

15 May 2025

East Star Resources Plc

("East Star" or the "Company")

Talovskoye IP Survey Results

Another priority 2025 drill target demonstrating strong geophysical anomalies

Drill rig expected to mobilise to Talovskoye & Rulikha in two weeks

Further to the 24 April and 13 May 2025 announcements, East Star Resources Plc (LSE:EST), which is exploring for copper and gold in Kazakhstan, is pleased to announce the results of the induced polarisation ("IP") survey from the Talovskoye high priority drill target area in East Kazakhstan.

This target area contains two distinct IP anomalies:

1. (Western Target) A large, deep, high chargeability anomaly reaching amplitudes of up to 45mV/V. This anomaly is approximately 400 x 400m in size, located approximately 100m below surface, and is open at depth
2. (Eastern Target) A small, narrow, near surface, high chargeability anomaly associated with the historic Talovskoye Deposit. This response is open to the north and shows potential to be associated with high-grade pipes, similar to those mined in the past. The flanks and surface of the anomaly contained historical drill results into unmined areas including:
 - DH_5: 8.1m @ 1.0% Cu, 0.5% Pb and 0.5% Zn from 28.7m and 5.9m @ 0.6% Cu and 3% Zn from 48.8m
 - DH_6: 13m @ 0.75% Cu, 0.5% Pb and 0.1% Zn from surface
 - DH_7: 4.3m @ 2.0% Cu, 0.2% Pb and 1.0% Zn from 52.9m

East Star has begun drilling preparation with the rig expected to mobilise to the Rulikha and Talovskoye targets in the next two weeks.

Alex Walker, East Star CEO, commented:

"The Talovskoye target area is hosted within the Talovskaya suite, which is the same geological unit that hosts the high-grade Irtyshtsky mine (30Mt @ 2.2% Cu, 5.1% Zn 0.7% Pb and 0.4 g/t Ag) 39km to the southeast, along the Irtys shear zone. The Eastern Target sits within the boundaries of the historic mining operations and has mineralisation consistently reported in drill results along the flanks and at the surface of the anomaly. The larger Western Target anomaly shows both scale and shape, consistent with regional VMS deposits with potential for a large depth extent. We look forward to drilling the high impact Talovskoye and Rulikha targets in the coming weeks."

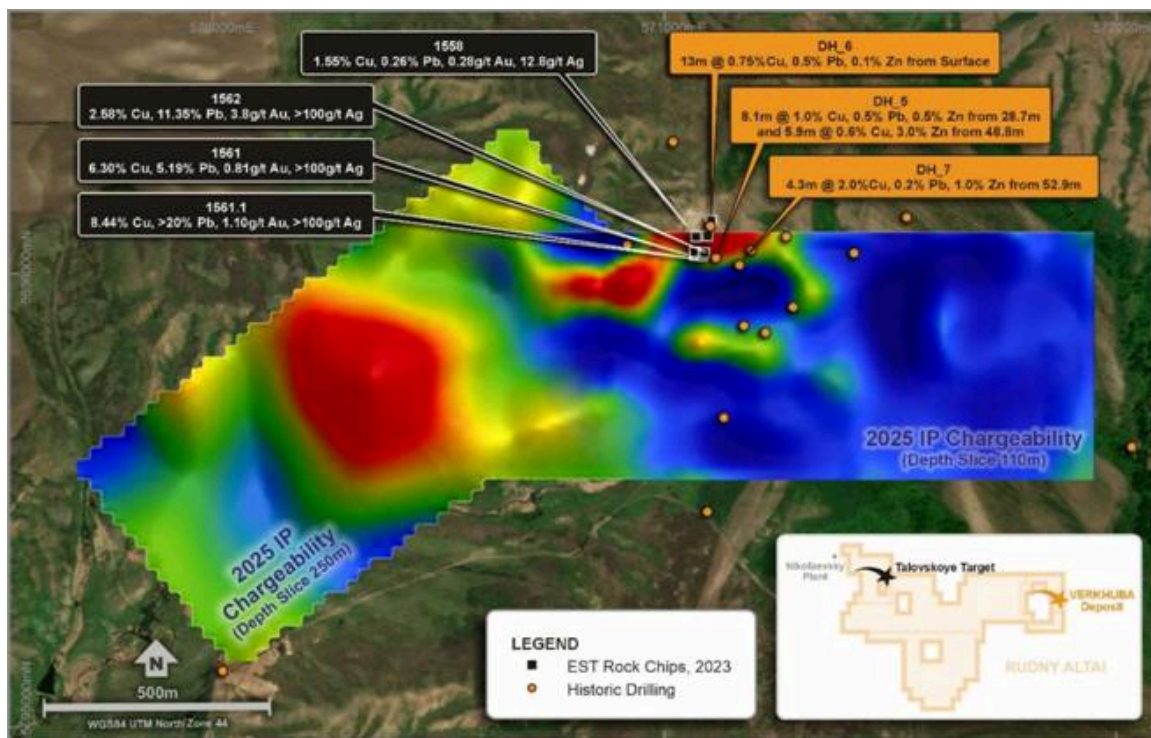


Figure 1 IP Survey over Talovskoye (110m depth slice) and the untested Western Target (250m depth slice)

Next Steps

The East Star geological team will be on site within a week to site drill collar locations and confirm access routes and logistics for both Talovskoye and Rulikha.

The drill rig used in the Verkhuba Deposit drill programme in December 2024 is currently located at the Verkhuba site. The drilling contractor has been notified that East Star intends to drill the Rulikha and Talovskoye target areas prior to recommencing work at Verkhuba. Mobilisation of the drill rig is expected to commence in the next two weeks, with drilling to commence shortly after.

Survey Details

The Talovskoye IP Survey was conducted as a 100m pole-dipole in an east-west and then southwest to northeast line direction on 200m line spacing and a 1,300m line length at a frequency of 0.125Hz. Measurements were carried out in a profile-based configuration using a three-electrode forward and reverse setup (AMN-MNA), with simultaneous recording on 32 channels and electrode spacing of 100 m.

Smart Geophysics from Kazakhstan conducted the survey using GDD GRx8-32 receivers and the GDD Tx4 transmitter. Quality control and interpretation were conducted by Mitre Geophysics Pty Ltd, based in Australia.

East Star Resources Plc

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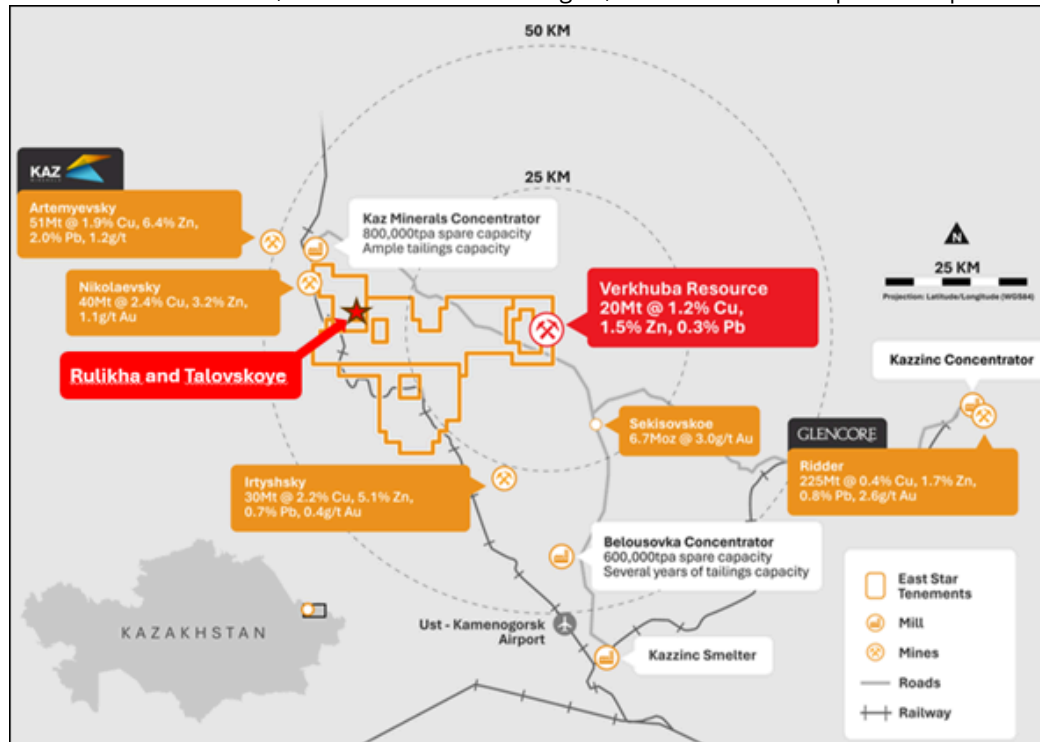
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About East Star Resources Plc

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.

This announcement contains inside information for the purposes of Article 7 of Regulation 2014/596/EU which is part of domestic UK law pursuant to the Market Abuse (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations (SI 2019/310) ("UK MAR"). Upon the publication of this announcement, this inside information (as defined in UK MAR) is now considered to be in the public domain.

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 2 - JORC Code, 2012 Edition

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	· <i>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.</i> · <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> · <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> · <i>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.</i>	· Samples were taken from diamond drill core through standard intervals. · Sampling intervals ranged from 0.1 m to over 1.0m · Sample quality was ensured by a GKZ standard calculation, and spectral analyses were representative · Core samples were prepared by the geological expedition crushing and milling the samples (the size fractions are standard fractions), then analysed with X-ray spectral analysis · No core is available for verification sampling
Drilling techniques	· <i>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).</i>	· Drilling was conducted using standard NQ sized diamond drill · Various drilling campaigns were conducted by geological · The drill holes purpose ranged from geochemical sampling holes are not included in the data for this announcement. Only selected holes with assay data through the Talov this announcement · It's unclear if the core was orientated
Drill sample recovery	· <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> · <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> · <i>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.</i>	· Core recovery was an average of 42%, the total range was 30-50% · Recovery logs are unavailable for drill hole data base, so recovery and grade has not been evaluated.
Logging	· <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level</i>	· Geologists from the various companies and expedition · The logging was approved by the committee for geological

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	- Sections and plan maps were available to verify geology - East Star geologists were able to confirm the geology at a scale of 1:2000 in 2024 - No details of geotechnical logging were captured in the
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality, and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	- Half core samples were collected for processing - Sub sampling techniques aren't clearly recorded in the
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	- The samples were analyzed using X-ray spectral analysis homogeneous samples to ensure accurate detection (Ag). - It's unclear if Au and Ag analyses were conducted on all - The preparation was tailored to produce a sample for spectrometer, typically involving pressing the powder into a glass bead for analysis, though the reports do not - X-ray spectral techniques were commonly used in historic. The techniques have been subsequently replaced by more modern methods. However, they are generally viewed as having produced reliable data. The data has only been evaluated as reported historical data and have been represented as such in this announcement
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	- Sampling data has been compared between reports - No verification sampling of the historical assays has been

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 hole location have not been confirmed, the hole location drawn sections and maps in historical reports · The drill holes are evaluated against available SRTM topographic data
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 for the Talovksoye deposit was spaced irregularly, but the spacing does not seem to be regular · 16 holes were drilled in the vicinity of the Talovksoye deposit · Significant intercepts are reported for results only note of copper, lead and zinc · A historical resource for Talovksoye was completed in 1990 and declared. However, the lack of drilling was noted as a liability and an additional 9,250 m of drilling was recommended
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 mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	· Drill holes seem randomly orientated, but generally towards the strike-slip and volcanic lithologies seem to strike NW, dipping 70° to the SE. This has been verified by East Star · It's unclear if any relationship exists between mineralisation and geological structure
Sample security	· The measures taken to ensure sample security.	· Not applicable
Audits or reviews	· The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	· East Star resources has sampled the top of the Talovksoye deposit to prove the existence of mineralisation. However, no plan to further verify the drill results. · East Star plans to further verify the Talovskoye Deposit targets in future work programmes.

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 Talovksoye deposit is 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 Talovskoye 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. However, the IP survey was not conducted on 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary			
		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 antidiutorium.
		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.

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		<table><tr><th>Principal author, year</th><th>Period</th><th>Exploration</th><th>Results</th></tr><tr><td>1992</td><td>1989-1992</td><td>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.</td><td>Negative assessment for Rulikha deep horizons (to 1000 m); vein-type ores in borehole No. 323 (3.60-5.84% Zn) uneconomic. Talovskoye deemed promising with P1/P2 resources, recommended for further drilling (9,250 m).</td></tr><tr><td>1948</td><td>1948</td><td>Prospecting and exploration at Talovskoye and Openyshevskoye deposits by Priirtysh Geological Exploration Party.</td><td>Identified polymetallic deposits in Rudny Altai, including early recognition of Rulikha and Talovskoye potential.</td></tr><tr><td>ESR</td><td>2024</td><td>Drilling of six verification and in-fill holes, topography survey, development of lithological model</td><td>MRE report</td></tr></table>	Principal author, year	Period	Exploration	Results	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 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
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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.	- Talovskoye is Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) deposit. Historical reports do not clarify the type of VMS deposit - The mineralization at Talovskoye is lenticular massive and disseminated sulphides hosted in volcanoclastic units sub horizontal units - Mineralisation occurs as base metal 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: - o easting and northing of the drill hole collar - o elevation or RL (Reduced Level - elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - o dip and azimuth of the hole - o down hole length and interception depth - o 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,	Not applicable																

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	Not applicable
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i>	Not applicable
Diagrams	<i>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.</i>	Relevant diagrams have been included in the body text
Balanced reporting	<i>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.</i>	Not applicable
Other substantive	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including</i>	The Measurements are carried out in a profile-based configuration using a three-electrode forward and reverse setup (AMN-MNA), with simultaneous recording on 32

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>exploration data</i>	<i>(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.</i>	channels. Electrode spacing of 50 m (1 line) and 100 m (10 lines), according to technical specification - Two separate surveys were conducted - E-W orientated survey totalling 4.3 line kms and a NE-SW survey totalling 3.9 line kms. The NE-SW survey was chosen as it is most likely perpendicular to the strike of the Talovskaya Suite - The survey was completed using GDD Instrumentation (Canada). GDD Tx4 transmitter and GDD GRx8-32 receivers were used for the survey - Results were verified by the Geophysical Contractor - Smart Geophysics Limited. The results were sent to Mitre Geophysics for processing, interpretation and modelling
<i>Further work</i>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	- East star is planning to model historical drill results at the nearby Talovskoye deposit - East Star is planning a drill programme to test the chargeability anomalies

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