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East Star Resources PLC
28 April 2025

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East Star Resources Plc

("**East Star**" or the "**Company**")

Outstanding Historical Polymetallic Drill Results at Rulikha Deposit

Priority 2025 drill target shown to have thick, high-grade intervals proximal to geophysical anomalies

East Star Resources Plc (LSE:EST), which is exploring for copper and gold in Kazakhstan, is pleased to announce that it has begun the digitisation process of historical data from the Rulikha Deposit, reported as 14.3Mt @ 1.2% Cu, 3.5% Zn, 0.28 g/t Au, and 13.5 g/t Ag.

The historical reports demonstrate outstanding grades, including an 81.2m ore grade interval, within East Star's currently awarded licence area and proximal to a distinct electromagnetic anomaly and three Induced Polarisation ("IP") anomalies to the north and northeast of these intersections.

Highlights:

- DH_353 64.3m @ 2.7% Cu from 22.9m and 16.9m @ 1.25% Cu from 87.2m (for an 81.2m interval)
- DH_356 12.1m @ 12.1m at 10.5% Zn and 4.9% Cu, 0.44g/t Au and 17.2g/t Ag from 34.3m
- DH_319 12.3m @ 6.1% Zn and 0.4% Cu from 112.1m
- DH_34A 7.0m @ 6.1% Zn from 475.8m

Alex Walker, East Star CEO, commented:

"These outstanding results showing thick, high-grade intervals, bode well for these high impact Rulikha targets and I am very much looking forward to getting the drill rig turning on these targets this summer. Our team's incredible efforts over the winter break, finding and digitising this historical data to prepare for our 2025 geophysics and drilling programme, has been remarkable.

We have also developed an exceptional relationship with the District of Shemonaikha, the municipality where Rulikha and Verkhuba are situated, over the last four years and are very excited to continue to grow that relationship and find more resources to prolong the regional mining operations which have been going since 1749. I could not be prouder of our team and more excited about the opportunities in front of us in 2025 and the geological opportunities like this which Kazakhstan has to offer."

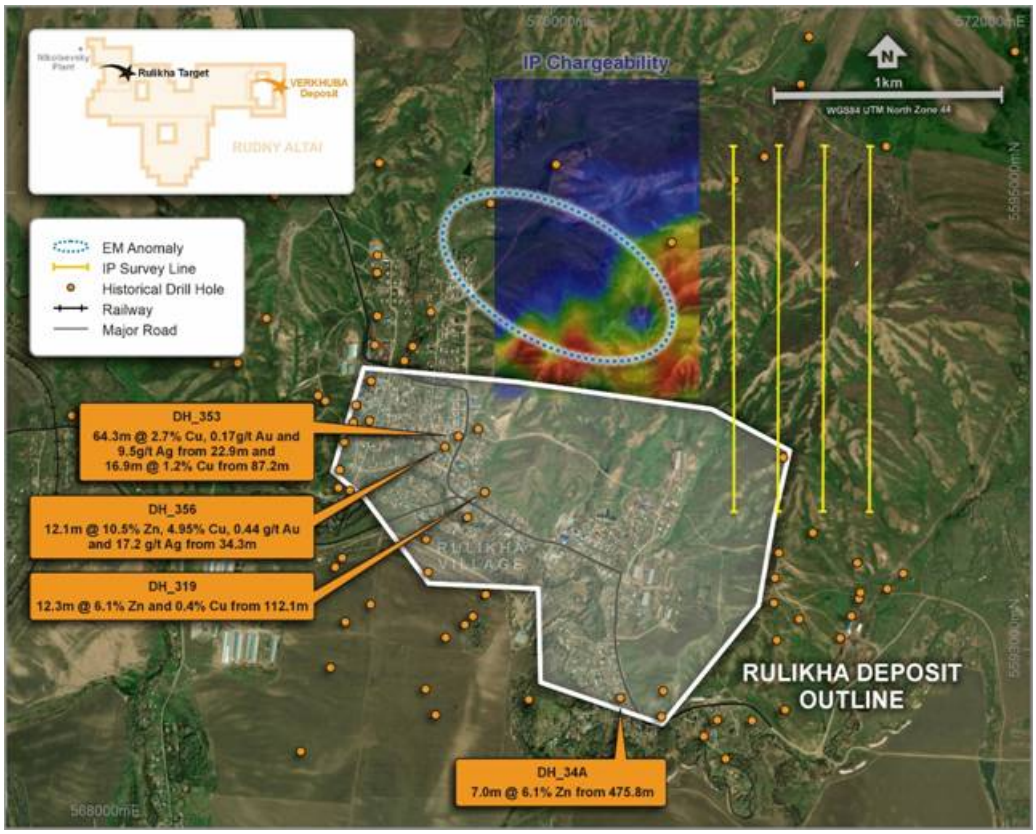

Figure 1 Location of drill holes on East Star's awarded exploration licence showing the IP and EM anomalies

Notwithstanding the potentially economic nature of these drill results, the geological knowledge gained from the digitisation process continues to reinforce the geophysical anomalies, discussed in the announcement dated 24 April 2025. An infill IP survey is currently underway over these target areas with the Talovskoye survey complete and initial interpretation underway, and the survey over the eastern extension of the Rulikha prospect expected to finish by next week. The results of these surveys will inform the priority of the drilling programme in 2025 and East Star plans to drill test these geophysical anomalies this year.

Once the IP programme in the East Region is completed, the contractors will relocate to the Snowy epithermal gold anomaly to complete 4 x 1.6km IP lines at 200m spacing over the main pyrophyllite alteration and gold and silver anomaly to test for chargeability and resistivity anomalies resembling an epithermal sulphide gold target or porphyry system.

Further Information

History of the Rulikha Deposit

The Rulikha Depositand geophysical targets are situated about 33km northwest from East Star's 100% owned Verkhuba Deposit (JORC MRE of 20.3Mt @ 1.16% copper, 1.54% zinc and 0.27% lead)Located within the Rulikhinsko-Vydrikhinskoe ore field in the Shemonaikha district of East Kazakhstan, is a volcanogenic massive sulfide (VMS) polymetallic deposit primarily explored for zinc, copper and lead. The deposit was part of a broader geological exploration effort in the region, conducted by the East Kazakhstan Geological Exploration Expedition under the Ministry of Geology of the USSR and later the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Exploration of the Rulikha Deposit began in the mid-20th century, with significant archival references to work conducted from the 1940s to the 1980s, followed by detailed prospecting from 1989-1992:

- 1940 - 1950s: Early prospecting by the Shemonaikha Party of the Altai identified polymetallic mineralisation. A consolidated report in 1957 (Utrobin et al.) calculated reserves for the Rulikhinskoye (Rulikha) deposit.
- 1960s-1970s: Geological and geophysical work by the Shemonaikha Geological Reconnaissance Party (GRP) and Priirtyshskaya Party refined the geological structure and mineral potential. The 1979 report by Abdulmenov and Golubtsov focused on the Buzanikhinsky area, adjacent to Rulikha.
- 1978-1983: Detailed prospecting by the Minsk and Ubin GRPs of the Shemonaikha GRE targeted the Rulikhinsko-Vydrikhinsky and Talovsko-Rulevsky areas, further delineating mineralisation.
- 1989-1992: The focus of the provided report, conducted under Geological Task No. 1, involved deep drilling to assess the ore-bearing potential of deep horizons (up to 1000-1200 m). Work was halted in January 1991 due to overlapping exploration by the Altai Geological-Geophysical Expedition but resumed for report preparation in 1992.

The 1989-1992 exploration programme included significant drilling and sampling efforts:

- Total Drilling - 6,785 linear metres of core drilling across 12 exploration boreholes. Drilling grid for Rulikha Deposit: 200 x 100 m for C2 category resources (GKZ resource categorisation not typically used in modern resource estimates), 400 x 100 m or 300 x 200 m for P1 category.
- Geochemical Sampling - 737 geochemical samples collected.
- Core Sampling - 16 core samples analysed.
- Geophysical Logging: - 6,607 linear metres of gamma logging.

The results of the historical exploration found that the Rulikha Deposit hosts VMS-polymetallic mineralisation, primarily copper, zinc and lead, with some gold and silver. Mineralisation is localised in tuffs, volcanic sediments and extrusive units from the Middle-Upper Devonian boundary. Mineralisation is associated with vein-type and stratiform ores. Metallurgical or processing test work for the Rulikha Deposit has not been completed to date.

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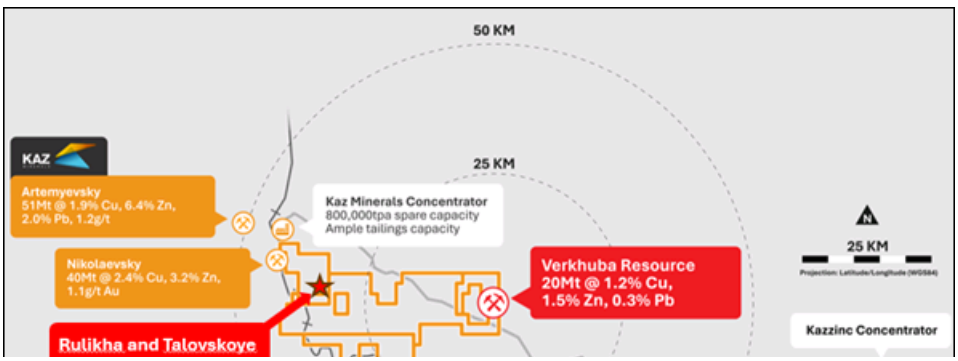
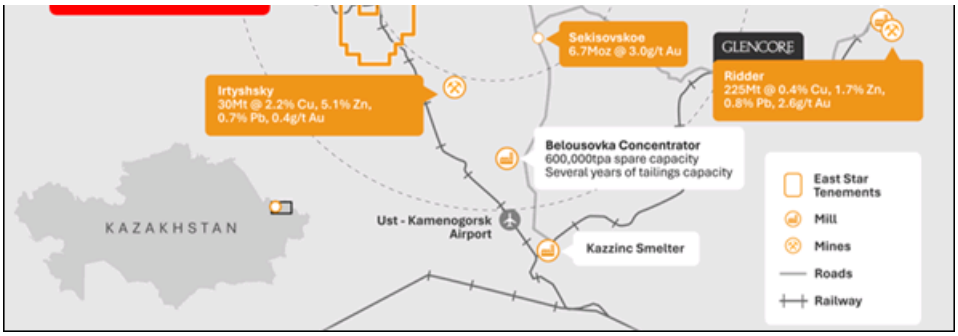
About East Star Resources Plc

East Star Resources is focused on the discovery and development of copper and gold in Kazakhstan. East Star's management are based permanently on the ground, supported by local expertise. The Company is pursuing three exploration strategies:

- A Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) discovery with a maiden JORC MRE of 20.3Mt @ 1.16% copper, 1.54% zinc and 0.27% lead, in an infrastructure-rich region, amenable to a low capex development





- Copper porphyry and epithermal gold exploration, with multiple opportunities for Tier 1 deposits, initially supported by an initial US 500k grant from BHP Xplor in 2024.

- Sediment-hosted copper exploration with Getech where the initial targeting strategy is at no cost to East Star.

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The person who arranged for the release of this announcement was Alex Walker, CEO of the Company.

Competent Person Statement

Scientific or technical information in this disclosure related to exploration was reviewed by Dr Tremain Woods, a full-time employee of Discovery Ventures Kazakhstan Ltd, a 100% owned subsidiary of East Star Resources PLC. Dr Woods is a member in good standing with the Geological Society of South Africa. He has sufficient experience that is relevant to the commodity, style of mineralisation or type of deposit under consideration and activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person under the JORC code (2012 Edition).

Table 1 Historic Drill Results

Hole ID	Year	Azimuth	Dip	X	Y	Z	Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	Cu
DH_101	1983	86	-89	569205.1	5594002	450	470.9	92.7	93.7	1	
DH_101	1983	86	-89	569205.1	5594002	450	470.9	137.5	139.5	2	
DH_101	1983	86	-89	569205.1	5594002	450	470.9	141.5	146.5	5	
DH_101	1983	86	-89	569205.1	5594002	450	470.9	156.5	166.5	10	
DH_101	1983	86	-89	569205.1	5594002	450	470.9	170.5	174.5	4	
DH_101	1983	86	-89	569205.1	5594002	450	470.9	176.5	182.5	6	
DH_101	1983	86	-89	569205.1	5594002	450	470.9	215.4	221.4	6	
DH_101	1983	86	-89	569205.1	5594002	450	470.9	225.4	238.4	13	
DH_101	1983	86	-89	569205.1	5594002	450	470.9	239.4	241.4	2	
DH_101	1983	86	-89	569205.1	5594002	450	470.9	245.4	247.4	2	
DH_270	1983	38	-87	568773.6	5593831	355	604	107.2	107.8	0.6	
DH_270	1983	38	-87	568773.6	5593831	355	604	132.5	133.2	0.7	
DH_270	1983	38	-87	568773.6	5593831	355	604	135.6	137.3	1.7	
DH_270	1983	38	-87	568773.6	5593831	355	604	139.3	147.8	8.5	
DH_271 (20/78)	1983	254	-90	569119.2	5593696	450	1048	168	174	6	
DH_271 (20/78)	1983	254	-90	569119.2	5593696	450	1048	273.3	277	3.7	
DH_271 (20/78)	1983	254	-90	569119.2	5593696	450	1048	288.7	289.7	1	
DH_292	1983	339	-86	568445.2	5594497	359	858	582	602	20	
DH_2A	1992	217	-77	571420.2	5596046	490	422	145	155	10	
DH_2A	1992	217	-77	571420.2	5596046	490	422	205	225	20	
DH_2A	1992	217	-77	571420.2	5596046	490	422	255	275	20	
DH_2A	1992	217	-77	571420.2	5596046	490	422	378	380	2	
DH_303	1992	60	-87	570023.1	5595124	419	508	296.5	304.6	8.1	

DH_310	1992	68	-86	570484.8	5592706	359	545.1	427.3	431	3.7	
DH_318	1992	44	-87	571316.9	5593147	374	562	468.3	470.8	2.5	
DH_318	1992	44	-87	571316.9	5593147	374	562	470.8	472	1.2	
DH_319	1992	31	-86	569710.5	5593690	364	274	112.1	124.4	12.3	
DH_319	1992	31	-86	569710.5	5593690	364	274	128.8	131.1	2.3	
DH_319	1992	31	-86	569710.5	5593690	364	274	211	211.7	0.7	
DH_322	1992	155	-90	569735.6	5594953	403	591	6	15	9	
DH_322	1992	155	-90	569735.6	5594953	403	591	135	139	4	
DH_322	1992	155	-90	569735.6	5594953	403	591	176	186	10	
DH_322	1992	155	-90	569735.6	5594953	403	591	253	263	10	
DH_322	1992	155	-90	569735.6	5594953	403	591	282	292	10	
DH_322	1992	155	-90	569735.6	5594953	403	591	417	421	4	
DH_322	1992	155	-90	569735.6	5594953	403	591	498	505	7	
DH_323	1992	149	-89	566533.5	5596287	402	709	296.5	304.6	8.1	
DH_323	1992	149	-89	566533.5	5596287	402	709	395	399	4	
DH_332	1992	61	-88	569633.7	5593579	353	625	204	207	3	
DH_332	1992	61	-88	569633.7	5593579	353	625	215	216	1	
DH_332	1992	61	-88	569633.7	5593579	353	625	223	224	1	
DH_332	1992	61	-88	569633.7	5593579	353	625	224	225	1	
DH_332	1992	61	-88	569633.7	5593579	353	625	230	231	1	
DH_332	1992	61	-88	569633.7	5593579	353	625	231	245	14	
DH_332	1992	61	-88	569633.7	5593579	353	625	255	257	2	
DH_332	1992	61	-88	569633.7	5593579	353	625	257	259	2	
DH_332	1992	61	-88	569633.7	5593579	353	625	259	261	2	
DH_332	1992	61	-88	569633.7	5593579	353	625	267	271	4	
DH_332	1992	61	-88	569633.7	5593579	353	625	271	273	2	
DH_332	1992	61	-88	569633.7	5593579	353	625	273	275	2	
DH_332	1992	61	-88	569633.7	5593579	353	625	287	289	2	
DH_332	1992	61	-88	569633.7	5593579	353	625	291	299	8	
DH_332	1992	61	-88	569633.7	5593579	353	625	299	312	13	
DH_332	1992	61	-88	569633.7	5593579	353	625	399	400	1	
DH_332	1992	61	-88	569633.7	5593579	353	625	420.8	422.8	2	
DH_332	1992	61	-88	569633.7	5593579	353	625	444.5	446.5	2	
DH_332	1992	61	-88	569633.7	5593579	353	625	446.5	448.5	2	
DH_333	1992	57	-86	571285.2	5595927	497	450	128.5	129.5	1	
DH_333	1992	57	-86	571285.2	5595927	497	450	155	156	1	
DH_333	1992	57	-86	571285.2	5595927	497	450	269	270	1	
DH_334	1992	48	-83	571095.4	5595475	480	452	436	438.5	2.5	
DH_34	1992	36	-90	568753	5594451	389	291.8	175.9	177.9	2	
DH_34	1992	36	-90	568753	5594451	389	291.8	177.9	179.9	2	
DH_340	1992	24	-88	570670	5592620	355	617.2	605.2	606.4	1.2	
DH_342	1992	36	-86	570936.3	5595156	494	700	418	418.25	0.3	
DH_342	1992	36	-86	570936.3	5595156	494	700	475.25	476	0.75	
DH_343 (8/81)	1983	21	-90	569228.3	5594333	450	723	292.6	294.6	2	
DH_343 (8/81)	1983	21	-90	569228.3	5594333	450	723	300.6	302	1.4	
DH_343 (8/81)	1983	21	-90	569228.3	5594333	450	723	371.3	373	1.7	
DH_345	1992	347	-78	570918.8	5596065	456	628	170	172.5	2.5	
DH_34A	1992	55	-89	570304.9	5592789	357	678	349	349.4	0.4	
DH_34A	1992	55	-89	570304.9	5592789	357	678	394	395.3	1.3	
DH_34A	1992	55	-89	570304.9	5592789	357	678	460	465	5	
DH_34A	1992	55	-89	570304.9	5592789	357	678	465	467.4	2.4	
DH_34A	1992	55	-89	570304.9	5592789	357	678	467.4	475.8	8.4	
DH_34A	1992	55	-89	570304.9	5592789	357	678	475.8	482.8	7	0.
DH_353	1992	72	-89	569595.2	5593935	373	127	22.9	87.2	64.3	2
DH_353	1992	72	-89	569595.2	5593935	373	127	87.2	104.1	16.9	1
DH_356	1992	53	-88	569536	5593888	366	140	34.3	46.4	12.1	4
DH_357	1992	64	-89	569681	5593966	376	266	163.7	164.5	0.8	1
DH_357	1992	64	-89	569681	5593966	376	266	164.5	166.8	2.3	2
DH_357	1992	64	-89	569681	5593966	376	266	234	235.6	1.6	2
DH_357	1992	64	-89	569681	5593966	376	266	239	241	2	
DH_357	1992	64	-89	569681	5593966	376	266	253.6	255.6	2	2
DH_35A	1992	18	-83	570285.7	5592508	384	865	426	428	2	
DH_35A	1992	18	-83	570285.7	5592508	384	865	461	463	2	
DH_366	1992	43	-78	569657.5	5593146	583	526.7	265.6	266.6	1	
DH_366	1992	43	-78	569657.5	5593146	583	526.7	266.6	275	8.4	

DH_366	1992	43	-78	569657.5	5593146	583	526.7	302.4	303.7	1.3	
DH_368	1992	45	-90	569211.9	5594176	363	485	249.5	250.5	1	
DH_369	1992	54	-79	569394.4	5594327	365	490.4	359.5	360.1	0.6	
DH_370	1992	54	-87	569714.4	5593241	580	400	240.4	247.9	7.5	
DH_374	1992	36	-88	569094.1	5593910	369	682	597.7	599.7	2	
DH_374	1992	36	-88	569094.1	5593910	369	682	606	610.2	4.2	
DH_375	1992	36	-90	569010.8	5594089	383	207.9	26.3	29	2.7	
DH_375	1992	36	-90	569010.8	5594089	383	207.9	29	32.8	3.8	
DH_375	1992	36	-90	569010.8	5594089	383	207.9	116	118.5	2.5	
DH_375	1992	36	-90	569010.8	5594089	383	207.9	118.5	120	1.5	
DH_376	1992	36	-89	568904.9	5593999	371	520	170.8	172.8	2	
DH_378	1992	35	-84	568627.1	5594255	400	705	552.7	558.1	5.4	
DH_380	1992	36	-89	568812.3	5593901	359	414	41.5	42.5	1	
DH_380	1992	36	-89	568812.3	5593901	359	414	61.5	62	0.5	
DH_380	1992	36	-89	568812.3	5593901	359	414	62	64	2	
DH_380	1992	36	-89	568812.3	5593901	359	414	147	148	1	
DH_381	1992	19	-90	569074.3	5593787	372	636	44.3	46.2	1.9	
DH_381	1992	19	-90	569074.3	5593787	372	636	46.2	50.6	4.4	
DH_3A	1992	251	-82	571270.1	5596083	500	405	8	45	37	
DH_3A	1992	251	-82	571270.1	5596083	500	405	70	78	8	
DH_3A	1992	251	-82	571270.1	5596083	500	405	152	156	4	
DH_3A	1992	251	-82	571270.1	5596083	500	405	226	234	8	
DH_6	1992	107	-75	571102	5596106	539	62.1	0	13	13	
DH_6	1992	107	-75	571102	5596106	539	62.1	30.6	34.75	4.15	
DH_76	1983	249	-89	569239.5	5594460	450	416.7	275.15	276.35	1.5	
DH_76	1983	249	-89	569239.5	5594460	450	416.7	397	398	1	
DH_8	1949	112	-72	571224	5595871	496	218.21	19.5	20.1	0.6	
DH_8	1949	112	-72	571224	5595871	496	218.21	158.73	160	1.27	
DH_8	1949	112	-72	571224	5595871	496	218.21	161.63	162.93	1.3	
DH_8	1949	112	-72	571224	5595871	496	218.21	168.88	169.38	0.5	
DH_8	1949	112	-72	571224	5595871	496	218.21	169.38	169.48	0.1	

Table 2 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition

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 were taken from diamond drill core through sulph • Sampling intervals ranged from 0.1 m to over 1.0m • Sample quality was ensured by a GKZ standard calculation spectral analyses were representative • A total of 599 meters of core was sampled for the Rulikha D • Core samples were prepared by the geological expeditions and milling the samples (the size fractions aren't recorded then analysed with X-ray spectral techniques • No core is available for verification sampling
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).*	• Drilling was conducted using standard HQ sized diamond drillir • Various drilling campaigns were conducted by geological expedi • The drill holes purpose ranged from geochemical sampling usin included in the data for this announcement) to deeper stratigrap data through the Rulikha deposit were included in this announce
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*	• Core recovery was an average of 42%, the total range was from 1 • Recovery logs are unavailable for drill hole data base, so the rel grade has not been evaluated.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Recovery and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
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.*	• Geologists from the various companies and expeditions complet • The logging was approved by the committee for geology. • Sections and plan maps were available to verify geology and str • East Star geologists were able to confirm the geology at surface v 1:2000 in 2024. • Approximately 80% of the logged sections were available for this additional information has been requested to inform future worl
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.*	• Half core samples were collected for processing. • Sub sampling techniques aren't clearly recorded in the reports a
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.*	• The samples were analyzed using X-ray spectral analysis, which homogeneous samples to ensure accurate detection of elements • It's unclear if Au and Ag analyses were conducted on all samples • The preparation would have been tailored to produce a sample c spectrometer, typically involving pressing the powdered sample bead for analysis, though the reports do not specify these steps. • X-ray spectral techniques were commonly used in historical exp techniques have been subsequently replaced by modern analytic generally viewed as having produced accurate results. The quali evaluated as reported historically by East Star geologists and ha announcement.
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.*	• Sampling data has been compared between reports. • No verification sampling of the historical assays has been condu
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.*	• Drill holes were surveyed using Garmin GPSMAP 62S handheld G once all drilling is completed. • Grid system WGS84, UTM44N. • 20 historical drill holes have been located in the area during ma • Some errors were noted in the elevation readings (from 5 - 14 m elevation values of the SRTM topography over the area.
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.*	• Historical drilling grid for the Rulikha deposit: 200 x 100 m for C 300 x 200 m for P1 category. • Geological distribution is sufficient for an exploration target or • Significant intercepts are reported for results from 2024 drilling

Parameter	Report 1	Report 2	R
Element	Cu	Cu	Z
Min Cut-off Grade %	1	0.3%	0
Max Cut-off Grade %	n/a	n/a	n
Min Intercept Length (metres)	n/a	2m	n
Maximum Consecutive Internal Waste (m)	2m	2m	2
Minimum Intercept Grade %	n/a	All (no filter)	A
Co-elements in report	Pb, Zn	Pb, Zn	C

Orientation of data in relation	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the*	• Samples were reportedly taken for intervals with significant sulp

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
data in relation to geological structure	*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 mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The ore body generally dips 10 to 25° to the SW. In some parts of steeper 40. These steeper areas of mineralization are interpreted mineralization deformation. • The ore body is cut by NS and EW faults.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sample security is unclear and cannot be verified by East Star.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits were undertaken for this work.

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 licence to operate in the area.*	• The Rulikha polymetallic Deposit is partially located in the eastern part of exploration license 1799-EL (the "License"). The license was issued to Rudny Resources Limited on 28 July 2022 for initial period of 6 years with a possibility of further five years extension subject to reduction of the license area by 40%. • East Star resources have servitude for exploration from the local Akim (administrative head), and local landholders, over some areas within the Licence and the license can be explored under these agreements. Additional agreements will be required for the Rulikha deposit. • Some other areas within the Licence are restricted in access due to hydrogeological constraints. Additional permission will be required to gain access to drill within these areas. • There are no known legal or security impediments to obtaining a mining license.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Table of previously completed exploration

Principal author, year	Period	Exploration	Results
1948	1948	Prospecting and exploration at Talovskoye and Openyshevskoye deposits by Priirtysh Geological Exploration Party.	Identified polymetallic deposits in Rudny Altai, including early recognition of Rulikha and Talovskoye potential.
1950-1954	1950-1953	Prospecting and exploration by Shemonaikha Party of Altai Expedition, focusing on geological mapping and initial drilling.	Confirmed polymetallic mineralization in the Rulikha area, establishing a foundation for further exploration.
1955-1963	1954-1962	Geological mapping, drilling, and reserve calculation by Shemonaikha GRP. Consolidated report in 1957 calculated reserves for Rulikhinskoye.	Delineated Rulikha deposit's geological structure; reserves calculated as of 01.01.1957, confirming VMS-polymetallic mineralization (Cu, Pb, Zn).
1968	1968	Geological structure and mineral resource assessment of M-44-57-B, G; M-44-58-A-v sheets.	Provided regional geological context, supporting Rulikha's placement within the Aleysk anticlinorium.
1965-1970	1965-1969	Geological prospecting by Shemonaikha GRP, including geophysical surveys and drilling.	Refined geological and geophysical understanding of Rulikha, identifying ore-hosting structures.
1971	1968-1971	Geological and geophysical work by Priirtyshskaya Party at Rulevsky site.	Further delineated Rulikha's mineralization, confirming its association with Talovskaya-Gerikhovskaya formation contact.
1979	1979	General prospecting at Buzanikhinsky area, adjacent to Rulikha.	Identified additional mineralization potential near Rulikha, supporting regional prospectivity.
1983	1978-1982	Detailed prospecting by Minsk GRP at Rulikhinsko-Vydrikhinsky area; drilling and geophysical surveys.	Confirmed extent of Rulikha mineralization, refined ore zone boundaries, and identified vein-type ores.
1983	1979-1983	Detailed prospecting by Ubin GRP at Talovsko-Rulevsky area, focusing on Talovskoye and Rulikha flanks.	Positive assessment of Talovskoye; Rulikha flanks showed limited economic potential but warranted further study.
1992	1989-1992	Deep drilling (6,785 m), geophysical logging (6,607 m gamma), 737 geochemical samples, 16 core samples; X-ray spectral analysis for Cu, Pb, Zn, Co, Mo.	Negative assessment for Rulikha deep horizons (to 1000 m); vein-type ores in borehole No. 323 (3.60-5.84% Zn) uneconomic. Talovskoye deemed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Principal author, year	Period	Exploration	Results
			promising with P1/P2 resources, recommended for further drilling (9,250 m).
1948	1948	Prospecting and exploration at Talovskoye and Openyshevskoye deposits by Priirtysh Geological Exploration Party.	Identified polymetallic deposits in Rudny Altai, including early recognition of Rulikha and Talovskoye potential.
ESR	2024	Drilling of six verification and in-fill holes, topography survey, development of lithological model	MRE report

Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.	• Rulikha is Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) deposit. Historical reports indicate that the type is felsic bimodal (or Kuroko-type). • The mineralization is lenticular massive and disseminated sulphides hosted in volcaniclastic units sub horizontal units. • Mineralisation occurs as zinc rich and copper-zinc rich units • The area has seen post depositional deformation in the form of folding and faulting
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: ○ easting and northing of the drill hole collar ○ elevation or RL (Reduced Level - elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar ○ dip and azimuth of the hole ○ down hole length and interception depth ○ hole length. • If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	• See table 1 for drill hole information and significant intercepts • No material information has been excluded from this report
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.*	• Significant intercepts are reported for historical results. • No metal equivalents are reported. • Results for 5 elements are reported: Cu, Pb, Zn, Au, Ag.
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').*	• The ore bodies are generally concordant to lithology. • Drill holes were generally drilled vertically. • Reported intercepts are therefore interpreted to be reasonably representative of true thickness, although this cannot be quantified at this stage of work.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Relevant diagrams have been included in the body text.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practical, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Grades below the cut off parameters have not been reported with these results. However, the mineralization has been noted within East Star's models and will inform future work.
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.*	• Not applicable.
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.*	• East star is planning to model the historical results to understand economic viability. This may be followed by verification drilling and resource estimation. • Adjacent licenses are under application • Map of planned and completed drillholes is included in the body text.