26 August 2026

Copper Discoveries at Laleno Dome MTd Targets

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Multiple copper occurrences** observed over a 12 km section of the Laleno Dome margin, consistent with the Company's working hypothesis of a district-scale porphyry mineralising event.
- Copper mineralisation* observed during site-inspections of drill-sites designed to test **high-conductivity anomalies detected by the MTd survey on the Laleno Dome**.
- A key group of samples were identified within an **intermediate to felsic igneous rock interpreted as a porphyritic intrusion, with petrographic analysis underway.**
- The porphyritic rock is hydrothermally altered, extensively fractured, contains quartz veinlets forming a stockwork and is sulphidic, with traces of pyrite in the veinlets and rock matrix.
- **The discovery increases the prospectivity of the Laleno Dome** with porphyry systems representing the world's primary source of copper mineralisation and are typically large in scale.
- **Copper was also observed in the Noni Formation** (3 of 5 new sites), **and quartz veined serpentinite** (1 of the 5 new sites).
- **An initial ~3,000m RC and Diamond tails drilling campaign has been planned** to test three compelling targets with the program remaining on track for commencement in early September.
- **IP surveying is continuing** and a **large regional helicopter magneto telluric (MT) survey is scheduled to commence in September**.

Commenting on survey activity, Managing Director Robert Mencel said: *"These latest observations are a significant step forward in our understanding of the Laleno Dome. For the first time, we have identified copper mineralisation hosted directly within what we believe to be a porphyritic intrusive. Further analytical work will be conducted immediately to confirm our interpretation, but the discovery is nonetheless very pleasing and boosts our confidence in the Dome.*

"The consistency of the mineralisation encountered to date across the 12-kilometre section is striking with copper associated with the Noni Formation, with altered ultramafic rock, and now with an intrusive porphyritic body. All of this evidence points toward a common hydrothermal origin.

"Based on these results, our upcoming drilling campaign becomes even more exciting. Our exploration team are on track with our September schedule, and we will look to test these emerging targets with the deepest mineral-exploration drilling completed in country to-date. This is supported by ongoing geophysical work and a regional-scale helicopter MT survey. I look forward to keeping shareholders updated as this exciting story develops."

Office Address London House, Level 8, 216 St Georges Terrace, PERTH WA 6000 Postal Address GPO Box 2517, PERTH WA 6831
Phone +61 8 9481 0389 Fax +61 8 9463 6103 Email info@estrellaresources.com.au

Cautionary Statement of Visual Estimates

This announcement contains several references to visual results and visual estimates of mineralisation. The Company draws attention to uncertainty in reporting visual results. Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

Mineralisation Locations and Geological Settings

Estrella Resources Limited (ASX: ESR or "The Company") is pleased to advise that inspections of sites selected for drilling to test some of the high-conductivity anomalies detected by the Mobile Magneto-Telluric drone survey (Mobile MTd) resulted in five additional sites of copper mineralisation being discovered.

The five new observation sites, located on the flanks of the Laleno Dome add to the Company's four existing locations where copper samples have already been identified.

A total of 11 samples were collected from the new sites, with sample locations and details provided in Appendix 1. The nine currently known occurrences of copper mineralisation at the Laleno Dome are located around the northern flank (Figures 1 and 2) and the Company's exploration team are working to determine if this position is geologically significant.

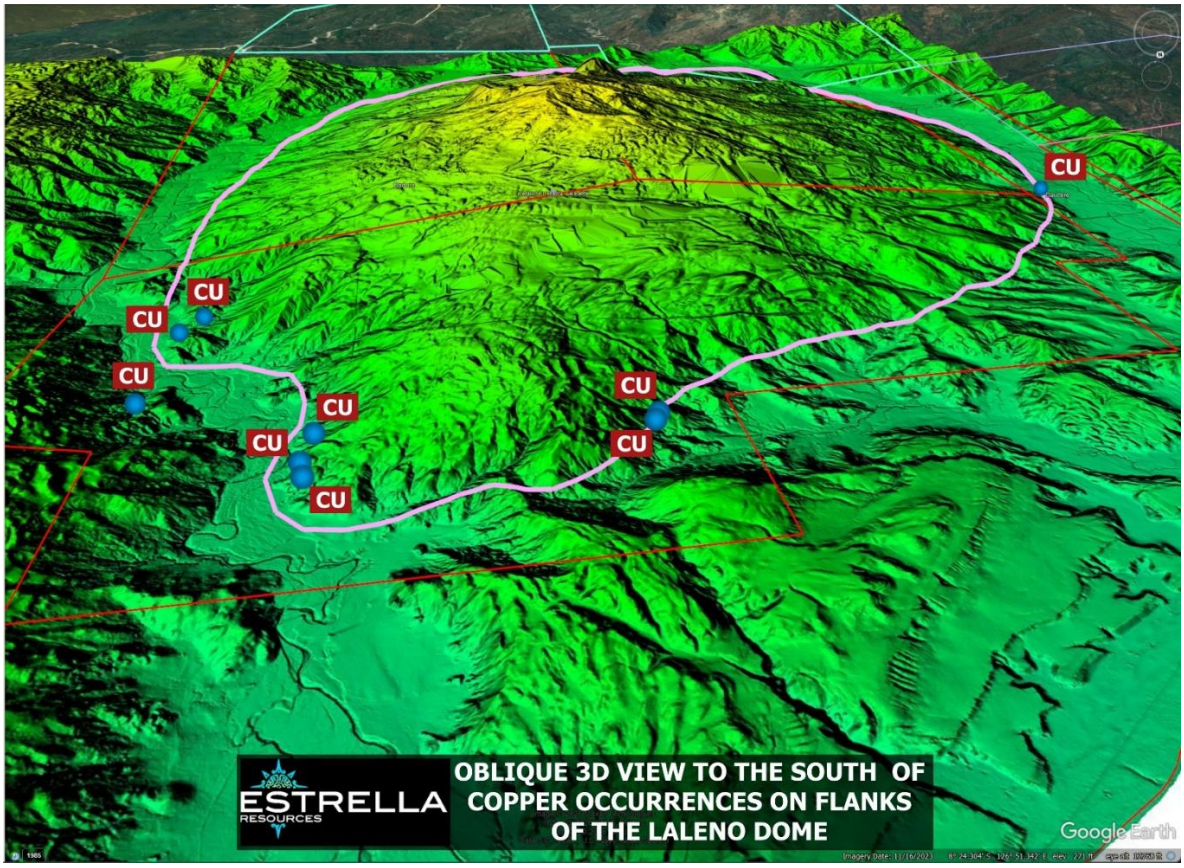

Figure 1: Oblique view towards the south showing relationship of Cu to Laleno Dome. Coloured Digital Elevation Model (DEM) overlay on satellite imagery background with pink outline of the Laleno Dome.

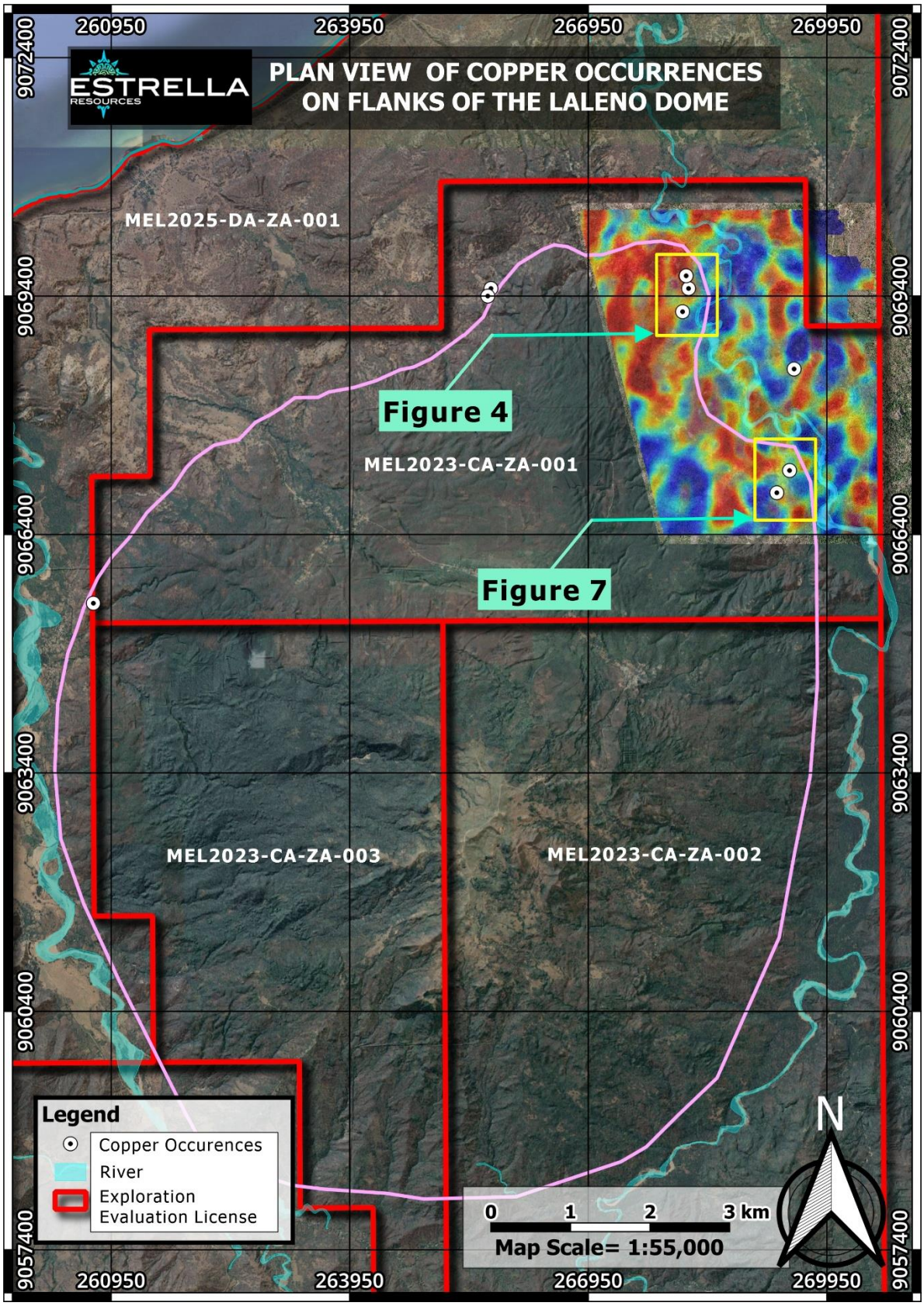

Figure 2: Plan view of currently known Cu locations around the Laleno Dome. Drape of MTd drone survey 2D Inversion -50m, -150m and -200m slices over satellite imagery.

While the location of the copper samples is notable, the most significant observation is the presence of copper mineralisation within an intermediate to felsic igneous intrusive rock having a porphyritic texture.

This rock is hydrothermally altered, contains quartz veinlet stockworks and traces of pyrite, along with traces of malachite. Samples ESR006494, ESR006495 and ESR006498 (Figure 3) were collected from the porphyritic rock and will be assayed.

Figure 3: Example of copper mineralisation* within hydrothermally altered porphyritic rock, sampled as ESR0060498. The copper mineralisation consists of 1-2% malachite films on fracture surfaces of the rock mass.

The composition of the porphyritic rock will be confirmed through petrographic analysis of polished thin-sections prepared from several samples collected from the outcrop but preliminary interpretation from hand-specimens is that the rock is of a type commonly referred to as a “Porphyry”.

The presence of a mineralised porphyritic intrusive rock supports the interpretation that the copper mineralisation may represent a “porphyry style” of intrusion-related copper mineralisation. In this type of mineralisation, hydrothermal fluids emanating from the source intrusion can also infiltrate the surrounding rocks. It is possible that the copper mineralisation in the Noni Formation originates from these types of hydrothermal fluids.

Confirmation of porphyry mineralisation would further increase the prospective nature of the Laleno Dome, with porphyry systems considered the world's primary source of copper and are typically large in scale.

Approximately 85m and 150m south-southeast of the porphyritic rock (Figure 4), copper mineralisation is present associated with the Noni Formation. The proximity of this Noni Formation-hosted copper mineralisation (e.g., Figures 5 and 6) to the porphyritic rock supports the hypothesis that the copper mineralisation in the Noni Formation may be caused by hydrothermal fluids that originated from the porphyritic rock.

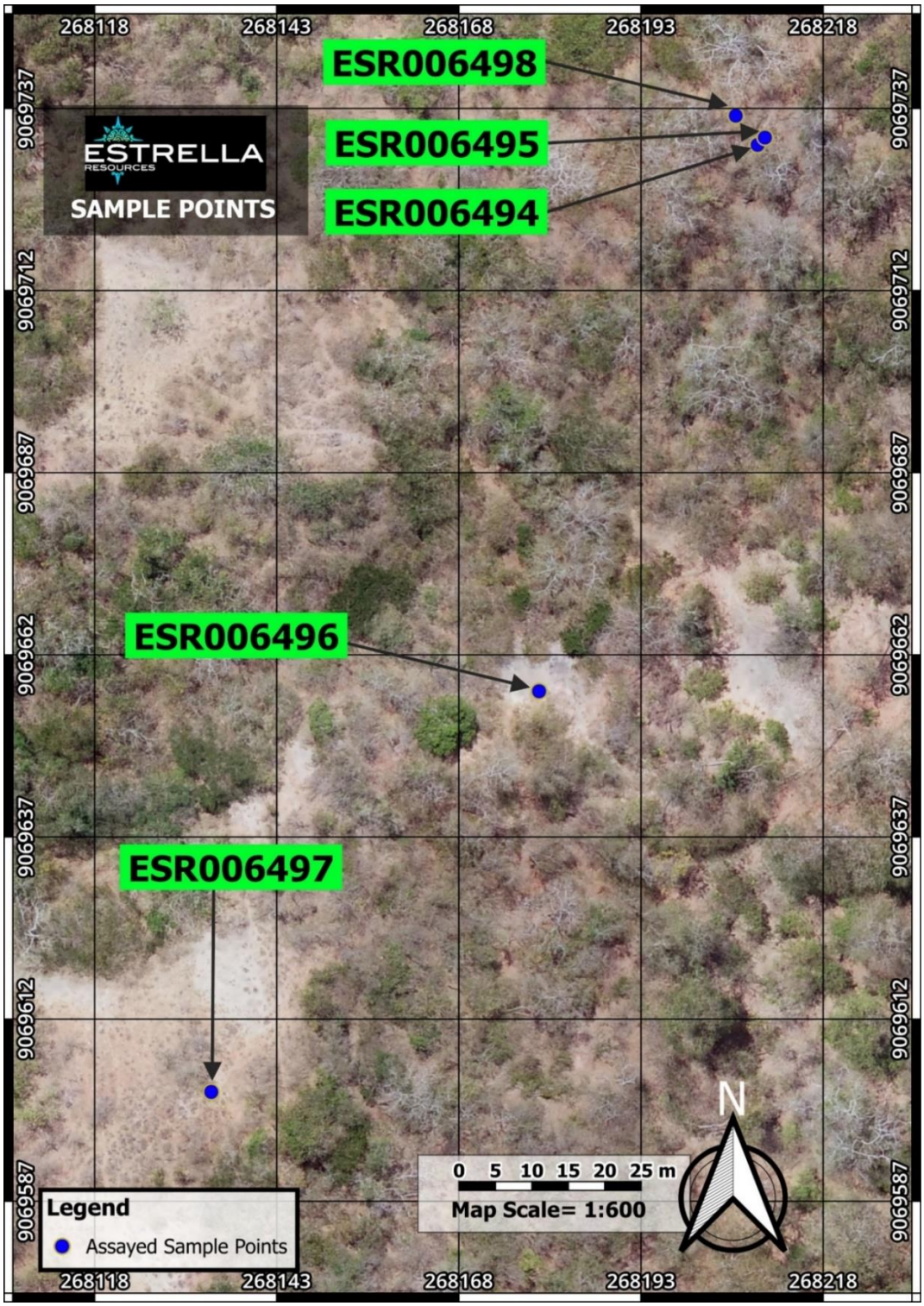

Figure 4: Plan view of sample locations including and near the porphyritic rock.

Figure 5: Estrella Geologist Gregorio Perreira with Estrella Exploration Manager Peter Spitalny at site from which sample ESR006497 was collected; see figures 6 and 7.

Figure 6: Sample ESR006497; left image shows exterior appearance, dominated by pale blue chrysocolla*, while the right image shows the chrysocolla is surface skin (1-2%) overlying an interior of bright green malachite (30-40%), brown goethite (40-50%), along with an unknown yellow-green mineral (~5%) and grey silica (5-10%).

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Further evidence supporting a hydrothermal origin for the copper mineralisation was observed in an area approximately 3km south of the outcropping porphyritic rock. This area was inspected as part of preparation to enable drilling to test a shallow-dipping high-conductivity anomaly that may represent a manganese-bearing bed of the Noni Formation.

Approaching the interpreted location of the surface expression of the conductivity anomaly, some copper mineralisation was found in a weathered ultramafic rock, and fragments downslope from it. Samples ESR006488 – ESR006491 were collected from the ultramafic rock and material eroded from it, with samples ESR006492 and ESR006493 collected from exposed Noni Formation (Figure 7).

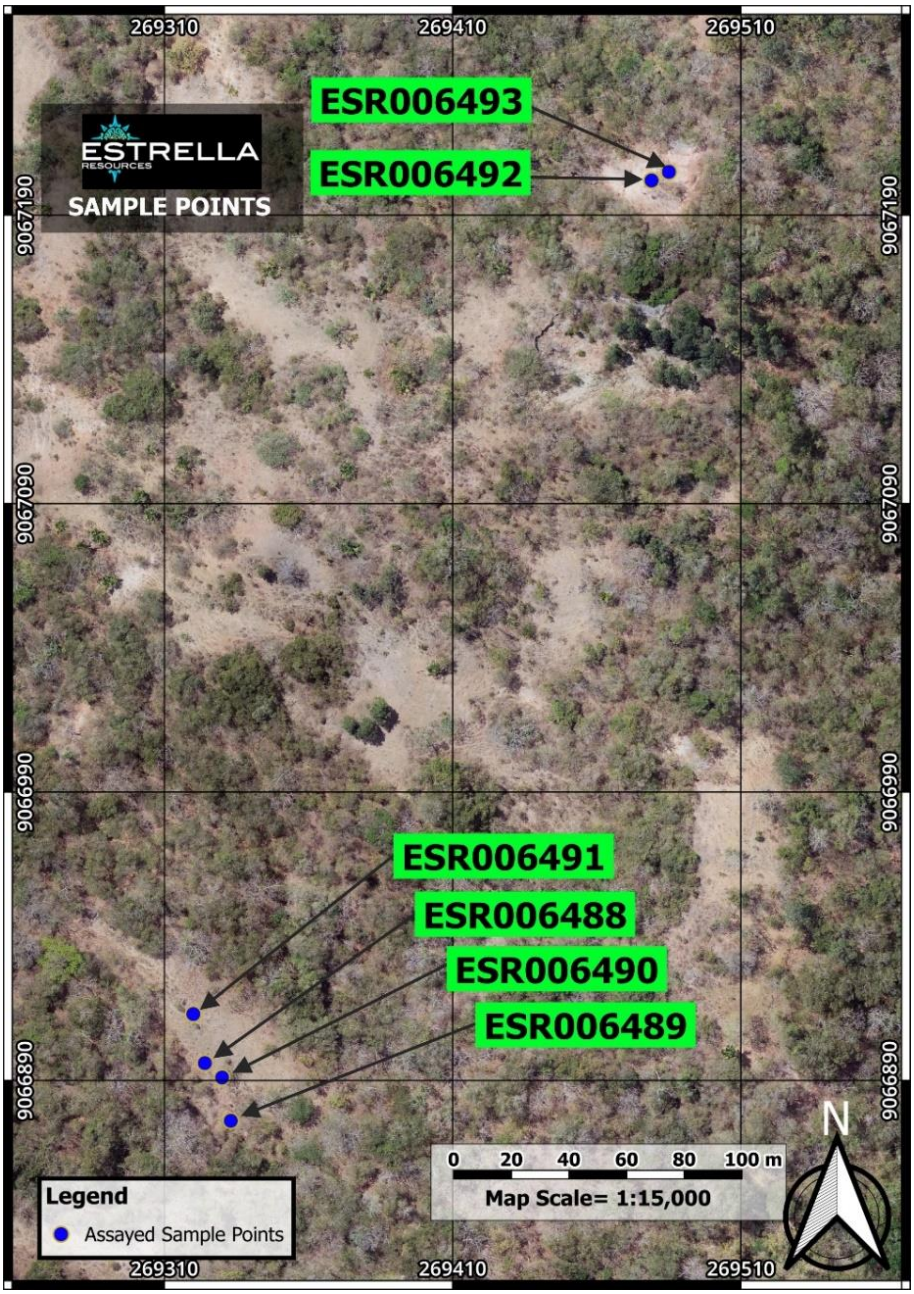

Figure 7: Sample locations associated with ultramafic rock (south) and the Noni Formation (north)

The weathered, hydrothermally altered ultramafic rock is fractured and contains a quartz-vein stockwork (Figure 8), with copper mineralisation clearly associated with the quartz veinlets (Figure 9), strongly supporting a hydrothermal origin for the copper mineralisation.

Figure 8: Weathered altered ultramafic rock showing quartz stockwork and malachite* (location of sample ESR006491). Note: overall quantity of malachite, for the entire rock, is <1%.

Figure 9: Portion of sample ESR006491 showing quartz veinlet with malachite* note: approx. composition is 1-2% malachite, 30-40% goethite, remainder unknown silicates, chalcedonic silica and trace magnetite.

Additional support for the hypothesis of a hydrothermal origin comes from sample ESR006489 (Figures 10 and 11), which contains a significant amount of magnetite, which is common in veins derived from magmatic hydrothermal fluids, such as the fluids emanating from “porphyry” deposits.

Figure 10: Portion of sample ESR006489, comprised of malachite * (~ 5%) as films on a matrix of magnetite (10-15%), goethite (60-70%) and quartz (20-30%).

Figure 11: Portion of sample ESR006489, showing strong magnetic attraction to magnetic scribe.

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Further north, in the area where the shallow-dipping conductivity anomaly to be tested is interpreted to reach the surface, the Noni Formation is exposed and both manganese and copper is present. Copper mineralisation occurs as small malachite nodules and as chrysocolla-rimmed concretions within the weathered bedding (Figure 12). Sample ESR006492 comprised of malachite nodules and chrysocolla-malachite nodules was collected from this site.

Figure 12: Exposure of chrysocolla-rimmed malachite-manganese oxide* concretion aligned within bedding of highly weathered Noni Formation. Note composition of the nodule shown is ~ 5% chrysocolla, 20% malachite 50% manganese oxides and 25% clay.

As was the case at Sica, manganese-oxide boxwork gossan is also present and was sampled as ESR006493.

Sampling Context

Although only 11 samples have been collected for assay, these samples are extremely important and were collected so that the assay results can be compared with the results of the samples reported last month (*"High-Grade Copper manganese, Nickel and Silver Discoveries," 13/07/2026)*, to increase Estrella's understanding of the mineralisation. The fundamental questions are:

- "Have the copper occurrences all formed from the same cause?" and
- "Is porphyry copper present in the Laleno Dome?"

Conclusions

The occurrence of visible copper mineralisation coinciding with at least some of the high-conductivity anomalies detected by the MTd drone survey is highly encouraging.

Furthermore, clear evidence of a hydrothermal association with the copper mineralisation, along with copper mineralisation being present within a hydrothermally altered intrusive porphyritic rock, lends strong support to Estrella's hypothesis that intrusion-related mineralising processes have occurred. This is in addition to evidence supporting an epithermal style of mineralisation, but the two styles are not mutually exclusive and can in fact be related.

The spatial relationship between copper occurrences and the Laleno Dome is strong and the recognition of igneous intrusions at the dome supports the hypothesis that the dome may be a focal point of intrusive activity which has led to the copper occurrences observed to-date. The mineralisation observed may be surface expressions of larger mineralised bodies at depth, which may correspond with some of the high conductivity "plumes" revealed by the MTd survey.

It is anticipated that 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 and is anticipated to generate additional robust drilling targets.

Next Steps

Assay results for the 11 samples discussed in this announcement are anticipated to be received in late September.

Estrella is preparing to commence the deepest mineral-exploration drilling completed to-date in Timor-Leste via its upcoming ~3,000m RC and Diamond tails drilling campaign.

Site preparation tasks are expected to be completed within the next two weeks and enable drilling to commence in the first or second week of September.

Ground geophysics (Resistivity/Induced Polarisation) surveys have been completed in six areas, with processing of data continuing and additional surveys planned.

A large regional helicopter magneto telluric (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.

This announcement has been authorised 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 13.

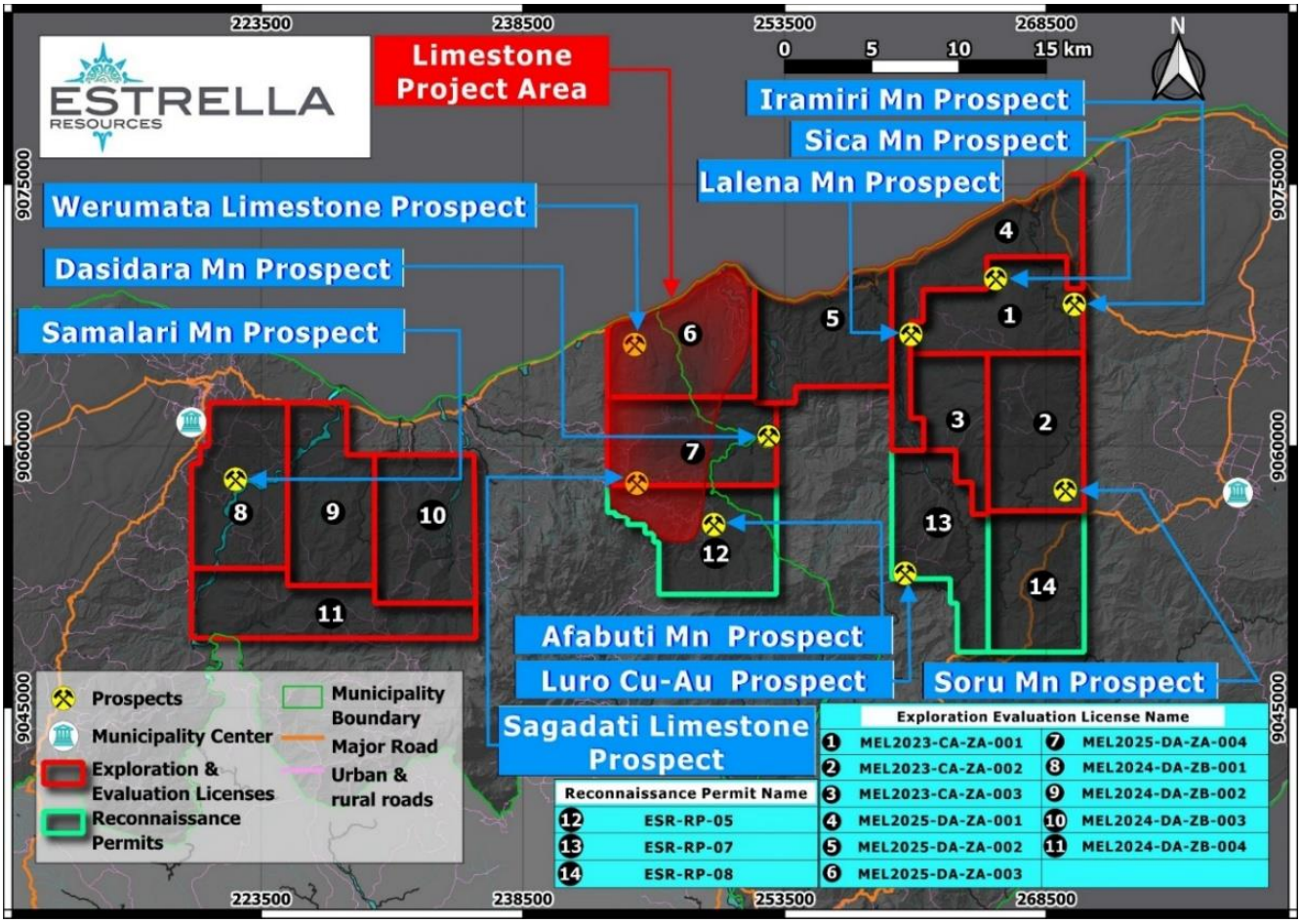

Figure 13: Estrella concessions, Timor Leste, with currently developing prospects.

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

Robert Mencel
Managing Director
Estrella Resources Limited
+61 8 9481 0389
info@estrellaresources.com.au

Media:
David Tasker
Managing Director
Chapter One Advisors
dtasker@chapteroneadvisors.com.au
+61 433 112 936

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.

***Cautionary Statement of Visual Estimates**
This announcement contains references to visual results and visual estimates of mineralisation. The Company draws attention to uncertainty in reporting visual results. Visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

APPENDIX 1: SAMPLE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Sample ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Sample Source	Sample Type	Sample Description
ESR006488	269324	9066896	lag below outcrop	composite	small malachite nodules (approx. 80% malachite, 20% clay and silica)
ESR006489	269333	9066876	lag below outcrop	grab sample	magnetite-rich malachite bearing rock (approx. 5% malachite, 10-15% magnetite, 60-70% goethite and 20-30% quartz)
ESR006490	269330	9066891	lag below outcrop	grab sample	oxidized ferruginous chert containing malachite (approx. 95% silica, 5% goethite, trace to 1% malachite)
ESR006491	269320	9066913	possible outcrop	rock-chip specimen	weathered silicified ultramafic rock containing malachite (overall, approx. 70-90% weathered silicate minerals & chalcedonic silica, 10-20% goethite, trace magnetite, trace to 1% malachite)
ESR006492	269479	9067202	lag below outcrop	composite	small malachite nodules (approx. 80% malachite, 20% clay and silica) and chrysocolla-rimmed concretion (5% chrysocolla, 20% malachite, 50% Mn oxides, 25% clay)
ESR006493	269485	9067205	lag below outcrop	grab sample	boxwork iron/manganese gossan (95% Mn oxides, 5% clay)
ESR006494	268209	9069732	outcrop	rock-chip composite	weathered altered (epidote-mica) porphyritic rock; traces pyrite, malachite (approx. 95% primary silicate matrix, 5% epidote-mica alteration assemblage, trace pyrite, trace malachite)
ESR006495	268210	9069733	outcrop	rock-chip composite	as above but less weathered and containing slightly more pyrite
ESR006496	268179	9069657	lag below outcrop	composite	small malachite nodules (approx. 80% malachite, 20% clay and silica)
ESR006497	268134	9069602	residual lag	grab sample	chrysocolla-malachite-goethite nodule (approx. 1-2% chrysocolla, 30-40% malachite, 40--50% goethite, 5% unknown yellow-green mineral, 5-10% silica)
ESR006498	268206	9069736	outcrop	rock-chip composite	weathered altered (epidote-mica) porphyritic rock with pathes of malachite (approx. 90-95% primary silicate matrix, 5% epidote-mica alteration assemblage, trace pyrite, 1-2% malachite)

APPENDIX 2 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 and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled,*	• This announcement does not discuss drilling results. • The rock-chip samples reported were collected during reconnaissance and mapping fieldwork.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• 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 will be 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. • 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.*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	
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 potential. • Local geologists and companies have sporadically explored the area however there has been no documentation collected nor systematic exploration to quantify mineral occurrences.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Prior to Estrella's exploration, no minerals drilling has taken place. • Prior to Estrella's exploration, no close-spaced geophysics has taken place. • Prior to Estrella's exploration, 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.

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*
		• Drilling results are not discussed in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
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, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• 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. 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 was 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: 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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.