announcement
LNRC25021	RC	746043	6883641	472	89	-57	180	This ASX announcement
LNRC25022	RC	746232	6883595	471	52	-56	54	This ASX announcement
LNRC25023	RC	746197	6883592	471	56	-56	84	This ASX announcement
LNRC25024	RC	746151	6883594	471	72	-58	120	This ASX announcement
LNRC25025	RC	746114	6883587	471	69	-59	144	This ASX announcement
LNRC25026	RC	746217	6883532	472	93	-61	84	This ASX announcement
LNRC25027	RC	746177	6883531	471	90	-61	96	This ASX announcement
LNRC25028	RC	746146	6883512	471	91	-60	150	This ASX announcement
LNRC25029	RC	746286	6883492	471	93	-61	60	This ASX announcement
LNRC25030	RC	746299	6883471	471	89	-60	60	This ASX announcement
LNRC25031	RC	746308	6883456	471	90	-60	60	This ASX announcement
LNRC25032	RC	746289	6883434	471	92	-60	72	This ASX announcement
LNRC25033	RC	746264	6883433	471	92	-60	90	This ASX announcement
LNRC25034	RC	746326	6883411	470	89	-60	60	This ASX announcement
LNRC25035	RC	746305	6883412	470	91	-60	78	This ASX announcement

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Depth (m)	Status
HVRC25001	RC	743804	6881330	470	191	-60	174	This ASX announcement
HVRC25002	RC	744351	6880878	461	191	-60	138	This ASX announcement
HVRC25003	RC	745115	6880537	458	179	-60	90	This ASX announcement
HVRC25004	RC	745152	6880540	458	180	-60	110	This ASX announcement
HVRC25005	RC	745208	6880545	458	181	-60	120	This ASX announcement
HVRC25006	RC	745637	6880474	455	192	-61	96	This ASX announcement
BORC25001	RC	729543	6897673	534	221	-79	240	This ASX announcement
BORC25002	RC	729914	6897750	535	256	-55	138	This ASX announcement
BORC25003	RC	729833	6897913	534	223	-74	300	This ASX announcement
BORC25004	RC	729614	689780	517	122	-55	195	This ASX announcement

Next Steps

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

Assays from the Cork Tree Well extensional and infill drilling program recently completed are pending.

Samples from the Yunndaga infill drilling program have been despatched to the laboratory.

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

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

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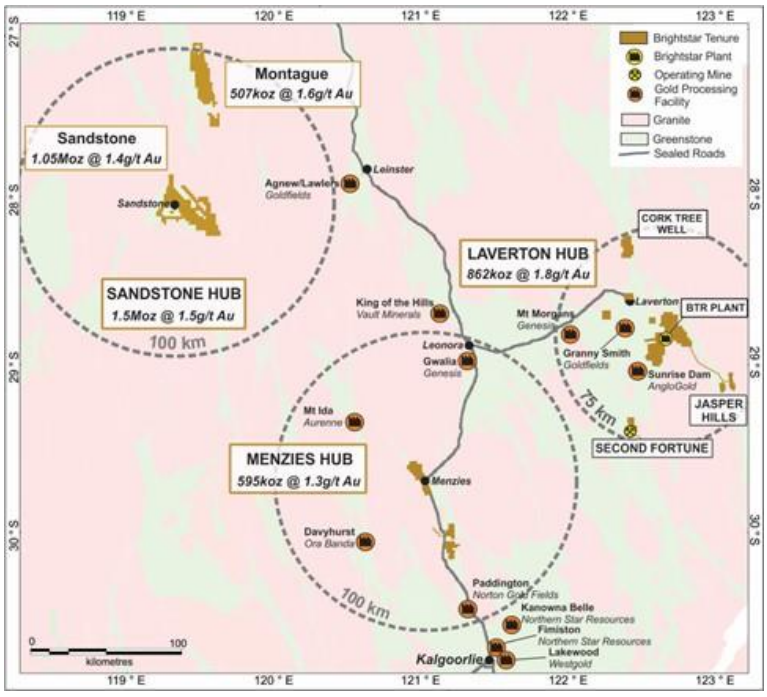
References

1. *Refer Brightstar Resources Limited announcement dated 4 March 2025 "Brightstar's maiden Sandstone drilling at Lord Nelson confirms continuity of high-grade gold"*

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 two underground mines at its Laverton operations - Second Fortune and Fish with ore from these mines currently being processed at Mt Morgans under an Ore Purchase Agreement with Genesis Minerals Limited, under which Brightstar can deliver and sell up to 500,000 tonnes of ore from its Laverton operations over the course of CY25 and Q1 CY26. Brightstar is set to deliver a DFS on a wider development scenario at its Laverton and Menzies hubs in 1H CY25.

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 Group JORC (2012) Mineral Resource of **3.0Moz Au at 1.5g/t Au.** Brightstar is now advancing a systematic exploration and study program on Sandstone targeting the delivery of a PFS in 1H CY26.

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 Menzies, Laverton and 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)

Note the following tables refer to various drilling campaigns, as summarised below:

Brightstar Resources Ltd: (drilled 2025-) Hole prefix LNRC, HVRC, BORC
Alto Metals Ltd: (drilled 2016-2024) Hole prefix SRC, SDD
Troy Resources Ltd (drilled 2001-2009) Hole prefix TRC
Herald Resources Ltd (drilled 1996-1999) Hole prefix MGR
Homestake Australia Limited (drilled 1986) Hole prefix MAD
Gold and Mineral Exploration NL (drilled 1988-1990) Hole prefix GRC

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire*	Drilling carried out by Brightstar Resources (BTR) • Industry standard RC drilling and sampling protocols for lode and supergene gold deposits have been utilised throughout the BTR campaign. • BTR RC holes were sampled using 4m composite spear samples or 1 metre cone-split samples. RC drilling techniques are used to obtain samples of the entire downhole length. • RC samples were taken using a 10:1 Sandvik static cone splitter mounted under a polyurethane cyclone to obtain 1m samples. Approximately 2-3kg samples were submitted to the laboratory.

	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.	• Brightstar samples were submitted to Intertek Laboratory in Perth where the samples were analysed by Photon. • Sample spoils from selected RC drill holes were placed into green bags for possible future use when required. Drilling carried out by Alto Metals Ltd (SRC and SDD prefixes) • RC samples were passed directly from the in-line cyclone through a rig mounted cone splitter. Samples were collected in 1m intervals into bulk plastic bags and 1m calico splits (which were retained for later use). • From the bulk sample, a 4-metre composite sample was collected using a split PVC scoop and then submitted to the laboratory for analysis. • RC 1m splits were submitted to the laboratory if the composite sample assay values are equal to or greater than 0.2g/t Au. • Diamond sampling was carried out on HQ3 or NQ2 core, mostly at 1m intervals. Closer spaced sampling was conducted around specific mineralised zones • Core was cut in half with half-core samples assayed at Intertek Genalysis Kalgoorlie and Perth labs Drilling carried out by Troy Resources NL (Troy) 2001-2009 (TRC prefixes) • RC samples were passed directly from the in-line cyclone through a rig mounted multi-tier riffle splitter. • Samples were collected in 1m intervals into bulk plastic bags and 1m 3kg calico bags (which were retained for later use). • From the bulk samples, a 5m composite sample was collected using a split PVC scoop and then submitted to the laboratory for analysis.

		• Where anomalous gold zones were detected, 1m re-split samples were collected at a later date and submitted to the laboratory. Drilling carried out by Herald Resources Limited (Herald) 1996-1999 (MGR prefixes) • All dry RC samples were split at 1m intervals using a 3-tier riffle splitter, with the excess collected in plastic bags and left on site. Wet samples were generally grabbed by hand –samples were also collected in 2m or 4m composites which were sent to the laboratory for initial analysis. For samples returning significant results the corresponding 1m re-splits were sent for further analysis. 1m re-splits were collected for all 4m composites returning>0.2ppm Au. Drilling carried out by Homestake Australia Limited (Homestake) 1986 (MAD prefixes) • Samples were collected by diamond (DD) drilling. • Pre-collar drill samples and NQ diamond drill core samples were assayed by Australian Assay Laboratories in Perth by fire assay of a 50gm charge followed by AAS finish. Drilling carried out by Gold and Mineral Exploration NL (GNME) 1986 (GRC prefixes) • Samples were collected by reverse circulation (RC) drilling. • 1m samples collected in plastic bags attached to a cyclone. • 2m composite samples were prepared for the upper parts of the RC drill holes. Mineralised intersections were later resampled at 1m intervals. • All samples were submitted to Minlabs in Perth and analysed by 50gm fire assay to a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm Au.

Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Drilling carried out by BTR • 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 Topdrill using a Schramm C685 drill rig with a booster compressor. • An Azi aligner was used on all holes drilled from surface (TN14 Gyro Compass true-North-seeking). Drilling carried out by Alto Metals Ltd • RC drilling was with a KWL 350 drill rig with an onboard 1100/350 compressor using a sampling hammer of nominal 140mm hole. • Diamond drilling was conducted by Terra Drilling utilising a KWL1600 Rig • Diamond core was oriented using the BLY TruCore UPIX tool Drilling carried out by Troy (2001-2009) • Troy's drilling included RAB and RC drilling. • Industry Standard RC drilling rigs were utilised Drilling carried out by Herald (1996-1999) • Herald's drilling included RAB and RC drilling. • Industry Standard RC drilling rigs were utilised Drilling carried out by Homestake (1986) • Homestake engaged Corewell Pty Ltd of Perth to carry out NQ diamond drilling (DD) with pre-collars drilled using percussion methods. Drilling carried out by GME (1988-1990) • GME engaged Davies Drilling to carry out RC drilling.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• 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

	• *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.*	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. • Sample recoveries are recorded on sample registers with sample recovery and moisture content estimated. Good sample recovery was standard in reported programs. • No grade versus sample recovery biases, or biases relating the loss or gain of fines have been identified in BTR's drilling. • 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. • Drilling is carried out orthogonal to the mineralisation to get representative samples of the mineralisation. • 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 analysis by Photon method. • AME RC samples generally had good recovery. • Recovery was estimated as a percentage and recorded on field sheets prior to entry into the database. • AME Diamond core recovery was measured and calculated during RQD logging, and was generally good except in laterite material at the top of the hole. • Drill core recovery was documented for the Homestake diamond drilling. • BTR has no quantitative information on Troy or Herald RAB and RC sample recovery.

Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *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. • Detailed geological logging includes the lithology, alteration, veining and mineralisation of the drill chips or core. • Logging is both quantitative and qualitative in nature, depending on the feature. • 100% of BTR drilling is geologically logged. • AME AC and RC drill chips were sieved from each 1m sample and geologically logged. Washed drill chips from each 1m sample were stored in chip trays and photographed. Geological logging of drill hole intervals was carried out with sufficient detail to meet the requirements of resource estimation. • AME Diamond core was geologically, structurally and geotechnically logged by geologists using Alto standard procedures • All Core was oriented where possible, marked into metre intervals, and photographed. • Troy and Herald drill holes were logged using detailed geological codes that were correlated with AME/BTR logging codes. • The Homestake DD holes were logged in detail for each metre and at sub-metre intervals where it was considered appropriate or relevant. • GME reported that the RC drill holes were geologically examined and logged in the field. The logging was commentary based with no specific geological codes used for events such as top of fresh rock, base of oxidation etc. However, the logging and descriptions are of sufficient quality that the lithologies drilled

		can be correlated with later logging carried out by Herald and Troy, who used detailed logging codes.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	BTR Drilling • RC drilling single 1 metre splits were automatically taken at the time of drilling by a cone splitter attached to the cyclone. • For interpreted non-mineralised areas, 4 metre composite samples were collected from the drill rig by spearing each 1m collection bag. The 4 metre composites were submitted for assay. • Composite samples returning grade >0.1 g/t Au were resampled as 1m cone-split samples with samples having been collected for upcoming laboratory analyses. • For interpreted mineralised areas, the 1 metre splits were bagged on the static cyclone splitter on the RC rig. • QAQC samples (blanks and standards) were submitted for all samples at a rate between 1:10 and 1:20 • Duplicate samples were taken over selected interpreted mineralised intervals to determine if sampling is representative. • 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. • The 500g sample is assayed for gold by Photon Assay along with quality control samples including certified reference materials, blanks and sample duplicates. • Samples volumes were typically 1.0-4.0 kg and are considered to be of suitable size for the style of mineralisation. Drilling carried out by AME

		• Intertek Genalysis (Perth) and MinAnalytical Laboratory Services Australia Pty Ltd located in Canning Vale, Western Australia, were responsible for sample preparation and assaying for drill hole samples and associated check assays. Both are certified to NATA in accordance with ISO 17025:2005 ISO requirements for all related inspection, verification, testing and certification activities. • AME Diamond core was marked up and transported to Intertek Perth to be cut and half-core sampled. • 3kg 4m composite AC and RC samples were dried and then ground in an LM5 ring mill for 85% passing 75 Microns. • Subsequently, intervals of 4m composite samples reporting greater than 0.2g/t Au were selected for re-assay, and 1m re-split samples were submitted for 50gm fire assay or the Photon Assay method. • DD, AC and RC 1m samples were analysed using 50 gm fire assay with AAS finish, or the Photon Assay method Drilling carried out by Troy (2001 - 2009) • Troy RAB and RC samples were assayed at Analabs Perth by 50g aqua regia digest followed by DIBK extraction Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry Drilling carried out by Herald (1996-1999) • Herald's RAB samples were typically assayed at Analabs Leonora or Perth for aqua regia AAS • RC samples were sent to Analabs Perth for Fire Assay gold only Drilling carried out by GME (1988-1990) • All samples were submitted to Minlabs in Perth and analysed by 50gm fire assay to a lower detection limit of 0.01ppm Au. Drilling carried out by Homestake (1986)

		• Samples were assayed by Australian Assay Laboratories in Perth by fire assay of a 50gm charge followed by AAS finish.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	BTR Drilling • 1m and 4m composite samples were assayed via the Photon Assay method at Intertek laboratory, Perth. • 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. • No geophysical measurements were collected. Drilling carried out by AME • For AME 4m composite sampling; field duplicates and field blank samples were inserted at a ratio of 1:20. • For 1m re-split samples; field standards, field duplicates and field blanks were inserted at a ratio of 1:20. • AME produced their own Standards using the bulk residues remaining from laboratory prepared samples. Grades of 0.3g/t, 0.6g/t and 0.9g/t were submitted as matrix matched non-distinguishable Standards. These Standards as well as other certified reference Standards were used. • Laboratory Certified Reference Materials and/or in-house controls, blanks, splits and replicates are analysed with each batch of samples by the laboratory. These quality control results are reported along with the sample values in the final report. Selected samples are also re-analysed to confirm anomalous results.

		• Laboratory and field QA/QC results are reviewed by AME personnel. Drilling carried out by Troy (2001 - 2009) • For Troy RC drilling, an average of 1 field duplicate, 1 blank and 1 standard was submitted for every 50 samples. • For Troy AC drilling, field duplicates and standards were used at 1:50 however no blank samples were routinely used in RAB or AC drilling. • Troy engaged Maxwell to undertake periodic audit of the exploration QAQC data. Drilling carried out by Herald (1996-1999) • There is no available information on the protocols used by Herald, which is not considered material. Drilling carried out by GME (1988-1990) and Homestake (1986) • There is no available information on the protocols used by Homestake and GME. • Where reported, Laboratory Repeat assays were reviewed by Alto. • Where Troy drill holes were identified within close proximity to earlier drill holes the drilling assay data showed an acceptable correlation. • There were no anomalous assays reported that could not be explained.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections have been reviewed by several company personnel. • Data storage was captured electronically onsite using a standard set of templates, before uploading to a cloud-based server and imported into an externally managed Datashed geological database.

		• 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 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. • 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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drill collar locations were initially surveyed using a hand-held GPS, accurate to within 3-5m. All RC and DD holes are routinely surveyed by differential GPS (DGPS) once drilling is complete, although this has not yet occurred for recently completed holes. • Some historic drill collars have existing DGPS surveys • The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 50. All reported coordinates are referenced to these grids. • The site topography utilised DTM from airborne magnetic survey. • Troy and Herald drill hole collars were recorded using either GPS, DGPS or by a licenced surveyor.

		• AME used handheld Garmin GPS to locate and record drill collar positions, accurate to +/-5 metres. • AME periodically used a DGPS to locate AME drill collars and to re-locate historic Troy drill collars to verify the accuracy of historic data. • In March 2018, AME engaged an independent licenced surveyor to obtain accurate collar survey data for a substantial number of AME drill holes and historical drill hole collars. • Alto carried out a desktop check of all drill hole collars using satellite and aerial drone imagery. • Alto carried out field checks using a DGPS on 24 randomly selected drill holes in November 2018 to confirm the locations of the drill hole collars. • GME, Homestake and Herald drilling was originally located in local grid format. • Contract surveyors were engaged by previous explorers to accurately locate the surface location of drill collars and historic workings in local grid format. • The downhole dip and azimuth of the Homestake diamond drill holes were determined using an Eastman camera. • The dip and azimuth of all GME and Herald drill holes were reported however there are no details available on the method used to determine the dip and azimuth.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Holes are variably spaced. The current RC drilling program has infilled the spacing at a portion of the Lord Nelson deposit to approximately 20m x 20m. • Results will be used to update previously reported Mineral Resources at Lord Nelson. • 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.* • *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.*	• The relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of mineralised structures is not considered to have introduced a sampling bias. Most holes have been drilled perpendicular to the main orientation of mineralisation. • 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. • 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 company personnel or reputable freight contractors for assaying at Intertek, Perth. Despatch and consignment notes were delivered and checked for discrepancies. • No information is available on sample security for historic Troy, Herald, GME and Homestake drillholes
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.*	• The Lord Nelson deposit is located within Mining Lease M57/652. The Havilah deposit is located within Mining Lease M57/650. The Bull Oak deposit is located within Mining Lease M57/663.

	• *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.*	• 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 17 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. • 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). • 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. • 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. • 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 has intruded mafic rocks to the west (hanging wall) and ultramafic rocks to the east (footwall). The mineralisation is mostly within the granodiorite intrusion, with a high-grade zone on the contact between the granodiorite and the ultramafic contact. The mineralisation is typically characterized by a zone of pyrite + silica + biotite +/- quartz veining that follows the ultramafic footwall contact. • The Havilah Mine area is underlain by a NW striking dolerite unit termed the Havilah Dolerite, bounded to the northeast by pillowed and amygdaloidal basalt, and to the southwest by ultramafic rocks. Within the mineralised part of the Havilah Dolerite, drilling has intersected dolerites and basalts of similar mineralogy suggesting the Havilah Dolerite is a differentiated mafic unit. Mineralisation is confined to the Havilah Dolerite close to the dolerite/basalt contact and is associated with quartz veins and stockworks within a north-dipping, NW striking mineralised shoot with a plunge of approximately 20 degrees to the north-west. Quartz-carbonate veins up to 0.5m wide have been intersected in drill core with recognisable selvedges to the mineralisation up to 10m in width. Sulphides occur both in the veins and the adjacent wall rocks and consist of dominant pyrite and arsenopyrite with minor pyrrhotite and trace chalcopyrite.

		• The Bull Oak granite is a porphyritic intrusion with a strike length of approximately 500m and a width of up to 150m. The intrusion has a depth of at least 250m and has relatively steep dipping boundaries. The intrusion trends north-east cutting across mafic rocks between the BIF units. The granite does not outcrop and is intensely kaolinised to clay plus quartz to a depth of approximately 60m below surface. The fresh granite is a medium grained, pale grey, biotite granodiorite with traces of pyrite. Mineralisation at the Bull Oak deposit is associated with north-west trending quartz reefs, which dip approximately 30 degrees to the north-east.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  • *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  • *down hole length and interception depth*
	  • *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• The relevant data for drillholes reported in this announcement is provided in the body of the announcement.
		• Data for historical collars referenced in this announcement is provided in tables within the announcement.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such*	• Assay results reported here have been length weighted. • Significant intercepts are reported above 1.0 g/t Au with a maximum consecutive interval of internal dilution (<1.0 g/t Au) of 2m. • No metal equivalent calculations were applied.

	aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• True widths are not confirmed at this time although all drilling is planned 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 at a consistent cut-off grade (>1.0g/t), and their context discussed.
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. **Historic Underground Workings** • GME produced Plans and Sections in local grid format showing the historical underground workings for the Havilah Mine. • The surface locations of shafts and pits were surveyed by Homestake contract surveyors. Homestake obtained the mine development and stope outlines from Plans and Sections produced by the Havilah Gold Mining Company in April 1912. The historic information was sourced from the WA Mines Department and the Alexander Library in Perth.

		• Alto georeferenced the GME Plans and Sections and produced a 3D GIS model of the underground workings. The surface locations of the historic workings were checked using Alto's aerial drone imagery. The model was then checked against the lithological logs of available drill holes and amended to take into account additional stopes etc not shown on the GME Plans and Sections.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• 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)
SRC181	RC	745899	6883817	474	90	-60	308		NSI			
SRC432	RC	745926	6883780	474	90	-53	236		161	206	45	3.2
								including	161	170	9	11.0
									193	200	7	3.88
TRC340	RC	746182	6883792	474	90	-60	70		19	22	3	1.80
									25	26	1	2.47
									31	38	7	4.47

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Depth (m)		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
									43	44	1	3.78
TRC341	RC	746161	6883792	474	90	-60	90		0	2	2	1.56
									22	31	9	2.94
									50	61	11	22.9
									79	81	2	16.4
TRC342	RC	746141	6883792	474	90	-60	130		0	4	4	3.91
									16	20	4	2.11
									23	24	1	1.56
									28	40	12	1.73
									45	50	5	7.66
									53	60	7	1.12
									63	76	13	9.13
TRC343	RC	746122	6883792	474	90	-60	150		27	28	1	4.73
									35	42	7	2.08
									85	88	3	5.36
TRC377	RC	746240	6883792	474	90	-60	60		6	8	2	8.23
TRC378	RC	746222	6883792	474	90	-60	60		4	5	1	1.10
									10	11	1	1.22
									16	17	1	2.51
									20	28	8	2.25
TRC379	RC	746201	6883792	474	90	-60	60		26	35	9	1.78
TRC380	RC	746102	6883791	474	90	-60	150		23	24	1	3.03

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Depth (m)		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
									33	58	25	2.34
									102	103	1	1.18
TRC381	RC	746081	6883791	474	90	-60	160		30	35	5	1.02
									43	45	2	2.71
									53	69	16	3.82
									74	81	7	2.14
									84	85	1	1.27
									109	112	3	1.91
TRC382	RC	746061	6883791	474	90	-60	170		71	73	2	2.55
									80	81	1	1.22
									93	94	1	2.94
									99	101	2	1.44
									105	106	1	1.91
									121	127	6	5.59
									135	143	8	1.73
TRC383	RC	746042	6883791	474	90	-60	180		82	99	17	3.22
									164	166	2	9.50
TRC384	RC	746021	6883791	474	90	-60	198		85	86	1	2.82
									90	102	12	3.16
									112	113	1	2.79
									182	184	2	1.48
TRC450	RC	746001	6883791	475	90	-60	210		110	112	2	5.75

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Depth (m)		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
									121	122	1	1.57
									125	126	1	1.41
									128	132	4	1.78
									142	143	1	1.18
									148	149	1	1.32
									153	156	3	1.21
TDD017	DD	746080	6883811	475	90	-60	149.01		105	106	1	1.7
									128.2	129	0.8	5.6

APPENDIX 3: Historical Hole Details: Havilah

Hole ID	Hole Type	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Depth (m)		From (m)	To (m)	Drilled Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
MAD004	DD	743982	6881202	466	180	-60	81.4		33.6	39.4	5.8	23.9
									50	51	1	1.11
									61	66	5	25.5
MGR018	RC	744046	6881154	464	180	-60	41		36	41	5	8.80
SRC551	RC	743871	6881285	470	180	-60	140		51	54	3	1.41
									110	116	6	5.14
GRC009	RC	743830	6881287	469	180	-60	117		104	108	4	4.56