12 August 2026

Mobile MTd UAV SURVEY DEFINES DRILL TARGETS

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HIGHLIGHTS

- **Results from** the **Mobile MTd UAV passive electromagnetic geophysical survey** at the Ira Miri Manganese Project **in Timor-Leste** have generated **new, highly-prospective targets**.
- **Multiple high-conductivity anomalies identified**, with the strongest of these anomalies appearing as **"plumes" extending upwards from depth.**
- The **high conductivity "plumes"** have a **spatial relationship with the Laleno Dome** and **possibly represent hydrothermal-fluid pathways** that deposited **sulphide mineralisation**.
- Estrella **developed** an **initial ~3,000m RC and Diamond tails drilling campaign** to **test three compelling targets**.
- These holes will be the **deepest mineral-exploration drilling completed** to-date **in Timor-Leste**.
- In addition, **shallow-dipping conductivity anomalies** have been **identified** that **may represent manganese mineralisation** and the **best anomaly** will be **tested** by **3 drill-holes.**
- **Limestone** in the **Sagadate region will be investigated** with a **~4,000m RC and Diamond drilling campaign** to be developed that augments the Werumata Limestone Deposit.

Commenting on survey activity, Managing Director Robert Mencel said:

"The results of the Mobile MTd survey have provided Estrella with a compelling new set of drill targets at Ira Miri.

"The identification of strong conductivity anomalies extending from depth towards surface, particularly where they coincide with the Laleno Dome, provides an important new exploration vector for the Company.

"While the conductivity anomalies are not, by themselves, proof of mineralisation, their geometry and geological setting provide a strong basis for drill testing.

"We are particularly encouraged by the scale and continuity of several of these anomalies and are excited by opportunity to test them with our first deep drilling program in this part of Timor-Leste.

"At the same time, the identification of shallow-dipping conductivity anomalies provides an opportunity to test for extensions of manganese-bearing horizons within the Noni Formation.

"With drilling planned to commence in September, further ground geophysics underway and a major regional airborne MT survey planned across our Timor-Leste tenure, Estrella is continuing to systematically build its exploration dataset and advance multiple discovery opportunities."

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Mobile MTd Survey location

Estrella Resources Limited (ASX: ESR) is pleased to advise that the Mobile Magneto-Telluric drone survey (Mobile MTd) completed at the Company's Ira Miri project in Timor-Leste, has yielded encouraging results.

The survey covered the existing Ira Miri pit area within a broader 3.5km x 4.2km corridor, which also covered a small portion of the eastern part of the Laleno Dome (Figures 1 and 2).

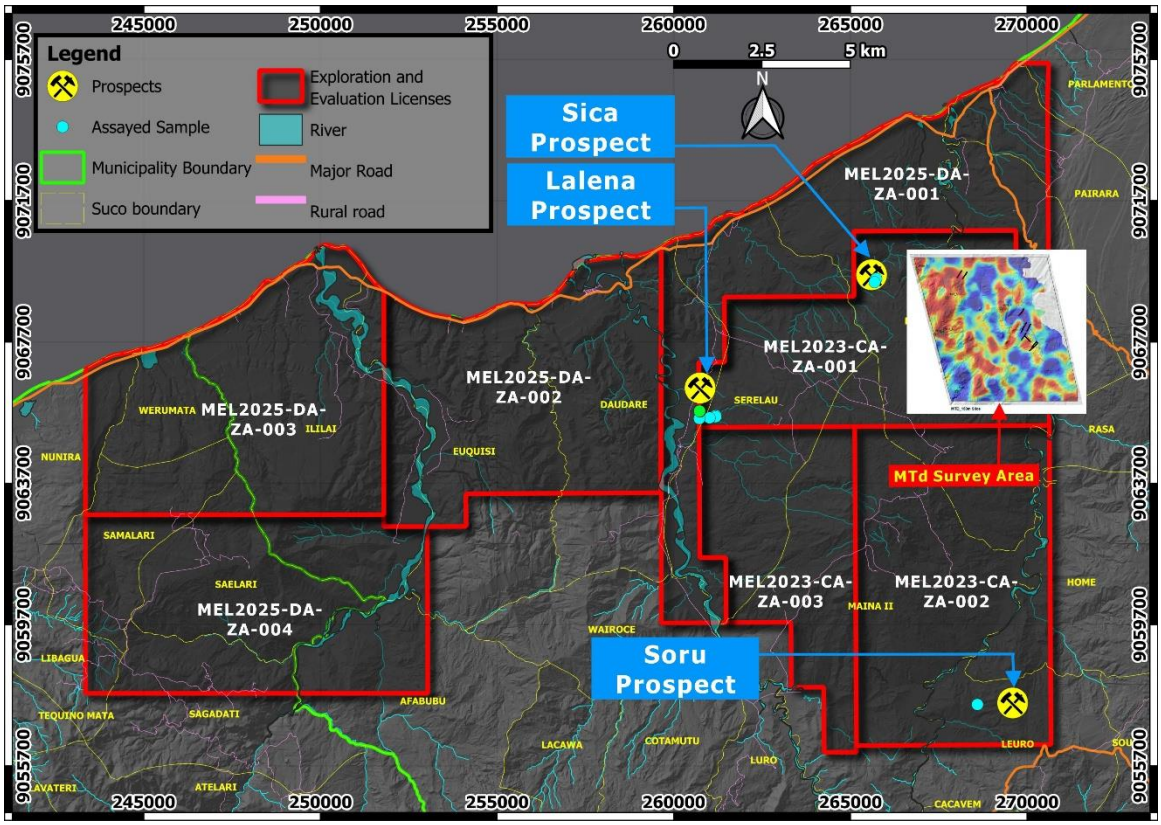

Figure 1: Location of the MTd survey, shown by an example of the resulting conductivity anomaly images.

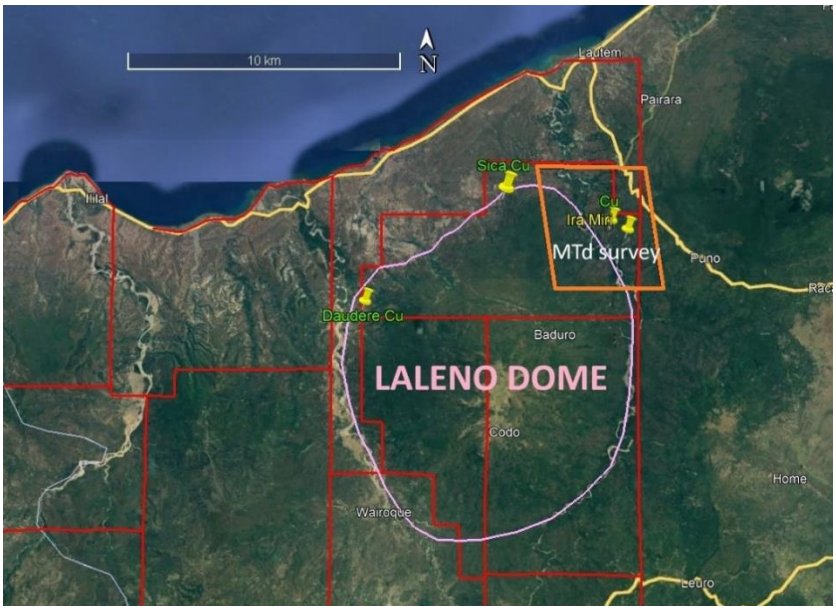

Figure 2: Location of the MTd survey in relation to the Laleno Dome.

Mobile MTd Data and Results

The MTd survey recorded data that was processed to define anomalous areas of high conductivity, manganese mineralisation, as well as mineralisation containing abundant sulphide minerals, is highly conductive.

The size and intensity of the high-conductivity anomalies vary, and each anomaly also varies at depth. Also, some anomalies are only apparent at specific frequencies, while others are consistently defined at all frequencies. The best anomalies are those that are the most consistent across all data sets and these anomalies warrant investigation through drilling.

Some anomalies present as zones of high conductivity that extend up to the surface from great depth, appearing like a “plume,” while others dip at low to moderate angles. The “plumes” may represent sulphide-bearing hydrothermal mineralisation, while the dipping anomalies may represent manganese-bearing beds of the Noni Formation.

Drill Targets

Following the successful identification of these drill-targets the Company’s geological team has developed a high-impact exploration program.

Drill-holes have been planned to investigate three targets; locations in Figure 3, with details in Table 1.

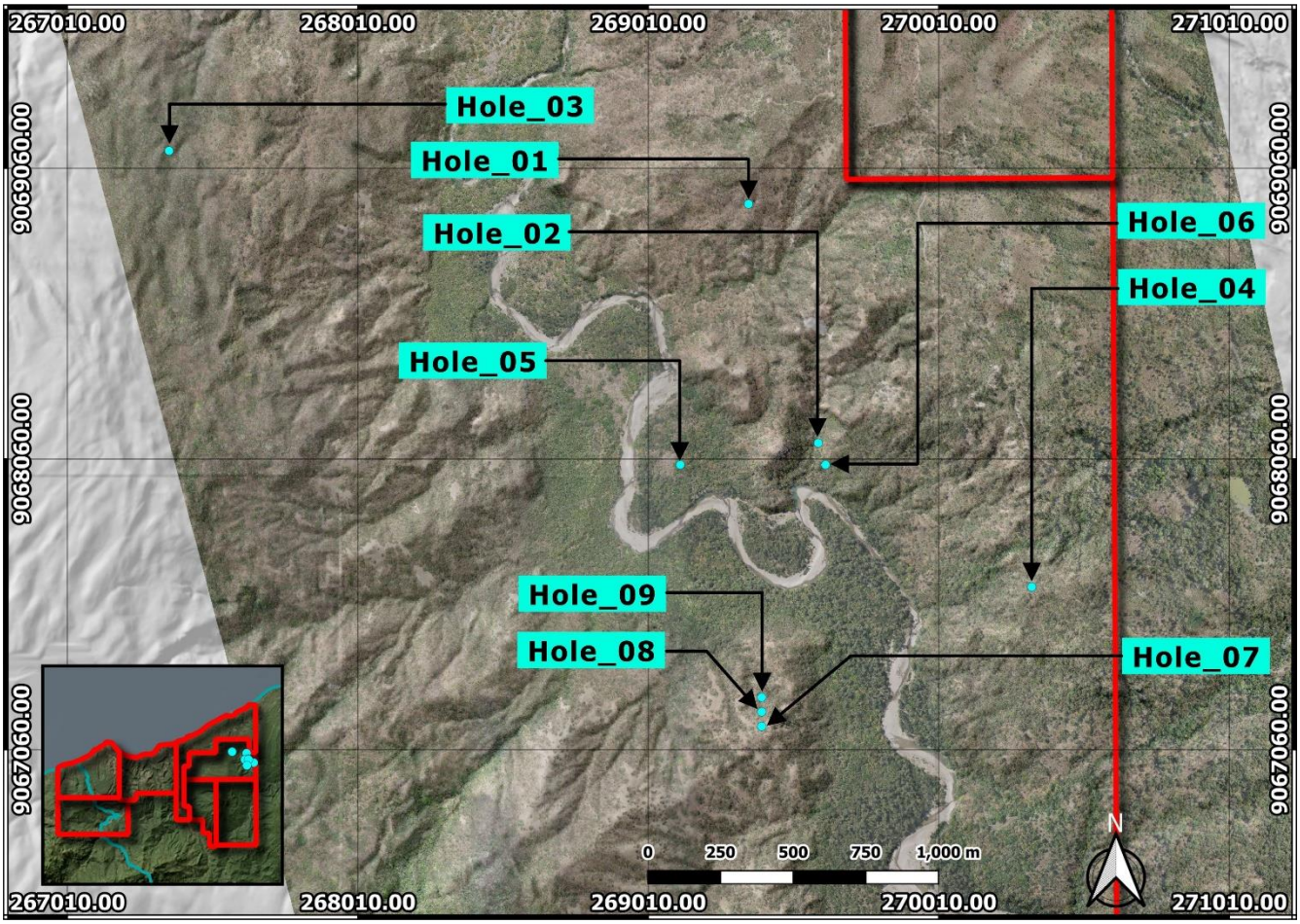

Figure 3: Potential Drill-holes to test conductivity targets defined from data acquired by MTd survey.

Table 1: Proposed Drill-holes to test conductivity anomalies

Planning ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Elev. (m)	declination	azimuth	depth (m)
Hole_01	269355	9068937	113	-90	N/A	500
Hole_02	269595	9068115	72	-90	N/A	500
Hole_03	267360	9069120	164	-90	N/A	500
Hole_04	270330	9067620	137	-90	N/A	500
Hole_05	269120	9068040	47	-90	N/A	500
Hole_06	269620	9068040	64	-90	N/A	500
Hole_07	269400	9067140	94	-60	090	60
Hole_08	269400	9067190	89	-60	090	60
Hole_09	269400	9067240	81	-60	090	60

Holes 1-3 and 7-9 will form part of an initial ~3,000m exploration program, with holes 4-6 to be considered for follow-up drilling, subject to results.

Proposed Hole_01

This drill-hole tests a pronounced VLF conductivity anomaly coinciding with a 3D inversion conductivity anomaly (Figure 4) These coincident anomalies are approximately 500m north of a differentiated mafic intrusion (mostly variable-textured gabbro) and an occurrence of copper mineralisation that is approximately 250m east of the intrusion.

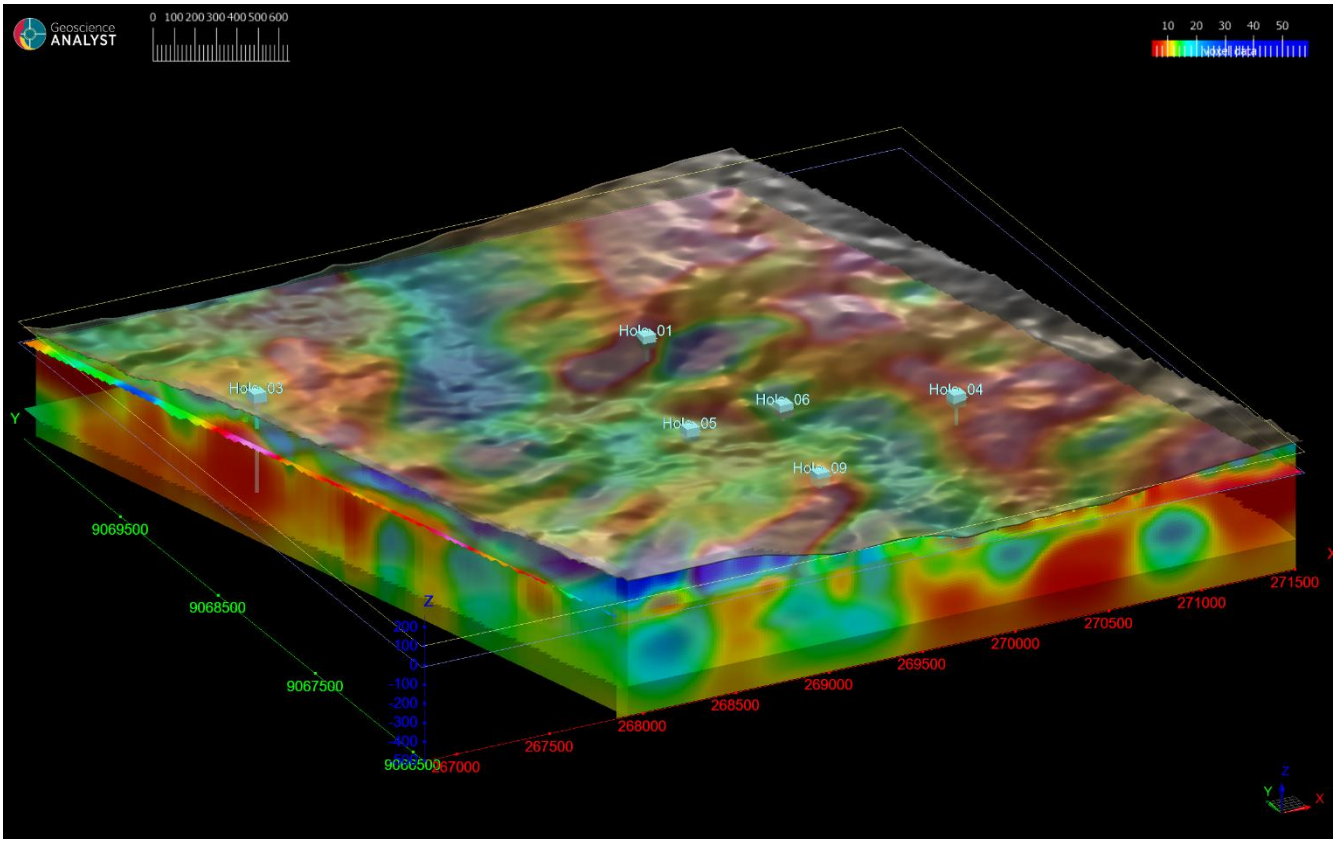

Figure 4: Oblique view towards the northeast showing the terrain and location of drill-holes. (Image is DTM drape, overlying 19.8 KHz VLF (upper slice below DTM), overlying 3D inversion slice, cut as sections). NOTE: Hole 01 testing VLF anomaly (underlying coincident 3D inversion anomaly obscured) and Hole 03 penetrating a distinct plume, visible in the section cut through the plume. Holes 2, 7 and 8 not labelled: Hole 02 behind Hole 06; Hole 7 and Hole 8 close to Hole 9.

Proposed Hole_02

This drill-hole tests a pronounced 3D inversion conductivity anomaly approximately 800m south of Proposed Hole_01 and is also located upon the flank of the Laleno Dome.

Proposed Hole_03

This drill-hole will test a pronounced “plume” on the flank of the Laleno Dome. This plume is evident as a highly conductive anomaly revealed through the 3D inversion image (Figure 5). *The presence of copper mineral occurrences around the Laleno Dome* (refer to Figure 2), likely to have formed from a sulphidic hydrothermal system which *adds significance to the “plumes”* revealed by the MTd survey.

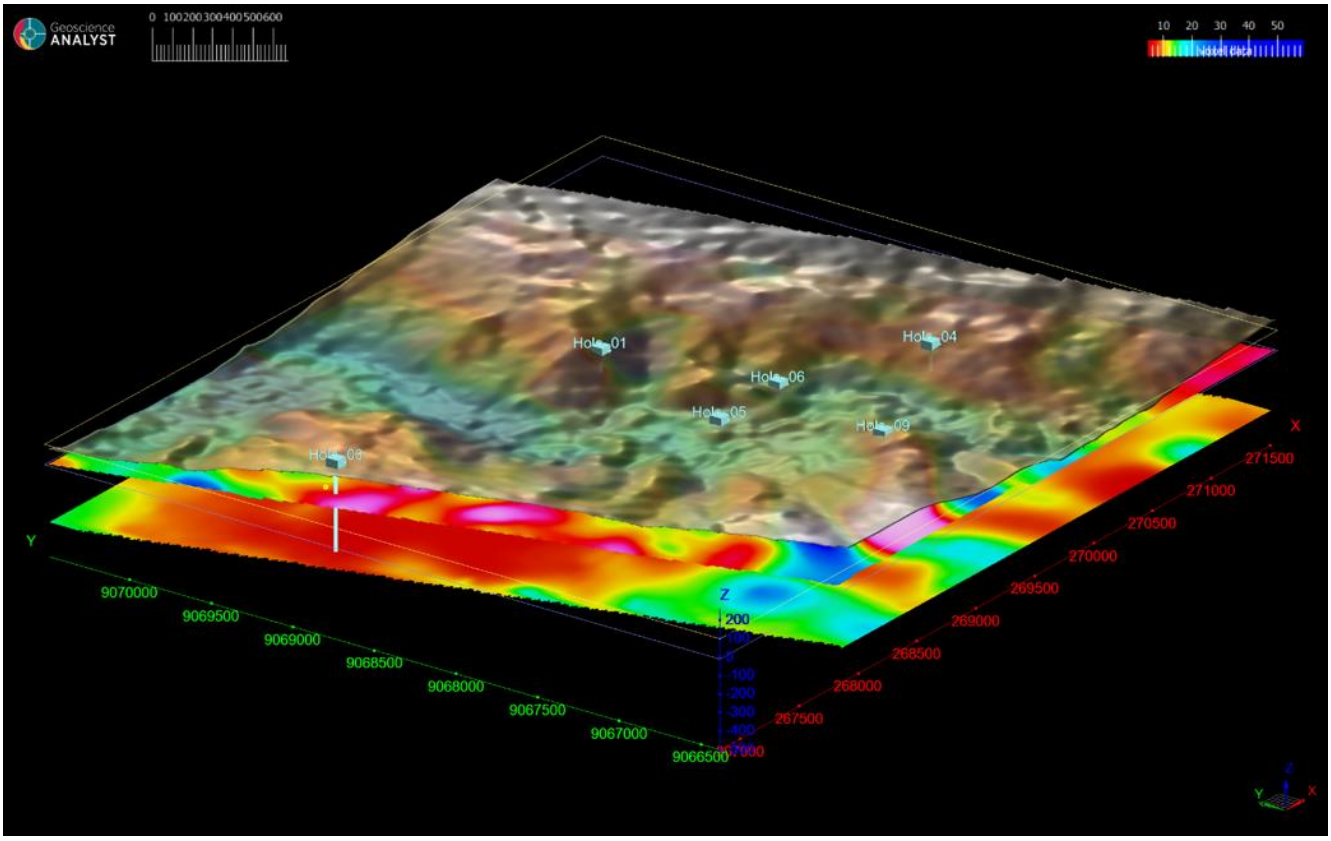

Figure 5: Oblique view towards the northeast showing the terrain and location of drill-holes. (Image is DTM drape, overlying 19.8 KHz VLF (upper slice below DTM), overlying 3D inversion slice). Note that Hole 03 is intended to penetrate a distinct plume. Refer to Figure 4 also.

The initial drilling of the “plumes” will focus upon “proof of concept” using simple vertical drill-holes. For these drill-holes, a Reverse Circulation Percussion (RC) pre-collar will be drilled to approximately 100m depth, with the hole continued as a Diamond Drill-Hole (DDH) “tail” to approximately 500m depth.

These will be the deepest mineral exploration drill-holes completed in Timor-Leste, although some on-shore Petroleum drill-holes have been completed to greater depths.

There are other significant “plume” anomalies, which proposed drill-holes 4, 5 and 6 would test. The anomalies to be tested by proposed holes 5 and 6 are associated and substantial (Figure 6).

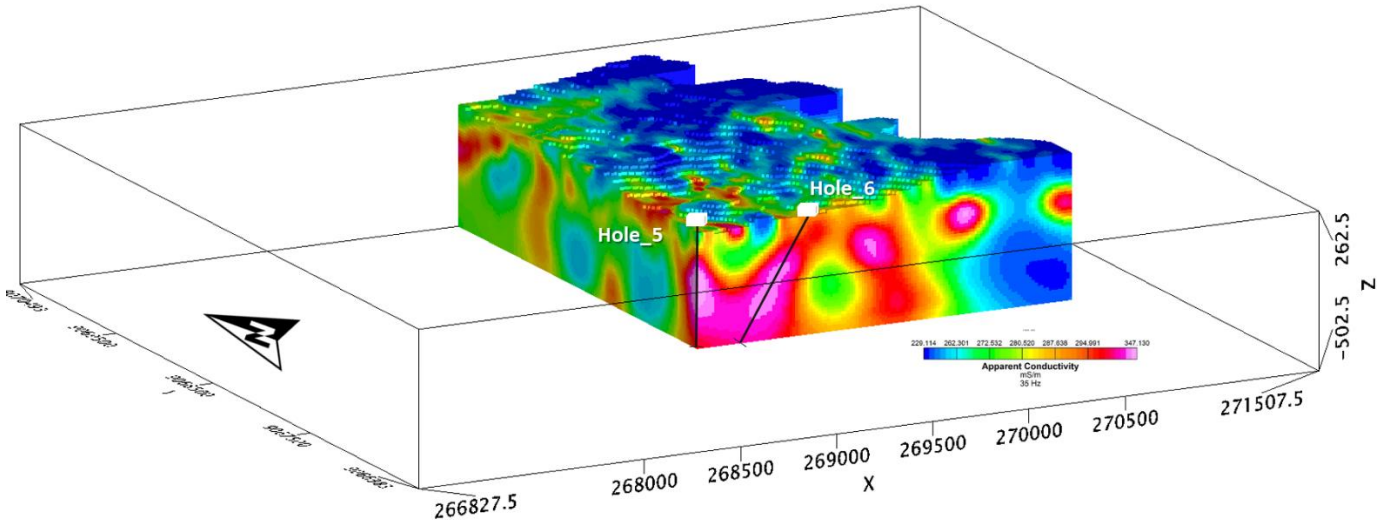

Figure 6: Oblique view to the Northeast showing 3D inversion, displaying apparent conductivity, cut as two orthogonal sections, showing the linked plume clearly.

Holes 7-9 will be drilled to test a shallow-dipping conductive anomaly (Figure 7) that may represent a manganese-bearing bed of the Noni Formation.

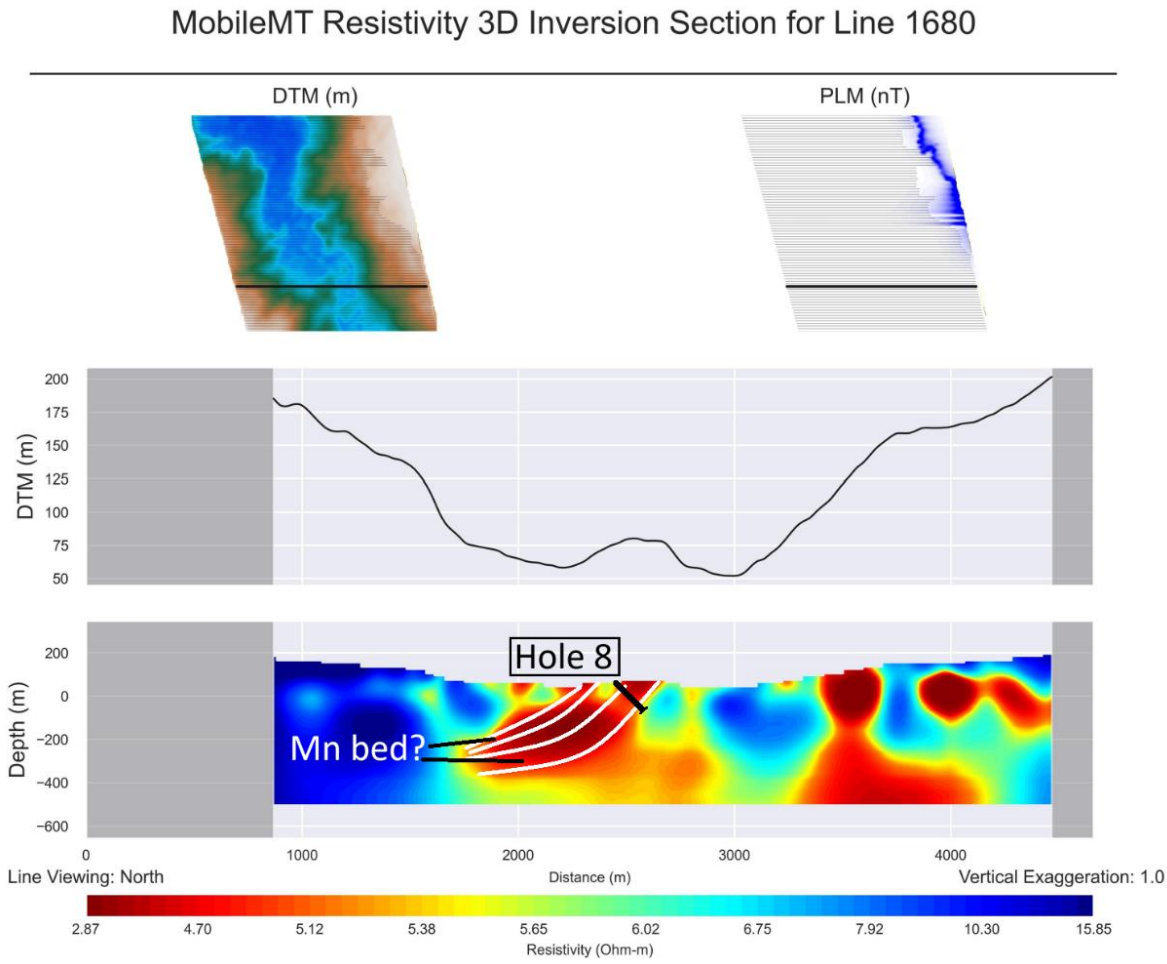

Figure 7: Section of 3D inversion conductivity anomaly with Hole-8 indicated.

Conclusions

The MTd survey has successfully defined conductive anomalies that warrant drill-testing.

The imminent regional MT (helicopter) survey will yield data that greatly complements the MTd survey and will be merged with the MTd data, extending coverage across the entirety of the Laleno Dome.

Given the find of copper-rich massive sulphide mineralisation on the northern flank of the Laleno Dome (reported last month; *"High-Grade Copper manganese, Nickel and Silver Discoveries," 13 July 2026)*, the extended coverage is eagerly awaited as any occurrence of massive sulphides at depth, although invisible at surface, will create a strong conductive anomaly.

Estrella's ground is extensive and the widespread, numerous occurrences of mineralisation and signs of hydrothermal alteration suggests that there is high potential to discover significant mineralisation beneath the cover of clay and vegetation that obscures so much of Timor Leste's geology. Careful use of geophysical surveys will enable Estrella to unlock the hidden mineral potential in its ground.

Next Steps

Preparation of drill sites and the access tracks will be initiated in the next week, to enable drilling to test the MTd geophysical drill-targets with operations anticipated to commence in the first week of September.

Ground geophysics (Resistivity/Induced Polarisation ["Res/IP" or "IP"] surveys have been completed in three areas, with processing of data continuing and additional surveys planned.

A large regional helicopter magnetotelluric (MT) survey, extending over Estrella's entire tenure, is scheduled to commence in September, yielding results before the end of the year and anticipated to identify further substantial drill-targets.

In addition, progress towards drilling of limestone in the Sagadate region is advancing and, after approvals have been attained, a 4,000m combined RC and diamond (core) drilling programme will commence, to be completed before year's end. This limestone is intended to supplement the established Mineral Resource defined for the Werumata Limestone Deposit, increasing the quantity and range of limestone products able to be produced.

Ira Miri Manganese Bulk Sample

Estrella continues to advance shipment preparation and export approval processes for the Category B market appraisal stockpile.

The Company advises that it has completed the customer selection process for its maiden manganese trial parcel.

The Company anticipates selling its entire manganese stockpile, currently estimated at approximately 27,000 tonnes (Wet), as a single shipment.

Export approval documentation has been lodged with the Government of Timor-Leste. Execution of the sales agreement is conditional on receipt of that approval. The Company will update the market once approval is granted and binding terms are executed.

This announcement has been approved by the board for release to the ASX.

ENDS

About Estrella Resources Ltd

Estrella Resources Ltd has exploration projects and mineral rights in Western Australia but is currently focussing its efforts on the exploration of its Timor Leste portfolio of tenements (known in Timor Leste as “Concessions”), Figure 8.

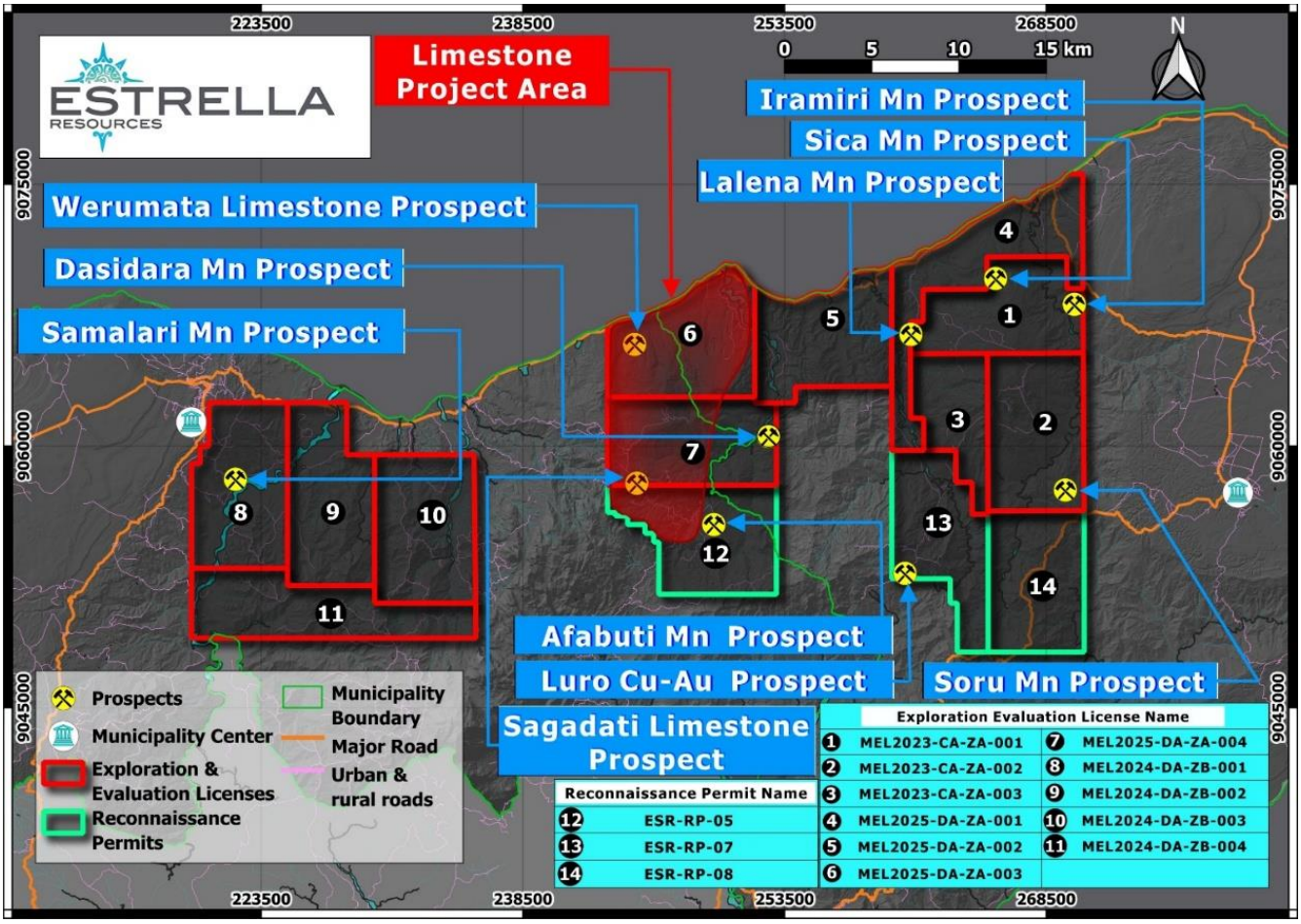

Figure 8: Estrella concessions, Timor Leste, with currently developing prospects.

To-date, Estrella has discovered manganese mineralisation at several sites, with the Ira Miri deposit having been excavated to extract a 27,000t bulk sample to be sold as a market appraisal exercise. Exploration for manganese continues.

In addition, Estrella has identified several occurrences of copper mineralisation and is actively pursuing the growing copper and gold potential.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT

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Forward Looking Statements

This announcement contains certain forward-looking statements which have not been based solely on historical facts but, rather, on ESR's current expectations about future events and on a number of assumptions which are subject to significant uncertainties and contingencies many of which are outside the control of ESR and its directors, officers and advisers.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement relating to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Eustachio Amaral, Geophysicist for Estrella Resources Ltd, with guidance from Peter Spitalny, who is the Exploration Manager Timor Leste of Estrella Resources Ltd, and a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgists. Mr Spitalny has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity they are undertaking to qualify as Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves". Mr Spitalny consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX 1 JORC TABLE 1 – TIMOR-LESTE EXPLORATION

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• This announcement does not discuss drilling results. • The rock-chip samples reported were collected during reconnaissance and mapping fieldwork. They have been collected through a range of standard field sampling techniques, including knapped fragments from outcrops, grab samples from lag, and composite samples from lag or outcrop. • Most of the samples are specimens observed to be altered or mineralised or inferred to be mineralised and have been collected to provide confirmation of mineralisation (or lack of mineralisation) at a particular point. As such, these samples are not fully representative of the body of rock (or lag) sampled. • The sample nature and context have been recorded to ensure the context of the sample is understood; the sampled locations, sampling method and sample descriptions are included in this announcement.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).*	• This announcement does not discuss drilling results.
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.* • *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.*	• This announcement does not discuss drilling results.
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.*	• This announcement does not discuss drilling results.
Sub-sampling techniques	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• This announcement does not discuss drilling results. • The rock-chip samples reported were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and sample preparation	• *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.*	collected during reconnaissance and mapping fieldwork. • The nature of the samples is described in the sample register. Some samples are from a single point whereas others are composite samples. • Samples were mostly collected from outcrops or lag proximal to eroding outcrops. Some samples that are transported but compositionally significant have also been collected, as they provide evidence of the presence of mineralisation in the broader area. • Most of the samples are specimens observed to be altered or mineralised or inferred to be mineralised and have been collected to provide confirmation of mineralisation (or lack of mineralisation) at a particular point. As such, these samples are not fully representative of the body of rock (or lag) sampled. • If significant grades of important elements are detected within the samples, follow-up fieldwork that includes collection of samples that are more representative of the mineralisation will be collected. • Samples were submitted to PT Geoservices in Jakarta, Indonesia where the entirety of each sample is crushed, with a sub-sample then pulverized to 90% passing 75 um, from which a sample for geochemical analysis is split and then analysed.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Exported samples of manganese mineralisation are analysed using method XRFFMN, an XRF Fusion package reporting Mn as elemental Mn and 13 additional elements as oxides, namely Al_2O_3, BaO, CaO, Cr_2O_3, Fe_2O_3, K_2O, MgO, Na_2O, P_2O_5, SiO_2, SO_3, SrO and TiO_2. • Exported samples of potential copper/base metal or gold mineralisation are analysed through method ARA40_DG (Aqua Regia digest of 40g split from pulp) followed by method ARA40_AUSX determining concentration of Au and a suite of 40 elements through (Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICPOES). For those samples in which Au exceeds 10ppm, FAA40 (Fire Assay of a 40g charge) is completed to provide greater accuracy. • Method MAHG_01 is utilized to accurately determine Hg concentration. • Quantitative X-ray Diffraction was completed to identify mineral species for 4 samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Laboratory QA/QC strategies are considered adequate for verification of the reliability of the results, as this is merely first-pass sampling.
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.*	• This announcement does not discuss drilling results. • No prior modern exploration has been conducted in the area, so there is no pre-existing data to compare. • No adjustments to assay data received from the laboratory were undertaken.
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.*	• This announcement does not discuss drilling results. • All sample locations have been determined using a hand-held Garmin GPS, accurate to +/- 1.8m in open ground. • The grid system used is WGS-84 Zone 52S.
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.*	• This announcement does not discuss drilling results and cannot be used to complete a Mineral Resource estimate. • Some of the samples are composites and if this is the case, it is stated in the sample register included in this announcement.
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.*	• This announcement does not discuss drilling. • The sampling is of a reconnaissance nature and relationships between locations of geochemically anomalous samples and structures remain to be defined by additional investigation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Exported samples are in the possession of ESR personnel from field collection, through transport to Dili and through completion of governmental inspections (IGTL, ANM, Customs and Quarantine) in Dili. Possession then passes to Ceva Logistics, an international courier that delivers the samples to PT Geoservices in Jakarta, Indonesia.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No independent audit or review has been undertaken at this stage.

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 security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• Exploration and Evaluation Concessions MEL2023-CA-ZA001, MEL2023-CA-ZA002 and MEL2023-CA-ZA003 are awarded for four years (26/03/2024 – 25/03/2028) to Estrella Resources Representação Permanente, who are exploring the concessions as a Joint Venture (JV) project through the JV company Estrella Murak Rai, comprised of Estrella Resources Representação Permanente (70%) and Murak Rai Timor (30%). • Reconnaissance Permits ESR-RP-01, ESR-RP-02, ESR-RP-03, ESR-RP-04, ESR-RP-05, ESR-RP-06, ESR-RP-07 and ESR-RP-08 were awarded to Estrella Resources Limited Representação Permanente (100%). Subsequently, ESR-RP-01 to ESR-RP-04 were converted to Exploration and Evaluation Concessions MEL2024-DA-CA-ZA001 to MEL2024-DA-CA-ZA004 respectively, awarded for four years (14/05/2025 – 1305/2025). ESR-RP-06 has been relinquished but applications to convert ESR-RP-05, ESR-RP07 and ESR-RP-08 into Exploration and Evaluation Concessions have been submitted; approval is pending. • Exploration and Evaluation Concessions MEL2024-DA-CA-ZB001 to MEL2024-DA-CA-ZB004, awarded for four years (26/09/2024 – 25/09/2029) to Estrella Resources Representação Permanente, who are exploring the concessions as a Joint Venture (JV) project through the JV company Estrella Murak Rai, comprised of Estrella Resources Representação Permanente (70%) and Murak Rai Timor (30%). • Estrella Resources Limited Representação Permanente is registered in Timor-Leste and is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Estrella Resources Limited (Australia). • All the Concessions and Permits are current and in good standing
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The first exploration was conducted by Allied Mining Corporation in 1937 during which mineral potential was discovered. Very small-scale mining of manganese, gold and construction material was conducted. The exploration was not systematic and hampered by difficult access. • Other work in the early 2000's has been conducted by the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council -PECC Minerals Network to assist Timor-Leste to understand and develop its minerals

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		potential. • Local geologists and companies have sporadically explored the area however there has been no documentation collected nor systematic exploration to quantify mineral occurrences. • No minerals drilling has taken place. • No close-spaced geophysics has taken place. • No systematic, modern exploration has taken place. • The Geological Institute of Timor-Leste (IGTL) has recently (and still is) conducting stratigraphic analysis and fossil dating to reconstruct the geological history of Timor-Leste.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The current Concessions and Permits host three main forms of manganese mineralisation. • Primary mineralisation formed in a marine environment from direct precipitation of Manganese oxides onto the sea floor. The mineralisation occurs as layers of manganese oxide interbedded with mudstone, thin lenses of sandstone, and chert.. • Secondary mineralisation exists as a supergene blanket above the interbedded chert-manganese oxide unit where they have been exposed to chemical weathering. • Tertiary mineralisation exists where high rainfall and erosion has sorted and concentrated detrital manganese into river paleo-channels or scree deposits. • Within the broad region, copper and gold mineralisation has been reported to occur, but information of the nature of the mineralisation, including the mineralisation style or type is lacking. However, primary gold or copper-gold mineralization is a valid exploration target in the project area. • Alluvial gold mineralisation has been reported in the area however no exploration has been undertaken. • Estrella will use and expand upon the current known stratigraphy to evaluate and document mineralisation styles and relate them back to the tectono-stratigraphic genesis of the area. • The limestone potential is still being investigated however the stratigraphy and unit thicknesses are well known in the literature. The units under assessment are coralline in nature or large chalk beds with very low silica and other impurities. They are mostly fresh and devoid of alteration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Drill hole information	• *A summary of all information material to the under-standing 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.*
		• Drilling results are not discussed in this announcement.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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 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.*	• Drilling results are not discussed in this announcement. • No aggregation methods have been used. • Metal equivalent values have not been used.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Drilling results are not discussed in this announcement.
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.*	• Drilling results are not discussed in this announcement however, relevant maps depicting sample locations have been included within the main body of text.
Balanced Reporting	• *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.* • *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.*	• No new information has been withheld.
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,*	• In 2025, Estrella completed a Resistivity/IP survey, comprised of a single survey line at the Ira Miri manganese prospect. • The survey was completed using the IRIS Syscal Pro multi-electrode imaging system.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	The following configuration and acquisition parameters were applied during the survey: Instrument: IRIS Syscal Pro (Res-IP configuration) Number of electrodes: 48 Array: Dipole-Dipole Electrode spacing: 5 meters Total survey line length: Approximately 222.23 meters Measurement mode used: n76 • Data was acquired successfully using the Arithmetic Mode, which produced stable and high-quality data. • Data Processing: All datasets were processed using the standard IRIS software workflow followed by inversion and modelling in Res2DInv, applying noise filtering, error analysis, and smooth-model inversion to generate reliable subsurface resistivity and chargeability sections. • In 2026 Estrella completed an airborne UAV (drone) geophysical survey using the proprietary (Expert Geophysics, patent pending) Mobile MTd system. • The MTd survey was conducted using an airborne electromagnetic system comprising **three orthogonal Induction coils** operating over a frequency 25 Hz to 21,000, with a digitizing rate of 73,728 Hz. The survey was supported by a ground base station consisting of **four pairs of electrodes with 50 m electrode spacing**, installed along **49^0 and 275^0** orientations to record complementary electric field data. • The data from the Mobile MTd survey was processed initially with 2D inversion using MARE2DEM (Key, 2016) software. • The data inversion procedures include data preparation and its conversion for the software input; mesh preparation; determining appropriate values for inversion parameters; running inversions for all selected frequencies; analysis and improvement of results and finally, converting the final model to a rectilinear model of resistivity. • The survey data were referenced to the WGS 84/UTM Zone 52S coordinate system, with all geological sections presented from West to East. The inversion incorporated selected frequencies of 35, 60, 71, 85, 117, and 136 Hz, providing reliable imaging of subsurface resistivity variations at different investigation depth. • Following analysis of the data from the 2D inversions, 3D inversion were completed. • The 3D inversion of MobileMT data was performed using Veridien's GeoTools platform and their RLM3D code adopted for MobileMT data. The inversion of MobileMT data employs the rotationally invariant determinant of the admittance tensor as a measure of apparent conductivity. • The data inversion procedures included:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Data preparation and its conversion for the input software; 3D mesh generation; Determining appropriate values for inversion parameters; Running inversions for all selected frequencies; Analysis and improvement of results; Converting the final model to a rectilinear model of resistivity; • The 3D mesh was constructed considering a horizontal cell size of 25x25 m over the detailed part of the mesh, and a vertical cell size of 25 m from surface to 0 mASL, followed by an increase in the vertical cell size corresponding with depth. • The model space consisted of 3,731,072 regions. • The starting model was defined based on the results of the 2D inversions,
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.*	• Significant assay results from samples collected during reconnaissance and mapping fieldwork will be further investigated so that the extent of mineralisation is better understood. • Those discovered occurrences of mineralisation that are of significant size will be tested through completion of drilling programs. • In general, further exploration by Estrella will include RC and diamond drilling at new prospects, along with additional drilling of established prospects where warranted. • Additional work on specific areas will be included under the heading Next Steps in the body of the text when appropriate to do so.