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16 November 2026

Maiden Laleno Dome Drilling Intersects Hydrothermally Altered Porphyry – Manganese Shipping Window Confirmed

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HIGHLIGHTS

- **First four holes (416m) completed** in the 23-hole maiden drilling program at the Laleno Dome copper-gold prospect, Timor-Leste.
- **LDR001A intersected hydrothermally altered porphyritic diorite**, with alteration intensity increasing downhole and trace sulphides logged towards the end of hole at 125m – the limit of rig capacity.
- **LDR003 intersected oxidised, copper-bearing ultramafic rock from surface to 3.5m downhole** (visual observation), beneath outcrop that returned copper in previous surface sampling (ESR006488 – ESR006491)[1].
- **19 holes still to be drilled, including the highest-priority targets** – among them the copper-bearing porphyritic diorite previously sampled at surface (ESR006494, ESR006495 and ESR006498)[1].
- **Airborne MT/magnetic survey completed** across Estrella's concessions, with processing and modelling expected to be completed in 6–8 weeks.
- **More than 17,000 tonnes of manganese material delivered to the barge facility**, with the customer confirming a shipping laycan of **25 November to 2 December 2026**.

Cautionary statement – visual observations: This announcement refers to visual observations of sulphide and copper-bearing minerals in drill samples. Visual observations and estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assays are required to determine the widths and grade of any mineralisation and to confirm its significance. Samples will be submitted to a recognised laboratory in Indonesia, and the Company will update the market when assay results are received.

Estrella Resources Limited (ASX: ESR) (**Estrella** or the **Company**) is pleased to report early progress from its maiden drilling program at the Laleno Dome copper-gold prospect in Timor-Leste, together with an update on its airborne geophysical survey and the planned shipment of its manganese bulk market appraisal sample.

Estrella Managing Director Robert Mencel said:

"Putting the first drill holes into Laleno Dome is a milestone for Estrella, and the early signs are encouraging. Our first hole into the porphyry target intersected hydrothermal alteration that strengthens with depth, with sulphides appearing towards the end of the hole. That is the geological setting we set out to test.

"It is early days. Assays are pending and visual observations are no substitute for laboratory results. But with 19 holes still to drill, including our highest-priority copper targets, and the airborne geophysics now being processed, shareholders can expect regular news flow over the coming weeks.

"At the same time, our manganese team has moved more than 17,000 tonnes to the barge facility and our customer has confirmed the shipping window. Estrella is advancing on two fronts in Timor-Leste, and I thank our team on the ground for the effort that has brought us here."

Laleno Dome Maiden Drilling Program

The pre-Christmas program comprises 23 planned drill holes. Most are designed to test relatively shallow targets, with three holes planned as pre-collars for future deeper drilling.

Drilling commencement was announced on 2 November 2026. Early progress was slowed by religious and Timorese public holidays and an initial mechanical breakdown. Four holes have now been completed for a total of 416m, at an average of approximately 46m per day. The drilling rate is expected to improve as the program progresses.

Hole details are set out in Appendix 1. A summary of each hole drilled to date follows.

LDR001 – Drilled to test a porphyritic intrusion. The hole was abandoned at 71m after excess groundwater damaged the collar and was re-drilled as LDR001A.

LDR001A (Figure 1) – Re-drill of LDR001, completed to 125m at the limit of rig capacity and available rods. The hole intersected hydrothermally altered porphyritic diorite, with the intensity of alteration increasing downhole and trace (less than 1%) disseminated sulphides (pyrite) logged towards the end of the hole (103m - 115m and 119m – 121m). The presence of sulphides within increasingly altered porphyry is consistent with the Company's exploration model and is considered encouraging; its significance will not be known until assay results are received.

LDR002 – Drilled to test a bed of manganese oxides and secondary copper mineralisation. The hole was completed to 119m and passed through a sequence of sedimentary rocks without intersecting significant visible mineralisation.

LDR003 – Drilled to test outcropping copper-bearing weathered ultramafic rock previously sampled at surface (ESR006488 – ESR006491)[1]. The hole was completed to 101m. Oxidised ultramafic rock with traces (less than 1%) of copper minerals (malachite) intersected from surface to 3.5m downhole, followed by weathered interbedded brown and grey mudstones to end-of-hole.

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Figure 1: Drill rig set up on LDR001A, testing the porphyritic diorite that forms the hill.

Next Steps at Laleno Dome

Nineteen holes remain to be drilled in the current program. These include the Company's highest-priority targets, among them the copper-bearing porphyritic diorite previously sampled at surface as ESR006494, ESR006495 and ESR006498[1], which the Company interprets as indicative of porphyry-style copper mineralisation.

Samples from completed holes will be dispatched for analysis. Estrella will report assay results as they are received, with receipt of initial results anticipated to be in the first week of December and will continue to update shareholders as drilling advances.

Airborne Geophysical Survey Completed

The helicopter-supported airborne magnetotelluric (MT) and magnetic survey across all ground currently held by Estrella was completed on 6 November 2026. Preliminary images show a number of anomalies that warrant follow-up. However, the data is unprocessed, and reliable target definition depends on full processing and modelling, which is expected to be completed in 6–8 weeks. Results will be reported once that work is complete.

Manganese Export – Shipping Laycan Confirmed

Estrella has made strong progress towards export of its manganese bulk market appraisal sample. More than 17,000 tonnes of manganese material have been transported to the barge facility in readiness for loading (Figures 2 and 3). Video footage of the operation is available on Estrella's Investor Hub.

The customer, Repusource Pty Ltd, has confirmed a shipping laycan of 25 November to 2 December 2026. The Company expects to receive the initial 10% deposit shortly and will advise the market once loading is complete.

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Figure 2: Oblique aerial view of manganese stockpiles under construction.



Figure 3: Stockpiles and the causeway under construction to assist barge loading.

[1] Refer to ASX announcement "Laleno Dome Copper-Silver-Gold Results" dated 29 September 2026.

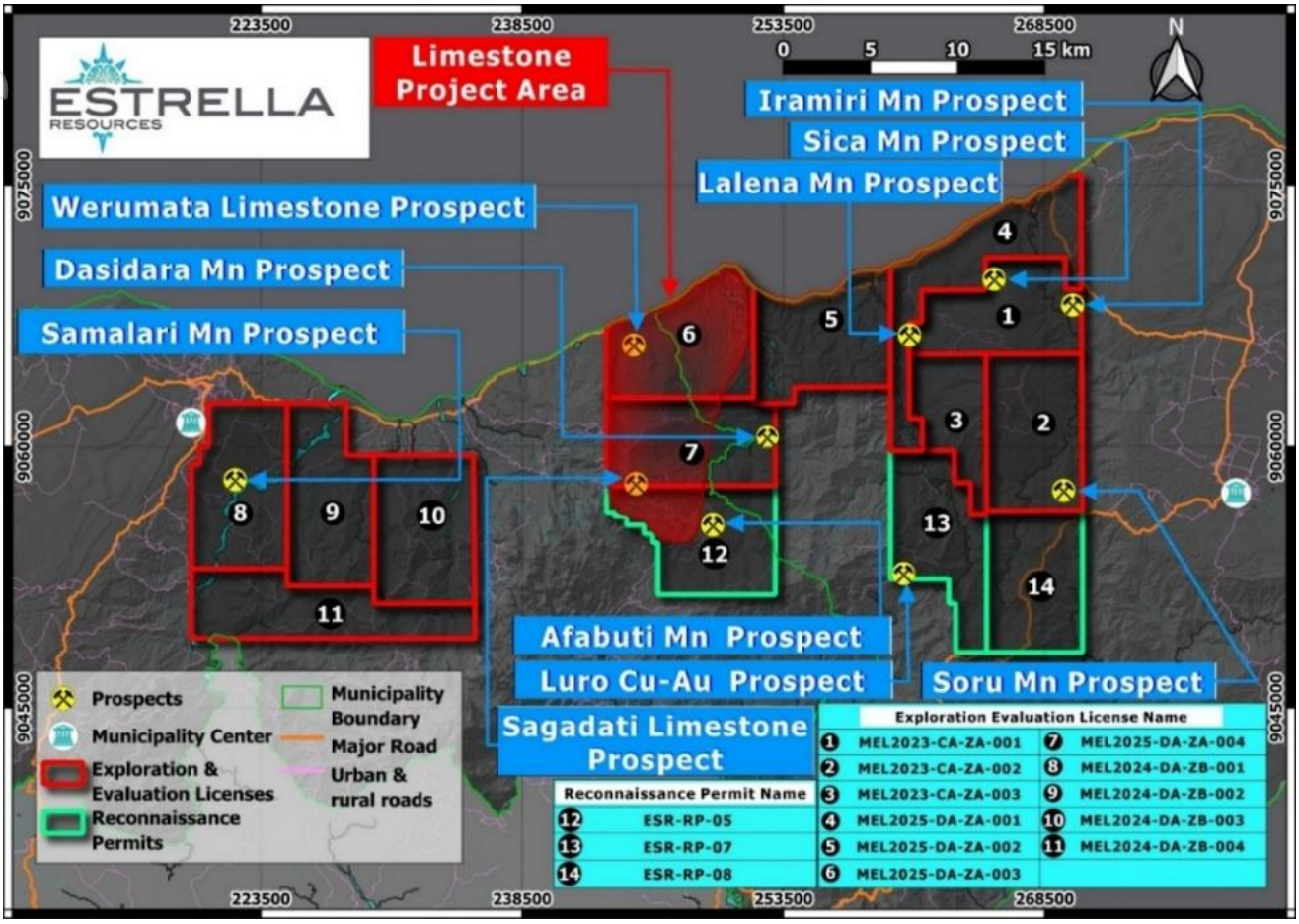
This announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Directors of Estrella Resources Limited.

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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”).



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 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 document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Estrella 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 Estrella 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.

Compliance Statement - Exploration Results

With reference to previously reported Exploration Results, 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 which 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.

Competent Person Statement - Exploration

The information in this announcement relating to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Peter Spitalny, who is the Exploration Manager, Timor Leste of Estrella Resources, and a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. 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: Drill-collar details

Drillhole ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	Elev. (m asl)	declination	azimuth	EOH (m)
LDR001	267550	9070592	31	-60	330	71
LDR001A	267562	9070595	31	-60	330	125
LDR002	268143	9069640	45	-60	60	119
LDR003	269314	9066912	80	-60	170	101

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APPENDIX 2: JORC TABLE 1

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.*	• Samples are comprised of drill-cuttings of 1m intervals produced from RC (Reverse Circulation percussion) drilling. • Sample representivity is ensured through use of a cone-splitter fitted under a dumpbox beneath the receiving cyclone. • Samples will be submitted to PT Geoservices in Jakarta, Indonesia where the entirety of each sample is to be pulverised, from which a sample for geochemical analysis is split and then analysed, using an Aqua Regia digest followed by Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry (ICPOES) and Fire Assay for those samples in which Au exceeds 10ppm.
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).*	• The drilling method is Reverse Circulation (RC) percussion drilling, which was used to obtain 1m-interval samples, mass approximately 3kg, collected from the cone splitter beneath the dump box under the collection cyclone. • RC drilling used a 4 ¾ inch diameter face sampling hammer.
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.*	• RC sample recovery was qualitatively assessed by comparing drill chip volumes (sample bags) for individual meters. Sample depths were routinely crossed checked every rod (6m). • The RC sample recovery was generally satisfactory, only being reduced at the commencement of the drill-hole and during rod-change in intervals where significant groundwater was encountered. • This announcement does not discuss assay results so no grades are known or if there is any sample bias.
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 in one-metre intervals at the rig by the geologist, through inspection of drill chips. • Logging was recorded either on standard logging descriptive sheets or directly into Excel tables. Drill logs will be compiled into an Access database. • 100% of all 1-meter sample intervals were geologically logged.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Single 1 metre splits were automatically taken at the time of drilling through a cone splitter attached beneath the dump box under the cyclone. • Typical sample mass is approximately 3kg, which is considered adequate and appropriate. • Sample preparation will utilise industry standard oven drying, crushing, and pulverisation 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.*	• Samples 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. • Duplicates and Certified Reference Materials (Blanks and "Standards") have been inserted into the sample stream, with a ratio of approximately 10% of samples being QA/QC samples. • As assay results are not yet known, the accuracy of results or presence of biases are not known.
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.*	• No prior modern exploration has been conducted in the area, so there is no pre-existing data to compare. • Assay results are not discussed but it is not intended that adjustments to assay data received from the laboratory will be 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.*	• 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*	• This announcement does not discuss drilling results and cannot be used to complete a Mineral Resource estimate.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing 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 drilling is an early-stage initial testing of targets and drill-hole spacing and orientation are variable. • The possibility of sampling bias due to the orientation of drill-holes with respect to bedding is unknown.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Exported samples are kept 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 Licences 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 Licences MEL2024-DA-CA-ZA001 to MEL2024-DA-CA-ZA004 respectively, awarded for four years (14/05/2025 – 13/05/2025). 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 Licences MEL2024-DA-CA-ZB001 to MEL2024-DA-CA-

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 (Exploration and Evaluation Licences and Reconnaissance 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. • Prior to Estrella, no minerals drilling had taken place. • Prior to Estrella, no close-spaced geophysics had taken place. • Prior to Estrella, no systematic, modern exploration had 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 (EEL's and RP's) host a range of types of mineralisation, including manganese and copper and associated elements. • Within Estrella's broad concession area, copper mineralisation is recognised within sedimentary, metamorphic and igneous host rocks and presents in 3 styles. • Sedimentary rock hosted copper mineralisation is noted to occur at several locations within the Noni Formation and

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		appears to be stratiform. The origin of this mineralisation is not yet certain and classification is uncertain, as known occurrences are highly weathered. • Copper mineralisation has been identified in porphyritic hydrothermally altered dioritic rocks, likely representing high-level sub-volcanic intrusions. This style of mineralisation has the characteristics of "porphyry copper" mineralisation. • In addition, vein or vein-zone copper mineralisation is present in a range of rocks, commonly metamorphic rocks, and may represent epithermal mineralisation associated with the intrusions responsible for the porphyry style mineralisation. • Alluvial gold mineralisation has historically been reported in the region but not verified. • There are 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. • 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*
	  • *down hole length and interception depth*
	  • *hole length*
		• Drill hole locations and descriptors are included as Appendix 1.

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	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (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.*	• Assay results from drilling 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. When results are available and announced maps and cross-sections will be included to provide context to the results.
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 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.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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 has completed several additional ground Resistivity/IP surveys, utilizing the same equipment and methods outlined above. • 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 21,000Hz, 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; • The 3D mesh was constructed considering a

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.*	• 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.

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